## NORTH CAROLINA STAR-WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

Public may be faund tige her by ise scale in the provide the denser upon a finite structure of the denser upon a scattering of the scattering of knowledge. And is, also, you have to scale your children among they have the ights of the continue spirit, language and conduct in regard to be possible when you a grant and scale is you have to scale your children among your neights and the standard of the scattering of the scattering of knowledge. And is, also, you have to scale your children among your neight of the destinate spirit, language and conduct in regard to be possible when you take to scale your have to scale your children among your neight of the destinate spirit, language and conduct in regard to be possible when you take to scale your anong your neight of the destinate spirit, hangage and conduct in regard to be possible when you take to scale your among your neight of the destinate spirit, hangage accesse of the matiliberal principle of all arises to scale your and the start and their scale at their mental muter the scale and which is neverable to wate the possible of the mattering the scale and their scale at their mental muter is the scale and the start of our scale your spinit. All the scale are possible when you take the possible method schools never will be scale and which is neverable to wate the possible of the mattering of

### PROSPECTS.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject which may properly be regarded as set at roat by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and in-dimement for the energies of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessens of admoniton and instruction. With descent sets the past can never be without useful lessens of admonition and instruction. Hits dangers serve not an beacons fliey will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the graves shall have chosed area all who are now endeavor-ing to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anx-ions apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast aug-meintation of territory. Distarbing questions a-rose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the-constitutional rights of the States. But notwithutional rights of the States. But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment which then existed in relation to details and spe-tile provisions, the acquiesence of distinguished minens, whose devotion to the Union can never ted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and sc-curity to the public mind throughout the confed-

isens of the revolutionary struggle-disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way con-sistent with the Union of the States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made as what we are. It is a significant fact, that, from the adoption of the constitution, until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmi-ties of age and munds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindic of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were seruptionally respected.— No statesman pat fight the narrow views of cas-uists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of homor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environ-el by inherent difficulties, was yet home-forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust.— Write men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sontiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be ex-The same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be ex-poeted to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and austain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand togother during the struggle of the revolution; they could stand to-gethor in the more trying period which succeeded the changer of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all time trials of the camp and dangether in the more trying period which succeeded the changer of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dan-gers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad mass, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feelle ex-pression of a faith, strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often up-on the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently here in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal discussions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for

paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government. I have thus briefly presented, such suggestions as seen to me especially worthy of your consid-eration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which

The growth for population has now brought us, in the destined excess of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our rision over the vast prospective. The successive decemnial returns of the censur, readed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general torms, as a du-plication every quarter contury. Carried for-ward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of imm, as applicable to the exis-tence of a nation, this has of reacting the well and will security. short period of time, as application to the exis-tence of a nation, this law of progresse, if uncheck-ed, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional ef-fect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygicatic improve-ments of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the sext fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus the same ratio of growth, which has been thus severaled in our past progress, and to the juffa-ence of these causes may be added the influr of laboring masses from Eastern Asia to the Pacifie side of Gar passessions, together with the prob-ble accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which within the period in question, will feel, with yearly in-creasing force, the natural attractions of so vast, powering republies, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy ho-sem, transforming with themselves, by a peaceful and, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the first-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race. These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the Law of population, above stated, will continue to presumption, that the law of population, above stated, will continue to act with undiminided effect through at least the next half century, and that thousands of persons, who have elitonity ar-rived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their gree on the rights of freeman, will close their eyes on the spectracic of more than one hundred millions of population of the American Union. It is not morely as an interesting topic of speculation that is present these views for your consideration.— They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to per-fam. Horsisfore our system of government has worked on what may be fermed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand as scarcely to be by and the present of the existing generation. existing generation.

In suit another point of view, is an important practical data suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of the dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machine-ry of government, is so rapidly expanding. With In still another point of view, is an important ciate this mode of reasoning? pointeral system, with its corresponding machine-ry of government, is so traidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal situes of public frugality and offi-cial integrity and public frugality and offi-be so conducted that a settled conviction shall be so conducted that a settled conviction shall the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legi-islation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply routed in the love and confidence of the people. That wise commony, which is as far removed

from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance, that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all'attempts to ap-proach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretext. private interest cleaked under public pretext-that sound fiscal identinistration, which in the legislative department guards against the danger-ous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the excent is and the sworth in the sworth in the sworth in the sworth in the excent is perpetually before our error; and these who are ours temptations incident to overflowing revenue, away." "And the Lord said, Yet I have left me the excentise, maintains an unsiderpring watchfulness against the tendency of all national incident the sworth of the sworth which hath in the sworth of the state is a sworth of the s ous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national erney. That this report is to unfor no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, these who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who new what independ-ence cost—who had put all the stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle—disposed of the university of the more impressive sense of that neces-ity, which is directly suggestelly the consider-vity, now presented expenditure to extravagance,-while they are all admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, he deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in ation now presented.

### DEATH OF VICE PRESIDE' 7 KING.

President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupiest, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the after of the two thirty years, a seat in one or the after of the two the addees and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation, with painful solici-tude. His loss to the country, under all the cir-eminestances, has been justly regarded as irrepat-to their good management." very kind." to even, to their good management." very kind." to even, to the transition the two the two the transition to the presi-to the transition to the painter of the two and entered universal respect, while the painful solici-tude. His has been justly regarded as irrepat-to their good management." very kind." to even, to the transition to the transition to the presi-tude.

exampliances, has been justly regarded as irrepar-able. In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administer-ed to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadiu estate, near Matanas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, a 4 was

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your in-elligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the he and advancement of my country. I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and rogard, which it is always so desirable to culti-vate between members of co-ord nate branches of the government. FRANKLIN PIERCE. Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

To HIS EXCELLENCY DAVID S. REID-

Sir : I propose in this letter to touch on cer-tain points which I feel it to be my duty to handle rather plainly. And in the outset I wish it to distinctly understood that I do not believe that it is necessary to play the demagogue, even to kill off demagogues. There are some persons, more grave than wise,

who regard every appeal, made pleasing to the people, as savoring of domagog eism, thus indi-rectly and often unsconsciously, accusing the mas-ses of blindness as to their own interests. Every

the stands alone, of a passage in the history of Elijah during the reign of the wicked Ahab, King of Israel : "And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts, because the children of Israel have forsaken thy Covenant, with respect to our efforts at Common Improve-

Toware not so entricity alone as you think; bee and energy, and the people should be called what you want, I say it in kindness, is not num-bers, but courage and confidence. Suppose ere-ry well-wisher to Common Schools were to step foddly forth, armed for the combat; I tell you, as at the whistle of Rederick Dhu,

were led to the stake fluttering with rars and ponents of popular rights, paste-boards, with painted devils on their backs? It would be almost equivalent to a failure of fore received it in that way, were slighted this

ly put it to death ?

The issue is with yon-behold your offspring! If you will properly honor it it will in return be your protection ; if you permit it to be sacrificed it will be a first fatal step towards your own final

subjection. The idea that teachers can be raised up from the plow-handles has been publicly criticized ; would any one dare to do the same if I were to make a similar assertion as to President of the United States ?

Why do not the friends of Common Schools. In numbers, in our Conse, we are useful sup-and of popular rights expose these inconsistencest-rise to the adversary-shall we make the non-Thet an incommunication for the number of the second seco one asserts : that an ignorant and ignored criterio makes a judicious committee man is not pretended. But plus-boys may become and do become ex-cellent instructors : and ignorant, boacat mon, placed on committees, and encouraged and advi-a placed on committees, and encouraged and advi-

and by more intelligent neighbors, become latter eitigens, gaining as they do new and more enlarged eithers, gaming as they do new and more courged ideas in regard to the wants and situation of so-ciety, of their own position as members of a self-governing country, and of the duties, responsibil-ities and necessary qualifications of each integral

part of a free government. Why, Sir, the children are by no means all the ces by the *Humisdat*. They are highly important.

a their ability to govern themselves? The people were naturally diffident, backward And we, fearing the people could not compre- our ancestors had to encounter in starting the

lengthy notice of it. not kissed him." with a proper respect for popular discretion, jus-You are not so entirely alone as you think; the and energy; and the people should be called

Dearth of VICE PRESIDE 'T KING. Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice "Bonnets and spearrand bended bows" ance and patience. President of the United States has passed from would appear from copse and heath, and bush days to create and fashion the world-a lesson

Will you acknowledge and proclaim its illus-trious paternity, clothe it as a son, and by the advocates of king-craft as the first of a fireside among your children, in your neighbor-hood meetings, on the stump and in your leighbor-tice bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording it as the first party have large majorities bulk recording the first party have large majorities back as the first party have large majorities bulk recording the first party have large majorities by the set may have large majorities have a set of the first party have large majorities by the set may have large majorities have been set of the first party have large majorities have been set of the set of t how meetings, on the stump and in your legisla. To all good men, then, I make my appeal-to-dom? Or will you "fear the demagogues," the enemies of popular rights and popular advance-ment? Will you permit them to hastardize it, dress it in rags, begrim it with slander, and finalhandber, by your prayers and by your energies help to save the dearest hopes of all! Come out with your banners to the breeze and your trust in God, and you will not be disappointed ! Rebel to be reached by

Behold who stands before you-it is the Genius of Despotism, with the new clutched ready to write upon the face of our institutions the word which has not yet downred in our resolutions the word which has not yet downred in our republican loxion. That hateful word is *Fuilwer*, and let us resolve that the hand which holds the penchal wither before it traces its gloomy inscription on Why do not the friends of Common Schools one of the good institutions of North Carolina. In numbers in our Consol of North Carolina.

That an ignorant plow-boy is a good teacher me cowardly surrender recorded in the annals one asserts; that an ignorant and bigoted citizen. Time ?

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

# With much respect. C. H. WILEY.

C. W. D. Hutchings, do G. T. The steamship Norgera brings to Halifax three

BEPORTS FROM THE DEPARTMENTS. We present below the substance of some of the of the Departments

timates for appropriations sent into Congress pupils for the pretent year was \$5, TREASURY ESTIMATES.- The following are the by the Treasury Department :

40; total estimates for the yearending June 30th, I'ar advantages for the instruction of youth .-1855, \$51,060,277 12.

priations not required for service the present 1,500 volumes. year, which may be applied to service of year

THE EVERSERES.-We have on our table the December number of this useful and entertaining journal. Published by W. H. Onderdonk, 9 Spruce St. N. Y.

FORRESTER'S BOTS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE for The imports of the fiscal year 1853, including December is a sparkling number. It is the respecie, have been \$267,978,647, and the exports pository of much useful and entertaining instruction for the "little ones at home."

The Secretary recommends that a list of arti-BLACE woon's MAGAZINE for November hasbeen part of this week's paper, renders it unnecessary eles enumerated shall be made free of duty, a- received, and is quite an interesting number,for us to give any synopsis of its contents, or any mongst which salt is included; and proposes to Its contents are: Haydon's Autobiography; particular comments at this time; the crowded arrange the articles paying duties into two class- Brute Life in the Alpine Regions; The Romans state of our columns would prevent any very es, the one class to pay a duty of 100 per cent, in Scotland ; Athens in 1853 ; A few more and the other that of 25 per cent. He also re- Words on University Reform ; Our Commissioncommends to the consideration of Congress the pr in Paris ; The Narcoties we Indulge In, Part or in the manner of the message; it is somewhat propriety of changing the ad valorem duty on II.; Poems by II. G. K.; A Few Facts Coniron to a specific one. cerning the Turkish question. The last article

of this department for the fiscal year 1853 a- sources of Turkey, and is pecliar interesting at this time. mountal to \$7,982,756 59, and the revenue to

\$5,940,724 70, leaving a balance against the de- THE SOUTHERN ECLECTIC .- The following is partment of \$2,042,031 89, which by adding on the table of contents of the December number of and subtracting balances due from and to for- this Southern monthly ;

as the principal causes of this deficiency.

NAVY D'PARTMENT,-The report of the Sec- Death. 11. Freedom in England and Slavery

even excepting the Message of the President.

the document is that which relates to an increase

in the Navy and in the vessels of war. The

LEUTSTURG FERALE SENINARY .-- We have receivel a catifigue of the officers and pupils of nost interesting reports to Congress from several this flourishing institution under the sharge of A. H. Ray, Esq., a gentleman of much skill and experience in texhing. The whole number of

MANONIC INSTITUTE, GERMANTON.-This young For deficiencies of appropriations, \$1,562,647 and growing schinary of learning presentances The Principal, Rev. G. M. Everheart, is assisted

The estimates of appropriations for the current by three able and experienced instructors. From fiscal year are only \$35,909,434-54. The appro- a catalogue given us by the Principal, we learn priations for fiscal year made by former acts of that the Institute has a superior set of Chemical Congress, of a permanent and indefinite charace and Philosophical Apparatus, a Cabinet of Minter amount to \$8,205,816 14. Existing appro- erals and Fossils, an I Societies number nearly

Post OFFICE DEPARTMENT .- The expenditures gives important information touching the re-

eign governments, makes the actual deficit \$2,- 1. American Authorship, No. 5, --George Wm. 117,078 20. The estimated expenditures for the Curtis. 2. Arts and Manufactures of India. 3. year ending June 30th, 1854, amount to \$8,716,- Professor Silliman's interview with Baron Von 601, and the income to \$7,558,859 70, leaving a Humboldt. 4. The influence of Rail Roads, 5. balance of \$1,159,741 30 as the estimated defi- Sir Robert Peel's Sons, 6. Why Shave? 7. ciency. The high cost of railroad transportation The Tables Turned, 8. Sir Charles J. Napier. and the expenses of the ocean steamers are given 9. Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa, 10. Louis XVII. His Life, his suffering, and his

etary of the Navy is quite a lengthy document. in America. 12. Memoranda by a Marine Offi It is, we may say, somewhat ambitious in its over - or a succession of Glasses from Life's style; but to our liking, the best written docu- Phantasmagoria. 13. Results of the Arctic Exment yet presented by the Administration, not peditions. 14. M. Arago,

The Secretary gives the present position and the services for the past year of all the various lant Bark. squadrons in the Navy; commends the Naval Academy at Annapolis; makes suggestions about the dock yards, and calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of some change in the rules testin

and regulations of the Navy. But the most interesting and important part of Geo., at \$3 a year, in advance.

Secretary recommends the addition to the Navy of two first class sailing frigates, and of seven first class steam frigates, capable of mounting curcus of the Democratic members of Congress, fifty guns each. He recommends a retired list, an increase of the Naval force to 10,000 men, and the meeting of the body to make nominations for and five millions of dollars.

divisions of the army. The authorized strength of the Administration. of the army, as now posted, is 13,821,--officers \_\_\_\_\_ Resolved. That the platform of the Demo-depredations have become comparatively unfre-nuant. The Secretary thinks that with an army quent. The Secretary thinks that with an army three times as great as ours, it would be imprac-ticable so to,guard all points of our extended from, tier as to entirely prevent Indian depredations. It is the intention of the department to post the 2. Resolved, That the nomination and election It is the intention of the department to post the The Grand Master appointed the following of- troops in large bodies on impertant points, and

promotion according to merit, and not by bare the principal officers of the House. The feleniority. The estimated cost of the proposed Liwing resolutions were offered by Mr. Staunton additions to the Navy, amount to be between four of Tennessee, but were ruled out of order. An appeal was taken but the Chair was sustained WAR DEPARTMENT .- The Secretary gives a de- by a large majority. We suppose the resolutions tailed statement of the operations of the various did not suit the Freesoil lendencies of the friends

FORTRY.

17. Miscellaneous Reviews.

18. Notes of the Month.

15. The Manine. 16. The Life-Boat is a gal-

19. An Appeal in Behalf of the Southern Ec-

Publishel by Fitten & Whitaker, Augusta,

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

From the accounts in the newspapers, they

must have had a must delectable time of it in the

that assembled on Saturday evening previous to

of FRANKLIN PIEBCE to the Presidency were mainroops in large bodies on impertant points, and reduce the number of small detachments. To prevent desertions and to increase the infairy in every way which the measures involved c and be specifichened in their moral force as in their legal authority. 3. Resolved, That the Inaugural Address of General Plance was in pediect conformity with that profound national sentiment which procured Seiven. DEPARTMENT OF THE INVERTOR.-During the good reason to expect that both his measures and ading appointments would be consistent with the sound and patriotic sentiments therein 4. Resolved, That in the language of General PIERCE, "if the men of the North who have stood by the Constitutional rights of the South are to The Land System is nearly correct in principle. Its details need but little modification... During the year, 9,819,411 acres have been surveyed, 19,363,891 acres trought into market, and 1,083,495 acres sold. The number of land warrants issued up to the 50th September last was 266,042, of which there were then outstanding 66,947. with the sentiment expressed by General Pierce be or e his nomination, as above quoted, but would mated at 1.584,000,000 of acres. Its purchase the atterity repugi and to the principles and pledgwas effected at the rate of 14.41 cents per sere, amounting to \$67,999,709, Add the Indian Re-5, Resolved, That we cordially approve the following sentiment of a circular issued by Tuon-as JEFFERSON while President of the United Statos: The President of the United States has seen ermment taking, or various occasions, active parts in elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or of the State Government. Freebranches of the same Government, so vitally 181,369. The policy of bringing the lands into market at the earliest possible day is urged. the earliest possible day is urged. infu nce the free exercise of the elective right I am instructed, therefore, to notify to all officers the mineral lands of California, the unsettled within any department, holding their appoints ments under the authority of the President diupon the same. The clerical force of the Bureau reetly, and to desire them to notify all subordi of Patents needs to be increased. The Indians has to them. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not have been unusually peaceful through the year. meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall timated at 400,000-18,000 East of the Missis-sippi.

more studied than the inaugural, and more cautionaly written. It is, in its terns, vague, general and indefinite. and, we may say, excessively cautious and noncommittal in its recommendations. It is evidently couched in such terms as to enable all sections of the party to put such constructions upon it as may suit their particular purposes. It means the same thing as the Union says the Baltimore plat-

must judge him by his acts and not by his words. MERTING OF CONGRESS .- This body met on the 5th instant and was organized without any delay. hardly sufficient to canable him to return to his home in Alaama, where, on the 14th day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated. Coxclusion. The old officers were elected in the House of Repof the principal cities, but many that had bereto

> The Democratic party have large majorities in both Houses of Congress and will have everything in their own way. They will meet with very little opposition from the Whig side, and will therefore have a fair chance to carry out their own plans, for which they must be responsible to the country.

From the number of notices already given of tention to introduce bills making grants of lands o build railcouls, we judge immense quantities of the public domain will be given away for that purpose. The new States have heretofore had large appropriations for various purposes, but they seem resolved to ask for more lands as long as any belonging to the General Government. ren ains within their borders.

> Gauge Lusar. The following officers were lected for the ensuing your, by the Grand Lodge f Masons, assembled in this city, last week. Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person, M. W. G. M. Plater Adams of Greensbord, G. S. W. James H. Moore, of Warrenton, G. J. W. W. T. Bain, of Raleigh, G. S.

ficers of the Grand Lodge : William P. Taylor, of Pittsboro', Dep. G. M.

ending 30th June, 1855, \$6,865,126 44; making a total of \$51,000,000. As we have a new carrier this week, it is por-The estimates for the army proper are \$10,151,sible that some of our town subscribers may be overlooked. We hoft that any who may be o- 000; for the naval establishment, \$10,234,000; mitted will have the goodness to inform us of the and the steam mail service, \$1,496,000. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. have been \$230,452,250. The publication of this document in another

We see nothing very remarkable in the style.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1853.

North-Caralina Star.

TH-CAROLOL

fortunately it has generally 'o fight with indiffer ent weapons placed in its hinds by injudicious friends. We will not permit it to appear to the people in its native charms—its friends generally strip it of these and put upon it so as ungracious mark of their own. This they call maked truth, and it is no longer God's truth, clad in its divine and it is no longer God's truth, chad in its drivine and pleasing perfections, lat, disfigured and dis-guised with the mantle of bg stry or prejudice, often appears as the invention of man's ill-nature. The Common School system of North Carolina has had to contend against an evil growing out of the anti-republican feelings of some of our peo-, because this evil fights with the ple; and ye weapons of the domagogue, the domocratic resublican friends of education have been sometime af aid to meet it. Now, it a one to me, thes latter have but to state the ca e truly to gain the af aid to popular mind, and this is the way it should be stated: Common Schools are ropublican in their nature, on account, 1st, of their object; 2ndly, of

the mode of conducting them. Their object is to bring education within the reach of all, and thus to insure an education to all; to practically carry out our theories of politi-cal equality by enabling all to read and understand for themselves, to think and act for them selves in public matters, and to push their pri vate fortunes with the intelligen e and skill nov or berelation possessed only by part of the popu-lation. The mode of conduct n ; these Schools is republican—it invests additional trusts in the people, familiarines them with t eir own general dition, and enhances their self-respect. condition, and enhances their self-respect. Now, the true republican, anxious to insure the bles-sings of free guisrameent, is ever ready to give dignity and importance to the popular character. He knows that discussion, disputes, and often angry feelings are the necessary results of a sys-tam of things managed by all; he will naturally look for a c-attractery of opinions and apparently slow action; but all this he prefers to submit to, rather than to the worse evils of a despotism where machinery, all in subleadid order, runs at whose machinery, all is splendid order, runs smoothly, vigorously, and with certainty. He will make up his mind to bear and forlear, to

PRESERVATION OF THE CRION. work with painned energy, to make allow-it is evident that a confederation, so vast and ances for necessary imperfections, and to assist

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

and power, by fighting, by plundering and easing ving us, than to attempt such suterprises in more distant and difficult fields. Who then would date The young K

had practical experience of all the attributes of have none to report in this district. Collisions any realignty. sovereignty. Their arms were ever by them, londed and

ing army, each one was called on to adjudicate, to legislate, to counsel for common safety and new ideas dawred on them, their hearts were enlarged, and their minds dociplined, and they in time acquired that moral stamian, that indein the acquired that norm standing that inde-pendence and courage, self-knowledge and knowl-edge of others, that mental fortitude and physi-cal bravery, that sturdy relf-respect and indoni-table low of freedom and right, which carried them successfully through the grand Drams of

persons instructed and improved by our Common in a political sense, in reporting a co-sation of Schools; the system furnishes a plan for the active hostilities on the binney, owing to the floods sections the system turning a plus for the active hostilitesson the binning, owing to the floods whole some training of the whole population—it in the river and institutaries, and the voluntary withdrawal of part of the Turkish forces. The lan-the equipments are not so complete nor the dis-cipline and manovies so perfect as those of mer-cenary hands who do the will of tyrants, but it is lines." It is added that when frest sets in, it is cenary bands who do the will of tyrants, but it is one which puts arms in the hands of all the pro-ple, and it enables them to be their own protectors. Our militia regulations not unfrequently afferd themes for the wit and denonciations of a certain smartish sort of people, but is there a true state-man in this whole country who calues its free-dom that would desire to zee our militin system ablie to friend and for, substituted in its stead? Do we not all know that when we cause to be our own protectors, with arms in cur hands, we will cause to be free at that very metant? We might have a standing army of a million of soldiers:

have a standing army of a million of soldiers: copy sent to the Cabic et at London. An Austri-and this million of armed men would just be as an statement to the effect that the Cabi has inti-likely, a little more likely, toget food, occupation mated his willingness to make terms, and the Sukan will not object, though he will not be "the

The young King of Portugal is to take the title to advocate a disarrating of the militia? It is still more unwise and dangerous to strip the citizen of these rights which under our Com-mon School system help to fortify his mind, en-large his ideas, and to dignify bis character. During the cuting the sector of the sector o

WORKING OF THE NEW STRAMBOAT LAW,-The

onists all went to school, and Nature and Divine Providence were their masters. The powers of the old world left them to contend, as best they could, with the difficulties around them ; their position was such that from the start each one had practical experience of all the arother.

n this district. Two cases of collision are new ready for use, wild boasts and wild savages pending letore us, but they are not of a scrion the estening on all sides, and there being no stand- character, as no life has been lost, and but a small er, as no life has been lost, and but a small character amount count of damage to property. The law thus far seeins to have exercised a

common improvement. They learned to reflect ; wholesame influence. This opinion prevails not new ideas dawned on them, their hearts were only among beatmen, bot with all classes of the unity, and it is but reasonable to suppose hat if the law be continued in force, and a deerved, steambeut explosions and collisions will be numbered with things of the mast."

Rev. James Reid, G. Chaplain Edward R. Stanly, J. Deacon. Joseph Green, S. Deacon. James M. Palmer, Steward. A. M. Noble, Standard Bearer. A. K. Clements, Marshall, Robt, S. French, Pursuivant,

VALLABLE BOOKS .- We are indebted to the ourtesy of H. D. Turner, Esqr., of the North Carlina Book Store, for copies of the following works which form a part of Robert E. Peterson's cheap educational series; The American Etymological School Grammar and The Young Composer or Progressive Exercises in English Composition, each by Rev. F. Knighton, A. M., and A Treatise on Alechra, by Enoch Lewis. We were particularly struck by some of the peculiarities of 66,947. the English Grammar that 'appear to be an im-

provident upon the old methods. An extended list of English words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, the Latin and the Greek, is given, which must assist the student of the language very materially in his labors. .....

LAST OF 17.-The North State Whig says that the entire cost, excluding surveying, amounts to on examination of the trunk of Carawan, who \$88,994,015. The whole amount accruing from with dissatisfaction officers of the General Gorwas found cuilty of murder and then shot himself, a curious modley was found -" a life of himself written whilst in prison; numerous let-ters, some of which disclose a damning tale; packages of powder and shot, a mixture just like 181,369.

that with which he killed Lassiter Loing in one of the lings," &c.

his relatives in Hyde had it disinterred and carried to that county. A cast of his face, and a

ducements for culisting in the army, a certain gradual increase in the pay of the soldiers is recommended.

A history of the various exploring expeditions is given.

reduce the number of small detachments.

year the survey of the public lands has been steadilv prosecuted, large bodies of new lands brought avowed. into market, the wants of the emigrant fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy pioneer.

The Land System is nearly correct in princi-

The entire area of the public domain is estiervation, valued at \$4,250,906, and adding the cost of selling lands sold previous to June last,

sales up to June 30, 1853, was \$142,283,478, being \$53,299,465 more than the cost of the whole,

at the earliest possible day is urged. Early attention is called to the disposition of Their present number in the United States is es- it have any effect to his prejudice.

How Swonx In .- A correspondent of a Demo- to it.

cratic journal in a neighboring State gives the There were some amusement, however, to reof Representatives. We presume it appeared very New York Times:

following account of the administration of the lieve the gravity of the meeting, as will be seen oath of office to the present speaker of the House by the following from a correspondent of the

There were some rich scenes in Caucus. Bax: There were some rich scenes in Caucus. BEX-tracket the only a man who has inne and again inken the only a man who has inne and again taken the only a man who has inne and again United States, and then, by his course as a Rep-resentative, done all he could to violate an import-ant provision of that very instrument he had sworn to maintain inviolate. De gualdes, de. Mr. Boyd was conducted to the chair, and the oath of office was andiministered to him, by Giller and the proved by information office was andiministered to him, by Giller and the base been benored with a percent.

CONVIRMED,-The Senate has confirmed the following heminations of the President to foreig a The eliters propose to imme the Salisbury missions : John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to France: Thomas II. Seymour, of Connectiont, to Russia, Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, to China.

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His corpse was interred near Washington, but Daguerre stype were taken.