EDITOR AND PROPERTOR.

If paid strictly in advance, two dollars per an-num: two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six menths; and three dollars at the end of the

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding sixteen trees will be inserted one time for one dellar, and treaty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length will be charged proportionally. Court Orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher the statements will be charged 25 per cent. tionally. Court bruers and assetting will be charges 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made those who advertise by the year.

Book and Job Printing done with neatness an sapetch, and ou accommodating terms.

Letturs to the Editor munt be post.paid.

CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A little over a year ago, the Democratic party acceded to power, under circumstances which ied to the apprehension on the part of the Whigs, that their reign was to be permacent. They had achieved a triumph which had no parallel in the history of party conflicts in this country. Mr. Pierce had received the electoral tote of every State in the Union with four exceptions.—The Whigs, we must confess, were hadly leaden—their forces were all routed, and the condition of the mary present and prospective, was any

-their forces were all routed, and the condition of the party, present and prospective, was anything but pleasant to contemplate. Our Democratic friends were flushed with an overwhelming victory; and so elated were they, and so infasted and puffed up did they become with pride, and vanity, and insolence of conquerors, that they appeared to forget for the mone the much-lauded sentiment of their chief, that the "hour of triumph was the hour of magnanizaity." Losing sight of all moderation and all delicacy in the rapturous enjoyment of the moment, they growed loud and long over the prestrate form of the Whig party—they even had the impertinence and the crucity to proffer us their pity. Indeed, the bowels of their compassion were weaderfully moved; and how could they refuse to extend their condolence and their sympathies to a fallen

the bowels of their compassion were weaterfully moved; and how could they refuse to extend their condolence and their sympathies to a fallen for—fallen, as they stoutly asserted, was the truth in the present case, to rise no more. They dinnel it everlastingly in every body's cars, that the Whig party had no longer any vitality, or any existence—that it was shivered to pieces, disbanded, utterly used up. They would not so much as allow that, probably, it was merely erippled and disabled for the time being—that, perhaps, as the Caar said of Turkey, it was only "sick"—it might be, with painful and distressing symptoms of approaching disaslution, but yet its breath not already and irrevocably gone. Nothing of the sort would they listen as. But they affirmed most confidently, and with a degree of levity and apparent joy unbecoming the occasion, that it was actually dead—very dead—so dead, larfact, that nothing would ever be heard of it again until the trumpet of the last day should summon all things that had once lived, to a confimon resurrection. We are not so sure that they mon resurrection. We are not as once that they allowed it the possibility of making itself palpable to the eye or ear, even at a period so remote as that. But, at all events, however, they professed to consider it essentially defunct. They, therefore, announced the solemn fact to the world that We are not so sure that they —they proceeded rather hastily, it is true, yet, in a most formal and imposing manner, to arrange for its funeral, and the speedy burial of the corpse. A thousand locofoce graters and

he corpse. A thousand necond months in at-ditors were busy for weeks and months in atthe emanations of the sparkling wit and radiant fancies of the leaders of the triumphant Democrating the mouraful fact that the Whig party was certainly dead, that many Whigs finally began almost to believe it themselves. It was strange and inexpicable to them, to be sure, how it was that they could possibly have died, and not know something about it themselves.

and not know something about it themselves—being, as they were, deeply and personally interested in the matter, and naturally presumed to be able to decide such a question quite as satisfact-rily as their enemies. It was wonderful, indeed. We, however, for one, never would believe it, despite all their assertions and protestations to the contrary—although we yet retain a lively recollection of the curious and dreafful sensulous with which we were affiled at the thought of being seriously taken for dealer and actually stored away in the ground, when we were still living. These feelings of ours were indescribably painful and nothing we could dehad any tendency to convince our Democratic friends that, instead of being dead, the Whig party were merely sleeping. Their delusion, at the time, appeared to be fixed and incurable, and we had to submit to forcible interment—or raththe time, appeared to be fixed and incurable, and we had to submit to forcible interment—or rather, being then partially crary, they thought such was our fate; but having experienced some "lucid intervals" since, they find themselves sadly mistakea. We are rejoiced to find that this strange hallucination has been entirely dissiputed and that they now begin to acknowledge that the Whig party is endowed with its ancient ritality and note. They acknowledge that their remaining and the rearries of the secondary wasting away, ity and prer. They acknowledge that their own part is rapidly decaying, wasting away, and likely som to be—if it be not already—in a condition of itoroless weakness and inefficiency.

As a proof of the fact, we refer to the frank and honest admissions of the Washington Sentinel, one of the most able, fearless and independent organs of the Democratic party in the Union. The following article from that paper will clearly indicate the precent state of the "great harmonious."

Democratic party is to have a severe struggle to maintain its assessing over the combined elements of opposition that are now organizing for the conflict. — Washington Union.

This remark is very true. It contrasts, bow-

North Carolina Star.

electioneering." They say:

"If we were inclined to use such issues, we might turn to old Thomas Bragg, the father of our candidate, a carpenter and the builder of several edifices in this State and elsewhere, and to eral edifices in this State and elsewhere, and to his family who have been in a great measure the architects of their own fortunes and reputations—to our worthy candidate and to his equally worthy brothers—Captain Bragg, the hero of the Mexican war, and flon. Judge John Bragg of Alabama—all of whom are worthy of their noble old father. It is not against men or families like

After the demandation quoted in this case, the Editors proceed to electioneer on the position of the Father, who was a carpenter; on captain Brago the Hero; and John Brago, the Judge.

We need say but little upon this extraordinay comment upon their text. They could tell us that one was a hero, another a judge and so on, and all got rich, but they look upon such as the "smallest of all electioneering." This reminds us of the woman in the play who got mad with her friend. "I could rell you," said she, "that the great lady in the little parlor is a Russian Princess, but now you shan't know a word about it." Yes, yes, they could tell us of the aristo cratic surroundings of the Bases family, but corn to allude to the subject-only as above

N. W. Woopern, Esq. This distinguished gentleman, who has for a number of years re-presented this Senatorial District with almost are authorised to announce, is again a candidate for re-election. This determination on the part of Mr. Woodin will not only be giadly received his friends in every portion of the State will re-joice to know that one so eminoutly deserving till again appear in our Halls of legislation, to aid by his counsels and influence in the redemption of our good old State by the adoption of a wise and judicious system of internal improve-ments. It is so universally admitted that Mr. Woodin is the proper person to represent us in the Senate, we doubt very much whether he

the Senate, we doubt very much whether he will have any organised opposition.

Mr. Woodfin leaves in a day or so for the South-west, where he goes on business, which will probably detain him from four to six weeks

ble passage by Congress of the Homestead bill, which proposes to give away the public lauds of the United States, without money and without Democratic price, to actual settlers—those persons who have the Whig deliasion, at Congress to refund them the money they have argument, which would convince every honest inan in Congress of the gross iniquity of this Homestead humbag. Is Congress prepared to grant the just and reasonable request of these petitioners? We presume not. Then upon what principles of republican government, or plea of equity and justice, can the same Congress create a privileged order to be hareafter invested with the right to enjoy the public domain as a peculiar the right to enjoy the public domain as a peculiar boon, at the expense of another who are to be forever excluded from the enjoyment of that eight? If this homestead bill should pass, Congress will be bound by every principle of common honesty to refund to these petitioners the money they have paid for their land, in order that they may be placed on an equal footing with their taper favored fellow citizens under that unwise and most odious enactment.

It is pretty well understood that the cause of the failure in the Post Office Department to pay its expenses is owing to the the extent to which the franking privilege is carried by members of Congress. Were some reform effected in that respect, it is thought that there would not be any precedit for increasing the respect of the contraction. manner of subject to the control of the companion of the

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1854.

the last four hundred years. Recollect the cap-ture and massacre of Scio, so late as 1822, and the treatment of men, women and children on that occasion, and hear the Greek ladies, as I recently have, tell of what they, as children, then

We have transcribed from authentic the following account of the taking of Constanti-nople by the Turks, on the 29th of May, 1453, which we recommend as a reminiscence well cal-culated to assuage the anguish which the exter-mination of such a race might otherwise excite

in compassionate minds: "The Emperor of the Greeks was, happily for himself, killed in defending the city. The Turks entered the city, howling more horribly than the beasts of the forest, with thirst of blood; they beasts of the forest, with thirst of blood; they slew defenceless men, women and children, by thousands, without the least respect to dignity or beauty, to age or youth, to sex or condition. All who could, fled to the church of St. Sophia, oping that the sacredness of the place would uspire respect for the duties of man, of whatever religion be be; they were all alain, except a very few, reserved for purposes worse than death; and the church was converted into a stable.—
Every common soldier had permission, for three days, to massacre, to violate and to pillage without restraint. Riches were worse than poverty and beauty worse than deformity.

"A hundred thousand barbarians satisfied their varice, their savage cruelty, and their brutal avarice, their savage cruelly, and their ordal lusts, or all. No tongue can describe the misers. Three long days and three long nights the air was shaken with their cries. The Sultan (Mahomet II.) heard them in his camp, and they fulled him to sleep. The dogs ran into the field howling with compassion, or leaped into the sea. After three days the few Christians, spared for the consumers of the consumers. for the cruel purpose of the conquerors, were driven like hogs into the fields. The Sultan enered the city; his horse was stopped sometimes y the heaps of the slaughtered, and sometimes raded through pools of blood. He made in the Holy Temple of Sophia a samptuous feast for his pashas and officers; and as he sat banquet-ing, he ordered to be killed, for his diversion and that of his guests, great numbers of his prisoners, of the first distinction for birth, eminence and learning; among whom were many of the late support relations and those feats he repeated daily, till he had destroyed all the he repeated daily, till he had destroyed all the Greeian nobility, priests, and persons of learning or note, who had fallen into his hands, of both sexes and all ages. Many Venetian Senaturs and Genoese nobles, and rich merchants, were among the prisoners; they were in like manner murdered for his discretion, while he was feasting, and to entertain his court. Thus ended the Greek Empire! and thus was founded the seat of the Turkish Empire!" Mahomet II. was, ace r ling to the Turkish historians, "the glory of the annals of the Ottoman race,

they were four hundred years ago, and if the fall lote the hands of Old Nick, it will be impos fall lists the hands of the Arce, it was all wrongs able for him to visit them with evils and wrongs as terrible and crushing as they have heaped upon the heads of others. Whichever party be victorious in the present war, it is to be hoped to be a support to the control of th

The Brigadier's foreign appointments have been wonderfully unfortunate. Most of them have been in a difficulty of some kind or other over since they reached the scene of their diplomatic labors. Some of them have been forced to fight, others are unable to speak the language of the people among whom they are sent—most all have made themselves ridiculous in some way of other, and muse of them appear. in some way or other, and none of them appear to understand their business. The whole batch had better resign, come home, and give place to men of ability and education. It is an absolute disgrace to the country to be represented at for-eign Courts by such an unqualified and ignerant set.

CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESSES

Nothing could exhibit the English and French Naval character in truer colors than the following addresses of the two Admirals of those nations in the Baltic, to their respective com-

ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH FLEET BY SIE CHAPLES NAPIEE.— Lads—War is declared.—We are to meet a hold and numerous enemy. Should they offer as battle, you know how to dispose of them. offer as battle, you know how to dispose of them. Should they remain in port we must try to get at them. Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire.—Lads, sharpen your cutiasses, and the day is your own.

ADDRESS TO THE BALFIC SQUARBON. Vice-Admiral Parseval Deschanes, on taking the command of the French Baltic squadron, addresses the following order of the day to the commanders, officers and sailors:

he following order of the honor of com-iters, officers and sailors:

"Called on by the Emperor to the honor of com-manding you at a moment when your courage may be useful to the country, I feel the most lively satisfaction at finding myself once more in the midst of you. As I have so frequently on the midst of you. As I have so frequently done in my long career, I am about once more to appreciate that discipline, that devotion to their duty, and that self-sacrifice of French seamen which led to success, and which render me proud to be at your feed. Let your confidence in me be as in times prest; mine is assured to you. Let us unite all our efforts at the outset of a laborious campaign, and let us know, in the accomplishment of our task, how to instince our of our task, how to inspire our selves with the sentiments of patriotism which must be caused by the cry of "Fire I Empereur!

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

It is now fifty-two days since the steamship City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool for this poss, during which time not a word has been heard of her, and the apprehensions for her safe-ty have increased to a painful extent.

It was hoped that news might have by this time been received of her having put into the Averses to repair some alight decourse or obtains

Azores to repair some slight damage or obtain supplies of coal but even this hope has been dis-appointed.—The barque Ithona from Antwerp arrivel at New York yesterday, having been obliged to put into Layal in distress. She left Fayal on the 3d of April, and makes no mention of the City of Glasgow. This was thirty-three days after the Glasgow sniled from Liverpool, and afforded time for her to have reached that port of refuge, unless she was entirely disable

The dates from Liverpool are to April 8th, late enough for the Glagow to have crossed the ocean

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that Mr. Boriand has concluded a treaty with Nicaragua, the chief object and purport of which is to extend the boundaries of the State of Nicaragua over all such territory as may be claimed by and for the Musquito Indians. Nicaragua has not been able, he says, to acquire this territory by her own diplomacy or arms, and it therefore invokes the aid of the United States, in favor of her territorial expanarms, and it therefore invokes the aid of the United States, in favor of her territorial expansion. "Ion" very properly asks whether the United States has the right to settle the territorial and political questions of foreign countries? If she has, we answer, what becomes of the doctrine of non-intervention? If we ratify Mr. Bo-land's treaty, with what show of justice or pro-priety could we object to the interference of for-

The New York E-theme publishes an interesting statement of the rapid increase in the value of property, in Chicago, Illinois. In many cases, town lots have appreciated one thousand percent in a few years. One instance is given of a lot which in 1830 was brought for for one hundred and thirty dollars, which is now assessed at over one and a quarter millions of dollars? Other examples are equally as wonderful, which show how sudden and rapid has been the growth of that city.

Wasted in the const.

Tradesmen giving their daughters the mind the shop?

Condemning a boy to prison for stealing a mankkerchief, and yet allowing a wealthy shop keeper who has been convicted several times of using false weights, to get off with a small fine.

Phiriest declaiming loudly about the liberty of the subject, and putting their reversals in livery!

Government seeing the charitable necessity of a ten hours' bill in the cotton mills, not passing a similar measure for the benefit of millinors, necessity.

WRITING ON THE WEAPPERS OF NEWSPARES, &c.—It is decided by the proper officers of the Post-Office Department, that letter postage is legally chargeable on packages having writing, other than the simple address, on the outside.—If payment is refused, the party sending it cannot be presecuted for a fraud on the Department as an attempt to concout the writing is necessary to constitute a fraud; as in the case of writing words or signs insede of a package of printed matter, which is a fraud, under the law.—Wash.

Third or Hear Transon.—The case of James M. Baker, indicted for high treason, in resisting the service of the legal process of the Courts of the United States, was before the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis on the 20th instant, on an application to admit the prisoner to hall. After hearing an argument by counsel in behalf of the accused, the Court overruled the applica-

A deputation of commercial men and manufac-turers, waited on the Emperor of France on the 30th ult., to ask whether the great Exhibition, appointed for 1855, would take place, nothwith-standing the war. Liquis Kapoiton replied most decidedly in the affirmative. He also promised to have the exhibition palace made half as large again as was originally intimated, that the war could not, in any case, he of great duration.

penter, 'all the world's a stage, but I should be sorry to act on this occasion the part in which for fifteen years I seemed to glide. The finer senses were developed, and all gratification on single harmonious sensation. Hence we can easily conceive the origin of the Arabian Nights, and a little threatening between the two gentlemen for a moment, but the judge promptly arrested the matter." My companion, a huge Kentuckian, tried the drug with an amusing effect. After looking at me awhile, he suddenly started with the exclamation, "I'm a locomotive," and began to cut off his words like the puff of an engine, and to work his arms like the moring of the wheels. At last he seized the jug for a drink, but set it dewn with a yell, saying, "how can I take water into my boiler, when I'm letting off steam?

guished orator, presented to his wife on the anniversary of their marriage, his idea of a "perfect wife," which is supposed to be a true portrait of Mrs. Burke. It is certainly, a lovely picture, worthy of the pen of the author of "The Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful."—The following an attention.

lowing are extracts:

The character of
She is handsome, but it is beauty not arising
from features, from complexion, or from shape.
She has all three in a high degree, but it is not
by these that she touches a heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocance, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty. She has a face that just raises your attention at first eight; it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe

Her statue is not tall, she is not made to be the admiration of everybody, but the happiness

one. She has all the firmpers that does not exclude

imply weakness.

Her voice is soft, low music, not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has its advantage—you must come close to

To describe her body, describe her minds one is the transcript of the other; her understanding is not shown in the variety of matter it exerts itself on, but the goodness of the hoice she makes.

She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things as in avoiding such a

he ought not to say or do.

No person of so few years can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by the knowledge.

Her politeness flows rather from a natural

disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject, and, therefore, never fails to strike those who understand good breeding, and those She has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the solidity of the female char-acter than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre. She has such virtues as makes us value the truly great of our own sex.

the slaves of America, and keeping up a number of milliners working all night; because they must have their dresses sent home by a certain Irish members always abusing the government

and yet too happy to accept a, situation

it!
Agriculturists paying enormous prices for Peru-vian guano, and allowing all the sewerage to be

a ten nours out in the cotton mins, not passing a similar measure for the benefit of milliners, nee-dlewoman, and other oppressed classes, with whom the hours of working are only limited by the will of the master.—Prack.

Myex.—The Empress Josephine was very fund of perfumes, and, above all, of music. Her dressing room at Maimaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the presont owner of Maimaison has had the wallsof that dressing room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been able to remove the smell of the good Empress's music, which continues as strong as if the sottle which contained it had been but yesterday moved.

The Cassival of the January in the capital of Brazil, the cannival is compressed into three days, and the accusements consist in throwing was bells filled with water upon every one you can. To vary this lighter fun, buckets or tule full of water are also used, and many persons go about with syringes holding half a gallon. The fun consists in making every one you can.

The American Colonization Society has chitered the Sophia Walker, to sail from Baltim on the 29th instant with emigrants for Liber She will touch at Norfelk and Savannah, a will carry about 280 emigrants from different States. She will also take some missionariand tre come and and the come missionarians tree come and the some states.

NUMBER 18.

gress in 1841, his assertions as to the action of the whig party may sheet with credence, and it is therefore somewhat important that his errone ous statements should be corrected. And taking his points as they come.

We find that the Whig "manifesto" of 1841 recommends no such Bank Bill as he asserts. But we do find that the Whig Congress of 1841 passed two Bank Bills, and that Mr. Rencher roted for both of them?

No such tariff Bill as he speaks of was recommended in that "manifesto." But a Tariff bill was passed in that year by the Whigs, and Mr. Rencher voted for?

No such recommendation as Mr. Rencher describes on the subject of internal improvements was contained in that manifesto. For from its beginning to its end there is not the remotest allusion to the subject!

Land distribution was recommended, and a bill for that purpose was passed, Mr. Rencher voting against it. Why, we know not, but scarcely from any opposition to the principle, as he was elected as a Whig, advocating Whig measures, and distribution was on of the leading Whig measures of that day.

No such recommendation as to the veto power is maintained in that "manifesto," the recommendation being to limit, not to abrogute the vsto power.

A Bankrupt Bill was passed by the Whig Con-

power,

A Bankrupt Bill was passed by the Whig Congress of 1841 and b.came a law, Mr. Bencher gress of 1841 and b. came a saw, saw, voting against it.

To resume, Mr. Rencher voted for the Bank
Bills and Mr. Tyler relocd them. Mr. Rencher
voted against the Distribution and Bankrupt
Bills, and Mr. Tyler signed them. That is, Mr.
Rencher voted with the Whigs for the bills which
Tyler vetoed, and Mr. Rencher voted against the
bills which Tyler approved, and them deserted
the which Tyler approved, and them deserted
the which Tyler approved.

Tyler vetoed, and Mr. Rencher voted against the bills which Tyler approved, and then deserted the Whigs and went over to Tyler, with whose acts Mr. Rencher's votes diagreed upon nearly all the leading measures of the day!

So much for the accuracy of Mr. Rencher's statements. He will find out before long that it is dangerous for a man who has deserted his party to abuse, not that party, but its measures, which old documents are apt to show were supported by himself.— Fay. Obs.

Mong Plank Roam.—The citizen of this flown can never cease to telicitate themselves upon the fact that they were the first, South of the Potemae, if not South of New York, to build one of those roads which are so emphatically the People's Roads. They undertook and have completed the longest Plank Road in the world, that to Salem, 120 miles. Their example has been followed, in other parts of this State, and in other States.

States.

We have pleasure in learning, from a letter from a gentleman of Mockaville, that \$2,000 were subscribed last week, and \$3,000 were known of as to be subscribed, for a read from Mockaville in Lexington in one day, which has since less increased to \$12,700, for the road this side of the Yadkin. The object is to connect the road with the F. & W. road, oast; and it is expected that west of Mockaville it will be extended in the direction of Hamptonville and Wilkssborough is the mountains. It will thus penetrate a number

bution constantly going on, she is told that if she takes any of the land she must pay back twice its worth in taxes !—Fay. Obc.

Ravirication or the Markar Treaty.—The Washington Union confirms the telegraphic statement that the deliberations of the Sensie on Tuesday in regard to our relations with Mario resulted in recommending to the President the proof of a treaty which untiles all the pending questions of difficulty between the two governments of the treaty are not specified with certainty, but the understanding is that the Manila Valley difficulty is arranged, the boundary so fixed as to another; and the lith arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed, the abit regation of the 1th arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed, the abit regation of the 1th arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed, the abit regation of the 1th arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed, the abit regation of the 1th arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed, the abit regation of the 1th arisis of the truty of Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of distributed the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge, said the recognition of the surface of the Ill-bulge surface of the Ill-bulge surface of the Ill-bulge surface of the

THE TERS.

THE TERS.

THE WARD TRIAL IN KINTOKY.

THE WARD TRIAL IN KINTOKY.

The words on the Menhis question; is are in the words on the Menhis question; of the interesting analists and the later of the words on the Peter analysis of the later of the words on the Peter analysis of the later of the words on the Peter analysis of the later of the words on the Peter analysis of the later of th

of an index, beyond ten millions of dellars.

What a cold, ungerial, impracticable, heart policy is that of the locofose party, which is poses itself frigidly in the way of good means and prevents their accomplishment by mean Constitutional abstractions. If we wish to dee a har for the benefit of trade, it is unconstitutional abstractions. If we wish to dee a har for the benefit of trade, it is unconstitutional to public lands to assist in building a Malles or establishing schools, it is unconstitutional a bill proposing a means of relief for the is gent insane persons of the country, is present it is unconstitutional likewise. It would read appear, that every beneficial insane, in the develope the resources of States; assist ma factures and internal improvements; cointrict to the relief of the unfortunate insane, ren co

to the relief of the unfortunate insues, ran conter to their construction of the Constitution, a
therefore met their condemnation and oppositi
What frigid, contracted views are their's?

Let, these narrow politicima, while fetter
commerce, and coldly refusing assistance to u
ous measures designed to alvance the prosper,
of States and individuals, find a warrant in
Constitution for their own schemes, when it as
their purposes. Thus, although it is unconstitional with them to improve a harbor, yet i
entirely Constitutional with them to construct
Railroad three thousand miles length the Paciand a Democratic Socretary of the Tousany
commended that this Road, through the sho
and among the grizzly bears, should be built
the aid of the twenty millions arpics in the foral vaults, accumulated there through the opations of a Tariff designed only for Resea oral vanits, accumulated there through the ations of a Tariff designed only for Re sufficient to economically administer the G mont. Thus is it ever with them. The Un

Monday, a lengthy and interesting debate tool places on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the resonars of the passengers and crew of the season or San Francisco, and which was finally passes by rather a close rote. Gold, alleer and brone

direction of Hamptonville, and Wilkesborough to the mountains. It will thus penetrate a number of the most productive consties in the State.

Speed the good work!

Since the above was intype, we have seen a letter from an infigential merchant of Lexington, whose feelings are all towards Payetteville, and who wishes to connect Mockaville and Lexington with this place by the completion of the above Plank Roads. He writes extrestly and intelligently on the subject; states what has been done there, and asks whether Fayetteville will aid in the work, or will leave Mockaville to forms different connection, which has been already offered to her on advantageous terms, and thus divert her trade elsewhere.

We respectfully suggest, that the matter is wurthy of the attention of the F. & W. Company, and that, nothwithstanding engagements already entered into, a small amount of individual subcriptions would be made here if applied for. A meeting is to be held at Walser's Mills, in Davidson, on the 6th May, which any friends of the work from this place are invited to attend.

Foy. Obs.

Gifts.—Keep clear of Gift Concerts and "enterprises." They are like distribution events.

Maits by Kaltwars.—Among the results and interpretation of the arround in provenents.

Girrs.—Keep clear of Gift Concerts and "cuterprises." They are like distribution schemes by the General Government. The "enterprise" men take twice as much for tickets as they distribute in "gifts," the General Government, in case of distribution, would take twice as much back in taxes.—Wil. Journal.

What a set of fools the people of the Western States must be, who, year after year receive millions of dellars worth of lands and still cry for more in spite of double taxes!

A bad litustration altogether, Mr. Journal!—The "gift concert" hen charge you for a chance at the gifts and then give you pinch-bock. The General Government gives the Western states the lands for nothing and throws in the survey.—And as for the double taxes of which the Journal speaks, that paper knows as well as we do, that with a tariff yielding a large yearly surplus and no probability of a reduction of that tariff, its talk about resort to additional taxation is all gammon.

Will the Journal explain to us how it is, that millions of seress can be given to the Western taxes the millions of seress can be given to the Western built on states without additional taxation, when the memeral North Concline asks to share in the discribution. It among the remarkable changes in the Post Office system of the smalls by railroads. Instead of 4.27, 200 miles as in the largely increased transportation of making as in the Post Office system of the suntanges in the Post Office as much by railroads. Instead of 4.27, 200 miles in the Largely in the lar