TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. m per fear, Two Dollars-payable in

each subsequentinsertion. Court orders gent; higher than these rates. A libo those who advertise by the year,

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRES-BYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

We have hereto ore noticed the visit of Members of the Presbyterian General sentily to the President, on Saturday On being introduced, the Rev. Dr. dams, Moderator of the General Assemhadressed to the President the follow. gineresting and appropriate remarks, The we have been obligingly furnishwith a copy :- Nat. Int.

In Princer: We trust that you at once appreciate the sentiment bich has inspired this ancient body, the meral Assembly of the Presbyterian more. (anditis a pleasant reminiscence was first organized in the same state same menth, and in part by the in this its first convocation in the Washington, to wait upon the Preto the United States. Do not impidle cariosity. As ministers of and officers of Christian churches, , and impeach ourselves for a crimipropriety if we failed to improve the many which your Excellency has for expressing our profound res-The Chief Magistrate of this free. and Protestant country. A selfgened people, of all others, should nevbe described in the sentiment of loyalperpositors of inspired truth, we bre that rulers are ordained of God. we may lead quiet and peaceable grand that good rulers and good emments are among the greatest bleswhich His benignant Providence bestow apon any people.

We have observed that the remnants advantiribes are accustomed to the President of the country as "Great Father." Our hearts respond beauty and propriety of the desig. We have this day, as a body. the tomb of that immortal man of mit has been said, 'Providence orand that he should be childless, that a on might always call him Father.'hose melancholy occasions when we were called to guide the swollen mions of national grief into the chanand religious truth, we were ourselves mised into a consciousness of the ten mess of that relation which unites the we of this country to their chosen Prem-a sentiment often overlooked amid sellisions of party spirit but which we moneyery occasion cultivate and ex-

Though many of our body are laynand some of them have held or now important political positions - as Govwood States. Judges of the highest una and members of State or National malures yet as a body, we have no dical relations of associations. melo no connexion between Church State; yet it may not be presumptuin us to think that our peculiar relato our fellow citizens may exert be lenelicent effect upon the condition Apospects of the country. We remerour history; we are thankful for ratestry and we believe in the sup-Mendence of an Allwise Providence. tis the best nation which is composthe best men; and it is our constant by the inculcations of religious truth, where that intelligence and virtue, liberty and restraint, which are at our national ornament and protec-

flesident, to be informed that we rewall wenty one synods, more than fifindred ministers, and, in connexwhithedthegates from correspondlodes now with us, many hundreds Coming from almost States of the Union, and fraternal solike the roots of the 'willows the water courses,' binding the and solid and compact sod, condreally to a strong and decided Our religious sympa.

rendent, it is not inappropriate his occasion to say that we are accusis alike unkind and unsafe. sections and irreligious, to elevate a chizen to the very highest position at and responsibility, and then withsaddened by the burden of your offaresalt may be a support and saton for you to remember that as ofthe Sabbath returns thousands in reities and villages, resorting to the e of felgion, fail not to implore the ad blasing of Almighty God upon resident of the United States. hanking you for this kind reception.

Jon to accept the assurances of seremespect and affection."

dent Fitt More briefly replied to the expressing the high gratification arted him of receiving the visit of stingeligent and imposing an eqthe sentiments of love, gions and political freedom, of deto the country, as expressed, he du-Peciated; and in regard to the regublocations of the blessings and aid of hen in behalf of the head of the nabe fee its full force and importance. Perchate his feelings, his deep anxigrowing out of the daily incidents hing at home and abroad, it was and he therefore felt the more

IHB CAROLINA WAICHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER.

Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX-NUMBER 6.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1852.

The mission of the ministry having for its object the dissemination of truth, religion. and intelligence, forms an interesting guaranty of the peace, perpetuity, and prosperity of our common country. Again thanking them for their visit, he wished them a pleasant sojourn, and a happy return to their homes.

A SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.

The City Councils of Boston having unanimously invited Mr. Webster to address the people in Faneuil Hall, (it will be remembered that a year or so ago, they refused the Hall for that purpose,) he accepted the invitation, and spoke on the 23d ult., avoiding political subjects. We make the following extracts:

The Tory writers of England, whose aim, as you well know, gentlemen, has generally been to show that the people are best governed when they have little or no share in the gov. ernment, maintain that those above can govern those below better than those below can govern themselves. That is not our theory. We hold that there is nothing above, and nothing below -that all stand on an equality; each enjoys his part of the public prosperity and suffers his portion of the public adversity; each at the same time bearing his part, and exercising his appropriate right in the political concerns of his country. Dr. Johnson, one of the writers of this school, says :--

How small of all that human hearts endure, The part that kings or laws can cause or cure!

Now, the truth is, that kings or laws can cause of cure most evils belonging to social or individual life; they can establish despotism; hey can restrain political opinion; they can preventmen from expressing their free thoughts: kings and laws can impose intolerably burden. some taxes; they can exclude the masses from all participation in the government; they can bring about a state of things under which the in his prejudices and his politics who would republic good and public liberties will be destroy. ed and trodden down by military power; they thas smitten the head of the Republic, can obstruct the progress of education and knowledge; they can render men servile seris; and they can darken, blind, and almost extinguish the intellectual element of humanity. Is not this much? Are not these great evils?of his country, according as they are good or evil are the very elements of his happiness or

> It is true, it is very true, that a man's condition may depend, in many respects, on personal circumstances, on his health, on the state of his family, on his means for the education of his children; but his fortune, good or evil, is influenced deeply, mainly and essentially by the laws of his country. And that, I take it, is the great solution of the question, now no longer a matter of doubt, but heretofore a question subsisting all over Europe-the true nature of the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States. But I say to you, and to our whole country, and to all the crowned heads and aristocratic powers and feudal systems that exist, that it is to self-government; the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil of all that we may awe what we are and what we hope to be. [Cheers.]

Why, gentlemen, who does not see this?-Who supposes that anything but the independence of the country would have made us what we are? Suppose that mother England had treated us with the utmost indulgence; that the counsels most favorable to the colonies had prevailed; that we had been made a spoiled may not be without interest to you child; I say to you, as I have said before, and continue to say till the time of my death. it is not in the nature of any colonial sys tem of government to raise a country and raise a nation to the highest pitch of prosperity. It independence; self-government; the liberty of the people to make laws for themselves, that has elevated us from the subdued feeling of colonial subjection and placed us where we are. It is independence.

> Hail, independence! hail thou next best gift To that of life and an immortal soul!

Gentlemen, I have said that our blessings grow essentially from our form of government from the satisfaction of the people with that form, and their desire to help on the general for you. We instruct our progress of the country. There is no true American who does not rejoice in the general prosperity of the country; who does not delight, day and night, in reflecting that our progress is onward, that the people are more happy, and more and more enlightened, successful and renowned every day. This is a source of particular happiness to every honest American heart. Whatever his individual condition may be, however fortunate or unfortunate; in whatever circumstances of elevation or depression he may find himself, he still partakes of the general prosperity of the country. [Cheers.] He has, in short, a dividend (if I may use a commercial expression) he has a dividend, payable not quarterly but daily out of the fund of general happiness and prosperity which the

country enjoys. Rather a curious incident happened lately, in which my name was enrolled with those of men of letters, for there is of course no end to blunders. There appeared an article in the Royal Gazette of Madrid, intended to be civil to the American Secretary of State, in which he was declared to be the author of that great and illustrious production known and bonored in most countries as Webster's Dictionary of the English Language. Ye shades of Noah Webster! How will you not be offended by this intrusion on your rights and your repose. "He make my dictionary!" he will explain, "he never could have made my spelling book!" And this would be true, I must beg leave therefore, to discuss of Madrid, and decline to Royal Court Gazette of Madrid, and decline to Royal Gourt Gazette of Madrid, and decline to be classed with men of letters. In the literary sense of that phrase, I certainly am no man of thow that continual prayers letters; although when official deties require offered in behalf of him upon whom it, it is true that I have sometimes written a portant public duties devolved. letter.

measured by the passage of ideas through men's minds. If that be so, we live a great while in a few revolutions of the earth around the sun. If new ideas, new thoughts, new contemplations, new hopes, constitute life, why then we have lived much, whether we have lived many or few years, according as they are usually estimated. The age is remarkable .-New thoughts press, and new inventions crowd upon us. We used to say proverbially, that a thing was done as quick as thought; but that is a lingering mode of expression now a days. A great many things are done much quicker keep up with electricity. While we are talking, the thoughts cannot travel as fast as electricity can give them to the world. While I am now speaking, the world which last lest my Presbyterian were next considered. lips has already been seized by lightning, and before I can utter a few sentences more, will be read not only in New York and Washington, but also in Savannah, New Orleans, Cincinnati and St. Louis; and my words will all be read with some interest, not because they are mine, but because they proceed from Faneuil Hall, from which place all know that in important periods of the past, no voice was heard but that of determined, resolute, nation.

So, gentlemen, we live much, though our years may be few. For my part I hardly envy the patriarchs for the many years of their lives. as we see and enjoy. In truth, I do not think very highly of the felicity of Methusaleh's lon-

We all feel that we have a country, not Bos. ton alone, nor Massachusetts alone, but composed and bound up by that vast union of independent states which are united under a common Constitution. The inhabitants of these states are all fellow citizens, and he is narrow ject any of those citizens from the great American brotherhood.

We see here, to-day, delegate members from one of the greatest Christian denominations in the United States, coming from the North probably, certainly from the South and West. And who is not glad to see them? [Applause.] They year; and whilst the churches are invoked Who does not feel that the political institutions come as friends, and who would wish to see to pray without ceasing to the Lord of them in any other capacity? And as for my. self, gentlemen, I say to them, I bid you wel come. The members of the Methodist Conference now rose in a body. I bid you welcome to Faneuil Hall, the birthplace of American liberty. Welcome to Boston, the seat of neice, enterprise, and literature. Welcome

o Massachusetts, the home of public education. We welcome you for your many Christian virtues, and for the good you have accomplished in this country and abroad. In the course of my life I have not been an uninterested reader of last words, "The workmen die, but the work [Cheers.] The workmen who framed the institutions and the Constitution of our country have passed away, but their work lives after them. Those same institutions and that same Constitution have been upheld by us, and I trust will be sustained by our children forever. Although the workmen may die yet may the work go on.

I have read, many years since, the biography of John Wesley, an extraordinary person, the great founder and apostle of the Methodist societies, who died, I think, in 1791, at the advanced age of 83 years. His last words were, The best of all is, that God is with us."-These sentiments have been wonderfully illus. rated in the subsequent history of Methodism, f which Southey said so strongly that it was Religion in earnest."

Now, gentlemen, we must not prolong this occasion further. My friend, Mr. Hilliard, has lately quoted an extract from some stanzas. written long ago, and which I remember from my youth, although I had not remembered their authorship. These may properly be referred to on the present occasion. One line is-

"Ye solid men of Boston, make no long orations." This I take to myself, and am bound to obey he injuction. The concomitant line falls in remarkably with the prevailing spirit of these

imes and this place-"Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations." Let us all give just heed to these admonitions.

[Laughter.] But no, gentlemen, we cannot scan the future. To some degree the past may interpret it; but in its whole length it lies far beyond our vision. We must commit ourselves and our country to the hands of Providence. We may indulge hopes, high and exalted hopes, humbly and meekly before God, that the prosperity and happiness which we of this generation enjoy, wil descend to our latest posterity, with ten thousand times the brilliancy of yonder setting sun!

worth from forty to fifty millions of dollars. The real estate for the last fiftytwo years has yielded about \$40,000 anproperty under his control, as trustee, for which he has given ample security. Mr. Jennings passed through this place

a few days since .- The Remedy.

Gentlemen, Mr. Locke says that time is | PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEM-BLY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY TWENAY-SEVENTH, 1852. A resolution was adopted, declining with sincere thanks, on account of the pressure of business, the invitation of the Committee of arrangements for a steamboat excursion. The forenoon was chiefly occupied with the report of Committees on synodical records. The unfinished business being the report of the Board of than some men's thoughts. Thought cannot Publication was taken up and discussed without final action. The resolutions on the memorial of the Charlestion Union motion was made to recommit for further information. After some discussion the motion was rejected, and the debate on the resolutions was suspended. The Committee on devotional exercises reported the order of exercises of the coming Sabbathadopted. The election to fill vacancies in the Board of Education was made the 2nd order of the day for Friday, and election to fill vacancies in the Directory of Princeton Seminary was made the order They neither saw as much, nor enjoyed as much for the afternoon. The following was the action of the Assembly:

1. Resolved, That the claims of the Fellow-citizens, let us be grateful for all our home and foreign field demand a large increase in the ministry of the Presbyterian readily, as men, as patriots, and as Christians. Church, and that at a time when the candidates seem to be decreasing instead of increasing in number, and death to be multiplying its ravages in the ministerial ranks, it is especially incumbent on the Church, to use all Scriptural means, to train up her youth with more direct reference to the preaching of the everlasting gospel.

2. Resolved, That the Assembly recognise with gratitude the goodness of God in pouring out his grace upon several of our institutions of learning during the past the harvest for the continuance of his favor, the last Thursday of February next is recommended for general observance as a day of special prayer for the Divine blessing upon the youth of our land, who are pursuing their studies in literary institutions, and especially that many of them may be called, and qualified by the grace of God, for the work of the ministry.

3. Resolved, That this Assembly re-affirms its testimony in regard to the imporyour history. I know something of Charles tance of establishing education upon a Wesley. Dying at a great age, shortly after religious basis, as recommended by proour independence was secured, these were his ceding Assemblies, and viewing the church as a party interested in education, within its sphere it invites its judicatories according to their wisdom under their various circumstances, to see that the youth within their bounds have access to institutions of learning, where the truths and duties of religion shall be assiduously in-

> 4. Resolved, That the Board of Education in its important departments of benevolent operation, be recommended to the patronage of our churches, and that the Presbyteries and Synods endeavor to have its objects annually presented in such manner as may be deemed expedient with a view to increasing the means of educating pious young men for the min-

Afternoon Sessson. - The vacancies were filled in the Board of Missions .-The Committee on Foreign Correspon dence reported a list of Delegates to Foreign Bodies. The Committee on the Report of the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, reported a resolution commending the faithfulness of the Professors, and recommending to the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia increased efforts to add to the number of students sive matter. The flower then closes and curs that they who have departs -adopted. The Committee on Bills and remains shot until the prisoners are most distance from political orthogonal Overtures reported various matters; those bruised and transformed into chyle. The of chief interest related to the erection of indigestible portions, such as the head and a Presbyterian Church at Washington wings, are thrown out by two aspired ciple. city, and the expediency of exerting an openings. The vegetable serpent has a influence in securing the rights of con- skin resembling leaves, a white and soft science to American citizens in foreign flesh, and, instead of a bony skeleton, a counties. On the latter subject a debate cartilagenous frame filled with yellow arose, which was arrested by the hour of marrow. The natives consider it delicious adjournment .- Char. Courier.

A Great Man .- John Schafer, of Mont-The Jennings Estate in England .- Mr. gomery county, who died a few days ago, S. S. Jennings, of Mobile, (formerly of aged sixty two, is described as follows by York District) claims to be the rightful the Rev. Mr. Rinehart :- The deceased heir to the Jennings estate, in England. was the largest man we ever saw. The He says that not one single link is want- coffin was sufficiently large to contain ing in his lineage, from Charles, of 1681, five men of ordinary size-measuring in down to the day of his birth; that he is width three feet four inches in the clear the eldest male lineal descendant of and three feet in height. - Three men Charles and Mary Jennings, who came could have worked in it at the same time from England, and was clerk of the court with convenience. It required six men of Elizabeth City county, in the town of to take him from the bed on which he ex-Hampton. Va., in 1681. His books are pired. This was done by raising a platnow in the clerk's office at Hampton, at form, removing the head board of the bedwhich place 143 acres of land were grant- stead, and taking him out end wise. They ed to them as emigrants from England. could not get the coffin into the house, but Mr. Jennings estimates the estate to be by taking off the door facing of an old vacated house that stood in the yard, they got it into that, and carried the corps thither on three empty bags. A wagon nually. Lord Howe has a portion of the and four horses stood prepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its contents upon it. In letting down the coffin into the he added in a tone of compassion and forgrave, they had two lines doubled-one givness, " And yet I don't know why I essential particular, upon the whole at each end, and one large well rope in should be, he never done me any harm." people composing it .- Newbernian.

the miiddle: and seventeen men to le down this great sprinkle of humanity into its last home on this earth. His weight was not known .- Mobile Tribune.

NEW FLUID.

An eminent scientific man, Baron Charles Von Reichenback, has lately published a learn ed work, which has made some noise under the name of Dynamics of Magnegism. He believes he has discovered a new fluid, or dy. namic element in nature, distinct from magnetism, electricity, light or heat, though some what resembling them. He gives it the singular name of Od. Those who are subject to, and perceive, its influence he calls sensitive. Such are capricious and whimsical, hard to be

pleased persons, easy to be put out of humor. The phenomenon may be manifested thus. Lay a natural crystal as large a one as possible, horizontally across a table, or the arm of a chair, so as to leave the extremities free .-Let the sensitive person hold the palm of the left hand towards the ends of the crystal, at a distance of three, four or six inches. In the course of a minute, he will acknowledge that from the apex of the crystal a cool current strikes the hand; but, when the hand is held toward its base, a sensation of lukewarmness is experienced. The first feeling is pleasant; the other, disagreeable, and accompanied by almost a nauseating sensation, which, if the hand be continued in the same position, seizes strong-tasted individual, fate consigns on the arm, and produces a feeling of fatigue. to the capacious tub of the street fish Persons not sensitive perceive nothing.

These opposite effects can be produced without touching the crystals; and with very sensitive persons at a distance of several feet and therefore Reichenback was of opinion, that something emanated, or radiated, unknown to physical science. In darkness, this fluid has become visible of various colors, and bell shape, now sparkling, then disappearing in a sort of fine mist. The same force may be found to eminate from other sources. Experiments made with a magnet are beautiful, and light and color are emitted. Od may spring from a common source with magnetism and electrici ty, light and heat; but their common origin cannot be proved; and so, at present, they must be treated of as a special group of phenomena .- Newark Sentinel.

Touching Incident .- The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident:

"An aged mother-a woman of seventy years-left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents at Louisville.-After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey. she reached this city from New Orleans, last Monday night, on board the Alexander Scott, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They metthe mother and the daughter-in one long embrace, which only ended as the justim mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children, and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by latigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now 'sleeps well' in the new green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful, and how touching are the incidents of life."

A WONDER.

According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an intermediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along on the ground, and, instead of a head has a flower shaped like a bell, which contains a vicious liquid. Flies and and other insects attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, where they are caught by the adhe- in the same party; and it frequent food, at least so says the paper from which we copy the above, but we consider the whole story a fabrication.

Commencement at the University .- We copy to establish Equal Suffrage. We have from the "University Magazine," the following announcements in relation to the commence. ment exercises :

The sermon to the Graduating Class will be delivered by Rev. S. Milton Frost, a member. of the Class.

The Address before the two Literary Socie

ties will be delivered Wednesday forenoon, by Thomas S. Ashe, Esq. of Wadesborough. The Address before the Alumni Association will be delivered Wednesday afternoon, by Hon. Abraham Rencher, late Charge d' Affairs to the

Kingdom of Portugal. The Alumni Association chose their orator from the class that graduated thirty years ago. Mr. Rencher graduated in 1822.

A wit being told that an old acquaintance was married, exclaimed, " I am glad to hear it." But on reflecting a moment

LIFE AND DEATH OF AN OYST

The life of a shell-fish is not one o

varying rest. Observe the phases

individual oyster from the moment

earliest embryo life, independent

ternal ties, to the consummation of tiny, when the knife of fate shall s muscular chords, and doom it to e ment in a living sepulchre. How it forth into the world of waters ! as unenlightened people believe. shape of a minute, bivalded, pr grave, fixed and steady oysterling, it enters upon its career all life and tion, flitting about in the sea as gay lightly as a butterfly or swallow through the air. Its first appearance microscopic oyster-cherub, with w lobes flanking a mouth and shoulde encumbered with inferior crural pro tions. It passes through a joyous ar vacious juvenillry, skipping up and d as if in mockery of its heavy and imm ble parents. It voyages from oyster and, if in luck, so as to escape the w ful voracity of the thousand enemies lie in wait or prowl about to pres youth and inexperience, at I ngth, have sown its wild oats, settles down int steady, solid, domestic oyster. It be the parent of fresh broods of oyster-o ubs. As such it would live and di ing its shell, thickened through old as serve as its monument through all -a contribution towards the construction of a fresh geological epoch, and a layer of the earth's crust-were it not the gluttony of man, who, rending this ber citizen of the sea from his native carries him unresisting to busy cities hum of crowds. If a handsome. shaped and well flavored oyster, be troduced to the places of the rich and ble, like a wit, or a philosopher, or a to give additional relish to their sur ous feasts. If a sturdy, thick be ger, from whence, dosed with coarse b pepper and pungent vinegar, embal artly after the lashion of an Egg king, he is transferred to the hungry ach of a costermonger .- Quar. Re-

POLITICAL MAXIMS. Politics used to be a science, it is

nothing more than a game. Consistency used to be a jewel of value; it is now generally regarded thing not worth wearing. Every one

illustrate this by examples occurr within his own observation. Trickery used to be regarded as a spicable expedient to gain a position trust, honor or profit; now it is the o expedient to which politicians have

Integrity and ability were once reg ed as a necessary prerequisite for a didate asking office to possess; now frontery and presumption, based upo proad foundation of ignorance, are most successful competitors for place

Duplicty and deceit in the ordinary fairs of life are reprehended as they serve; but in politicians deceit and plicity have become characteristic

Principles were once regarded a test of a man's political standing political principles are themselves j by private opinion, and every man's so is a standard.

The first principles of every science as immutuable as truth itself; yet in science of politics but few seem w to acknowledge the immutability of principle. As soon as any doctrine comes expedient, it is at once adop a principle until expediency makes it cessary to make a change.

Principles before Men was once popular motto of political parties; Men first, and Principles afterward the basis of party organization.

In theory the people are acknowle as the basis and source of political er; in practice they are regarded as necessary to ratify and confirm the n nations made by political tricksters.

Political Faith in certain princi was once a test of good standing party; now the most heterodox posite opinions are held by men cla the rights and privileges of members they who we honored with the gifts a were once bestowed upon fidelity to 1

Amendments by the Legislature .- " In connection we would remark, that the C tution of the United States provides two of amending that instrument, one by Le tive enactment, the other by a Conven that thirteen articles or amendments have added to the Constitution since its adop that these were carried through by the first the same mode by which Democrats p yet heard any man, Whig or Democrat, to this mode of amending the Constit the United States."-Republican & Pat.

Nor have we ever heard any objections mode of amending the Constitution of the ted States-nor do we see how any one co ject to it. But what has all that to de amending our State Constitution by Le enactment? We have never beard State Government of North Carolina Federal Government, in any sense of th We have always supposed that the State ernment proceeded from the people exclu and acted upon the people in their c capacity, exclusively. We have never he contended that the counties, or Districts, o distinct divisions of the State, made I venience and political purposes, have any relation to the State Government, as those States of the Union have to the General ernment. The State Government acts.