

Extract from the Speech of Henry W. Miller, Esq., before the Whig State Convention, February 22d, 1834:

There is one other subject, Mr. President, of deep and absorbing interest, to our whole people, no matter what may be their political opinions and predilections, to which I would briefly call your attention. I refer to our rights in the public lands. From this vast patrimony, for the acquisition of which our ancestors made as heavy sacrifices in treasure and blood as the citizens of any State in the Union, we have received little or no benefit, whilst others have been relieved from them—their efforts failing; their territories checkered with railroads—their mountain and valleys studded with the temples of education. How long, sir, do we intend to submit tamely to this injustice? Whilst we are discussing, with concerted affection of constitutional learning, the severest abstractions that ever vexed the brain of man, these lands are passing beyond our reach—gliding into the hands of grasping speculators—voted away by millions to enrich powerful corporations whose avarice has no bounds, and whose Briarean arms are rending forth to every section of the country, and drawing to their aid and varied wealth and vast resources. Sir, this is a subject upon which the greatest intellects of the country have exhausted the sources of argument and reason. Let me cease to argue—let us act! As one man, let us speak out in the bold and fearless tones of freedom, and demand our rights. If we are true to those who have gone before us, and whose blood and treasure were poured out so freely for the acquisition of this patrimony—if we are just to ourselves—if we wish to be just and true to the generations who are to come after us, and who are to stand where we now stand,—we will dash to the winds the letters of party, and speak out boldly for our rights. We will demand of Congress to fulfil the *trusts* confided to it, in reference to this vast property—it's own squandering it for the aggrandizement of one section, and the impoverishment of others. Shall we do it? I apprehend all, without distinction of party, will stand together on this great principle. At least, let the Whigs do their duty, and North Carolina may yet have justice meted out to her, from those who have so long closed their ears to her rigid demands! I know to a certainty, it has been replied, "What is the use?" One voice can accomplish nothing. This is no argument for freedom. It is the reasoning of slaves—the doctrine of servile submission to any wrong and injustice. It needs no refutation. It would blind us to a slavish acquiescence in every species of oppression. Let North Carolina press on this subject, and she will be heard.

From the Wilmington Herald.
First Annual Report of the Wilmington N. C. Seamen's Friend Society.

At the close of a season of signal prosperity, the King of Israel reviewed the doings of God with him, and thus gave utterance to the feelings of his grateful heart. *Thus comest thou year with thy goodness.* So would the Trustees of the New Jersey give us an insight into the way that the people of New Jersey pay their taxes. It seems that the Legislature of New Jersey gives the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company a monopoly of the right of way across the State, on condition that the company pay into the State Treasury sum of *per capita* value of passenger transportation. This tax on each passenger is sufficient to pay the expenses of the Jersey government, and to exempt the people of that State from taxation. It appears therefore that the travelling community between Philadelphia and New York have to pay the New Jersey taxes. To enable the company to pay this capitation tax, they must, of course, charge more for passage than what would otherwise be reasonable. Every traveller then between Philadelphia and New York helps to pay the New Jersey taxes. This is a new dodge, when raised in defence of right and justice!

To the resolution adopted by this convention, on the subject of Constitutional Reform, I give my hearty approval. That the people of the State desire amendment of the Constitution cannot be denied. How small think he down! But the strongest language but two pages—one by Legislative enactments, the other by a Convention of the delegates of the people, selected for that express purpose—which shall be adopted at an early day—will settle this matter, once for all. Our State Constitution was originally adopted in 1776, by the Representatives of the freemen of the State, *of all* chosen for that particular purpose. In 1835, "by delegates assembled in Convention," it was amended. The action of both these bodies, composed of the wisest and most patriotic men of the State, was approved by the people. Other States have almost uniformly adopted this course. Shall we depart from it? Was it politic and wise to give the amendments of this charter of our rights and liberties to the Legislature, which we all know to be contrivane, mercenary, bigoted, party-feeding and sectional politicians? Can a body, selected as the next Legislature, will necessarily be—with *any* importance, other than to furnish a pretext for the dismemberment of the State, and the creation of a new State? And why should we not be willing to sacrifice the whole of the State, in 1835, when they have a *Assassination*, Messieurs Donisthorpe & Meares, and many other traitors and intelligent men, who rising above all party influences of party or section, voted for the integrity of the power and the purity of the *whole* State? And why should we not be willing to sacrifice the whole of the State, in 1835, when they have a *Whig* Whig, less honest and patriotic than the Legislature? Let us, my friends, consider these simple reasons—but let us not forget the Constitutional morality which will be the cause of Seamen having to pay more for passage than what would otherwise be reasonable. Every traveller then between Philadelphia and New York helps to pay the New Jersey taxes. This is a new dodge, when raised in defence of right and justice!

FISH BREEDING.

A New York correspondent of the Wilmington N. C. Commercial, gives the following on the interesting subject indicated by the above caption:—At a meeting of the Farmer's Club held in the American Institute building, in Broadway on Thursday afternoon, the subject of Fish Culture or Fish Breeding was brought up.

The first attempt at artificial fish breeding were made, I believe, at Philadelphia a few years ago, and the experiments were successful, and will be carried on to completion as fast as the means can be obtained.

A financial statement here of the receipts and expenditures of the Society is given below, showing the receipts for the year ending \$5,501.43, and the expended \$5,505.88, leaving in the treasury \$44.45. Besides there are great expenditures payable still, to the amount of \$2,500.00.

It is estimated that Seamen will be independent of the market for a long time, if it succeeds, and that the price of fish will be greatly increased.

Chesapeake Bay oysters, which are now being raised in large numbers, are said to be the best in the world, and are sold at a high price.

Clams, mussels, lobsters, &c. are also

afforded, and are said to be equal to any other living creature in the world, and are sold at a high price.

Other species of fish are also raised, and are sold at a high price.

Chas. D. Ellis, President.

Residence, *Appleton's House*.
Mr. Daniel, a young man, has recently settled in the city, and is engaged in the manufacture of soap, &c. He has a large establishment, and is well known throughout the State.

With David George Hester, a single driver in the employ of Louis & Co., he has recently settled in the city, and is engaged in the manufacture of soap, &c. He has a large establishment, and is well known throughout the State.

So I understand. The Convention no longer exists, but the Whig party respects the South, and the South respects the Whig party.

St. Peter's Church in Roma, and hold

COPPER IN PERSON.

Person County possesses rich resources in its metals and minerals. Its gold ore is well known, and were formerly successfully worked. Black lead of the purest kind, has been turned up by the plough share in the Northern part of the County; and indications of iron are every where found in the same region. Noyacutite of excellent quality exists in the greatest abundance about Barnett's mountain. Recently Copperore has been discovered in such quantities as to open up the most brilliant prospects of profit. It occurs along the ridge, dividing the waters of Bluewing and Mayo. In relation to the value of this ore, we give below a copy of a letter from Dr. Mitchell, of the University, which has been furnished us by Dr. Jordan, one of the owners of this favored region.—*Hilton Chronicle.*

University, N. C., Feb. 21.

When I first took the two specimens in hand I had the goodness to send me last night, I judged the black part to be mainly the black oxide of iron, but it turns out to be mainly the black oxide of copper, of which I copy Dr. Clark's account from his "Manual of Mineralogy."

Brown Copper. *Turrite.* An oxyd of copper, occurring as a black powder and in dull black masses, and botryoidal concretions, in veins, along with other copper-ores. From Cornwall, and also the Persian lavas. It is abundant ore in some of the copper mines of the Mississippi valley, and yields 50 to 70 per cent of copper. But part of what was considered black copper in the west is an oxyd of cobalt. It is absolutely pure, it contains 80 per cent of copper. It is also found of excellent quality in large veins in the Lake Tupper copper region.

The oxyds of copper are easily smelted by heating with the aid of charcoal ashes. They may be converted directly into sulphate of blue vitriol by means of sulphuric acid, but are more valuable for the copper they contain.

You will see, therefore, that this ore is of more than twice the value—ten for one—that obtained from the Feintes, for two reasons: 1st, That the quantity of metallic copper in it is more than double. 2dly, That it does not require the credit of originating the idea of bringing it into that contest: That honor, if we may so speak, belongs to a man who was not, nor never was, a citizen of our State. He knew nothing of our people, nor of the practical effect of our laws and constitution. But he believed that North Carolina could be humbugged with the cry of *free suffrage*, and recommended Mr. Reid, it is said, to try it upon them.

The conception of a foreigner, it was readily adopted as a scheme of *agitators*—one who was not and wanted to get in, and who was not over scrupulous as to the means to accomplish the end aimed at. The people never had, nor have they since, felt the necessity of this. No State in the Union enjoys greater constitutional blessings, or a better system of laws, than our State; and unless there is a real grievance, it is always wise to *call enough alms.*

But it is not expected that any thing short of a trial of the experiment will satisfy its advocates. It is pretty generally conceded that the people of North Carolina have been brought to desire a change in the constitution, touching this subject, and the only question which offers an hindrance to its accomplishment, is the one as to the best mode. The democratics advocating legislative action, and the Whigs the more safe and regular mode of a state convention, called for the express purpose of revising the constitution. There are many strong reasons why a convention should be preferred, and we hope hereafter to present them to the consideration of our readers.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following views on the Nebraska bill, for the independence which he has exhibited.

Question lately announced by Senator Cass in the United States. Gen. Cass is a good democratic authority, having once been the candidate for the Presidency of that party, and his views on the important subject, ought, from that consideration, to have a little more weight on the minds of his party friends throughout the country, than those of a man who had given it to the world.

We would, therefore, more especially solicit his opinion, and he will have only the best interest at heart, at the end of which the young men are soon running about.

Experiments have been successfully made with the spawn of trout and salmon—Mr. Bell, of Philad. in West Chester, has made numerous fish ponds on his grounds, and that he has succeeded in increasing them to considerable numbers.

In many of the ponds he has introduced a variety of fish, both foreign and domestic, and to forty-five different kinds of which came at the ring cursor, it is to be full out of his knowledge.

As far as I am concerned, I am a Whig, a very simple business, and not attended to with expense, it may be attended to with expense, and with profitable results, owing to the extraordinary fecundity of the fish tribe. In large cities instead of living the cheapest, fish is often the most expensive kind of food, and a luxury only within the means of the rich.

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The society not only has the abolition and moral influence of North Carolina on its side, but also the support of a number of intelligent friends. Mr. Daniel, a young man, has recently settled in the city, and is engaged in the manufacture of soap, &c.

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St. Peter's Church in Roma, and hold

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1854.

REV. C. McCORMICK is authorized to collect subscriptions and other claims due this Office.

We are authorized to announce Major Jess Thomas as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff for the County of Rowan.

We are authorized to announce Caleb Keets as a candidate for re-election for the office of High Sheriff of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce Martin Jones as a true Republican candidate for the office of High Sheriff for the County of Rowan.

REV. THOMAS A. KEEK announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Iredell County, at the ensuing August election.

For Suffrage.—This question, from present appearances, is to form the staple of the democratic oratory in the next campaign. It has served that party, as a hobby, for several years, and on that account will be held to further service.

It were well for the people to recall in mind the origin of the free suffrage question, as that alone will enable them in a great measure, to decide upon its merits. It was first begun to be agitated in this State, in the year 1818. It did not originate out of any hard-ship or necessity of the people, and will not afford them a solid basis, and therefore has no claim for their support. Up to that time, no portion of our State had ever thought about it. Its enforcement upon their attention, was not prompted by a desire for an improvement of the condition of the people. It was purely a political maneuver, and designed for the sole purpose of putting *down* one party and *up* another. It was first brought before the people by David Reid, the present Governor, when he was a candidate against Mr. Mandy. But, if accounts be true, he is not entitled to the credit of originating the idea of bringing it into that contest: That honor, if we may so speak, belongs to a man who was not, nor never was, a citizen of our State. He knew nothing of our people, nor of the practical effect of our laws and constitution. But he believed that North Carolina could be humbugged with the cry of *free suffrage*, and recommended Mr. Reid, it is said, to try it upon them.

And again:

Mr. President, I have not withheld the expression of my regret elsewhere, nor shall I withhold it here, that this question of the *right* of the Missouri Compromise, which opens all the disputed points connected with the subject of Congressional action upon slavery in the Territory of the United States, *has been brought before us*. I do not think the present advantages to result from the measure will outweigh the injury which the north-feeling, fail to accompany the discussion of this subject through the game, is sure to produce.

And yet again:

Thus believing, *I should have been* *but* *contested* had the whole subject been left as it was in the bill when first introduced by the Senator from Illinois, *without* *any provision regarding the Missouri Compromise*.

I am aware it was reported that I intended to propose the repeal of that measure, *but* *unconsciously*. My intentions were wholly misunderstood. I had no design whatever to take such a step, and thus rendering it from its original a dead-letter which done its work, and had done it well, and when it was nullified by patriots, by simple, and by its association with great names, now transferred to history. It belonged to a past generation, and in the midst of a political tempest, which appalled the wisest, and roused in the land, it led and to the waves of agitation. *Please be still*, and they remain still. *Please be still*, and they remain still.

But it is not expected that any thing short of a trial of the experiment will satisfy its advocates. It is pretty generally conceded that the people of North Carolina have been brought to desire a change in the constitution, touching this subject, and the only question which offers an hindrance to its accomplishment, is the one as to the best mode. The people never had, nor have they since, felt the necessity of this. No State in the Union enjoys greater constitutional blessings, or a better system of laws, than our State; and unless there is a real grievance, it is always wise to *call enough alms.*

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Lord Palmerston has given assurances in the House of Commons that Smith O'Brien is to be pardoned by the Queen.

Our minister, Mr. Buchanan, was present at the last levee of her Majesty.

It is reported that the Rothschilds and the Bank of France have advanced two hundred millions of francs to Louis Napoleon.

The House afterward went into Conference of the Whole upon the private calendar; but after two hours spent in debate some of it of rather an animated and personal character, the committee rose

and an extensive adjournment was ordered in regard to claims allowed by the late Board of Commissioners under the Mexican treaty.

The House confirmed the amendment of Mr. Kerr to the Minnesota Railroad bill, viz.: to distribute the proceeds of the reserved sections of land among such States as have received no grants of land for internal improvement.

Accounts from the Danube state that both powers are preparing for a great battle.

Nothing new from Asia. The latest

accounts from the Shah of Persia

state that he will withhold

the payment of his debts.

It will not be considered extra-

ordinary that friends of *abolition* for rail-

road purposes should have turned upon

them for information in regard to the

alleged *treason* of the *abolitionists*.

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