

QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Stevenson, our minister to Great Britain, in which he describes the person, appearance, and habits of the Queen of Great Britain. Mr. Stevenson writes from opportunities of close and frequent observation, which few persons, even of the highest rank in the kingdom, can have had. He says:

Of the Queen, I suppose you will expect me to say something, and express my opinion. The press in both countries, gives the most flattering accounts of her beauty, wisdom, &c. Indeed it is the fashion here to represent her (as I suppose they do all Queens) as something short only of Divinity. Now, I will tell you very frankly what I think of her, and I have had a fair opportunity of judging. As to her person and face, they are pretty fairly represented in many of the numerous paintings and prints, some of which I suppose you have seen. Sully's I think as good and pleasing a likeness as any that has been taken. It has been sent to Philadelphia. None of them however do justice to the expression of the face. It is certainly not the sort that I should call beautiful—but, when lighted up by animated conversation, the face is full of expression, and sweetness, and strongly indicative of character. Her manners are bland and unaffected: indeed there is a simplicity and frankness and engaging affability about her quite remarkable for a Queen. Another striking thing is, the total absence of all ambitious display or desire for admiration which might be expected from so young a person, and she a Sovereign.

No one can approach the present Queen without being struck, not only with her easy and charming deportment, and that peculiar softness of disposition and temper, for which she is so remarkable, but with the entire command and repose of manner, which might be expected to guard a Sovereign of more advanced years and experience. She has, besides, all the characteristic bon naturel and good temper of the English.

In relation to the Queen's personal habits, I understand she rises between 8 & 9, breakfasts at 10, devotes herself to business till 2, then exercises, generally on horseback, and that at a rapid pace, going at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour. Of her horsemanship I had an opportunity of judging, having myself been present in one of her excursions of some 50 miles in about 2 hours; and I can assure you, if she does not ride like Omar, or hunt like Diana, she is yet one of the boldest and finest female riders I ever saw.

Her attention to business is such, that I understand, if a despatch comes while she is at dinner, she commonly rises and attends to it. She has a turn and capacity for business, and will, as she advances doubtless take a deeper interest in affairs of state than she does at present.

Stokes.—On Tuesday the 9th inst., "agreeable to previous notice" (in the Raleigh Standard,) a portion of our Van Buren fellow citizens of Stokes county convened to express their views on some of the political topics of the

national contest in August. The meeting helped itself to nineteen "entire figure" resolutions, which fill a solid column of the Standard, and appointed five delegates to a district convention, proposed to be held in Wentworth, Rockingham co., on this day.

These resolutions being regarded as the creed of the administration—a political confession of faith of our opponents of the ninth district,—we propose to walk in among them and labor a while, in all courtesy and good humor. We are under the necessity of taking a piece at a time, and as we have no hope of "saving all the pieces" we proceed to select a few of the most brilliant.

The first resolution "upon record" is an unqualified hallelujah to the sub-treasury system; and the second is a poke at the banks. This is what might be expected.

The next two, in order, read as follows:

Resolved, That the General Government have no power, under the constitution, to regulate, make, or create credit money or currency; its only power is "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins;" all other acts of the General Government in relation to the currency, is palpable andagrant usurpation.

Resolved, That the power to create corporations is a sovereign power, and is retained by the States, having never been delegated to the General Government, consequently the Legislature of the United States has no authority to establish a United States Bank, and that the establishment of such an institution is a plain and dangerous violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a usurpation of the authority of the States, calculated to end in a total obliteration of State sovereignty.

What profound political jurists our neighbors are! They have a wonderful knack of making up their decisions just like Gen. Jackson; he decided, in the face of some forty years practice and two decisions of the Supreme Court, that a United States bank was unconstitutional—and his decisions are law. But it is amusing to see with what zeal and consummate valor the "monster" is belabored now the breath is out of the body. We are reminded of fierce little boys killing a dead snake.

Resolved, That the secret appointed investigating committees have in their proceedings violated every principle of justice that in their secret session and arbitrary judgment they have shown the spirit of that faction by which they were appointed, and exhibited another act of the real principle of federalism, that the minority should rule the majority.

Resolved, That we view the representative as an agent sent to act for his constituents, and that his course should be open and known to those whom he professes to represent, we therefore condemn the secret chosen minority investigating committees brought from behind the impervious veil of the secret ballot, in full power, as screening the responsibility of the Representative.

How it does hurt "the party" to find some honest men amongst them! Some administration members of the house slipped the collar and balloted as their cooler reasons dictated—they independently threw themselves on their own deliberate judgment, what every liberal constituent expects of his repre-

sentative. The "entire figure" men of the party have waxed exceedingly mad about it.

Resolved, That course of the Hon. Augustus B. Shepperd, our Representative in Congress, meets with our decided disapprobation, and that we are more than willing he should retire from the legislative halls of the nation; believing that ten or twelve years is sufficiently long enough to pay a man for doing nothing.

That our Van Buren fellow citizens of Stokes are willing Mr. Shepperd should retire from the legislative halls of the nation, is not doubted. It is granted, also, that ten or twelve years is sufficiently long enough to pay a man for doing nothing, but the representative who, for the best part of his legislative career, honestly and firmly resists the fearful encroachments of the federal executive power, in our humble opinion earns his money.

Resolved, That the cry of the federal party, that this administration is endeavoring to destroy the credit system, and that there can be no credit without banks, is false, and a reproach on their knowledge or honesty, and should be treated with contempt, by an insulted people.

This resolve has an awful squinting towards the loco foco "war upon the banks."

Resolved, That "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and that by the opposition, Democratic republican liberty is assailed in all its essential features—threatened to be supplanted, by that spotted faction of disappointed office-seekers, the federal party, made up of renegades, abolitionists, conservatives, and anti-masons. We therefore recommend to the lovers of freedom, the Democratic republicans of North Carolina, to select their candidates and come boldly and determined, to save our free institutions from the attempted and unhallowed aristocratic grasp of an unprincipled political faction.

That the spotted faction of disappointed office seekers, the federal party, made up of renegades, abolitionists, conservatives and anti-masons!" Verily, our neighbors of Stokes apply ugly names to their opponents. What think ye of this, good citizens of the ninth district, who are honestly opposed to the measures of the federal administration?

We have neither room to insert, nor time nor inclination to comment on, the resolutions in favor of Levi Woodbury, Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, Jesse A. Bynum and Martin Van Buren, and the various other matters pertaining to, and growing out of, this meeting. Our fellow citizens who made these resolves no doubt honestly and conscientiously stand up for what they avow, and they will find liberal, firm, and we believe successful opponents.—Greensborough Pak

"THE PARTY" AND THE PEOPLE.

The great self-styled democratic party

know him in his "palmy days," say that a poor man, or a mechanic, never trod upon the splendid carpets of his palace halls.

Those whose constant aim it is to enslave the minds of the people, are surely no friends to the people. Is it not the constant aim of democrats to do so? Have they not a chain of hired presses, extending throughout the confederacy, and firmly leagued together, all of which strive to counteract the operation of truth, by the dissemination of falsehood? Do not their hundred thousand office holders, from the highest to the lowest, use every effort to corrupt the freedom of the elective franchise—to gull the honest yeomanry of the land by ingeniously invented humbugs, and artfully concerted falsehoods—to excite the bitterness of party spirit, and place between the rich and the poor an impassable gulf? And why is this done? Why out of pure love for the dear people, as lying demagogues declare; but really for the sole purpose of protecting a few official plunderers, as all observant men cannot fail to perceive. The party in power care nothing for the people. They no doubt chuckle over the success of their schemes to gull the popular mass, and ridicule the stupidity of the very men for whom they express so much affection and respect. The people, the country, the destinies of America, the sacred cause of liberty, are all disregarded by that vile horde of plunderers who revel in the luxuries of official distinction, and stolen wealth. Selfishness and avarice have absorbed all honorable and patriotic impulses, and they only struggle to main the power which they abuse.

Jackson (Mississippi) Sun.

It affords us sincere pleasure to learn that Judge Wilkinson and Mr. Murdoch, of this state, who were engaged in the "Galt House affair" in Louisville, Ky., have both been honorably acquitted of the charge of murder, by a jury of their country.

Pecuniary distress.—During the past week, our little city has been literally crowded with anxious strangers from every part of the State, most of whom came for the sole purpose of procuring money from the Union Bank. The crowd around the door of the banking house was so dense, that one could scarcely elbow his way through the multitude. This general solicitude affords a distressing commentary upon the hardness of the times. The truth is, the fairest portion of our State is upon the verge of ruin—distress pervades our entire population—a settled gloom is upon every countenance. That man who gazed upon the anxious throng pressing around the door of the Union Bank, and felt in his bosom no generous impulse of sympathy for human sufferings, has a heart rendered callous to the finer feelings of our nature. The merchant, the planter,

the mechanic, the professional man, all were there, awaiting, with feelings of alternate hope and despair, the verdict of the directory, whose decision was either to save them from impending ruin, or consign them and their families to pecuniary death. Many of those who constituted the group, had wended their group from the distant extremities of the State, and with dejected looks, stood silently in the midst of strangers, with no voice of friendship or sympathy to excite the cheerfulness of hope. Those men were desolate. There is solitude in the awful stillness of the untrodden forest—in the boundless prairie, which no human foot hath ever trodden—but there is a feeling of loneliness, far more intense, experienced by one who mingles as an utter stranger in the bustling of a sordid crowd, bearing in his bosom a heart laden with misery and grief. Alas! how many of our fellow citizens have returned to their homes in utter disappointment! How many have reached their domestic firesides only to bear the sad tidings to their wives and children, that the last expedient has failed—that hope has fled—that their hard-earned property must become the prey of sordid misers and soulless shavers—and that poverty and want are inevitable! Most sincerely do we sympathize with our fellow citizens. Had their distress been merited—had their miseries been the result of dishonesty, or indolence, we should have been less grieved at the calamity which has fallen upon them. But when we reflect that our citizens are honorable, industrious and moral men—that they have vainly toiled from morn till night, to bear their heads above the swelling flood of ruin—but that, despite their mighty efforts, a sordid and selfish and ignorant party has engulfed their prospects, by a series of wild experiments; then indeed, do our sympathetic feelings flow, united with stern indignation toward those corrupt politicians who recklessly produced the ruin. Now, indeed, are the people of this State and of the Union, reaping the bitter fruits of triumphant loco-focoism! That blighting storm which observant men foresaw and predicted, many years since, as the inevitable result of the "experiment" upon the currency, is now around us and upon us. The various combined causes of wicked and ignorant legislation have produced their effect.

Our present pecuniary prospects are gloomy indeed—yet ours is not a hopeless case. We have been blessed by

and with a genial sun. Gentle dews and refreshing showers still descend upon us, and the toiling planter still views the snowy staple of our State expand profusely in his extended fields. We are not ruined—we are only crippled. Time and attention will restore prosperity. The first step, however, which should be taken, is to change our rulers. The party in power have proven to the world that their novel policy is ruinous—that they are incapable of governing the destinies of so vast a country as ours—that ever since they seized the reins of Government, the United States have been declining in prosperity. We feel well assured, that so long as our public affairs are conducted by the loco-focos, so long will distress prevail; but if the efforts of the people were seconded by a wise and virtuous administration, it would require but a few years for a country possessed of such Herculean energies as ours, to arise from bondage, and march onward in the pathway of happiness and prosperity.—Jackson Mississippi Star.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdredge, Liverpool papers were received at New York on Monday evening to March 29th.

The Liverpool Steam Packet, which sailed from New York on the 9th of March, had arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of 16 days. She carried out, of course, the Act of Congress, the Reports of Committees, &c. bearing upon the Maine Boundary affair.

We subjoin all the information, extracted from English papers, that has yet reached us by way of New York; from which it will be seen that no apprehension need now be entertained of any other than a friendly termination to the difficulty which has arisen on the Northeastern frontier concerning the question of Boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

From late London Papers. In the House of Commons, March 27th, in reply to a question from Sir Stratford Canning, who had a motion on the paper for the production of Mitchell's map of the disputed territory.

Lord Palmerston replied that he had yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Fox, stating that a plenipotentiary was about to be sent by the American Government to England, to open a negotiation with the view of settling the boundary question; but that he could not at present lay any papers before Parliament respecting these transactions. He would, however, state that there was no reason to expect that the friendly communications between this country and America would be interrupted.

House of Lords, March 26.—Lord Brougham said he sincerely hoped the necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the Government, nor would their lord-

ships sanction any course contrary to the public honor; but on the other hand, in consequence of the high-walk reputation which we had acquired all over the world by the valor of our heroes, both by sea and land, it would not be derogatory to our honor to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the Government ought to act in every case, and above all in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America.

There was one consolation on this subject; which was, that we were undeniably, clearly, and manifestly in the wrong, and giving up when we were in the wrong, never could harm us.

Late and important from China.—Suspension of trade.—Mob Loo in the Celestial Empire.—By the ship York, from Canton, we have advices to Jan. 12th. The smuggling of Opium had continued to increase until Dec. 3rd, when 203 cetties being about to be landed in front of the foreign factories at Canton, they were seized, and the foreign trade entirely suspended.

The Coolies who were arrested accused Mr. Innes a British merchant, of having sent money to Whampoa for the Purchase of the Opium, and Mr. Talbot, of the American house of Talbot, Olyphant & Co. of having imported the same in the ship Thos. Perkins. The hatches were ordered to be sealed, and Inness and Talbot to be expelled. The Hong merchant Pun-hoqua, who was security for the Perkins, was exposed in the pillory.

Several communications now passed between the Chamber of Commerce of the foreign residents and the Governor. Mr. Talbot declared his innocence, and that the Perkins brought nothing but rice. The Chamber remonstrated at the treatment towards him and the Hong Merchants.

Mr. Innes was directed to leave immediately or his house should be pulled down. On the 12th Dec. matters grew worse in consequence of the attempt of the authorities to insult the foreign merchants by stranding in front of the factories a Chinese accused of smuggling opium. An immense crowd gathered on the square, and the foreign residents and the crews of the vessels resisting the execution, the Coolies consent to remove the instrument and criminal to another place. The crowd up to this time were friendly but the foreigners having indiscreetly struck back some of the Chinese with

poled them with showers of stones. The old Hong Merchant Howqua now appeared on the scene, and beckoned to the foreigners to retreat, which they did, into the imperial hong. The mob, amounting to some 8000, tore up the palisades, and did much injury to the verandahs and doors of the factories by brick bats, stones, &c. The military were finally called in and the mob dispersed. The troops with their camp fires and gorgeous lanterns, bivouacked on the square during the night. Capt. Elliot, superintendent of the British trade, arrived in the course of the night from Whampoa, with 120 of the crews of the shipping. The Chamber of Commerce on the 14th remonstrated against the execution of criminals on the factory grounds.—The Governor replied that the ground was the Emperor's, and the executions should go on as if the smuggling did not cease. A few days after His Excellency published an order declaring Mr. Talbot innocent. Mr. Innes went to Macao.

Captain Elliot, at a meeting of the foreign merchants, chiefly Americans, admitted that foreigners were engaged in the smuggling, and declared that in regard to the British he should put a stop to it, as it was disgraceful, and would lose them the entire trade with China. He issued a notice prohibiting all British boats engaged in the smuggling to return to the Boca Tigris and enjoying respect to Chinese authorities, &c.

The trade was re-opened Jan. 1. Numerous brilliant meteors were seen at Canton by the Missionary, the Rev. Dr. Parker, on the 9th and 13th November. The Doctor had been honored with a request to prescribe for the Namboy.

Business is not yet re-established since the blow it received by the troubles.

The Hong merchants have determined to give no security for ships until the captains and consignees give security that they are not engaged in smuggling opium. As the captains and consignees cannot give this security, the residents have petitioned to have Hong merchants compelled to give security as before, which request would probably be granted. The prices for the new teas were not yet fixed.

N. Y. S. B.

From the New York Express.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON.—The semi-centennial celebration yesterday was one of the most interesting events of the kind that ever took place in this city. At 11 o'clock, the doors of East Middle Dutch Church were thrown open, and those who applied for tickets had admission. Every spot was soon filled to overflowing, except that reserved for the members. At 12 o'clock the procession entered, when Peter G. Stuyvesant took the chair, supported by the venerable Col. John Trumbull, and

Morgan Lewis, who were the companions of Washington. President Duer, Gen. Scott, and all the most distinguished gentlemen of our city were present, as well as distinguished delegates from other cities. The following Ode was sung:

ODE.

Great were the hearts, and strong the minds Of those who framed, in high debate, The immortal league of love that binds Our fair broad empire, state with state.

And ever hallowed be the hour, When, as the auspicious task was done, A nation's gift, the sword of power, Was given to Glory's unspooled son.

That noble race is gone; the sons Of fifty years have risen and set; The holy links those mighty ones Had forged and knit, are brighter yet.

Wide—as our own free race increase— Wide shall it stretch the elastic chain, And bind, in everlasting peace, State after state, a mighty train.

The Rev. Dr. Knox addressed the throne of grace in a most fervent prayer, in which he happily enumerated the blessings that had followed the services, and example of the illustrious Washington. He closed by invoking happiness both here and hereafter, for the distinguished Orator of the day. Mr. Adams then rose; he appeared in fine health, but much thinner in flesh than formerly; his nerves were so affected, and his voice had not sufficient compass, from so large and difficult a place to speak in. He however appeared in all his youthful vigor and fervor, and for the space of an hour and three quarters chained the attention of one of the most respectable and intellectual assemblages ever convened in this city. It would be utterly impossible to do the slightest justice to this production of one of the most profound scholars of any age. He gave an interesting history of the inhabitants of this thinny people's country prior to the Revolution—peopled from England, Holland, France, and other countries, all suffering in the fire of adversity, but all burning one flame of patriotism. He depicted, in most glowing terms, the history of our difficulties which led to the declaration of independence, and of the Confederation and Constitution that followed. His description of the announcement, to Washington, of his election as President; his letter to Gen. Knox; his doubts of his capacity; his reliance on the firmness and integrity of the people was very able.—He next gave a history of Gen. Washington's departure from Mount Vernon, his feelings on leaving a life of peace and domestic joys; his triumphal journey

from Philadelphia, with the aquatic possession of boats up the bay of New York; the roar of cannon, and the general joy. He closed by a most affecting analogy, in which he described the children of Israel on their entrance to the promised land, and the blessings, or the curses, as described by Joshua, to await them on their future conduct; and so, he said, it would be with the people of this country, in their future course, as they yielded obedience to the laws of God and to our blessed Constitution. Although in a Church, the power of his eloquence was such that he was frequently interrupted by peals of applause. He finished his discourse apparently without fatigue.

THE DINNER.—A large number of gentlemen sat down at the City Hotel about 5 o'clock, to a splendid banquet provided by the managers of this new first rate Hotel. The company was unusually intellectual, and the effusions of eloquence, wit, and repartee were very remarkable. Mr. Adams, the orator of the day was with the company till it broke up, toward midnight, and made a happy speech when called out. Colonel Trumbull answered for the Revolutionary worthies. Mr. Senator Southard, of New Jersey, set forth at length the importance and vast powers of the Supreme Judiciary; and in the course of remarks complimentary to the Chief Justice who had presided over that august tribunal, he did not omit Mr. Chief Justice Taney, against whose appointment, though he voted in the Senate, yet for whom now he had feelings quite different from those that prompted him to give that vote. Gen. Scott was also called out, and though not an Orator, yet a gallant Soldier, and the glorious Pacificator, nevertheless Commodore Claxton had a word to say for the Sailors and the marine. An original ode was recited by Greenville Melien, Esq.

Mr. Folsom, of this city, called out Mr. Willis, of Portland, Maine. There were a great many other speeches, with many sentiments, &c., that delighted the company, even to "the witching hour" of night, when all separated, with livelier appreciations of the services of Washington, and the illustrious Framers of the Constitution.

Our Republic, it is true, is but a half century old,—but the Republican feelings, and Republican customs are as old (aye, older) as the days of the Puritans. What Liberty lost in England by Cromwell's usurpation, survived in America,—transplanted by the Emigrants, and modelled by our Constitution.

THE SCHOOL LAW—again.—Seven eights of the money paid on county taxes by the people of North Carolina, is laid out in paying for Court Houses, Jails, Whipping posts; in the maintenance of insolvent persons, and for bringing offenders to justice. The greater proportion of the remaining eighth is disbursed in the payment of