

Mr. Badger on Slavery.
 We have among us a population of three millions of slaves. Nothing is more idle than for gentlemen to trouble themselves with an investigation into the propriety of those slaves being here, into the rectitude and lawfulness of keeping them in the condition of slavery, or into the misfortune or calamity which will result from retaining them in slavery. We are dealing with a fact. They are here. They are slaves. They cannot remain here except as slaves. Every body knows that. They cannot by any operation of man's wit, be put into any situation in our country which will not be vastly more injurious to them, physically and morally, than the identical state and condition which they now occupy. They cannot be sent away. Where are you going to send them? There are no exodus across the ocean of three millions of slaves—to buy them, and to remove them! And if you could buy them, and remove them, permit me to say that a more cruel act of tyranny and oppression could not be perpetrated upon any body of men. A very large proportion of them would reject with horror the idea of being transported to those barbarous and foreign climes of Africa, from which, though their fathers came from them, they cherish no feeling of attachment; for this is their country as well as ours. You cannot remove them; they are obliged to remain here and they are obliged to be slaves. That is clear.

Now, sir, can anything be more evident than that the true course, for people situated in this way, is not to aggravate the incidental evils of such a condition by expostulating inquiries, charges and counter-charges? The people of every portion of the United States should meet this question as involving a common interest, and so far as there is calamity a common calamity.

What, then, are you going to do? Is it not obvious that the true policy, as well as the true christian philanthropy involved in this matter, is to allow this population to diffuse itself in such portions of the Territories as from climate and soil are adapted to slave cultivation? You can have no injurious competition with your free labor. Slave labor will not be profitable, and largely employed anywhere, except upon the grand staples of the south—tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice—Will white men make these products for exportation? They will not. Will your northern people compete with southern slaves for the privilege of making rice, and sugar, and cotton, and tobacco? No, sir. Where that cultivation ceases, rely upon it, a slave population is not going to spread itself. We shall have no conflict, no embarrassment from the meeting of two tides of laborers from the north and south; for the kind of soil and climate which suits us and our slave cultivation does not suit yours. Who is injured by it? Not the slave. Nothing is more beneficial for him than to allow the population of which he forms a portion to spread itself, to give it room. You promote his comfort, you improve his health, you diminish his hardships. If you surround a population situated like ours with a Chinese wall or barrier beyond which it cannot spread itself, if you compress it, what do you do? Why you expose the master to serious inconvenience and discomfort, and you destroy the whole happiness of the slave. No man proposes to add to this population. There is not a man in the New England States who would more thoroughly and absolutely resist an attempt to bring a slave from Africa to this country than we of the south would.

Here, then, is the great fact we have to deal with. Why not let it adjust itself? Why not pursue the wise policy indicated by the measures of 1850? Cease to quarrel and wrangle with each other. Live in your free States. Reject in the possession of the many advantages you have. But if there is a strip of land belonging to the United States, upon which a southern planter can make cotton or sugar, why grudge it to him? He reduces no man from freedom to slavery in order to make it. He transfers his slaves from the banks of the Mississippi, or the Cooper, or the Cape Fear, or any of our southern rivers, to another place; and he certainly will not do it unless the lands are better, the crops larger, and he and his slaves can live more comfortably, and have a more abundant supply of the necessities of life; and I will ask, in the name of heaven, whom does it hurt? You love freedom. We do not ask you to make freemen slaves. You profess to have a regard for the black man; can you resist the only measure, which can enable to make a progressive improvement of his condition as the amount of black population increases?

It is, therefore, as it seems to me, wise and just to pursue the principles indicated in, and out of which spring the legislation of 1850. It is unjust to no section of the country. No mortal man can show that it will do any injury to human being that treads God's earth, whether he be free or slave. The poor slave will be benefited by it. The master, with a large number of slaves, cramped for land in a country where the land is dear, who desires to do a good part by these slaves who have been perhaps transmitted down to him for three generations in the same family, and between whom and himself there are mutual feelings of protection on the one hand, and of affectionate submission and reverence on the other, wants to break up from the place where he is obliged to shut himself or his people, and to remove with his little family, like a patriarch, and settle upon better land where he can live in fullest enjoyment of the necessities and comforts of life; and you say no. Why "no"? You do not want to grow cotton; you do not want to grow tobacco or rice; why say that this southern planter shall not grow them with his slaves? Is it from hatred of the master? Is it because the removal, while it benefits the slave, will benefit the master also?

I cannot believe that any body can cherish a wish to do us injury for the sake of it; yet if it benefits the slave, while it benefits the master, and injures nobody else, in the name of common sense, and our common christianity, what motive can dictate such a policy? It must be the result either of frenzy and fanaticism, or of an angry and embittered feeling against a population who do not wish to injure, and are not conscious of having ever injured you. That we have slaves among us, if it be a fault, God knows it is not our fault. They were brought here in the time of your fathers and our fathers—Your fathers brought them, and ours became the purchasers; if you say in an evil hour, be it so, but what are we to do? Here is this burden. As sure as I am, I will be here as you please; the greater it is, the more powerful is my argument. Here is the burden upon us, not by any fault of our own; we have inherited it; it has been transmitted to

us; it was created here by the joint action of your forefathers and ours, and in the name of God, will you step forward and put heavier weight on this very burden thus innocently inherited by us?

I think, Mr. President, it is in the highest degree probable that, with regard to these Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, there will never be any slaves in them. I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them than I have in seeing it in Massachusetts; not a white. It is possible some gentlemen may go there and take a few domestic servants with them, and I would say that if those domestic servants were faithful and good ones, and the masters did not take them with them, and the masters would deserve the reputation of all good men. What would you have them do? Would you have me take the servants, who wait upon me, and live with me, and to whom I have as strong attachments as to any human beings on this earth, out of my own immediate relatives and connections, and because I want to move to Kansas, put them in the slave market and sell them? Sir, I would suffer my right arm to be cut off, before I would do it. Why, therefore, if some southern gentleman wishes to take the nurse that takes charge of his little baby; or the old woman that nursed him in childhood, and whom he called "mamma" until he returned from college and perhaps afterwards, too, and whom he wishes to take with him in his age, when he is moving into one of these new Territories for the betterment of the fortunes of his whole family, why in the name of God, should anybody prevent it? Do you wish to force us to become hard-hearted slave-dealers? Do you wish to aggravate the evils, if there are evils existing in this relation? Do you wish that we shall no longer have a mutual feeling between our dependants and ourselves? Do you want to make us mercenary and hard-hearted? Or will you allow us, having, as I trust, we have some touch of humanity, and some of the beneficial and love-breathing spirit of christianity, to let these beings go forth as they are accustomed to do, and us to rejoice when we look out and see our slaves happy and cheerful around us, when we hear the song arising from their dwellings at night, or see them dressed in their neat clothes and going to attend their churches on Sunday, and realizing, as they look at us that we are the best friend that they have on earth?

Mr. President, perhaps I manifest too much feeling about this matter. It seems to me so clear that no interest or advantage of humanitarian possibility, be promoted by the spirit which dictates this incessant opposition to every measure which will allow us to improve our own condition and that of our slaves together—it is so impossible to perceive that any good can arise from it—that I cannot speak of it without excitement. I have no bitterness at all, it is God who has done it. I blame not those at a distance from us who take up false and mistaken impressions respecting us. I know that efforts, the most wicked and persevering, have been made to produce these impressions, and to present us to the minds of our northern fellow citizens as monsters of cruelty and oppression. I blame them not. They have been trained to entertain these sentiments and feelings. They are unfortunate in having such false estimates placed in their bosoms respecting their friends and fellow citizens, descendants of a common revolutionary ancestry. I would to God that they would be disposed to enfold me and mine, as I am the whole of my northern brethren, if they would permit, in the arms of a fraternal and perpetual concord. Sir, there can be no difficulty about this matter, if we suffer ourselves to be influenced by those considerations which spring necessarily and naturally out of the facts of the case, and realize that, after all, no abolition movement ever yet accomplished good for a slave. The whole movements of the abolitionists of the north, as all my southern friends around me know, so far as they are had any influence with us, have tended to restrict rather than to relax the bondage under which these people live. They have, in a great measure, stricken from the capacity to be useful in various directions towards them those philanthropic and honorable people who should lead, and otherwise would lead, our society upon these topics. They expose every one to suspicion. They have a tendency to close the avenue to the otherwise opening and expanding heart. They do no good to the slaves. They do no good to the abolitionist. They are but a fruitful source of evils among them and evils among us, without one single compensating advantage on earth, present or future.

Oh! Mr. President, if we could only agree to make up this subject as a matter of fact, and agree to deal with it in the best way we can, believe me, sir, the day will come, as indicated by my friend from Massachusetts, [Mr. Everett], when the ways of Providence, in permitting this large exodus of the natives of Africa to this country, will be vindicated to man. Why, sir, the light is already dawning upon us in which we can begin to see how ultimate and incalculable a good is to be wrought out of the temporary absence of this population from their native land.

The successful commencement of the colonization scheme shows us how the emancipated slave may carry back to the native Africa of their forefathers the civilization, the christianity, and the freedom which they never had enjoyed, and so far as we can see, not for this instrumentality, never could enjoy, in their own country. Slave! The vestiges of slavery on the earth are the native Africans in their own country. The freest of them are not as free as the hardest bonded slave in southern lands. They have been sold—the property of their Princes as an English traveler says, having nothing as their own except their skins. In the course of Providence, they were permitted to be brought here. They have been, and their descendants are a great deal better off than they were in Africa, and if we can only be content to struggle on with the difficulties of our own position, in faith and patience doing our own duty, under the present circumstances in which we stand, attempting no wilful schemes which will finally be misapplied, by which wrong and misery may be produced, but pursuing that steady course, in which God himself in all his administrations, brings about by gradual means and operations the great beneficial results of his creation, we may be assured that ultimately all this will work out great and lasting good.

Mr. President, I desire to say that, though I hold none of my southern friends on this floor responsible for the course of argument which I have offered, or any of the intermediate views I have expressed, I think I have

their authority to say, that, with regard to the results to which I have come upon this matter, we all agree as one man—every southern whig Senator. I wish that to be understood, that the position of gentleman may not be mistaken because they have not yet had the opportunity of speaking or voting upon the bill.

From the Pen Des Times, Guano as a Fertilizer.
 We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written to the Hon. Chancellor Johnston, by the Hon. D. J. McCord.

LANESBORO, March 22, 1855.
 For two years I mixed four bushels of dry sand with one bushel of guano. This year to save trouble, I will mix two bushels of sand to one of guano. Fine charcoal taken from the railroad, a blacksmith shop, or coal kiln is excellent, because like Gypsum, it will retain the ammonia—and dry fine dirt will do as well as sand. My object for mixing is to increase the quantity to be put down more accurately by dull and careless hands.

My mode of mixing is this. I take for the purpose some dry shod—free from the wind is better, for it may mix and blow away much of it. I then take a coarse iron sieve and sift a layer of sand and on that a layer of guano until I get it all mixed for the field. If the sand or earth is damp, it will cause evaporation and loss. When this prepared you may put it into the ground just before you plant, or a month before; if put under the seed of corn or cotton, it should be covered by the plough or hoe, two, three or four inches, so that when you put the seed in the ground over it, there may be two, three, or four inches, between the seed and guano, for if they come in contact it will kill the seed, but by the time the roots reach it, it will be diffused in the soil and nourish, and not destroy it.

I have only once tried it on an acre of corn—it was a very unfavorable year for corn, being dry—I put a table spoonful (not heaping) of guano in each hill, and covered it with fresh earth, and the corn was then covered about two inches. The adjoining acre was manured as usual with stable manure and cotton seed mixed.

The acre manured with stable manure and cotton seed was 7 or 8 inches high, while that manured with guano was so small, and so wretched that I had some idea of cutting it in one week afterwards the guanoed corn was as large as the other, and soon became larger, and with much stouter stalks; and continued much the largest, yielding much better fodder; but the produce of corn was about the same; each acre producing between 16 and 17 bushels. I planted in 5 feet rows, the stalks two feet apart. A table spoonful to a hill will take from 180 to 200 lbs. But if I were intending to use guano on corn I would not put the guano to it until it was up, and at the first ploughing run a bull tongue near the corn, and sprinkle the guano opposite the corn—a table spoonful on each side might do, or half a table spoonful on each side. It must be followed by another plough and covered immediately. I have heard of much less doing. I have never made any other experiment with corn.

A bushel of guano weighs 58 lbs.
 Now for Cotton.

On Cotton I have used guano 3 years. The first year my experiment was a small one, but clearly showed the importance of guano.

In 1851, I manured twenty acres old worn out red lands with two hundred pounds guano to the acre. It yielded:

1st Picking	500 lbs
2d "	1700
3d "	4295
4th "	4053
5th "	76
12,312 lbs	

Average per acre 616 1-2 lbs.
 One acre adjoining, same exactly, unmanured, yielded:

1st Picking	00 lbs
2d "	00
3d "	60
4th "	108
5th "	76
244 lbs	

Difference per acre, in favor guano, 372 1-2 lbs.

In 1852 I manured 36 acres with 180 lbs. per acre. It produced 31,540 lbs seed cotton, or 875 lbs. to the acre. More than half of the land was very old, sandy land, never manured—the rest inferior old red land. Of the adjoining, acre unmanured, my overseer by mistake, did not keep the weights, but I do not believe that it averaged 450 lbs. At that rate, the difference was 426 lbs. per acre.

For 1853 I intend to manure 34 acres with 174 lbs. which is 3 bushels of guano, and 10 acres with 100 lbs. to the acre. I am told that quantity produces well, and perhaps pays best costing so much less. One of my neighbors last year used 1 bushel (58 lbs.) per acre. He kept no account of weight, his overseer told me that he thought it produced more than twice as much as that not manured.

Now for my mode of putting down.
 My acres are forty-two compasses square—60 rows to the acre.

To put down 174 lbs. to the acre requires 3 bushels guano, and if 2 bushels of sand or dirt is put to each bushel of guano, it will take of the mixture 4 quarts, 1 pint and 1 gill to each row.

To put down 100 lbs. to the acre of the same mixture requires 2 bushels of guano (less 1 gallon) and takes 3 quarts of the mixture to the row.

If you mix 4 bushels of sand to 1 of guano, 17 1-2 bushels of mixture will give 200 lbs. to the acre.

15 1-2 bushels of mixture will give 180 lbs. to the acre.

15 bushels of mixture will give 174 lbs. to the acre.

13 1-2 bushels of mixture will give 150 lbs. to the acre.

So you must make your calculation in proportion to the material you mix with the guano, and divide by the number of rows in your acre.

Let each hand have a small box to hold the quantity measured out of the bags for each row, and take care that it hold out as even as it can be put. They soon learn, after trying one or two rows.

You must not attempt to put it down in windy weather, or it will be blown away. Take out what you want for the day only, in bags to keep from wind, and covered if rain should come, for it would be injured by get-

ting wet, before covered in the ground. I forgot to say why you should get it. In the first place you mix it better by so doing; and besides, the guano has many lumps, and by sifting you get them out, and should break them in a mortar or trough, or so to mix it with the earth, otherwise these lumps would burn up every thing.

I have been amused with some of the modes I have seen recommended by knowing ones in the newspapers, viz: rubbing the cotton seed with it, &c. It killed the seeds wherever it touched it the first year I used it—and my gardener not regarding my cautions burnt up every thing.

Truly yours as of old,
 D. J. McCORD.

The Age of the Patriarchs.
 Some have not hesitated seriously to ascribe to our fore-father Adam, the height of nine hundred years. But the accurate and rational investigation of modern philosophy, has converted the supposed bones of giants, found in different parts of the earth, into those of the elephant and rhinoceros, and acute theologians have shown that the chronology of the early ages was not the same as that used at present. Some, particularly Hensler, have proved, with the highest probability, that the year, till the time of Abraham, consisted only of three months, and that it was not till the time of Joseph, that it was made to consist of twelve. These assertions are, in a certain degree, confirmed by some of the Eastern nations who still reckon only three months to the year, and, besides it would be altogether inexplicable why the life of man should have been shortened one half immediately after the flood. It would be equally inexplicable why the patriarchs did not marry till their sixtieth, seventieth, and even hundredth year; but this difficulty vanishes when we reckon these ages according to the before-mentioned standard, which will give the twentieth or thirtieth years; and, consequently, the same periods at which people marry at present. The whole, therefore, according to this explanation, assumes a different appearance. The sixteen hundred years before the flood will become four hundred and fourteen; and the nine hundred years (the highest recorded) which Methuselah lived, will be reduced to two hundred—an age which is not impossible, and to which some men in modern times have nearly approached.—*Dr. Van Orden.*

Hear him, North Carolinians.
 We understand that the principle orator at the Democratic meeting "in this citadel of Democracy," declared in his speech upon the resolutions that rather than see an act passed by Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands or the lands themselves, he would prefer to see North Carolina plucked from the constellation of States. Is that the Democratic doctrine? Will the party stand up to this? Will they advocate the direct dissolution of this Union rather than see justice done North Carolina and the old States? How did the Venable Democrats feel under such a declaration as this? Will they subscribe to such doctrines? Will they cling to such a sentiment that would suit much better the latitude of South Carolina than of the good old conservative State of North Carolina? Is the patriotic spirit that animates this "citadel of Democracy" come to this, that if Congress does an act of justice to the old States, they would present the dire alternative of a dissolution of the Union? Recollect this, North Carolinians.—*Rol. Star.*

Contemplated Arrest of Kosuth by Austria.
 A private letter from London to the New York Times states that Kosuth delayed his visit to Constantinople for fear of being arrested by Austria, and adds:

"I am positively informed that the day of his proposed embarkation, and the vessel which was to have taken him, were known at Vienna before hand. Moreover, explicit orders were given to Austrian steamers to watch his movements, and, if occasion offered, to make seizure similar to the attempt upon Martin Kosetzka. I am, also, no less positively informed, that Kosuth received full intelligence of the contemplated action of the Austrian police. Consequently, it is probable that the Hungarian leader will not go to the East, although the Turkish Government, still deluded, is most friendly towards him, until a general war shall have broken out and the actual disposition of Austria have been thoroughly unmasked."

POPULATION AND NAVIES OF EUROPE.
 The population of Europe is 359,395,498.—Russia has a population of 60,318,000.—Austria, 27,383,456. Italy, 24,068,317.—Great Britain, 27,619,866. Russia has a navy of 175 vessels, and 7,000 guns. Great Britain and Ireland, 678 vessels, 18,000 guns. France, 328 vessels, 8,000 guns. Denmark, 33 vessels, 1,120 guns. Netherlands, 125 vessels, 2,500 guns. Belgium, 5 vessels, 36 guns. Austria, 65 vessels, 510 guns. Prussia, 47 vessels, 114 guns. Sweden and Norway, 406 vessels, 2960 guns. Portugal, 35 vessels, 700 guns. Sardinia, 80 vessels, 900 guns. Tuscany, 5 vessels, 434 guns. Turkey, 74 vessels, 4,000 guns. London has a population of 2,363,141; Paris, 1,058,262; Constantinople, 785,990. St. Petersburg, 478,438; Vienna, 477,845; Berlin, 441,831; Naples, 416,575.

SUPPRESSION OF A SMALL NOTE CURRENCY.
 The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law prohibiting the circulation of small notes in that State. One of its provisions subjects any person whose name appears on the face of a note of less denomination than \$5 to a penalty five times the amount of the note, which may be recovered by any one who may proceed against the person appearing to be issuer of the note. The act goes into operation on the first of June, thus giving three months for those who have small notes in circulation to withdraw them.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign goods at the port of New York has shown a constant comparative increase for more than eighteen months previous to the opening of the current year. For the first ten days of January there was a slight falling off, but this was soon overcome, and the total receipts for January were \$6,166,826 greater than for the corresponding month of last year. Since the beginning of February the current increase has been again arrested. The total imports for February are \$6,386,340 less than February 1853 and only \$1,946,098 greater than total for the corresponding month of 1852.

THE ATLANTIC
 NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.
 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1854
 Republican Whig Ticket.
 FOR GOVERNOR
GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY
 OF RICHMOND COUNTY.
 Election first Thursday in August.

County Court for Craven County is in session this week, W. S. Blackledge Esq. Chairman.

Read the advertisement of Mr. Cohn. He has just returned from the North with a large stock of goods. He informs us, that he has the largest assortment of ribbons ever brought to this market.

Persons in Town from the country, this week, would do well to call and examine the Factory of Mr. Alonzo J. Willis, on Union Point. They would be well entertained.

Supposed Murder.
 The body of Mr. Henry Brinkley, who was supposed to have been drowned, as stated in our last, has been found, and a number of evidences, that he came to his death by some foul means. There was a gash in the lower part of his throat, which had the appearance of having been made by a knife, or some other sharp instrument. There was no one on board the boat, in which Mr. Brinkley started for his home, except negroes, and the impression exists that he was murdered by them; Coroner James E. Morris, held an inquest on the body, on Monday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered, that he came to his death from wounds inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown. Three of the Jury dissented, believing that the gash in the throat was made by birds after the body had floated to the shore. Steps have been taken we understand, to arrest the negroes, and have the matter undergo a thorough investigation.

Splendid Exhibition.
 The Diorama and Panorama of the Funeral of Napoleon, now exhibiting in this place, is the most interesting we have ever witnessed; and the very crowded and intelligent audience that have attended it, is the best evidence of its highly sublime and instructive character. It will be exhibited this evening, for the last time, and those who have not seen it will do well to embrace the opportunity.

Three Cheers for the Railroad!
 We have barely time to state, before going to press, that the County Court, by the unanimous vote of the Magistrates present, decided yesterday to have an election, on the first Thursday in May, to obtain the sense of the people, as to whether the County shall subscribe \$150,000 to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The people are in favor of it, beyond a doubt. We are bound to have the Railroad, that's certain.

The present Congress is continually voting away large amounts for the improvement of other States. They find the means to construct their Canals, their Railroads, and to enlarge the facilities for educational purposes without much difficulty. Congress supplies them. There is a large surplus in the Treasury, and the Administration and Congress both appear very anxious to dispose of it in some way or other. Government bonds are bought up at a very high premium. Knowing this to be the state of affairs, we wish to bring this subject to the consideration of the community—shall not something be done for us? Our sister town Wilmington, has exerted herself, and through the instrumentality of our distinguished Senator, Mr. Badger, has obtained an appropriation to remove obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Cape Fear. Wilmington deserved this, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Badger for the deep interest he has manifested in her behalf. But does not Newbern deserve something too? Let us look, and see.

In the first place then, the Federal Court is held at Newbern, twice during the year, at the same time that our Superior Courts are held. Now, we submit to the citizens of Newbern, whether it is right, or consonant with the dignity of the Government, that, in a place as large as Newbern and occupying so conspicuous a position in the history of our State, that the County should be compelled to furnish the place, for this Court to hold its sessions at. Every body knows that the Federal Court now sits in the County Court House and works a very great inconvenience to the people as well as expense to the County, by protracting the session of the Superior Court. Is this right? And if it be not right, how much greater, is the prospective wrong, from this inconvenience and this expense will be largely increased, when the present contemplated scheme of improvement are consummated, whereby proportionally increasing the business to be transacted by this Court. We take it for granted, that no one supposes, for a moment, that the Federal Court will ever be removed from Newbern, for its situation alone negatives any such idea. Ought not, therefore, the United States Government to furnish the building, wherein to hold its own Court?

And then, again, in regard to the Post-Office, how great is the inconvenience connected

with the change which every new Postmaster makes in the locality of the office! Newbern is the centre of a considerable extent of country for mail facilities. The inhabitants of this section depend wholly on Newbern in this respect. Now, how much better it would be, if the Government would permanently locate the Post Office in some building, erected at its own expense, and thus free the community from the present system of inconvenience, and we might add, injustice! The whole extent of Country, to which we have referred, would receive much benefit. And besides, no inconsiderable burden would be taken off the Postmaster, who now has to expend much of the fruits of his office, in procuring an office, fitting it up, &c. &c.

The same suggestions are also applicable to the Custom House, and its Officers. It too is constantly being changed by every new appointee, at his own expense. It would be fully even to narrate the injury such a state of affairs, impress on our seafaring fellow-citizens, whose interest, should be considered, we liked to have said, before all others. The Custom House is first down town, and then up town; at one time here, and at another there. Every one must see, at a glance, the innumerable objections which might be urged to permitting things to remain as they are.

Another objection, too, here suggests itself. Are not the papers and records of these offices of some importance? Should not the Government manifest some regard for that which is under its own care and protection? It seems reasonable that it should. Well, now, in the event of fire how liable to loss, an! to defacing, are these records? If not destroyed they would have to be, in the very natural hurry and excitement incident to such an occasion, bundled up together and thrown into the streets to be kicked about and trampled upon, in order to escape total destruction. The Government should, therefore, construct a fire proof building to defend them against such accidents.

In view of these things, and actuated by a desire to promote the interests of Newbern, we would modestly propose to her citizens the following plan:—let a petition be sent to Congress, praying, that Newbern may be put on a footing with Wilmington and other places, and that a comparatively small sum may be appropriated to construct a building, fire proof, and sufficiently large for the Post Office, Custom House and Federal Court too. It would not require over \$30,000, or \$40,000 for this purpose, and a handsome edifice might be erected which would be an ornament to the town. Judge Badger's partiality for the place of his birth, and the justice of the cause, would enlist his abilities and his untiring industry on our side, beyond dispute. And Col. Ruffin would exert his influence, also, in the House. We do not think much doubt exists as to our ultimate success. Shall we not make the attempt anyhow!

Warm Weather.
 The Thermometer last Thursday was as high as 81°.

Democratic Papers and Gen. Dockery.
 The Democratic papers in the State have begun already a fire into our candidate for Governor. This, however, is exactly what we expected, as soon as we heard that Alfred Dockery was the choice of the Whig Convention. They know pretty well, why Alfred Dockery is, what he is, and they think at any rate what he is destined to be: Governor of North Carolina. They know that Gen. Dockery has often been before the people for public office, and he has never been beaten, simply from the fact, that being one of the people, his sympathies are with the people—and he has always espoused the cause of the people. He struts not about in ruffled shirt, clad in the garments of a city dandy, but with a countenance which bespeaks the toil and labor the man has undergone, he wears the simple homespun garb of a plain, honest, hardworking farmer. Hence, his character does not suit the ideas which Democratic Editors entertain in regard to the gubernatorial office. Hence, woe the Golden Republican styling him a man similar in his ways to "old Grimes, who was a good meaning sort of a man &c." The Republican would have the people believe that Gen. Dockery was a member of the Convention in 1835, who has been elected to the Legislature, and has been in Congress several sessions, is nothing more or less than an old granny, because enjoying not the advantages of education which some other men have enjoyed, he has risen from a low station in life to become a candidate for the high office of Governor of our good old State. Now we believe that such men, who possess an energy and an industry which know no failure, an intellect, which surmounts all the obstacles, that poverty throws in the way, and an honesty of heart which deviates not from the right path, are just the men to be rewarded; because by rewarding them, true merit is raised to a proper standard. They may be ridiculed—they may be laughed at—they may be called "old Grimes" even, but the discriminating powers of the people will be sure to discover their abilities and their virtuous qualifications, and elect them to office over those who delight in abusing them, because of their former low degree, and their present republican manner of conducting themselves. This has been the case in more instances than one, that we might mention if it were necessary to do so. Gen. Harrison in 1840, notwithstanding the eminent service he had rendered his country in many a hardfought battle, was abused after this same style, because he had first in a log cabin, not surrounded by the pomp and luxu-