DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GREENE.

According to previous notice, a portion of the Democracy of Greene County assembled at the Court-House in Snow Hill, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Ral-

next, to nominate a

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democracy of Duplin county was held on Monday the 28th of March last, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this county in the Gubernatorial Convention to be held on the 19th April next, in the city of

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THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

The Editor-in-chief—that is to say, the Editor—is a man of many acquaintances. It is a cause of wonder, both to clerk and devil, how he can remember them; but upon all his visitors—and they drop in at

tows a kind of civil-

insinuating

a man

FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

Halifax, March 29. The following additional news by the Canada:

England. The first division of the British fleet, destined for the Baltic, sailed for its destination on the afternoon of Saturday, the 11th of March, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier.

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USEFUL AND AMUSING VARIETIES.

Pumpkin-Seed Oil. Dr. Mitchell, of New York, has recommended the increased cultivation of pumpkins, partly for the sake of the oil which may be obtained from the seeds. He states that half a gallon of excellent liquid oil may be pressed from a gallon

it has no

For the Standard.

EDWARD CANTWELL, ESQ.

Mr. Editor: It has been with feelings of pleasure that I have seen the names of so many of the young men of our party mentioned in connection with the office of Governor. While I most cheerfully accord to those gentlemen all that has been said of them, I

beg leave to add another to the list,

House in Snow Hill, for the purp delegates to a State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 19th day of April next, to nominate a suitable person to run on the Democratic ticket for Governor. Whereupon, William Dixon was called to the Chair, and D. A. Sugg appointed Secretary.

On motion, Dr. D. G. W. Ward, Benjamin Rasberry, Gray R. Pridgen, Josiah Sugg and John Turnage were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During their absence, Jas. P. Speight was called upon who responded to the call in a brief and appropriate address.

After which the committee, through their Chairman, Dr. D. G. W. Ward, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, a portion of the Democracy of Greene County, in convention assembled, do resolve, that we approve of the proposition of the Democratic State Committee to hold a State Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 19th April prox., to nominate a suitable person to run as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That, confiding as we do, in the wisdom and patriotism of the aforesaid Convention, we refrain from expressing our political creed in detail; only, so far as to adopt and approve the principles set forth in our State and National platforms.

Resolved, That in conjunction with the above, we endorse and approve the inaugural address and message of President Pierce, and congratulate the Democracy, the country at large, and the friends of political liberty throughout the world on the practical success of our principles; and, also, on the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of Franklin Pierce to conduct these principles to a still greater height than they have hitherto attained, and whilst the discharge of this pleasing duty will reflect happiness and liberty on all around, it will raise his name to a level with the brightest names of the Republic.

Resolved, That it is of the first importance to the prosperity and happiness of North Carolina that the Democratic principles now so triumphantly in the ascendency should remain so, and to that end our armor is all bright and we are ready to do battle.

Resolved, That on the retirement from office of his Excellency, David S. Reid, he leaves the people prosperous and happy, and the State elevated far above any former position, and carrys with him the confidence, love, and gratitude of his fellow-citizens, and hears on every side the highly gratifying plaudit of "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That whilst we are willing that the federalists should sustain the doctrine of non-intervention we enter our solemn protest against their usurping and claiming it as their own, knowing as we do that they have wared against those who are its authors for more than fifty years; but as it was with Free Suffrage in 1848, with the compromise measures in '50, and with the strict construction doctrine in '52, so now it is with non-intervention in 1854. Well may democrats take courage when the excellence and virtue of their doctrine not only subdues, but challenges the admiration and support of their ancient foes.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to appoint twenty-one delegates to represent the Democracy of Greene in said Convention.

Under the last resolution, the following delegates were appointed: Arvil Sugg, J. C. Edwards, C. H. Harper, Joseph J. Hooker, James Brown, Jesse W. Moore, Edward R. Coward, A. S. Dardan, B. B. Reives, Exum Turnage, Oliver Murphey, James F. Carr, Alexander Rasberry, W. A. Fields, John D. May, A. D. Speight, Dr. D. G. W. Ward, Justus G. Daniel, Haywood Edmundson, Benj. Best, Joseph Lane.

And that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

On motion of J. P. Speight, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they discharged their duty.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and sent to the Standard for publication.

When the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

WILLIAM DIXON, *Chm'n.*

Drew A. Sugg, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROBESON.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Robeson, assembled in the Court House in Lumberton on the 25th ult., on motion, Col. Neill Regan was called to the Chair, and S. B. Rozier and A. W. Fuller appointed Secretaries. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and appointed T. A. Norment, R. S. French, Esqrs., and Maj. Eli Wishart to draft resolutions, who submitted the following:

Resolved, That this meeting approves the recommendation of the Executive Committee to hold a Convention in Raleigh on the 19th April, to nominate a candidate for Governor. We feel sorry to lose from the field our present able chief magistrate, but live in hope that our next Legislature will put him where he deserves to be—in the U. S. Senate.

Resolved, That seventy-five delegates be appointed to attend the State Convention at Raleigh, and we pledge ourselves to support the nominee for Governor, knowing that the Convention will select none but a good and true man.

Resolved, That we have a President that the whole country can rely on with safety, and the South has great reason to rejoice at his election, for while he is at the helm her constitutional rights are secure. We approve and affirm the National and State Democratic platforms, as well as the inaugural and late message of President Pierce, and pledge ourselves to give him all the aid and comfort we can in carrying out the principles of the same.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the principles of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas territories, and sincerely hope the influence of President Pierce and his friends may be able to carry it through the House, as they have through the Senate, notwithstanding the united opposition of the whigs from the free States.

Resolved, That Senator Douglas has endeared himself to the people of the whole nation, and especially to the South, in so faithfully aiding with his brilliant talents to carry out the principles of the compromise measures of 1850. His bill leaves the subject of slavery just where it ought to be left, with the people of each territory, to adopt or reject it as the majority may see fit when they form their State Constitution.

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic brethren in Robeson the holding of a Convention in Lumberton on the 4th Monday in May next, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and that the people of each Captain's District be requested to send as many delegates to said Convention as they may think proper, so that the whole county may be represented in the Convention, and the people suited in their candidates.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention: R. S. French, A. W. Fuller, Neill Regan, Alex. McMillan, Malcom McBryde, Wm. Clover, Moses Mears, John Israel, Sr., John T. Pope, Edmund Ashly, Henry F. Pittman, D. S. Morrison, James A. Rozier, Sampson Sealy, K. Atkinson, T. Griffith, Joseph Thompson, J. A. Davis, John McNeill, Alex. Watson, Eli Wishart, A. H. Fulmore, Henry Bulloch, Peter McEachin, Jr., Moses Warwick, Willis Barnes, Sr., H. T. Pope, Joel Britt, J. A. Lawson, Elias Ivey, Josiah Barnes, Joseph Blount, Elias Baxley, Joseph Smith, J. M. Hartman, J. W. Regan, Benj. Freeman, Rev. Elias Davis, James Blount, J. J. Sellers, R. M. Norment, Richard Ashley, Uriah Pitman, George Warwick, Rowland Mercer, J. H. McMillan, Angus McDonald, Elias Carlile, Richard Townsend, R. B. Gregory, Alex. Humphrey, Neill Fairly, Robert Downey, D. J. Jordan, Benj. Caldwell, H. G. Inman, J. W. Smith, Rev. Wm. B. Bullard, Jesse Flowers, Simpson Rozier, Sr., Jesse Philips, Isaac Spivey, J. N. Nance, Wm. B. Thompson, Eli Regan, Joseph Harrell, Neill McNeill, J. G. McLean, Samuel Paul, Zach Fulmore, Miles Mitchell, Wm. A. Dick.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the North Carolinian, and other Democratic papers are requested to copy.

NEILL REGAN, *Chm'n.*

S. B. R } *Secretaries.*
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represent county in the Gubernatorial Convention to be held on the 19th April next, in the city of Raleigh.

On motion of W. E. Hill, Esq., James Pearsal, Esq., was called to the Chair and Gibson Carr and N. B. Whitfield appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been explained on motion of David Reid, Esq., a committee of five consisting of the following gentlemen, W. E. Hill, David Reid, George Smith, C. J. Oates, and N. P. Oates, and N. P. Mathis were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee Mr. William J. Houston being called upon, delivered an eloquent and interesting address.

The committee, through their Chairman, Mr. W. E. Hill, then reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A convention of the Democratic party will be held on the 19th April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor; and it being desirable that this county should be represented in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to said convention from Duplin county.

Resolved, That whilst we will give a most cordial support to whomsoever may be the nominee of the convention, provided, he is a sound Democrat, we beg leave to suggest the name of the Hon. John W. Ellis, as being well qualified to bear the standard of Democracy through the coming Gubernatorial canvass.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of His Excellency, David S. Reid, our present Governor, and return him our thanks for the ability and wisdom with which he has conducted the helm of State through prosperity and adversity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of amending the constitution so as to give every white man, who can vote for Members of the House of Commons, the right of voting for Senators; and entertain the opinion that said amendment should be effected by legislative enactment and not by a convention.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism, ability and Democratic Republican principles of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on account of his bold and eloquent advocacy of the great States Rights doctrine of congressional non-intervention on the subject of Territories, as engrafted in the Nebraska Bill now pending before Congress, is worthy of our most enthusiastic approbation.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to go into the National Treasury, to help support the Government; and lessen the taxes of the people.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Democratic party as embodied in the Baltimore platform, under which Gen. Pierce was triumphantly elected President.

On motion of O. R. Kenan, Esq., the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Under the 1st resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates:

James Wells, Bryant Williams, W. R. Ward, Dr. M. H. Devane, N. P. Mathis, John W. Carr, C. McMillan, Claiborn J. Oates, Luther Loftin, Dr. James Dickson, Joel Loftin, John W. Kornegay, N. B. Whitfield, B. K. Outlaw, Seth Davis, George Smith, Houston Maxwell, Wm. B. Southerland, B. Houston, Raiford Lanier, Gibson Sloan, W. E. Hill, O. R. Kenan, Dr. A. Holmes, David Reid, Stephen Graham, James G. Branch, W. J. Houston, and Daniel James.

On motion of O. R. Kenan, the Wilmington Journal, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic papers were requested to publish the proceeding of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

JAMES PEARSAL, *Chairman.*

Gilbert Carr,
N. B. Whitfield, } *Secretaries.*

DEMOCRATIC MEELING IN ASHE.

At a meeting of a portion of the Ashe Democracy at Jefferson, 16th March, 1854, John Poe, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Roderick Murchison, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, of which the following is the substance:

Resolved, That we have increasing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Gen. Pierce's administration, and concur in his measures generally.

Resolved, That we approve of the manner in which our fellow-citizen, his Excellency, D. S. Reid, has managed our State affairs as Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we, as a portion of the sons of North Carolina, tender our warmest thanks to Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, for the introduction and success of the Nebraska bill.

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the proposed State Democratic Convention to be held in Raleigh in April proximo, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That this meeting will appoint one Delgate from each Captain's District in Ashe to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend our worthy fellow-citizen, Col. George Bower, of Ashe, as a suitable gentleman to bear the Democratic republican banner as candidate for Governor in the approaching campaign; notwithstanding Col. B. is our first choice we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Raleigh Convention if he be a sound Democratic Republican.

Resolved, That the Secretary condense the substance of the proceedings of this meeting and forward the same to the N. C. Standard with a request for publication.

Under the 5th resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the April Convention, viz: Joseph Tatum, Samuel Sapp, John Baker, Jas. Gambill, Allen Gentry, John Reeves, Wm. Weaver, of Jefferson, John Koonce, Wm. Mast, Nelson Waddy, Andrew Austin, George H. Hamilton, Quincy F. Neal, Jas. M. Gentry, John Sturgill, John F. Greer, and Richard Edwards.

On motion,

Resolved, That W. W. Holden, Esq., of N. C. Standard, and Wm. A. Strong, Esq., of N. C. Republican, or either of them, be alternates for our delegation and be duly authorised to cast the vote of the Democracy of Ashe in the Convention.

Adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN POE, *Chm'n.*

R. Murchison, *Sec'y.*

P. S.—A resolution was adopted by this meeting calling on the Democrats all over the County to hold meetings and send delegates to a County Convention at Jefferson on the 4th Monday of May, to select candidates for the Legislature. R. M.

Letter from a Condemned Criminal. David Jewell, who was executed at Pittsburg, on Friday last, wrote a most feeling letter to a friend, returning his thanks to him and his wife for their kind attentions to him while in prison, and adding:

"I trust what little I have to say to you will not be deemed wrong nor out of place; it may be a benefit to you in years to come, and you may profit by it, which I hope you will. Only look back to the morning of the 5th of July, and picture to yourself the happy man I was on that glorious, but unhappy day to me. I left my little family under the promise to be back again in the course of an hour, to accompany them on a railroad excursion; from there I got in the company of some young friends, took a social drink together, from that to another, and another, and yet another, I then forgot my promise to those I held most near and dear to me. And it is to this blighting curse, and against its use, I wish to draw your attention. You are younger than I am, and I know you will bear with me in warning you from *ever, ever*, touching it."

After enlarging upon the evil effects of intemperance, he concludes thus:

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der, both to clerk and devil, how them; but upon all his visitors—and they the rate of one a minute—he bestows a kind o ity, which is emphatic but general, insinuating though non-committal. If he must know who a man is, he says, "Let me see how you do spell your name?" And this sort of manœuvering is strictly necessary. For consider—a young gentleman who had a piece of poetry in the paper, the year before last, comes to the city and calls upon the editor. To that young gentleman, the insertion of his "Lines" was an event, an era. His soul bounded within him when he saw them in print. He showed them exultingly to his mother, sent a copy to his sweetheart, and handed them round on the "stoop" of the village store, and has thought better of himself ever since. To the Editor the printing of those lines was no event at all. He has forgotten them and their author. Yet that young gentleman leaves the office under the full conviction that he is dear to the editorial eyes, and—worst mistake of all—welcome to the editorial sanctum. This is brought about by no hypocrisy on the Editor's part. Broad and general civility does the business, and does it quickly.

Knowing everybody both helps and hinders the Editor. It keeps him supplied with facts and ideas, but it cramps the free expression of his opinions. Can an Editor write quite freely of an author, or artist or a politician, whom he cordially shook hands with yesterday, and will meet at dinner this evening? Human nature is human nature. That the Editor is utterly incorruptible by money we know, but he is not proof against the greater potency of friendly pity which is a pity.

The Editor looks upon all things, subjects, events, and persons in the light of material for articles. A catastrophe which makes the town shudder, is to him a "feature." He says he "regrets to learn," or he is "pained to announce" but he is not—as an Editor pained in the least; no more than an undertaker is pained to bury a man in the highest style of fashionable anguish. His business is with the grave, and it is his business to do it gravely. The editor, anon, is "Rejoiced to be able to state," or has had the "extreme satisfaction of ascertaining beyond doubt;" and in such assertions his sincerity is perfect; for the pride and joy and glory of the Editor's heart is to be the "first to communicate" to the public an important piece of intelligence. Eagerly he scans the rival sheets, to see if they have any inkling of the matter, and how sure he is to let his readers know, that in "our last number we announced in advance of all our cotemporaries!" and with what a ferocity of delight, "all our contemporaries!" are "authoratively to contradict the statements which were so ostentatiously paraded in a morning paper."

The Editor rather stumbled into his profession, than chose it. No man has been brought up to the business. It is taught at no school. No father says, Lo! my son shall be an Editor. But as the duck takes to the water, as the Jew takes to money-lending, as the game-cock takes to fighting, so the pre-destined Editor takes to types and paragraphing; and the impulse which bore him into the profession, never ceases to act strongly upon him. He is full of his occupation, and never ashamed of it. He perceives the promise of a paragraph from afar off. He snuffs it in the air. He sees it in a window. He catches it in the night, and prays Heaven he may not forget it in the morning. If he takes a pill, he thinks Pill Taking in the United States would be a "magnificent subject;" and so it would. If he cuts himself with a razor, it suggests observations on the Beard-movement. And he is prone to ask, whether you have any objection to his giving publicity to that remarkable fact. Yet the Editor, desperate as he is to tell the public something it don't know, always keeps back part of his information; and there is an under-current of "highly interesting intelligence" that seldom gets into print. Editors of the audacious species have made their fortune by tapping this turbid, but fertilizing stream.

The Editor has his delusions as well as the Sub-Editor. He thinks he creates public opinion; whereas, he only reflects it. The man who runs ahead of an advancing throng seems to lead it, and does lead it, as long as he runs *where they want to go*, but let him turn a corner where they do *not* want to turn, and he finds himself running alone. No one conversant with our political history, can be ignorant that in influencing votes, papers are signally impotent, and particularly the papers which are very ably conducted. Another delusion of the Editor is, to suppose that the eyes of the country are upon his paper. He little thinks that the loudest thunder that ever deafened New York, died away among the Jersey hills, and was only heard of among the Highlands. The Editor, too, is subject to delusions with regard to his circulation. He hugs the thought, that if his circulation is small, it is select, and that he goes freely in the Fifteenth Ward, and is read under chandeliers, and lies on centre tables; which latter, perhaps, he does occasionally.

In the olden time, when Kings were as demi-gods hedged about with splendor, which at once revealed their consequence and concealed their persons, it happened, now and then, that a peasant became the inmate of a court, confronted majesty face to face; saw him eat, drink, and so forth; heard him talk, swear, snore, sneeze, et cetera. Extreme used to be the astonishment of the peasant, after he had overcome, in some degree, the awe inspired by the august presence, to discover that the puissant monarch of a realm, in whose hands were the issues of life and death, whose smile was wealth, whose frown was ruin, whose word moved armies, and whose whim decided the fate of nations—was really, after all, very much like people in general. Not less is the amazement of the "constant reader," when chance makes him intimate with a King of the modern kind—the responsible editor of a leading newspaper.

Learned, he is not. The printing office sends ten men to the editorial throne while the college sends one; and there are editors in this country, prosperous and renowned, who know grammar only by instinct, who owe their spelling to the compositor, and have no idea on what map to look for Kamtschatka. Nor is the editor wiser than the average of men, no more given to reflection, nor more likely to be correct in opinion. If he were, he would be in constant danger of turning that awkward corner just referred to, and finding himself without followers. He would be ever tempted to tell his readers what they ought to be told; whereas, the art of editing consists solely in telling them what they want to be told. Hence, there are but two editors likely to achieve a striking success.

One is the man, who in his opinions, habits and tendencies, represents a large class; and the other is he who can utterly sink the man in the editor, and devote his undivided attention to the study of the public, whose prejudices he flatters, whose desires he anticipates, whose opinions he echoes. Do you blame him! How long would you continue your subscription to a paper which neither spared your prejudices, nor anticipated your desires, nor echoed your opinions. Upon the whole, the editor is a good fellow. He has his faults, like other men. But, generally speaking, he works hard and late, does a thousand obliging things, comes as near telling the truth as his readers will let him, and above all, he produces what the world could not exist without—The Newspaper. Then, refuse him not his favorite adjectives, which are "able," "genial," "public-spirited," and "whole-souled."

We are happy to see our tall neighbor the "*Live Giraffe*," growing and spreading. His Highness comes out considerably enlarged and shows his parts to great advantage. We are also disposed to congratulate him that a formidable rival has been removed from his path, as the following will show:

Death of the Rhinoceros. The large rhinoceros, which has for some time past been exhibited at Driesbach's Menagerie, Broadway, New York, died last week. The animal had been eating hay all night, and, at five o'clock in the morning, laid down and expired in a few minutes. This rhinoceros was the only one in this country, and was valued $10,000. *Wee*

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the afternoon of Satur [illegible] 11th of March, under the command of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The day was magnificently fine, the wind fair, and the spectacle, a most exciting one, was witnessed by tens of thousands of people from Portsmouth and from the shores of the Isle of Wight. The division consisted of 15 steamers—three of them only being paddle steamers.

Just previous to the ships putting to sea, Queen Victoria, in her steam yacht, passed through the fleet, the whole of the ships manning yards and firing a royal salute. Her Majesty then signalized the Admirals and Captains to repair on board her yacht; where, on obeying the summons, they were received by the Queen and Prince Albert, and each commanding officer having taken leave of the royal party, and returned to the respective ships, the signal for sailing was given, and this magnificent fleet instantly got under weigh. None of the screw ships got up steam, but went out under full canvass in beautiful style.

The fleet passed the Straits of Dover at noon the following day. The nucleus of the second division is rapidly forming, and will soon as possible proceed, under the flag of Admiral Chads, to join Admiral Napier in the North Sea. The total British force despatched to the Baltic will then consist of 44 ships, mounting 2200 guns, propelled by a steam power of 16,000 horses, and manned by upwards of 22,000 men.

Just as Sir Charles was on the point of leaving Portsmouth, the Corporation of that place presented him with an address, to which he made a reply, and said:

I believe it is not usual when a man goes abroad to have addresses of this kind presented to him, but all I can can say is this, that I will do the best I can to prevent the British flag from being tarnished. I know a great deal is expected from the fleet—you must not expect too much. [Cheers] We are going to meet no common enemy—we are going to meet an enemy well prepared. I am sure every officer and man in the fleet will do his duty gloriously; but, at the same time, I warn you again that you must not expect too much. [Cheers.] The fleet is a new one; the system of warfare is new; great consideration is required to ascertain how it is best to manage a fleet urged by steam. The system of warfare is entirely different now to what it was formerly; but we will do our best. [Cheers.]

The first Lord of the Admiralty announced in the House of Commons on the 13th inst., that Admiral Napier's division of the fleet will not, for the present, enter the Russian waters. Their destination is Wingoo Sound. The squadron of observation was to be stationed at Kiehl.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool met on the 14th., and agreed to resolutions against privateering.

France. The French budget presented to the corps legislatif, in Paris, on the 14th inst., showed a surplus of five millions.

Switzerland. Numbers of Swiss emigrants are preparing to start from Tessino for California.

Food riots had occurred in Italy.

Denmark. Besides arming Copenhagen, Kenisburg, &c., Denmark is fitting out a fleet of 300 guns.

Sweden. Sweden is also actively arming and fitting out a fleet of seven line of battle ships. Two camps are forming at Carlsarona, and another near Stockholm.

The garrison on the island of Gothland has been increased to 16,000 men.

Russia. The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 6th of March publishes an Imperial ukase, ordering the immediate issue of notes to the amount of six million silver roubles. It publishes at the same time the ordinance prohibiting the export of grain from Odessa, and other Russian ports in the Black sea.

Martial law was proclaimed on the 5th throughout Russian Poland.

St. Petersburg has been placed under the command of the Czar's eldest son.

The Bad Plank in the Whig Platform. The above forms the subject of some very pointed remarks made by the Greensboro' Patriot of last week, with a degree of straightforward boldness calculated to alarm the wire-pulling leaders of the North Carolina whigs. The Patriot expresses the opinion that the resolution of the whig platform on the subject of a Convention to amend the Constitution, is "neither manly nor wise, but ungenerous and ridiculous." This is pretty strong language for a whig; and when we recollect that it comes from old Guilford the very Gibraltar of whiggery in N. Carolina—the residence of the Moreheads, J. A. Gilmer, &c.,—we cannot but believe it very significant. The Patriot thinks that the resolution ought not to have placed any condition or restriction on the proposed Convention in favor of the present basis of representation. This is just the sentiment which we supposed was held by the whigs of the west, but we confess we were not prepared to witness such an exhibition of independence as is displayed by the Patriot on this subject. Is it not perfectly plain from this that the whigs of the West desire what they came out so strongly for in the Western Address, published in 1851, a change of the basis of representation? They regard a Convention to amend the Constitution without the power of making this change—such a Convention as the whig resolutions contemplate—as a mere *shadow* held out to them in lieu of the *substance* for which they have been contending. In view of this state of feeling, is it prudent for the East to go into a Convention as proposed by the whigs, in which the whole subject of constitutional amendment, with the exception of the basis of representation, is to be canvassed? And that, too, when the object to be thereby accomplished is the defeat of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment.

Our whig opponents no longer express any decided opposition to Free Suffrage. It is evident, however, that it never was a favorite with them. From the first, they regarded it with an undefinable aversion, for which they could assign no better reason than that given by the celebrated wit, in the words

> "I do not like thee Doctor Fell
> The reason why I cannot tell;
> But this one thing I know full well,
> I do not like thee Doctor Fell."

We believe that they did at one time make some show of argument against it, but it was a very poor showing, and is now seldom repeated. The game now is to assail the *mode* of obtaining Free Suffrage, proposed by Gov. Reid, and the *motives* which first induced him to advocate this great reform. It seems to be a favorite stratagem with many of the whig journals to assail the motives of leading democrats, after they have found that the measures proposed by them cannot with safety be attacked. As in the case of Gov. Reid, so it has been with Mr. Senator Douglas, who introduced the Nebraska bill. Some of his enemies, finding that it would not be prudent to attack the bill, forthwith commenced an assault upon his motives. This is a most unfair and ungenerous system of warfare. A public man who sets on foot a great scheme of reform, or a measure of public policy, fraught with great benefits to his country, ought at least to have some credit for what he does. It does not strike us as being very fair to assail a man for doing us a service. Such, however, has been the treatment received by Gov. Reid at the hands of the whigs. But the people have vindicated him from their aspersions by two elections to the gubernatorial chair. Let them finish this good work by electing a Legislature that will engraft Free Suffrage upon our State Constitution. We need no Convention with full powers to tear to pieces a Constitution which is in the main good enough. If the whigs want any additional amendments beside Free Suffrage, let them bring them forward in the ensuing canvass—let them be argued before the people, decided upon by them, and either condemned or accepted. But let us not call a Convention for the mere purpose of making Free Suffrage a part of the State Constit

NEILL REGAN, *Chm'n.*

S. B. ROZIER, }
A. W. FULLER, } *Secretaries.*

COINAGE. From the Parliamentary return of the English Mint, it appears that the total coinage of the three mints of England, France and the United States in 1853 was $193,629,155, which amount has all been absorbed by the increase of trade.

After enlarging upon the evil effects of intemperance, he concludes thus:

"I will say no more in regard to this, but my last word to you is, never, never drink liquor, and you will be a happy man. Leave off running with fire engines, they are the means of bringing many a good young man to shame and disgrace. Let your evening be spent in the society of your wife and child, and my word for it, you will be the happiest of the happy."

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noceros was the only one i and was valued at $10,000.

Weekly Post.

HUMAN STUFF. If a plump, juicy man, weighing 100 lbs., was squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, 75 pounds of water would run out, and only 25 pounds of dry residue would remain. Now such an experiment might not be very *agreeable*, especially if the man was alive when put under the press. But the fact is interesting, as showing us of what *stuff* we are made.

Farmer and Visitor.

let us not call a Convention for the mere purpose of making Free Suffrage a part of the State Constitution, when it can be done so much more conveniently and cheaply by legislative enactment.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

TO RENEW A BLACK COLOR. Black garments frequently lose their lustre, and become brown by use. Their original color may be restored by making an infusion of logwood, and applying the liquor with a sponge, so as to saturate the rusty parts of the garment, when it may be dried and pressed off with a hot iron.

tained from th He states that half a gallon of excellent liquid oil may be pressed from a gallon of seeds, that it has no disagreeable taste or smell, and burns well.

The London Times thinks that, among the working classes of London, a battle of creeds would hardly do much harm—*for they could not possibly be made less religious than they are.*

Stoves made of Russia iron may be preserved from rust in summer, by applying a thin coating of mixture composed of three parts of lard, and one of powdered rosin, and a portion of black lead. The effect is equally good on brass, copper and steel.

"Mother, what is a *hush?*"

"A *hush*, child? I don't know—what makes you ask that question?"

"Cause the other day I asked Jane what made her back stick out so, and she said *hush!*"

An intelligent farmer in Onondaga, plants many acres of sweet corn for fattening hogs. The greater amount of saccharine matter in it, is said to add to the sweetness of the pork made upon it. It is highly relished by both fowls and animals, and is said to be more easily digested than yellow corn.

A saving of two hours per day, says Dr. Boardman, would add another month to our year, and how much might be accomplished in a month.

"Ah!" said Seraphina Angelica, speaking on some subject in which her feelings were warmly enlisted, "how gladly I would embrace an opportunity!" "Would I were an opportunity!" interrupted her bashful lover.

In the Georgia Legislature, on the passage of the bill to form a new county out of Early and Randolph to be called *Scott*, after the renowned General of that name, the bill failed. It was subsequently reconsidered, and so amended as to change the name to *Clay*, in which form it passed.

MAKING VINEGAR. A correspondent of the Dollar Newspaper says: "The cheapest mode of making vinegar is to mix 5 quarts of warm rain water with 2 quarts of Orleans molasses, and 4 quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar you ever tasted."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

A man was found mounted on a ladder, with his lips pressed to the telegraphic wires. He was kissing his wife in Philadelphia 'by telegraph.'

Never be afraid of catching cold from a "shower of curls."

What State could fall, what liberty decay, if the zeal of man's noisy patriotism were as pure as the silent loyalty of woman's love?

I will listen to any one's convictions, but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own.

Wood cut in February is better than that cut in March, as there is less sap in it. The quantity of water in the different kinds of wood varies from 25 to 50 per cent. In a cord of green wood there is contained 1400 pounds of water.

A beautiful Jewess, says the Empire City, attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was exceedingly annoyed by a vulgar, impertinent fellow.

"And you never eat pork, Miss M?" asked he tauntingly.

"Never sir;" was the reply.

"Nor use lard lamps," continued the persecutor.

"No sir," she answered; "our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally, therefore, you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

Misfortune was his crime. Success would have silenced censure.

Two opposite opinions should not lie on the same bolster.

CORN BREAD—A NEW RECIPE. Everybody who has been at the Mansion House, Buffalo, New York, has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a recipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows: One quart of sour milk, two table spoonfuls of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three table spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.

MISREABLE WAGES. There are thousands of respectable females in New York, according to the Tribune, whose wages do not average 25 cents per day. This indicates an unjust and sad state of things.

A lawyer wrote "rascal," in the hat of a brother lawyer, who on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said, had not only taken his hat, but had written his own name in it.

Since the new divorce law went into operation in Ohio, marriages are placed under the head of "limited partnerships."

AN AMUSING INCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon's Star, contained an advertisement for a female, wanted to work for a French patron of ours, who made his appearance at an early hour to-day in the Star counting-room, apparently half distracted—exclaiming "Take him out; take him out sare! Fifty-four call already, sare. I lef fifteen at my house now, so early to-day. All de lady in de city want to make de ——; take him out, sare. My gar! I sal run distrac!"

The Hartford (Ct.) Republican is responsible for the following:

"We heard, the other day, a good and true story of a Connecticut parson. His country parish raised his salary from $300 per annum to $400. The good man objected—for three reasons. 'First,' said he, 'because you can't afford to give more than $300. Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than $300. Third, and last, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred it will kill me!'"

A wag, passing a house, observed on the door the separate names of a physician and a surgeon, and factiously remarked that the circumstances put him in mind of a double-barrelled gun—for if one missed the other would sure to kill.

A stiff upper lip is as essential to success as three meals per diem is to living. The man who preserves a proper degree of dignity is twice as certain to receive what he asks for as the man that goes down on his marrow bones.

IMMENSE HOTEL. The New Yorkers have a decided furor for one thing—monster hotels. In this they beat the world. Only think of 275 servants, and *two miles* of halls and corridors. The Tribune says:

"The additions to the St. Nicholas Hotel, so long in progress, have been completed and opened for guests. The St. Nicholas has now a front of 300 feet on Broadway, and a depth of 200 feet. It runs along three streets; has 500 rooms, (including 150 suites for families) is lighted with two thousand gas lights; employs 275 servants; has *two miles* of halls and coraidors; contains thirty miles of piping; is protected from fire and robbery by night and day police, and lacks nothing which can minister to comfort and luxury in any department."

It is stated that the whole number of Jews in England is 30,000, 20,000 of whom are located in London. Russia contains 10¼ millions, Constantinople 80,000, and India 17,000. It is also stated that out of the 20,000 in London, 2,000 are baptized Christians.

A NICE DISTINCTION. "Elder, will you have a drink of cider?" inquired a farmer of an old temperance man, who was spending the evening at his house.

"No, thank you," said the old man, "I never drink liquor of any kind, 'specially cider—but if you call it apple juice, I don't care if I do take a leetle."

A witty fellow slipped down on an icy pavement. While sitting he muttered, 'I've no desire to see the city burned down, but I sincerely wish the streets were laid in ashes!'

A lump of wet salaratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling. Pin this fact up somewhere for next summer's use.

office of Governo to those gentlemen all that has been said of them, I at the same time beg leave to add another to the list, Edward Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, a gentleman of acknowledged ability as a lawyer, and possessed of such social qualities as cannot fail to excite admiration in all who know him. He is a ripe scholar and an accomplished gentleman. During the Mexican war, Mr. Cantwell was among the first of Carolina's sons to offer his services to his country, and the official reports confirm, what his friends believed before, that he was ready for any emergency. But, though I express my preference, I am like others who have done so, ready to yield up to the Convention and give the nominee my humble support.

A DEMOCRAT.

DURHAM AND DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.—Being overstocked with Cattle, I now offer for sale, at reduced prices, ten or fifteen half Devon and half Durham short horned Cows and Heifers of the most approved breed in calf by a very fine half Devon and half Durham Bull.

Also, for sale six Bulls of the same breed two years old. This stock of Cattle is said by good judges to be the best breed of Cattle in England or the United States for the practical Farmer. I have certificates in my possession to prove the above facts. Those who wish to buy will do well to apply soon, as now is the time to remove Cattle.

SETH JONES,
Pomona, 15 miles N. E. of Raleigh.

☞ **50 BARRELS** BEST OLD APPLE and PEACH BRANDY for sale. Apply to SETH JONES.
February 24, 1854. 29—3tw.

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, ETC., ETC.,—The Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of articles in his line, embracing every variety of grade worn by Ladies, Gentlemen, Children and Servants, comprising the largest assortment perhaps ever brought to this market. Among them are lots of new styles designated as "Eureka," "Talmas," elegant styles; children's Ankle Ties, a great and handsome variety, besides a large quantity of the most fashionable and tasty articles, quite to numerous to mention.

A lot of the finest English and French Kid Slippers—very superior.

He has also received a choice stock of manufacturing materials, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms to the trade; and which will be made up for his customers, in the best style; having superior workmen in his employ for that purpose.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by accommodating sales and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuation of the same.

HENRY PORTER,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Match, 28, 1854. 1015—w6w.

TO THE NEXT OF KIN AND THE DISTRIBUTEES OF EDWARD HERNDON, LATE OF CAMPBELL CO., VA.—Said Edward Herndon died in the year 1845, without issue, and by his will, after certain specific bequests, he directed that the balahce of his estate should be equally divided between his sisters, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker, Catharine Durham, Mary Herndon and his brother, Reuben Herndon. This will was duly probated in Campbell County Court, and Y. W. Robertson qualified as Executor.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Campbell county, by John T. Irving and wife against the Ex'or and legatees of said Edward Herndon for a settlement and division of said estate. And it appearing from the Com'rs report in that cause, that all of the residuary legatees died in the life-time of the testator, it is contended that said residuary legacy has lasped, and is to be divided equally among the distributees of said Edward Herndon. And the undersigned has been ordered by said Court to advertise for said distributees to appear and make themselves parties to said suit. Said residuary estate is worth $4000 to $5000.

The following were the brothers and sisters of said Edward Herndon, Benj. Herndon, James Herndon, John Herndon, Reuben Herndon, Mary Herndon, Sarah Samuels, Elizabeth Baker and Catharine Durham.

The parties interested will please state under which brother or sister of the testator they claim; the names and residence of all the children of said brother or sister, and in the case of the death of any child, the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and children of the same. And as far as practicable will furnish the evidence of their relationship to said descendant.

CHARLES R. SLAUGHTER,
Lynchburg, Va.
February 24th, 1854. 1011—w4w.

SPRING FASHIONS!

J. J. BIGGS & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of the best French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved style, and a good fit warranted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Black, Blue and Brown frock and dress cloth coats.
White and Brown Linen and Drill coats and pants.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.
Silk and Satin do.

In fact every article usually found in a Clothing Establishment.

A lot of fine HATS just received, made by Oakford of Philadelphia; also, a lot from Lightfoot & Co., Philadelphia.

Our stock will be replenished every week by the Sen. partner, who resides North. J. J. BIGGS & CO.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—w4w.

N. B.—Our terms are cash, or six months' time to punctual customers. By this arrangement we assure the public we can sell as cheap as any house in the State.

J. J. B. & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
☞ Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—
[Register and Post copy.]

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Henry J. G. Ruffin, dec'd., at the March Term, A. D., 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County, hereby gives general notice to all persons having accounts or demands against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of deceased are requested to make payments.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Ex'r.
March 15, 1854. 37—w&sw.2w.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.