We laid before our renders, in our last issue, the We laid before our readers, in our last issue, the Resolutions of the Whig Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 21st ult. We hope they may have received a careful and attentive perusal, and that they may be calmly and deliberately considered. If so, we have no fears that every unprejudiced man will conclude as we have done, that a more piebald, patched up, brazen imposture was never attempted to be palmed off on any sensible people. They avow no principle which is not qualified, explained, or "provided" away—shorn of any strength or merit it may have ever had—emasculated and left with only vigor enough to limp along through the next canthe scorn, contempt and condemnation of the whole people of the State. They advocate no public measure of Federal or State policy explicitly and plainly, except the extenson of the Central Railroad; and throughout every plank there is such palpable, rotten streak of vagueness, uncertainty and duplicity, that every one must suspect that the Convention either had no principles to announce, or if they had, they preferred to withhold them from public view and substitute what, according to their estimate of poj-

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

ular intelligence, was better suited to the capacity and judgment of the people, a string of unmeaning unfounded and anti-Southern denunciations of the President and his Cabinet, and a shabby, badly made, badly set and worse baited trap to catch Convention Whigs in the West with the head, and Eastern Basis Whigs with the tail, of their most remarkable and ridiculous Resolution on the subject of Constitutional Reform. We desire to-day briefly to notice some of the objectionable points in this resolu-It is a monstrosity-a sort of political mermaid. Cumingly devised to cover the whole State, and to prove acceptable to all parts of the State-its upper half carved into the beautiful semblance of a Convention, while its lower extremity gradually, but by no means gracefully, assumes the scaly shape of legislative restrictions, provisos and limitations, until the union of such incongruous, incompatible and repugnant material must insult the good sense, as well as disgust the good taste, of the people of all parties. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved: That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitu-

tion of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people; therefore, we recommend to the Legislature to call such Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people so TO PROVIDE AS TO PRESERVE THE PRESENT BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

IN THE LEGISLATURE. In the first place, we would like to know when and how the gentlemen composing the Whig Conention got their "opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State." They have all along denied that Gov. Reid's election was any evidence that the people desired a change in the Constitution, although the main issue between him and his opponents in all his campaigns has been an extention of the right of suffrage. The heavy vote which has been cast again and again in the Logislature in favor of this change in the Constitution has also been disregarded by these same delegates, as affording no foundation for the "opinion" that the people desire a change in their Constitution. The open opposition of the Whig leaders in the last Assembly to the Free Suffrage bill, and their success in defeating it, indicates, if it indicates anything, that at that time they either did not entertain the "opinion" that the people desire a change in the Constitution, or if they did, they were willing, in order to secure a paltry party triumph, to defeat the "desire of the people-to stifle their voice, unmistakably expressed in every election for the last

But the Whig Convention is of opinion that the people desire "a change" in the Constitution. Has anything occurred, has any opportunity offered to ascertain the sense of the people on this subject, since the adjourning of the last Legislature? If not, the "opinion" of the Whig Convention must be grounded on the action of that and previous Legislatures in favor of Free Suffrage. If the vote of the people in the last two Governor's elections and the rote of the people's Representatives in the last three Legislatures, have reluctantly compelled the Whig Convention to adopt the "opinion" that the people "desire" a change, why the necessity for them to withhold an expression of approval or the condemnaion of the change which they must know the people "desire?" There has been no test of the popular "desire" on any question of Constitutional Reform except Free Suffrage, yet the Whig Convention knowing this, and acknowledging it by their resolution, obstinately persist in refusing to declare for or against it. Are they for or against it? If they are sincere in their "opinion" as to what the people want, can they endorse and approve the conduct of those members of their party who at the last session of the Legislature defeated the "desire" of the people and saddled on them the necessity of incurring the expense of a Convention to obtain that which the vote of the Whig members of the last Legislature might have given them without any cost.

It is difficult to decide whether the resolution under consideration is a sign of progress or a step backwards, by the Whig party on the question of Constitutional Reform. Two years ago, if amendments were desired, then the Whig party was in favor of a Convention to make them. Now they favor a Convention without the clog of an if or a peradrenture as to whether it is demanded-but they throttle it and tie its hands in the execution of the only work that any reasonable man ever wanted it to do, by providing that it shall not touch "the present busis of representation," Shades of Bynum, Woodfin, Gil-mer, Caldwell, and the other thirty-seven independent representatives who promulgated the Western Address, can you stomach the entertainment provided for you by this Resolution? Is this the sort of Convention you have advocated so zealously in public and private for three years past? Have you forgotten the language and arguments of that address? If you have, we will refresh your memories with a sample. "The issue then has been fairly presented: Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, UNRESTRICTED BY ANYTHING BUT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE." Is that a fair statement of the issue now presented to the people? The issue now is, Free Suffrage or a clogged, limited Convention, restricted in everything which the people care to settle by a Convention." "In the Senate," says the Address, "property is represented and not the people; and the same principle which prompted our ancesters to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our liberties, should prompt us. to war against this most odious, anti-republican remnant of feudal aristocracy" (the present basis of representation,)"by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented." This odious, anti-republican remunit of feudal aristocracy, has been "preserved" by the Whig Convention. Will the war against it cease? Will the immortal thirty-seven now their necks to the yoke of a party caucus? Do they, can they, honestly believe that a convention called with the express provise that it shall preserve the present basis of representation, "can and will," in the language of their address, "adjust all those matters about which the public mind is beginning to be agitated, to the entire satisfaction of all parties in the State." They can begin to be acceptable to the entire satisfaction of all parties in the State." for they will not have the audacity to pretend that such a Convention as that recommended by the Whig platform is the substance which they so eagerly sought when they pushed aside the shadow of Free Suffrage. Shadow indeed! Free Suffrage is so much bigger, better and more substantial than this abortion of a Convention that we can find no words to convey our idea of their disproportion-Daniel Lambert, in all his pride of flesh and fat along side Lambert, in all his pride of flesh and fat along side of the shadow of the ghost of Tom Thumb—the Black Mountain and a Currituck Sand Hill, may give a seble idea of the immense inequality which exists between them.

Of all the ridiculous things that the Whig Convention might reasonably have been expected to do, nobody could have imagined that it would have been guilty of publishing to the world the piece of absur-

dily of publishing to the world the piece of absurbrain of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and nobody else; for he is the only man we ever knew who was always capable of and certain to find a platform nativezer some sides of all questions! He introduced a project similar to this in the Legislature of 1850, we believe, and its object was regarded as so palpably absurd that its own dead weight killed it without any opposition.

ich they are entitled But when the very son for the assembling of such a body. If the present basis is to be preserved who wants a Convention? What do they want it for? The argument of the friends of a Convention in this section has ways been that they considered a change in the sis vastly more important than the mere extension or six of whose votes only count as much as one Sand-hiller's in Hertford or Currituck, are familiar to us all as the staple argument against the present basis and the evil which it was intended to redress and regulate by a free Convention. It was because free Suffrage did not go far enough—because the man, Dr. Jones, introduced the following resolutions Free Suffrage did not go far enough—because the West, and particularly the Whig party of the West, professed to want more—professed to want free white men to be heard in our legislative halls, as well as money, negroes, billiard tables and stud horses, as the case under the present basis, that such a clamor was raised about a Convention. Nobody ever had the hardihood to come into these mountains and advocate a restricted, trammeled limited Convention, not even John Kerr, and he had impudence enough to do what any other man dare do. The great objection here to amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment has been that it reversed the natural and republican order of things, placing the Legislature—the mere creature—as dicator over its sovereign lord and master, the people. This plan of amendment, however, has the sanction of the Constitution itself as one of the modes therein pointed out by which it may be changed. That now proposed by the Whig Convention has neither the sanction of the Constitution, of reason, or of common sense. It infringes every acknowledged principle of Republicanism, violates and degrades the sovereign majesty of the people, and doles out to those who biennially breathe lie into the air gant no. trils of legislative vanity, privileges which the legislature has no more right to restrict than it has to regulate the diet of the Emperor of China. The intelligent free men of this section will we doubt not, set their foot upon this fungous growth of political trickery and corruption, and crush it out as a mockery and disgrace to their good sense and patriotism.

We opposed Free Suffrage by legislative enact-ment upon the grounds and for the reasons laid down in the Western Address. The arguments and conclusions of that address strike us with as much force now as they did when it was first published. and we consider them to-day as a better and more complete exposition of the absurd and anti-republican movement of the Whig party in its late Convention than anything we can say. Many of our readers have this address. We beg of them to read the Convention resolution in the Whig platform, on which Gen. Dockery is perched, and then read the Western Address, as an appropriate commentary. They cannot rise from the perusal of these documents without agreeing with us, that the leaders of the Whig party have acted in bad faith to the pcople-that they have planned and meditate another fraud upon unsuspecting men of both parties in the West-that they will bear watching, and that the honest masses, without regard to old names or associations, ought to punish them for their inexcusable desertion of principles and betraval of their cause.

THE DIGNITY OF MAN. "It is a little thing to be a man"-was the expression of a poet, whose heart was embittered by neglect and crushed by misfortune. And perhaps it is, to those who look upon him merely as a beef-eating and coffee-drinking animal, in whom good digestion is rather to be preferred than a good heart and a cultivated mind. Looking upon man in this light, he is truly a creature of very little importance. Nothing could be said more interesting or more to the point than the remark of the old sergeant in Bentham-" Give him plenty to cat and send him to sleep."

"It is a little thing to be a man." And if so, whence springs this littleness? What causes it? If men are but a race of erect brutes-but no, this is not the theory of human life, the sum of human happiness, the limit of human progression! It is not a little thing to be a man. It is not a little thing to possess a reflecting mind, a feeling heart, an immortal soul. These gifts are great, and make men great. They are the endowments of Heaven, and ally him to it. The opposite doctrine traces his origin to the brutes, and denies his natural superiority and immortality. It loses sight of his high duties and higher destinies. It degrades him at once to the lowest level of animal existence. Man's dignity does not consist in the fact that he

is a being who cats, drinks and sleeps. His highest honor springs not from his love of roast beef, sausages, dinner tables and sumptuous suppers. The highest style of man is not the one who finds his chief happpiness in "creature comforts" and plum puddings. There is a nobler life than the life of an epicure or a gourman l, and there is a nobler death than that caused by over-indulgence and a surfeit. Who died more like a man, Howard, the Philanthrepist, who perished in ministering to the sufferings of the needy, or the great Roman Emperor, who died from an excessive drinking of wine? There is no necessity for a reply—the one died in the discharge of the most kindly offices to his fellow men-the other "like the beasts which perish." The memory of the one is blessed-the memory of the other is unhonored, if not execrated. It has well been said that some men are buried, and from their graves, through the hands of ministering love, arise fragrant flowers and clustering boughs, which "smell sweet and blossom in the dast." But there are others who are deposited in their long home, and though no flower or bough marks the spot, yet forgotten it can never be, for there lies the record of a life ill-spent, the record of guilt, and the crown of crime sits silent and shadowy on the tombstone.

The cultivation of the mind and of the finer feelings in our common nature are greater objects than the gratification of appetite, or the accumulation of dollars. Even looking at man as he exists in the the present state of being, with no reference to the future, there are higher objects of which he is capable, and nobler aspirations which should elevate his mind. There are his mental powers to be cultivated, and his social affections to be enlarged and kindled into fresh life. And it is to these that his chief happiness is linked, and in these that his true dignity will be found. How well it would be if some persons could only be convinced that they have minds and hearts, as well as appetites and purses. Lift up your eyes and look at the heavens. Forget the things of earth for a time, and contemplate the true, the beautiful and eternal. "Is there such a thing as an immortal soul," said Carlyle to Leigh Hunt, as they walked under the brilliant splendor of the starry heavens; and how eloquent and expressive was the answer: "Look up, and find your answer Home Gazette.

THE CENT AND THE EAGLE. Simon Holdfast was not a liberal-minded man. There was no danger of his ruining himself by extensive charities. Still whenever there was a collection taken up at church, or at a public meeting, he always took care to give

'It looked well to give something,' he said, 'and there was no need of letting the public know how much you gave. He hated ostentation for his part.' He always put a cent in his pocket on such an occasion. People might think from the rattling that it was gold, or at least silver. Mr. Holdfast was about to attend an account of the content of the cont

dity contained in the resolution we have been reviewing. It must have been the coinage of the brain of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, and nobody else; for he is the only man we ever knew who was always capable of and certain to find a platform nerwest sore sides of all questions? He introduced a project similar to this in the Legislature of 1850, we believe, and its object was regarded as so palpa.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ORANGE. Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the D of Orange was held at the Masonic Lodge day the 14th inst. On motion of Wm. Esq., Gen. Joseph Allison was called to the

of April next, and in a few eloquent and appropri-ate remarks, alluded to the present state of politics and the duty of all good Democrats in the approachon motion of Wm. H. Bailey a committee, consist

of suffrage. The wrongs of the unoffending, ill used and ruthlessly oppressed free men of Buncombe, five F. Lyon, Esq., Dr. Pride Jones, and Freeman Walker, Esq., was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. While the committee were preparing resolutions.

> which were unanimously adopted : Resolved, That we approve of the Nebraska and Kansas bill; that we regard this measure as sanc-tioning the right of a community to establish its own form of government upon justice and equal rights

> to all sections Resolved, That the platform of our last State and National Conventions embrace the true principles of the Democratic party-we stand on those principles. Resolved. That we approve of a call of a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, to be held at Raleigh on the 19th of April, and that we vill give the nominee of the party

> Resolved. That we are in favor of the basis of rep resentation as it is Resolved, That we are in favor of the principle of Free Suffrage, and regarding it as a great measure of popular rights we wish to see it engrafted into our Constitution, and prefer that it should be done by

legislative enactment. Resolved, That the Hon. David S. Reid, by an honest, enlightened and faithful discharge of his official duties, has entitled himself to the applause of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That Franklin Pierce has discharged the high duties as Chief Executive of the country with ability and patriotism, and that we approve of his administration. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed

delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 19th of April next:

P. H. McDade, Madison Suggs, Merrit Cheek, Charles Marcom, Mordecai Seers, Pleasant Trice, Esq., John D. Carlton, Dr. John J. Allison, James A. Malone, John Marcom, Gabriel Barbee, Dr. B. L. Durham, Wm. N. Pratt, Esq., John McCown, Esq., Col. Wm. T. Shields, Harris Wilkerson, Esq., Sterling Procter, John F. Lyon, Esq., John Berry, Esq., Joseph W. McKee, Hezekiah Terry, Esq., John W. Wilson, Hugh Woods, John L. Woods, Stephen Clarke, Henry Malone, Dr. E. J. Hester, John A. McDade, Wm. W. Allison, Maj. Allen Compton, Thos. Lynch, Esq., Freeman Walker, Esq., Dr. B. F. Mebane, C. C. Smith, James H. Lashly, Thos. P. Paul, Col. P. Nelson, Wm. H. Bailey, Esq., John U. Kirkland, Esq., Cad. Jones, jr., Esq., R. Nichols, Esq., Thos. J. Strayhorn, William Nelson, Esq., Col. M. Latimer, Dr. Pride Jones, Maj. J. M. Palmer, William H. Howerton, Ed. D. McNair, Sidney Smith, Williamson Parish, James M. Ashley, Wm. J. Roberts, Bryant Stroud, Wilson Stroud, Hubbard Sims Robert Loder, James Miller, Rolin A. Cooke, Col. Isaac Hudson, Fred. Williams, Esq., John W. Woods, Esq., Sidney Jones, Wm. McCown, Esq., Willis Marcom, Isaac Holden, Col. H. Waddell, Gen. Joseph Allison, Wm. J. Duke, Francis Starg, George N.

C. Davis, E. Hunt. On motion of John F. Lyon, Esq., resolved that all Democrats who attend the Convention from Orange shall be considered delegates. On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Standard, Milton Democrat, and

On motion of Dr. Jones the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary; after which the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Chm'n. WM. H. BAILEY, Sec'y.

liam P. Solomon, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKLIN. A large portion of the Democrats of Franklin County met at the Court House in Louisburg, on Tuesday the 14th inst., and was organized by appointing Robt. G. Jeffreys, Esq., Chairman, and Wil-

On motion of Wm. F. Green, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair a committee to draw up resolutions for the consideration of this meeting, viz: Wm. F. Green, Manalcus Lankford, D. W. Spivey, Jno. D. Hawkins, and Isaac H. Win-

While the committee was out, Wm. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Warrenton, being called upon, entertained the meeting in a very eloquent and stirring address. He described the present prosperous condition of the State under the administration of David S. Reid denounced in a masterly manner the clamors raised by the Whigs against the administration of Gen. Pierce—exposed the fallacy and insincerity of their cries about Distribution of the Public Lands, and urged energy and concentration among Democrats as necessary to their success in this important crisis. It is hoped that the speech will do much towards harmonizing the party in this County-as important to the success of our County elections as to those of

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported through their Chairman, Wm. F. Green, the following, viz:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and that the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent us in said Con-

Resolved, That the Hon. David S. Reid is entitled to the gratitude and high esteem of the people of this State for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office; and that we attribute the present growing and prosperous condition of this commonwealth in a great measure to the influence of Democratic principles, which for the last four years have supplanted Whig policy.

Resolved, That the administration of Franklin Pierce, our Chief Magistrate, has our hearty approval, and adhering strictly, as he has done, to the principles laid down in the Baltimore platform and avowed in his inaugural address, we feel assured that those principles, so ably and wisely administered, cannot fail to secure the best interest of every section of our beloved country. Resolved, That the doctrine of non-intervention

as embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill meets with the entire approbation of this Convention.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding any personal preferences of our own, we hereby pledge ourselves to give a cordial support to the nominee of the Con-

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimous Under the first resolution the following delegates were appointed by the Chair: James Baker, William Baker, Berkly Perry, Sam'l Harris, Willie S. Clifton, Wm. F. Hilliard, Wm. B. Dunn, Wm. H. Joyner, Isaac H. Winston, Allen C. Perry, John D. Hawkins, Harbard H. Hight, David Stone, E. Green, Wm. Powell, Rob't Rodwel, Jackson Pennell, William Stainback, Dr. Thos. Davis, George Stamper, E. A. Gupton, Jno. G. Leonard, J. J. Jones, Archibald H. Davis, Jas. Bridges, Col. James Jackson, Wm. H. A. Harris, Wilson D. Webb, Jno. Griffin, Wm. T. Cheaves, Jno. S. Chamblee, Richard T. Harris, Nathan Pearce, Wm. P. Williams, David W. Spivey, Baldwin Perry, Manalcas Lankford, Wm. F. Green, D. C. Stone and Robit G. Lawis D. C. Stone, and Rob't G. Lewis.
On motion of Manalcus Lankford, Esq., the Chair-

On motion, the Secretary was directed to forward

tell you about Bill Smithers and some other fellers that I got among yesterday. There was a knot of 6 or 8 of them got together, and Bill was tellin' them that Davy Reed wann't Governor no longer, but had gin it up to one Gen. Duckery, who was ded out agin Free Suffrage. I axed Bill if he had seen the platform laid down by the Whig Convenshun "Platform!" ses he, "why they didn't have no platform—they met in the State House." "But their resolutions," ses I, "have you seed them?" "No," ses he, "what are they?" "Well," ses I, "they go in for a unlimited restricted Convenshun." "That's the vary idee." ses Bill, "I go in for that too. That's the vary idee," ses Bill, "I go in for that too. That's better'n Free Suffrage." And Bill and 3 or 4 more of them began to holler hurra for a Convenshun. "Stop," ses I "I made a mistake—it's a unrestriced imited Convenshun that they go for." "Well, that's still better-that's what I'm for too and allers has bin," shouted Bill, and I went on and left them to rejoice over their "unlimited restricted Conven-shun," or "unrestricted limited Convenshun," jest as they were a mind to have it. Now if Bill didn't have 50 acres of land wouldn't he be a fool? But I got hold of a Greensboro' Patriot not long

ago that argues that Free Suffrage would destroy the proper "checks and balances;" that to allow all to vote for Senaters as well as Commoners would render 2 Houses useless; and that the distincshun is necessary for good government. Well, an't it strange that the other 80 States of the Union have 2 Houses and no land qualificashun? I jest want to ax the Patriot if our liberty is that sort that requires political inequality to preserve it? If it is I go for throwin it away and tryin' some other sort. Is that republicanism that requires 50 acres of land to make a freeman? Is that freedom which is best kept by half the people? It looks to me like there is more "check" than "balance" in this. Old aristocracy musn't usurp the name of liberty in which to preach its principles of inequality. It musn't tell us it can preserve our lbreties better than we can ourselves. That doctrine may do in Europe, where they have kings and lords and all them sort of things; but it won't go down here. Our fathers didn't fight for half representashun, nor agin whole taxashun. They were willing to pay taxes, but they wanted them taxes laid by their own represen-

tatives. But the elecshun is comin' agin this year, and we may expect to hear Whig candidits loud in their profeshuns of love for it. They went it strong jest before last elecshun, but afterwards they didn't want it, and did all they could to kill it. Why, they sent a feller up through these parts-I b'lieve his name was John Carr, and some folks sed he was runnin for Governor-that looked like he'd bust right wide open for Free Suffrage, and after a while he'd kinder forgit and sneer at it as "a hobby." He tried to roar like a lion, and tramped about while he was speakin' like a mad bear chained to a post; but the people seed he was only brayin' like a jackass, and they didn't like him, for they didn't b'lieve he was sincere. I ruther guess that "hobby" gave him about as hard a kick as he ever got, though he has had a heap of them; and if it don't kick Gen. Duckery too I'm mistaken. Yourn till deth, PINEBUR MOCCASIN.

THE WHEAT EXPORT. The New York Economis has collated some interesting facts and figures in reference to the Wheat export for the present year. Up to the end of the second week in February, the export of Wheat since the first of August last, was 20,104,357 bushels. The highest export year ever known was 1847, and compared with that, we have in six months, of 1852-'4, exported four-fifths as much Wheat as in the whole of the famine year of 1847. Should the export continue at this rate; and the supply in the country be equal to the demand, the export by the first of August next, will have reached 40,000,000 bushels, an enormous aggregate which will go far to prove the vaunted ability of the United States to feed the world. Whether there is a sufficient quantity of wheat in

the country to allow of the export of forty millions of bushels in one year, is a question which it will be difficult to determine, except by the continuance of the demand that has already so largely swelled the export. The census return of 1850 stated the wheat crop of that year at 104,799,230. The export of that year was but little over eight millions of bushels, and the price advanced 20 cents. What the crop of 1853 was cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is not supposed to have been greatly in advance of that of 1850. With an export of twenty millions of bushels in the first half of this year, the advance in price has been somewhere about seventy per cent. And this extreme advance has produced its effect in bringing in supplies from distant parts of the country that were heretofore almost out of market, and where the excess of the crop has been consumed in various ways. High prices have also, no doubt, materially curtailed the home consumption in all parts of the country; the farmer selling as much as possible of his crop, and the city consumer cutting down his wants to the lowest possible point. The extension of railroad facilities to parts of the country which, a few years ago were without them, has also opened to the market new sources of supply. These causes may explain the statements that come from the West of the immense amounts of wheat stored there, and justify the expectation that notwithstanding the large winter delivery and the unprecedented export, the quantity coming forward this Spring will not be es-sentially diminished in comparison with former years.

Basing our expectations on the continuance of the war already commenced in Europe, and on the probability that the continental crop will be a short one, whilst the Black Sea country will cease to export, if not to grow, until that war is closed, there is no reason to doubt that there will be a continued and steady demand for our cereal products during the whole of the year. Speculation may have anticipated the demand in the accumulation of immense stocks in Europe, and advanced prices beyond what even the most warlike aspect of affairs will justify, and for this speculators may have to suffer loss where they expected gain. But, of the main fact that all the surplus product of the country will be needed to supply the European deficiency, and that the agricultural interests of the country will continue to be liberally and well sustained by the foreign demand, we see no reason to doubt. Balt. American.

The Spectator mentions a curious remedy in use in Swedish hospitals, for that form of madness which exhibits itself in the uncontrollable appetite for alcoholic stimulants. The process may be easily described. We will suppose that the liquor which the patients is addicted to drinking, is the commonest in the country—say gin. When he enters the hospital for treatment, he is supplied with his favorite drink, and with no other; if anything else is given to him, or any other food, it is flavored with gin. He is in Heaven—the very atmosphere with gin. He is in Heaven—the very atmosphere is redolent of his favorite perfume! His room is scented with gin—his bed, his clothes, everything around him; every mouthful he ears or drinks, everything he touches; every zephyr, that steals into his room, brings to him still gin. He begins to grow tired of it—begins rather to wish for something else; hegins to find the oppression intollerable—hates it—cannot bear the sight or scent of it—longs for emancination, and is at last amanginated; he issues into cipation, and is at last emancipated; he issues into the fresh air a cured man; dreading nothing so much as a return of that loathed persecutor which would not leave him an hour's rest in his confinement "This remedy," says our contemporary, "appears to have been thoroughly effectual—so effectual, that persons who deplored their uncontrollable propensity have petitioned for admission to the hospital in order to be cured; and they have been cured.

John M. Borrs. Mr. Botts reaps as the reward of his recent treason such laudation from abolition prints as the following from the National Era, the central organ of the "Higher law" organization.

"We have read, with pleasure, the able, frank, and manly letter of this gentleman. His words

for, and you must expect to give it

call." Perhaps you are correspondence, or the c ligence. It makes no After the city readers are through with the sheet, it is mailed off to the country. You are forbidden to cut the paper, and if it becomes defaced must pay for it. In Liverpool, well to do people will club for one copy of the Daily Times, and a phlegmatic John Bull will read the paper the day after his neighbor, for years, perfectly satisfied to exist one day behind the times. when your hour is out, o

In America every man has, or ought to have, his own paper. It must come to him fresh and untouch ed. He reads it thoroughly, and it becomes part of his existence. He talks about it, spreads the news, and is proud of its success. Thus a fair field of competition is created. A paper of merit and enterprize is sure of success, for every subscriber is a liv-

A man never values a paper he gets for nothing. There is something in the fact of having paid for it which gives it particular attraction in his eyes. He regards it as his property, and looks upon the editor as merely a person managing his (the subscriber's)

ing, talking walking advertisement and special

There is a great deal in the well-known face o paper. A man who is devoted to a journal wh has read for years ceases to prize it if the proprietor

changes its appearance. The editor himself may die or change; the original proprietors may pass away, but the paper itself is still taken; its sentiments received; its words listened to, and its news relied on. A paper with only a thousand subscribers has more power than ten thousand men. The London times can revolutionize Europe. The throne of England is at the mercy of its power. In the United States, no one paper has such sway, but any paper, however obscure, if in the right, can crush any influence, however powerful, if in the wrong.

ADVICE TO HOUSEWIVES. Britannia should first be rubbed with a woolen cloth and sweet oil, and then washed in warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New Iron should be gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat it is not likely to

It is a good plan to put new earthern-wars into cold water and let it heat gradually until it boilsthen cool again. Brown earthern-ware, particularly, may be toughed in this way. A handful of rye or brand thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing so that it will not be destroyed by acid or Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking

with salt and vinegar. The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under grinds out the

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal

Woolens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them. Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woolens. Suet keeps good all the year round if chopped and

packed down in a stone jar, and covered with molas-Barley straw is the best for beds, dry husks slit

into shreds are better than straw. When molasses is used in cooking it is a capital improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. When molasses is used much for cooking it is well to prepare one or two gallons at a time.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood or put into wood. Always have your matches and lamps ready in case of sudden alarm. Have important papers altogether, where you can lay your hand on them at once in case of fire.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes. It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all the

winter. Have a quantity grated while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with vinegar and keep it corked up tight. Before you make a friend, cat a peck of salt with

From the Fayetteville Carolinian. WARREN WINSLOW, Esq. Many democrats of the county of Sampson take great pleasure in bringing the name of the gentleman heading this article be fore the Convention to assemble in Raleigh on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Governor, Mr. Winslow's name is a tower of strength. Through evil as well as good report he has maintained his position without shadow of turning. His personal popularity will carry more weight than that of any other man in the Eastern part of the State. Mr. W. possesses qualifications which constitute him one among the first lawyers in the State-his frank and open manner will gain him friends in all sections. He is emphatically the man for democracy. We hope the Convention will weigh well his claims.

Mr. Winslow is a fine debater, both in the Superior and Supreme Courts-his firmness of purpose his unassumed manners, and, the greatest among the three, his moral honesty, and last, his great nobleness of soul, entitle him to the respect and confidence of all. Therefore we hope the Convention will not forget his claims. We know the people in this section of the State would give him the largest vote ever given in 20 years for Governor. However, we will wait and abide the choice of the Convention. Live or die, Sampson democracy is for Warren Winslow of Cumberland county.

E. on behalf of MANY CITIZENS.

The House, the other day, disposed in a very un-ceremo ious manner of the Minesota Railroad Bill, by laying it on the table, and to-day, in a similar manner, disposed of the Wisconsin Railroad by ta-bling it by a majority of three. This looks squally in regard to all the other bills of a similar nature now before Congress, and shows a marked, and thus far successful opposition to the recommendation contained in the annual report of the Secretary of the

There seems to be a notion prevailing among som of the members that the government is called upon to give away lands without receiving a consideration for them, while the Eastern States generally look upon every railroad grant as so much abstracted from their own wealth. New York and Pennsylvania, as well as Maryland, are spending millions up millions to connect with the West, and secure a p tion of the western trade with the Atlantic cities; yet when the question is how to extend these connections still further into the interior, the members

from the Eastern States generally bolt.

As regards the opposition to these railroad grants from gentlemen from the Southern States, it may be as well to consider that they may soon have to choose between the homestead and the railroad grants, and that the time may come when they could wish them to be applied to railroad purposes and other internal improvements. As the case now stands, it does not appear that any railroad bill can pass the House withpear that any railroad bill can pass the House wi out a very tight squeeze. - Cor. Balt. Su

Guano, A London correspondent of the National telligencer writes;

501,486 tons of weight.

OTS! BOOTS! AND SHOES! I-THE UN. HENRY A. DEPKIN.

COS 1 :- The Subscriber is prepared A NOS 1 !— The Subscriber is prepared orward 61/2, 61/2 and 7 Octave Mahogany acs, from seven different manufactories, to \$450, warranted in every respect as durability, or the money will be refunded, unuself and having the assistance of an he feels confident of giving universal instrument will be packed till thoroughs at Wholesale prices, and charges \$10 for will give them to purchasers at a saving The transportation will vary from \$10 its reference required. He refers to J. Manly, J. W. Osborne, C. F. Deems, N. Graham, G. E. Badger.

J. M. EDNEY, 175 Pearl Street, New York, 35—6m.

TTENTION I-WE WOULD NOW BEG LEAVE A to inform the Country Merchants and trading commu-nity, that we are orepared to Manufacture Refined Candies, corrected to stand in any climate or place, at \$123, or \$15 ce, high flavored, well wrapped and neatly

At a ther price, high flavored, well wrapped and neatly packed.

These Candics are Manufactured by one of the first work, men in the United States, we have had him in the business for ten years, and not the least fault has ever been lodged against his work; we will give one hundred dollars premium for a workman who can make candy superior in beauty, style or durability. Try it and if it don't give satisfaction, we will give it up.

We also keep all kinds of French Candies, together with a large supply of Fruits Nuts, Cigars and Fancy Goods, always on hand to suit Country Merchants in any quantities they may wish, and at low prices. We suppose you have no objection to that. Willow ware, Brooms, Matches of several different Makes, Pickles, Prunes, Preserves and Figs. When you come down in the spring to lay in your supplies be sure to give us a call, and if we do not suit we will treat.

DAUGHTREY & HARRISON. DAUGHTREY & HARRISON.
Petersburg, Va, Feb 14, 1854. 3ms—34.

No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—This valuable fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guane, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States ofter a full rial and investigation. successful than abroad. It is now extensively used through-out the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predeces-sor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West. It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due propor-tion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peru-vian Guano. vian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

MENTS of all kinds. FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST-weekly, \$1 per Volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 101 Water street, New-York.

New York, March 1, 1854. 10012—4twpd.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C. The Subscriber being desirous to move South, now offers for sale his tract of LAND, lying immediately on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsborough, ten miles west of Oxford, known as TALLY to Hillsborough, ten miles west of Oxford, known as TALLY HO, containing two hundred and there is a care well located, free from rock, easy to cultivate, produces kindly. There is in the yard s Well of water that can't be surpassed; a large and commodious DWELLING containing seven rooms, six of which have fire places, all of them neatly finished and well constructed. All necessary out Houses, &c. My improvements on the premises within the last two years consists of a large TOBACCO FACTORY, WOOD SHOP, GRAINERY; besides I have put up two DWELLING HOUSES, all of which are new—there is also one other Dwelling on the premises. A year valuable young er Dwelling on the premises. A very valuable young ORCHARD of the best selection of FRUIT. Tally Ho is most beautiful and healthy place with many business advan-tages, being an excellent stand for Manufacturing Tobacco as it is surrounded, with the finest growth of Tocacco; also an excellent stand for Merchandising. Entertainment, &c., &c. 'Any person or persons wishing to make a profitable invest-ment will do well to call on

JOHN L. JONES. Tally Ho, Granville Co., N. C., February 21, 1854.

\$50 REWARD. - RANAWAY FROM THE REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE
Subscriber about the 1st of lant October, and
gro man named ARTHUR, who was purchased by S. Davis,
of Richmond, of Ephraim Page, in Johnston County, N. C.
The negro has since been seen in Johnston County
ARTHUR is of ordinary height, low forebead, brown
complexion, speaks badly, has a full set of reeth, had on
when he left a green pea jacket, black pants and a cloth cap.
The above reward will be given for his delivery or safe confinement in jail. My address is RED OAK GROVE, P. O.,
Charlotte County, Va.

M. A. MOSELY.

PRING TRADE 1864.—TO NORTH CAROLINA
MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and
Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring
Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr.
Wm. Weddell in the English, Scotish & Jaish markets,
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large
and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from
First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at
as low prices as they can be found in any market.

North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give
us a call when they visit our market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va. 32-y. March 7, 1854.

REWARD OF \$50 FOR THE APPREHENSION or lodgement in jail of my boy MANUEL. He ran away on the 1st inst. He may be readily remarked by his appearance. He has Large Black Eyes, Black Hair, Eye-brows, &c. He has the power of twisting his face in all manuer of contortions, when ruffled or crossed. He has remarkably large feet. Another mark by which he may be known is, that the end of his nose is gone, having been bit off in a fight with a free negro.

It is thought he is making his way for Liberia. The above reward will be given, if apprehended in this State, or \$100 if in any other. \$100 if in any other. EDMUND BELL, Sr Chapel Hill, N. C., Feb. 15, 1854. 28-2t

DAMS & CO'S EXPRESS .- ADAMS & CO. A are now offering No. 1 inducements to Merchants and others in Ealeigh and to the public generally. Our Express arrives DAILY, bringing goods of all descriptions, 24 hours ahead of any other line, from all the principal cities of the North, South, East and West.

We have just established a brauch of our Agency in PETERSBURG, and articles will be brought through directly from that city, without delay.

ADAMS & CO.

Raleigh, March 2, 1854.

32—1m.

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hills for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with our Rooms, 40 by 18 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the Cologe and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodation.

REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber on the 25th February last, a negroman by the name of ALBERT, about 27 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a bunch of last off on the back part of his head, dark brown color; he was bought from Joseph G. Sneed, of Virginia, by Sam'l R. Browning, and is probably trying to make his way back to Halifax County, Va. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery of for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him. Holly Springs, Wake Co., N. C., March 8, 54. 83-4tw.

CITY TAX LIST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will attend at the intendants' Office, in the new building on the Market Square, on Saturday the first day of April next, to take the City Tax List for the current year according to law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,

W. A. ALLEN ttorney at Law.