

Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.—The Speech delivered by Mr. Webster on the 4th of July, on the occasion of the laying of the Corner Stone of the Addition to the Capitol, came to hand this morning, and we publish a part of it to-day, intending to give the remainder in Tuesday's paper, so that the whole may appear in the Weekly Observer.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—We fear that the Whigs in some parts of the State are not sufficiently alive to the vital importance, to the perpetuity of the Union, of sustaining the present Whig Administration, by electing six good and true Whigs to the next Congress, to succeed the like number who represented the State in the late Congress.

THE WHIGS OF THE SOUTH HAVE EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The President was elected by themselves. He has more than fulfilled all the pledges made for him by his friends, in regard to Southern interests, and utterly falsified all the predictions of his adversaries.

MR. MADISON ON SECESSION.—The Goldsboro Patriot accuses Mr. Stanley of attempting to "mislead and deceive the people" by telling them that Mr. Madison was opposed to the right of secession.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LAW.—The Wilmington Journal has made much ado about the fact, as it stated it to be, that the Whig Governor of Pennsylvania had vetoed a bill passed by a Democratic Legislature to repeal the Law preventing the recovery of fugitives.

THE OHIO WHIG CONVENTION HAS RECOMMENDED GEN. SCOTT FOR PRESIDENT. The Ohio Whig Convention has recommended Gen. Scott for President.

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faithful fulfillment, it may be necessary only to say, that if the Southern people are not satisfied with this, they may as well dissolve the Union at once,—for it is very certain that they will never have an Executive who will respect their rights more religiously.

IT WAS THE IMPRESSIVE MARK OF AN eminent statesman, whose name, if we were at liberty to mention it, would give it great weight and dignity, that the Compromise measures, if agitation can be suppressed at the South, have given us a new lease for slavery, and property of that kind is more secure than it has been for five and twenty years.

IN OUR VIEW, WE REPEAT, IT IS HIGHLY important that the Whigs should faithfully do their duty in the approaching Election. They owe it to themselves, to their own President, to their distinguished fellow-citizen who fills so ably and acceptably a place in the Cabinet, to their friends throughout the country, but especially to the sacred cause of the UNION, to do their duty faithfully in the coming election.

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE petition of Mr. Adams and the views of Messrs. Caldwell and Daniel? We can see none. Both look to a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and if the presentation of the petition makes Mr. Adams a perjurer and a traitor, in what position are his revisors?

WHERE THEN DID HE ADMIT THE RIGHT TO secede? Why, the Patriot extracts from the Madison Papers a portion of one of Madison's speeches in 1787, in which he does not even allude to the subject of State Secession, but distinctly announces at the outset, that he speaks of the *Articles of Confederation*, a very different thing from the present Constitutional Union.

IT IS THE PATRIOT THEN, AND NOT MR. Stanley, which seems to be "attempting to mislead and deceive" the people, for we can hardly suppose that a man who can read, could have understood Madison's remarks upon the *Confederation* which he wished to be abolished, as at all applicable to the *Constitution* of which he was the Father.

FROM EUROPE.—The Baltic has arrived, with dates to the 26th ult. Cotton was exceedingly dull, and had fallen  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sales of the 4 days, 20,000 bales.

LATER.—The Canada has arrived, with three days later news. Cotton has declined from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—At the late commencement there were 14 graduates, of whom 5 are North Carolinians, viz: Mr. James O'Hanlon of this place, Messrs. Warren F. Drake and J. M. Palmer of Henry, Mr. John S. Long of Washington, and W. M. Robbins of Randolph Co.

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS, WAS conferred on Rev. B. Craven, and Rev. Addison Lea, of this State.

ON THIS SUBJECT, SEE ANOTHER OF those conclusive articles from the Philadelphia North American, on the preceding page.

CAPT. GREEN W. CALDWELL IN 1842 AND IN 1851.—Among those who voted against laying on the table, and in effect voted for, the resolutions to censure Mr. Adams, were Green W. Caldwell, John R. J. Daniel, and we believe Robt. Barriwell Rhetts! The preamble for which these gentlemen thus voted, is as follows:

"WHEREAS the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the destruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our National existence: A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers enacted by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to the House, a direct proposition to the Legislature, and each member to commit perjury, and involves necessarily, in its execution and consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high treason."

MR. CALDWELL THEN IN 1842, THOUGHT that there was a government of the United States, and also that it was of perpetual obligation. He thought that Mr. Adams, for only presenting a petition to destroy it, was guilty of perjury and high treason.

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THE JUSTICE OF THIS REFUSAL MAY BE easily shown by publishing one or two of the toasts, which are all alike, and pretty much the same with those used ever since the days of nullification in 1832.

MR. VENABLE ON SECESSION, &c.—The Milton Chronicle, in giving an account of the speech of the Hon. Abraham W. Venable, at Yanceyville, thus states its conclusions, which would answer admirably well as a description of the positions of any of the Locooco Secessionists of North Carolina—of their candidates for Congress, members of the Legislature, and newspapers.

WHERE THE SPEECH GOES.—The imports of foreign merchandise at New York in June, amounted to \$9,869,582. Total exports \$1,048,579; the imports exceeding the exports \$8,821,003.

THE ARCTIC, WHICH SAILED FOR Liverpool on the 5th instant, carried out \$780,000 worth of specie.

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NEW WHIG PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Mercury," published at Concord, Cabarrus county. It is a thorough Whig and Union paper, and is edited with much spirit and ability.

IT IS FURTHER SAID THAT GEN. Dockery applies this position to Caldwell—false a liar. What we charge is, that it comes with an especial bad grace from Mr. Caldwell, who owns no slaves, to rail at Gen. Dockery, a large slaveholder, as being unfaithful to the South.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOLLY.—The anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie was celebrated on Sullivan's Island on the 28th ult. The South Carolina papers seem to have been roused to more than usual heat by the very proper refusal of the commanding officer to allow the celebration to take place within the Fort.

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ORATION OF MR. WEBSTER, DELIVERED JULY 4, 1851.

At the Capitol, on the occasion of Laying the Corner-stone of the Extension of the Capitol. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you, I give you joy, on the return of this Anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on the more particular purpose of which this memorable day has been chosen to witness the fulfillment. Hail! all hail! I see before me and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride.

AMONG THE FIRST COLONISTS FROM Europe to this part of America, there were some, doubtless, who contemplated the distant consequences of their undertaking, and who saw a great futurity; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylum from tyranny, religious and civil, and to respectable subsistence, by industry and toil.

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE takes its way; The four first acts already past, A fifth shall close the drama with the day; Time's noblest offering is the last.

ON THE DAY OF THE DECLARATION OF Independence our illustrious fathers performed the first act in this drama—an act, in real importance, infinitely exceeding that for which the great English poet invoked

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world, it is difficult even to imagine to what height of improvement their discoveries may extend.

"And perhaps they may make us considerate advances in the arts of civil government and the conduct of life. We have reason to be proud, and even jealous, of our excellent constitution; but those equitable principles on which it was formed, an equal representation, (the best discovery of political wisdom,) and a just and commodious distribution of power, which with us were the price of civil wars and the rewards of the virtues and sufferings of our ancestors, descended to them as a natural inheritance, without toil or pain."

"But must they not here, as in the utmost effort of human genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and the experience of public men, suggest no new remedy against the evils which vices and ambition are perpetually apt to cause? May they not hope, without presumption, to preserve a greater zeal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For sure it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become most indifferent to it?"

"May they not possibly be more successful than their mother country has been in preserving that reverence and authority which is due to the laws? to those who make, and to those who execute them? May not a method be invented of procuring some tolerable share of the comforts of life to those inferior useful ranks of men to whose industry we are indebted for the whole? Time and discipline may discover some means to correct the extreme inequalities of condition between the rich and the poor, so dangerous to the innocence and happiness of both. They may fortunately be led by habit and choice to despise that luxury which is considered with us the true enjoyment of wealth. They may have little relief for that ceaseless hurry of amusements which is pursued in this country without pleasure, exercise, or employment. And perhaps, after trying some of our follies and caprices and rejecting the rest, they may be led by reason and experiment to that old simplicity which was first pointed out by Nature, and has produced those models which we still admire in arts, eloquence, and manners. The diversity of men and situations, which so many growing States must necessarily pass through, may furnish new changes in the fluctuating opinions and manners of men which we can form no conception of; and not only the gracious dispositions of Providence, but the visible preparation of causes, seems to indicate strong tendencies towards a general improvement."

FELLOW-CITIZENS, this "gracious disposition of Providence" and this "visible preparation of causes" at length brought on the hour for decisive action. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, declared that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

THE DECLARATION MADE BY MOST patriotic and resolute men, trusting in the justice of their cause and the protection of Heaven, and yet made not without deep solicitude and anxiety, has now stood for seventy-five years, and still stands. It was sealed in blood. It has met dangers, and overcome them; it has had enemies, and it has conquered them; it has had detractors, and it has abashed them all; it has had doubting friends, but it has cleared all doubts away; and now, to-day, raising its august form higher than the clouds, twenty millions of people contemplate it with hallowed love, and the world beholds it, and the consequences which have followed from it, with profound admiration.

"It is difficult for men to look into the destiny of future ages; the designs of Providence are too vast and complicated, and our own powers are too narrow to admit of much satisfaction to our curiosity. But, when we see many great and powerful causes constantly at work, we cannot doubt of their producing proportionable effects. 'The colonies in North America have not only taken root and acquired strength, but seen hastening with an accelerated progress to such a powerful State as may introduce a new and important change in human affairs.'"

"Descended from ancestors of the most improved and enlightened part of the old world, they receive, as it were by inheritance, all the improvements and discoveries of their mother country. And it happens fortunately for them to commence their flourishing State at a time when the human understanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has learned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered for how many ages a great part of the world appears not to have thought at all; how many more they have busied in forming systems and conjectures, while reason has been lost in a labyrinth of words, and they never seem to have suspected on what frivolous matters their minds were employed.

"And let it be well understood what rapid improvements, what important discoveries have been made, in a few years, by a few countries, with our own at their head, which have at last discovered the right method of using their faculties. 'May we not reasonably expect that a number of provinces, possessed of these advantages, and quickened by mutual emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considerably enlarge the boundaries of science?'

"The vast continent itself, over which they are gradually spreading, may be considered as a treasure yet untouched of natural productions that shall hereafter afford ample matter for commerce and contemplation. And if we reflect what a stock of knowledge may be accumulated by the constant progress of industry and observation, fed with fresh supplies from the stores of nature, assisted sometimes by those happy strokes of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and sometimes by those superior characters which arise occasionally to instruct and enlighten the

most enlightened States of antiquity; while with us its principles have become interwoven into the minds of individual men, connected with our daily opinions; and our daily habits, until it is, if I may so say, an element of social as well as of political life; and the consequence is, that to whatever region an American citizen carries himself, he takes with him, fully developed in his own understanding and experience, our American principles and opinions, and becomes ready at once, in co-operation with others, to apply them to the formation of new Governments. Of this, a most wonderful instance may be seen in the history of the State of California.

"On a former occasion I have ventured to remark that, 'It is very difficult to establish a free conservative Government for the equal advancement of all the interests of society. What has Germany done; learned Germany; fuller of ancient lore than all the world beside? What has Italy done? What have they done who dwell on the spot where Cicero lived? They have not the power of self-government which a common town-meeting, with us, possesses!'" "Yes, I say, that those persons who have gone from our town-meetings to dig gold in California, are more fit to make a Republican Government than any body of men in Germany or Italy; because they have learned this one great lesson, that there is no security without law, and that, under the circumstances in which they are placed, where there is no military authority to cut their throats, there is no sovereignty but the will of the majority; that, therefore, if they remain, they must submit to that will!" And this I believe to be strictly true.

[To be concluded in our next.]

THE EMPIRE CITY HAS ARRIVED AT New York with \$1,621,000 in gold. The first Locomotive has been started on the Isthmus Rail Road, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 10. Brandy, per h, 50 a 55 [Lard, 12 a 13] Ditto, apple, 40 a 45 [Leather, sole, 20 a 23] Beeswax, 20 a 22 [Lard, bar, 65 a 7] Bacon, 73 a [Molasses, 25 a 27] Logging, 12 a 20 [Yams, cut, 4 a 5] Cotton, 74 a 81 [Oats, 10 a 11] Corn, 90 a 95 [Oil, Lincsed, 90] Coffee, 104 a 111 [Powder, 5 00 a 6 00] Cheese, 9 a 11 [Shot, 1 a 2] Coppers, 23 [Sugar, brown, 4 a 5] Candles, E. F. 15 a 16 [Ditto, leaf, 11 a 13] Flour, 43 a 53 [Salt, sack, 1 30 a 1 50] Feathers, 30 a 32 [Do, alum, 35 a 40] Flaxseed, 81 [Shingles, 2 a 2 1/2] Hides, green, 4 [Tallow, 3 a 4] Ditto, dry, 9 a 11 [Wheat, 1 00 a 1 10] Iron, Swedes, 5 a 6 [Whiskey, 40 a 45] Do, English, 3 a 4 [Wool, 18 a 20] Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2 [White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2] Lime, 2 00 [4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.] Cotton Yarns, 2 to 10, 18 "

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Not an incident or change in the market worthy of particular mention. Virgin Turpentine 10, Yellow Dip 2 25, Hard 1 00, Spgs Turpentine 25, No 3 Rosin, 75 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Bacon, Hams 12 to 13, hog round 11 1/2. Lard 14, scarce, ordered from the North. Corn, a lot from Baltimore sold at 60 to 62 1/2 at auction; 7 1/2 in stores. Beef, on board, 7 1/2. Southern Flour 85 to 88. Rice 33. Virgin Dip Turpentine 2 75, Yellow 2 25 to 2 40, Hard 1 20. Spirits 20 to 26 1/2. Timber, no sales, and but little arriving. Lime, 1 00 to 1 50. Northern Hay 55 to 60.

MOLASSES. 40 HDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale by B. BLANSON & SON, July 9, 1851. 31f

WRAPPING PAPER. 150 REAMS Medium size, Blue, for Cotton Yarns, From Mantee Paper Mills, Raleigh. For sale low by B. BLANSON & SON, July 9, 1851. 31f

BUGGY STOLEN. STOLEN from the Carriage House of Captain John McNair, 15 miles from Fayetteville, on Monday night last, a new BUGGY, and Harness, the Buggy made by A. A. McKethan of Fayetteville. Its mounting is silver plate, cushions blue cloth, with blue and red figured base, a roll of lace around the top of the side steps on each side of the body; a rack for a trunk behind; oil cloth, covered with a grass mat, in the foot; a small buckle and strap on the iron that supports the back. Mr. McNair's name, as well as name and residence, engraved on a silver plate on the back cross bar. The buggy and harness had only been in use a fortnight. It was tracked about 2 miles on the road towards Fayetteville. A liberal reward will be given for its recovery, or any information in relation to it, within good faith received. Address St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C. MALCOLM MCNAIR, July 8, 1851. 31f

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers his FARM for sale, containing 710 acres of land from Fayetteville, lying on the East side of Little River, in Montgomery county, N. C., joining Rev. W. N. Penick and William S. Baldwin. A part of the Farm is in good farming condition, and produces good Cotton and the best of Corn. The dwelling and out-houses are in tolerably good condition, affording room for several hands and small white fowls. In short, it is a valuable Farm, and as I am determined to go West, I will sell low for cash or 5 months' time. For terms of sale, apply to BENJAMIN T. RUSH, McCalls Store, July 4, 1851. 31f

TEMPERANCE. AN Appeal to the Protestant Christians of North Carolina, in behalf of the Temperance Reform. By George B. Wetmore. Price 01 cents single, 25 cents for 4, or \$4 per 100. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON, June 9. 75

NEW BOOKS. BROWN'S LAVENGO. Grace Agular's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobley's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Brilder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Malville; Southley's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc.; just received by E. J. HALE & SON, March 11, 1851. 31f

NEW LAW BOOK. BARNES'S Doctrine of Equity, the excellent work prescribed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina for the course of Legal Study. Price \$2 50; for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, April 15. 31f

CHURCH BOOKS.—The Church Identified, by Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D.; Manual of Church Principles, by Dr. Original Thoughts on Scripture, by Cecil; Heaven's Help to Catechizing; McCall's on Divine Government; Prayer Books, plain and fine. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

CHECKS. ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.