

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1851.

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

PLANK ROADS.—We have pleasure in stating, that whilst the subscription to the Fayetteville and Raleigh Road has swelled to nearly \$40,000, a new impetus has been given to the Fayetteville & Centre Road. At the meeting at McGregor's, in this county, on Saturday last, under the auspices of some here who have never allowed themselves to be discouraged, upwards of \$7,000 were subscribed, and it is believed that several thousands more will be obtained in that neighborhood by the committee appointed for that purpose.

This movement will secure the charter, will lead to the speedy organization of the company, and, we sincerely trust, to the ultimate construction of this much desired work.

We confess that we have had our misgivings about this Road. The subscriptions were not made. People were all in favor of it; but yet only a few were willing to show how much they were in favor of it. The prospect is now brighter. The charter will be secured, the company organized, and the work commenced. By common consent, the route is fixed as the nearest practicable one to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre. When all this is made manifest, as it will soon be, the friends of the Road will no doubt come forward with their subscriptions, and we shall "go ahead." The example of the Company for the Road to Raleigh is in point. It was organized three weeks ago, with a subscription of a little over \$20,000. Already it is nearly doubled, and is still increasing.

We congratulate our friends of the town and country interested in the trade of this place, that we have now a prospect of having one of these most admirable improvements leading North, one South, and two West. It will not be long, we think, before another will be projected East, to Clinton, and Warsaw. There cannot be too many of them. They are the kind of works adapted to the condition, the wants, and the habits of North Carolina.

PLANK ROAD TRAVEL.—One of our most successful farmers, a few days ago, brought to town, on the Plank Road, at one load, with four mules, 117 bushels of meal, and 200 lbs. of Lard, weighing in all about 6200 lbs. The distance travelled to and fro was 26 miles, which was done with ease in one day. The meal was sold for 31¢ a bushel, and the Lard for 13 cents per lb. each.

It may be added, that this gentleman is the largest individual stockholder in the road. He is now realizing the benefit of his liberal investment, in the ability to do in one day what would formerly have required three days.

STREAM MILL BURNED.—We regret to learn, that the Steam Mill 20 miles West of Carthage, on the F. & W. Plank Road, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th inst., together with about 40,000 feet of Lumber, which was ready for the Road. The loss is probably from \$1500 to \$2000, which it is said will fall upon the contractors for that part of the Road, Messrs. Worth. It will also retard the work, though another mill, heretofore in use near Carthage, will be immediately put up in its place.

SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.—On Thursday afternoon last, one of the most acceptable, refreshing, and useful rains that we remember, occurred here, and appeared to have extended its benign influence far and wide. Its blessed effects, on health and crops, it would be hard to estimate.

Previous to the rain, the thermometer had ranged as high as 93 to 95, in the coolest places.

DAILY STAGE LINE TO WARSAW.—E. P. Guion, Esq., of Raleigh, has taken this contract—Mr. Shepherd of Georgia having failed to appear,—and commenced running the Stages daily on Saturday last.

OPPOSITION TO VENABLE.—We learn from the Milton Chronicle and the Hillsborough Recorder, that a number of Democrats, friends of the Union, have put up CALVIN GRAVES, Esq., of Caswell, as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Venable.

MR. WEBSTER'S ORATION.—We conclude the publication of the admirable Oration of Mr. Webster on the 4th of July. It is an evidence of his wonderful powers and resources. Conducting the laborious duties of the State department with unequalled skill and ability, he has at the same time delivered more speeches and written more letters, of public interest and importance, than any other living man. Long may he live to serve his country and his kind by efforts in the cause of the Union.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.—The 2d Assistant Post Master General has decided, that, under the law, all newspapers sent for a less period than three months, whether from the office of publication or otherwise, are transient papers, subject to the rates of postage prescribed for that class of papers, viz: 1 cent not over 500 miles, 2 cents from 500 to 1500 miles, 5 cents from 1500 to 2500, &c.—to be prepaid.

Merchants Bank, Cheate.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of five dollars, and an extra dividend of three dollars per share.

THE WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—We copy the following testimony to the admirable condition of this Road from the North Carolinaian, whose Editor has recently passed over it—a pleasure which we have not lately enjoyed, but hope very soon to enjoy.

THE BEST RAILROAD IN AMERICA.—Within the last month we have travelled over the whole line of railroad from Maine to South Carolina, and we glory in being able to say that not one of them can compare with the North Carolina Railroad from Weldon to Wilmington. It is beyond doubt, the finest road in America for easy and speedy travelling, and we think that the newspaper press of North Carolina should circulate the fact. Let us not put our light under a bushel. Upon most of the other roads that we were on, there was a constant rocking and jolting on the Wilmington road you glide along as easily as on a river steamer.

A RETROSPECT OF FEDERALISM.—Under this head the Asheville News makes a violent attack on Mr. Badger, for having, in his Address to the Literary Societies of our University in 1833, said,—"Christianity will step in and shed her influence over your duties as Citizens; she will teach you submission to the powers that be, not from the fear of present punishment, or hope of temporal reward, BUT BECAUSE THOSE POWERS ARE ORDAINED OF HEAVEN."

The News calls this an "exploded dogma of despotism and Federalism," which it adds, "after resting quietly in the grave of many other dead political abominations, has come to a new resurrection in this year of wonders."

This "exploded dogma" was advanced for the first time, so far as we know, nearly two thousand years ago, by the Apostle St. Paul, as may be seen by reference to the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of his Epistle to the Romans. And if it has "rested quietly," to the Editor of the News, it is because he has not recently consulted that ancient authority. We never before heard that it was an "exploded dogma," or that "Federalism" was responsible for its promulgation. The News calls Mr. Webster an "abolitionist?" and charges him with having, during the last war with Great Britain, "declared in his place in the House of Representatives, that if the enemy were battering at the doors of the Capitol he would not vote one cent for the defence of the country."

Surely the respectable Editors of that paper must have resigned the reins to some green hand, or we should not have found such bald assertions in it.

A DAMPER.—In his speech at Hookerton, Greene county, a few days ago, Col. Rufin, the Locofoeo candidate for Congress, asserted that all the Democrats were in favor of the right of Secession. Whereupon Mr. Stanly called for a vote by holding up hands. One hand, and one only, was raised for Secession. Either Democrats were very scarce there, or Mr. Rufin mistook their opinions on Secession.

A WHOOPEY.—We have rarely seen a more notorious falsehood so boldly stated as the following, which we find in the Washington Union of the 9th inst.:

"Since the adoption of the compromise the whole democratic party of the North has fully and entirely sustained it. It has fully and entirely sustained the fugitive-slave act. Every democratic convention from Maine to Nebraska which has assembled has fully sustained it."

A simple statement of facts will suffice to show the mis-statements of which the Central Organ of a great political party has been guilty.

The compromise measures were passed in 1850. Since that time, the Democrats have elected 16 members of Congress from the State of New York, pledged to agitate for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the Democratic members of the N. Y. Legislature have supported for the U. S. Senate, John A. Dix, an able and uncompromising abolitionist. The Democratic party of Massachusetts have elected Rantoul and Sumner to the Senate, both pledged against the compromise, and on the expiration of Rantoul's term, again elected him to the House of Representatives. These are facts known to the whole country, and as they are sufficient to disprove the Union's assertions, it is useless to multiply instances in which the fugitive slave law has not been "fully and entirely sustained" by the Democrats at the North. Union Resolutions they have perhaps all passed, but their acts have falsified their words.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed Resolutions in favor of the compromise measures, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out—the vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 151 to 92.

BLUE AND GREEN ROSES.—A late Paris paper stated that the horticulturists of that city had succeeded in producing a blue rose, being the fourth color obtained by artificial means,—the others being the yellow, the black or purple, and the striped. A later letter from Paris, however, states that the story was a hoax, no blue rose being yet known. It is very certain, that a Green Rose may be added to the yellow, the black, and the striped. "The Green Rose of North Carolina," as the Raleigh Register appropriately calls it, for we never saw it or heard of it out of North Carolina. It was first seen in Bladen county, where it was supposed to have been produced by the mingling of the roots of a common daily rose with those of the Smock. And from that bush it has been frequently propagated by cuttings. The rose is small, without fragrance, or beauty, the petals being coarse and leaf-like.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WHIGS.—The Wilmington Journal is "somewhat surprised" that we copied an article from the North American on "False and True Issues." No doubt. We expected to "surprise" it. We expected that so able an exposition of Locofoeo duplicity and dishonesty, and such a refutation of the false charges against the Whigs would "surprise" the Journal and those whom it has misled, whilst we trusted that many honest men who have been led into error by the Journal's misrepresentations, would, when they saw their error, do justice to those patriotic Whigs as well as Democrats of the North, who are no less doing battle for the Union and the Laws.

But why is the Journal "surprised"? Because, says that paper, "the statements to which the Observer seems to attach most importance are not only false, but so palpably false, as hardly to require contradiction." No doubt again. Perhaps that is the reason they never have been contradicted by those who had the right to do so. But what are the false statements? Why says the Journal, "Mr. Wilmot was not a member of the Reading Convention at all." Now, as to the place, we have already admitted our error, and had the Journal desired to do us justice, it might have said so. But let that pass. The place is a matter of very small importance. The Journal acknowledges that Mr. Wilmot was a member of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, which, it also acknowledges, ratified the acts of the Reading Convention and nominated the candidates for the Judiciary. In this Convention every thing took place as we stated. Wilmot was a prominent member. He did make a speech in favor of all the Locofoeo nominees, and when a National Democrat reproached him as an abolitionist, the National Democrat was hissed down, and Mr. Wilmot sustained. If these are not facts, why did not the Pennsylvania deny them when defied to do so by the North American?

To these questions neither Col. Bigler nor the Pennsylvaniaian dare to reply.—They are mum. The fair inference is, that he is still an abolitionist, and is trying to deceive the people by concealing his opinions. Yet he is called a patriot, and those who sustain him call themselves our "natural allies" and "National Democrats."

SENATOR FISH.—As the election of Mr. Fish to the U. S. Senate has been the cause of much unmerited abuse of the New York Whigs, we publish below an extract from his speech at a public dinner on the 4th of July. Mr. Fish said:

"He thanked God that he was an American citizen—a citizen of the Union of thirty-one States. He prayed that the Union may never lose any one of its members. He was, too, a Northern man, with all the love of Northern men for universal freedom—he found in that, however, nothing inconsistent with his duty as a member of a confederacy consisting of Southern as well as Northern men. Strong and ardent as were his attachments to all the cherished principles of the North, such as he might deplore the existence of human slavery, he felt that it was an institution wholly within the jurisdiction of those States which see fit to allow it. He respected their rights to regulate their internal policy according to their own convictions, and no act of his would interfere with those rights. He respected, too, and would abide by all the compromises of the constitution, in the spirit in which they were framed. He considered that their adoption had been essential to the formation of the constitution under which we had become a free, a great, and a happy nation; and he considered also that their faithful observance was necessary to the perpetuity of that constitution, and to the preservation of the Union which it has blessed."

Such had ever been his sentiments.—When the compromise measures of the last Congress were under consideration, they did not meet his approval. In several particulars he thought them liable to objection. One, particularly, he thought open to exceptions as well on the ground of omission as of enactment. He recognized the rights which the constitution had guaranteed to the South, and he believed the South to be entitled to the enactment of laws which should be efficient to the enjoyment of those rights. He thought that those laws (the compromise measures) might have been made equally effective as a measure of relief and protection to the South, while they might have been deprived of some features which tend to irritate and excite the North, and at the same time, by possibility, unnecessarily to jeopard the rights of the free citizen. He thought that without impairing any principle they might have been improved so as to afford the country *substantial repose* and to silence clamor and opposition from any section. But these measures passed into laws in the spirit of compromise and of mutual concession. It was not to be expected that they should embody, exclusively, such enactments as any one section would have preferred. They were enacted, as he believed, constitutionally, and in conformity with all the requirements and forms necessary to secure obedience, and to demand submission to their provisions. If in any respect, either of them was liable to any constitutional objection, the constitution itself provided the tribunal which was to adjudge the question. He believed that they did not, in all respects, meet the views of the President of the U. S. States, but they received his official sanction and signature; and, in his opinion, the President could not have done otherwise than give that sanction. As President of the United States, his responsibilities were very different from those of a representative in Congress from the Erie district. From the moment that the compromise measures became laws, he (Gov. F.) had unhesitatingly, at all times, avowed his acquiescence in them. He would not allow his private judgment, as to some of their provisions, to interfere with his duty, either as a citizen or a magistrate, to uphold the supremacy of the laws, to submit to its provisions, to let them be enforced; and he would add, while he could not sacrifice the right to maintain his own opinions with regard to the impolicy of some of the details of those laws, he would not here,

or in any position, or at any time, press those objections for the purpose of agitating, or to the risk of producing, or reviving sectional controversies or embittered geographical divisions. Believing that the constitution entitled the South to laws, efficient to secure the rights which were guaranteed to it, he could not look with favor upon a proposition for repeal; and while he earnestly hoped for a modification and amendment of some of the provisions of these laws, the time of excitement was not, in his opinion, the time for wise and prudent action.

He did not desire at present to discuss these questions. He hoped and believed that the time would soon come, when the excitement of the late agitation should be only a matter of history, and should from its remembrance, serve to draw more closely the bonds which had united, and will again, for long years unite in friendly, harmonious and confiding affection and sympathy and brotherhood the remotest portions of our common country; and when, he confidently believed, the justice of our brethren in one section of the country will not deny the reasonable demands of those in another. He earnestly and anxiously hoped for the arrival of that day.

He had been asked here this day, "Do you approve of the compromise measures?" He had given his answer—while he did not approve, he fully and unreservedly acquiesced.

This is what we expected of Mr. Fish. Whilst he did not approve of the details of the Fugitive law, he did and does approve of a law "efficient" to the enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the South, in the recovery of fugitives. He fully admits and is ready to uphold those rights. He is in favor of sustaining the law, the present law. He is opposed to agitation against it. He admits the right of the South to regulate its own internal policy according to its own convictions, and will do nothing to interfere with those rights. We honor Gov. Fish for the sentiments he has avowed. And if he will act up to them, in the Senate, as we feel convinced he will, the South will have no reason to regret that he has succeeded the patriotic Dickinson.

"The Democrats wish to maintain the Compromise as a whole."—*W. Journal.*

Do they? Answer, Mr. Green W. Caldwell, Mr. Thos. Rufin, Mr. Abraham Venable, Mr. Rhett, Gov. Quitman, Gov. McDonald, Rantoul, Wilmot, Sumner, and the leaders of the Locofoeo party all over the country. No! they will say, if they answer. It is not so. The bitter opposition, almost the only opposition, to the Compromise, comes from the Locofoeo leaders and papers.

DEATH OF A HERO.—Gen. Jas. Miller died of apoplexy at Temple, N. H. on the 7th inst. He was a distinguished officer of the war of 1812, the Colonel Miller who, when asked if he could dislodge the enemy in a battle on the Canada line, replied, "I'll try, sir," and did it. He it was, too, who broke his sword at the surrender of Gen. Hull. After the war he was Governor of Arkansas, Collector of the port of Salem, &c.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The Newbernian mentions, that on the 4th of July, in that town, a letter from Gen. Washington to Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight (the elder), was read. It is in Gen. Washington's hand writing, and has never been published, but Judge Donnell, in whose possession it is, proposes to publish it shortly. "It was written," says the Newbernian, just before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and bears date, Mount Vernon, May 25th, 1788. Gen. Washington, it will be recollected, was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, of which Gen. Spaight was also a member. Gov. Spaight was also a member of the North Carolina Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. The date of the letter was at a period of great interest and excitement. Maryland had just ratified the Constitution, and Conventions were on the eve of assembling in Virginia and North Carolina. A portion of the letter relates to private business. The leading sentiment embodied in the portion that was read, and one of much interest just at this time, is the strong conviction which Gen. Washington expresses that a better Government could not at that time be agreed on.

The N. Y. Express says that the decline in cotton and grain has been felt in the money market, making it extremely sensitive. Money engagements should be made with caution, so long as the present immense drain of specie to Europe continues.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.—The North Carolina awards high praise to V. B. Palmer for promptly paying county editors their earnings. Whilst we admit the justice of this so far as regards Mr. Palmer in Philadelphia, our experience has been altogether different at the Agency in New York. We have had much more trouble in collecting money from that Agency than we had in earning it. Finally, we requested the Agent to send us no more advertisements, as we should not publish them if sent.

We have found Mr. Wm. Thomson of Baltimore both punctual and pleasant to transact business with.

The Albany Argus argues that the Whig party at the North are all Abolitionists, because the Whigs in the Legislature of Connecticut voted for the re-election of Mr. Baldwin, who did not support the compromise measures. Will the Argus admit, on the same principle, that the Democrats at the North are all Abolitionists because the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature elected Mr. Sumner to the United States Senate? *National Intelligencer.*

SECESSION.—A Student's Confession.—We find in the last "Lincoln Courier" a long article, giving the *modus operandi*, by which a Southern Confederacy can be established, by the application of secession. We presume the Editor approves the sentiments of the article or he would not have published it, without a proper disavowal. There is in it an evident desire—perhaps intention, to encourage South Carolina in her course. The concluding paragraph is as follows, viz:

"We conclude, therefore, that the first step towards the formation of a Southern Confederacy, is the secession from the Union of a single State, and then the secession, one by one, of the other States, who may choose afterwards to enter into the Confederacy."

South Carolina is the "single State" which is to make the first plunge! With such signs as these before their eyes, can the People be any longer deceived as to who are the *Secessionists* and what their plans are? Can such open advocacy of practical secession occur in their midst, and they remain inactive.—*R. Register.*

The Right to Secede.—The United States paid to Spain five millions of dollars for the territory now embraced in the State of Florida. But if a State has the right to secede from the Union, Florida can to-morrow go off and annex herself to Spain, and rob the United States of the five millions paid to Spain.

The United States paid France 15 millions for Louisiana; yet Louisiana, if a State has the right to secede, can annex herself to France again without asking the consent of this body.

Vermont don't like the fugitive slave law. If a State has the right to secede, Vermont can to-morrow, if she pleases, secede, annex herself to Canada, and make her territory an asylum for runaway slaves, and the other States be compelled to "acquiesce," with the British flag waving over what is now a part of the United States. Was the Union, formed by our fathers, such a rope of sand as this? No, no! As Gen. Jackson said:—

"The right of the people of a single State to dissolve themselves at will and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations and hallowed the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, CANNOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED."—*Wash. Whig.*

Mr. Webster sent the following toast to Springfield, to be read at the celebration of the Fourth of July there:

"THE UNION! God in his mercy grant that no apostrophic writer may see the Commonwealth of Massachusetts fall from that firmament!"

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A Wholesome Truth.—The Selma (Ala.) Southern Enterprise, a paper neutral in politics, but chiefly devoted, as its name implies, to the encouragement and advancement of Southern improvements, pertinently remarks:

"If men who go to sleep murmuring 'Southern Rights,' and in their morning yawns draw out 'Southern Rights,' and name their children 'Southern Rights,' would devote a little of their attention to the development of Southern resources, they would soon have 'rights' that would maintain themselves."

AgriCulture Encouraged.—The Lower House of the Legislature of New Hampshire has, by 92 majority, voted in favor of a bill giving \$100 a year for five years to each county agricultural society, and \$500 a year for ten years to the State Agricultural Society.

Postscript.

N. C. RAIL ROAD.—The Greensborough Patriot contains a long and interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Rail Road and the breaking ground on that great work. We cannot publish this morning, but will give it on Thursday.

SALE OF WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD BONDS.—\$300,000 of these Bonds, which have been offered for sale, were disposed of on Friday last—\$50,000 at par, \$40,000 at 92 to 93, and the residue at a fraction over 90.—This is a most favorable sale. The following are the successful bidders:—South Carolina—Messrs. Charles, McCall, Gibson, Rogers, Gregg, McFarlan, and several others. North Carolina—Messrs. Nutt, Nixon, Smith, Matvey, Foster, Kiddler, Taylor, Baldwin, Hayes, Delfosset & Brown, Clark, Maltby, Dawson, and Wooten. Philadelphia—Wheeler & Co., New York—McKenzie, Washington, D. C.—Corcoran & Riggs and Clubb & Schenck.

Secretary Graham was to leave Washington on Saturday last on a visit to his home in N. C. Gen. Talcott has been acquitted by the Court Martial which tried him at Washington, and the President has approved the finding.

The Courier and Enquirer of this morning announces that Mr. Webster will resign his seat in the cabinet and leave for Europe in August. [Contradicted at Washington.]

Gen. DICKERBY has published the following appointments to address the people:—Concord, Cabarrus county, Tuesday, July 22. Esperanza's Store, Union county, July 25. Monroe, Saturday, July 29. Charlotte, Tuesday, July 29. Lincolnton, Saturday, August 2.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS. July 12.—Steamer Chatham, with Cumberland and Express in tow, with goods for Frost and Troy, N. M. Griffin, John A. Crutcher, Murchison, Boyd & Co., G. A. McMillan, H. Kain, M. W. Leach, F. E. Bell, J. B. & J. Sloan, C. W. Andrews, J. B. & G. Worth, J. & T. Waddill, J. Cowles, Lehman & Butler, Woolen & Elliott, Porter & Ogden, A. T. Zevely, R. Gray, T. J. Patrick, N. Kendall, G. Johnson, J. M. Johnson, Sammerell & Peve, C. T. Haigh & Son, W. Lassiter, Shelby & Field, Saunders & Taylor, G. S. Hodges, E. Fuller, J. G. M. Buffaloe, C. Banks, M. W. McCallum, T. & J. M. Wright, S. Goodwin, Rev. L. Shel, L. F. Carr, J. B. Trow, Jr., H. A. London, G. C. Mendenhall, J. M. A. Drake, J. D. Williams.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS. July 9th.—Bag Tartar, from Charleston.

TEMPERANCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN must not forget the 2d Lecture, by Mr. S. M. Bennett, at the Fayetteville Hall to-night.

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TEMPERANCE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN must not forget the 2d Lecture, by Mr. S. M. Bennett, at the Fayetteville Hall to-night.

Brandy, p'ch, 50	a 55	Lard,	12	a 12	
Butts, apple, 40	a 45	Leather, sole,	20	a 23	
Beeswax,	20	a 22	Lead, bar,	6 1/2	a 7
Bacon,	12 1/2	a 13	Molasses,	25	a 27
Bagging,	13	a 20	Nails, cut,	4 1/2	a 5
Cotton,	7 1/2	a 8 1/2	Oats,	4	a 4
Corn,	60	a 65	Pork, lard,	50	a 60
Coffee,	10 1/2	a 11	Powder,	5	a 6
Cheese,	9	a 11	Salt,	13	a 14
Coppers,	5	a 5	Sugar, brown,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a 16	Whisky,	1 1/2	a 15
Flour,	4 1/2	a 5 1/2	Salt, rock,	1	a 1 1/2
Feathers,	50	a 52	Do, alum,	35	a 40
Flannel,	81	a 82	Shingles,	2	a 2 1/2
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tallow,	8	a 10
Ditto, dry,	5	a 11	Wheat,	1	a 1 1/2
Iron, Sweden,	5	a 6	Whisky,	4	a 4 1/2
Do, English,	3	a 4	Wool,	18	a 20
Indigo,	1	a 1 1/2			