OBSERVER.

FAVETTEVILLE.

THERSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

WESTERN RAILROAD. -On the 20th inst. con-

Sec. 27 to A. J. Kivett.

28 to J. Q. A. Leach. 29 and 30 to Lennehan & Cotten

31 and 32 to Terence McKenan. Bridge and culvert masonry on the whole Dicision to Lennehan & Cotten.

The track-laying has been completed 23 miles The work is now in such a state of forwardness as justify the confident expectation of the comeletion of the road by July

DIVIDENDS .- The Bank of Charlotte has deared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Fayetteville a dividend of 5 per ant. See advertisement.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—In consequence of the falling health of a member of his family, the Rev. fike North Carolina Presbyterian, leaving the Bey, George McNeill sole Editor, for the present.

WHIG MEETING .- The Whigs of Alamance county held a meeting on the 6th inst., at which the Chairman, Giles Mebane, Esq., spoke, and 10 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention to be held on the 22d February.

THE WRONG CREDIT .- The Salisbury Watch man has credited to the Observer a paragraph on the Charleston trade which we did not write nor anblish. It contains imputations of bad motives in the country merchants, such as we never enertained or expressed.

South CAROLINA .- The late Legislature unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the slave-holding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united acion: directing the communication of their resolve to the said States, and oarnestly requesting the appointment of delegates; and appropriating \$100,-000 for military preparation for any emergency

VIRGINIA .- The Legislature having called o Wise for a statement of the number of troops fleeted at Charlestown, and the cost to the State, the Governor replies that he cannot tell the cost as the accounts are not yet all in, nor can they be mulafter his term of office expires, which will be with the end of 1859. We are greatly surprised to be obliged to infer, from the tone of the Governor's letter-which assumes for himself the responsibility for any "error" in the matter-that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction in Virginia, and apparently in the Legislature, at the expense to which the State has been subjected. We are not among the admirers of Gov. Wise, but in this Harper's Ferry affair, from first to last, he has, in oar opinion, deserved the thanks, not only of Virginia but of the whole South. We think he did right to assemble such a force at Charlestown s would prevent any further attempt in that quarter. It did prevent it, and we are satisfied that ther Southern States will help her.

matter? Is he disgusted with his political friends who rule in that body?

Both Houses of the Legislature have unanimously passed a resolution recommending, in view of the public danger, the union of all elements of who are the purchasers. opposition to Black Republicanism, and its candilate for Speaker, on any terms consistent with fairness and honor, whenever by such union its defeat can be accomplished and the organization of the House effected.

THE RETURN OF MEDICAL STUDENTS .- About 200 of the Southern Medical Students at Philadelphia arrived at Richmond on the 22d inst. They were greeted by Gov. Wise in a warlike speech-warlike as to Old England not less than to New England, both, as he complains, harboring fugitives. They were treated to a supper also, in Congress are reported to have advised against | tional Democrats .- Raleigh Press. their leaving Philadelphia. And Philadelphia papers say that they were induced to take the step in consequence of several of their body having been arrested a few days before for exhibiting bowie knives and pistols in an attempt to break up an abolition meeting.

The Southern students in New York also held a meeting to consider the question of returning to the South, but out of more than three hundred only 14 voted to return

There is an old proverb that "a man that will steal will lie." Applying this rule to Mr. Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Delaware, we doubt not that he lied when he boasted, in an abolition meeting in Philadelphia a few days ago, that in the course of fifteen years in which he said he had been engaged in running off slaves, "he had rescued 2245 slaves from bondage." Doubtless this thief has done a part of this stealing; but what we are particularly interested in is the fact, that a man was allowed, in Philadelphia, a few days after the great Union meeting, openly to boast that he had stolen two millions of dollars worth of Southern property, without a hand from plaint, so far as we have seen, from any one of the aforesaid 20,000.

Delaware, in which this Garrett lives, is a sort

according to a census just taken, only 3,616 are slaves, a fulling off of 500 in seven years. There is a very large German population in that city.

COTTON RECEIPTS .- 1,919,949 bales, against 1,616,969 last year. Increase 302,980 bales.

Suspicious Characters.—We copy a sensible and timely article from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce on the treatment of suspicious characters at the South. We are grieved to learn from it, that in some places the prejudice against Northern men has been carried to an extent at once injurious to the interests and disgraceful to tracts were let for the graduation &c. of the last the character of the South. The statements of Division of the Road—to the Coal Fields—as the Savannah Republican astonish us. We fear too that such conduct has found imitators in other parts of the South; for we are surprised to hear by persons just from Alabama, that the cars in that State and Georgia were crowded with an unusual number of passengers, among whom were families returning to the North in a very unamiable mood, as may be imagined, at the indignities offered them

Do Southern people mean to drive off the many excellent citizens of Northern birth who have become identified with the South by feeling and interest, who hold property at the South, and perchance have married and had children born at the South? Much better would it be to cherish such a population, and to increase it if possible. It is the itinerant peddlers, show men, and such like persons, that we ought to get rid of, Willis L. Miller has resigned his joint Editorship and of them only by legal means. Let us discountenance every thing like Lynch law, tarring and feathering, &c. The Law is ample to pun- if the Democrats would join the Whigs and a few ish incendiaries. Let the Law do it.

> WHAT DO THEY WANT?-The Democrats profess to deprecate the action of the Republican party against the South, and the existence of the Republican party at all. Yet they complain at the slightest indication of a return to reason and patriotism on the part of any of these said Re- and New Jersey men who had voted for Mr. G. publicans. If some of the more conservative of rose and stated that they voted in good faith and them, who scorn to be considered abolitionists, vote for Mr. Gilmer for Speaker, hoping to effect an organization, otherwise impossible, it is at once a cause for Democratic abuse of both Mr. Gilmer and themselves. If thousands of conservative Republicans unite in a meeting, the professed object of which was to render "Justice to the South," such Southern patriots as the Wilmington Journal ridicule it as, for that reason, questionable whether the movement has any

> For our part, we wish that every Republican n the land would do just such things as theseabandon their own party, vote for good Southern men and slave-holders for Speaker and other offices, and not only resolve to do justice to the South, but do it too. That would bring the party to an end. But while the South abuses the Republicans for acting with the South, how can the South hope that they will act with it? Perhaps the Democrats do not wish it? What then? Of 19th vote followed with no result. And then course the South, being in a minority, must be

MANUFACTURING PUBLIC OPINION.—It is said that at a late Senatorial caucus to select a Democratic candidate for Printer, Senator Brown of Mississippi produced a document showing that Cornelius Wendell, late Printer, has been paying Gen. Bowman, present Editor of the Constitution, \$20,000 a year to take that paper off his hands and carry it on as the Government organ! And further, that he had been compelled to employ nothing else prevented it. If Virginia should various editors in different parts of the country, be newilling to foot the bills, we hope that the at exorbitant salaries, to advocate a particular line of policy favorable to the Administration! Now is not this a pretty piece of work? The Richmond a week or two ago, not to return dur- people pay the Congress printer such enormous ing his term of service. He thus turns his back profits on his work that he is required by the upon the Democratic Legislature. What is the party to pay out of them \$20,000 a year to buy up papers to support the Administration. What monstrous corruption, alike of the purchased and the purchasers! The public is entitled to know which are the purchased papers, not less than

Our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Observer was mistaken in saying that the Press had said, if the Southern Opposition would unite with the Democrats they would elect Mr. Bocock Speaker of the House of Representatives." We said this: "If the Southern Opposition members would unite with the Democrats they might defeat the election of Sherman." We still think so.

If the Opposition of the South would receive overtures from, or make them to the Democrats. so that an unity of Southern interest would be felt, a compromise upon some third man. Boteler for instance, might secure the anti-Lecompton vote and at once organize the House. We think it is clear that the Southern opposition members and several other speeches. Southern Senators do not intend to organize in fraternity with Na-

> We correct the "mistake" with pleasure, however little of substantial difference it makes. There seems to have been no need for the Southern Opposition to unite with the Democrats to defeat the election of Sherman. That has been done so far without uniting. And Gen. Leach writes to the Salem Press that if the Southern Opposition were to unite upon the Democratic candidate for Speaker, it is understood that the anti-Lecompton Democrats would at once go over to Sherman and elect him. If that be true, and it is doubtless so, the union recommended by the without change. Southern Flour 5 40 to 5 75. Spirits Raleigh Press would elect instead of defeating

As to the "overtures," we would like to know when the Democrats made any, and what they were? Since the Press was issued one has been made by Mr. Keitt (individually) to them jointly with a set of refractory Democrats who will listen with a set of refractory Democrats who will listen Horne, G Lauder, C W Andrews, Rockfish Co, A A Mcto no proposition; of course the proposition was Kethan, Mrs M Banks, C T Haigh, W Draughon, Cedar impracticable. It is well known that Mr. Etheridge did make one, in open session in the House, Hawley, Worth & Utley. which the Democrats refused. Mr. E. promised to make up 30 or more votes for Mr. Gilmer or some other of the Southern Opposition men, inamong the 20,000 Union-savers being raised to bring him to punishment, without a word of comtwice been given to Mr. Gilmer, since Mr. E's proposition. The Democrats have each time re-

The Wilmington Journal is troubled at what it is pleased to consider a characteristic want of St. Louis.—The population of St. Louis is, we courtesy in this paper. Entirely disclaiming any believe, between 125,000 and 150,000; of whom, such characteristic, we may be permitted to say that its possession would not be so unfortunate as that of a characteristic disregard for-accuracy and fairness. We need not particularize, though, did we choose, instances could be furnished of charges made in the Journal and never corrected after being disproved by its own printed editorial

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, the Standing Committees were announced. There is no material change from the last list. Mr. Clingman is fourth on the Committee on Commerce, and Mr. Bragg fifth on Lands and third on Claims.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing of any interest. Adjourned over to Tuesday, ordering adjournments for three days at each time to Jan'y , 1860-the usual holiday custom.

On Tuesday, the Message. Adjourned to Friday In the House of Representatives, on Wednes day of last week, Mr. Davidson of Lou. spoke for Southern Rights." Mr. Cobb of Ala. followed on the Speakership, and appealed to the Southern Opposition for aid to elect a Democrat. This called up Mr. Etheridge, and a discussion followed, pretty much as between Messrs. Etheridge and McRae the previous week, and with the same results. Mr. Clark, New York Democrat, followed, giving the reasons why he could never vote for an Administration candidate. Mr. Boteler, Whig, withdrew from the contest, nominated Gen. Millson, Virginia Democrat, and the 17th vote was had, as follows: Whole No. of votes 226; necessary to elect 114; Sherman 106, Millson 96. balance scattering-(12 of the Southern Opposition voted for Millson; had they all done so would have still wanted seven votes to elect.)

On Thursday, the discussion between the De nocrats and the Southern Opposition was continued. The Democracy were badly worsted in the discussion, which wound up in another demonstration that a Southern man could be elected of the more moderate Northern men in electing a Southern Whig. Mr. Burnett, Kentucky Denio crat, was complaining that he believed the North ern votes cast for Mr. Gilmer would have been withdrawn if the Democrats had voted for him; and further that Mr. Gilmer had withdrawn his name and taken away their chance to vote for him-when, one after another, the Pennsylvania were ready to unite with the Democrats and elect him. Mr. Gilmer was then nominated by Mr. Harris (American) of Maryland, and the 18th vote had as follows: Whole No. of votes 223; necessary to elect 112; Sherman 95; Millson 79; Gilmer 36; balance scattering. Had the Deme erats who voted for Millson (79,) voted for Mr Gilmer, he would have been elected, the House organized, and Sherman beaten. When the name of Mr. Hardeman, Georgia Whig, was called, he said: "It is known that I have during this organization voted against Mr. Gilmer, be cause he is not my choice for Speaker of this House; but believing, from assurances given me, that he can be elected, and wishing an organization of this House with a good constitutional man, I vote for John A. Gilmer.

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., then made a proposition that the Democrats should select a man from the Americans or anti-Lecompton Democrats; or that these latter should select a Democrat, and all unite to elect him-a very fair proposition, wanting only practicability, for nobody can whip in he refractory anti-Lecompton Democrats to vote for any body but one of their own number. The Mr. Winslow proposed a recess from voting till ome day in January. No action.

On Friday, a sectional discussion was had quite angry but of no force, and then the 20th vote: Necessary to elect 107; Sherman 103; balnce scattering

On Saturday, after much speaking, the 21st ote was taken. Necessary to elect 104; Sherman 100; balance scattered on 24 others On Monday, Mr. Moore, Kentucky Whig, en

deavored to introduce this resolution: Resolved, That Alexander R. Boteler be, and e is hereby declared, Speaker of the Thirty-Sixth Congress of the United States.

Mr. Bingham, Bl'k Republican, and Mr. Barksdale, Southern Democrat, objected and prevented

its consideration. Extra-Billy Smith spoke allday, (his third) and did not finish. Much fun prevailed at his expense. On Tuesday, a ballot for Speaker. Necessary o elect 105; Sherman 101; balance scattering. Mr Smith spoke all day.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening 22d inst., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. JOSEPH MATHEWS, or Harnett Co., to Miss ELMIRA L. SUNDY, daughter

On the 22d inst., by Nathan Whitford, Esq., Mr. J. L. DANIEL, of Pitt Co., N. C., to Miss LIZANNA CHAPMAN, of Craven Co.—daughter of Alfred Chap-In Washington (N. C.,) on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Capt. DAVID GASKILL to Miss MAR-THA M. SATTERTHWAITE.

Near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 10th November, lt., by Rev. R. D. Nevius, WILLIAM G. B. PEAR ON, resently of Bladen county, N. C., to Miss JULIA SNOW, daughter of Dr. Snow. At Union Hill, the residence of the bride's father, of

e 21st inst., by the Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire, Mr. N. M. LONG, Jr., of Halifax county, to Miss SALLIE H. daughter of S. A. Williams, Esq., of Warren county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET .- Dec'r 29. REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Owing to the Christmas bolidays, very little produce has arrived; consequently the business for the week has been light. Cotton-One or two small lots are reported to have

changed hands at 10 @ 10%. Flour-No transactions since our last review Spirits Turpentine—Has arrived sparingly: sales of a few small lots on Saturday at 37½. Pork-Sales on yesterday of a small lot of a very nice article at 85.

Grain-Corn has arrived in small quantities with sales WILMINGTON MARKET-Dec. 28, 1859. Turpentine, yellow 2 65, virgin 2 12, hard 1 65. Spits 404 Rosin, common 110 @ 1 124. Tar 1 90. Cot ton, nothing doing. Flour, Super 6 124, Family 6 371. Timber \$10 to \$13. All transactions very light. At New York, Cotton firm and considerable sales

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS Cape Fear Line. Dec'r 23, Str Flore McDonald, with Passengers, and Freight for C F & D R Nav Co. Ray & Pearce. R Mitchell, Mrs C Dafford, C M Vanorsdell, Page & Surles. H L Myrover, Waterhouse & Bowes, J D Bridgers, J Pace, Deep River Co. W Overby, Falls Co, J M Worth & Son, Myrover & Wightman, O S Baldwin & Co. Beaver Creek Co. D Anderson, I B

Bank of Fayetteville,

28тн Dec'я 1859. THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Semi-Janual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 2d Jan'y 1860. W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r. Jan'y 1860.

For Rent.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Rowan street, next west of Mr. D. A. Ray's. Apply to

WANTED,

MMEDIATELY, a Wet Nurse, -a healthy woman. Address Box 146, Fayetteville Post Office.

New York Ledger for January 7. HARPER'S WEEKLY, for Dec. 31st, to-morrow. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods at Auction. THIS EVENING, at candle-light, I will sell Sets plain GOLD, LAVA, JET, CAMEO, FANCY and MOSAIC JEWELRY, and a great variety of FANCY Goods.

Real Estate and Stocks.

N WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 4th Jan'y, I will sell: 1 LOT on East side Hogg Street, tzharris and Rev. W. L. Miller; 10 SHARES High School Stock

1 Harness Horse; 1 Close Carriage and Double Harness. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Do. Gas Stock;

Valuable Real Estate at Auction. WILL be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday Jan'y 4, 1860, the House and Lot joining the Fay

etteville Hotel on Hay Street, also, the Brick Store of

Person Street, at present occupied by Harris. The above property is sold on account of a former pur-

Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.

JOHN McRAE, Agt. S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.

Lots in Campbellton for Sale. n Monday the 9th January 1860, Lots No. 80, 81 and 32, in the plan of Campbellton, upon which there is a dwelling and Out-houses, &c.; situated on Person street, about 150 yards above the old Tobacco warehouse, and nearly opposite the Davis old place. Also Lot No. 97, between 3d and 4th Street in the Brazier plan, containing about half an acre. Upon the first mentioned Lots was the residence of the late John Thomas.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash, balance upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and security required.
W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Negro Man for Sale.

THE sale of the negro man ISAAC, belonging to Mrs. Frances Evans and others, having been postponed, will take place at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on the 3d day of January 1860. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

By order of the Court of Equity.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & Master. Dec'r 26, 1859.

Notice. THE NEGROES belonging to the estates of Duncan McLean and Catharine McLean will be hired out, t the late residence of the said Duncan in Harnett ounty, on the 5th day of January 1860

There are twenty-nine Negroes in all-men, women, at the time and place of hiring.

JAS. S. HARRINGTON, Adm'r.

Dec'r 22, 1859, A. D. McLEAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. SUMMERVILLE, N. C., ven to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care

Bethlehem Academy.

Dec'r 20, 1859.

HE SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence on the SECOND MONDAY in January next t is situated about five miles west of Carthage. atruction will be thorough, embracing such branches are usually taught in schools of the highest grade. Pupils charged invariably from the time of en cering to the close of the Session, except by special contract. Tuition, \$7.50, \$12 and \$16 per Session.

N. D. J. CLARK, A. B., Principal. Dec'r 21, 1859.

The Wilson Schools.

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., and) Principals. Aided by nine Assistant Teachers and two As-

sistant Pupils.) THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the admission of Students on MONDAY the 9th day of Union, must not be surprised should their heated

For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or J. B. WILLIAMS, Private Sec'y Dec'r 16, 1859.

PROSPECTUS

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER. THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of ever arrive when they cannot be enjoyed without

Raleigh, in North Carolina, a weekly newspaper deigned to advance the interests of the Episcopal Church of fifteen members of the confederacy. If the the South, and to diffuse intelligence concerning its peace of the domestic fireside throughout these abors and its progress. In this enterprise, he has eason to hope for the approbation, and to some extent he aid of the Bishops of Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas and the Missionary District of the South-West. In each of these dioceses he expects to fate and that of their children before the morning have a resident contributor to the columns of his jour-nal, who shall give information to its readers of any event of interest occurring in the diocese to which the

writer belongs. The benefits of such a paper, if well conducted, will of nature; and therefore any state of society in e acknowledged to be great, when it is recollected that which the sword is all the time suspended over all these dioceses just enumerated, constituting in the heads of the people, must at last become inhemselves a mighty and rapidly growing empire-the is not a single newspaper expressing the sentiments and recording the cotemporaneous history of the Episcopal hurch-that what is known by its clergy and people iving in this extensive and prosperous region of ubjects is gathered mainly from newspapers published t remote points at the North in which the in hese dioceses and the especial duties of the churchmen herein are comparatively obscure and neglected sul ects. In the meantime the principles, the past history nd present condition of the church are often misre esented in that region of country and still more from uently misunderstood, and there is no organ and pportunity by which, publicly and effectually to refute

ch misrepresentations and correct such mistakes By means too of a newspaper in these dioceses c he members of the church might be assisted not only a the general improvement of their spiritual state, but specially in the performance of the peculiar duties im

It is furthermore intended to enrich the columns of he paper with as many as possible of those treasures of hought and learning which the Periodical, religious erature of our mother church is now so abu ouring forth-and to give occasional views of the state f religion and learning on the continent of Europe. But there is one subject closely connected with the ighest welfare of the South to which it is designed that is paper shall give solicitous attention. It is the redization of the magnificent idea of the University the South at Sewannee, and in order thereto the dissemination of intelligence concerning it, and the issue of appeals in its behalf. Designed then as the contemplated paper is to effect objects so important and so eneticent, the undersigned confidently hopes to receive to active aid of his brethren of the elergy and laity in the Southern country. It is intended to give the paper the name of the Church Intelligences, and to issue he first number, if possible, early in March, 1860.

Its terms will be two dollars and a half per annuavable in advance. Advertisements will be inserted t the usual rates, and a liberal discount made for

tanding advertisements. The paper will be sent free to any clergyman who will forward the names and the subscription price of ten subscribers. HENRY F. GREEN, Presbyfer of the Diocese of N. C.

We approve of the publication and circulation of a newspaper for the purposes and on the principles set forth in the Prospectus of the Cherch Intelligences. and we cordially recommend it to the clergy and laity dumps for the communication of intelligence to them.

LEONIDAS POLK, Bishop of Louisiana. STEPHEN ELLIOT, Bishop of Georgia.
N. H. Cobbs, Bishop of Alabama. WILLIAM M. GREEN, Bishop of Mississippi. JAS. H. RUTLEDGE, Florida. THOMAS F. DAVIS, Pishop of South Carolina. THOMAS ATKINSON, Bishop of North Carolina. ALEX. GREGO, Bishop of Texas.

HENRY C. LAY, Miss. Bishop of the South-West. The clergy and other friends of this enterprise are earnestly requested to interest themselves in procuring subscribers, and forwarding their lists to the Editor at Raleigh.

Raleigh, Dec'r 1, 1859

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document is at hand this morning. The tories, as well as the tranquility of the States. following is its commencement. We will issue the remainder (seven or eight columns) in a supplement as soon as it can be put in type:-

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our deep and heart-felt gratitude is due to that Almighty Power which has bestowed upon us such varied and numerous blessings throughout the past year. The general health of the country has been excellent; our harvests have been nusually plentiful, and prosperity smiles through out the land. Indeed, notwithstanding our demerits, we have much reason to believe from the past events in our history, that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation. We have been exposed to many threatening and alarming difficulties in our progress; but on each successive occasion the impending cloud has been dissipated at the moment it appeared ready to burst upon our head, and the danger to our institutions has passed away. May we ever be under the divine guidance

Whilst it is the duty of the President "from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union," I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Still, it is proper to observe that these events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an in curable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst, for myself, I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. In this view, let me implore my countrymen, North and South, to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land. This advice proceeds from the heart of an old public functionary whose service commenced in oys and girls.

Terms and conditions will be read by the Auctioneer the last generation, among the wise and conservative statesmen of that day, now nearly all passed away, and whose first and dearest earthly wish is to leave his country tranquil, prosperous, united, and powerful. We ought to reflect that in this age, and es-

pecially in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Questions which in WHA attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties PROMPT attention ston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention now nearly gone from the memory of men. They are "volcanoes burnt out, and on the lava and ashes and squalid scorize of old corruptions grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn." Such in my opinion, will prove to be the fate of the present sectional excitement, should those who wisely seek to apply the remedy, continue always to confine their efforts within the pale of the Constitution. If this course be pursued, the existing agitation on the subject of domestic slavery, like everything human, will have its day and give place to other and less threatening controversies. Public opinion in this country is all-powerful, and when it reaches a dangerous excess upon any question, the good sense of the people will furnish the corrective and bring it back within safe limits. Still, to hasten this auspicious result, at the present crisis, we ought to emember that every rational creature must be presumed to intend the natural consequences of is own teachings. Those who announce abstract partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect. In this view of the subject it ought never to be forgotten that, however great may have been the political advantages resulting from the Union to every portion of our common country, these would all prove to be as nothing should the time serious danger to the personal safety of the people States should ever be invaded—if the mothers of families within this extensive region should not be able to retire to rest at night without saffering -it would be vain to recount to such a people the political benefits which result to them from the Union. Self-preservation is the first instinct the heads of the people, must at last become intolerable. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means. under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endanger ed by rash counsels, knowing that, should "the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken * at the fountain," human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments. I cordially congratulate you upon the final set

tlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territo ries, which had presented an aspect so truly for outhern country -duties which lie very near the hearts midable at the commencement of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States of the Confederacy, and have it protected there under the Federal Con-Neither Congress nor a territorial legislature nor any human power has any authority to annul or impair this vested right. The supreme judicial tribunal of the country, which is a co-ordinate branch of the Government, has sanctioned and affirmed these principles of constitutional law, so manifestly just in themselves, and so well calculated to promote peace and harmony among the States. It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories. Even throughout the late troubles in Kansas there has not been any attempt, as I am credibly informed, to interfere, in a single instance. with the right of the master. Had any such attempt been made, the judiciary would doubtless have afforded an adequate remedy. Should they fail to do this hereafter, it will then be time enough to strengthen their hands by further legislation. Had it been decided that either Congress or the territorial legislature possess the power to annul or impair the right to property in slaves, the evil would be intolerable. In the latter event, there would be a struggle for a majority of the members of the legislature at each succes election, and the sacred rights of property held under the Federal Constitution would depend for the time-being on the result. The agitation would thus be rendered incessant whilst the territorial condition remained, and its baneful influence would keep alive a dangerous excitement among the people of the several States.

Thus has the status of a Territory, during the intermediate period from its first settlement until it shall become a State, been irrevocably fixed by the final decision of the Supreme Court. Fortu-

| nate has this been for the prosperity of the Terri-Now, emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on a common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted, in their own opinion, to promote their welfare.— From natural causes the slavery question will in each case soon virtually settle itself; and before the Territory is prepared for admission as a State into the Union, this decision, one way or the other, will have been a foregone conclusion. Meanwhile the settlement of the new Territory will proceed without serious interruption, and its progress and prosperity will not be endangered or re tarded by violent political struggles.

When in the progress of events the inhabitants

any Territory shall have reached the number required to form a State, they will then proceed in a regular manner, and in the exercise of the rights of popular sovereignty, to form a constitu tion preparatory to admission into the Union .-After this has been done, to employ the language of the Kansas and Nebraska act, they "shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." This sound principle has happily been recognised, in some form or other, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses of the last Congress All lawful means at my command have been

employed, and shall continue to be employed, to execute the laws against the African slave-trade After a most careful and rigorous examination of our coasts and a thorough investigation of the subject, we have not been able to discover that any slaves have been imported into the U. S. except the cargo by the Wanderer, numbering be tween 300 and 400. Those engaged in this un lawful enterprise have been rigorously prosecuted; but not with as much success as their crimes have deserved. A number of them are still under prosecution

Our history proves that the Fathers of the Re public, in advance of all other nations, condemned the African slave-trade. It was, notwithstanding, deemed expedient by the framers of the Constitution to deprive Congress of the power to prohibit "the migration or importation of such per sons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit" "prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight."

It will be seen that this restriction on the pow er of Congress was confined to such States only as might think proper to admit the importation of slaves. It did not extend to other States or to the trade carried on abroad. Accordingly, we find that so early as the 22d March 1794, Con gress passed an act imposing severe penalties and punishments upon citizens and residents of the S. who should engage in this trade between foreign nations. The provisions of this act were extended and enforced by the act of May 10 1800

Again: The States themselves had a clear right waive the constitutional privilege intended for their benefit, and to prohibit, by their own laws, this trade at any time they thought proper previous to 1808. Several of them exercised this right before that period, and among them some containing the greatest number of slaves. This gave to Congress the immediate power to act in regard to all such States, because they themselves had removed the constitutional barrier. Congress ac cordingly passed an act on 28th February 1803 "to prevent the importation of certain persons in to certain States, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited." In this manner the importation of African slaves into the U.S. was, to a great extent, prohibited some years in

advance of 1808. As the year 1808 approached, Congress determined not to suffer this trade to exist even for a single day after they had the power to abolish it On the 2d of March 1807, they passed an act to take effect "from and after the 1st day of Jan'y 1808," prohibiting the importation of African slaves into the U.S. This was followed by sub sequent acts of a similar character, to which I need not specially refer. Such were the princi ples and such the practice of our ancestors more than fifty years ago in regard to the African slave-

It did not occur to the revered patriots who had been delegates to the convention, and afterwards became members of Congress, that in passing these laws they had violated the Constitution which they had framed with so much care and deliberation. They supposed that to prohibit Congress, in express terms, from exercising a specified power before an appointed day, necessarily involved the right to exercise this power after that day had arrived.

If this were not the case, the framers of the Constitution had expended much labor in vain Had they imagined that Congress would possess no power to prohibit the trade either before or after 1808, they would not have taken so much eare to protect the States against the exercise of this power before that period. Nay more, they would not have attached such vast importance to this provision as to have excluded it from the possibility of future repeal or amendment, to which other portions of the Constitution were exposed It would, then, have been wholly unnecessary to engraft on the fifth article of the Constitution prescribing the mode of its own future amend ment, the proviso, "that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect" the provision in the Constitution securing to the States the right to admit the importation of African slaves previous to that period

According to the adverse construction, the clause itself, on which so much care and discussion had been employed by the members of the convention, was an absolute nullity from the beginning, and all that has since been done under it a mere usurpation.

It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States. its efficient exercise would have been impossible In that event any one State could have effectually continued the trade not only for itself but for all the other slave States, though never so much against their will. And why? Because African slaves, when once brought within the limits of any one State, in accordance with its laws, cannot practically be excluded from any other State where slavery exists. And even if all the States had separately passed laws prohibiting the importation of slaves, these laws would have failed of effect for want of a naval force to capture the slavers and to guard the coasts. Such a force no State can employ in time of peace without the consent of Congress.

These acts of Congress, it is believed, have, with very rare and insignificant exceptions, accomplished their purpose. For a period of more than half a century there has been no perceptible addition to the number of our domestic slaves. During this period their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition has been greatly improved.

Reopen the trade, and it would be difficult to determine whether the effect would be more dele terious on the interests of the master or on those of the native-born slave. Of the evils to the master, the one most to be dreaded would be the introduction of wild, heathen, and ignorant barbarians among the sober, orderly, and quiet slaves, whose ancestors have been on the soil for several

[For remainder, see Supplement.]