

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

NUMBER 6.

proper neither to ratify nor reject the Constitution proposed for the government of the

Since sundry and sundry Congresses have presented to act sundry and sundry Constitutions, and sundry have ratified the same, and probably lay sundry sundry on goods imported into the said sundry sundry States. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of this State, that whenever Congress shall pass a law for collecting an impost on the States aforesaid, this State enact a law for collecting a similar impost on goods imported into this State, and appropriate the money arising therefrom to the use of Congress." It was also on the same day "Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the General Assembly to take effectual measures for the redemption of the paper currency, as speedily as may be consistent with the situation

State. These acts afford the clearest proof that the Convention of North Carolina was not actuated by the dishonest spirit of paper money. They are also in proof that she wishes to co-operate with the Union, and hold herself in readiness to confederate whenever certain steps are taken, which may rapidly be taken, and which she has already suggested that she might now co-operate, without any danger, and that her efforts would be of use to other States, whose interest is nearly the same, the writer confesses that he is of the same opinion. He thinks that some alterations which equally affect the several parts of the Union, will certainly be made, because the spirit of a nation is not to be resisted. But there are

two or the alterations which respect the Southern States, that they may have a greater security against liberal or oppressive combinations; these alterations he suspects will not be made, because the most trifling seeming advantage is seldom relinquished; but he apprehends no danger from the consequence. The evils which North Carolina apprehends are of such a nature, the measure so iniquitous, and so abhorrent to the feelings of every Southern man, that despotism itself would hardly attempt them, and all its arts and auxiliaries would never

and all its arts and auxiliaries would never be able to put them in force. Be this as it may, in all abstract questions of this sort concerning the expediency of measures, people are apt to differ, and North Carolina

In the present case has changed to differ from her sister status; but notwithstanding, of such indifference, it should be remembered, that she has been second to few of the states in substantial attempts to serve the nation. Her late conduct is free from every charge of selfishness or dishonesty, and we are bound to believe that she is determined to support the federal union.

A REPUBLICAN.

September 16, 1788.

WILL KANSAS BE A SLAVE STATE?—  
*What the Pro-Slavery Men Think about It.*—The St. Joseph (Mo.) correspondent of the Missouri Republican, one of the most

decided to publish journals to be found anywhere,) writing from St. Joseph, under date of March 10th, says:

"The emigration to Kansas reminds me of that to California in the days of its greatest settlements. Trains upon trains are pouring in from every quarter, but particularly from the free States. I had once thought, as I used to write you, that Kansas would be a slave State, but I am now forced to alter my opinion from the overwhelming evidence to the contrary that force themselves upon me

"Our ferry boats are engaged from day light until dark in carrying over trains, and the proportion of freesoil to the pro-slavery emigrants is as fifteen to one. This is not confined alone to our point of crossing, but it is so at every other that I can hear from, and it satisfies me that the political destiny of Kansas is fixed beyond all question.

"Wars and rumors of war she will know no more, but peace will brood over her beautiful valleys, and her mountains will rise

bread and butter and prosperity will reign throughout her borders. I am a pro-slavery man, and would prefer to see my favorite institution established there; but I am, nevertheless, convinced that the energetic, enterprising Yankee will develop the resources and build up the country sooner than we could do, and that by living in

PEA NUTS, OR GROUND PEAS.—The Com-

missioner of Patents has received from Mr. Daniel Shaw, of Lillington Hall, New Hanover county, N. C., an interesting description of the cultivation of this nut, which has been successfully raised for several years.

The crop of last year [1856] amounted to over one hundred thousand bushels, the price of wheat at Market in Wilmington is quoted at \$1.25. As soon as the frost is laid on the fields of America will be

and about the middle of April laid on with a small plough thirty three inches each way, two or three peas are then dropped into the crosses thus made. The plants are kept clean with hoes and ploughs until the vines cover the ground; but no dirt is put on the vines. In October they are dug with a rake or plough, and as soon as they are dried they are stacked, ten bushels to the stack. Hogs are then turned into the field, and they soon fatten upon the peas left upon the ground. During the winter

the nuts are gathered from the vines. When the vines are left upon the land for the hogs to feed upon, there is no crop that improves the land so much; but when the vines are removed, the land is exhausted.—*Wash. Union.*

resulting from the early registration of the late Congress, which is of no little importance. It appears that, although the Committee of Ways and Means had reported an item of three hundred and sixty thousand

dollars for the national armories, as such item appears in the law, and the manufacture of arms for the current year must be considerably curtailed, or the fiscal inequity of the War Department must be exercised to find a method of borrowing from some other fund.