

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats of the Senate and Assembly, in closing their official term, feel constrained, by a sense of duty to their constituents, to call their attention to the progress of misgovernment in this State, and the dangers which threaten the ascendancy of constitutional law, the peace of the country, and the integrity of the Union.

The same attempt that has been manifested by the political majority towards the State constitution has characterized its action in even a greater degree towards the constitution of the United States. They have in a series of resolutions adopted by both houses, denied the binding obligation of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in an act which passed through one house, and only failed in the other for want of time, have assumed to nullify that provision of the constitution which requires the rendition of fugitive slaves. Deprives which, if carried out, would subvert all authority, ensue at once a dissolution of the Union, and lead to civil war between the States, were openly avowed by the leaders of the majority, and the Speaker of the House in advocating these acts of defiance to the federal authority, declared upon the floor of the House—

I recognize no power under Heaven that can make a man a slave. I recognize no constitution—no law, that can deprive a man of his personal rights and liberty; and I, a citizen of New York, am ready to place the State of New York in that attitude. Suppose New York takes that ground—what then? Some talk of revolution—that that were to be the dreadful result. Sir, I love the world. When this great State, with her three millions and upward of freemen, takes that position, then I know that a death blow is struck against African slavery. I would not permit a fugitive from the South to be taken from our limits. What then? What power can compel us to acquiesce? Will James Buchanan march troops into New York to enforce us into submission? We know that no attempt will be made thus to coerce this State, when it takes this position.

It was such sentiments as these, animating the majority, that induced them to infiltrate an amendment to the State constitution, which passed both houses, allowing negroes to vote, without the limitations upon the suffrage to which that class of our population is now subjected.

Constitutional proposals amending the constitution:—

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That section five of article second of the constitution of this State be altered or amended by striking out of said section after "but no man of color," so that the property qualification therein required shall be abolished.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That said section in its said section be referred to the next general election of the Senate, and that pursuant to section five of article third of the constitution the same be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

The constitutional clause thus proposed to be expunged requires a three years citizenship and a freehold of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a qualification for a "man of color" to vote.

The question involved in this proposed amendment is not new for the first time before the people. It was settled in the constitution of 1821, after full and elaborate discussion. The agitation to extend the suffrage to this class was revived on the birth of the abolition party; but with little effect that William H. Seward, in the canvass which elected him to the office of Governor, when interrogated by a committee consisting of John Jay and Gerrit Smith, as to his views on this subject, replied under date of Auburn, October 22, 1835, as follows:—

I believe that all men may become competent to the responsibilities of self-government. I think, also, that nations and races may become debased by ignorance, so as to be destitute of the intelligence and virtue requisite for the discharge of these responsibilities. The constitution seems to have adapted these principles by imposing a restriction on the right of suffrage on the part of the colored population, instead of their total exclusion. In this view the constitutional restriction in question is scarcely to be regarded as a distinction founded solely on complexion, but should rather be considered a test to discriminate between those of that race who possess the requisite intelligence and capacity to discharge the responsibilities of freemen and those who do not. Objectionable as a property qualification is for such a test, I am not prepared to say, having in view the actual condition of that race, that no test ought to exist. The constitution of this State was but recently established. Its distribution of the right of suffrage was the act of the people themselves, and was adopted with what was then believed to be a just regard to the security of all classes of citizens and the general welfare. Organic changes in society ought not to be rashly made, and such changes ought not, and indeed cannot be made here until decided and clearly expounded by the will of the majority of the people. However extensive and increasing may be the interest felt on the subject among our fellow-citizens, it certainly cannot be assumed that their views have undergone such a change, that they are prepared for so great an alteration in the constitution.

I dismiss the interrogatory, therefore, with the simple negative I feel myself constrained to give.

This language was used eighteen years after the adoption of the constitution; which it was proposed to unsuitably to admit this attempted reform. Since then the question has been passed upon by a new constitutional convention, and re-adopted by the people as part of the organic law, and the decision, made by an overwhelming preponderance of the popular vote, is still fresh and recent. The result of the popular vote on the constitution of 1846 proved that the majority against an extension of suffrage to negroes was greater than the majority in favor of the constitution. The canvass showed—

Table with 2 columns: For new constitution, 221,528; Against it, 92,436; Majority for, 129,092; For negro suffrage, 85,800; Against it, 228,880; Majority against, 142,530.

ited towards the Federal government. If this amendment is adopted and the act which has received the favor of the dominant party become law, and the resolutions which they have passed are to indicate the purpose of the State, they amount to an invitation to every slave of the South to escape to this State, to be protected here against the restoration of their owners, if need be, by armed power to be incorporated into the mass of voters, and to enter into the organization of the militia, and to be eligible to all the offices and functions of magistracy within the State.

Recruited by this army of fugitive blacks the republican party propose to array on their warfare against the constitution and its "damnable baseness," and against the judiciary of the United States whose decisions it, as a party, assumes a right to defy.

Before this amendment can become a part of the constitution it must be approved by your votes; but before reaching you, it has again to be passed upon by the Senate and Assembly. We do not hesitate to call your attention to the necessity of vigilance in your choice of representatives to the next Legislature, so that this conspiracy against the peace of the Union may be checked at once.

The decision of the Supreme Bench of the United States, which has elicited this organized agitation and defiance, has not yet been published in any authoritative form; and the opposition manifested to it has been characterized by as much indecency of haste as intemperance of language and recklessness of consequences. But it is known that it limits the power of Congress, discards and respects the restrictions of State sovereignty; and in this carries out the principles of the constitution, as it follows in its spirit the views of its founders and the precedents and decisions set by the several States, in their early legislation, and ever since maintained.

As we understand it, it places no restrictions upon the power of the State to bestow upon the negro class of population any political franchises or to elevate them to any degree of honor or political position; but decides only that these privileges cannot be carried beyond the boundaries of the State granting them under any pretense of citizenship of the United States. The court which has pronounced this decision has long enjoyed the confidence of the American people; and it will not forfeit it by a decision which is in accordance with the usage of the several departments of government, with the practice of Congress, and in harmony with the repeated expressions of popular sentiment in the non-slaveholding as well as slaveholding States.

The party which has professed such zeal for the negro population of these States, and which proposes to incorporate them into the constituency, has, in all its past history, opposed, and endeavored to prevent the extension of suffrage to the masses of the white population of the State, and is at this moment engaged in common alliance in nearly every State in the Union to exclude from the right of suffrage and from the enjoyment of equal civil and religious rights the immigrants who seek out our shores a refuge from oppression, and a home for themselves and their posterity. It is impossible to concede to a political faction which perverts its instincts in order to discriminate against kindred races in behalf of one that is as much estranged by its physical peculiarities, any of the sentiments of liberalism to which it lays claim, or to concede to it any motive except a factions desire to array the Northern against the Southern States in a dangerous sectional warfare.

The Democratic faith countenances none of these distinctions, and animates no such unpatriotic purposes as these. It recognizes the constitution as the supreme power of the land, and awards to each separate department of the federal government, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, its separate and independent functions; while it clings to the doctrine of State rights as the foundation of the liberties of the people. The sovereignty of the several States, except when limited by the express terms of the constitution, is the fundamental law of its creed. Civil and religious liberty is the boon which it secures to all the citizens of the commonwealth. Under its benign influence, the boundaries of the confederation have been extended to the Pacific ocean, and new States out-numbering the old, and surpassing them in extent of territory and resources, have been added to the Union. But while we have thus increased our free domain we have not weakened or lessened the devotion of the people to it. "Nor have we on the other hand, endangered the liberties of the people by clothing the central authority with inordinate powers. The secret of this happy combination of a powerful nation and a free people, is to be found in the principle of popular local sovereignty, which lies at the foundation of it. By every State, every community, is enabled to measure its own wants and provide for them. The responsibility of mis-government lies upon those whom its evils will fall; and as no institutions can be adopted except by the consent of those who are to live under them, the allegiance of the people and their obedience to the laws have their surest safeguards in the free will of the citizens.

This principle has been extended to the government of the Territories so far as compatible with the constitution of the United States; and to its operation we may look for the final adjustment of all the questions growing out of the domestic institutions of a portion of the States, and the extension of the national domain.

We congratulate the people of this State that the principles of the democratic party have triumphed in the recent election over the combinations of sectional and sectarian fanaticism. In the election of Jas. Buchanan to the Presidential office we have secured a chief magistrate experienced, versed in public affairs, wise, dispassionate and patriotic, who has no motive except to fulfill, with integrity and ability, the high trust reposed in him, and whose highest ambition he has declared to be to restore peace to the brotherhood of States and good feeling to sections of the population alienated and exasperated against each other, by the factious arts of demagogues. It is our duty to sustain him in his high task, and we invoke the energies of the democratic party of the great State of New York to his support. The people of this State are democratic in principle, true to the government, loyal and patriotic. No State has a greater stake in the Union and its peace and prosperity, or a larger

interest in maintaining the Constitution as it now stands in all its force. No State would stand so much from the civil commotions which would inevitably follow a dissolution of that compact. The denizens of New York have, therefore, the strongest motives to exert themselves at the coming election to restore good government to the State, to protect their own Constitution against infringement, and to preserve the Constitution of the United States; which factor assists and would break down, in order that it may invade the domain of State rights and trample upon the sovereignty of the associated States of the confederation.

Never did higher motives of patriotism and of interest inspire a community than those which now call upon the people of this State, to emancipate themselves from the misrule under which they are suffering, and to install in its stead a democratic, economic and constitutional policy of government.

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MEETING OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

To all the friends of Education in North Carolina. At the Educational Convention held in Salisbury in October last, consisting of about one hundred and thirty delegates, and representing some thirty counties, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed, to-wit:—

Resolved, That this Convention form itself into a permanent Society for the advancement of general Education, and that it be called the Educational Association of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association, for the present consist of an Executive Committee of five, who shall hold their office until the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That this Association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman of this Association to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association, and report the same at the next annual meeting of this body.

Resolved, That all officers and teachers in Schools, and all persons interested in the cause of general Education, be invited to attend as delegates at the next annual meeting of this Association.

The undersigned were appointed, under the second Resolution, an Executive Committee, with power to determine the time and place of the next meeting of this Association; and they defined the time for Tuesday evening the 30th day of June next, and Warrenton as the place. The time, it is hoped, will be generally convenient to Professors in Colleges and to teachers; and the place is one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State and accessible to a few sections.

The citizens of Warrenton, through the undersigned, tender the free hospitalities of the place to all who attend this meeting; and the various railroads of the State will pass all delegates at half their usual rates of fare.

All officers of schools, of all descriptions, all teachers and friends of the cause of education will be considered as delegates, and to all such an earnest invitation is hereby given to attend. The Convention of last Fall was a great success, inaugurating a new era in the educational history of N. Carolina, and if the movement then so happily begun be properly followed up, it cannot but redound to the interest of the State, and to the profit of teachers. The first meeting was not only profitable, but pleasant to all who participated in its proceedings; and from the cheering indications all over the State, we hope to see a still larger gathering in Warrenton, feeling sure also that all will leave it as the delegates left Salisbury, with an anxious desire to be present on the next occasion of the kind.

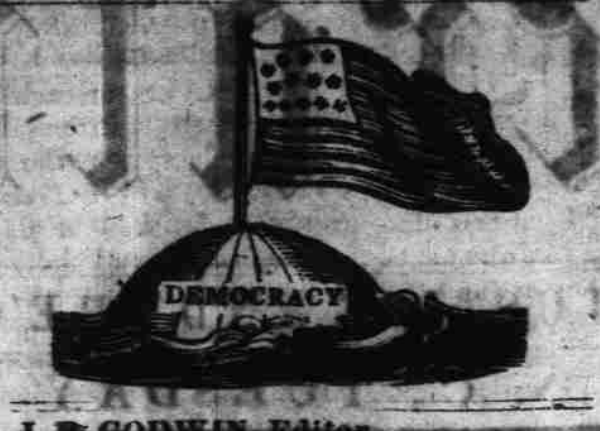
A Constitution and By-laws for the government of this Association will have to be adopted at the meeting in June; a good deal of other important business is to be transacted, while lectures, addresses and discussions on various topics will add to the interest of the occasion. We hope that no one will wait for special invitation, and that all the friends of the great cause at stake will endeavor to attend and aid in the good work by their presence and counsel.

- C. H. WILEY, W. N. H. SMITH, J. H. FOOTE, E. W. OGBURN, J. T. WHITE, Ex. Com.

FREMONT AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

The New York Herald, of April 13th, has, at the head of its editorial columns, an earnest appeal to the political supporters of John C. Fremont to form, as soon as every town, precinct, district, city or county of the United States, and thus prepare the way to enter the field for the Presidency in 1860. The Herald says that unless the friends of Fremont begin at once to act in this way, he and his supporters (honest and virtuous souls) will be cheated by the corrupt politicians (C) who are now seeking the management and control of the black republican masses throughout the country. This is a prompt movement and a thorough plan. Its success, however, is rendered problematical by the fact, assumed by the Herald, that "the corrupt politicians" of the Black Republican party are opposed to Fremont. Judging from the Congressional, political and moral developments of Black Republicanism, we should apprehend that the "corrupt politicians" of that concern are in an overwhelming majority, and that, if such be their desire, they can outvote, outface, and outbid the immaculate Fremont with great ease.—Richmond Dispatch.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1857.

NOTICE.

The Pioneer establishment having been transferred to the hands of new proprietors, it is very important that all old accounts should be settled as speedily as possible. Those, therefore, who are indebted to the office for subscription, advertising or job work are earnestly requested to come forward and make settlement without delay.

All announcements of candidates for office, must be paid in advance. Our terms are \$5.00 for each.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. HINTON, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WM. E. MANN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. HARNETT, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES K. LONG, as a candidate, for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are requested to announce WM. E. VAUGHAN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Capt. WILLIAM A. MULLEN as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce Wilson G. LAMM, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, for Pasquotank County.

We are authorized to announce J. R. ETHRIDGE, Esq., as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk for the county of Pasquotank.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH R. WOOD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Perquimans County.

We are authorized to announce JAS. L. BALL, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Perquimans County.

We publish to-day the address of the Democratic members of the New York Legislature, to the people of New York, in reference to the action of the Black Republican majority of the Legislature in extending the unqualified right of suffrage to negroes, and the vote of the House upon the resolutions, denouncing the Supreme Court for their decision in the Dred Scott case and committing the State to measures of resistance to the Constitution! Read it, you that have doubted the soundness of Northern Democracy and have ever been ready to impugn their motives and their conduct. It speaks volumes for their conservatism and their devotion to the institutions of the country. There is no dodging or equivocation; no mincing terms, no shuffling or double dealing, but throughout the address is a bold, open, and manly vindication of the Supreme Judiciary, and a withering denunciation of the reckless and unprincipled fanatics that have had the control of the Legislature, and in their mad zeal forced through a bill conferring upon negroes privileges of equality with the whites, thereby fixing a damning stain upon the character of the State, and instead of elevating the black would bring themselves down to his own level.

No motive of self interest can be assigned for this voluntary appeal to the people in behalf of the Constitution and the Union; no object of personal advancement or aggrandisement can be laid to their charge for the act. Had they consulted the future in view of their own well being, they must have pursued a course diametrically opposite. At a time, when the popular current is sweeping with resistless force in one direction, the time serving, the slavish, and the mercenary are the first to throw themselves within its influence, and float to power and place. They watch each varying breeze and turn their sails to catch its faintest breath. Self is the God they worship, and they bow with supple knee at its unholy shrine. Not so with men whose patriotism rises superior to personal considerations. They dare to do right, though immolation may follow, and thus we regard the conduct of those noble Democrats who have boldly come forward in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of the New York public to throw themselves in the breach, to break the fury of the mad and savage hordes who are rushing headlong to the work of destruction. It is well known that New York gave an unprecedented majority for Fremont and Black Republicanism, that the popular tide sets strongly in favor of free-soilism, yet regardless of the dictates of policy, these men, regardless of their own personal preference, regardless of the bitter and vindictive denunciations that will be poured out in unextinguished torrents upon each and all of them, come forward, and with self sacrificing devotion make an earnest and feeling appeal to their fellow citizens in behalf of the Constitution and the Union. Such is Democracy North—sound, patriotic, conservative; warring upon the enemies of the South and defending the citadel from the vandals that would overthrow her. The address speaks for itself; let all read!

The prospectus of a new Democratic paper, bearing the above title, to be published in Philadelphia, will be found in our column to-day. The Monitor will be devoted to Southern rights and Southern interests, and will wage an uncompromising war upon the demagogues and hypocrites that are seeking under the guise of philanthropy, to sever the bonds that hold the Union together. It is a good sign to see able, conservative journals springing up in the North, and we trust foreshadowing a return to a healthy public sentiment. The Editor has our best wishes for the success of his enterprise.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

We were shown several handsome photographic likenesses of old familiar faces, taken by that accomplished artist, Mr. J. Birch, at his rooms in this place. They have a strong resemblance to fine steel engravings, and are decidedly the most beautiful specimens of picture-taking that we have seen. An examination of "the Faces" to be found at the door leading to his rooms will sustain all that we have said of them.

NEW PAPERS.

The RUTHERFORD DEMOCRAT is the title of a new and sprightly Democratic sheet, just started in Rutherfordton, N. C., by Messrs. Gowan & Tumbro. The Democrat promises to be a valuable chaupion in the good cause, and we wish it a rich harvest of pecuniary blessings.

We have received a copy of the SOUTHERN STATESMAN, published in Portsmouth, Va., by Francis McLean, Esq., and cheerfully place it upon our exchange list. The Statesman is a handsome sheet, Democratic in its creed, and its editorials give evidence of energy and ability. Success attend it.

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

Mr. Lee, the proprietor of the "Leigh House," regaled his guests yesterday with strawberries and cream—the first of the former article that we have seen this season. Lee is an indefatigable caterer.

The Lady's Home Magazine for June has been received, and we take pleasure in endorsing its claims to public favor.

The other day a Jew was quizzing an Irishman, and kept at him until he was somewhat aggravated, when turning round he tartly remarked:—"Ye don't yer sowl, if it had been for the likes of ye, the Saviour would a bin alive now, and a doin' well!"

THE CONVENTION.

As this is the last issue of our paper that will reach our country subscribers before the meeting of the District Convention, we must call the attention of delegates to the fact, that the 28th—Thursday—of the present month is the day fixed for the Convention to assemble, and urge upon them the necessity of attendance. There is much depending on our action at that occasion, and it is necessary that we have a full delegation present. Let every one go that can, and all will be well.

DECEDEDLY LAUGHABLE!

The Sentinel of Saturday replies to our demand for substantial evidence of his having "told the truth" after this fashion:—"Our friend of the Pioneer says in the above 'we are more fortunate than our neighbor.' In reply we assure the Editor of the Pioneer that it requires no certificates from us to prove that we have 'told the truth.' We gave our authority and if it is not good enough for the Pioneer we have nothing to do in the matter, only such authority is plenty good and reputable enough for us. American Editors need no certificates to prove to the public that they generally tell the truth, but we are glad that our friend has been 'fortunate' enough in getting the requisite proof, that he has, in this instance, 'told the truth.' Cool, that! We have only to say with Burns,

"O wad some Power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as oth'ers see us."

We have been repeatedly questioned by the Sentinel in relation to the action of the Democratic party upon the subject of the Clerk's election. Now we have no doubt that the Editor of the Sentinel is considerably exercised in reference to the clerkship, and may pass many sleepless nights in cogitating upon his chances of an election, but his anxiety does not concern us in the least, and we shall not therefore trouble ourselves about his questions. We do not recognize his right to catch us as to what course the Democratic party intend to pursue. Their policy, as developed, is a fair subject for his prolix pen, but we beg to be excused from consulting either his wishes or his wants. We feel perfectly indifferent as to what inference he may draw from our "silence," and give him free permission to exercise himself in any way that may satisfy his own feelings.

THE YACHT AMERICA.

A handsome little pleasure craft bearing the above title—the property of F. S. Proctor, Esq., has been cruising in our waters for the last week, exciting the admiration of all who had beheld her. She is about thirty feet long, seven or eight feet beam, draws three feet water, and is a perfect model of beauty, symmetry, and grace. She skims the water like a sea bird, and made with a moderate breeze, ten knots in fifty minutes. The America is fitted up with all the conveniences for a pleasure-boat, and is faultless in her build and trim.

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CHOWAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Kelli—This venerable body has just closed its 51st annual session. It convened with the church at Coleraine, Bertie county, on Tuesday the 12th inst., and adjourned on Thursday the 14th. The introductory sermon was preached by Elder T. H. Richard, pastor of the church at Hertford—subject, SPECIAL PROVIDENCE, Mat. 10: 29, 30. This duty had been assigned to Elder Trotman, or to Elder Leary, a delegate, but the former being absent on account of severe sickness, and the latter on account of business over which he had no control, the duty, of course, fell to some one else. It was, however, discharged in an able and impressive manner.

We were very sorry to hear of the sickness of Elder Trotman, but were made glad in the midst of our sorrow to learn that there was some ground of hope for his recovery. In mingling with the large crowd that assembled from day to day, and especially taking seat in the Association room, we could not but feel the absence of the venerable Elder who has labored for many years, and whose assiduity in his Master's cause. His absence was greatly felt and deeply deplored.

The business of the Association was conducted in a most harmonious and christian manner. When debates would occur, the speaker maintained that christian courtesy toward each other which should ever characterize those filling their stations. This made the entire session most harmonious.

Committees were raised on various objects of christian benevolence, who prepared and read reports able characteris of intelligence and christian philanthropy. And then the sensible, well timed and eloquent remarks which the reading of these reports would elicit from various members of the Association were truly edifying.

When the report was submitted on Wake Forest College we learned that the present object of the trustees is to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000, and that the prospect for accomplishing this object is most flattering. \$32,000 has been raised in about six months, and several scholarships have been donated to increase the endowment fund—so that the prospects are fair for the speedy raising of an endowment of about \$70,000. This will make the success of the College no longer problematical. If it has lived without an endowment it will surely flourish with one. There are some 15 students at College who have in view the sacred work of the gospel ministry.

We learned also that prospects were never more flattering than they are at present with the Chowan Female Collegiate Institute. And how can it be otherwise, when it is one of the very best Female Colleges in all the country? There are none to equal it, and few if any to equal it. With its present able faculty, gentle and judiciously accumulating student, and the young ladies all pleased, the Institute is bound to flourish. Dr. Hooper is still principal. During the past associational year there were nearly 1000 added to the churches of the Association by baptism. The letters from the churches showed that they are awake to the various objects of christian benevolence now engaging the attention of the entire denomination. Large contributions were made during the past year to the Mission cause, both home and foreign, to the Bible cause, to the cause of education, &c. &c. One church contributed as much as \$19,000, to these various objects.

The next session of the Association will be held with the church at Great Fork, Nansett county, Va.—Elder J. J. Lansford to preach the introductory sermon.

Although no Sabbath was embraced in the session of the Association, there was no perceptible abatement of interest. This was approached by some, but they can now lay aside their apprehensions. It is a fact that the Chowan Association is not dependent on a Sunday to elicit sufficient interest to be sustained. No session need be better sustained than this was. The houses of hearts not only of Baptists, but of the citizens who were not Baptists, were open for the reception of company. And as to people—there were enough every day. The social and the gay, the merchant and the farmer, the professional gentleman and the mechanic, the old and the young, all formed a pleasing and instructive variety. The most novel sight however, was to see ladies smoking cigars in a public crowd.

The business and bustle of the Association being over, we left Coleraine much pleased with our visit, feeling warm attachment of friendship for the good people there, and a desire to repeat the visit whenever circumstances may favor.

VIATOR.

ENGLISH LADIES FELLOW-TRAVELLERS.

The London Times says that an influence that largely contributed to Lord John Russell's return was the admiration excited by the appearance at the hustings, and the first taken in the poll by his wife, Lady John Russell appeared in the city with her children, visited the different polling booths, had a smile and a courtesy ready for every voter, and completely won the hearts of the multitude, who here, as elsewhere, like to see a strong display of domestic ties. Another candidate's wife in the country carried matters even further than did Lady John Russell. Her ladyship, Mrs. Hope, the daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury, and wife of Mr. Beresford Hope—who has just gone for Maidstone—by the admission of all parties carried the election for her husband. She did not exactly canvass for him, but all through the election she was constantly driving about the town; she also was most active in the nomination and during the polling, and at the close, unable to restrain herself any longer, she threw up the window of her hotel and addressed the mob in a speech which every body agreed was better than her husband's delivered immediately after her from the same place.

This is a practical demonstration of "Woman's Rights," such as we could have hardly expected in England, and which, even in this country, where we hear so much of "Woman's Rights," would scarcely be tolerated.

Richmond Dispatch.

NATIONALITY OF THE UNION—THE ONLY HOPE.

The means of preserving with security to the South, it has been for some time past, the question in American politics, and less dangerous days the issue was esteemed sacred and the Federal, were always with matters of policy for the public, but appealing to the passions of one section of the confederation, and without array against South, or East against now the all-absorbing question is negro slavery.

The non-slaveholding States altogether the great measure ment, upon which alone politics can be legitimately organized, the point of operations, upon which all united, with the exception of a band of indomitable Democratic fanaticism, unreconciling and to our domestic institution, their host of fanatical associates South, by hundreds upon thousands. In the late Presidential election they met us openly and with a force that induced South to the most loyal, conservative, and to counsel preparation for an event they contemplated with a sadness that with which a disappointed man look down upon a fallen hero is a word not recognized in the political nomenclature of the republic. But now it is much more familiar than the principles inculcated by these good men, whose virtues taught the spirit of liberty was a man the same source, to which the Union owes its existence—the for the temporal, the other for the happiness of mankind. And virtues taught them to be true, and enabled them to emulate and their country.

The CONSTITUTION illustrates its only practical light. And the principles it proclaims, which it demands for the Federal States, were acknowledged and by all parties and all sections, was revered as the sanctuary of the soul. But since the sovereignty of the assailed, the interests of the States, and our system of government, and our powers of liberty, to outrage, upon fifteen sovereign of this confederacy, the Southern when they talk of a dissolution of the Union, are advocating an end those principles upon which the movement was organized, and none same spirit which prompted the of independence. As yet the threats of the traitors, who one section to the envy, and the perjury of the other, can never a disruption of the confederacy anti-slavery party possess the power to enact them. Ohio and Massachusetts laws for the protection of slaves, and send representatives to preach the reason, which they practicing the ambition press in the South and the institutions of all Yankeeedom may remain until the Federal government is under the control of men who authority; by denying the of the States, or otherwise, so efficiency for its intended ends, as the interests of one section either or indirectly subservient to the South has made serious sacrifices sake of the Union. And those were almost as alarming as the men of abolitionism now. They premonitory symptoms of the lady with which we are now save the vital organs of our South, can no longer receive the even of the most tempering have always been injudicious time has come when the principle government must either be approved or denounced. The North have declared war, upon our institutions, fire brands and the fury of the are rallying their round for the South, to stand against them meet them in compact they are beaten, we may expect.

The South, if left alone to an united North, would be destroyed at once. But through the victory of the enemy there is Democracy ready to make a of every pass. The national the North are patriots, heroes, and prosperity will well to be marked by the South, gotten by the nation. In Maine, as in Illinois or Pennsylvania, gallant defenders of the Constitution have been and are still in the heart of ground with the institutions, even if they can corporal's guard, deserve to be by every lover of liberty in any other country.

On the issue of slavery they dy and stunch as when party drawn upon other and base nations. It is true, there are our old allies in the North, who are the anti-slavery ranks, who remain under the Democracy still are "pillars of State," and republic might repose in safety.