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The North Carolinian.

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One square of twenty-one
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"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."
BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1849. VOL. 10—NO. 561.

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheel.

There are several hundred of these wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantage over the common water wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
J. MCKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 3, 1849.

A. M. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER, AND Commission Merchant, COSTUME HALL. Spring & Summer CLOTHING! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ON hand and for sale, the largest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, at prices very much reduced.

COATS.
Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts. to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, \$10, and upwards.

PANTALOONS.
Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, \$4, and upwards.

VESTS.
Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles, Valencia, from 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and upwards.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Always on hand the largest and best assortment of boys' clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of the best in the market, together with a large and handsome variety of SILK and MARSEILLES VESTS, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 25 per cent less than the accustomed price, and in all cases a neat and beautiful fit guaranteed.

AT COSTUME HALL,
Corner of Pratt Street and Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE.

H. H. COLE,
Proprietor.

55- Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive SHIRTS FACTORIES in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to purchase.

ONE PRICE ONLY! 53-1y
April 25, 1849.

BOOKBINDERY.

R. W. Hardie,

has resumed the bookbinding business at the new stand, near the Jewellers, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

This building, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience; and the double rooms for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantial and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained, and the most experienced hostlers have charge of the stables.

The bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN,
Proprietress.

May 5, 1849. 532-1y

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT No. 179 Baltimore st., near Light, BALTIMORE, Md.

Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen shirts always on hand.

Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for men and boys, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have been made to render the assortment complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
Proprietor.

March 10, 1849. 1y

\$25 REWARD.

A man by name Alexander Johnson broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 10th inst. The subscriber will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or fifteen dollars for his arrest and confinement in any jail in North Carolina where he can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, 6 feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and temperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland county by the name of Big-Biting Alexander Johnson, and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailor,
Sept. 29, 1849. 553-A

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 200 acres of Land in Cumberland county, lying on both sides of Poppy Creek, near Big Rockfish, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, known as the Colquhoun land. There are about 100 acres of cleared land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rice, &c. For turpentine or tar, there is no superior land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good upland as can be found, and is divided into two tracts. This land will be sold on accommodating terms. The soil is rich, and any further information given on application to the subscriber.

November 17, 1849. 560-4f
MALCOLM McGREGOR.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his PLANTATION, containing 450 acres, lying on both sides of Stewart's Creek, between Siler and west of Fayetteville, near the Morganton road. There are about 50 acres cleared and in a state of cultivation; the remainder (being well timbered) is well adapted for the timber and turpentine business. There is a good mill site. There is also a dwelling and the usual out-buildings, and a regular health and good water. It cannot be surpassed in the county.

Persons wishing to purchase, will find the subscriber on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing the land.

Nov. 17, 1849. 560-2f
WILL DARRON H.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

Has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS.

Among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Mouslin-de-Laines,
Earlton Flaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silk, some splendid,
6-4 Black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Mouslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English, and Domestic.
200 pieces 3-4 Gingham.
Best Aiken and Eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shirts.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 17, 1849

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Minford street, the former Residence of Isham Blake. For particulars enquire of A. W. Steel.

Nov. 27, 1849. 559-C

55- The above House and Lot, if not disposed of previous to Saturday the 25th inst., will then be offered at public auction. Terms at sale.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

Arey & Shemwell

Having associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Lee, north-east corner Market Square, Green street, and have received and opened their stock of winter goods, embracing almost every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS line, including
Sugar and Coffee,
Indigo and Madder, Pepper,
Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch,
Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Salspeter, Coppens, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, &c.;
Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to SELL LOW FOR CASH.

Nov. 17, 1849. 1y
Observer copy.

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well selected, and of those wishing to purchase, we will warrant for any kind of country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
November 3, 1849. 558-4f

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

And horses, wagons, cariole, plows, dry cattle, milk cows, and hogs.

Mrs. Perry's two Farms are offered for sale; one situated on a hill and a half down the Cape Fear, contains 70 1/2 acres. The buildings are good and numerous. There are two grape arbors, and large quantities of fruit trees. The health of the place is unquestionable. The other farm is up the river, 3 miles from the bridge, and contains 250 acres, with good log buildings, and contains a credit of one, two, and three years will be given. If not sold by the 1st of January next, they will be rented for the year.

Also for sale, 3 horses, 2 wagons, 1 cariole, &c. &c. as above. Credit of months will be given for these.

Apply to MRS. PERRY on the premises.
Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1849. 558-4f

Fall and Winter, 1849.

We are now receiving our SECOND SUPPLY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. ALSO,
6000 pairs Boots and Shoes, well assorted.
50 dozen Fur Hats, fine Wool ditto.
300 Gingham and Silk Umbrellas and Parasols.
300 dozen cotton ditto.
Men's and boys' Caps, a good assortment.
Bonnets and Ribbons, a heavy stock.
Cotton and Wool Lard.
Carpetings, Ingrain and Brussels, handsome styles, &c. &c.

Our stock is now one of the largest and most desirable we have ever offered, and well worthy the attention of all country merchants and others.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov. 3, 1849. 558-6f

WANTED.

A gentleman wishes to purchase a good Milk Cow. Apply at this Office.
Nov. 3, 1849. 558-3f

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

QUESTION SETTLED.

It has been a question which has probably not yet been settled in the minds of some, whether Mr. Polk was a Methodist or a Presbyterian (or rather to which of those creeds he was conscientiously inclined, for he was not a full member of any or either).

The following testimony will settle that question to the satisfaction of every one. We find it embodied in a eulogy upon Mr. Polk, by O. A. P. Nicholson, delivered at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Nicholson says:

"As illustrative of his private habits and opinions in connection with religious subjects, I may be indulged in quoting entire a memorandum made by him on his fiftieth birthday day, and left amongst his papers. It is as follows:

"Sunday, Nov. 2, 1845.—Attended the Methodist Church (called the Foundry Church) today in company with my private secretary, J. Knox Walker. It was an incident day—there being rain from an early hour in the morning—and Mrs. Polk and the ladies of my household did not attend Church today. Mrs. Polk being a member of the Presbyterian Church. I generally attend that church with her, though my opinions and predilections are in favor of the Methodist Church."

Late From Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
Important from France—Dissolution of the Ministry—Canadian Annexation—Turkey and Russia—Retreat of the Emperor—The Hungarian refugees—Butchery of Hungarians—Decline in Cotton—Breakstuffs dull, &c.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.

The steamer America reached here at 7 o'clock this morning, but the line not working between St. John and Calais, Maine, the news has been lying in the office all day.

The American left Liverpool on the 3d, and brings dates from London to the 2d and Paris to the 1st. She brings 82 passengers, and started for New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

ENGLAND.
consideration of the Canadian annexation address. The London Times says, by whomsoever proposed or concerted, it reflects great credit upon the tact, skill, and adroitness of its author.

FRANCE.
The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter to M. Ney, relating to the affairs of Rome. Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as imprudent but spirited. He has formed a new cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

Intelligence of the dismissal of the French Ministry was received in London on Thursday, and caused much surprise and excitement.

The French Ministry resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed that morning, with the exception of O. Dillon Barrot, who was ill, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the retiring minister. At their meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the cabinet wanted dignity. This insult was too deep to be forgiven, and the President added that the cabinet had been too sub-ervient to the conservative party of the Assembly; that the clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of government, and actually nominated the ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

In the evening, M. Dupin read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting, for it can hardly fail to provoke angry passions, and it may possibly produce the coup d'etat which has long been fore-shadowed.

M. Thiers, M. Mole, and Gen. Changarnier, support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June, came before the Assembly on the 25th of October. After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

The trial of the insurgents is still progressing at Versailles.

The Parisian journals publish the following important despatch from Gen. Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1849.
"Count Nesselrode notified the Ottoman envoy yesterday that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be expelled from Turkey."

Read Effendi regards the affair as settled. Gen. Lamoriciere is to be recalled from Russia and given an important post.

ROME.
Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates.

It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately. Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope.

A correspondent of the London Times says, that if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The friends who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, not satisfied with the human blood they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. The wretch Haynau has been appointed civil and military Governor of Hungary.

A circular of Kossuth's is circulating in Pesti, in which he assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely to render the coronation of a Hapsburger impossible.

TURKEY.
There is nothing of special interest from Turkey. The Polish and Hungarian refugees have been provided with new quarters. Kossuth and the leaders remain at Widdon until measures are taken for their ultimate liberation.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to Gen. Guyon, the Irish Hungarian officer, and other British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

SPAIN.
The new American Minister has formally presented himself, and with much tact and skill claimed, in the name of his President, the doings of the party who proposed to seize upon Cuba.

THE MARKETS.
Liverpool, Nov. 3, 1849.—The demand for cotton has fallen off with both the trade and speculators. Common qualities have receded 1/4; other qualities are without change.

Flour and corn are exceedingly dull, and prices are a shade lower.

Commercial advices from all parts of England continue of a favorable character. There is no new feature in trade generally.

LETTERS TO SENATOR BADGER—No. 6.

Hon. George E. Badger—Sir: We have examined with somewhat of minuteness, and we fear with more of repetition, two of the three propositions which you labored to prove; there yet remains another equally indefensible, which with your permission we will notice. You say without any action on the part of our Government slavery would be excluded from the territories in question, by the laws of Mexico, (which now forbid it,) and which would be the laws of the territory, until changed by the subjugating power.

We prefer, however, to give your own words, you proceed—"Sir, the enquiry must present itself whether slavery was an institution of the territory before in point of fact any slave was carried there by one of our own citizens. If so, then the slave carried would be recognized as our institution, and not that of the State from which the slave was brought."

Will not detain you to argue whether the Mexican Congress allows of slavery, but will admit to the fullest extent that Africa can slavery, as recognized with us, does not exist in the Mexican territories. Still sir, we maintain, and that too by the very authority you quote, as from the nature and character of the conquering Government, that your position throughout is perfectly indefensible.

You in the first place quote Vattel for the purpose of drawing a distinction between "political" and civil laws. Those laws, made directly with a view to the public welfare that writer denominates "political." The civil laws are such as regulate the rights and conduct of the citizens among themselves. You then proceed to quote from a decision of Chief Justice Marshall showing the effect produced by the cession of territory in which he uses the following language: "On such transfer of territory it has never been held that the relation of the inhabitants with each other undergo any change. Their relations with their former sovereign are adopted, and new relations are created between them and the government which has acquired their territory. The same act which transfers their country transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it, and the laws which may be termed 'political' are necessarily changed, although those which regulate the intercourse and general conduct of individuals remain in force until altered by the newly created power of the State." Now sir, if we can understand the import of the English language when clearly and perspicuously expressed, Chief Justice Marshall only affirms, that the relation of the inhabitants with each other (these are his words) only remain unaltered until repealed by the conquering power, but that those laws which are "political" which do interfere with the new relations of the parties, are necessarily repealed. Why? Either because they do interfere with the allegiance which has been transferred, or which is the same thing, with the character of the government to which they have become subject.

Every word refers to the inhabitants of the country subjugated, and is pointing out the relations which they sustain to each other, and expressly admits if there was any law in force in the territory at the time of the cession inconsistent with the obligations they became under, (which was the Federal Constitution) or inconsistent with the obligations which the conquering power was under to its citizens, that those laws were repealed. To every word of which do we subscribe: not because it emanated from an individual who was you say "the embodiment of all judicial excellence," but because it is in perfect accordance with common sense.

Any other construction than the one now given, involves this ridiculous absurdity, that you may conquer a territory and subjugate its inhabitants to the most degraded

terms you may see proper to impose, and yet by the mystical operation of what you call the law of nations (which rightly understood is nothing but the law of common sense) their "civil laws," suffered only to remain from the necessity of their extreme situation; are allowed to have sufficient potency to set at defiance those solemn obligations which the conquering Government is under to the States and to the people respectively.

We had supposed that citizens have rights as well as sovereigns, that allegiance and protection were in their nature reciprocal obligations, and that all this is clearly taught in the declaration of independence. Yes, in that very instrument, which spoke into being the very constitution we are now considering, and which of course was intended to carry out the truth so beautifully and forcibly expressed.

This brings us back, however, to the original question, how far slavery is recognized by the constitution of the U. S. We will not go into a repetition of our former argument to prove that African slavery has been fully guaranteed in every essential material as property, and as such that the government is bound so to consider it, but we will proceed to show what the federal government itself has done, and then call upon you to disprove it.

Under the 9th section of the 1st article of the federal constitution, "The migration of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808." Congress, subsequent to that time have enacted laws making the importation piracy and declaring the cargo forfeited, &c. (We do not speak positively of the precise character of the enactment, not having the act to refer to.) This law and constitutional provision have again and again been violated. Africans have been introduced, the vessel and cargo have been seized upon by the proper authorities of the United States, and the whole crew sold into perpetual bondage. Was not this, we ask you, a substantial recognition of the "migration?" We will not say how far this truth may affect the "patriotic horror" of a Giddings, but of one thing we feel fully assured, it will excite the holy horror of your "friend" Cowin, and compel him to exclaim, "gracious heavens!" Mr. Badger, this is a recognition with a vengeance. Why sir, the descendants of those very Africans, imported contrary to law, are now in the possession of their masters, who, under the sanction of the federal government; and yet you say it exists only as "a State institution."

Allow us to say, that to our apprehension such language is a quibble. No sir, pardon that expression, for we should rather have said a "sophism;" for certainly it contains a latent fallacy under the general appearance of correctness. The language employed to some extent may be true, but the meaning you seek to convey is false throughout, and is negatived by the nature, theory and practice of the government.

What say you sir, to the daily sale of slaves in the States made by the Marshals, enforcing the decisions of the federal judiciary? is not this too a recognition, and one of that character hard to get over? Now you cannot escape by saying that property being an arbitrary thing, and the creature of the States, that the federal government acting in *rem* as well as *in re*, is bound to consider that as such which has been made so by the States. Admit this and what follows? Why, a surrender of the entire question in dispute; for if the federal government, when it wishes to realize value, has to look to the State institutions to ascertain what constitutes property, can you dispense with a similar obligation when property comes in question in the territories?

There is no way to dispense with it but by resorting to your "necessary and proper" clause, which we think has been sufficiently refuted. But sir, we will not let you go, but will press you still further.

If this doctrine of yours be true, what limitations on earth are there to the powers of Congress over the territories? Powers originating solely for the purpose of "organization" to aid the territories in transitu from a state of infancy to a state of manhood, are seized upon by you as plenary to inflict the greatest of all possible outrages; for if Congress can pass beyond the powers of "organization" governments they may a territory "rule" at pleasure, and prostrate every barrier of freedom. If they can regulate the relation of master and slave, there is nothing to prevent them from regulating any other relation, even that of husband and wife, of parent and child, and every other object which belongs to the social state. Nor sir, does this federal doctrine of yours stop here. Take another view of it—it may be made to sanction a religious persecution.

The Roman Catholic religion was at the time of cession, and is now the established religion of Mexico. Certain rights and privileges and immunities attach to it by express enactments; among others is that of collecting "tithes;" for the support of the church and clergy.

Now here sir, is clearly a "civil law" in contradistinction to a "political one." It says not one word about how or by whom the people are to be governed, or what are the rights or the duties of the governor; it only regulates "the rights and conduct of the people among themselves." It seeks

not to interfere with the relations which the subject owes to his earthly sovereign, still less to interfere with any earthly sovereign whatever. According to your interpretation of the federal constitution the Catholic priests of the country have the absolute and unqualified right to exact "tithes" from the many thousand Protestants who have gone hither. Yes, can take the 10th sheaf, the 10th lamb, the 10th bushel of grain!

You cannot escape it, for here is the Mexican law, and it is a "civil" law as laid down by Vattel, and there stands the mitred priest holding up to you your own speech. The priest replies in your own language to any remonstrance you make; It is one thing for you to say that certain restraints upon this (priestly) power would at this particular time be reasonable, but it is another and a very different thing to show an actual restriction upon the power in question." He still further justifies by resorting to the arguments of his church, and shows that religious establishments are founded in the nature of man, and are interwoven with all the constituent principles of human society; that the knowledge and profession of Christianity cannot be upheld without a clergy, and a clergy cannot be supported without a legal provision, and a legal provision cannot be constituted without the preference of one set of Christians over the rest. To any other remonstrance which you may make, he will reply, true sir, your government has overrun our country, and by strong arm has conquered and extorted a treaty which rightfully transfers our allegiance, but there remains to us that which we prize more highly—supreme ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the consciences of men.

Thus the 10th of all must be surrendered—yes, extorted from the American citizen, and that too upon a soil which he has mainly assisted in subjugating, and which is within the admitted jurisdiction of his own government, where, if there is any one political truth in the front rank it is that every man can worship under his own vine and fig tree, and none dare make him afraid.

Why sir, you have forgotten that it was religious persecution that mainly colonized these States. It was religious persecution that as early as 1620 drove the pilgrim fathers hither. They fled from persecution in the old world to seek an asylum of religious freedom in the new; and we, their descendants, have been shamefully forgetful of their sufferings. No, it cannot be, although one thousand "worm-eaten volumes" be brought to its support; for this as well as in the other, our federal constitution being *sub generis*, you must not go to the law of nations, but to the constitution. Wherever the stars and stripes obtain a foothold there is religious liberty, for the protection of liberty, for the protecting jurisdiction is co-extensive with the domain; and as far as the American eagle soars with *E pluribus unum* on its beak, though in his lofty flight he should sweep over the El Dorado of the South or the Canada of the North, the rights of property are respected and religious liberty secured.

We are well assured that we have already wearied your patience as well as fatigued the reader; but as a Southern man and as a slaveholder we can never permit the doctrines which you have so widely circulated to pass unrebuked in the Old North State.

We have not slightest apprehension that they have fallen upon "good ground," or that the piercing rays of southern indignation will not "scorch" the few seed which may have alighted upon "stony ground;" for we can assure you, that not one in twenty of either of the great political parties of the State endorse your views. Yet still we consider, when a gentleman of your prominence and distinguished abilities, and filling the responsible station you do, advances doctrines so much at variance with the sentiments of those he represents, that it is incumbent upon some one of the many he thus misrepresents, to step forward and say to him that North Carolina had rather go unrepresented than to be thus represented.

If he be a wise man, he will either change his course, (and if this cannot be done from conscientious scruples,) he will give place to some one of the many scores of Whigs, who, upon this subject, would be trusted by A SLAVEHOLDER.

A CASE OF LONG FASTING.

—Mr. J. M. Carver, of Brownsville, Pa., informs us that his sister has fasted longer without food than Abby Hutchinson, having tasted no food for twenty-four days. She was afflicted with inflammation, and all that was administered to her, during that period, was ice and ice water. Such cases exhibit an almost miraculous kind of dealing of a good Providence.

At the present pitch of water, in the Connecticut river, the sheet passing over the dam, at the new City of Hadley, measures 18 inches in depth, at the point of this fall. This sheet, one thousand feet long, clearing the lip of the dam at a graceful leap, presents a very beautiful appearance.

BLANKS

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.