

CASH SYSTEM.—From and after the 12th day of August some other than cash subscriptions will be received for the Daily or Weekly North Carolinian, and the names of all persons who have not paid their arrearsages will be stricken from our mail books on the first day of January next. We are compelled to this course in consequence of the large amount of money which is now due to this establishment. All monies mailed to us will be at our risk.

REMOVAL.

Our Office has been removed from the old stand to a building on Green Street, next door to Mrs. Banks, and opposite the Sherman House, where we would be glad to see all our friends, and especially those who are in arrears for subscription.

THE STATE AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

We notice some of our exchanges favoring the delay of District Conventions generally, until the action of the State Convention be ascertained.

We do not propose, nay, we even object to look terms with any of our contemporaries upon this question. Reasons of a peculiar nature demand that we in this district, we should defer our district meeting until after the 8th of March, at which time the State Convention assembles, not because we wish to learn what position the State Convention shall pursue, but merely because it is expedient. The theory that the District Conventions should mould the complexion of their delegation according to that of the State, will never meet with a response from us, we consider the voice of the State in Convention assembled as a distinct voice, from that of the district. At the one place the State in its individual capacity will act, whilst at the district assemblies the people speak. If this were not so why call a District Convention at all? There is no necessity!

Let the State Convention appoint the delegates from the several districts, if we are to follow implicitly, and with becoming obedience the instructions of a State Convention. The district representation is created for a check upon the State, and they act in their several capacities in this way. It would be a matter of very little trouble for any ambitious man to maneuver a little and secure the voice of the State Convention in his favor at Charleston and if this implied obedience is to be rendered to their commands, the people are led to the support of a man who is not their choice and they have no remedy for their case cannot be heard.

On the contrary, the matter would be difficult were any prominent man to endeavor to act upon the sentiments of the various district conventions when the people in these separate assemblies speak. We look upon these district conventions as the safeguard of the people against an unscrupulous central power—one over which they have no control—and we will guard their rights against all usurped authority, and in so doing it is our determination to oppose any thing looking to a higher power, by which the freedom of the 3rd Congressional district and that of the fifth where our paper circulates, shall be sacrificed in the choice of the standard bearer of our party in the coming national contest.

We are Democratic in everything; therefore we are in favor of the free and unrestrained expression of the sentiments of the masses in the District Conventions assembled.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The London Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Magazine for December, 1859, republished by L. Scott & Co., New York, are on our table. We would have noticed these excellent periodicals before now, only that we were removing our office to another building, and our time was very limited. The London Quarterly Review has nine articles, viz:—“The Illustrated Hand, Book of Architecture, New Zealand—its progress and resources, Geography and Biography of the Old Testament, Order of Nature, Tennyson's Poems, Strikes, Farm Wrecks, The Orchard House, Parliamentary Reform, or the Three Bills, and Mr Bright's Schedule.”

The Blackwood Magazine is more than ordinarily interesting. The first article giving an account of the “Fight on the Pelio,” we have read with pleasure, and were almost tempted to re-read it over again. Morley's Dutch Republic; The Emperor and the Empire; and Fleets and Navies—England Part III; we are assured the reader will not only enjoy, but will derive much useful instruction from their perusal.

Messrs Scott & Co., the American Publishers, have done much for the cause of Literature by these reprints, and they deserve the encouragement of the lovers of English Literature.

Another failure to organize has been brought about by the South Americans, and the reason is plain. Mark what we now say will prove true.—They would have voted for Hamilton of Texas, only for the fact that the Black Republicans proposed to change their man and concentrate upon some one less objectionable—if this man be placed before the House, there will be a chance to elect him by one or two stray South Americans and anti-Lecomptonites. This would and did suit the Americans, and hence their refusal to vote for Hamilton. Note mark—A Black Republican will be elected SPEAKER, and then this LAST ACT OF THE AMERICANS WILL PROVE SUCH A TRANSPARENT BARGAIN AND SALE THAT THE BERRY CHIEF WILL SEE HIS TREACHERY AND FOUL BETRAYAL OF THE SOUTH!

THE PRESS.

We have upon our table the first and second numbers of the Daily Press, printed in Raleigh, N. C., by R. H. Whitaker. It is neatly gotten up, and presents, in its infant attire, a very handsome appearance. There are sixteen columns, three of which contain reading matter. The Press is about two inches shorter and five narrower than the Daily North Carolinian. We wish brother Whitaker all success.

The Goldsboro Tribune comes to hand greatly enlarged and much improved in typographical appearance. Father Loring has our best wishes in its management.

The Rutherfordton Enquirer establishment is for sale. A good opening for an energetic man.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR SPEAKER

On the ninth instant, shows where the real responsibility of non-organization rests, and the determination of the Opposition to elect a Black Republican. The first ballot on the 9th instant stood, for Sherman 109, Hamilton 85, Gilmer 22, scattering 4, whole number of votes 219; necessary to a choice 110. Now take Mr Hamilton's vote 85 add to that Mr Gilmer's vote 22 which would make the exact amount 110, and thus the House would have been organized. How stands the responsibility? Even at this time Gilmer throws away his vote.

CRIME AMONG FREE NEGROES IN THE NORTH.

The Uniontown [Pa.] Genius says.—“The district composed of the counties of Fayette, Washington and Greene might be called the ‘black circuit.’ There are no less than eight negroes under indictment for murder in the first degree; one for manslaughter; one for an attempt to murder by poison; one for arson; and one for the murder of a white man, succeeded by Henry Cleaveland, Esq., a clever writer for whom we can do no more than wish an equal success.

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DELICIOUS!—Just such an exclamation as the above, escaped the lips of a beautiful young lady, as we were passing her upon the streets on yesterday evening. Of course we looked around to see if she was personal and personally complimentary; but judge our surprise when we were hailed down in our own estimation to half ‘past nine,’ by learning that she only meant the weather. Well, we coincide with her exactly; we consider her possessed of excellent judgment, and do not wonder at her exclamation of ‘delightful,’ for it is really cheering to have such a pleasant, warm, sunshiny, comfortable day, after the dreary cold just experienced; to-day, however, is not so fine.

P. S. Whilst we were absent from our *vermilion*, some middle-aged creature added the following upon the proof sheet:—“I wonder, say I marvel! that the Ed. of the ‘Carolinian’ thinks that any body of taste, could so far forget the truth as to look at him and exclaim—‘delightful!’”

OUR STRAVERS.—We have a new board of Commissioners, or “the old board” is re-elected. Now we trust that something will be done at the earliest possible day upon our principal thoroughfare, Hay Street. It is at present in a most scandalous condition, and unsafe for travel. Let the Commissioners see that the thing is attended to.

The following from the Raleigh Standard explains what sort of material composes the fifth district represented by J. A. Gilmer. We learn that Jesse Wheeler, formerly County Surveyor of Guilford, has been arrested and held to bail for circulating Helper's book. It is understood that he has circulated at least fifty or sixty copies of the book in the County. No doubt Wheeler could disclose some important facts in relation to incendiary movements in that part of the State.

We learn that his Honor Judge Dick has issued writs for several persons in Randolph, charged with circulating Helper's Book. The Judge has taken the matter in hand, and is determined to have a thorough investigation in every case.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following enigma:—When the first church was built at Afton, the corner stone was laid bearing date of the event. After a period of five or six years, and twenty-two years the church was destroyed by fire, and on rebuilding it the same corner stone was found to answer the date of re-construction by turning the stone upside down.

QUERY.—When was the church first constructed, and when re-constructed? Will some of our knowing ones answer? By the Congressional Globe, received this morning, we have further items in relation to the possibility of electing Mr Hamilton, of Texas, had the South Americans voted for him. 89 votes were cast for Mr Hamilton, 14 for Mr Gilmer, the latter casting his vote away. This would have made Mr Hamilton's vote had he received them, 104, which with Adrian N. J., and Horace F. Clark, of New York—the only two out standing anti-Lecompton democrats—would have organized the House. Every Democratic vote in the House except two were cast for Mr Hamilton. Such unanimity has not been seen in the House this session; but it was needless, the Opposition are determined to have a Black Republican yet.

ABOLITIONISTS IN HARNETT CO. We learn that a fellow calling himself Whitehurst, lately visited Harnett Co., selling patterns for cutting caps, and asking for the names of the owners. He found a number of times amongst the slaves, and at one time he questioned the servants of a lady in that county, where the largest slave plantations were. He is undoubtedly an abolitionist, he has been found with slaves in the woods conversing with them.

Keep a good look out for him, and if any of our readers find him upon their plantations, seize him and bring him to a magistrate that he may give an account of himself. He is a short stout man, unshaven for some time past, has long whiskers and moustache, and is about forty-five years of age. At one time he says he is from Pennsylvania, at another from Va., and is also from Maryland.

Another fellow called Fogg, has lately been in that neighborhood traveling around without any ostensible business, lurking about the plantations and conversing freely with the negroes. He was on his way to this town when last seen. Let our police look after him, he is said to profess to clean clocks; is a very intelligent man and every way fit to be a villain.

FOR PRESIDENT—JAMES BUCHANAN. We invite attention to the noble, patriotic sentiments of the Democracy of Moore county,—they are worthy a perusal. It will be seen that Moore county has declared as her first choice for President in '60, our present worthy Chief Magistrate. We are sure that these sentiments will meet with the entire approbation of every conservative man, irrespective of party, in the State.

AS OLD MAN.—Mr Joel Hair, now residing in Sampson county, was one hundred and six years old on the 27th December last, and is now enjoying excellent health.

STILL YET OTHERS? We have heard a rumor that the Guilford Jail during last week was literally filled with this same abolition class of individuals. For the truth of this report we are not able to vouch, but from the manner in which our information has been derived, we have every reason to believe that some dozen or more of these abolitionism dreds have been arrested in Greensboro' and round about J. A. Gilmer's home. We submit that it is a significant fact that so many of these individuals should be arrested in Guilford County. May not that county and the Fifth Congressional District, which their Stars that in them are Democratic lawyers!

HONORS TO SENATOR SEWARD.—Mr. Seward, after having been warmly greeted and highly honored by the Common Council of New York City, proceeded on his way home on the 29th December. At Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rome, and at Auburn, where he received a warm reception, and a rousing ovation, and the roar of cannon. The author of the “Free Press” and the instigator of old John Brown in his hellish work, appears to be the first citizen and patriot in New York! Shall we await the “overt act?”

REL. STANDARD. A QUOTA CONSTITUTIONALIST.—James T. Nesbit, Esq., retired from the position of Editor-in-chief of the Standard, last Saturday, and takes a partnership with his father and Uncle in the practice of law in Augusta. Mr. Nesbit has displayed equal ability in the management of the Constitutionalist. He is succeeded by Henry Cleaveland, Esq., a clever writer for whom we can do no more than wish an equal success.

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REFLECTIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

Not to advance is to recede. Reform and radicalism seem alternately to shape our destinies. And as we are hurried swiftly towards the goal of nations, it would seem that our interest was endangered, were it not for the safeguards which are thrown around us. In a country like ours, the freedom of speech, the liberty of the Press, and the exercise of the elective franchise, are the daily occurrence that their benefits are scarcely appreciated. The extraordinary privileges which we enjoy, were unknown to the ancients, and to be superstitious is to be ignorant, Fulton has robbed Neptune of his domains, Franklin has disarmed Jupiter of his power, and the steam is consuming in its expansive Education, instead of dwelling exclusively in palaces, now illumines the mind of the Cottager, and lends significance to the peasant's smile, labor is the adorning attribute of our heroic and chivalrous men, and chastity is enthroned in the hearts of our women.

All these and many others, grace our political galaxy; but if there is one jewel which shines brighter, or is more redolent than the rest, it is that true and abiding love, which we have for our country.

In the fruition of all these advantages, which is termed *civilization*, and which has been bestowed upon us, and not our own seeking, slavery, considered as property by the framers of the Constitution, and by every subsequent statesman, true to his country, and his country's cause, now threatens to subvert our institutions. The knot of the union has become a mist, and we must await the cry of havoc, to let slip the dogs of war. The enthusiasm of the northern fanatic has led him to disrespect our rights, otherwise would the necessity of so much compromise and to circumscribe the area of slavery. Under these circumstances, though our country be true, yet our devotion for the union is peculiar, so long as the federal compact answers the end for which it was established, just so long is our devotion unreserved, but when its designs are perverted, and it becomes a local, self-gratifying machine, then devote your consciences to the cause of the oppressed. But in despite of ourselves, a devotion for the Union, as a Union, still lingers in our bosoms; but it is a devotion of a higher, and more ennobling character than that which is excited by the madness of party or sectional rage. It is that kind of retrospective devotion, which looks back upon the past, than to what we are, which savors more of pride than of policy.

Our Government is a problem in the politics of the world. The edict has gone forth that man is incapable of self-government, and consequently ours must share the fate of all republics, that have gone before us.

Knowing the difficulties attending a free government, and the hardships to be endured in establishing it, our forefathers “rose, they breasted the storm; they achieved our freedom.” After founding our institutions, and after nurturing them in infancy to an unexampled growth, they bequeathed them to us, saying, *Sons prove worthy of your sires.* And can we be so base, so vile, so degenerate, as to desire the fratricidal hand to tear in pieces that which was consecrated by the blood of our forefathers, and to nip the bud in its germ, ere it unfolds its leaves to the breeze, or dedicates its benediction to the sun? No, never, never; civilization, religion, and virtue, call aloud for devotion to the Union.—There is a something in the breast of every American which sympathetically says that a violation of the militia system, affecting the expenses attending it, also the advantages of military academies with the expenses attending them. Now we have only to leave it to the sound sense and good judgment of the people which they will prefer; whether they will consent to pay for the maintenance of a militia system, or to consent to pay for the maintenance of military academies without any hardships whatever. Now comes the gist of the whole matter, its great importance as a southern and union movement.

The occasion which gave birth to this whole affair was the purpose of taking into consideration the Rights of the South, and the relative condition with those of the North. We frequently hear of meetings held for this purpose, which spent their energies in warring loudly wars (entirely unwarlike) between the North and South, and nothing doing, or in the opinion of either or of the union; we deemed it wholly unnecessary for us to promulgate anything, but that which savored of action. If anything short of action could have intimidated the north, they would long have quailed before us. Curses and execrations have been hurled at the north, and their wrongs, Attala and his hordes, but still they come. Now after all the storms of secession and disunion have blown over us take advantage of the calm, and repair our tempest tossed bark.

First let us see in what relation the South stands to the North, in regard to the militia system. The Constitution of the United States says, Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment and regulation of their militia, in conformity with the discipline prescribed by Congress. It is a matter of history in our government, that it has never prescribed any discipline by which the States should train the militia, and the consequence is they have prepared their own discipline, and trained the militia accordingly.

It must be understood that the States have no right to prescribe their own discipline, but Congress has neglected it, they have assumed the right. Now just as soon as Congress exercises her right, contracts will be trained, just that soon, all the enactments of the States *pro nullum et void.*

We see plainly the predicament, we are in, in case of dissolution or secession was contemplated. The southern States would deem it necessary to prepare themselves for the crisis, and would enact a *beneficial* scale of laws to train the militia. The North having a majority in Congress, and seeing this preparation for war in the South, would use means to suppress it, that is they would immediately prescribe laws for the discipline of the militia. The South of course would take umbrage at this, and in order to evade the law, they would nullify this proceeding, and in nullifying this they would nullify the laws of the Union, and consequently be involved in war before they would be prepared. In the case to secede, the South must prepare for it, in doing so, they must nullify the laws; the nullification of the laws is only a civil war, and a civil war in the unprepared condition of the South, must effect its destruction; and the consequence is, the South is overthrown not by secession, but in the preparatory step to secession.

In the name of all that is wise, let us render to Congress the things that are Caesar's, let us render to the General Government its exclusive rights, but above all let us no longer act upon a borrowed capital, let us have our strength in our midst, and let us bestir ourselves to do it now. Let each southern State abandon the militia system, and establish her military schools; and instead of having Scouts and Taylor at the head of our armies, let us send forth armies of Scott and Taylors against our enemies. To secede without having scientific military men among us is to chain the winds, or direct the Lightning; tis folly, tis madness in the extreme.

But it may be asked, why not the North establish her military schools? We answer let it be so; this is the design that we desire, we desire it because we do not want the Union dissolved. We hold it to be self-evident, from what has been before stated, that if every State were to adopt this system the whole united would be infinitely more capable of defending themselves against insurrections or invasions than they are at present. But it would do more than repel invasion, &c., it would be the means of binding together and perpetuating the Union, by inspiring a knowledge of mutual ability. We hold it to be true that in proportion to the ability to fight, will the time of destruction be diminished. The Union is dissolved and North and South have arrayed their arms for battle, then if nothing else, humanity demands that the battle be conducted on scientific principles, for the paucity of deaths in war is in proportion to the skill of the warriors—in proportion to the destruction of the engines of war, in that proportion is the number of deaths diminished. To prove this assertion, we have only to refer to the invention of gun powder. This, strange to say, has been the means of saving more lives than any other from the creation to the present time, and yet it is the most destructive.

History informs us that the ancients always waged exterminating wars, that is, until the one or other party were wholly exterminated, hence it was nothing unusual to record from twenty to thirty thousand deaths in a single engagement; but since the invention of powder, and nations have grown more experienced in the art of war, from one to five hundred deaths, is considered shocking mortality. Hence we see this system will benefit us in three different ways, as a united people, as a southern people, and in diminishing the mortality of war, hence the appellation, “In the Union and for the Union, in the South, and for the South.” But it will benefit us in many other ways. The southern States have just begun to manufacture iron, and the prospect of Geology and mineralogy are beginning to excite some interest, and our mines of gold, silver, coal, &c., will doubtless prove to be vast sources of wealth. Instead of getting the engineers for our roads, rivers, &c., from the North, we want to educate and rear them in our midst; instead of giving northern engineers high salaries to construct all kinds of bridges, canals, and other southern engineers employment, and keep our capital in the south.—These military academies then, as is shown by a similar institution in Kentucky and other States will not only ground their pupils in the arts and science of war, but will qualify them for all kinds of engineering, Geology and mineralogy and geological explorations. Not only this, but hundreds of our worthy young men, who otherwise must grope their way through a life of ignorance and superstition, would here receive an accomplished education. And compelling our law-givers and our legislators to take charge of and discipline the militia in case of dissolution, foreign invasion or any other emergency.

The question may here arise, if a man is educated by North or South Carolina, or any other State, and he migrates to another State, will he be prevented from migrating wherever he shall? This is by no means our intention. The United States, does not prohibit the graduates of West Point, from going to England, France, or any other country; and on the same principle the States will not prohibit their graduates from migrating to any other State or country. But this is foreign to our object, the end which we propose, is to get this sentiment prevalent throughout the country, and more particularly the southern States, leaving it to their legislatures to enact whatever duties they may see fit to submit to the consideration of wiser and more experienced heads than ours, and let more fruitful minds excavate and polish it.

There is yet another question of permanent importance to the States, and that is, *nonintercourse with the north.* Nonintercourse would not be an excuse for heterogeneity, were it not that it savors so strongly of action—and action is the one thing needful to the South. Importation from the north has been impoverishing us, for the many years, and we have not been able to depend upon ourselves to do it. Now it is not from any feelings of hostility, that we have towards the north, either for their past misgivings or present obstinacy, that we would recommend nonintercourse, but from pure principles of *expediency and economy.* It is expedient in our present condition, to have a nonintercourse with the north, and the economy consists in this, that we will be enabled to procure our merchandise cheaper. A merchant now a days, for what reason we know not, unless his forefathers did it, and he has habituated himself to walking in their footsteps, goes to the north to purchase goods. Well, our forefathers had reasons for purchasing their goods there, for their capital was not sufficient to do it elsewhere. It will be seen from the history of our government that the northern States were settled at a very early date, and that the population enabled them to import directly from Europe. When the southern and south-western States were settled, it was done gradually. As they would from time to time, need articles of merchandise for their consumption, and not having sufficient capital to send north to purchase goods, they were necessarily compelled to forego the difference in price, and get them from the North. Since that time the north has been draining the south of its wealth. And we think it no difficult task to show that it has been enriched at the expense of the South.

We have only to say that the south produces every thing which is in demand from our country abroad, and the North produces nothing. Yet the capital is at the north. Let us now see how the north speculates upon the south. In the first place the northern merchant goes to Liverpool, and purchases goods, and puts them on a vessel, the vessel sails for New York, is unloaded at an expense, he stores the goods, which is also an expense, and besides pays an agent to attend to all this. Now he is ready to sell them to a southern merchant. The merchant, say from Charleston, goes accordingly to Liverpool, and purchases whatever goods he wishes, from 10 to 25 per cent profit to the northern merchant, but also for unloading the vessel, for storing the goods, and the salary of the agent. But this is not all, after buying the goods he undergoes another expense in loading a vessel to carry them to Charleston.

Taking all these items together, we think it safe to say, that they amount at least to 25 cents on the dollar. Now if the Charleston merchant would import his goods direct from Liverpool, he could avoid all these items of expense, that is he could sell his goods 25 per cent cheaper.

But even grant this not to be so; yet it must be acknowledged, that they can be imported as cheap to Charleston direct, as to New York and from thence to Charleston. Now take one of our inland counties, say Fayette, or Raleigh, and what would it cost to import either of these places to travel to New York, and what to Charleston? say it costs him \$30 to the former and \$12 to the latter, 21 from 30 leaves 9—that is, his stock of goods will cost him \$18 less by getting them from Charleston, and the freight from the latter is only a trifling sum from the former. We now see clearly how capital is carried from south to north, and by what means the latter has amassed so much wealth.

Now we do not think it charitable to impoverish our neighbors, but we think that charity should always commence at home, and it is both charity and economy to buy where we can buy the cheapest. What if we were to ask our northern neighbors, if we withhold our patronage—if we don't pay them the usual 25 per cent they must starve. Well, we will tell them what to do; they must pour out from their abolition *hives* into our western territories, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, like *honest* southerners, they must see to what use slavery is applied, then, and not then, will the hue and cry against slavery cease. So long as we feed them up like fattened calves, in their northern repose, just that long will they be deaf to the overtures of the south; but when we bring them to a sense of their dependence, by nonintercourse, their northern territories will flourish like the valleys of the Mississippi, and the institution of slavery no longer be vilified.

But there is another bearing nonintercourse will have. It has always been a paradox among us, that we were unable to establish manufactures in the South. We have productive land, bold streams, any quality of water, and any fact every advantage we would desire; yet we send our raw material north, have it manufactured, bring it back; all this expense is incurred, and still the article is cheaper, than we can afford to manufacture it.

Some have attributed this to a want of skill and experience in such business; others in their ignorant madness, have foolishly attributed it to the want of a high protective tariff; but the fact is, it is the want of capital. How did the north build her manufactures? It was by southern *capital*, she imported from Europe, and speculated on the south, that is, sold to the south for a profit—and in this way amassed a sufficient capital to build her manufactures. Now if the South wishes to build up manufactures, she must keep her capital at home, and not pay government a high tariff to protect the north. If we pay government 25 per cent, to protect the North, and the North, 25 per cent, for being

protected, amounting to 50 cents on every dollar's worth of merchandise we consume, we will amass capital with which to build up manufactures with a vengeance. The way, and the only way, for the south to acquire capital, is to buy where she can buy cheapest, and sell where she can get the most. Alas! she must wage an exterminating war against high protective tariffs. It may be said that it is better to send capital to the north than to England. We say no; it is much better to build up other governments than tear in pieces our own. Her north has grown haughty and arrogant, because of her power, inasmuch that she disrobes our interior, and the only safe way to protect the south, is to create as much of an equilibrium as possible, and the south has it in her power to do this, by importing direct from Europe.

Now our intentions can clearly be seen. Enterprising without a nonintercourse will prove fruitless. A high protective tariff will only force us to buy from the north and as she could then manufacture cheaper than we, she would forever monopolize the manufacturing business; therefore, instead of augmenting our capital we would continue to diminish it.—Our object is to keep our capital in our midst, and so soon as it becomes sufficiently large, we will build up manufactures be established. We want the south to arouse from her lethargy, and awake up to her interest, rejoice in her strength; and be mighty in her greatness—and when her manufactures are established, and her rail roads completed, when she abandons the *humble* school, then will her valley smile with happiness, and her sunny plains be lit up with joy. Then will she worship God under her own vine and fig tree, and no one will dare molest.

It is probable the time is not far distant, when the word of America will either be the happiest, or the most miserable people on earth. Our government has not yet been sufficiently tried, and when angry clouds of fanaticism roll across our political horizon, we are perplexed, we are dismayed, we almost doubt its stability. Our old seers as they stand upon the beach, and gaze upon the ocean, and view the gloomy future, are overwhelmed with a evil forebodings, and unseen calamities. Our destinies seem at one time as a mote in the storm, at a nother as a rock in the calm. Heaven seems at one time to still the political atmosphere, while she is gathering materials for another storm, and at another she is smitten with storms of fanaticism, because she loves us.

And in the event the whirlwind of disunion does sweep across our beloved country, which we pray God to stay—that historian can record, what poet can sing, the awfulness of that wonderful catastrophe.

“Thebes, my sons, is now no more,
She is fallen ne'er again to rise,
Naught can her health, or strength restore,
The mighty city sinks, she droops, she dies.”

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MOORE.

In obedience to public notice, a portion of the citizens of Moore county assembled in the Court House in Carthage on the 9th inst., when on motion Dr. John Shaw was called to the Chair, and M. D. McNeill and Alex. Barrett were requested to act as Secretaries.

The President explained the object of the meeting, to be, to send delegates to the State and District Conventions, and on motion Dr. John Shaw, called to the Chair, and M. D. McNeill and Alex. Barrett were requested to act as Secretaries.

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protected, amounting to 50 cents on every dollar's worth of merchandise we consume, we will amass capital with which to build up manufactures with a vengeance. The way, and the only way, for the south to acquire capital, is to buy where she can buy cheapest, and sell where she can get the most. Alas! she must wage an exterminating war against high protective tariffs. It may be said that it is better to send capital to the north than to England. We say no; it is much better to build up other governments than tear in pieces our own. Her north has grown haughty and arrogant, because of her power, inasmuch that she disrobes our interior, and the only safe way to protect the south, is to create as much of an equilibrium as possible, and the south has it in her power to do this, by importing direct from Europe.

Now our intentions can clearly be seen. Enterprising without a nonintercourse will prove fruitless. A high protective tariff will only force us to buy from the north and as she could then manufacture cheaper than we, she would forever monopolize the manufacturing business; therefore, instead of augmenting our capital we would continue to diminish it.—Our object is to keep our capital in our midst, and so soon as it becomes sufficiently large, we will build up manufactures be established. We want the south to arouse from her lethargy, and awake up to her interest, rejoice in her strength; and be mighty in her greatness—and when her manufactures are established, and her rail roads completed, when she abandons the *humble* school, then will her valley smile with happiness, and her sunny plains be lit up with joy. Then will she worship God under her own vine and fig tree, and no one will dare molest.

It is probable the time is not far distant, when the word of America will either be the happiest, or the most miserable people on earth. Our government has not yet been sufficiently tried, and when angry clouds of fanaticism roll across our political horizon, we are perplexed, we are dismayed, we almost doubt its stability. Our old seers as they stand upon the beach, and gaze upon the ocean, and view the gloomy future, are overwhelmed with a evil forebodings, and unseen calamities. Our destinies seem at one time as a mote in the storm, at a nother as a rock in the calm. Heaven seems at one time to still the political atmosphere, while she is gathering materials for another storm, and at another she is smitten with storms of fanaticism, because she loves us.

And in the event the whirlwind of disunion does sweep across our beloved country, which we pray God to stay—that historian can record, what poet can sing, the awfulness of that wonderful catastrophe.

“Thebes, my sons, is now no more,
She is fallen ne'er again to rise,
Naught can her health, or strength restore,
The mighty city sinks, she droops, she dies.”

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MOORE.

In obedience to public notice, a portion of the citizens of Moore county assembled in the Court House in Carthage on the 9th inst., when on motion Dr. John Shaw was called to the Chair, and M. D. McNeill and Alex. Barrett were requested to act as Secretaries.

The President explained the object of the meeting, to be, to send delegates to the State and District Conventions, and on motion Dr. John Shaw, called to the Chair, and M. D. McNeill and Alex. Barrett were requested to act as Secretaries.

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The President explained the object of the meeting, to be, to send delegates to the State and District Conventions, and on motion