Extracts from the Message of Gov. Williams, of

and act under a sense of this subjection, the oaths, to lawful authority, and cannot be made a pretext not out of it. for oppression, or of resistance to the requirements | There is another subject, connected with the acand not to controvert or show its fallacy.

wantonly injure the feelings and views of one, to we violate their rights. voice of the majority must prevail.

er wisdom of public men and measures, whether by passions, the fears, the avarice or ambition of in- struction. dividuals, must be futile and vain, and can obtain amenable to public justice.

To the other test all legislative acts are also subwas formerly denied, but is not doubted at this decisions, which are frequently given by the way of day. It is the right and privilege of any one, afor void, as it conforms to or conflicts with the fun- never been able to find, and from acquiescence, and not a decision of the question submitted. No different views. Those who think congress are unlegislative act.

I need not speak to you of our attachment to the Union, or our reverence for the constitution, or stringent and effectual. our unwavering obedience to all its requirements. A recurrence to history will show, that we voluntarily and unhesitatingly sought admission into the Union, and ratified and confirmed its constitution, and have never, even when invited by those in whom we placed confidence, asked for any important alteration in its provisions, and have manifested no wish to disturb the ratio of representation; nor have we joined with others, in acts or measurto the constitution, as such professions sometimes

threats of a dissolution of the Union as futile, and ciples of civil liberty, and the constitution. have noticed with surprise, in the resolutions of have noticed with surprise, in the resolutions of public bodies, and in executive messages, a declaration, or even an intimation, that adherence to any apparent dissent, had pronounced the act a violation of the principles of civil liberty and the

miliating and degrading submission.

involving the country in a civil war. It should be which they take at the commencement of their political service, would be but mockery. To be just terest of one section, in a measure advances the inand fear not, and to act in subjection to this power, terest of all. The protection, which has heretofore is the duty of every person whatever; and legisla- been extended to the manufacturing interest, has tors and rulers cannot exempt themselves from this also benefitted that of agriculture and commerce. obligation. I should consider myself very unfit to An abandonment of this interest was truly a sectake upon me the duties of the office to which I tional, and not a national measure. We ought not have been elected, if I did not feel that the oath I to look with jealousy or envy, on the wealth which have taken laid me under an obligation to discharge may have been accumulated, in consequence of this the duties of it in the fear of Him, before whom protection, when it has been so liberally expended the nations " are as a drop in the bucket, and are in works of usefulness, and benevolence, extending counted as the small dust in the balance," and who to every part of this republic. We hope that we "taketh up the isles as a very little thing." It is shall again witness a resort to a protective tariff, with unpleasant feelings I have witnessed, that sub- and that the doctrine of free trade will be given jection to this law has been made a subject of re- up as a sectional and narrow feeling, not adapted proach or ridicule, or that listeniug to the dictates of conscience, and seeking its direction, should be ever, that in our government a majority must detertreated as fanaticism, or an exploded idea of by-gone mine what measures shall be adopted, even if our times. The laws of our Maker, and the teachings wishes should be disregarded, and a policy still of an enlightened conscience, instruct rulers to do more fatal to our interests should be pursued, we no injustice, and all to be submissive and obedient shall endeavor to seek redress in the Union, and a person not a fugitive, and not subject to their ju-

of law. This principle is so general, that I deem tion of this state, which I ought not to pass over it almost idle and superfluous to mention it. The in silence, inasmuch as our state has been most unpeople of this State are better acquainted with their justly calumniated by those who have officiously rights and duties than is supposed by many. They intermeddled with our concerns. Some of the entertain no idea that they are absolved from obe- states in the confederate republic, our equals, and dience to law, because it does not conform to their not our superiors, have undertaken to sit in judgviews and wishes. This latter sentiment, I have no ment, and reprove and reprimand our legislative reason to believe, pervades any considerable portion acts, as though we were accountable to them. of our fellow citizens, and I mention it with a view Those of our own citizens, who have either approved to assert my disbelief of any such sentiment ex- or condemned any acts or proceedings of the legisting among many of the citizens of this State, islature, have but exercised the right of expressing their own opinion, and endeavoring to influence the If it were practicable, it would be desirable that opinion of others, which all undoubtedly possess; every act of a legislative body should be accompa- and so far as it evinces an anxiety to keep rulers nied with such evidences of its necessity and utility and legislators within the pale of constitutional as to ensure a ready acquiescence in the propriety authority, or to protect the natural rights or liberand wisdom of its provisions, and thus commend ties of man, or to procure the repeal or modification itself to the hearts and affections of the people, of any law, whether of the state or general govand not require the coercive power of government ernment, it cannot be a subject of censure, but merto enforce it. But as obedience and submission its approbation. Those belonging to other states, must be vieled to the supremacy of the laws, and and other governments, who have reflected injuria resort to compulsory measures must be had, if ously on the legislation of this state, are not entinecessary, to ensure this obedience, it is incumbent tled to this charitable construction of their motives on a legislative body to consult the general good, or acts. We are not bound to consult their wishand not unnecessarily sacrifice the interest of one es, or conform to their views, when we legislate for portion of the community to that of the other, nor ourselves. It is no time for them to complain until

conciliate and gratify those of another. When These remarks are elicited from a consideration there is this conflict of interest and opinion, the of the law of the congress of the United States, on the subject of fugitives from labor, and the act In a republican government, having a written of the legislature of this state, relating to the writ constitution, there are two tests to which all legis- of habeas corpus, and of the view taken of them lative acts must be submitted. One is public opin- by others. Of the former, I have no disposition to ion, and the other is the provisions of that constillenter into any discussion, and shall not speak of it tution. The former may compel a repeal or alter- in the language of reproach, and certainly not of States. That there is nothing novel in referring to ation of any acts or laws passed by any legislature, approbation. I early learned, in the resolutions of the writ of habeas corpus for relief against any act Union and the latter will try their validity. To the for- the general assembly of this state in the year 1799. mation of a correct public sentiment, and to in- in answer to certain resolutions transmitted to them fluence it, the utmost latitude must be allowed of by the state of Virginia, that "it belongs not to opinion of Mr. Jefferson, whose authority will be speaking and publishing the sentiments and views the state legislature to decide on the constitution-of every individual. The merits of public men ality of laws made by the general government, and measures must be subject to be discussed freely, in order to obtain that remedy, if any is necestry courts of the Union;" and from that year to the moved by virtue of an act of congress called the sary, which the representatives of the people in present time, I have never seen any great practical "alien law," and inviting him to the state of Virtheir legislative capacity can alone give. Every at- good from passing resolutions on subjects not imtempt to repress this liberty of speech and of the mediately connected with legislation, as the reprepress, and to silence an inquiry into the propriety sentatives and senators are usually sufficiently acquainted with the wishes and feelings of their conlaw or the exercise of patronage, by appeals to the stituents, without the aid of resolutions and in-

I may remark for myself individually, that whatno permanent favor of the thinking and intelligent ever other powers congress may possess, in order to citizens of the United States. For myself, I can insure domestic tranquility and promote the geneadopt the language of an eminent individual, that ral welfare, or warrant the passing of the laws in "to speak my mind and act as my conscience die- question, I have not been able to find in it that tates, are two branches of liberty which I can never clause of the constitution, in relation to fugitives part with." I am sure the people of this country will never consent to part with this liberty, howev-opinions of a learned chancellor of New York, and ers, or others; will protect all within their jurisdicer much it may be desired by some, to avoid a scru- of a judge of the supreme court of the United tion from unlawful seizure and imprisonment, and tiny of the acts and merits of themselves and oth- States, and of some of the distinguished statesmen perintendance and supervision of the law, and gress was authorized or required. But upon this, as upon all other similar subjects, I have endeavored to conform my own views to judicial decisions, conject, and it is the province of the judiciary depart- sidering all decisions of the supreme court, upon a ings on foot as may bring the same before the sument to determine, when the law and the constitu- point directly in issue, as final and conclusive, though | preme court of the United States for its adjudiction are antagonistic, that the former must yield, I have not yielded the same authority to the rea- tion. I mention it, only to show, that questions and the latter prevail. This power of the judiciary sons which they may express for coming to such fected by any act of the legislature in his person or much preferred to see the authority in congress tives and legislative branches of state government, property, to bring the act to the consideration of maintained from the words of the constitution, and are not of so easy solution, as to warrant the impudamental law. In order to ensure confidence in a when those who were the subjects of its provisions judicial decision on this delicate and difficult sub- had no other way but to acquiesce, and had not the ject, the citizen should feel that he can present his means or ability to try the validity of any acts views, that he will be heard with patience, and not passed by congress, on any question of constitube embarrassed by any previous expression of opin- al construction. I am not insensible that others, ion, not required, uncalled for, and extra judicial, whose opinions are of very high authority, have

Those of the representatives and senators in nor proposed any alterations or amendments, I have which can be committed in a state. no reason to believe, had any such views of constitutional duty or obligation. But I have no wish whatever either to discuss, agitate, censure, or approve the law in question, and will only add that the authority and laws of the United States, by it is no reason with me, either to withdraw my confidence from any administration, or any men who authority of the United States rescued by violence, es which might be considered as tending to a vio- think differently, or to withhold it hereafter, if they and by men armed for the purpose, soldiers fired lation of, or resistance to, its authority. We make were honest and upright in their convictions of upon, wounded, and some of them shot down in no loud and vociferous professions of attachment duty. Unanimity, or a perfect coincidence of opin- the discharge of their duty, professional ingenuity ion, is not to be expected in any legislative body, taxed to the utmost to screen the offenders, and to indicate that there may have been reason to doubt on every question before them, either of ordinary render the laws ineffectual; and although some of that attachment, and an uncalled for profession of legislation, or of constitutional rights or duties. the offenders were convicted of murder and man-faith and reverence for the Union and constitution of Nor can I hesitate to express my approbation of slaughter in the courts of this state, yet I was faith and reverence for the Union and constitution, might imply that we had heretofore been wanting the executive, in carrying into effect, either this or taught by the courts of the Union, that no treason any other law passed agreeably to the forms of the was committed. The integrity of the Union was constitution. Indeed it would be an anomaly, and not destroyed or impaired by such violent and law-States depends not upon our will; we cannot, while a dereliction of duty, for any executive to refuse or less acts, although they were constant and continwe enjoy its protection, absolve ourselves, nor can neglect to execute a law, which has passed the ued for a long time. I was then taught a lesson any state, or any combination of states, absolve us legislature, and received his official sanction. It is of reverence and submission to the laws, which from that allegiance. And should any state, or not, however, a matter of much importance what made a lasting impression on my mind. A resisany number of inhabitants within any other geo- may be my opinion in relation to the law in ques- tance, and particularly a resistance by force, and by graphical limits, attempt it, the laws of the United tion. It is sufficient on this occasion to say, that of men armed, and by murderous assault, was not ac-States and its constitution would still be in force the constitutionality of the act, both in the whole, ceptible to me then, nor is it now, and I hope the States and its constitution would still be in force within their territory, and would only be rendered ineffectual, by the want of ability and power, in have been entertained. The President of the University and supremacy of the law will ever be vindicated. But I have no fears that the government whom he invited to his mansion.

For the honor of the city and the State in which the authorities of the Union, to enforce obedience. I have no reason to doubt but that the necessary power would be found, and the aid afforded, to Others, not convinced of that opinion, still continue

The President of the Union, to enforce obedience. ted States withheld his approbation, until he had obtained the opinion of the Attorney General. Others, not convinced of that opinion, still continue

The President of the Union, to enforce obedience. ted States withheld his approbation, until he had obtained the opinion of the Attorney General. Others, not convinced of that opinion, still continue compel submission to law and authority. For this in the belief that congress had assumed powers not sary to say thus much on the laws of the United

acts or measures of congress, is to be the condition constitution, and set forth the reasons for such an which will be transmitted to you. A communicaof their fidelity to the Union, as though this allegi- opinion. The other declared their disapprobation tion from the state of Virginia, and also one from ance depended upon their will and pleasure alone. of the act, and urged its repeal, or such modifica-I hope that the cry of danger to the Union, like tions as would protect the rights of our own citi-

by them, the passing the law in relation to the writ In an extended territory, like that of the United of habeas corpus, and extending its provisions to States, the different sections will have different in-Vermont, communicated to the Legislature of terests, and legislators will be influenced by their a subject of reproach. The law of this state is that State October 11, 1851.

"I trust that you will, in all your deliberations, bear in mind that legislators are not only responsible to their constituents, but are also subject to a higher law, and higher power, and unless they feel and act under a sense of this subjection, the oaths. ed by the law and the constitution. Of the necessity, propriety, or expediency of such an act, it is not for me to decide. Never having heard that such an act was in contemplation, until the evening it passed, I nevertheless examined its provision and though I had doubts of its necessity or expediency, I had none of its constitutionality, and gave

it my approval. As early as the year 1786, this state found necessary to provide against free persons being transported out of this state, and sold as slaves, and our ermanent laws make such practices highly penal. be had, on the return of a writ of habeas corpus, whether a person is arrested or imprisoned by lawful authority, or is about to be sent out of the state without such authority. Instances have not been wanting, where persons have assumed to act as commissioners without any authority, and where, in a summary manner, they have taken jurisdiction over risdiction or authority. The habeas corpus act was made to procure its repeal, and its provisions

It is not, with me, among the objectionable prosions of the act of our legislature, that it provides for carrying the subject, by appeal, to the courts of law, where, from the decision of the highest courts of this state, a writ of eror will lie to the supreme court of the United States, nor would it have been objectionable if they had made the writ returnable, in the first instance, to the supreme court of the state. It is declared by the constitution of this state, that "the writ of habeas corpus shall in no case be suspended; it shall be issuable of right, and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy, in all cases proper therefor." It protects the citizen from all unlawful imprisonment, and it matters not how obscure the person illegally detained, or how high the pretended authority who claims to detain. Congress, in the plentitude of their power, cannot suspend it, nor can they direct how a trial shall be had in the same, before what tribunal, or at what

If, as I remarked before, the legislature were sineere in their convictions of the unconstitutionality of the act of congress, or even if they had any reasonable doubt upon the subject, they took the method least liable to objection, when they made provision to refer it to a judicial tribunal, whose desion was still liable to re-examination before the highest courts of this state, and of the United of congress, supposed to be against the provisions of the constitution, I may refer to the expressed listened to in some of the states which have manifested hostility to the law of this state. Writing ginia, he says: "that should you choose it for your asylum, the laws of the land, administered by uping the same high confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the judges of this state, I have no doubt. that in the administration of this law, they will not contravene the constitution, either of the United States or this state ; that they will not hesitate to remand any one, brought before them, who is held

subject of fugitives from justice, is under discussion arising under the constitution of the United States, treasonable disaffection to the government, in any ascertained, a palpable, and an undeniable source of those who may entertain different and discordant benefits and blessings. views of these questions.

I do not look with disfavor on any attempt to try the validity of a law of congress, or of a state legislature, by appeals to the judiciary, while I wholly discountenance all attempts of forcible resistance; but I have not formed so low an opinion of to confound the distinctions between crimes, as to

Called out, in the early part of my life, with a detachment of militia, to enforce the laws of the detachment of militia, to enforce the laws of the Union, I then witnessed instances of resistance to an approval of the sentiments and principles of the

Union, and for this state, would not permit me to law should not be executed. It would however, be

the cry of danger to the Church in the country of our ancestors, in other times, is not to be made the pretext for arbitrary and oppressive measures, or huwers sincere in the belief of these opinions expressed and the governors of these states were so informed."

tons as would protect the rights of our own citical and onessive to this state, that I deem it not contain an operation in the country of sistent with the respect I bear the legislature, to ever, that it was not on the increase, but advise strandom the country of in danger. Not having any reason to doubt they were successed and the governors of these states were so informed."

shall have totally disappeared,

STANDARD

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

VERMONT.

We have copied into our paper to-day that portion of the Message of the Governor of Vermont which relates to the fugitive-slave law and the habeas corpus law of that State. We leave this document with our readers-further comment upon it is unnecessary.

By the way, the Raleigh Register is silent in relation to this message; and the Star, having given an branches of Congress to vote against any increase of in that love for the land of our birth, which is one of reminded of it and appealed to on the subject, is also silent. Are those papers determined to cover up, can see no good reason why an inquiry may not systematically and as a matter of Whig policy, the sentiments and conduct of the Abolition Whigs in sentiments and conduct of the Abolition Whigs in by voting to impose high taxes upon importations the free States? It would seem so. The good feel- from foreign countries which might come in compeing existing between " the allies " North and South, must not be disturbed; in the language of the Guiltord Whigs, an eye must be had, not only to Southern rights but to " Northern interests," Vermont already gets a handsome protection for her wool by upon our institutions and property : therefore, the present Tariff; the Star is anxious to increase the herself under no further obligation, by the votes of passed by the legislature of this state, in the year rates of the Tariff, and thereby add to the burdens on passed by the legislature of this state, in the year rates of the Tariff, and thereby add to the burdens on her representatives in Congress or otherwise, to proas the act of the last legislature, and yet no attempt interests "; and now let us ask how much more the Star would give? Would the Editor and the Guilhave since been incorporated into the constitution ford Whigs yield to Vermont until the Whigs of that State replied enough-we will go for Graham? Is that to be the game? Are the interests and rights to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an econor of the slaveholding States to be bargained away for party success and party rewards ?

of a communication from North Carolina, which he deemed too "disrespectful" to be laid before the Assembly. He doubtless refers to the following Re-

passed as it came from his pen:

" RESOLUTION in relation to Vermont. WHEREAS, a message has recently been transmitted the Senate by his Excellency David S. Reid, inclosing "resolutions for the promotion of peace," forwarded by the Governor of Vermont, as having passed the Legislature of that State; and whereas the Legislature of the said State has recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, on which the peace and Be it Resolved. That the Governor of this State be

requested to send back to the Governor of Vermont the aforesaid " resolutions for the promotion of peace," with the declaration that North Carolina knows too well what is due to herself to receive from a sister State resolutions of that character, when the State so adopting and transmitting them, has been the first in the confederacy to assume to herself the right of violating the constitution of the United States, and bringing into jeopardy the peace and safety of the

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

THE INFAMOUS SEWARD.

We alluded, in our last, to the monstrous fact that becoming one of their bail for appearance in Court but actually invited them-negroes, "Bloomers and all-to his house in Auburn, where he entertain of power unauthorized by the constitution of the ed them cordially and in the best style. Of course United States. The habeas corpus secures every this man has a legal right to act in this way; but his man here, alien or citizen, against everything which is not law, whatever shape it may assume." Havthese traitors in the outrage at Syracuse, for he makes himself one of them by becoming their bail and by seeking their company. We shall observe the manner with which his brother Senators will meet him in December next. They owe it to their own selfrespect, as well as to the honor of their constituents, to hold no intercourse with him, but to treat him as a thing accursed. Who cares whether he is sincere or not in his convictions? His conduct is the touchers; and no danger is to be apprehended from the shuse of this liberty while men are under the susitive on this subject. that no legislation by conis to dissolve the Union of these States, and thereby ties such as they have never heretofore experienced. He is an enemy to the Union, to the repose of the country, and to the happiness and prosperity of the white race on this Continent; he is worse than Arnold, because Arnold deserted the cause of liberty before it was triumphant, and when it was in doubt; but he arrays himself against the guardian of the judicial tribunals, who will pronounce it valid not from contemporaneous history, which I have tation of hostility to the Union, or constitution, or of experiment, and would destroy by his policy an

> The Albany Register thus notices his conduct in connection with these Syracuse traitors:

"We are credible informed, that on Monday, when Judge Conkling delivered his opinion, about a hundred Abolitionists, from Syracuse and Auburn, comand not a decision of the question submitted. No different views. Those who think congress are unindividual, or State, should be discouraged from reder any constitutional obligation, by the article reder any constitutional obligation. sorting to this mode of trying the validity of any ferred to, to enact laws to carry the same into ef- general government, as to suppose that either can Seward had become bail for the parties bound over, fect, may be justified in passing this law, and will probably have to resort to other measures more popular indignation, or the indiscretion, even of ed females, by his invitation, formed a procession and large bodies of the people. Nor am I willing so escorted the released prisoners to his house, where they were treated to a most gracious and hospitable decision of Judge Conkling, a public expression of sympathy for persons bound over to answer the charge fanatical group which formed their escort. We deeply regret that a United States Senator from New and former chief magistrate of the State. should have so far forgotten what is due to a decent self-respect, to his high position, to public opinion, and the laws and Constitution of his country, as to take the lead in such a miserable and degrading exhibition. We allude to the subject in a spirit of sorrow, not of anger-with feelings of deep humiliation, his own sense of propriety will lead him to regret the undignified course in which he indulged, and the pernicious example, which, in what must have been an unguarded moment, he has set before his fellowcitizens. We trust the course of those presses, tended. which have so industriously fomented resistance to the fugive-slave law, and stirred up sedition, has not his deliberate sanction; that he does not approve the designedly bring a higher court of justice into disre-

it is located, we deplore the occurrence of such an exhibition in Auburn, scarcely less than the outrage at Syracuse. We hope that the organs of the exhireason I have regarded, perhaps too lightly, all delegated to them, and had disregarded the prinof a piece with the rest of their reasoning. And most sincerely do we hope that it will not be repeated upon invitation of a United States Senator."

The vellow fever, it is stated, broke out in Mobi on the 26th of last month, causing great alarm among the people. The Board of Health had reported, howTHE STAR FOR A HIGHER TARIFF.

The cloven foot of Federalism is showing itself more and more, as the Presidential campaign approaches. The Raleigh Star is not only out for a National Bank, and a distribution of the proceeds of the for the Dialectic Society. sales of the public lands; but the Editor comes forward in his last issue and labors to show that the eated with a bold but truthful hand, the condition of he benefit, of course, of "Northern interests,"

We shall not reply, at present, to the Star's arguical improvement; and he appeals in trumpets ments on this subject, for we have something strong- to the young men of the country to rouse thermal er than any thing we could say, in the proceedings of to the noble strife before them, and to go forth dete our last Assembly. We call the attention of the Star mined to elevate their State to the high stand among and the people generally, to the following Resolutions, adopted by the Legislature at its late session :

"RESOLUTIONS in relation to the encouragement of interesting Address:

WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have, WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have, since the formation of the Federal Government, assisted in fostering and nourishing the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholdin g States, tion with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States; and whereas these acts of generosity and self sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels

States. 2. Resolved, That if our own industry needs tection it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

3. Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough ly administered government, and ought not to be in-

4. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be The Governor of Vermont, it will be seen, speaks transmitted to our members in both houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective houses, and with the further request, that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws which may have the effect to protect or encousolution, which was adopted unanimously by our last rage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free.

Legislature. It was drawn up by the lamented Dr. States, or which may have the effect to increase the Cameron, the Senator from Cumberland, and was cost to the Southern consumer of any of the products

of foreign countries.
[Ratified 22d January, 1851.]

These Resolutions were introduced into the Comnons by Mr. Erwin, a Whig, on the 2nd of January; on the 4th of January, Mr. Rayner moved their in- dividuals, in the race for honorable distinction, is the definite postponement, which the House refused to do by a vote of twenty-four to eighty-five; and the Resolutions were then passed and ordered to engrossment. They were received by the Senate on the 7th harmony of this Union mainly depend: Therefore, of January, and on the 17th, on motion of Col. Bower, they were taken up in that body, read the third

time, and ordered to be enrolled. Similar Resolutions were also introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Barrin- arms upon the plains of Mexico, may be ascribed to ger, a Whig; but Mr. Erwin's were generally agreed | the noble emulation which was excited in the bosoms upon and passed.

The people of North Carolina, speaking through their Representatives in General Assembly, have al- the motto of his State, each citizen-soldier approachmost unanimously declared, among other things, that ed the field of battle, proudly conscious that her honthe present Tariff is high enough to afford sufficient or and character were confided to his keeping; and, revenue to carry on an economically administered furling their respective banners, and marshalling themgovernment, and ought not to be increased "; and yet selves beneath their folds, he resolved, with a hero's the Star, in the face of this declaration, and at a time spirit, that the flag of his native State should be forelike this, proposes to disturb the Tariff, to increase its rates, and thus impose additional burthens, for one of the first States of the Confederacy, not only the benefit of the capitalists of the free States, on proved himself invincible. And if the same noble gave countenance to the Syracuse law-breakers by the industry and interests of the slaveholding States. spirit of emulation, existing and operating in the civil If the Star be right in this matter, then were the

Whigs of the last Assembly wrong; but the Editor is borne down by numbers-the deliberately express- cial, political, and moral advancement! Would to ed voice of his party and of his State is against him. God that our beloved State thrilled from centre to cir-The Star says the Tariff of 1846 has "opened the flood-gates of ruin" upon the "industrial interests of the country." This is never to speak for North the country." This is news to us. Will the Editor Carolina-to appeal from her children whose generatell us when these " flood-gates " were opened, and tion is passing away, to those whose generation will where the "rain" is rolling ! It is very easy to talk and declaim-let us have the proofs. One fact is worth and all that the future has in store for me, are hers, a volume of mere declamation and assertion. Let and from my full and perfect consciousness of loyalty us have the proofs, Mr. Lemay. Are not the wool- to her institutions and her interests, I claim the prigrowing States already getting a sufficient bounty on their wool? And has not Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in iron and coal, just declared by her of this Union with an average share of the wealth,

recent vote for Bigler, that she is satisfied with the Tariff of 1846 ?

MANTEO PAPER MILLS.

past, on an article of paper made at the Manteo Mills, near this City; and we think we may say, with strict are not her proud sisters moving onward in their catruth, that the paper which the enterprising Proprietors are turning out, will compare favorably with spe- from them? Do you require evidence that she occimens from any similar establishment in the Union. cupies a position so low in the scale of progress! It will be recollected that, some time since, these morials of her advancement? Where are the works Mills were destroyed by fire, just as the Proprietors of public improvement, proportionate to the resources were getting fairly under way; but, not discouraged and means of her people, attesting their public spirby this disaster, they went to work with renewed it 1 A few partial works of improvement in one secenergy, erected larger buildings, procured an engine energy, erected larger buildings, procured an engine tained alone by their small band of Sparian projectors, and a single grand scheme progressing, which has chinery, and have commenced again under auspices been saved from positive failure only by unparalleled and with means, business tact, and a spirit which exertions, although a munificent subscription had been made by the State to aid its consummation—

Editors who are disposed to encourage home manufactures, now have an opportunity of doing so. We are saving per annum, by these Mills, from seventyfive to one hundred dollars in the way of freight; and besides, we get just as good an article of paper our people, and thereby lay deep and broad the foundations of popular freedom? We received a fund price, while we incur no risk of being imposed on. Those of the representatives and senators in confound the distinctions between crimes, as to confound the distinction crimes, as to confound the di as Printers sometimes are, by short reams, and by devoted that fund to their maintenance. The fund flimsy paper being mixed in with the good.

These Mills are situated within some two and half miles of Raleigh, on Crabtree creek.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperand has been in session here this week. On Thursday, an Addresss was delivered in the

and in the evening Addresses were delivered by the upon private subscription, in the confident expecta-Rev. W. A. Shaw and Prof. Deems. The audiences were large, and appeared to be deeply interested ege of drinking deep from the fountains of public in the good cause. On Thursday night a Party was given by the Sons

at the Masonic Hall, which, we learn, was well at-We learn that there were about one hundred men

bers of the Grand Division in attendance. The pro-Syracuse outrage, and seek to protect its perpetracession, which moved from the Masonle Hall, down tors from the penalties of the law; that he would not Fayetteville Street, to Temperance Hall, and thence to the Capitol, presented quite an imposing appear-

Mr. John B. Odom, of Northampton, was elected Grand Worthy Patriatch; Mr. Luke Blackmer, of Rowan, Grand Worthy Associate; and Mr. A. M. Gorman, of this place, was re-elected Grand Scribe. We learn that the next Annual Meeting of the

We publish to-day a table of the Census of this State taken in 1850, and prepared by the Census

The North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conferance meets in Salisbury on the 25th of this month.

MR. AVERY'S ADDRESS. The Address of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burk

in June last, has been printed at the Standard off

Mr. Avery's subject is State Pride. He has delin. Tariff-taxes of the people ought to be increased, for the State—has pointed out some of the chief cause of our backwardness in the race of mental and phys-

We make the following extracts from this able an

the strongest instincts of our nature, and incites noble impulse of man's bosom. Love of birth-place and bome, is developed simultaneously with those warm affections for parents-brothers-friends, that exist around the family hearth, and which, if cultivated cluster ever after about the human heart. As associ tion expands the scope of affection, this feeling extends to the social system around us, and is gradually enlarged, until it comprises within its devotion the tire Government of the country we inhabit. No Gov. ernment has ever retained the allegiance of its citizens where this sentiment has languished; and no country has flourished where it was not taught as a principle, cherished as a passion, and made subordinate only to religion, in the ardor with which it glow. ed in the bosom of the people. But the force and effi-ficiency of this feeling, in controlling our actions, stimnlating high resolves, and securing the sacrifice of individual interest to the public good, depends upon the extent of the area of its operation. And in order to make it active, effective, and self-sacrificing-I speak with reference to the public weal-that area hould be circumscribed by fixed and definite boundaries, and must not be too extensive, for each successive enlargement of the circle of its sympathy weakens its intensity, precisely as our affection for family-relative-friend-countryman, becomes less ardent as it diverges from the principal focus of con-

centration. The division of the vast territory of our Republic into States, with known and fixed boundaries, and having the entire control of their own internal police and government, thereby concentrating the actions, thoughts, and affections of their people, while it constitutes the strength and beauty of our political system, is likewise the chief element of the prosperity of our Republic. As liberal competition between ingreatest incentive to success, so does the generous rivalry among the members of our family of States, in their contest for preeminence in improving and ameliorating the condition of their people, ensure to each greater progress in the march of improvement; and the aggregate of character and prosperity thus attained by the several States, imparts to the Republic the

glory and grandeur of its national character. Much of the well-merited renown acquired by our of the several corps of patriotic soldiers, representing the different States of the Union. Marching under a banner, clothed in the emblems, and inscribed with as he beheld his brethren from the other States unmost in the van, whilst a single hand was left to car-

ry and defend it. Thus inspirited the citizen-soldier of America has departments of life, would animate and direct the people of all the States in this Union, what limit could human prophecy affix to their intellectual, sosoon succeed them; and if I shall speak plainly and boldly, it is because all that I am-all that I havevilege of telling you the truth, and recounting the

simple story of her wrongs.

North Carolina commenced her career as a member intelligence, and virtue, then existing among the Colonies. And it is true, she has increased in population-in wealth-in intelligence-in most of the elements that constitute the greatness of a State. But has that increase been commensurate with the progress of the world around us? Is she not immeasurably behind many of her compeers? While she pauses, after short and convulsive efforts at progress, reer, and widening the distance which separates her tion, struggling into precarious existence, and sus-

What have we accomplished in the great cause of popular education? What expenditures have we made to disseminate intelligence among the mass of has proved inadequate to give life and vitality to the system, and, instead of increasing it from our own abundant resources, and quieting the public mind by enlarging it to an amount sufficient to meet the wants of all sections, we are calmly witnessing a contest touching its distribution, that may terminate either in the destruction of the system itself, or in the alienation of the affections of our people from each other. And, pending this prolonged conflict, the great cause languishes, almost to stagnation, because the Commons Hall, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Hewlett; mass of our people have abandoned schools founded tion that their children would be allowed the privilinstruction.

these are the only monuments of their public spirit."

Where are her discoveries in Science, or the instances of her application of its established princiciples, in improved forms, to promote the comfort of appiness of mankind? She has ascended the platform which others have erected, but seeks not, by the simple light of her own genius, to explore the ascent beyond.

Where are her specimens of Art, sketched by a Raphael's pencil, or springing life-like from a Canova's chisel ? The one exists only in the unreflected beauties of nature; the other lies buried in her numberless quarries of native marble, which not even the hand of Utility, much less the finger of Taste, has yet pointed out for exploration.

Where, in fine, are all those other imposing testi-monials, indicating the growth, prosperity, and power of a flourishing Commonwealth? The Statesman and Philanthropist will find them nowhere within our borders, unless they exist in the latent and undevel-

oped energies of our people.

This picture of the condition of our beloved State, gloomy and lamentable as it may be, is literally true. it from the Washington City. We have copied I've extenuated nothing, "nor set down aught in malice." Had I loved her less, I should not dare, thus official and correct. It will be useful for future reference. ities. But there is a fault somewhere, and there is a remedy. I invite your attention whilst I seek the one and explain the other.

The torpor which I may have made painfully manifest to you, cannot be ascribed to any inferiority in