State Library

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO. 31. WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861. WHOLE NO. 135.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

No subscription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS BREVIER.

One insertion	75c.
Three insertions	$1 50
Two months, or nine insertions	3 00
Three months, or thirteen insertions	4 00
Six months	6 00
One year	9 00

Advertisers must state the number of times they wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged according to the above.

Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal and advantageous terms.

Obituary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

E. Hutchinson,

CABINET MANUFACTURER, IS STILL AT HIS old stand, ready to execute all orders in his line. ☞ COFFINS ready made, &c. 107-1y

Saddle and Harness Maker.

JOHN BOYLIN IS PREPARED TO MANUFACture all work in the above line that may be ordered of him. Repairs also neatly and expeditiously done. Orders solicited, not only from his old customers, but from new ones. 107-1y

Gin Repairing.

JAMES THREADGILL, WILL, AT ALL TIMES, do all repairs that Gins may need. He will put in any part NEW that may be required. Orders left at E. Hutchinson's Cabinet Shop, will be attended to. He also has on hand a lot of NEW BUGGIES, to sell or trade. 107-1y

NORTH CAROLINA
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SALISBURY, N. C.
FRERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, CORN-SHELLERS, SEED SOWERS, HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
THRESHING, SEPARATING AND CLEANING MACHINES,
CIDER AND SUGAR MILLS,
SHAFTING AND MACHINERY FOR GRIST, CIRCULAR AND VERTICAL SAW MILLS, GOLD, COPPER AND SILVER MINES,
DR. E. O. ELLIOTT'S PATENT MULAY SAW MILL AND WATER WHEELS,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORCINGS, AND FINISHED WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TOBACCO PRESSES AND FIXTURES, AND OTHER KINDS OF MACHINERY REPAIRED AT SHORT NOTICE. 112 1y

W. T. Davis,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE BEST STOCK of Watches and Jewelry that ever was offered for sale in Wadesboro'. I have the real JOS. JOHNSON WATCHES in fine GOLD and SILVER CASES. These Watches will keep time and give satisfaction. I will guarantee that fact. And if you want Spectacles, I can suit every eye. And if you want to write, I have Gold Pens and Silver Cases. And if you need Gold Watch Chains, come along. I have Gold Cuffs and Bosom Buttons, and Bracelets, and Necklaces, and Gold and Silver Thimbles, and Coral, and Revolving Box Pins, and Finger Rings. I have many articles too numerous to mention. This is no humbug. I will sell you fine Gold Jewelry, and make the price suit the times.

Take notice, I do all kinds of repairing in the neatest and the most durable style at the shortest notice. All orders sent by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and cash always on delivery of work. 104-tf

R. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
ANSONVILLE, N. C.
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months. 27 tf

$50 Sewing Machines.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE **PARMENTER AND CAMBELL SEWING MACHINES**, the best in use for FAMILY and PLANTATION PURPOSES. They may be seen at the Cheraw Carriage Factory, opposite Moore's Hotel. [90-tf] A. RACE.

MONUMENT TO DR. MITCHELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, DURING THE past summer, heard many express a wish that a monument should be placed over the grave of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, upon the High Peak of the Black Mountain, and regret that it had not already been done, has determined to give his personal attention to the matter, and trusts that, by the aid of the thousands of pupils and friends of that venerable man, he may be enabled to erect it.

The undersigned proposes to erect a plain, substantial structure, with the rock found on the spot, and to build it in such a manner that it may also be used as an observatory. He pledges himself to all contributors that no pains shall be spared upon his part to have the structure firm, and a fit monument to one, whose moral, intellectual and physical character, was so fit a simile to the granite on which his body rests. The undersigned will give his personal attention to the work, and trusts that his knowledge of the country and its people, will enable him to have it constructed as cheaply as is possible to have it done by any one else.

Means will be taken to preserve the names of those who contribute. The undersigned is determined that the monument shall be erected if any amount near sufficient is obtained.

Kemp P. Battle, Esq., of Raleigh, will receive contributions, and Messrs. Litchford and Finch, reporters in the House and Senate of the Legislature will receive any contributions from members of those bodies. Letters addressed to me containing contributions will be promptly acknowledged.

HENRY E. COLTON, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Papers of the State please copy. 121-tf

Salt.

3000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT IN STORE and to arrive. For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO., 90-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Ready-Made Clothing.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT—FOR SALE BY 108 tf S. S. ARNOLD.

Bagging and Rope.

100 COILS BEST JUTE ROPE;
25 BALES STANDARD BAGGING;
For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.,
90 tf Wilmington, N. C.

BLANKS,

OF ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE at the Argus Office.

JNO. N. CLARK.] [WM. H. TURLINGTON
CLARK & TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, BACON, TIMBER, &c., &c., and other Country Produce, either for sale or shipment.

Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables us to make our charges light. Also, regular dealers in

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

Refer to H. A. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington N. C.; John Dawson, President Wilmington Branch Bank of N. C.; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

November 18, 1860-9 1y

JAMES C. SMITH.] [MILES COTTEN.
JAMES C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to sales of Cotton, Naval Stores and other produce consigned to them. Orders for Guano and Groceries solicited and promptly forwarded. 108 1y

JAMES T. PETTAWAY & CO.,
Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 8 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Consignments of Produce to our care will have prompt personal attention. Have at all times large stock of Groceries, Provisions, Glue, Spirit Casks, Bagging, Rope, &c., &c.

Our Warves and Ware-Rooms are conveniently located, being near the W. & M. R. R., and between the Depot of the W. C. & R. R. R., and the W. & W. R. R. Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1860-106 6m

D. G. McRAE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
EL DORADA, ARK.
80 1y

COURTNEY, TENNENT & CO.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.,
No. 35 HAYNE STREET,
86-1y CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHAMBERLAIN, MILER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,
No. 147 MEETING STREET,
Opposite Charleston Hotel,
86-1y CHARLESTON, S. C.

WM. MATTHIESSEN. W. F. O'HARA. J. MATTHIESSEN.
CLOTHING HOUSE.
MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.,
No. 143 EAST BAY STREET,
Corner of Queen,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
86 1y

E. B. STODDARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
NOS. 165 AND 167 MEETING STREET,
Nearly opposite Charleston Hotel,
EZEKIEL B. STODDARD. } CHARLESTON, S. C.
CALEB FRONEBERGER. }
LEMUEL CRANE. } 86-1y

ELLIS & MITCHELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY;
ALSO,
FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMINY, &c., &c.
NO. 9 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
C. D. ELLIS.] 79-1y [E. F. MITCHELL.

CHAS. D. MYERS.] [FRED. J. MOORE.
MYERS & MOORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES AND UMBRELLAS;
34 Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the above card. We are prepared to furnish Goods in our line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-1y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CEMENT, SAND PLASTER, PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,
And Agents for the sale of
ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO,
TASKER & CLARK'S FERTILIZERS,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
70-1y *WILMINGTON, N. C.*

ASHE & HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, [J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.)

They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.

T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson.

J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.

☞ Office at Wadesboro'.

THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE. 19-tf

GEO. H. KELLY,
BOOKSELLER,
No. 27 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Books, Music Books, Foolscap and Letter Papers, Ladies' Note and Billet Paper, Artist Materials of all kinds; Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Law Books, Doctor Books, Drawing Papers, Lithographs for Grecian and Oil Paintings, Wm Knabe & Co's celebrated Piano Fortes, Grover & Baker Sewing Machines and Conner Sewing Machines.

All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. 79-1y

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(OPPOSITE HANOVER STREET,)
BASIL B. HOPKINS, } *BALTIMORE.*
ROBERT HULL, }
THOS. W. ATKINSON. } 87-tf

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE—RAGS—ANY amount of clean linen and cotton rags—no wool, remember. We will not purchase woolen—they are of no account. We want *clean* rags. Wash them clean and bring them to us—and we will buy them.

BLANK WARRANTS—FOR SALE AT this Office.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

POETRY.

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend, who sends us some poetical lines over the signature of "Con Amore." In reply to his complaint that so little poetry appears in the columns of the Argus, of late, we would say, that it is not for lack of love for good poetry—for we are an ardent admirer of the muse, and sometimes court her presence and aid. We append the lines forwarded to us. The sentiment is beautiful and is not inaptly expressed. The verses utter the truth—God's own truth. How little the great mass of mankind think about the duty which is here set forth. The sin—the crying sin of our age and country, is thankless ingratitude. If the people would think more of their duty to their Creator, and less about themselves, and not only think, but *perform* their duties, they would be the gainers thereby. What says the Psalmist: "Let the *people* praise thee, O God; let *all* the people praise thee. *Then* shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us!"

When you rise at early dawning,
And behold the light of morning,
Every thing in nature bright!
What a glorious mortal sight;
Think on Him who made them all,
And on His name, all holy, call.

When the sun has reached its noontide,
And the dew-drops from the rose dried—
Let your thoughts ascend on high,
To Him that dwelleth in the sky.
Thank Him for all his blessings past,
And love and serve Him to the last.

When at night in peace reposing,
And your eyes in sleep are closing,
Remember Him who had no bed,
Not even where to lay his head—
And pray to Him that He will be
A friend to you and family.

Remember, you are traveling daily
From a world of care and trouble;
Are you on the road to Heaven?
Are your trespasses forgiven?
If not, your case is truly sad;
Repent, and in His love be glad.

He will guide you safe to glory,
When your time is spent below:
And you can tell the pleasing story—
How freely all his blessings flow!

THE LOUD CALL:

OR, THE DISINTERESTED PARSON.

There lived a parson, as we're told,
But when, and where, we know not;
Who oft his snoring flock would scold,
Threat'ning that they to heaven should go not,
But rather down to hell be hurl'd,
If they would not abjure the world,
And count as dross the filthy mammon, gold.

It chanced at length, this godly wight,
Who stoutly fought the Christian fight,
Elsewhere received a *louder call!*
What though the stipend was a trifle more
To one who placed in life so little store,
This had no weight, you know, *at all!*
'Twas not the cash—oh no!—
But 'twas "the Lord commanded"—
And though it was hard to go away,
Should he refuse "the Lord" t' obey,
And be a careless servant branded!
No sure—so he must go.

The parting Sabbath now arrived,
And his simple folks contrived
To hear the priest's farewell;
He ply'd them long in righteous strain,
Bade them from darling sins refrain,
And in sweet concord dwell;
To hate the world, in holy ways be bold,
And shun the soul's seducer, glit'ring gold.

The service o'er,
Before the door,
The parish gentry gather'd round;
Smiling, the good man came among them,
Seized on their offer'd hands and wrung them.
"A saint on earth," the mothers cried,
Then roll'd their eye-balls up and sighed,
And drop'd their farewell courtesies to the ground.

Behind the rest,
To bid the priest good bye,
In nature's sooty jacket drest,
Old Cæsar came—a wag mighty sly.

Bowing—the stick of ebony began
A confab with the *gold despising* man:
"Ah! how good massa Parson do?
I hope I find him berry well!"
"Well, Cæsar, well, and how do you?"
"Ah! massa, Cæsar hardly tell;
Dis good long twenty year,
Wid you he worship here,
And now he sorry from your frock you go."
"Ah! honest Cæsar, yes, it must be so.
I am sorry, too,
That I am forc'd away;
But then, you know, 'twould never do,
The 'Lord's loud call' for me to disobey."

"Who? massa, who you say?
"De Lord call you away!
Massa, how many pounds a year,
De people pay for preaching here?"
"Two hundred." "Toder place gib any more?"
"Why, Cæsar—yes—I think—they offer *four*."
"Ah! massa, may be 'tis de Lord who call,
But don't you tink more loud you let him bawl?
Aye, call and call, till all be blue,
Fore you come back from *four to two*?
De Lord be hallo till he dumb,
Fore massa Parson ebber come."

☞ A DOG OPPOSED TO SELF DISSECTION.—A remarkable instance of canine sagacity was lately developed in Buffalo, N. Y. Certain doctors arranged for a general dog dissection, accompanied by a course of lectures at a medical college, in the neighborhood of which lived a man who owned two dogs. The more sagacious of the two is supposed to have got wind of the affair, as he immediately put his tail between his legs and disappeared, the other remained, and fell a victim to the dissecting-knife; and, wonderful to relate, as the last lecture closed, and the departing audience wended their way home, the truant Trowser was seen eyeing them around an adjacent corner with an air of complacency which spoke volumes for his knowledge of the buttered side of existence. Having circumvented his manifest destiny, he went home and domesticated himself without more ado.

☞ A good story is told of Cornelius W Lawrence, ex-Mayor of New York, former Collector of that port, who died recently. Just after his appointment as Collector, a meeting of the Democracy was held, at which a prominent inspector of the Collector's department introduced a resolution demanding the removal of all Whigs from the Custom House. Mr Lawrence sent for him the next morning and said: "Mr. Blank, I perceive by the newspapers that you are in favor of turning men out of office on account of their opinions." "I am so, certainly, Mr. Collector," he replied with some firmness. "Well then," rejoined Mr. Lawrence, "as I don't like your opinions, you will please consider yourself discharged from this moment."

DANIEL WEBSTER ON SECESSION.

Considerable reference is made at this time by Secessionists to the speech (or speeches) of Daniel Webster at Capon Springs, Va., in June, 1851, to sustain them in their course. It will be recollected that Mr. Webster delivered two speeches. These we find in full in a file of the National Intelligencer, for 1851. From the first, we take the following extracts, in relation to secession and disunion:

If this Union were to be broken up by nullification, separation, secession, or whatsoever event of equally repulsive name and character, chaos would come again, and where all is now light and joy and gladness, there would be spread over us a darkness like that of Erebus. Yet, gentlemen, I have little patience with those who talk flippantly of secession and disunion; they do not appear to me to understand of what they speak, nor to have the least idea of its consequences. If they have any meaning, I do not comprehend that meaning. Suppose this Union were dissolved today, where would we be to morrow? I think a state of things would arise in which I should feel disposed to take shelter in the caverns of the mountains, or seek some other place of obscurity in which I should not witness the degradation and ruin of the country. Every such anticipation presents a glo my and horrible picture; it is a vast Serbonian bog. I never saw a happy man in it, unless he thought he was about getting out. How could a man be happy in it, hopelessly up to his middle in mud? [Great laughter] Those who love the Union ardently, and who mean to defend it gallantly, are happy, cheerful, with bright and buoyant hopes for the future, and full of manly firmness and resolution. But secession and disunion are a region of gloom and morass and swamp; no cheerful breezes fan it, no spirit of health visits it; it is all malaria. It is all fever and ague. [Laughter and great applause.] Nothing beautiful or useful grows in it; the traveller through it breathes miasma, and treads among every thing unwholesome and loathsome. It is like the region of your great Dismal Swamp; it is all

"Tangled juniper, beds of weeds,
With many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before."

For one, I have no desire to bre the such an air, or to have such footings for my walks. [Applause.] * * * * * * * * * *

The support of the Union is a great practical subject, involving the prosperity and glory of the whole country, and affecting the prosperity of every individual in it. We are about to take a large and comprehensive view of it, to look to its vast results, and to the consequences which would flow from its overthrow. It is not a mere topic for ingenious disquisition on theoretical or fanatical criticism. Those who assail the Union at the present day seem to be persons of one idea only, and many of them of but half an idea. [Applause] They plant their batteries on some useless abstraction, some false dogma, or some gratuitous assumption. Or perhaps it may be more proper to say that they look at it with microscopic eyes, seeking for some spot, or speck, or blot, or blur, and if they find any thing of this kind, they are for at once overturning the whole fabric. And, when nothing else will answer, they invoke religion and speak of a higher law. Gentlemen, this North Mountain is high, the Blue Ridge higher still, the Alleghany higher than either, and yet this higher law ranges further than an eagle's flight above the highest peaks of the Alleghany. [Laughter] No common vision can discern it; no conscience not transcendental and ecstatic, feel it; the hearing of common men never learns its high behests; and therefore one should think it is not a safe law to be acted on in matters of the highest practical moment. It is the code, however, of the fanatical and factious abolitionists of the North.

The secessionists of the South take a different course of remark. They are learned and eloquent; they are animated and full of spirit; they are high minded and chivalrous; they state their supposed injuries and causes of complaint in elegant phrases and exalted tones of speech. But these complaints are all vague and general. I confess to you, gentlemen, that I know no hydrostatic pressure strong enough to bring them into any solid form, in which they could be seen or felt. [Laughter and applause.] They think otherwise, doubtless. But, for one, I can discern nothing real or well-grounded in their complaints. If I may be allowed to be a little professional, I would say that all their complaints and alleged grievances are like a very insufficient plea in the law; they are bad on general demurrer for want of substance. [Loud Laughter] But I am not disposed to reproach these gentlemen, or to speak of them with disrespect. I prefer to leave them to their own reflections. I make no arguments against resolutions, conventions, secession speeches, or proclamations. Let these things go on. The whole matter, it is to be hoped, will blow over, and men will return to a sounder mode of thinking. But one thing, gentlemen, be assured of—the first step taken in the programme of secession which shall be an actual infringement of the Constitution or the Laws will be promptly met. [Great applause] And I would not remain an hour in any Administration that should not immediately meet any such violation of the Constitution and the Law effectually, and at once. [Prolonged applause] And I can assure you, gentlemen, that all with whom I am at present associated in the Government, entertain the same decided purpose. [Renewed applause, with cheers]

And now, gentlemen, let me advert to a cheering and gratifying occurrence. Let me do honor to your great and ancient Commonwealth of Virginia. Let me say that in my opinion the resolutions passed by her Legislature at the last session, in which some gentlemen now present bore a part, have effectually suppressed, and suppressed forever, I hope, the notion of separate Governments and new Confederacies. [Great applause] All hopes of disunion founded upon the probable course of Virginia are dissipated into thin air. [Cheers.] An eminent gentleman in the Nashville Convention ejaculated, "Oh that Virginia were with us! If Virginia would but take the lead in going out of the Union, other Southern States would cheerfully follow her lead." Ah, but that "if" was a great obstacle! [Laughter] It was pregnant with important meaning. "If Virginia would take the lead." But who that looked for any consistency in Virginia expected to see Virginia leading States out of the Union, since she took such great pains, under the counsels of her ablest and wisest men, to lead them into it? [Applause] Her late resolutions have put a decided negative upon that "if," and the country cordially thanks her for it.

The second speech was called forth by the remarks of a Democratic gentleman, who had publicly expressed his sanction of Mr. Webster's previous speech, though he acknowledged that he had long held widely different opinions from that gentleman on nearly every question of public policy. Mr Webster said:

Whatever may have been the differences of opinion which have heretofore existed between the Democratic and Whig parties on other subjects, they are now forgotten, or at least have become subordinate, and the only question that is now asked is, are you a Union man? [Great applause] The question at this time is the Union, and how we shall preserve its blessings for the present, and for all time to come. To maintain that Union, we must observe, in good faith, the Constitution and all its parts. If that Constitution be not observed in all its parts, but its provisions be set aside in some parts, the whole of it ceases to be binding. It would be absurd to suppose that either the North or the South has the power or the right to violate any part of that Constitution, and still claim from the other observance of its provisions. [Applause.] If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, would the North be any longer bound by the rest of it? And if the North were deliberately, habitually, and of fixed purpose, to disregard one part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its obligations? How absurd it is to suppose that, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any one provision, and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe it! I intend, for one, to regard and maintain, and carry out to the fullest extent the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. [Loud cheers.] It is written in the Constitution: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." That is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. [Applause] And who denies this? None but the Abolitionists of the North. And pray what is it they will not deny? [Great applause and laughter.] They have but the one idea; and it would seem that these fanatics at the North, and the secessionists at the South, are putting their heads together to devise means to defeat the good designs of honest and patriotic men. They act to the same end and the same object, and the Constitution has to take the fire from both sides.

I do not hesitate to say, and repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. [Immense applause.] A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides. I do not mean, of course that every violation by a State of an article of the Constitution, would discharge other States from observing its provisions. When any part of the Constitution is supposed to be violated by a State law, the true mode of proceeding is to bring the case before the judicial tribunals, and, if the unconstitutionality of the State law be made out out, it is to be set aside. This has been done in reported cases, and is the ordinary remedy. But what I mean to say is, that if the public men of a large portion of the country, and especially their Representatives in Congress, labor to prevent, and do permanently prevent, the passage of laws necessary to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution, particularly intended for the benefit of one part of the country, and which is of the highest importance to it, it cannot be expected that that part of the country will long continue to observe other constitutional provisions, made in favor of other parts of the country.

I say to you, gentlemen in Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the city of Boston, as I may say again, in that city, or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to recover your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce. I desire to be understood, here among you, and throughout the country, that in hopes, thoughts, and feelings I profess to be an American—altogether, and nothing but an American. [long and continued cheering.] and that I am for the Constitution, and the whole Constitution. I am as ready to fight and to fall for the constitutional rights of Virginia as I am for those of Massachusetts. I pour out to you, gentlemen, my whole heart, and I assure you these are my sentiments. [Cheers] I would no more see a feather plucked unjustly from the honor of Virginia than I would see one so plucked from the honor of Massachusetts. [Great applause] It has been said that I have, by the course I have thought proper to pursue, displeased a portion of the people of Massachusetts. That is true; and if I had dissatisfied more of them, what of that? [Great and continued applause] I was in the Senate of the United States, and had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution made me a Senator of the United States, acting for all the States, and my vote was to bind the whole country. I was a Senator for the whole country. [Applause] What had I to do with instructions from Massachusetts, upon a question affecting the whole nation, and in which my vote was to bind Virginia, as well as Massachusetts? My vote was to affect the interests of the whole country, and was to be given, and on matters of general policy, touching the interests of the Union. I assure you, gentlemen, I no more respected the instructions of Massachusetts than I would have respected those of Virginia. It would be just as reasonable to expect me to vote as the particular interests of Massachusetts required, as it would to expect that, as an arbitrator, a referee, or an umpire between two individuals, I was bound to obey the instructions of one of them. [Applause] Could I do that? Have I descended, or am I expected to descend, to that level! [Cries of "Never," "never;" "you're not the man to do it."] I hope not.

Gentlemen, instructions from States may properly be regarded as expressions of opinion by well informed political men, and in that view are entitled to respect. But that a Senator in Congress, acting under the Constitution, and bound by his duty and his oath to act in all things, according to his conscience, for the good of all the States, should, nevertheless, be absolutely bound by the will of one of them, is preposterous. Virginia has not consented that her rights, under the Constitution, shall be judged by the Legislature of Massachusetts; nor has Massachusetts agreed that hers shall be judged of by the Legislature of Virginia. But both have agreed that their rights and interests shall be judged of by persons some of whom are appointed by each, and all bound to decide impartially. That men, mutually chosen to decide rights of parties under a compact, are yet to be bound each by the will of the party appointing him, is an absurdity exceeding all other absurdities.

Mr. Webster also adverted at considerable length to the consequences of a dissolution of the Union, and pointed out the present and prospective power and glory of the United States. He spoke of the struggle now going on in Europe between constitutional government and arbitrary power, and incidentally mentioned his having alluded to this subject in a letter addressed by him, some time since, to the Austrian Charge d' Affaires. [This called forth great cheering.] He next proceeded at some length to trace the system of Republican Governments; the practical operation of popular representation, and the inevitable necessity that the will of the majority, constitutionally exercised, should be the supreme law; and that the law thus ordained, being the State's collected will, should be obeyed. In conclusion, he said: These, gentlemen, are my sentiments. I intend to hold fast to them for the remainder of my life, in the hope that when I die I may close my eyes on happy, united America.

On the 20th of July, 1851, a gentleman, a citizen of North Carolina, wrote to Mr. Webster in relation to this then (as now) all absorbing topic. The question asked was "Do you believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union?"

The following is Mr. Webster's reply to the above interrogatory. It is dated August 1, 1851.

The Constitution of the United States recognises no right of secession, as existing in the people of any one State or any number of States. It is not a limited Confederation, but a Government; and it proceeds upon the idea that it is to be perpetual, like other forms of Government, subject only to be dissolved by revolution.

I confess I can form no idea of secession but as the result of a revolutionary movement. How is it possible, for instance, that South Carolina should secede and establish a Government foreign to that of the United States, thus dividing Georgia, which does not secede, from the rest of the Union?

Depend upon it, my dear sir, that the secession of any one State would be but the first step in a process which must inevitably break up the entire Union into more or fewer parts.

What I said at Capon Springs was an argument addressed to the North, and intended to convince the North that if by its superiority of numbers, it should defeat the operation of a plain, undoubted, and undeniable injunction of the Constitution, intended for the especial protection of the South, such a proceeding must necessarily end in the breaking up of the Government—that is to say, in a revolution. DAN'L WEBSTER.

Beautiful and Useful Thought.

A little daughter, ten years old, lay on her death bed. It is hard to part with the pet of the family; the golden hair, the loving blue eyes, the birdlike voice, the truthful affectionate child. How could she be given up? Between this child and her father there had always existed not relationship merely, but the love of congenial natures. He fell on his knees by his darling's bedside and wept bitter tears. He strove to say, but could not, "Thy will be done!" It was a conflict between grace and nature, such as he never before experienced. His sobs disturbed the child, who had been lying apparently unconscious. She opened her eyes and looked very much distressed.

"Papa, dear papa," she said at length.

"What, my darling?" answered her father, striving for composure.

"Papa," she asked, in faint broken tones, "how much do I cost you every year?"

"Hush, dear, do be quiet," he replied, in great agitation, for he feared delirium was coming on.

"But please papa how much do I cost you?"

To soothe her, he replied, though with a shaking voice, "Well dearest, perhaps two hundred dollars. What then darling?"

"Because, papa, I thought—may be—you would lay it out this year—in Bibles—for poor children—to remember me by."

A beam of heavenly joy glanced in the father's heart; the joy of one noble, loving spirit mingling with its like. Self was forgotten—the sorrow of parting, the lonely future. Naught remained but the mission of love, and a thrill of gratitude that in it he and his beloved were co-workers.

"I will, my precious child," he replied, kissing her brow with a solemn tenderness.

"Yes," he added, after a pause, "I will do it every year as long as I live, and thus my Lilian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven.

☞ An experienced ordnance authority, an Englishman, writing from London, says that in naval gunnery the United States and France are far ahead of Great Britain. The Whitworth and Armstrong cannon are, he says, admirable under certain circumstances, and in "a ceremonious battle;" but the rough and ready peculiarities of American and French ordnance, and the ease with which they can be kept in order, in spite of the unfavorable influences of a sea fight, render them superior to the new and costly armament of British men of war. "On the ocean, when the tug of battle comes," writes our correspondent, "arms requiring delicate handing and the most accurate adjustment, would run the chance of being as useless as were the pompoons of the Guards in the Crimea."

☞ In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the starry heavens are continually changing their aspect from every portion of the earth's surface. The early races of mankind beheld in the far north the glorious constellations of the southern hemisphere rise before them, which after remaining long invisible, will again appear to those latitudes after the lapse of thousands of years. The Southern Cross began to become invisible 52 deg 30 min north latitude, 2,000 years before our era, since, according to Galle, this constellation might previously have reached an altitude of more than 10 deg. When it disappeared from the horizon of the countries of the Baltic, the great pyramid of Cheops had already been erected more than 500 years.

[*Humboldt.*

COULDN'T DO IT.—An exchange paper tells a story of a man in London who determined to spend all he made during the first year in advertising. He soon found that it was impossible, for the simple reason that the more he advertised, the more he made, and after a strenuous effort to get rid of his money in advertising, he had to give it up. If you believe it, try it.