

We are requested by Gen. L. H. MARTELLER to call attention to the advertisement which has appeared in several previous numbers of this paper, giving notice to all persons interested, that the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover will hold a two weeks term.

Dinner to Mr. Ashe. The dinner given to Mr. ASHE, by his fellow-citizens of this county, in token of their approval of his course in the last session of Congress, came off on Friday last, the 1st instant. A very severe cold, from the effects of which we are still suffering, deprived us of the pleasure of being present, and as a secretary is not one of the regular officers of a dinner party, we are somewhat at a loss for the proceedings. However, from a hurried "drop-in" of something less than five minutes, we feel authorized in saying, that a very large company of gentlemen sat down to a sumptuously furnished table, and did full justice to the viands placed before them; that good speeches were made, and noble sentiments pledged; and that all "went merry as a marriage bell," without anything occurring to mar the pleasure, or disturb the harmony of the occasion. Among the strangers present, we noticed his Honor Judge BATTLE, the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, and DUNCAN K. MCALE, Esq., of Raleigh.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.—Mr. LYNCH, long and favorably known as a faithful, obliging, and gentlemanly Mail Agent upon the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, has at last been removed, and Mr. WM. LASPETRE appointed in his stead. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. LYNCH is a Democrat. Unlike the Razor Strop man, we cannot say "a few more of the same sort left," for we believe he was about the last Democrat left in office in these capes. Mr. LASPETRE will, no doubt, make a good Agent.

HIGH WADDELL, Esq., of Orange county, N. C., has been appointed Consul General to Cuba, in place of Gen. CAMPBELL, recalled, and has accepted the appointment, which is a very desirable one.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.—On Saturday last, we received the first regular semi-weekly number of the Raleigh Standard. Brother HOLDEN started his paper semi-weekly during the campaign, and worked heroically in the good cause, and we are glad to see that sufficient support has been afforded to enable him to revive and continue a publication which has proved itself so useful.

RICHMOND DAILY DISPATCH.—This is the name of a beautiful little daily sheet which has just been started in Richmond, Va., on the plan of the Northern penny papers, being sold at one cent a number, and all its business being in advance.

ACQUIRED.—The Superior Court of Law for Sampson County is this week in session at Clinton. On Wednesday last, the jury, in the case of Wm. D. Smith, charged with murder in shooting a negro in this county, some months since, after retiring for a few minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Solicitor Ashe, for the State, assisted by M. B. Smith, Esq., for the Prisoner, Hon. Judge Strange and J. G. Wright, Esq.

Our Book Table. We find on our table the Democratic Review for November, and hardly know what to make of it. It would appear to have the table of contents and the initial article of the October number, while the remainder of the number is that for the month for which the date on the cover bespeaks our attention. We have not been able to read over any of the articles except by their titles, which give token of interesting matter.

We have been trying to glance over a pamphlet, containing an address delivered before the American Institute in New York, in October last, by SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD, Esq., of Rhode Island, which has been handed to us by a friend. It is a production indicative of very considerable talent and powers of language, but antiquated and almost antediluvian in its statements. The prevalent ideas inculcated seem to be protection to the manufacturer, and the necessity of maintaining the Union for the purpose of enforcing that protection. It will be long and many a day before the South can again be rallied under the standard of protection to Free Soil or Abolition law, for the purpose of enriching the most deadly foes of her own domestic institutions; and even at the North herself, this protection humbug is repudiated by the masses of the people, who view it in its true light as an attempt at class legislation, whereby it is sought to tax the many for the benefit of the few. Of this fact, no better proof could be adduced than the result of the late election in Pennsylvania, where uncompromising anti-tariff Democrats were returned from iron districts in the place of clamorous tariffite Whigs.

But amid much that we regard as false or shallow reasoning, and mere partisan trumpery, there are some passages so beautiful that we could wish they were only true, but alas, such is not the fact. Speaking of the military reputation of this country, Mr. ARNOLD says: "This reputation gives more security to our countrymen abroad than arms or passports can confer. Who that has borne the colors of our Union across an Eastern desert, has not felt the glow of honest pride as some old Arab Sheik points to the starry ensign and tells his swarthy followers, 'That is the banner of a mighty nation—I've seen it on the mast of battle-ships.' There is at this moment as much security from the wilds of Ishmael, for him who sleeps with the flag of this Republic above his tent, as for him who bears a Pass's banner."

Unfortunately, however, such is not the fact. True it is that the oppressed of all nations look to this country as the land of promise—the bright haven of hope and of rest—but it is equally true that the American abroad has often just reason to complain of the remissness of his government in asserting its own dignity by the protection of its citizens. The tame acquiescence of our government in the outrages offered to our citizens by the miserable Spanish tyrants of Cuba, is a matter of too recent occurrence to have been forgotten. We allude to the case of the Contoy prisoners, some of whom are still retained in prison in Havana, without any sanction either from the laws of nature or of nations. So far, indeed, has this subservience to Spanish arrogance been carried by the present administration, that we find our able and patriotic Consul General to Cuba, Gen. CAMPBELL, recalled, because his noble defence of the rights of his countrymen had rendered him obnoxious to the "Dons." But this will be reformed altogether. Our influence, as compared with any other power of the same rank, is comparatively new—a thing, as one might say, of yesterday—and it will require some time to assert and consolidate it. But, after all, with all the drawbacks incident to every human institution, and the unfortunate heart-burnings and sectional jealousies which at the present time distract the country, who is there who in his cooler moments will not join his heartfelt exclamation to that of Mr. ARNOLD, who says:

From England to La Plata, and from Persia to Peru, I have witnessed every form of government, and every condition of society ever devised to bless or curse mankind; and the result of this world-wide experience has been, with hearty gladness, to exclaim, "Thank God, I am an American!"

It appears from the report of the Register of the Treasury, that the receipts into the United States Treasury, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, were \$15,622,440 65, and the expenditures during the same period \$6,480,954 72.

New York City.—Great Union Meeting.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., a great meeting of the citizens of New York, favorable to the Union and the enforcement of the laws, was held at Castle Garden. The "Herald" says that it was, in many respects, the most important meeting which has ever assembled in that city. The "Garden" is capable of containing some six or seven thousand, and half could not obtain admittance. The meeting was called to order by appointing GEORGE WOOD, Esq., President, who made a short speech on taking the Chair, setting forth the benefits of Union, and the evil and danger arising from sectional agitation on the subject of slavery. Mr. WOOD then gave a history of the Abolition excitement, which, he said, must be put down.

Mr. R. C. WETMORE then rose and read to the meeting letters received from some distinguished gentlemen in reply to invitations to be present. The letters are from Senator DICKINSON and Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. Mr. DICKINSON'S letter is so short that we quote it entire:

BENNINGTON, Oct. 29th, 1850. My DEAR SIR:—A most painful domestic affliction causes me to decline your kind invitation to attend a "Union Meeting" of the citizens of New York, at Castle Garden, tomorrow evening; but I approve its patriotic purpose and sympathize warmly with the movement.

I thank you for the complimentary manner in which you are pleased to allude to my humble efforts in the Senate, and assure you that I long since determined to stand or fall "survive or perish, live or die," with those who would maintain the integrity of the Union and uphold the genius of our country's constitution.

Be pleased to present my best regards to the patriotic assembly, and believe me sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON. To F. S. LATHROP, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c.

Mr. WEBSTER'S letter is longer. He expresses his concurrence with the principles contained in the resolutions, and pledges himself to support them "publicly, privately, now and always, to the fullest extent of his influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which he possesses." He says that the fugitive slave bill is not such a measure as he had prepared, and would have supported, but that it is the law of the land, and as such to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. Mr. WEBSTER adds: "I have heard no man, whose opinion is worth regarding, deny its constitutionality." He then goes on to administer a scathing rebuke to the "higher law" gentry, who set up, or affect to set up, their conscience against the laws of the land. He concludes by expressing his especial approbation of the concluding resolution of the series, and says:—"With you, I declare that I range myself under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the constitution, and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

The conclusion of this splendid letter was followed by three times three for WEBSTER, three cheers for DICKINSON, and three groans, and repeat of three cheers for the common people, led on by their common law, and the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, who framed the Constitution of the United States under the Federal Constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity, and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birthright of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution, which were unanimously adopted:

2. Resolved, That the fabric of our general government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country; of mutual respect for the diversity of opinion which prevailed among the citizens; and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin, and the common perils, toils and sacrifices, thro' which our common liberties had been won; and that the general government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect and affection.

3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico, and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the country.

4. Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation, are due, and, on our part, are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots, Clay, Cass, Webster, Fillmore, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others, who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilections, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country.

5. Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State, who, against influences the most unfavorable to the exercise of a sound judgment, sustained the peace measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents, and upon the whole country.

6. Resolved, That, while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed, during their passage through Congress, the peace measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of these dangerous questions by the passage of the Compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought by a gain agitating the subject, to throw new fire-brands of mischief into Congress and the country.

7. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the constitution of the United States, as carried into effect by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate at the ensuing, or any other election, for State officers or members of Congress, or of the Legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of re-opening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. Resolved, That we regard our obligations to the constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged, and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the banner of that party which we do especially condemn most calculated to uphold the constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR was next admitted upon the rostrum, and made a really eloquent and beautiful speech. He repudiated all thoughts of a Union founded upon force. He asked who there was who would dare to march over the grave of WASHINGTON with arms in his hands to be turned against the bosoms of his countrymen. The Union could only be preserved by justice and fidelity to the Constitution. A Mr. EVERETT next addressed the meeting, enforcing the obligation incumbent upon the people of the North, to carry out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he argued was Constitutional.—Messrs. SANDFORD, HOFFMAN, and BAILEY, followed in the same strain; and after appointing a Union Safety Committee of fifty members, the meeting adjourned, it being after eleven o'clock.

These proceedings and resolutions are no doubt all very fine, and we are rejoiced to see them, so far as they go, but question whether any practical benefit is to arise from them. We fear very much that they

resemble the resolutions and speeches of some of our own meetings, in one thing. They are got up for effect—for show—to operate upon the public mind of the South. If so, and as we believe, they are prompted only by the fears of the New York merchants, who begin to tremble for their Southern trade, they cannot be received with too much caution or suspicion. We must see some tangible proof of sincerity before we can be willing to join in the hal-lalajah with which they are received in some quarters. The resolutions are too non-committal. They speak vaguely of agitators, etc., but they do not dare to come out boldly and name them. Before any good can be done at the North, the people must come out and brand these Northern nullifiers and abolitionists, personally and particularly, and let them feel that they despise both the crime and the criminal, and that both are marked.

There is another thing to be considered. New York city is considerable of a place, but it is not the whole State—not by a great deal. Neither is she, even politically speaking, an influential portion of the State. It is a strange fact, that the great cities of New York and Philadelphia have actually no political influence in their respective States, apart from their mere vote. We must wait to hear from the New York State election, and if WASHINGTON HUNT be elected Governor, we may set this meeting down as worth just nothing.

Some of our readers may have been puzzled last week, by finding a portion of a story about one "Mick Shouter," mixed up with the domestic life of the Hindocs, a people of whose existence the redoubtable Mick is no doubt in blissful ignorance. This error occurred in the process of "making up," and was not discovered until about five hundred papers had been printed and packed up for the Post Office.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN TAMMANY HALL.—We refer the reader to the account of the proceedings of a meeting of the Democratic party of New York, held in old Tammany, which we extract from the Washington Union. The resolutions breathe the right spirit, and give us some further reason to hope for the Union.

Boston and Nullification. We think that the State of Massachusetts in general, and the city of Boston in particular, ought to be indicted as common nuisances—as common disturbers of the peace of the country. We have every respect for Boston, as, in some measure, the cradle of the Revolution, but candidly we must confess that this respect has been greatly lessened, from observing her factious and unamiable course upon all occasions since. Indeed, so much has this spirit of selfish faction distinguished her, that we half doubt whether it was patriotism or some less worthy motive which dictated some of her earlier movements in the Revolutionary struggle. That, however, we will not debate. Certain it is, however, that she was among the first to counsel or attempt nullification, when called upon to make some sacrifices of her trade in the last war with Great Britain. Certain it is, also, that her presses and leading men were quite clamorous in the assertion of their right to secede, in case Texas should be annexed; and it is equally certain that now all attempts to enforce a law of Congress the constitutionality of which no sane man can question, are met with open defiance; and the disgraceful fact is boasted of that one of the provisions of the constitution has been so essentially a dead letter in Massachusetts, that no fugitive slave has ever been reclaimed out of that State. It is only last week that two men from Macon, Georgia, named HUGHES and KNIGHT, who laid claim to two fugitives in the city of Boston, were so unworshipfully and unmercifully snubbed, that it was found totally impossible to effect the recovery of their property, and they had to retire, baffled by illegal and villainous combinations and conspiracies. These parties were arrested three times, and forced to give bail, amounting in all to about thirty thousand dollars. One of the charges against them was for slander against CRAFTS, the fugitive slave, in accusing him of having stolen himself and his clothes—and another for a conspiracy to kidnap!—and so on. Such abominable nonsense and hypocrisy as this, must, if persevered in, do far towards dissolving the Union. We wish the dissolution, if it must come, could be commenced by putting Massachusetts out of the Union for about five years, and debarring her of any intercourse with the rest of the States, save as a foreign nation. She would be both a monument and a warning to others in like manner offending. Bunker Hill Monument would not be a circumstantiality to her.

STEAM BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND EUROPE.—It is said that a Committee of Charleston merchants are now in England, negotiating for the establishment of a line of steamers between Liverpool and Charleston.

TEXAS.—The Vote on the Boundary Proposition. It is known that the Governor of Texas has issued his proclamation submitting the proposition in regard to the boundary of that State to the people. It would seem from the following, which we clip from the New Orleans True Delta, that the decision of the Texan people in favor of that proposition will be almost unanimous. The Delta says:—"A few days ago we stated that in Hays county the vote had been taken on the boundary proposition, and that a majority had voted to accept it. We now learn the result of the vote in Milan county, in Huntsville, Walker county, and in Galveston. In Milan, there was but one vote for rejection. In Huntsville, there were 122 for accepting, and 24 for rejecting. In Galveston, 135 for accepting, and 62 for rejecting. The Galveston News, which opposed the acceptance of the proposition, remarks on the result in that city:—"It is rarely, if ever, that we have witnessed so little interest in any election. This is mainly owing to the universal opinion that the proposition will be accepted by such an overwhelming majority as to render the vote of any particular county unavailing. The small vote given here is perhaps pretty fairly divided between the opponents and the friends of the measure, the former bearing about the same proportion to the latter as if a full vote had been given."

We find the following additional returns in the N. O. Picayune of the 30th ultimo:

Table with 2 columns: County, To accept, Reject. San Antonio, 417, 42. San Juan precinct, Bexar county, 28, 4. Walker county, 178, 48.

DEFEAT OF HORACE MANN.—At a recent Whig Convention in the 8th Congressional District of Massachusetts, HORACE MANN failed in receiving the nomination of his party for re-election to Congress. It has been supposed that this defeat of MANN arose from a disapprobation of his anti-slavery course in the last session. Such is not the fact. It was only because he would dare to march over the grave of WASHINGTON with arms in his hands to be turned against the bosoms of his countrymen. The Union could only be preserved by justice and fidelity to the Constitution.

No TROOPS FOR BOSTON.—A statement very generally made by the press, to the effect that President FILLMORE had ordered U. S. troops to Boston, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, is authoritatively contradicted by the Washington Republic, the organ of the administration. So it would seem that the whole report is unfounded, and that no troops have been ordered to Boston. We sincerely hope that Mr. FILLMORE may not be found wanting at this crisis.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—It will be remembered that this body adjourned to meet again six weeks after the adjournment of Congress. In accordance with this, it should assemble on Monday next, which will be six weeks after the adjournment, but we have not heard of any place having been settled upon for its meeting; neither has any notice been given calling it together. From all this, it would appear that the affair has been abandoned.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The Steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 1st inst., with San Francisco dates up to the 17th of September. The only item of news of any importance seems to be the occurrence of another great fire in San Francisco, which resulted in the destruction of one hundred buildings. The accounts from the mines are not very encouraging.

EUROPE.—The Steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 3d inst., with dates two days later than those brought by the Canada. She brings one hundred and sixty-five passengers, and a vast amount of freight. Her news is unimportant. A detachment of troops had left Cadiz, Spain, for Havana, numbering twelve hundred, and another was shortly to follow. The overland mail had arrived from India, causing a briskness in business, and an advance in cotton.

The remains of Gen. TAYLOR reached Louisville, Ky., on the 1st inst., and were buried in the family cemetery, about eight miles from the city.

THE STATUS OF CALHOUN.—The statue of CALHOUN, by POWERS, which was sunk in the wreck of the bark Elizabeth, in August last, has at length been recovered, and has, no doubt, arrived in New York. It has sustained no injury save a slight fracture of one of the arms, which will not detract from its beauty.

POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—It is expected that the present census of Philadelphia will show a population of 450,000 persons. In 1840, the population was 258,000. This is an immense increase. It is probable that the population of the whole State of Pennsylvania will not be less than 2,300,000.

CONVICTED.—At the last Superior Court for Craven county, JOHN TRILGHAM was convicted of the murder of his uncle, JOSEPH J. TRILGHAM. His Honor Judge ELLIS sentenced him to be hung on the 6th of December, but an appeal to the Supreme Court being granted, will suspend the execution of the sentence.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the well known English Abolitionist who created so much sensation in this country in 1835, arrived at Boston in the steamship Canada last week, for the purpose of entering upon an Abolition campaign. This fellow lays claim to the title of "Honorable," being a member of the British House of Commons. We dislike mob law, but, if, by accident, he should receive such a reception as would elevate him to his proper position—at the end of a rope—the world would be no loser. We have agitators enough in our bosom without importing British fanatics or mischief makers, and if any such dare to obtrude their maudlin nonsense at the present time, they should be treated in such a manner as would teach them better in future.

FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—It is estimated that over a thousand fugitive slaves have arrived in Canada since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. As the winter approaches, many of them have without shelter or the necessities of life, and talk of returning to the States, preferring to take their chances of recapture rather than starve in Canada.

UNION MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—It is proposed to get up a great Union meeting in Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. next, for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE ELECTIONS.—Just as we are going to press, we have received, by the Northern mails, a mass of returns from the elections held on the 5th inst., in the States of New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin. The returns from New York are so incomplete and unsatisfactory, that we can make nothing of them. The Fed's. have carried N. Y. City, by an increased majority. The Democrats have certainly gained some members of Congress. They had only one to lose. It would appear, so far, that HUNT'S chance of election is decidedly better than that of his opponents. This is about all we can make out of the N. York returns.

NEW JERSEY.—It would seem, that the Democrats have succeeded in electing FORT, their candidate for Governor. They have also gained one or two members of Congress.

We see no change in the returns from Michigan and Wisconsin.

The "Mountain Banner," at Rutherfordton, N. C., has passed into the hands of FRANKLIN I. WILSON, Esq., and will hereafter be a Democratic paper. Mr. WILSON is a good writer, and is said to be a young gentleman of perseverance and industry. We have no doubt that in his hands the Banner will be a valuable accession to the cause.

The Fugitive Bill. Judge Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, gives an exposition of the intent of the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service and of the old law of Congress, which is in all respects applicable to the new. He says:—"This clause (the one providing for the recapture of fugitives) was introduced into the constitution for the benefit of the slaveholding States, to enable them to reclaim their fugitive slaves who should have escaped into other States where slavery was not tolerated. The want of such a provision under the confederation was felt as a grievous inconvenience by the slaveholding States, since in many States and in many countries they were allowed to own; and sometimes, indeed, they meet with open resistance. It is obvious that these provisions for the arrest and removal of fugitives of both classes contemplate summary ministerial proceedings, and not the ordinary course of judicial investigations, to ascertain whether the complaint be well founded or the claim of ownership be established beyond all legal controversy. In cases of suspected crimes, the guilt or innocence of the party is to be made out at his trial, and not upon the preliminary inquiry whether he shall be delivered up. All that would seem in such cases to be necessary is, that there should be prima facie evidence before the executive authority to satisfy his judgment that there is probable cause to believe the party guilty, such as, upon an ordinary warrant, would justify his commitment for trial.

"And in the cases of fugitive slaves there would seem to be the same necessity of requiring only prima facie proof of ownership, without putting the party to a formal assertion of his rights by a suit at the common law. Congress appears to have acted upon this opinion, and accordingly in the statute upon this subject, (that of 1793,) have authorized summary proceedings before a magistrate, upon which he may grant a warrant for removal."

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The following is a statement of the gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint, from January 1st to October 31st, 1850:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Gold coinage to September 30, 1850, \$47,015,872 50. Gold coinage to October 31, 1850, 2,669,055 00. Silver do do, 34,000 00. Total, \$52,322,327 50. Amount transferred in coin by Col. Snowden, to his successor, E. C. Dale, Esq., on the 31st ult., 25,730 48. Office of Assistant Treasurer, U. S., in gold and silver, 516,830 48. Premium agent, 25,730 48. Total, \$1,223,561 47.

CONSISTENT, VERY.—The Boston Atlas states that nullification is rampant in South Carolina, and that her prominent men are advocating resistance. Well, Atlas, have you got to the extent of your ability, as stated to produce that state of affairs, by keeping up this lunatic abolition excitement.—N. Y. Mirror, whig.

The Next Legislature.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As the time is near at hand for the meeting of this honorable body, a word respecting a few of the prominent measures which will probably require the deliberation and action of said body, may not be out of place.

Among the first of those measures stands that of appropriating money for purposes of Internal Improvement. Are such appropriations constitutional, or are they not? This is a question of vital importance, and one which, it is hoped and expected, will be calmly and fully discussed, and permanently decided. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that this question of constitutionality has come to be considered, by modern politicians, as rather old-fashioned and common-place. But that such is the case, any one who has attended to the proceedings of legislative bodies, State and national, for a few years, must admit.

It is true that some arguments, (1), if they deserve the name, have been used, to prove that the Legislature of North Carolina has a right, under the constitution, to appropriate money for works of Internal Improvement. But, sirs, such attempts at argument have only served to betray the weakness of the cause, and the sophistry of its advocates.

It is proposed, however, to notice the arguments used by the advocates of the "scheme," that your readers may judge for themselves. First, then, it has been contended that a judicious appropriation is constitutional, so admitting, tacitly, that an injudicious one is not. So, Messrs. Editors, here's the cat let out of the bag at last; and our glorious constitution, the chart of our liberties, is resolved into a mere matter of expediency. Hereafter, then, whatever measure a majority of the Legislature can be persuaded is judicious and expedient, is constitutional. Let the members of the "next Legislature," then, change the form of the oath, and instead of swearing "to support the constitution," let them swear they will vote judiciously!

But it has been contended that other States have appropriated money for such purposes, and, therefore, North Carolina has a right to do it. According to this doctrine, we have no need of a constitution of our own, but set out and do whatever our neighbors do. And if they violate their constitution, we are, therefore, at liberty to disregard our own. But I shall, perhaps, refer to this "argument" again.

It has been contended that JACKSON, POLK, and others, held that the States possessed the right of appropriating money for such purposes. Not agreed.—JACKSON and POLK, and all other true Democrats, denied that the General Government had any right to appropriate the public money for partial or private purposes, but I have yet to learn that either of them taught that the State Legislatures had any right to do it. The fact is, the people of the different States have an undoubted right to alter or amend their constitutions so as to confer this power on the Legislatures, but until such alteration or amendment be made, the General Assembly have no more power to collect money from one portion of the people for the benefit of another portion, than they have to declare GOV. MANLY a King, or themselves a Rump Parliament.

If the constitution of North Carolina confers any such power, why is it nobody can find it? Let us have chapter and verse, if any such there be, where this power is even hinted at, or from which it is deducible by any construction, however latitudinous.

For the benefit of those whom it may concern, a few sections are here quoted from our "declaration of rights," which it is hoped will be noticed by those who solemnly swear to support the constitution.—Art. 1. "That no man or set of men are entitled to separate or exclusive emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

Sec. 23. "That perquisites and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed."

Sec. 21. "That a frequent recurrence to first principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

If there ever was a time when a "recurrence to fundamental principles" was called for, the present is the time. We have seen a series of acts passed by the representatives of the people, not only in violation of the Constitution, but without the people's ever having been consulted about the matter, or being made aware that such acts were contemplated, until the deed was done. Who was aware during the canvass of 1848, that it was in contemplation to vote three millions of dollars to construct Railroads, or to charter a Bank to issue one dollar bills; for it is hereby expressly understood and contended, that there is no more authority in the Constitution for chartering a Bank, than for making a Road. And if either are in accordance with that instrument, it is most respectfully desired that chapter and verse be pointed out, which is supposed to confer such power. It is moreover contended, that if no such clause can be shown in the Constitution, then all laws passed without such power, are absolutely void.

But it is asked, Will N. Carolina repudiate? There seems to be a holy horror existing in the minds of many, at the very thought of repudiation. What is it, Messrs. Editors, that we are to repudiate? Is it an unconstitutional act of the Assembly,—a paper Railroad,—or the high hopes and expectations of those patriotic people who are to profit by these appropriations? If the mere act of the Legislature is to be repudiated, it is contended that it is already a dead letter, unless you can resuscitate it by showing it to be constitutional. And as for a Road built on paper, and very cheap paper at that, I cannot see anything very horrid in that. But some will say, that a part of the money has been paid in; yes, a very small part, five dollars per share, I suppose, has been paid. But what has become of it? How has this immense sum of five dollars per share been expended? Has any of the road been "built"? or have the hungry recipients spent it? If any, let them pay it back; and if any, let the Legislature instruct the Treasurer to pay it, rather than break public faith, or abuse public confidence.

But if it be the vain hopes and expectations which have been created by these "bills of abominations," which are to be repudiated, then the "next Legislature" must choose between the two evils of disappointing these lily-fingered gentry, who expect to thrive and fatten by "opening books," and driving quills in the "offices" of Banks and Railroads; or those "huge pawed" people, who drive the plough, the axe and the ox-cart, of which your humble servant is proud to own himself to be one.

In conclusion, I would remark, that if the Legislature wishes to act for the good of the people, their attention should be turned to the school fund—to the ways and means for the "internal improvement" of the human mind. Let our children be educated, and there is no danger but that every other improvement will soon follow. Let attention be directed also to the improvement of our Mother Earth—let the farmers, the "bone and sinew" of the nation, have every facility which wise legislation can bestow, and no doubt but the old North State will soon stand pre-eminent among her sister republics.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

And what is now hastening the ruin of North Carolina but the system of taxing the farmer, mechanic, and working man, for the benefit of monopolists and incorporated wealth. Such a system naturally tends

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to make lands and slaves—to drive the small farmers, the very marrow of the land, to the far West, and to supply their place with corporations and privileged classes. From such a destiny may Heaven save the people of SAMPSON.

A Bible presentation will take place at Moore's Creek Church, N. Hanover county, on Thursday, the 14th inst., when a Bible will be presented to the brethren of Division 142 of the Sons of Temperance, on behalf of the ladies of the district. The brethren of the Order in this and the adjoining counties, are respectfully invited to be present, and participate in the ceremonies of the day. MOORE'S CREEK.

From the Washington Union, 21st ult.

Great Democratic Meeting in Tammany Hall. We copy the following abstract of the proceedings of a very large and spirited democratic meeting in the city of New York, from the New York Daily Globe. We are rejoiced to see the bold and manly energy with which it rebukes the fanatical agitators of the land. This is the true spirit of democracy; it neither conceals its opinions nor shrinks from their open avowal. We have said, and again emphatically repeat, that this Union must be preserved by the principles of the free political democracy of this country. A few high-minded whigs will always be found who can elevate their feelings above the petty horizon of their party; but they can do nothing, unless it be by contributing their efforts to the support of the democratic party. As a party, the whigs are too often the dupes of demagogues; a large portion of the mass have neither opinions nor a course of conduct of their own. The democrats will always go so far as they reflect the opinions and wishes of the mass of the party; hence they are naturally devoted to the Union—the great bulwark of our freedom and our glory.

Contrast this democratic character with the course of the New York whig party. What a difference between the free political spirit of democracy and the truckling shuffling course of the whigs! Lower! We trust the people of New York will know how to estimate the value of the Union and the sincerity of the respective parties in its support. Resolutions were passed in favor of all the regular candidates of the party, and speeches were made by Messrs. Shepard, Hingle, Capt. Rynders, Blenheim, Camp, Carey, Strahan, & Walsh; and it adjourned in the highest spirit of confidence and good feeling.

From the N. Y. Globe. Union, Harmony, and Freedom!—Tremendous mass meeting of the Democracy at Tammany Hall. There was one of the old-fashioned gatherings of the lion-hearted democracy at Tammany Hall last night, on the occasion of the ratification of the action of the majority and judiciary conventions. The meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock by W. A. Douglas, Esq., upon whose motion Peter Cooper, Esq., was elected president.

On motion of J. M. McLimsey, the following gentlemen were elected:

- VICED PRESIDENTS. 1st ward—John W. McCall, William H. Miller, 2d " J. C. Stinson, Dudley Haley, 3d " Wm. H. Holton, A. D. Morris, 4th " Dr. Wm. O. Donnell, Benj. D. Welch, 5th " R. A. Shanley, F. A. Blount, 6th " Thomas Gilman, John Foote, 7th " John Brown, John Murphy, 8th " R. A. Shanley, F. A. Blount, 9th " George Starr, G. A. Conover, 10th " Daniel Wood, John Van Cott, 11th " James C. Wiley, J. M. McLimsey, 12th " Charles H. Hall