

E IS Sg at Three Dollars per Aunum. Published every Wednesday, by SEATON

XLIX.

IGH REGISTER. LEIGH, N. C. rday, September 9. ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

to previous appointment, held a numerrited meeting on Thursday evening last. ee of three was appointed to inform the ASTH RAYNER that he was expected to Clob; who, after a short absence, rethat distinguished gentleman.

are enchained the attention of his most additory for upwards of two hours, in an bilosophical in argument, patriotia in eering in spirit. His preliminary reined to an examination of the primitive nature of the institution of Government. ted by classical analogies, that indicated ical research, were most appropriately iv to the present condition of our own t-its perversion and abuse. His histoeto power was replete with learned illuscogent deduction-his contrast of the ins for support of the rival Candidates sidency, was clear and pointed-his ap-Whigs for efficient organization and dil ion, stirring and effective. We are necmpelled, by lack of time, to forego any ments upon Mr. RAVNER's effort-but, lose this hasty sketch, without impresor friends the force of one remark that Speaker's lips: "The time for argument the season for labor has begun" !

k must be done. No effort will be sparmplish the defeat of TAYLOR and FILLwe have already had evidence of the des-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1848.

"THE COMPROMISE BILL."

After the most mature reflection which we have been able to give the subject, we are brought to the conviction, that had the so called "Compromise Bill¹⁰ passed Congress, it would have been a virtual surrender of the whole territory acquired from Mexico, to the Free-soil fanaticism of the North. We do not intend, by this declaration, to impugn the motives of those from the South, who voted for it. No doubt they thought differently, but we can make good our position, we think, that it would have been no "compromise," but a "surrender"-an entire and complete surrender of the whole territory, to the North. We ask the reader's attention for a moment. In the first place-what is a Compromise ? It presupposes a contest between parties, and is inseparable from the idea of mutual concession. Each party must yield something of what that party regards his rights, in the subject matter of dispute. Where one takes ALL, there is no COMPROMISE. Where each demands all, and will take nothing less, a law-suit follows, and the final verdict and judgement are far from being a COMPROMISE.

So under the Bill to which we refer. It would have been in effect but a change of the tribunal which was to determine upon our rights. The Supreme Court, instead of Congress, was to pass upon them, and by its decision, we were either to gain all or lose all. Let this be borne in mind: and lest it may not be at first view apparent, we call attention to the provisions of the Bill. By the 26th Section. the Legislative power of the Territory was yested in the Governor, Secretary and Judges, who could pass any law for the administration of justice, "not repugnant to this Act, or inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States," but no law was to be passed, "interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, respecting an establishment of religion, or res-

pecting the prohibition or establishment of African Slavery." The 31st Section provided the mode by which

such service or labor may be due." He soon concludes that this does not help him out of the difficulty, for it applies to persons held to service or labor "escaning" from one State into another. Here there has from which he is carried, was his master. He is forced then to concede, that no assistance is given him by any express provision of the Constitution of the United States, and he is driven to another position. The officer tells him "Slavery does not exist the Mexican Congress-the Congress of the United States has passed no law re-establishing it, and our then is your authority for the imprisonment of this man ?" "Stop a moment," replies the indignant emgrant_" hors are the Berised Statutes of North Carolina, from which State I came, and they recognized slavery, and made this man my property-un-

der them I hold, and -l contend that her laws on the subject of slavery are in force here." " Pooh !" rejoins the imperturbable Constable, who begins at last to feel his calling, "we have nothing to do with your North Carolina laws. We live under the Government of the United States. Why, sir. look to what contradictions and absurdities your doctrines must in reference to the subject and institution of slavery. In some it is not recognized at all, and does not exist. How are you to reconcile, to harmonize all these laws? We are in a pleasant fix indeed, to have our chief master, the United States, to serve, and then thirty smaller ones, wielding their sceptres over us, and that number liable to increase annually. These State laws cannot be reconciled, because the Territorial Legislature is forbidden to legislate on the subject. Well, how will the thing work? You Mr. H, are from North Carolina, and there is Mr. S, from Louisiana. Now suppose I had an execution against both of you, one as principal and the other as surcty, and I had levied that execution on a negro | he has never privately denied it. woman and child belonging to you, and a negro woman and child belonging to S-what laws would govern that sale? You would insist that the laws of North Carolina prevail, and wishing your negroes to be sold to the best advantage, you would require them to be sold separate-but S, perhaps, would say, the laws of Louisiana look upon a woman and child as differing from a mare and colt, in some respects at | ed to be more explicit, and the famous Fraser Magleast, and there they must not be sold separately, and this being rather the most humane way of doing the thing, S would demand that they be sold together. Well, the sale is made, and Mr. O, from New Hampshire, becomes the purchaser, and very soon an execution is slapped upon him, and the same negroes are levied upon-by what laws is the sale then to be reg- | gland wanted Texas, let her have it." ulated ? By those of New Hampshire ? There are none. Then what law would step in to the aid of the officer, that of the State from which the negro, or the original owner came? If the latter, how would that be found out, and how would the officer manage in the case of one who emigrated from Ohio, and whilst passing through Mississippi, purchased negroes? If the former, then what law governs in reference to the issue of the negroes born in New Mexico? 'So too, in cases of division of negroes amongst next of kin, &c. A widow from Virginia would demand one-third of all the negroes her husband died possessed of, whilst one from North Carolina would take but a child's part. But suppose these two buxom widows marry again, each to a man owning slaves, and from a different State from which they themselves came, and in a short time thereafter they are so happy as to lose their husbands and become for the second time widows-how will they divide then? What share will they take, each? Besides, do the laws which were in force when the Slave-holder left the particular State from which he came, stime? 4 continue in force, unalterable, or are they altered whenever the Legislature of that State chooses so to say? Suppose the State abolishes Slavery, are all contradictions and absurdities thicken as you go, and I cannot subscribe to your doctrine. I hold, that as Mexico in 1837, and became a part of the territory of the United States, without Slavery, that so it will continue until the sovereign power, the United States Government, or the Convention which frames a State Constitution, shall alter it. I cannot recognize your right to hold this man in bondage. He must be turned loose, to go forth at pleasure." So saying, he unfetters him, and Mr. H, whilst hewatches the departure of his slave, escorted by the Constable and his posse, is cheered by the pleasing reflection that he has his action for damages against the arrogant and impertinent official who has deprived him of his property, and by the very beneficent. provisions of the Compromise, he can appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States! What is to expected from that tribunal he does not know, but he

MORE REVELATION

The last "National Intelligencer," in No. 7. of that most able series of articles under the caption of "The Campaign," introduces a Communication adbeen no "escaping." On the contrary, the negro is dressed to the Southern States, over the signature there by the voluntary act of the one who, in the State of "WASHINGTON," The writer is (or has been) a Democrat-but the anomalous and intriguing proceedings of the Baltimore Convention has caused him to renounce his former allegiance to the party. He is likewise from the State of Michigan-General Cass' own State-and his developements, consequenthere in New Mexico-it was abolished in 1937 by ly, are predicated upon the best opportunities of observing and judging. We submit a few excerpts for the benefit of the Party generally, and the "Stand-Territorial Legislature is forbidden by the "Com- ard" particularly. Oh! what a consistent, ingenupromise" Act to pass any law on the subject-where ous, straight-forward, single-dealing Candidate ve have:

> In a letter from C. K. Green, Esq. a highly respectable generation, 13, 1844, he makes the following statement to the Hon. J. M. Howard : "NILES, OCTOBER 13, 1844.

> "DEAR SIR: I have to say, in answer to your letter of the 9th just that while in the city of Detroit, about the middle of April last, I was in the habit of meeting and conversing with Gen. Cass daily. The subject of politics was introduced by Gen. Cass, and he would comment freely upon political men and measures. Upon one occasion I had a conversation with Gen. Cass, on the plank walk in front of Col. Howard's house, the subject of which was the "Tyterritory than we knew what to do with, and the annexed more territory to please the South, we should be forced into a war with England to annex Caunda, to please the North. It was intimated to colony; to which he replied: "My God! if Engfor a neighbor." Yours respectfully,

C. K. GREEN."

Lt. Col. Goodman, of Rowan, being present, was requested to take part in the meeting, and also addressed it. The resolutions were then put and unanimously adopted.

The following persons constitute the committee of 11 required by the resolutions, viz: Colonel Coch-ran, Col. Klutts, Maj. Geo. W. Scott, Lt. Col. Ewary, Lt. Col. Goodman, (of Rowan.) Lt. Col. Barnhart, Capt. Ray, Capt. Hayse, Capt. Cochran, Capt. White, and Capt Newell.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the "Watchman" with the request that the other papers of State republish them.

The meeting then adjourned to the 11th of October next, to meet in Concord,

WM B. COCHRAN, Clarman. J. C. BAENHART, Secretary.

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEB. STER.

BEFORE THE WHIGS OF MARSHFIELD. Thing Triegertic lournal of Commerce gives the livered by Mr. Webster, at Marshfield, on Friday last :

Mr. Webster, accompanied by Hon Hiram Ketchum of New York, Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield. Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, and others, appeared upon the stand, and was heartily greeted by the people. His speech was devoted exclusively to the presidential question. He avowed himself fully, unequivocally, in favor of the election of General Taylor.

He said he believed him to be an honest man. lead. The State laws are different and conflicting ler Texas Treaty," upon which he made very severe of honor. He was a man of little pretension, modcomments. He said he was opposed to the annexation est and unassuming. He had been a candidate for of Texas upon any terms ; that we already had more | the Presidency a year before the sitting of the Philadelphia Convention. He was fairly nominated by more territory we possessed the greater would be that Convention. He believed him to be a true the difficulty of preserving the Union; that, if we Whig. Our opponents said he was a Whig and they tried to disgrace him and the other Whig General, Scott, by putting a democratic civilian in command over them. He did not believe the slavery Gen. Cass that England might secure Texas as a question had anything to do with his nomination .-The Convention believed him to be a Whig, thought land wants Texas let her have it ; WE DON'T. It is him to be the best man under existing circumstances bester for us to have civilized than a barbarian nation and therefore nominated him. Mr. Webster spoke at some length, in vindicating the Whigs of the Convention and extolling the character of Gen. Taylor. He denied the correctness of the Buffalo Platform which stated that the nomination of Gen. Taylor was induced by a desire on the part of the Whigs to extend slave territory, nor were the Whigs of the South accountable for the nomination. Whether it be good or bad, the free States had some sixty majority in the Convention and could have nominated whomsoever they pleased. Mr. Webster said that, with Mr. Green, above described, requesting his | in his judgment, the question who shall be our next President lay between General Taylor and General Cass. One of them will be elected-whom then should the Whigs vote for? We could not all have our personal preferences gratified; the skies were not about to fall so that we could catch larks. It was idle to talk about third candidates. We had enough of them in 1844. Every vote given for Birney in that election was half a vote for Polk and the annexation of Texas, and every vote given this year for Van Buren was practically half a vote for Cass. He had warned the people against this third party folly in 1844, and he would again warn them of its consequences. He spoke of the Buffalo platformsaid what there was good in it, was what the Whigs had always advocated, and Van Buren and his friends had always gone against - what there was new in it, was unsound. He had no confidence in Van Buren. It would be ludicrous to express confidence in Van Buren's free soil principles; for he had opposed everything that looked like free soil all his life, and he had no doubt, from the knowledge he had of the man, that were they together, Van Buren would laugh in his face when the free soil question was named. Mr. Webster went on at some length to show up Mr. Van Buren's conduct. He had always been the supple tool of the South -the aider and abettor of slavery. He did more, said Mr. Webster, to defeat John Quincy Adams, and elect General Jackson, than any ten men in the country. He was the soul and centre of the opposition to Mr. Adams. He spoke of his conduct while Secretary of State, in his opposition to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. He was the only President who ever, in advance, threatened to veto a bill, if Congress should pass such an one, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He referred to his casting vote, to rifle the mails of anti-slavery papers. He said that no one ever exercised a more controlling influence over his friends than Van Buren, and his friends all went with him. He was, and so were his friends, in favor of annexing Texas. Southern Whigs in both Houses of Congress voted against admitting Texas into the Union. The Van Buren men, those who now, for purposes of private pique or revenge, cry out for free soil, were the very men who were the most vociferous for Texas. Mr. Webster had no confidence in any of them. Talk about dough-faces! Why, said Mr. Webster, the Van Buren men in Congress had not only dough-faces, but they had dough-hearts and dough-souls-were all dough. He said that there were Whigs at the Buffalo Convention whom he respected highly, but he thought it would have been proper, before they took up Van Buren, to have required of him fruits meet for repentance. He spoke of Cass. He held him to be the most dangerous man that could be put in nomination. He was the embodiment of the war -he was opposed to the treaty of Washington-he was for the whole of Oregon, and the matter would never have been settled by peaceable, negotiation if he could have had his way. He was for continuing the Mexican war. He is all for war. Now, said Mr. Webster, we are to choose between man like Cass and one like Gen. Taylor. One or the other will be elected, and no one else. It is Taylor or Cass. Gen. Taylor has been fairly nominated by a Whig Convention-he is a Whig. If I believed him, said Mr. Webster, to be in favor of War, or of extending Slavery, I should have opposed his election. I believe him to be in favor of neither-that is my opin- as they can be more conveniently classed though they ion.

Extra Chulas Tea. WE HAVE just received 2 chests of Black Tea, of the above favorite brand, which we can recommend as being very fine. PESCUD & JOHNSON. Sept. 6.

NO. 50.

1. J. Patter

George Jones, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs,

Perfumery, Brushes, &c. RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends, Merchants and Physicians of North Carolina, that they are well prepared to furnish them with all articles in their department of business at the lowest prices-Their stock is in part of their own importation, and the balance has been recently selected in the Northern Cities, with great care, as they are determined Those who favor them with their orders, may rest confident of receiving articles free from adulteration. Petersburg. Sept 5. 42 waw Hillsboro' Recorder, Greensborough Patriot, and Warrenton Reporter, will copy weekly for 3 weeks,

James H. Blair; Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. OPPOSITE MOILLWAINE AND BROWNLY. S RECEIVING a large and select Stock of Groceries, from the Northern Cities, and Auctions in Richmond, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to examine his stock, before purchasing." Consisting in part : 40 Hhils. N. O. and P. R. Sugar, prime from 43 to 5 cta. 30 Bbis. " 66 66 4. 5 a 54. 40 packages Stewart's Loaf, Crushed and Puiverized Sugar. 30 bbls. New Orleans Molasses, 100 Bags Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio

ggle at hand, in the malignity of the ra e Locofoco press, and the industry with foulest and filthiest libels on our Candibeen strown, broad-cast, all over the State. en, to the Whigs, "Lose not a moment delay, but organize at once, actively and You have every element of success that ause and unimpeachable champions can Victory is certain, if you will but strive ut success is rarely the result of accident. tical world, as in the world of labor, he with most zeal, patience and courage, aronest at the goal." Therefore, friends of let as begin the good work without furstination. Organize! ORGANIZE !!-

STER ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

was taken by Mr. WEBSTER, on Friday iver at MARSHFIELD a discourse to his which he explained the course which he elf, and would counsel others to pursue o the Presidential question. He came yone who knows him well must have anmequivocally in favor of the election of on to the Presidency. He declared it to be talking about third candidates. He warned the People in 1844 against this he now repeated that warning. The conreduced in reality to a question between TAYLOR, no true Whig could doubt in tion his duty lay.

lish to day a telegraphic report of the stracted from the New York papers.

interesting and spirited story on our seentitled "March of Time, or Plea of the from the pen of the justly celebrated Ams-being a prose version of Hoop's graceful Poem. The idea, it will be received, is borrowed from "Midsummer team"-and its perfection, at such hands, tribute to the Genius of Shakspeare.

TAYLOR AND THE N. C. REGI-MENT.

itor of the "Petersburg Intelligencer" has letter from Gen. TAYLOR, in which he phatically the utterance of any such lanast our Regiment as has been slanderousto him. Alluding to an article that apthe "Republican" over the signature of e General remarks-" The declaration ome in the article supposed to have been Lieut. Pender, is wholly incorrect."

goes on to give an account of the muti-N. C. Regiment, and says, "It is quite hat I may have stated, in reference to this that Col. Paine would have been justioting them all-alluding, of course, to the composing the mob."

eand trust, therefore, that this libel is ted, and that those who have been so ac-circulation, will, at least, notice Gen. Taymant denial.

ER SUGAR PLUM FOR THE SOUTH. Freland Plaindealer has a long article de-

writs of error and appeals were to be carried up from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, and refers specially to " cases involving title to Slaves." The Supreme Court of the United States then, was to be the ultimate tribunal to determine the question. Its decision was, so long as the Territorial government continued, to be final. That decision would have been against the South ! The Supreme Court would have been bound thus to decide ;-and why do we say so? In a number of adjudicated cases, it has established the doctrines that when a Government acquires territory, either by conquest or purchase, "the laws, rights and institutions of the country from which the territory is acquired, remain in force until altered by the Government so acquiring it." It was so decided in the cases of the American Insurance Company vs. Carter, 1 Peters' Rep. 542, and Strother vs. Lucas, 12 Peters' Rep. 410. The same doctrine is laid down

most clearly and distinctly in numerous other decisions of the Court. It is recognized by all the writers of authority on International law. How, then, stands the case under consideration? By an Act of the Mexican Congress of 1837, Slavery was abolished throughout that country. When we acquired California and New Mexico, then, Slavery did not exist there, except perhaps what is termed Peon servitude, differing widely from the institution of African slavery. Under the decisions then, to which we have referred, Slavery cannot exist in those Territories until established by Act of Congress, unless it be true that so soon as a Territory is acquired, the institution or relation of Slavery is co instanti, created by operation of the Constitution of the United States. If it be true, that to establish Slavery in New Mexico and California, Congress must pass a law to that effect, then whoever carries his slave there, before such law is passed, and submits a contest between himself and that slave for his freedom. to the ultimate adjudication of the Supreme Court, will be the loser, unless that tribunal should entirely disregard all its past and uniform decisions. It would say, until the United States alters the laws which were in force in New Mexico and California when they were acquired, Slavery can not erist there-

in. But if the Supreme Court were to decide that so soon as these Territories were obtained from Mexico, the Constitution of the United States, without legislation by Congress, extended into and over them the institution of Slavery, then it is conceded the Slaveholder, carrying his Slaves into them, would be safe. But is this true? Can such a doctrine be sustained? Can it be for one moment conceded that our Federal Constitution was intended, and so framed, to be a Slavery propagating machine-which, proprio vigore, directly and of its own act, and by virtue of its own provisions, so soon as the country over which it operates is enlarged, instantly extends over the soil acquired, the institution of African Slavery, now existing in some of the States? In what word, sentence, Section or Article of the Constitution can this doctrine be found? None. As ardently as we are attached to the institutions of the South, we cannot-be so blinded by that attachment,

as to contend for such a proposition-such a conto a state of a stand of a state of the

The truth of this statement has never been publicly denied by General Cass, and it is believed that The Baltimore Convention was then about to

meet for the nomination of President. Mr. Hannegan, a member of the Senate from Indiana, was friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass. He addressed a letter to him shortly after the conversation views on the annexation of Texas to the Union; Gen. Cass replied, but in a manner not entirely satisfactory to his friends at Washington. He was requestazine letter was the result. In that precious production he reversed his willingness to let England have Texas, and went as far as the farthest in favor of annexing her to the United States. Indeed, he treated the danger from English influence and interference as of more consequence, and more dangerous, than any one could have expected, after reading his declaration to Mr. Green, that, "if En-

The "Standard" insists that Mr. Clayton's Compromise Bill was an emclent compromise, and severely reprobates Mr. Badger's vote against it .--Hear what "Washington" says:

A compromise bill for adjusting the slave question was reported to the Senate by Mr. Clayton, and passed by that body. Mr. Felch and Mr. Fitzgerald, the Senators from Michigan, the friends of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, VOTED AGAINST THE COMPRO-MISE BILL.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, in his speech on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, on the 21st of July, said "he was in favor of the Wulmot Proviso," and yet for Gen. Cass, whose latest profession, in the Nicholson letter was against it !

The whole delegation from Michigan, in both Houses of Congress, the fast friends of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, are to this moment for the Wilmot Proviso!

Should not Southern men beware how they select a man for the Presidency whose alleged tergiversation has been so open, so notorious, and so shameless on such a question, and in so short a space of

From the Salisbury Watchman.

In pursuance of previous notice, the Officers of the Cabarrus Regiment of Infantry and the Officers these Slaves here, whose original or present owners of the Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Regiment of Volcame from that State, liberated ? These difficulties, unteers met in Concord on the 12th day of August, to take into consideration the Militia Laws of this State; when, on motion of Col. Levi Klutts, Col. W. B. Cochran, of the Volunteers was called to the chair, Slavery was abolished in New Mexico, by the act of and Lt. Col. Barnhardt, was requested to act as Sec-

Col. Klutts then explained the object of the meeting, and offered for its consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Militia Laws of North Carolina are highly defective in many particulars, and the present low state of military discipline amongst our men and officers, after an experience of more than half a century, calls loudly for reform.

Resolved. That while we entirely approve of an enumeration and enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, as liable to do military duty, if necessary, in time of invasion, insurrection and the calls of the Government, we are fully persuaded that the term of 27 years is unnecessarily long for mere training and disciplinary exercise, burthensome upon the mass of the people, and productive in practice, of no actual good.

Besolved, That a shorter period for training unis most respectfully and seriously informed, that der a more rigid and effective code of discipline, there are a majority of Judges on the Bench, who willing into service the best military talent of the

| Coffee, |
|---|
| 50 boxes Hull's patent tallow Candles. |
| 30 boxes Sperm Candles, 40 boxes of Soap, |
| 40 packages G. P. and Y. H. Imperial and Black |
| leas. |
| 5 half Pipes, 15 qr Casks Stard Dapuy & Co. |
| Hemmessy Brandy, 15 quarter casks Imitation, |
| 1 Pipe pure Holland Gin, extra |
| 25 bbls. Old Rye Whiskey, |
| 50 "Rectified " 25 cases Hats, |
| |
| 50 bbls: Rosendale Hydraulic Coment, 250 cashs fresh ground Plaster, Lubeo Mills, |
| Champagne, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Claret, and |
| Malaga Wines, |
| Oil, Mustard, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate, Cocoa, Raisins, Salt, Cap, Letter and Wrapping Paper, |
| Indigo, Kice, Brooms, Segars, Cheese, |
| White Lead, Window Glass, with every other ar- |
| ticle in the Grocery line, at low prices. J. H. B. |
| Sept. 5, 1848. 72 sw6t |
| and the second se |
| Grand Schemes, |
| FOR SEPTEMBER, LO.S. |
| J. W. Maury & Co., Managers. |
| and the second se |
| Capital \$66,666 ! |
| \$22,222 ! \$11,111 ! |
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| VIRGINIA STATE L. For Endowing Leesburg Acade and for other |
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| Class No. 53, for 1848 |
| To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Seturday, the |
| 23d of September, 1848. |
| BRILLIANT SCHEME. |
| 1 prize of \$66.666, 1 of 22,222, 1 of 11,111, 1 of 7,777, 1 of 3,348, 5 prizes of 2,222, 99 prizes of |
| 1,111, 111 of (lowest 3 No.) 555, dc. &c. |
| 75 Number Lottery, 12 drawn ballots. |
| Tickets only \$15-Haives 7 50-Quarters 3 75 Eighths 1 874. |
| Certificate of packages 26 Whole Tickets \$138 00 |
| do do 26 Half do 95 00- |
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Music on Plano and Guitar, esch." 20 00 Use of Instrument, 3 00 Music on Harp, 48 00 Painting in Oil Colors, 18.00 Painting in Water Colors, 10:00 Latin Language, 10 00 French, Italian, and Spanish, each, 10 00 The next ferm of this School will commence on the 2nd of October, ensuing. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the School, can enter at any time. The instruction will be given by four Teachers ; two Gentlemen and two Ladies. THE HON MILLARD FILLMORE .- The poor boy, The Uniform for public occasions, consists of purple

Rev. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

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ERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS :

\$75 00

| prove that Judge McLean and its friend, bocupy the same ground on the constitu- stion of slavery in the territories. It thus we ask every candid reader to compare the of the two men, and point out the differ- ey can. We claim to say that Gen Cass is <i>free soil man as Judge McLean, AND A</i> <i>ETTER ONE THAN MARTIN VAN</i> of comment necessary? That READINGS.—A friend gives us a good of a person who read a sentence from a let- endatory of a genuine old master in a very way. The true reading should have been : a now here an acknowledged connoisseur, ounces the picture an unquestionable orig- its reading, however, was rentiered as fol- There is no where an acknowledged connois- t. It was early spring time, and the "first and" had contributed two to the table before a were in such demand that a discomfit disclaimed | that instrument. How then would the "Compromise" operate in reference to New Mexico and California? Through what process would the Slave-owner be compelled to pass? H, a citizen of North Carolina, removes to the Territory with his Slave. On reaching there he finds that the inhabitants do not regard (as Mr Cass says) the African race in the same light that we do. He is asked by an officer to show his authority for restraining the liberty of his Slave. He is him self no officer—can show no warrant, civil or criminal, by virtue of which he acts—but he produces the Constitution of the United States, and declares the to be the authority under which he holds. He asked to point out the clause which covers his cas After searching for some time for the grant of pow er, his eye falls upou the third paragraph of the 2 Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution, an | are "men of Southern feeling," and who perhaps, will disregard all the past decisions of the Court, and decide for him ! A beautiful commentary this would be indeed, upon the honesty of our Supreme Court ! "Northern men with Southern feelings," and "Southern men with Northern feelings," may do well to juggle with in Politics, but let them ever be scouted from the Bench. We must, however, draw this article to a close. We repeat, had the "Compromise" Bill passed, it is a state of the second secon | out to those who serve in volunteer companies, or who take commissions, as officers, in the ordinary | In Charlesten, on the stat. Aug., of Congenitive fever, Wesley Hollister, Esq. of this City, former President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. In his domestic and social relations, no men was a more affectionate husband or father, or a kinder or a more unwayering friend. All will lament his premature demise, and those who knew him well, long pay tribute to his virtues. | Raleigh, Sept 5. 71 44 Hats, Caps, &C. I GIVE notice to the Morchauts of Va. and North Carolina, (as my custom is) that my Fall Storm is now complete embracing overy variety of Hars and Care for the wholesate Trade. My Stock is well selected, and laid in on the most advantageous terms, and I am well prepated (as heretofore) to serve my customers, and others who may visit Petersburg and Richmond, to purchase their Fall supply of Goods. FRANCIS MAJOR. |
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