1. A. Pales

THE PEOPLE.

This is the grand topic of the age. From every quarter of the earth, and in every variety of tone, it falls upon the ear. There are faint murmurs of it heard even among the snow drifts which surround the heartless Court of Russia, and it increases in intensity and volume as i s rolls over the temperate plains of Southern Europe. In France it bade fair not long since to banish those familiar words le roi, and in England it speaks in the amelioration of ancient abuses, and in the gradual, but steady advance of liberal principles. Even in Rome its voice is not yet silent, and ever and anon, beneath the double ruins of a new and an old republic, solemn whispers startle the ear of the French sentry, as he paces his lonely round and dreams of those old legions-whose heavy tread once caused his own Gaul to tremble. The People! Now in tones of indignation, now of flattery, and now of fear, those ominous words are heard. And no-where more than in this land, where the baubles of aristocracy were trodden under foot three hundred years ago by men whose own deeds formed their only patent of nobility, and where that curse of kingcraft, which was first imposed upon the Israelites for their sins, was years ago renounced-renounced by an aggrieved nation; and amid the lightnings and thunders of that political Mount Sinai, the American Revolution, the Almighty was proclaimed the only Potentate before whom it is not idolatry for a freeman to bow.

hear those words even here! Now, the honied lisp of the courtier, bending on supple knee, and exalting the perfections and infallibility of the object of his adoration now, the flippant sne r of the "upper ten. gazing scornfully from drawing room windows upon the red-shirted mi lion, marching by to their toil; now, the sorrowful voice of the sincere conservative, as he dreads the unbridled license of the multitude; now, the joy ful shout of the sanguine republican, as he anticipates a millenium of political equality; and, now, the bitter curse of the ar stocrat. as he looks forth from his palace upon the gathering storm, and remembers that his house is not built upon a rock.

particular time in Virginia. To some they are Dear, and to others they are Dreadful .-A stranger to our inst tutions, entering the Halls of Council at Washington, or the Leg islative or Co-ventional bodies under any of the State Governments, would be perplexed to ascertain Who are the Peop'e of whom so People? Not everybody, for then we should bad: aristocrats and laborers; men of ten of peril and need. If this is a specimen of utes and characteristics are so different'y long Democratic ru'e. viewed by the different attendants around his

For our own part, we are inclined to the THE YOUNG WHIGS OF NEW YORK opinion that it is too late for us in America to discuss the rights and qualifications of The People to govern themselves. That thing has been settled more than seventy years ago. and, even if we are not satisfied with the settlement, necessity should teach us to submit with the best grace we may. And, after a careful comparison of King People with the other sovereigns of the earth, we think abundant reasons will be found for contentment. He has his faults, no doubt; he is jealous of power; eager for approbation; a trifle passionate and too fond of land : sometimes, teo. he is unjust to his most faithful servants, error if an opportunity occurs to undeceive Whig, in the entire land. him. He is pugacious, no doubt, having whipped his father as soon as he was big terrible to behold. But, with all his faults, King People, take him on the whole, is much when it has been stolen from the many by and identified with Union men and Union mea- tion. the few; if he loves praise, it must be ad. sures as to leave no room for eavil or doubt as to mitted that he often deserves it; and if he occasionally appropriates his neighbors' land, rope. True it is, he is "every inch a King," but he achieved his crown by kingly deeds upon fields where empires were won and based and effeminate monarch. The virtues of which we can alone help to secure the b essings he shall be entitled to give the casting vote. of his character, and the blessings of his gov- ot 'Union and Liberty' to ourselves and our posernment are as pure and numberless as the terity. stars upon the milky way. We hear not in These Resolutions were adopted. The first, see not upon his royal robes one red drop of two in the negative. blood shed for treason. His sceptre is so entwined with flowers that we scarcely perceive even the emblem of his superior power; at his right hand stands Civil Liberty, and at his altar, Religion, no mocking purple robe of state upon her limbs, but in the simple and unfettered majesty of her divine nature, lands. Rash and choleric at times, yet alnot less than ten years or more than twenty,
dollars for each and every offence, to be recoverways generous, forgiving and humane, how are to be issued to meet this subscription.

Hyperion to a Satyr! Long live King People! If any of our "Humble as I am," said a bullying spoutis a smart and good-looking one! May his still remember that I am a fraction of this days be numberless and his dominion with- magnificent republic." "You are indeed," out end !- Richmond Republican.

garded by some as exalted and ennobing.-

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS. We expressed a hope at the opening of the

late Session of the Legislature, that a set of resolutions appropriate to the existing position of the slavery question would be passed was as much necessity for an expression of sentiment on the part of the State Legislature, as at any previous time. The opposition of the higher law party in the non-slaveholding States to the fugitive slave law, and the determination expressed by South Carolina not to submit to the Compromise, appeared to us to call for a moderate but firm and decided expression of sentiment upon this subject in behalf of the people of North Carolina. As the Democratic party had a majority in both Houses, and as that party had during the slavery excitement, put themselves forward as the especial guardians in North Caro'ina, of Southern rights, the least that could have been expected, was a straight forward declaration, that any repeal, or essential modification, or evasion of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, would compel the State to look to herself, and her sister States of the South, for redress. There was no lack. Heaven knows, among the Democrats in the Legislature, of talk and bluster upon this and other points connected with the question .-Resolutions after Resolutions were introduced into each House, and discussion loud and warm kept that body in a ferment for weeks. Whigs and Democrats were united in insisting upon a faithful adherence to the fugitive slave law. The Democrats had it in their power at any moment, to take just such action upon the subject, as they saw proper. Many of them were ultra enough in all con-The Peop'e! In what varied accents we science in their speeches. The Whigs who spoke warmly for the Union, but opposed ultra action, and secession doctrines, but who at the same time were firm for a maintainance of southern rights at al! hazards, were denounced as submissionists, and un-ough upon the slavery question; the Democratic party held up as the guardian 'par excellence.' southern rights, and as the men who stood ready cocked and primed to throw themselves into the breach. What was the astonishment then of the people, to find that in lieu of some fierce terrible action in the premises, the Legislature finally passed over the whole matter in perfect silence! Not a resolution expressive of the position of the State was passed, not a word said, in any authoritative form. There was a flourish of trumpets with We hear a great deal of the People at this a vengeance. Weeks consumed in vapouring about southern rights, and discussing abstractions, and all for what? Is it uncharttable to answer, for party effect? What other purpose does the result show, that the democratic leaders could have had in view? And is this the way to stand up for the rights of much is said. He would think them a dif- front to Northern fanaticism? What must Great nature's monarch from his pearly throne ferent and distinct class from the deliberative be the effect upon the higher law men in Rose gracious; and all affable, half bending, pression upon their minds that our pretended sured in such a manner as surely men would readiless to go to any extremity in sustainnot praise or censure themselves. By some ing our rights, is all vapour and smoke, and and degrades the mind. Bu, who are the ple of the state would submit to any aggression rather than resort to the last extremity. include women and minors, who though Before our sister states of the south the Dem- most important fragment, even in an historical ocrats by their peculiar course upon this queshave no voice in government. Every body tion have placed themselves and the state in else, public men included, having a white a ridiculous light, and shaken the r confidence skin, are The People-rich, poor, good, and in our readiness to stand by them in the hour

Newbernian.

CITY.

At a meeting of the Young Men's General Committee for the c ty of New York, on Friday evening last, Mr. ERASTUS PROOKS, from the Special Committee to-whom was referred Resolutions upon the subject of the fully asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and to report a substitute for said resolves :

Resolved, That, in the judgement of this Comed by the National Whig Administration, its dewithdrawing his confidence from them with- Federal Compact, to principles of justice and doout deliberation, though this is usually the mestic tranquility, to the common defence and work of mischief-makers, to whom he lends the general welfare of the People, eminent y entia credulous ear, and he is sure to repair his tles it to the confidence and support of every good

R solved, That the measures of Peace and Compromise, passed by the present Congress, approenough to ho'd a stick; and excessively ad- of his constitutional advisers, deserve the support dicted to military glory, for, in addition to of every friend of the Union and the Constitution, of officers of militia, the sight of whom, in mately identified with public aw, good order, and tional difficulty and danger.

his principles-one willing to stand upon the record, and before the world, as the friend and de-

of cultivation than it ever knew before! Nor tee, before going into an election of a United any two of the candidates so that no election can has he ever gone one hundredth part as far States Senator, the Whig members of the Legis- be made, then he shall certify this fact in his rein aggrandizing himself at the expense of lature ought to adopt such resolutions, usual to turns, and the Board of Commissioners at their shouting to the People to preserve the faith of the others as his censors and detractors in Eu- all parties and public bodies, as wil show an interest in and a respect for the Whig Chief Mag- person by ballot, to fill the vacancy. istrate of the nation, himself a favorite son of New York, and in those measures of national comprolost, and not by mere descent, from some de- restore peace to the country, and in the observance

his courf of poison and the dagger used to second, and fourth unanimously, and the third

TOWN SUBSCRIPTION.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act passunfettered majesty of her divine nature, istrate of Police to subscribe \$100,000 to the in writing, attested by the Cerk of the Board of drawing the voluntary homage of honest Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Commissioners, tirst fi ed with the Clerk of said hearts. Such is King People, as he reigns Rail Road Company. Bonds severally for County Court, such License shall be void and of no upon this continent. With all his faults, sums not less than five hundred dollars, and he lights to indicate the indicate of sums not less than five hundred dollars, and he lights to indicate the indicate of sums not less than five hundred dollars, and he lights to indicate the indicate of sums not less than five hundred dollars, and he lights to indicate the indicate of sums not less than five hundred dollars, and he lights to indicate the in how does he tower above the Kings of other not exceeding ten thousand, and payable in be liable to indictment as in other cases of retail-

clear brow, his unwrinkled cheek, and his gi- appointed proxies, with the power of appoint- missioners of said City for the use of said City. gantic frame, by the side of the weak, sickly, ing substitutes, to represent the Town Stock selfish, imbecile, debauched scions of legiti- at the Rail Road Meeting to be held at Mamacy, (or illegitimacy,) whose service is re- rion Court House, in March next. Wilmington Com.

countrymen are anxious for a monarch, here er to a mass meeting of the unterrified, "I said a by-stander, "and a vulgar one at that."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. EDITOR: In the course of wanderings which periodically indulge in among the dusty volumes by that body. In our humble opinion there of a neighboring library, I came across the following lines which seem to be appropriate to the sea son now at hand. Their author was a certain General William Eaton who acted about the commencement of this century, as Consul for the Inited States to some one of the Barbary Powers. To those who with myself were once familiar with the magnificent volume which records the travels of Peter Parley in Africa, General Eaton is better known as the hero of that mighty conflict which took place beneath the walls of Derne; so graphically described, and if I mistake not, pictured in the well known volume aforesaid. The lines are prefaced by the following letter:

TO MR. PYNCHMON. Tunis, May 23rd, 1800. "It was not my intention to write you by this pportunity, because my vacant head could indict ic] nothing worth your reading. But rummag g this morning among old passports, bills of health, manifests, protests, old letters and manuscript chaos of my own, I found in a mutilated state, the original of the enclosed scrap. They are rhapsodies which occurred at the instant of hearing of the death of the best and greatest man who everdied. On a review of it I like it; not because it is poetical or elegant; but because it is a trong expression of the impression the intelligence ther of his country. made on my mind. I send it to you that it may be printed, under your inspection, in the waste corner of a newspaper. It savors a little of heath-enism, but not in the least of atheism nor demo-

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION IN ELYSIUM. It was a glad morn when great Jove announced Our glorious Washington arrives to day;" A thousand suns, to grace the arch of heaven, Were lighted into lustre on the occasion; And stars, that twinkled through the beams

Were ranged to add a brilliance to the grandeur. A barge constructed of the deals of life, Manned by eight heroes' spirits; antient half. Half modern; David, Israel's royal warrior; CYRUS, the Persian Conqueror: PHILIP's son: And Rome's first Emperor, mighty Julius CESAR ALFRED the Great : LEWIS, the boast of France : Peter the Czar, and Prussia's deathless Frederic; DRAKE at the helm: bore him acres the Styx. Phocion and Fabius, Charlemagne and War-

Stood and received him on the other side; And led him through Avernus. On the fields Of fair Elysium, ranged in open order, With arms presented, stood the host of heaven As he approached the right, a signal given, he park celestial thundered a salute. Once more were seen his loved compatriots, Heroes who bled on young Columbia's plains, Proceeding joyful in their General's train. As he drew near the City, every gate Was thrown wide open. On the lofty ramparts lelestial myriads crowded, gazed and shouted, While all heaven's batteries thundered a salute. A million virgins o'er the gilded pavements Spread laurel, cassia, aromatic flowers; the State, and to present a bold undaunted And sang once more, the conquering horo comes. bodies in which they are so often mentioned, the slaveholding States? To leave the im- H If did him homage, while he bade him welcome All night old FRANKLIN, scated on a cloud, Displayed illuminations through the realm. they are regarded as infallible, and by others that the Legislature after full discussion of the And such the joy which filled the otherial courts, as so imperfect that their service corrupts subject came to the conclusion that the peo- When Washington received a crown immortal.

view, for it brings down the biography (so to say,) of Washington, a day and a night later than the best editions heretofore. Besides, things seem in "the Revenge," who, in the face of the raging After a full hearing of the case, Mr. S. was dis. affidavit is herewith communicated. Private service of their masters," and what sadly to have changed down yonder since the sea, exclaimed: facilis descensus" of " Pins" of old. Quite mod talents and men of one; these form the A- N. Carolina Democratic management upon Washington have been, to meet the s n of Jesse merican monarch, King People, whose attrib- a vital question, Good Lord deliver us from a in such company; making his living, (if I may be indulged in such an awkward expression,) as it seemed, by keeping a ferry! How surprise grew to amazement, when having taken his obalus from his mouth to pay for his ticket, he received the answer from that generous gentleman-" we never their appearance in the "Standard" during the last charges gemmen nothing." Verbum sat; the six or eight months, in connection with the efforts whole effort is refreshing in a very high degreebut for myself, being ever a lover of the ladies, I know of nothing which gives so pleasant a pang, as the finding that since Jupiter has taken the tution and the Union, from the hands of the reck reins in his own hands-Virgins, who whileme did duty by leading long tailed apes about the election of a SENATOR IN CONGRESS respect- Plutonian precinets, have risen to the more dignified and certainly more suitable task of playing high parts in the pageants of the nether king kom; all of which I attribute to the weaknesses | ginning of the last session of Congress? Have a greater number of the sex there than in heaven. THOLOGOS.

AN ACT

To amend an Act, pasced in the year 1803, enti

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby the bronzed and bearded veterans who have | North and South; and that the Wing Party of the son shall be entitled to vote at any election for fought his battles and conquered his enemies, | Empire State ought to rally with one heart and | Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Ralhe has always in his train a considerable army one purpose around an Administration so inti- eigh, unless he shall have resided within the limits of the said City, for at least six months, and in cocked-hat and side-arms, is wonderful and adjus ment of satisfactory questions of great nathe Ward in which he offers to vote for at least ten days next preceding the day of election, and Res leed, That it is due to the national Admin- paid City taxes within the twelve months precedistration that the Whig State Legislature, now ing the day of election; or being a non-resident, the best and most virtuous monarch upon the in session at Albany, should elect no other than shall own in fee simple, real estate in the City of if they moved at all, should move at the bidding face of this earth. If he is jealous of power, it one of its open and avowed friends to the Senate Raleigh, and shall have possessed said real estate and to do the behests of Party-Party, instead of is because he knows how it has been abused of the United States - a man so clear y committed at least six months preceding the day of any elec-

an election shall be held for an Intendant and Commissioners of said City, it shall be the duty the midst of the perils which have surrounded and it is under the honest conviction that it is his servants by the Constitution of the United States. the persons receiving the highest number of votes of the Sheriff of the county of Wake, to declare still surround the Union, will be heard and heeded own, and he always brings it to a higher state Resolved, That in the judgment of this committee to be elected, and if there shall he a tie between

> SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Intendant to preside over all meetings of the Board of Commissioners when present; and in all cases where there is a tie upon any question,

SEC. 4. Re it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said City, shall have power and authority to levy and collect a tax not exceeding twenty-five pave the way for ambition to the throne; we by a vote of forty-six in the affirmative and ley, Victualling house or Restaurateur; and upon every permission granted to retail Spirituous Liquors within the limits of said City.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall no nobly does the young monarch look, with his Thos. D. Meares and Miles Costin were any Justice of the Peace in the name of the Comed by warrant before the Intendant of Police, or

> SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners of said Gity, shal have power and authority to levy a tax of not exceeding three dollars, upon every hog kept running at large in the streets of said City.

shall be in force from and after the passage there-of. J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S. sembly, this 28th day of January, 1851.]

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH. N. C.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1851.

"STAND BY YOUR COLORS!" Such is the heading of an article in the last Standard"-published on the 22nd of February -the birth day of GEORGE WASHINGTON-the fa-

claim, " Well, here is something patriotic, something which will stir up the blood, and make it warm. This is the birth day of that man, who, more than any other, gave independence and free dom to this Western World, and no doubt the Editor of the 'Standard' has caught the holy in- and assist to pass-we say all this proves what spiration and has given us some sentiments which will bring back the straying heart of the secessionists from the worship of false gods, to the true altars, where our fathers knelt to pour out their devotions! Let us read!"

We did read, and how great was our disappointment-how deep our mortification, when we dis- has no sympathies with, or affection for, the "Stancovered, that instead of breathing the spirit of dard's" secession-disorganizing doctrines, and patritotism—instead of being a call "to stand by for this reason it hates it, and for this reason it will the only foot-hold of fanaticism and lawlessness. of their masters, to any person who Constitution-it was the sound of the border bugle of PARTY, whose shrill blast was calculated to ring through every fibre of the patriot's heart, producing an effect similar to that, which was experienced by the quiet and peaceful inhabitants of some parts of Scotland, as they listened to the rallying ery of a clannish leader, foresaw the impending danger, and the necessity of preparing promptly to meet it.

In so many words, the Editor appears to be horror-stricken, at the agempts which are being made to "destroy old party organizations, and get up what is called by way of excellence, a UNION mendation that two additional regiments of Drayears past, the peace of the whole country has been disturbed by an incessant agitation of ques tions, sectional and partizan in their characterthe public mind has been rocked to and fro-broken up-heaved and tossed, like the billows of a mighty ocean, threatening to overwhelm and engulf every thing valuable and good; and yet the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, of this State, was arrested of Patrick Riley, a deputy marshal for the the act of Congress of the 12th of Febru Editor would not utter even a whisper, to allay in Washington, on Friday, on the oath of the May. district of Massachusetts, setting forth the 1793, entitled "An act respecting further the storm, but on the contrary, he is like Zanga, or, charged with challenging Mr. Inge, of Alabama. circumstances of the case, a copy of which from justice, and persons escaping from

--- "Horrors now are not displeasing to me, I like this rocking of the battlements:

They bear a just resemblance to my fortune, And suit the gloomy purpose of my soul!" many extraordinary articles, which have made which the great and good men of all parties have less fanatics of the North, and the ultraists of the South, who appeared resolved on the destruction of both! Between wnom has the contest been raging throughout the Nation, ever since the behas there existed, since the formation of the Government, greater necessity for the union of ALL those who love the Union, and are determined that it shall be maintained? At what period before, exporting City in the Union. tled an Act for the government of the City of did fanaticism, both North and South, show itself with such a bold and daring front? In what year the appropriation which he asks; but he has of--under what condition of our political affairs- fered the amendment, under the rule, that he might did the spirit of insubordination prevail to such an make an unkind and unprovoked fling at me. I extent as it has during the last six months? Was any man so stone-blind that he could not see the dangers which surrounded us? Was it to have ferences. been expected that good men-that patriotic men -that christian men-that men, who valued the peace of their families, the safety of their wives shows he has little sense and less charity when he and children, should remain silent and inactive, or, charges me with being unfriendly to the South. rallying around the colors of the Union? Is the Editor of the "Standard" demented-has he lost his senses—that he supposes ms feeble voice, in less charity in charging me with unfriendliness to abettors. in the shout, which is going up from all good and | guard patriotic men, for its safety and integrity? Does Democratic Party? Are such his expectations? Does he hope to draw off those of the Democratic Party, who reverence the Union, from the great public; and let them estimate his character and ing it expressly the duty of the keepers of cause of the whole Country, by the selfish, demagoguical out-ery of "stick to your party?" Whilst the most patriotic of his leaders are shouting for traitors who impeach others, and seek the applause the Union, he shouts for his party! Whilst THEY of the grogshops at cross-roads at home by their are laboring for the Country, he confesses that he is working for party! Humiliating confession! He would have us believe, there are no Disunionists in the South, and especially in North Carolina. Has he forgotten the recent contest in Georgia? Does he not know that the issue was know that in Mississippi, a number of leading politicians exerted themselves to put down the patriotic FOOTE, because of his devotion to the Union? Has it not come also to his knowledge, that with very many (at heart, if not openly,) the resolution was made, that the Compromise should be resisted, even unto a dissolution of the Union ?-

The "Standard" says, had Gen. Cuss been e lected, he would have settled the Slavery question more favorably to the South, by the extension of SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act the Missouri line to the Pacific!

And what is now the situation, and what for months

In the first place, we would inquire of the Editor, what are his motives in making such a decla-

was satisfied with it, and that he was ready to encourage factious opposition to it, we are becoming more and more firmly convinced. And yet, in the very breath that he makes such thrusts at the ton Rioters. We publish, to day, to the exclusion of sees, to be paid out to the ting to the laws!

if he is not aware that Gen. Cass voted for the Compromise, and that he was throughout, one of its most zealous advocates? Does he undertake to affirm, that had he been elected President, he would have taken a different course himself, and attemps ted to dictate that course to Congress? It is well known that the proposition to extend the Missouri ine to the Pacific, thereby dividing the State of California, was rejected by a large majority, both sailing it, and endeavoring to create a public pre-When our eye lit upon it, we felt ready to ex- judice against it. And this habit of the Editor, of besmearing Gen. C, with flattery-boasting of what HE WOULD have done-how much more favorable HIS administration would have been to the South, and then whirling immediately around and denouncing those measures which he did advocate, confidence is to be placed in the Editor's professions! Neither Gen. C. nor any man, could have shown more regard for Southern rights-more devotion to the Constitution, than Mr. FILLMORE. der. Already, we see that a large number of the This the Editor knows, but he is not candid and right thinking men of Boston have volunteered their may arise under the third section manly enough to admit it! The Administration

> shall appear in our next Weekly. We regret our and reflected the almost universal sentiment of the inability to publish it to-day.

gainst a file!"

The Internal Improvement Speech of Mr. Gil. MER shall appear in Friday's paper.

The "Goldsboro' Telegraph," alluding to the fact that the Message of the President, at the commencement of the session, contains a recom Party" Ah! there is the rub! He is afraid that goons be raised for service on the frontiers of by rallying under the colors of the Union, some Mexico, presses the claims of Lieut. Francis T. injury will be done that Party which is called "by BRYAN, of this City, to a high position in one or way of excellence," the Democratic Party! For the other of them. Lieut. B. deserves all that the "Telegraph" so handsomely says of him, and we to communicate to the Senate, under the where said offence is committed, or shall

MESSRS, STANLY AND INGE.

We learn from the "Baltimore Sun," that the charged, for want of evidence. It is to be feared, and unofficial communications concur in es- they were fully competent to perfum un however, that a challenge has passed, and that a tablishing the main facts of this account, but the time of this inhibition and pens em duel has been agreed upon.

The difficulty has grown out of words spoken in a debate on the River and Harbor Bill, in the We regard this as the most extraordinary of the House, on Tuesday last, which we find thus reported in the "Intelligencer:"

Mr. Inge moved an amendment, appropriating forty-thousand dollars for the improvement of certain rivers in Alabama. He thought it was ve- lawless confederates, at noonday in the city effect that article of the Constitution of the been making, to rescue the destinies of the Constiacter. He was of opinion that the South would I regard this flagitious proceeding as being a son held to service or labor in one State of have to wait long to be admonished of danger by surprise, not unattended by some degree of der the laws thereof, escaping into any of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Stanly.) negligence; nor do I doubt that, if any such er, shall, in consequence of any law or work of spoliation should be consummated. The course of the gentleman from North Carolina did not surprise him. That gentleman saw nothing of have presented themselves, volun arily and claim of the party to whom such service of father Zeus, who delighted in having the ladies there not been arrayed on one side, the friends of of the appropriation of \$75,000 for the Hudson not seem to have been timely made known, effect. But these acts of State legislation of the appropriation of the a sectional character in the bill. Did he approve promptly, to prevent it; but the danger does labor may be due," from being carried the Constitution and the Union, and on the other, river, both above and below Albauy? He also or duly appreciated by those who were con- although they may cause embarrasment those who would upset and destroy them? When referred to the Illinois river, and said that both cerned in the execution of the process. In create expense, cannot derogate either for conclusion he referred to the vast commerce of der and respect for the laws; among a peo- ry out fully and fairly the plain and imp those rivers, and stated that Mobile was the third | ple whose sentiment is liberty and law, and ative constitutional provision for the definition

> not believe the gentleman from Alabama wants sudden violence, unhappily too much unpre- whom such labor may be due. It is do not know what I have done to incur the gentleman's displeasure. Mr. Inge. I merely stated facts and drew in-

liation of the South could take place before she etty." would hear a warning from me. The gentleman I repeat, I am unconscious what unkindness I have done to provoke the gentleman.

Mr. Inge. I did not hear the genlleman. Will he be good enough to repeat what he said? Mr. Stanly. I say you have little sense and

Mr. Inge. I say that that is ungentlemanly and unparliamentary, and comes from a black

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Chairman, he charges me with being a blackguard. He has just shown to the House and to the country that he is one.

The Chairman. Personalities are not in order. Mr. Stauly. No; personalities are not in order. I am wil ing to let our conduct be judged of by the mine. As to my friendship for the South, let the their jails to receive and safely keep therein, record and my conduct speak, whether I have not all prisoners committed under the authority more friendship for the South than those noisy of the United States until they shall be disown professions of devotion, and by crying out eternally," there is danger-danger to the South." Even those who voted with a majority of North- States respectively; the United States to pay ern members upon certain measures are unchari- for the use and keeping of such jails, at the

I regret I have been called on to say any thing. ner that shall, under their authority, be com-

22ND OF FEBRUARY.

been commemorated throughout the country with several States to pass laws making it express- the Departments of War and Navy relative to the Department of War and War more than ordinary manifestations of patriotism. This is a favorable indication of the deep-seated love of the Union, that prevails among the people. past, HAS been the situation—the sentiment of RINGGOLD GUARDS, turned out in honor of the day

A MODEL SUBSCRIBER.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the "Register," dated, Rockingham County, Feb. 20, 1851:

"Enclosed is \$3 for my subscription to the Register. I am now 72 years old, and take the Your's traly, &c.

THE BOSTON RIOT-THE PRESIDENT.

In our last paper, we laid before our readers the proclamation of President FILLMORE against the Bos much other matter that had been prepared, the adagainst the fanatics of the North, for not submit- mirable message of the same functionary, in reply to the resolutions of inquiry, introduced by Mr. CLAY, together with the interesting and animated debate In the second place, we would ask the Editor, that followed its reading in the Senate.

Both of these documents prove, beyond cavil, what we have all along asserted and believed, that the President will use all the power with which he is invested to vindicate the supremacy and majesty of the laws. Throughout this whole transaction, he has ac ted with a promptness, efficiency and firmness, that cannot fail of quelling that lawless and damnable spirit of insubordination which has thus trampled the Constitution under foot. He has given the best pracin the Senate and the House. Had Gen. Cass tical assurance of his determination to enforce the been elected President, could be have altered this laws and to preserve the Constitution inviolate; and keeping of prisoners committee state of things? Did he exert himself to do it while we cannot, if we would, curb the feelings of inas Senator? It is perfectly ridiculous to talk dignation and resentment which the recent outrage nent provision shall be made about what Gen. Cass would have done, had he in Boston has excited in the Southern mind, we re about what Gen. Cass would have done, nad no pose the most undoubting confidence in the intentions ed his reasonable expenses incurre we should assuredly catch larks," says the proverb. of the Executive to do his duty at all hazards. We above purposes, to be paid out. Gen. Cass did his duty, and did it like a true pa-shall see, whether those partisan presses in the South, of the United States. These retriot, in sustaining the Compromise. He has no who have lost no occasion to express a distrust of the sympathy with the Editor of the Standard in as- disposition of Mr. Fillmore, in this particular, will now have the magnanimity and fairness to come forward and say, that he has fulfilled his obligations to

We are glad to see the entire Press of Boston, and of the North, with, perhaps, the exception of one or two of the most rabid Abolition organs, denouncing by the courts and magistrates of the dignant terms of denunciation. But such indications avail little, unless they are to be accompanied with something more substantial in the future-unless they are to be followed up by such movements as will but down the instigators of this fiendish spirit of disorservices to resist and prevent the recurrence of pro of Congress passed February 12 1793 ceedings, which have blackened the reputation of that entitled "An act respecting City, and given it the infamy of being, now, almost justice and persons escaping from the united by continue to hate it! "Cease viper, you bite a. This looks well enough; but, at present, the surest any other person as a fugitive slare, safeguard against the repetition of these things, lies in the strong arm of the Government; and in expres- And it further declares that "resing his determination to wield it, the President has puty sheriff, coroner, constable, like The Speech of Gen. Leach, on Secession, consulted the wisest dictates of prudence and duty,

> Message from the President EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ? February 19, 1851.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant requesting me to lay the provisions of this law, by in any before that body, if not incompatible with the ting directly or indirectly under the public interest, any information I may possess conterred by the 3rd section of the act in regard to an alleged recent case of a forci- Congress aforementioned, shall furfeit as ble resistance to the execution of the laws of not exceeding one thousand doll should be happy to see his gallantry suitably re- above conditions, what means I have adopted subject to imprisonment not exceeding to meet the occurrence; and whether, in year in the county jail." my opinion, any additional legislation is necessary to meet the exigency of the case, and the first was to make it a penal offence in to more vigorously execute existing laws.

no satisfactory official information has as yet ment; second, to refuse the use of the been received, and in some important res- of the State for the detention of any pen pects the accuracy of the account has been claimed as a fugive slove. denied by persons whom it implicates. Noth- It is dee, ly to be lamented that the ing could be more unexpected than that such pose of these enactments is quite appare a gross violation of law, such a high-handed It was to prevent, as far as the Legalate contempt of the authority of the United of the State could prevent, the laws of G States should be perpetrated, by a band of gress passed for the purpose of cary ng in act of violence had been apprehended, thou- ulation therein, be discharged from such sands of the good citizens of Boston would vice or labor, but shall be delivered up a community distinguished for its love of or- the duty or the authority of Congression not liberty without law, nor above the law, ry of persons, bound to labor in one St Mr. Stanly. I have a single word to say. I do such an outrage could only be the result of and escaping into another, to the party pared for to be successfully resisted. It clear that, by the resolution of Congress would be melancholy, indeed, if we were 3rd of March, 1821, the marshal of the obliged to regard this outbreak against the nited States, in any State in which thet constitutional and legal authority of the Gov- of the jails of the State has been withdraw feeling of the people, in a spot which is pro- detention of persons committed under Mr. Stanly. The gentleman said that the spo- verbially called "the cradle of American lib- authority of the United States, is not on

Such, undoubtedly, is not the fact. It the direction of the judge of the District. violates, without question, the general senti- hire a convenient place for the sale keeps ment of the people of Boston, and of a vast of prisoners committed under authority majority of the whole people of Massachu- the United States. It will be seen In setts, as much as it violates the law, defies papers accompanying this communication. the authority of the Government, and dis- the a tention of the marshal of Massach graces those concerned in it, their aiders and setts was distinctly called to this profits

It is, nevertheless, my duty to lay before the Navy of the date of October 28th the Senate, in answer to its resolution, some There is no official information that the important facts and considerations connected shal has provided any such place for the con with the subject

23, 1789, declared :

"That it be recommended to the Legisla-

tures of the several States to pass laws, makcharged by the course of the laws thereof, under the like penalties as in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of such

rate of fifty cents per month for each priso-

mitted thereto, during the time such prisoner shall be therein confined; and also to support such of said prisoners as shall be committed for offences." A further resolution of Congress, of the third of March, 1791, provides that, "where-

as Congress did, by a resolution of the 23d The birth-day of Washington seems to have day of September, 1789, recommend to the Boston, together with copies of instruction. ly the duty of the keepers of their jails to receive and safe keep therein a l prisoners com- of telegraphic despatches transmitted from the mitted mitted under the authority of the United States; in order, therefore, to insure the administration of justice.

resentatives of the United States of America that the Constitution declares that "the Presentatives of the United States of America" in Congress assembled, That, in case any shall take care that the laws be faithful State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the marshal in such State, trict, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary init and to make the actual service of the Unit of St les, the actual service of the [Read three times and ratified in General Asembly, this 28th day of January, 1851.]

The actual service of the discontinuous to the same great pleasure in reading the Register. I am now 72 years old, and take the same great pleasure in reading the Register that to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the towards the Compromise? We know he never ago."

Register. I am now 72 years old, and take the same great pleasure in reading the Register that to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the forth the militia to execute the laws of the line discontinuous training to the discontinuous training the actual service of the discontinuous training to the actual service of the discontinuous training the actual service of the discontinuous training the actual service of the discontinuous training training to the actual service of the discontinuous training train prisoners committed under the authority of which it appears that the army and pary are, by

the United States, until permanent or shall be made by law for that

And a resolution of Congress, of Ma 1821, provides that "where an States, having complied will dation of Congress in the twenty-third day of September have withdrawn or shall heres either in whole or in part, th jails for prisoners committed thority of the United States, such State or States, under the the judge of the district, shall is, authorized and required to ent place to serve as a temp authority of the United Su purpose, and the said marshal

By the law of Massachusetts stood before the act of the Le that State of the 24th of March, 1842 common jails in the respective counties to be used for the detention of a detained or committed by the the courts of the United States But these provisions were abrogated and pealed by the act of the Leg-

sachuse ts of the 24th of March 1-43 That act declares that "no judge of Court of record of this commonweigh cognizance, or grant certificate other officer of this Commonwealth hereafter arrest or detain, or mil in the iail or other building belonging to the monwealth, or to any county, city or to thereof, of any person for the reason that is claimed as a fugitive slave."

And it further declares that 'any i of the peace, sheriff deputy sherif constable, or jailor, who shall offen

This law, it is obvious, had two object officers and magistrates of the commonwer The pub ic newspapers contain an affidavit to exercise the powers confer el on them

empowered, but expressly required, un

of the law by a letter from the Secretary finement of his prisoners. If he has not A resolution of Congress, of September is to be regretted that this power was not ercised by the marshal, under the directa of the District judge, immedia ely on the sage of the act of the Legislature of M chusetts, of the 24th March, 1843; and 8 pecially that it was not exercised on the pa sage of the Fugitive Slave law of the last sion, or when the attention of the man was afterwards particularly drawn to it It is true that the escape from the deput

marshal in this case was not owing to want of a prison, or place of confinement, b still it is not easy to see how the prison could have been safely and convenient tained, during an adjournment of the hearth for some days, without such place of confine ment. If it shall appear that no such plan has been obtained, directions to the marsh will be given to lose no time in the of this duty.

I transmit to the Senate the copy of a pro tion issued by me on the 18th instant, it to these unexpected and deplorable occurates partment of State to the district attorney and man shal of the United States for the district of Mass

In regard to the last branch of the inquit "Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep- by the resolution of the Senate, I have to be sentatives of the United State of the Presentatives of the United State of the Senate and House of Repted," and that "he shall be commander ments of the army and navy of the United State, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Unit d Stites, "and that