the man or boy, who would buy a basket of highly prize." And again: strawberries, as removed, at least one degree from the most abject condition of life. And

this shall introduce what I set out to say about "Flowers." I know not whether others have remarked to their teachers at school, and no where can you enter a parlor, without finding them most tastefully arranged, if not in splendid "Sevres" vases, at least in decent china -Every body has them.

not retract a word. Can a girl-(we always | ted when reason is left free to combat it." associate flowers with something refined, as girls are)-can a girl have the constant charge of flowers, ave, of a single flower. month atter month, and not be thoughtful? Can she watch its early buddings, and not see the hand that produces them? Can she turn its delicate and fading leaves to the sun, and not feel conscious that she is dependent the mysterious causes which have wrought the change? Oh no! The girl hat loves flowers is a thoughtful girl-she must be so -and I venture to say, if you will mark the ful, and it may be serious mind.

'And then, too, I think that the presence of flowers, cu tivated and cherished, indisnow, in an early spring morning ?-or how almost electrified with joy, at beholding whole | gia will not question. acres, as may be sometimes seen of the splendid tobelia?-and who shall rob me of the pleasure I first felt, in finding, the modest gether at a Magnolia-the most fragrant of consideration of its sympathizers in Georgia.

all our native forest trees. But these are every day pleasures. Now sand varieties of rose, the verbena, the heliotrope and the orange, as she sees them expanding one by one, and thus repairing her unceasing care? Or to go higher, what thus dissents: shall we say to the joy of the man, who afhibit d here some years ago? The happi-

But, she that loves flowers, and waters, cause it was not specified in the constitution. and visits, and shields them from the cold, Mr. Shepard said: cannot fail to be affectionate. The plant. it from the sun, you water it carefully and borne this litt e unfortunate rose or jessamine, by the people, it is unquestionably reserved that was lately vigorous with health, and to them.'

budding with promise! There is one thought more. The affectionate heart will expand, others will love you. because you love the most familiar works of God. If you could go with me to a little chamber even in this "wicked" city. I could show you an aged woman, much of whose leisure has been spent in the care of flowers. Very late in life she continues cheerful, affectionate, enthusiastic, and though devoted to her children, she was always more happy when with her flowers too. Surely the love of the nominee came out more strongly for se-

flowers makes one affectionate.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. The New York Post announces the openthousand miles of navigation is avoided, and the land carriage is reduced more than two thirds. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from New York on the 14th of July, direct for San Juan. from whence passengers will be transported by the river and lake, in a new iron steamer to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to fransport them to California. It is confidently expected that the trip from New York to California by this route will be from six to eight days shorter than by the Isthmus, even if the railroad should be completed.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been and passed by the Legislature a few weeks since

HE "RIGHT OF SECESSION."

A belief, says the Macon (Ala] Republian, in the doctrine of the right of secession Much has been said the present season, fundamental condition of the preservation of a out the abundance of strawberries. Everybody loves them, and it is a happy thing part of the political creed of the framers of to see so many, all over town, and so cheap our Republican Government. Washington's that the poorest may participate in the lux- advice to his countrymen in his Farewell ury. It may be said after all, it is the in- Address, although it is familiar to every one. dulgence of the appetite merely, but I cannot is but too little heeded. "The Unity," said he; "the Unity of our Government, which the appetite merely; it is something more; it constitutes you one people, is also now dear cannot be that all the distinctions that have to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar been made from time immemorial, between in the edifice of your real independence things clean and unclean, are nothing. - the support of your tranquility at home, There is a refinement of taste physical as your peace abroad, of your safety, of your is no just cause at the present for a dissoluwell as intellectual, and I cannot but respect prosperity, of that very liberty which you so

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness: that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment it but for myself, I have never known a sea- to it, accustoming yourselves to think and son when flowers were more frequently met speak of it as of the palladium of your politiwith than the present. Boys are selling cal safety and prosperity; discountenancing them at the corners, you find them in the sa- whatever may suggest even a suspicion that loons and refectories, ladies are to be met it can, in any event, be abandoned; and inwith, who have them in their hands.— dignantly frowning upon the first dawning of Clerks and book keepersattach them to their every attempt to alienate any portion of our button-holes, little boys and girls carry them country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such, also, was the estimate that Mr. Jef. ferson placed upon the National Union. In his first Inaugural Address on the 4th of Here then is an evidence of refinement March, 1801, he said: "If there be any among that nobody can mistake. The window you who would wish to dissolve this Union that displays a flower pot marks the residence or to change its republican form, let them of thoughtful, happy, affec ionate hearts .- stand undisturbed as monuments of the safe-Yes, thoughtful, happy, affectionate. I will ty with which error of opinion may be tolera-

So, likewise, Mr. Madison, in his Inaugural on the 4th of March, 1809, taught his countrymen "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness."

Such were the opinions and doctrines as taught by the Fath rs of the Confederacy, and who devoutly prayed that the Union might be perpetual. If they differ somewhat on One whose agency is above her own, for from the opinion and doctrines of those who their restoration and vigor? Can she see it are laboring to dissolve the Union as soon as fading in its foliage, withered in its b'ossoms, possible, we apprehend that they are entitled or decaying at root, without reflecting on to as much weight and influence in the deliberations of the American people

On the same subject as the above, the fol lowing notice, which we have just met with parlor or boudoir window that displays them in the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, of Satur. you will find the dwelling of some thought- day last, is we'l worthy of the reader's at-

As the question, whether secession is "a constitutional right" or one reserved by the cates the dwelling of a happy heart. Who States, and therefore independent of the Concan tell what a thrill of delight the young stitution, is now discussed with great apparent earnestness and zeal by the disunionists and crocus (as Paley calls it) peeping above the their organs in Georgia, most of whom proclaim it a "constitutional right," it may not erty of the Greeks. The lady was the misglad y the barefooted country boy grasps the be improper to submit the following very orchaste anemone, as he sees it, perhaps, on a thodox and catholic opinion of the Charleston frosty morning on the hill top-far away Mercury, whose orthodoxy in such matters from the town or home? Who has not been | we presume the party and its organs in Geor-

It is very seldom that we concur in the Mercury's opinions upon political or constitutional questions, as its ultraism almost always but curious and delicate dodder? Recollect, leads it far beyond our position: but this intoo, the beautiful episode in Ramsay, of an stance forms an exception to the general rule. Indian Chief and British officer, looking to- and we therefore commend its views to the

It is proper to remark that the Mercury inroduces the opinion in a brief commendatowhat delight must be felt by the fair culti- ry no ice of a speech delivered by Mr. Keitt. vator of the hyacinth, the cactus, the thou- of Orangeburg, before the "Southern Rights Association" of that district, in which the right of secession was proclaimed "a constitutional right," from which the Mercury

"In one particular we should qualify our en ter many years watching, has brought to tire assent to the views of the speaker, though maturity the century plant, such as was ex- | we do not suppose that we really differ from him. We refer to his assertion that secesness arising from the cultivation of flowers | sion is a constitutiona' right. Properly speakis of no low or frivolous character The ing, the constitution embodies the rights of pure pleasure arising from the daily tending the Federal Government, not the rights of of one's plants is perennial; not fading and the States. To the latter belong all the powevanescent like the reminiscences of a gay ers and rights that are not surrendered to the former. On this point we find what we con-Was I not right in saying that the person sider the true statement of the care in a en, more diseased than in all the communiwho loves flowers is affectionate too? Yes! It speech delivered in the North Carolina Sentells all that-The selfish, cold, or unloving ate, at its late session, by the Hon. Wm heart. (there be such a one,) would never care | B. Shepard. In reply to an opponent who for flowers. They would soil the hands, or had relied on Mr. Clay's profound discovery they would weary one with watching - that there could be no right of secession, be-

" The gentleman from Guilford looks into when you first received it from your bro- the constitution of the United States, not to ther, your friend, your little pupil, (who find what rights his constituents have surhad nothing else to give,) or your depar- rendered, but what rights have been guaran-For the sake of that loving little girl, or es- the this important point with his constituents. teemed friend that was, you watch it with a!- I will repeat what I have already stated. I most undue earnestness and care. You screen have never contended for secession as a right derived from or guarantied by the constituvisit to the window, or the stand, or the gar. the commencement of the session, that the den. Perhaps after all, the plant will die, or right to secede from it (the Union) is a right it may be, a thoughtless exposure to the chill of self-defence and protection which the peo night air has killed it, and you sit down, invol- ple of North Carolina have never surrenderuntarily to weep over what, but a few months ed, and never can surrender, with due regard ago, you had viewed with indifference. Is to their own safety and welfare." This pronot a trial like this a trial of the affection ?- position I now maintain, and have heretofore and will not the susceptibilities of the heart | maintained on the floor of the Senate, as in become more tender, more delicate, and in- strict conformity with the theory of our Govdeed more humane, for the love you have ernment; and if it has not been surrendered

THE DISCUSSION.

We intended to give a full account of the discussion in this place between the Locofoco nominee for Congress and Mr. Stanly: but the speeches in Newbern were so much like those here, that the article from the Newbernian giving an account of the discussion there, covers the whole ground.

A triend who heard the sperches in Plymouth has sent us a notice of them. There cession than he did here or in Newbern .-He said he "believed in the doctrine of seon the broken fragments of the constitution?' N. S. Whig.

DEATH OF HONORABLE SPENCER JARNAGIN.

Hon. Spencer Jarnagin, formerly a Senator of the United States from Tennessee, died of cholera at Memphis, in that State, on the 24th

Mr. Jarnagin was about fifty-six years of age, and had distinguished himself in his own State, by his effective elequence before the people. In 1840, especially, he labored incesmuch esteemed.—Republic

POLITICAL

On Thursday evening last, the Hon. Edward Stanly and Col. Thos. Ruffin addrescan, in the doctrine of the right of secession is now inculcated by the Disunionists, as the fundamental condition of the preservation of House in this town; Col. Ruffin being the our liberties. Such. certainly, formed no Stanly spoke first, and sustained himself well, and to the satisfaction, we believe, of all who heard him, relative to his course in the last Congress. He adverted to the fact, that he had been charged with being a traitor, and unsound upon the Southern question: in a strain of glowing eloquence, he said that his enemies had grossly misrepresented and done him great injustice. He takes strong grounds for the Union of the States, and thinks there

Upon the subject of Na2's Head, he was truly sublime and eloquent; he had used his best efforts, in conjunction with Col. Outlaw, to obtain an appropriation for the re-opening of this great work; and he hopes yet to sail along down the Albemarle Sound and behold Steamers and Vesse's ploughing their way to the Ocean through Nag s Head Inlet. Upon the Legislature of the State, will serve as an illusthe whole, his speeches upon the occasion tration in point. were forcible and pungent, and were delivered in a strain of eloquence, characteristic of the speaker.

Col. Ruffin next took the stand, and went on to define his position upon the leading ished gratis by nature. All being attired after that the South has great cause of complaint, things intended for old fellows with the Rheumaand that the late compromises have utterly tism and hats and caps for the decrepted and bald-failed to give the South any thing like her just Rights. We must confess, that we don't was allowed to trammel my youthful energies with exactly understand the Colonel's position from his speeches delivered here, and should and leading questions of the day is for the a different position in my fanciful imaginings, to it encountered in North Carolina, in 1832 and '33, people to decide on and not us.

Upon the subject of Nag's Head, Col. Ruffin don't stand with the people here. They are for the re-opening of Nag's Inlet; they openly and boldly avow that fact. The Col. will vote for an appropriation for the re-open ing of Nag's Head Inlet, provid d, mark you, that it is in a Bil! by itself, or included in a Bill with the other i ems that he might favor Such a Bit or Bills as Col. Ruffin would require in Congress, to vote an appropriatio for the re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, he knows very well he could never get; and therefore the people bordering on the Albemark Sound need not expect any great deal for the re-opening of Nag's Head from Col. Ruffin .- Plymouth Villager.

MADAM, THE GREEKS ARE AT YOUR DOOR!

Such was the tesponse of John Randolph, once on a time, when waited upon by a laliorating the condition and relieving the povtress of numerous slaves, in whose condition or welfare she never had exhibited much interest, allowing them to go poorly fed, in rags, and sqahd in filth. Randolph knew it, and administered that mild yet severe rebuke-Madam, the Greeks are at

Annually, as the reader will probably recollect there comes across the Atlantic, from he bold cliffs of old Scotia, the address of the anti-slavery ladies of Glascow, to their sisters in America, potently and eloquently appealing to them to agitate, to proselyte, and to push forward in the cause of abolitionism, in the amelioration of the "down trodden slave of the South-the scourged and manacled African!" The New York Express most appropriately brought up this anecdote of John Randolph, and applied it to the Scottish philanthropists-reminding them that the "Greek is at their own door," they would elevate the down-trodden-if nev would knock off the manacles of the slave—the manacles of ignorance from the slave of a political society-if they would relieve corroding poverty and rescue from vice and immorality their sisters and brethren-to go abroad in their own streets, and find them all in thousands of instances more abject, more degraded, more poverty-strickties of all the slave regions in America combined. True, in their own streets they would have a field wider than philanthropy could find for its administration in all the American South-where fifty thousand crowded in murky cellars, living on scan'y food. tas ing meat not more than once in a fortnight, having not even the comfort of a bed. drag out an existence compared with which American slavery, is the highest state of political, moral, and physical existence. That ted sister, was drooping and ready to die .- tied to them. Leaving the gentleman to set- is a peculiar philanthropy which looks above all this wretchedness, to sympathise so keenly with the slave of the American States. and sees not the "Greek at their door !-Modern Philanthropy-such as was mouthed often, and no day passes without an anxious tion. I said in my resolutions, submitted at by the Pharisees of old in the Market places! Detroit Free Press.

> The General Assembly of Rhode Island djourned on Saturday last, after a session of four days and a half. Among other acts nass d was one to recognize the school system. and a secret ballot law similar to that

DOMESTIC BLISS .- "I cannot conceive, my love, what is the matter with my watch. I hink it wants cleaning."

Pet Child-'Oh no, papa dear, I don't think t wants cleaning; because baby and I had it in the basin washing it ever so long this morn.

Ar We find the following rich morsel in the Ruleigh Register of the 18th instant. Messrs. Lane and Andrews, in the days when Jackson was President, volunteered their services to the old Hero to aid in coercing South Carolina, and in putting down the doctrine of secession, which they then looked upon with such peculiar abhorrence. Now, that Mr. Fillmore is President, and entertains the same views with regard to this doctrine of secession that Jackson did, to oppose it is to commit an act of treason to the South, and that cession," that he "would have voted against too, although it is understood even in South Caro-The New York Post announces the open-ing of the new route to the Pacific, across the bill if he had been in Congress'—that although Mr. Fillmore has never declared of Rhett Territory of Nicaragua, by which over a "President Fillmore was whelling a sword and those of his school, as did Jackson, of Calhoun and his followers, that for the first overt act, he would hang them as high as Haman. This little ray of light upon the past history of Messrs Lane and Andrews shows clearly the weakness of poor human nature. It mortifies our pride, bids us not rejoice in the strength of our intellects, and A telegraphic desparch apprises us that warns us not to cling with tenacity to our opinions, since those intellects can be so easily over-shadowed by the clouds of prejudice, and those opinions, though homestly entertained, so warped by the force of surrounding circumstances. Goldsboro' Telegraph.

> The eccentric Dr. Byles said one day to his servant, " Go and tell your mistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself. The girl flew up santly for many weeks, perhaps months, "upon the stump," and with good effect, in infusin sound principles and homely truths into
> walking about with a part of a cow's tail, that he minds. He was kind-hearted, social, had picked up in the street, tied to his coat be-

COMMUNICATIONS.

NUBBIN RIBGE, 1851.

My Dear '52:—(What a pity it is, you can't add 18' to the fore of it, and then you'd be a full twelvementh shead of every body, and the 19th century in particular.)

The following anecdote has I learn been once before published, but in as much mid never saw it in print, and it is good enough any how to bear repetition, with your permisson I'll em tell the tale as I heard it. It is entitled

BACKING OUT OF A DIFFICULTY! Many years ago the mountain region of North Carolina was in a very primitive condition, so far as regarded the habits of much of its hardy, and vigorous population,

In many parts, roads there were none, or else mere paths trodden by the cattle in going from one range to another. The luxuries enjoyed, nay even the comforts enjoyed, by those living nearer to, and having intercourse with the Seaboard, were often unheard of by them, and were frequently unmissed and uncare? for. The following anecdote, told by a gentleman who has often repre-

"Among my earliest recollections," said he "was prancing about the hill sides in the vicinity of my mountain home, with other imps of my own size and age, with no other garment save a long tow shirt, to protect the delicate covering furntopics of the day He spoke of Northern ag- the same fashion, no remarks could be made, or gression upon Southern Rights, and thinks exceptions taken. Breeches were looked upon as any other raiment more confining than the aforesaid "tow shirt;" and a circumstance which oc do him injustice were we to say, that he was curred about that time has fixed the fast indelibly either a Unionist or Secessionist. The rela- in my memory. I had reached that age when the tive position of the candidates upon the great | young girls of the neighborhood began to occupy what they had ever done before, and a feeling 1 could not account for or describe, prompted me to endeavor to make myself agreeable in their eyes.

old lady, living some four or five miles off, to we amazed at the wide departure which the Dewhom I had taken a particular fancy, and into whose good graces I had made up my mind to secure a good footing, if possible. Having no remember to have straddled up to that time, was my favorite steer, Baldy, whom I rode regularly to mill, every Saturday.

"My good mother had just finished me two bran new Tow Shirts, and I had returned from mill at an unusually early hour, when it occurred to me that as Baldly was quite fresh, that then was the very time for me to call over and pay my respects to my fair friends, the Misses M.

"With a mountaineer to decide, is to do, the " Tow Shirts," goes down to the creek, strips off the toga I had been wearing all the week, plunges in, takes a thorough wash, steps ou: dons the new garment, and shouts to one of the bys to fetch Bildy down to the with all speed.

Baldy being arrived, up I mounts, and away

sallies, as fully satisfied with myself, as any buck that ever paced Broadway in broadcloth and paent leather. In due time, I reached my place of destination, and found the old lady and the girls, sitting in the piazza in front of the house, the one t was a warm Summer evening, and when old Mrs. M , asked me to come in, being rather bash ful withal, and anxious to make it appear as the' "I had'ut come a purpose," I excused myself. saving I had nt very long to stay, and believed it was cooler out of doors. So I hitched Baldy to a the fence close to him and commenced a conversation. The girls were very lively, and so was the old lady: my bashfulness soon wore off, and our merry confab lasted until a fate hour in the afternoon, only interrupted by an occasional nudge from Baldy, which I supposed at the time was intended to remind me that he had not had his dinner that day. "All that's bright must fade." and as the sun was about to bury himself in the growing shadows of evening, I found that however loth I might be to quit such very agreeable and attractive company, I must "per force" say good bye! So I slips off the fence, preparatory to "making my leg" to the ladies, by way of a polite adieu, when feeling very airy about the back settlements, and clapping one hand behind me, to my great astonishment I found that the whole alterpart of my only garment was gine. That infernal Baldy, outraged, I presume, at the loss of his dinner, while I was feasting my eyes upon the charms of the pretty girls before me, had very d-liberately made a meal of my tow frock behind. My embarassment may be conceived, but scarce described. Ins ead of the frank and hearty good bye! which I had intended, I stepped very gin gerly back wards over the fence, walked back wards to Baldy, unhitched him, and then commenced powing and backing, and calling out, ' good evening ladies!" and backing and bowing and calling, until I reached the end of the lane, about an hundred yards off, when I leaped upon Baldy, and hurried home to hide my strame and my naked ness in another shirt. Whether or no they caught a glimpse, as I hurried away in the distance, I never discovered; though the peals of laughter which pursued me, would naturally induce one to draw such an inference One thing is certain; I went there no more, until civilization and pan taloons had found their way across the mountains, and tow shirts had been discarded by everything over 8 years old.

Yours, &c.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We learn fr m a friend on his return from Raleigh, that the best spirit prevailed on the letting out of contracts for work on this Road at Goldsborough, Pineville and Raleigh. Contracts were taken for the entire portion from Goldsborough to enacted by the last Massachusetts Legisla- Pratt's Store in this county, with the exception of about ten miles in Johnston county. This ten ing Resolutions were adopted : miles is of so easy a construction, and the price to be paid for it so small, that it did not attract attention-the work upon four miles of it not amounting to twenty four hondred dollars. We understand that several persons, who deared contracts on that portion of the route, were disappointed, and will probably make an effort to secure contracts on the portion west of Prati's Store. Proposals will be received in Hillsborough to-day, (Wednesday,) and we hope the success here will be as gratifying as it has been at the places be-

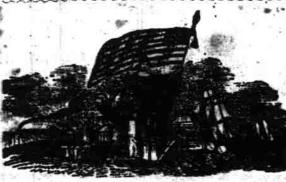
Between Ruleigh and Goldsborough, the contracts, we learn, are to be completed by the first of January 1853 A longer time will be given for

the portion west of Raleigh. We understand that the contractors have a greed to require no payments upon their contracts until will authorize a payment to be made on the part of the State, and that they will push forward the work with all possible activity in order to accom-

been suggested that a Grand Jubilee should be est and affection, to preserve it unbroken. celebrated at Greensborough, on the 11th, to which all the friends of the Road should be invited, that they may meet and rejoice together over the certain prospect of a completion of this Road, which is to redeem North Carolina from her depressed and wasting condition. And as the President and his Cabinet will, at that time, be free from the shackles of Congress, we can invite them to meet with us, to celebrate an event which is to put another important link in the iron chain which binds the States in one great Union. What say our citizens, all on the route, to this proposi-

VERY SHOCKING .- Another contemp rary says that the Bloomer costume is the "knee plus ultra" of female adornment.

RALBIGH REGISTER.



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

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, July 2, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street incinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SWITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery. la, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING TON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

THE DEMOCRACY AND SECESSION-MORE GEMS FROM THE PAST.

The more we look into the history of Nullification and contrast the nature of the opposition which with the character of that faction which is at present endeavoring to foist its abominable counter-"There were two in particular, daughters of an part, Secession, upon our people, the more are mocratic leaders have made from their then avowed faith and principles, and at the glaring and roads fit to be called such to traverse, and never gross inconsistencies which mark the course of so going far from home, we had in those days but many of them in connection with this doctrine .little use for horses, and the liveliest nag 1 ever Without particular comment, at present, we resome the investigation we have been pursuing for a few issues back.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Craven, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, Was held in Newbern, on the 8th of December, 1832, "in order," says the official record of proceedings, "to raise their voices against Disunion and Nulliinto the house I went, selects the best looking of fication." The following Resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cherish and revere our Federal Union as the noblest effort yet made by man for the tensive territory; and should this effort fail, the cause of freedom throughout the world must suffer injury and dishonor, and her advocates be humbled and dis

Resolved. That we sincerely deplore and disapprove the Ordinance lately promulgated by the Convention of South Carolina-as we believe that its principles are inconsistent with a just view of the rights and obligations of the State, as a member of the confederacy; and involve neither more nor less than a nulli fication of the Federal Constitution, and a dissolution

A similar meeting (without distinction of PARTY, and oppressive; and they have urged and will conbe it always remembered.) was held at Smithville. n Brunswick, on the 3rd of December, 1832, at which the following strong and pungent resolutions were, (says the official report) "highly approved and manimously adopted:"

Re it Resolved, as the deliberate sense of this meeting that we deprecate the doctrine, that a State has a right either by its Legislature or by Convention, to render moperative and void a law of Congress with in the limits of the State, as unconstitutional and in its tendency subversive of the happy government un-

Resolved. That we regard Nullification, as a dangerous, audacious and treasonable attempt to precipi

ate the country into civil wars. Reselved, That the ordinance passed by the Conrention in South Carelina, is a virtual dissolution of the the citizens of South Carolina-destroying their liber ties as freemen, and compelling them to take up arms gainst their country and her Constitution, which they brough their fore athers have solemnly pledged themselves to detend and protect.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly pledge our llegrance to the Constitution of the United States and that we will at every hazard obey any regulations entered into by the General Government for its pro-

A like meeting of the citizens of Lenoir, held at Kinston, on the 18th of December, 1832, adopted the resolves subjoined :

Resolved, That we cherish and revere our Federal Union, as the sheet anchor of our safety; the great source of our political happiness and prosperity; the foundation of our respect and consideration abroad, and the surest basis under the blessings of heaven on which we can rest our hopes of future greatness

Resolved. That we consider the right claimed for a State to Nullify, and render void within its limits. the laws of the United States, a dangerous political heresy, and if acquiesced in by the States, or the people, must lead to the subversion of our admirable form

A District Convention, composed of a large concourse of citizens from New Hanover, Duplin, byterian Church, in Wilmington, on the 12th of December, 1832. Gen. James Owen was called to the Chair, and Gabriel Holmes, Esq., a prominent Democrat, appointed Secretary. The follow-

That in the opinion of this meeting, the assertion of South Carolina, of a right in herself, to judge in the last resort, of the extent of the powers of the General Government, and to withhold obedience to its laws when she may deem them to transgress the limits of its authority, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is the assumption of a power not incident to her as a State, and not resulting from the nature of our political institutions, and in its exercise utterly incompatible with the allegrance which her citizens owe to the General Government, with the peace of the Country, and the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That we consider the people of the Uni ted States as constituting one great political society, and the Government thereof, though Federal in many of its provisions, as essentially a national Government; that as such we owe to it a uirect allegiance, and acknowledge the duty of obedience to its acts, until they are by the proper tribunals pronounced unconstitution-

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the Union of these States, and of the people thereplish that end. With such a stimulus we may expect to see this great work speedily advancing.

As the contracts for grading, &c. will all probably be taken by the 10th of July, when the a common ancestry, a common glory, and a common stockholders are to meet in Greenstorough, it has country, we are prompted by every motive of inter-

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Pitt. held at Greenville, on the 22nd of December 1832, Marshall Dickinson (Loco Foco member of the last Legislature from that County, and a zealous advocate, now, of the doctrire of Secession,) was called to the Chair, and this resolve, after a lengthy Preamble, unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting :

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the matter and spirit of the Proclamation of the President, in relation to the threatened rebellion in South Uarolina, and that we will voluntarily support him in all his efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union.

appointed to draw up and report Resolutions for Of what value to such men are the blessings of

B K. Dicken, R. A. Ezell, the three latter reaches of Panty are beyond their reach—so long as "Monday."

Democrats in the County. The following Reso: Panty are beyond their reach—so long as "Monday." Resolved That we regard the doctrine of Nullification as without any foundation in the Constitution and

leading in practice inevitably to a dissolution of the Resolved That we condemn as rash and unconstitutional, the late Ordinance of the South Carolina Convention

Resolved. That we will not aid or abet the present Resolved. That we will not aid or abet the present visit them with the indignation due to disorganit.

Nullifying Party, whether in South Caronna or else-

Resolved That we will adhere to the Union an our present excellent President; and that we hail his late Proclamation as the patriotic effort of a powerful mind to call back into the path of duty a respectable portion of our fellow citizens of a sister State.

We have already published the proceedings of We have already published the processing own choice, who has more than fulfilled all that minent part which that great impersonation of unadulterated Loco Focoism, William K. Lane, play. the first time in many years, she has a member of ed therein, in both his civic and military capacity. the Cabinet Council, who has given the most am-We have before us, also, the proceedings of pub. ple security, by indentity of interest with her cit. lie meetings held in various Counties throughout izens in general, and by the manner in which he the State, but have quoted enough for our present has discharged other important trusts committed purposes. Let us look from the People to their by them to him, that he would adhere to no Ad. Representatives, assembled in the Legislature of ministration inimical to their welfare. She has a

Soon after the opening of the session, Mr. Wal ter F. Leake, of Richmond, then and now a most prominent Democrat, and now a red hot Secessionist, introduced a series of Resolutions into the House of Commons, of which the following is the lie attention to the fact—does this contrast with

Be it therefore resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, that while we disapprove the doctrine of Vullification as unconstitutional, violent, and of a revolutionary tendency, we are nevertheless feelingly

alive to the cause which has given rise to it. In the Senate, Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, also

a leading Democrat, introduced a series, of which the following is the first:

Therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly continues to cherish a sacred attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and considers the advantages of the Federal Union, in sustaining our civi institutions and perpetuating our liberties, to be incalculable : that we deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, and as having a direct tendency, if practically enforced, to sever the bonds which now unit us together, as one great and powerful Republic

Subsequently, a joint select Committee of both Houses was raised, with instructions to consider and report matters of similar import; which con sisted of Messrs. Toomer, Seawell, Leake, Wil. liams and Bailey, of the Squate, and Messrs Bragg, (at present the Loco Foco Secession Candidate for Congress in the Mobile (Ala.) District,) Pearson, Ecrles, Potts and Sawyer, of the House-all leading men, and those in italics leading Demo erats This Committee reported a lengthy Pre amble, and the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State cally express a warm attachment to the Constitution Resolved. That the General Assembly do solemnly

declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union believing that on its continuance depends the liberty. the peace and prost crity of the United States. Resolved, That whereas diversity of opinion ma prevail in this State as to the Constitutionality of the Acts of Congress imposing duties on imposts; yet it is believed a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the

scutiment that the existing tariff is impolitic, unjust

tinue to urge is repeal. Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification avowed by the State of South Caro ina. and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Bailey subsequently made a counter Re port, but the original Report (says the file of the "Register," of January 4, 1833,) was warmly ad vocated by Messrs. Pot's and Bragg, ("overhaul that, and when found, make a note on't," friend Langdon.) The original Report denouncing Nut lification and the doctrines contained in the Soul Carolina Address-Secession, of course, amongst the rest - was adopted in the Senate by a vote of Aves 47, Noes 7! and in the House, by a vote of Ayes 98, Noes 21!! An amendment, protesting against the employment of force by the General Government, was rejected by nearly the same vote as that by which the Resolutions were adopted. Among the names of those voting in favor of the Resolutions, we recognize those of some of the most conspicuous of the Democratic leaders and

most active Secessionists of the present day!! "Thus," exclaimed the number of the "Register," announcing the result, "has North Carolina emphatically spoken out, and by this one act, acquired additional claim to the character of a consistent, truly Republican and patriotic State !"-That character, thank Heaven, she has continued, and will continue, to main ain.

It will not be out of place, to mention, in this connection, that the "Raleigh Standard," which, under its present auspices, is looked up to as the great mouth piece of the Secessionists and Disunionists of this State, and whose sentiments are smacked over with approbation in the Jacobin Clubs of our treasonable neighbor State, was, at the period of which we speak, an unrelenting foe Brunswick, Sampson and Bladen, met in the Pres- to the heresies of South Carolina, and "dealed damnation round the land, on all it deemed her apologists or sympathizers.

These facts and these extracts show how com

pletely identified the Democratic party, as a party,

was, in 1833, with opposition to the doctrines of Nullification and Secession. Events, daily trans piring around us, show where the most of the be unanimously despised, and they will be baried Democratic leaders would wish the party to stand, now. We say the Democratic leaders-for we youd the gates of Jerusalem." Of the Wilmon cannot be induced to believe that any considerable portion of the party proper have, as yet, wandered from their ancient landmarks. They have no in- be an act of gross injustice and wrong. ducements to have done so. The Democratic We heard of more than one, says the "Newbet leaders-those of them who have no stronger claim nian," who voted against Mr. Stanly before, who to distinction than a rabid devotion to party, and heard his speech, and if he is a candidate will who can only expect individual preferment when support him. We believe every patriot, whaterer the wheel of fortune may throw the chances of be his party associations, heard his eulogies of the their party uppermost-who would not scruple Union with proud feelings and a heart grateful to to involve the Country in civil war and precipitate the Giver of all good that he had cast our lot under upon our favored land the horrors of anarchy and such a government, and with a resolution to do intestine strife, to subserve their own selfish pur- his duty to his country, when the day arrives. poses-these and such are the desperate men who inevitably tend to a dissolution of our glorious North Carolina Music S. ore, for some handsome Union, and which cannot be too strongly discoun tenanced by every lover of his Country.

We call upon the honest mass of Jackson Democrats, who stood by that old hero of stout nerve and unbending will in the days of Nullification, when he swore, in his patriotic wrath, that vertisements always say. he would execute the laws at every hazard, to look well to the devious and treasonable paths along which they are invited to tread. Especially do we call upon the people of the State to mark the inconsistencies, that they may see the MOTIVES, position to the Government, and to commit us to directed to the change in the time for the sale of the doctrines which are aimed at its supversion -At a meeting of the citizens of Halifax, held at Scotland Neck, the following Committee were

appointed to draw up and report Resolutions loss free institutions—or what inspiring thoughts does the meeting: Geo. E. Spruill, W. J. Anthony, the contemplation of our national greatness bring to such minds—so long as the area. B K. Dicken, R. A. Ezell, the three latter leading to such minds—so long as the emoluments of

cal, the Jew, sitteth at the King's gate!" The motives of these self-constituted, per excellence champions of State's rights and Southern honor being thus palpably selfish and unprincipled -as, by the record, they stand convicted it be hooves every Patriot to be on the alert, to meet chem at every corner and every by way, and to

PONDER THE QUESTION HAS NOT NORTH CAROLINA EVERY REASON TO

BE SATISFIED WITH THE PRESENT CONDITION OF

THE GOVERNMENT? She has a President of her more liberal and honorable share of public appointments, than at any former period. The Wilmot Proviso, under the influence of the Administration, has been rejected and abandoned - (and how well, by the way-and we ask pub. the passage of that odious measure by the role of such men as David S. Reid, and its approval by President Polk!) A Fugitive Slave Law has been passed, which effectually executes the provision of the Constitution, respecting runaway slaves. The Administration permits no man to hold office under it, who is known to be hostile to its execution. The Federal Judiciary, every. where, sustains this law, and the Executive stands ready to execute it, if necessary, with the sword-The Northern mind is being brought back to a new examination of the obligations of the Constitution on this subject. In short, we have a new lease on slavery, and that species of property is more secure than it has been for twenty five years, if there can only be a subsidence of agilation and an acquiescence in the measures of Compromise! But with an increasing clamor about slavery, such as is kept up by Venable and Daniel, and such as would be aggravated by the election of such men as Caldwell and Ruffin, at the South, and then worthy allies, the Abolitionists, at the North, it will become year after year of less value! WILL NOT THE PEOPLE LOOK AT THESE THINGS!

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

We are not yet able to announce definitely, the There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Hon. EDWARD STARLY will be again forced into the field, by the urgent solicitations of his Why friends - whose call he has never refused to ober, however great the personal sacrifice to himself.

While few u en are dearer to his friends few men, certainly, have been the objects of grosser misrepresentation and more venomous malignity than Mr. STANLY. He has a way, however, (as our friend of the "North State Whig" says,) of striking back when he is struck, and he will de. monstrate, if-we are not mistaken in the man, hefore the campaign is over, that he is not only able to defend himself against all attacks, but that he is eminently successful in "carrying the war into Africa." He is at present charging the Secumen phalanx, with his usual fearlessness, though it if led by those distinguished military spirits - Colonel

Ruffin and "Cornet" Lane. We juvite attention to the account of a discus sion between himself and the Loco Foco nomine taken from the "Plymouth Villager," and publish ed in another column.

In the recent discussion at Newbern,

Mr. Stanly recommended as the best way of re sisting Northern aggression, to encourage domes to encourage and support our own white mechanics and laborers, the bone and sinew of the country

Mr. Stanly referred incidentally to the misrepre sentation of his speech in Congress, and said he had been unable to meet any one who could take the speech and point out the objectionable matter. It had been represented that he had said that the South "had no cause of complant," and that he said nothing against Northern conduct. Nothing, Mr. S. said, could be more unjust than such a statement; it went the rounds of the papers, before the speech was printed, and many believed it, occause they had not read it. In that speech Mr. Stady quoted where he said of the fugitive law: "The conduct of the Northern States in this respect is admitted by some of their own citizens to be without excuse. No one condemns it more decidedly than I do, but I believe from all I have heard, this

abuse will be remedied." Again-in the same speech. Mr. S. said, here allow me to say, sir, that no man in his senses believes Congress will ever be guilty either of the outrage or the folly of abolishing slavery in this district, excepting of course those fanalics who think the constitution is 'an agreement with Hell.

"Such an act would justly be regarded by the Southern States as a declaration of hostility, on the part of the North, and they would act accordingly. In that speech, Mr. Stanly spoke of the abolitionists, as these miserable wretches, who denounce us constantly—these sincere disunionists who say the American Union is a "covenant with death, and an "agreement with Hell," and ought to be immediately dissolved." "But let them alone; in a few years more they will with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth be-Proviso, in that speech Mr. Stanly said, "The Southern peopple, with great unanimity, believe, as I do, that to enact the Wilmot Proviso, would

We are indebted to Mr. Petensilia, of the little presents. Mr. P. has just returned from the North with a chaste and varied selection of all articles in his line, and can please almost every fancy. The Ladies would do well to "give him a call before purchasing elsewhere," as the Ad-

Er No. 371 of Littel's Living Age completes volume twenty-nine and commences the thirtieth. Now is the time to subscribe to this excellent SALE POSTPONED.—The attention of the public is

"Weldon Toll Bridge," advertised in another column. Those papers which have copied this Advertise

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