### THE EARLY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND THE Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

A LECTURE

BY REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. Before the New-York Historical Society, at Metropolitan Hall, Thursday Ecening, Dec. 16, 1852.

[CONCLUDED.]

If the two facts are established that there was a meeting on the 17th and 20th, and that a paper was read, it puts an end to the claim of the document of the 30th, to be the declaration of independence for its own date disproves it. The first paper, if any, would be prepared in answer to the cry of the people then made, "let us declare our independence;" it would be made while the people were then and there assembled, and would be read to them, not concocted afterward by the County Committee at one of their meetings, and by them set forth to the people at their homes; it would say some-thing boldly and unequivocally about independence, about refusing further allegiance to the British Crown; it would not set forth a document, in which the word independence does not once occur-it would not be content with a delicate insinuation that as protection and allegiance are reciprocal, therefore, the King hav-ing put them out of his protection, they would make a few temporary regulations for them-selves, till the Provincial Congress should act. That is not the fashion of speech of my countrymen in that region. They are not atraid to speak out in good, plain, wholesome English, just exactly what they mean; and I am apt to think they know as well what independence means as any set of men on this broad continent. But the instrument of the 30th furnishes other evidence that it was not meant as a Deother evidence that it was not meant as a De-claration of Independence; for it is avowedly to be of force but for a time; until the Provin-cial Congress should direct otherwise "in regu-lating the jurisprudence of the province." Thus showing, first, that they must have wished a temporary independence, if this be their decla-tion; and, secondly, that the true intent of the document was "to regulate the jurisprudence of the province " merely.

But there is one fast incidentally mentioned

in the story of the 19th and 20th of May, which, with a knowledge of the localities, becomes very strong confirmatory testimony. You remember that on the day of meeting, the express arrived with the news of Lexington and Concord. Now, if any one will take the trouble to turn to the 584th page of the 2d volume of Mr. Lossing's interesting, useful and patriotic field book of the Revolution, he will find there a letter from Richard Caswell, one of the North Carolina delegates to the Continental Congress; an attentive examination of which will show that Governor Caswell, on Sunday, the 1st of May, 1775, met at Petersburg, in Virginia, the express from Massachusetts, bringing the news of the battle of Lexington. We may well believe that the brave men of New-England lost no time in communicating to the sister colonies that war had begun. The battle near Boston occurred on the 19th of April, 1775; we will suppose that they sent off tidings on the 20th of April; you must bear in mind that those were not the days of railroads, steamboats, or public conveyances; so you will not be surprised to find that a horse-back traveller, making all the speed he could, had occupied ten or eleven days in reaching Petersburg. His journey southward would next take him to Halifax, in North Carolina, for thither led then the only mail route. This would ocy him, on horseback, probably six days, ob would bring him to the 7th of May. He

Charlotte, a distance of some hundreds of miles, over a country with bad roads, and difficult of travel even now. It would take him in the then state of that country, about twelve days diligent riding to reach Charlotte, and this would bring him to the 19th of May. He could not at any rate, without criminal loitering-and that, too, when he carried an express—have prolonged his journey from Halitax to Charlotte to 23 days, never reaching it until the 30th of May; and yet the testimony shows that he arrived on the day independence was declared, and that his arrival quickened the declaration. It must then have been made on the 20th; and this is to my mind at least conclusively proved by the fact that the document of that day does distinctly refer in express terms to the slaughter of our Northern brethren near Boston, on the 19th of

April, (a fact which roused the Carolinians almost to frenzy,) while that of the 30th is perfectly silent concerning Lexington, -not a syllable in it of this most exciting event. If the resolves of the 30th were the Mecklenburg declaration, and if the Carolinians were quickened in making it, by the news of the murder of their breathren at the East, is it not most marvellous that not the slightest allusion should be made to the \* blood-stirring story? I might go further and show the mistake arose of confounding the proceedings of the 30th with the true declaration of the 20th; for I discovered among the Revolutionary papers of an ancestor of my own, the document on which the whole error has been founded. It was the proclamation of the Royal Governor, dated after he fled, on board one of the armed vessels of the Crown, setting forth among other matters that he had seen published in one of the only two papers in the Colony, certain "resolves of a set of people styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the laws, Government and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation repugnant to the laws and aubversive of His Majesty's Government." This document, from the description of it, applied exactly to the resolves of the 30th ult., (setting up a system, &c.) which were printed, and again re-printed in Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina; but had no reference to the short declaration of the 20th, which set up no rules or regulations whatever, and was not printed. It was not printed, because everywhere out of Mecklenburg-even in North Carolina herself-it was thought to be too strong to permit any hope of reconciliation, and it was therefore deemed injudicious to print it then. The resolves were printed, because their chief object was to establish a temporary government, and they were valuable as furnishing a model to other counties in the State, which, in point of fact, those counties very soon followed. After the national declaration the end was gained, and there was no need of printing it; beside which, the men of Mecklenburg were too busy fighting for what had been declared on the 4th of July, to trouble themselves about printing, when they were some 300 miles from any printing press. It was no time to be discussing the point who first made a declaration of independence; there it was, made, and it was their business just to maintain it by hard fighting; but they never forgot in Mecklenburg what they had done, and the whole story, showing the entire popular belief of the country, is told in the homely but expressive answer of a grey-haired

I pray you, pardon me for having so long trespassed on your indulgent patience. I am lecturing out of my proper place in the course, and have not had time to make my lecture short; let me hasten to the moral of my story. Ye are my countrymen, gathered from all parts of our broad land. Probably the blood of some brave soldier from each one of the glorious Old Thirteen, that, with Washington to lead, went through fire to baptize a nation in their blood. and to name it FREE, is represented here to-night. blood of New-England and New York, of Jersey and Pennsylvania, brave little Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia; and the blood of men from all these once made a common pool on more than one hard fought field. No sound was then heard of sectional feeling, Pennsylvania.

saying I fight for Massachusetts, and I for Vir- ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE. ginia, I for Connecticut; and I for Carolina, I Has the action of the Legislature reflected the for Jersey, and I for Georgia. No, no, the cry wishes of the people? or has its course been was—we fight for the freedom of all—we want such as to secure their confidence and respect. no freedom which does not cover all—we will have no freedom but for all—and have it for all, the affirmative; or that we could join in a public with God's good help we will, or leave our bones plaudit of "well done." But we cannot -we to bleach on the fields of our country. Oh, it is glorious, to sit down and turn over the pages of know that in many things, the action of the those stirring times, until the heart throbs and the eye waters, and we rise to the full appreciation of the dignity, the sublimity of that purest, and respect. And we know, too, that the Demmost unselfish revolution, recorded in the world's ocratic party has been betrayed, divided, thwarhistory. Ah! that is the process by which to ted by self-seeking aspiran s, and reckless disbring out the true feeling-intensely American. organizers in its own ranks, whom it would be Look back, look back, my countrymen: Oh, a gross scandal and injustice to the party longhow our brave old fathers clung together. Bos- er to call Democrats. If the Democratic party ton was in trouble in 1774. North Carolina expressed her resentment, and at a cost of £800 sterling, sent to her a vessel loaded with provisions. The town from which it went had but 600

inhabitants, and the whole colony but 150,000.

Again hear them after the acts of Parliament

levelled against Boston. They speak in their rovincial Congress: "Resolved, that the insabitants of Massachusetts Province have distinguished themselves in a manly support of the ights of America in general, and that the cause n which they now suffer is the cause of every mest American who deserves the blessings he grievances under which the town of Boston evelled at them, for having stood foremost in an opposition to measures which must eventually poble words. Again, hear these same men of dissolubly connected with those of our Eastern fellow-citisens, and we must either submit to all the impositions which an unprincipled Parliament may impose, or support our brethren who are doomed to sustain the first shock of that nower which, if successful there, will ultimateoverwhelm all in the common calamity."hese were brotherly tones, and think you the oston men of that day did not appreciate them? Why Massachusetts had her sons down in Carolina, and the men understood and leved each Harnett, the man who drew the resolution in the Provincial Congress, calling on the Continental

as "the Saml. Adams of N. Carolina." He Messrs, Saunders and Shepard, refuse to vote and in an unusually elevated voice, Abraham says, "Robert Howe, Harnett, and I, made the for the regular choice of the party? and why social triumvirate of the evening." They set- did Mr. Saunders refuse to do so? Simply for tled then the plan of "continental correspon- the purpose of defeating the election of Mr dence," and Quincy went home to tell his coun- Dobbin of thwarting the wishes of nineteentrymen that North Carolina, and indeed all the twentieths of the party, in the hope of receivbrethren; and now, ye sons of the North-ye steadily and consistently voted for the nominee, and a united resistance to all, come when they threw away his vote upon Mr. Shepard, whose stirred up the strength and ire of the bully stranmay and from where they may, who would sow confidential friend he is, and to whom he would ger to the top of his compass, and then made there must be some diversities of opinion; let | course been contrary to Mr. Shepard's wishes. there, however, be none on this great determination, viz: that our diversities of opinion shall and consciences of each other, and our mutual port each others just rights shall be so fulfilled, that there shall be no discord that can lead to a

rupture of family ties. Paramount to all other matters of interest with us just now, is, I apprehend, the determination to do as our fathers' did, stand together through life, and if necessary, in death, on the | Scott ticket !- Wilmington Journal, (loco.) battle field. How near we may be to the need of all our strength, God only knows, but the iay is coming when we shall need it. May it find us, when it comes, neither disunited nor unprepared for its approach. The moral of my story, then, is briefly this: that, sprung from fathers who all did well, and manfully acted their parts together, it becomes not us, their sons, either to forget their sufferings and achievements, or to spurn their example. May not, with becoming modesty, say, in conclusion, for the good old State that has furnished my theme, that, as one of the children of the common household, while treated with respect and kindness, she is exceedingly good natured and not over ready to take offence when no wrong is meant. She can understand, too, a joke among friends. She is willing the other children of the family, especially the little and the young ones, should (if it will afford their childishness any amusement,) call her "sleepy old Rip Van Winkle," Rip Van Winkle be i then; it is a respectable soubriquet, for it is Dutch, and North Carolina has rather a fancy for Dutch blood, inasmuch as it has never proved itself cowardly: but let me tell you, sleepy as you may think Rip to be, he follows the fashion of his country, and generally sleeps, to use the phrase of his people, "with one eye Rip thinks he was wide awake on the 20th of May, 1775, in Mecklenburg-wide awake, when, on the morning of the 27th of February, 1776, he fought the loyalists to the number of 1.500, and made a clear field of it. scattering them and crushing their principles throughout Carolina-wide awake on the 12th April, 1776, when he told the Continental Congress to shout out, without fear, Independence: wide awake, when, after the war, almost one of his first acts was to found an University; wide awake when he took the lead and ordered the saved the money he earned, and so always paid | concy. - Wilmington Commercial. promptly every dollar he owed, from the time ne was a freeman, and never had occasion to give his promissory note, much less deny his ignature to it afterward : wide awake when he resolved to use a little of his surplus money to show his respect and regard for a very worthy gentleman and friend of his, one Mr. George Washington, and so caused the best sculptor in the world to make a marble image of his departed friend, and had it set up, that the children might know what was old Rip's idea of a man. Who would have thought, by the way, that the sleepy old fellow was so full of gratitude and good taste! Really, he does not seem to have been such a drowsy character, after all: and now, go where he is, perhaps he will be ly ing down, and perchange you will think he is again asleep; but let me tell you, he knows very well all that is going on in the great family household, and how each child is getting old Scotchman, who was present a youth at on in the world : and he knows, too, something Charlotte on the 19th and 20th when the declaraabout the families that are of no kin to him tion was made, and fought through the whole and just whisper to him that you think there war of the Revolution. When asked if he knew are thieves and enemies prowling around the anything of the affair, he answered: "Och, aye; Tam Polk declared independence lang before anyold homestead, and he will tell you that he

> Two hundred and ninety-one thousand-nearv three hundred thousand-tons of railroad ron were imported into this country during the last year; and only eighteen thousand tons, during the same time, were manufactured in

knows it, and you will see him on his feet in an

lie down again; and whether he is too sleepy.

or whether he is too modest, I cannot say-but

hope you like him.

know that no such plaudit goes forth. We Legislature has not reflected the wishes of the people-nor its course secured their confidence be again betrayed by the same men, it will have only itself to blame.

In matters of this kind, and upon occasions like the present, it has been our rule to come out plainly and unmistakably in all cases .-When we have seen our party strength endangered, our energies paralyzed, and our hard-won ictories rendered fruitless by the action of a few rule-or-ruin politicians, duty to ourselves, to our principles, and to our position, have alike imperatively called upon us to cry aloud and spare not-to throw our influence, however feeble, into the scale of Democratic organization which the constitution holds forth to him. That and Democratic faith. We have never yet failed to be sustained in such a course, but had the abors at present are the effect of a resentment reverse been the case, we had none other to pursue-we have none other now.

When the Legislature met, it was felt by all ave involved all British America in a state of that until a United States Senator should be elecbject dependence and servitude.". These be ted, little efficient progress would be made with other business. Then, if ever, it was necessary Mecklenburg, (of whom I have said so much,) for the Democratic party to act in concert .n one of their meetings of 1775: "The cause of With parties so closely balanced, it was folly to Boston is the cause of all; our destinies are in- expect success without a perfect union of the party as one man. With but two majority there was not a vote to spare. An immense majority of the party, in caucus, centred upon Hon. James C. Dobbin, a Democrat beyond suspicion, and a gentleman beyond reproach whose election would have been hailed with pleasure by his own party and received with respect and confidence even by his opponents. As the party candidate, he should have received the vote of every Democrat in both Houses. But he did not. Mr. Saunders scared up a few other. Let Josiah Quincy, the young patriot of to vote for him, while he himself threw away Boston, tell the story, for he was the man who his vote for Mr. Craig. Mr. James B. Shepare could tell it. He was at the house of Cornelius got a vote or two for himself-the Whigs scattering upon these gentlemen for the purpose of disorganizing the regular Democratic partybody for a Declaration of Independence: the Why did Mr. Cotton, Mr. Watson, Mr. Byrd

man whom Quincy described to his countrymen Mr. Love, and other Democratic friends of South, would join Massachusetts in her resis- ing the support of the Whig party, or of eventance. The North and the South then felt as tually forcing the seventy-six Democrats, who men with the blood of the dead soldiers and to surrender to the five or six disorganizers who gauntlet thrown down by the stranger from the Puncheons. - heroes of New England, New York, Jersey, were acting against him, and playing into the Pennsylvania, coursing through your veins; ye hands of his party opponents. At last, away he rushed into the store from the back yard; sons of the North, one and all, -I stand here towards the close, after the disorganization Lad with the blood of the Southron in my veins been fully effected, and Mr. Saunders found that forth a brindle cur strong and all powerful, and I hold out my hand in love to you and I he could not get the Whigs to elect him, he say to you, our fathers were brethren, and fought came forward and backed out from a position shall be well beaten, I promise thee! Hike, Cotton, bales, side by side, and they comforted each other in which no good Democrat could have occupied sieze upon him! Turk, here boy!' and the dog death on the battle-field, and they loved each for a single moment. About the last act of the went at it.

be so discussed, with entire respect for the rights squabbling almost from beginning to end-that bents have been sacrificed, as in the case of Mr. up to the dogs, exclaiming as he did so, Eaton, Attorney General, who was turned out by a Democratic Legislature to make room for men, citizens of Frogtown, will you stand by, Mr. Ransom, one of the bitterest electors on the and-

> NORTH CAROLINA UNREPRESENTED. It was the duty of the Legislature at its late the Legislature has left umbone. As the Demeeratic Party was estensibly in the majority, it for the present state of affairs. The facts of the case clearly show however that the Democratic Party proper is not so responsible. The memcouncil and nominated for Senator that gallant iemocrat and most estimable man, Hon, James C. Dobbin, and strove by all the means in their power to secure his election. But the secession a small faction, for which we believe the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders chiefly responsible. nounce these men. They are responsible to proper to pursue. But we call upon the Domoeratic Party to mark them well-every man of them, and trust them no longer. A man who has once been deceived is unfortunate. But a man who has twice been deceived by the same faithless agent is little less than a drivelling idiot .- Fayetteville Carolinian, [loco.]

reformed, and the officers banished from the places they have disgraced."

We are satisfied that this Editor speaks withsense nor truth nor propriety in the extract; but it to the rescue, while two Irishmen, full of fun first geological survey of any State in this rascality than any thing we ever saw or heard Union; and above all, wide awake when he of among persons having the least claim to dediscriminately, so that in less than an hour the

smoked or colored glass. The writer adds: "By a rough measurement of the present spot I found its diameter to be about thirty-three have sworn the evil ones were all in Frogtown. thousand miles, consequently occupying an area made from its luminous surface and yet any diminution of emitted light be unperceptible.

'We have seen the idea somewhere suggested

CROWNING OF LOUIS NAPOLEON .- M. Gaillardet, in the Courier des Etats Unis, gives currency to the report that the Pope has decided to their majesties, the Emperor and Empress of instant; and when he is wanted, there he will the French, and that he will afterwards bestow be, rifle in hand, with a man's heart and a man's strength to do all a man's duty; and

when he has done it, he will, perhaps, quietly We read that "somebody" in Indiana, after two years labor, has perfected an instrument so it is, that after he has done all that a man should do, he will be very sure, unless obliged to speak, to say little or nothing about it. Lawhich enables him to see through the human body. Flesh viewed through this instrument is A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on

> Teetotallers will be glad to learn that an extraordinary rise has taken place, in France, in the price of brandy. This is partly owing to the falling off in this year's vintage, and partly to the demand from Australia.

# The most remarkable dog fight on record came

off at Frogtown, on the frontier of Maine, some years ago. It engrossed the entire community n one general indiscriminate melee interminable lawsuits, or suits of lawsuits-distraction of

the town, its downfall and ruin.

A fanciful genius named Joe Tucker, a man about town-a lounger, without visible means of support-a do-nothing, a lounging, eigar smoking, good natured fellow-owned a dog; a slick, intelligent, and rather pretty beast, always at Joe's heels, and known as well as his master, and liked far more by the Frogtowners. One day Joe and his dog were passing Bunion's grocery store, when a great, piebald, ugly-lookng dog, standing alongside of a wood wagon, bounded on to Joe Tucker's dog-knocked him heels over head, and so frightened Bob Carter's wife, who was passing towards her husband's blacksmith shop with his dinner, that sho stumbled backwards, and her old sun-bonnet flopoing off, scared the horse attached to the wagon. He started, hit Latherem's barber pole, upset the load of wood, half of which falling down Gumbo's refreshment cellar, struck one of Gumbo's children on the head, killed it for a time stone dead, and so alarmed Mrs. Gumbo, that she dropped a stewpan of hot boiling oysters into the lap, instead of the dish, of a customer, who sat waiting for the savory concoction, by a table in the corner. Mrs. Gumbo rushed for the child-the customer for the door. Mrs. Gumbo screamed, the child screamed, and the cus-

tomer velled. "Oh, oh! oh oh-oh-h, my poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"Eh, eh-e-e-e !" screamed the child. "Oh, murder! O. my everlasting sin, I'm scalded to all eternity! Murd-der er-r!" roared

the customer. The horse, the part of the wagon, and some of the wood were on their mad career. The owner of the strange dog came out of the store just in time to see Joe Tucker seize a rock to demolish the dog; and not waiting to see Joe let drive, gave him such a pop on the back, that poor Joe fell forty rods up the street, and striking the foot of a long ladder, upon which Jim Edderby was perched, paint-pot in hand, some thirty feet from terra firma, brought ladder, Jim and paintnot sprangling to the earth, crippling poor Jim for life, and sprinkling blue paint copiously over the broadcloths, sattinetts and calicoes of Abraham Miller, a formal and even-tempered Quaker, who ran out to the door, just as the two dogs had gone fairly at it, hip and thigh, nip and catch. A glance at matters seemed to called out to Joe Tucker, who had righted up

"Joseph Tucker, the dogs are fighting." "Let 'em fight it out," yelled the pugnacious out; I'll bet a load of wood, my dog can 'eat any dog in town, and I can cat the owner." We have said Abraham Miller was a mild man : Quakers are proverbially so. But the ountry stirred up the gall of Abraham, and Rosin. having slipped his collar, Abraham brought "Friend," said the excited Quaker, "thy dog | Peanuts, bushels, - - -

other; what should we do? Will ye refuse my drama, was his election to the office of Judge, Bob Carter, the smith, coming up, in time to offered hand? Oh, no! it cannot be, ye ery—by Whig votes. Verily he has his rewardfrom bear the stranger's defiance to the town, and the stranger's defiance to the town the stranger's defiance to the town the stranger's defiance to the stranger's defiance to the stranger's defiance to the stranger's defiance to one household. Aye, and so we be-and so sion have been rendered. To that party he and damage to his wife, clamped the collar of with God's blessing, would we ever be. And as should be left to look in future for promotion, the stranger and by a series of ten-pounds-ten children of one great household, what should be At one time Mr. Dobbin would have been upon the face, back and sides of his bully anour conduct? Mutual forbearance and love, elected, had Mr. Watson voted for him, but he tagonist, with his natural sledge hammers, Bob

determination in all honor and honesty to sup- sion was hurried thro' at the very close that the whole town was assembling, and Deacon many important matters have been totally neg. Pugh armed with his heavy walking stick and lected, that meritorious Democratic incum- shocked at the speciacle before him, marched

mong the dogs with his cane.

"I never said dogs, Deacon Pugh." "You did!" responded the deacon, with ex-

"You tell a falsehood, Abraham Miller!"

"The atters a mendacious assertion!" reiter-

"Thee has provoked my evil passion, Deacon Pugh!" shouted the stalwart Quaker, "and I

The Jeacon, nothing lath, entered into the spirand tuck,' to look to the stranger and Bob Car-Squire Catchem and the town constable came up, and in their attempt to preserve the peace and arrest the offenders, the Squire was thrust through the window of a neighboring watchmahit in a mistake by the furious blacksmith in the short ribs and went reeling down Gumbo's their hands and sticks upon the combatants in- and who cannot appreciate the blessing. from its propriety by one grand, sublimely ridi-SPOT ON THE SUN .- A writer in the Deleware | culous and terrific battle. | Heads and windows -dogs barked-dust flew-and so furious, mad

on the sun's surface of eight hundred millions the row, the dogs were all more or less killed, of square miles, equal to four times the super- a child severely wounded, a man scalded, a ficial contents of our mighty earth. It serves wagon broken, the horse ran himself to death, to give some idea of the stupendous bulk of our his owner was beaten awfully by Bob Carter, solar orb when such a vast deduction may be whose wife and the wives of many others were speed her! dangerously scared, the painter was crippled dry goods ruined, a Quaker and a Deacon, two Irishmen, Joe Tucker, town Constable, Lawyer by astronomers, that these solar spots served to Hooker, Squire Catchem and some fifty others produce hot summers and mild winters; if true shamefully whipped. Law suits ensued, feuds we may consider our present winter an illustra- followed, and the entire peace and good repute the incoming administration, for the purpose of Jersey case, did not approach the enormity

ECLIPSES FOR 1853 .- There will be two eclipses of the sun and one of the moon during the come to Paris at the end of May next, to crown year 1852. The first celipse of the sun will take is not without precedent, and that it is impossiplace on the 6th of June, and will be visible in California, the southern portion of the United the same consecration upon the Emperor of Au- States, and in nearly the whole of South America. The second will be total, and will take place on the 30th of November. It will be visible in California, Mexico, Central America, and nearly the whole of South America. Both of these eclipses will be invisible in Washington.

> LOLA MONTEZ has turned up again, down ported that she is about to marry again, and that the happy man is a former member of thoritatively developed during the debate now it will go down to posterity as a foul blot on on Friday, both Houses having adjourned over Congress from a Southern State.

## THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.'

### RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1853.

SUPREME COURT. Since our last notice, the following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court prac-

Wm. P. Solomons, Franklin co., Julius L. Gorrell, Greensboro'. John Manning, Jr., Pittsboro'. Thos. M. Garrett, Bertie. W. H. Jenkins, Oxford. And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz :

D. M. Carter, Washington, N. C., Jno. C. Badham, Edenton, E. C. Jordan, Person co., Wm. H. Johnston, Tarboro', Wm. II. Bailey, Hillsboro', A. S. Merrimon, Asheville, L. M. Scott, Greensboro', Willis L. Miller, Raleigh,

R. F. Armfield, Greensboro', Jas. C. Davis, Robeson co., Wm. T. Marsh, Greenville, Geo. V. Strong, Goldsboro', Alfred M. Erwin, McDowell, W. S. Devane, New Hanover co.,

R. W. Wilson, Alamance, William S. Mason, Raleigh, Joseph Baker, Favetteville.

W. J. Houston, Kenansville,

### WILMINGTON.

There are few persons, even in this State, who are aware of the value and variety of our exports. We do not know what may be their character from other ports, but the exhibit from Wilmington, as compiled by the editor of the 'Herald," shows a result, if not equal invalue, onvince Abraham of the true state of the case; at least equal in variety, to any in the Union. The total value of exports from that port, for the year ending Dec. 1,1852, is \$4,540,669 57

Of which (excluding value) is: owner of the strange dog. "Let 'em fight it Lumber, feet. - - - 32.336.899 Timber, do - - - - 3,409,016 Spirits Turpentine, bbls. - 1 - -Turpentine, - - - - -Cotton Goods, bales, manufactured, -Rice, casks, - - - - -Wheat, Flour, Flaxseed, dried Fruit, Copper, Copper Ore, Iron, Iron Ore, &c., were also ship-

ped in very large quantities.

By Itisa matter of gratulation that Southern men, without distinction of party, have come ing Officer" of Currituck County-a designation put their hands against Filibusterism. In fact, as the law expressly requires that it should be. the utmost delicacy and caution. We have lit- pardoned to the infirmity of human passion-to tle to gain, by any addition of territory, which the great anxiety for party triumph-and to the valuable working force, even if it is made peacea-"Fie, fie, fie, for shame! disgraceful! you bly. Of that, there is no hope, for Spain is "Don't thee, don't thee strike my dog, Deacon old colonies. Cuba, particularly, the first set-Pugh!" cried Abraham Miller, advancing to the tiement of the new world, though not the first deacon, who was about to cut right and left a- discovered, has the strongest claims upon the Spain does not forget that, however ungrateful "Not inv dogs, Deacon Pugh!" echoed the she may have been to Columbus, in his life time, yet, in the bosom of the Queen of the Antilles. epose his ashes. She will not willingly part with the domain that reminds her of by-gone glory, or relinquish the spot in which are em-

balmed the remains of the donor of a continent The young men, who rashly engaged in the Lo. pcz expedition, seem to have thought, that there was a distinction between private immorality and public crime ; that, while they would fear the commission and exposure of offences in their individual relations with society, they could engage in enterprises upon a large scale, not the less repugnant to morality, with the belief that the magnitude of the offence secured them from censure or the implication of guilt. Such, no doubt, was and is the feeling of many who entertain the project of the acquisition of Cuba .-Wiser heads have come to the rescue, and we hope the day is far distant when, at the risk of foreign war, and domestic convulsion, a Hooker, in attempting to aid the constable, was represented to be,-shall be added to our constellation. For her perfect independence she has our heartiest wishes. If independent, her volfellow churchmen of Deacon Pugh took sides as untary proposal for annexation might be listengainst the Quaker antagonist, and the shop boys ed to with respectful consideration. But we abhor the idea of thrusting liberty down the throats of men unwilling to receive the boon,

At the same time, foreign influence must be checked and no transfer of Cuba must be allowed. The sea, to the mouth of the Missis Republican calls attention to an unusually large were smashed-children and women screamed sippi, the highway of the west, must be kept open, at the alternative of war. No foreign power must interpose to affect our relations with the gulf of Mexico. It is our own sea, washing A heavy thunder storm finally put an end to our coast for fifteen hundred miles, and the recentacle of the trade of half the American continent. But Cuba must be left to work out her own destiny, and, if she wills to be free, God The Union rather gives countenance to

the rumor that Senator Soule "entertains the design of proposing to intrust \$10,000,000 to Frogtown annihilated-all by a remarkable enabling it to meet any extraordinary exigencies practiced by our locofoco Senate. In the New us the pleasant custom of interchanging friend that might arise in the foreign relations of the country." It says that it "does not wish to discredit the report," and argues that "the measure yet the contestants were also set aside-and alble to foresee what momentous national exigen- it was done under the forms of law, after refer- no board, bountifully spread with cake and gar cy may arise within the next twelve month, so ence to the Committee on Elections, and political world." The Union, also, speaking of was forbidden fruit," remarks that it has reason to know that the declaration attributed to right speedily. The Districts, both Congres- blush by the closeness of their enquirie into dies and gentlemen, this is Rip Van Winkle. I rendered sransparent as glass, and has a pink the 21st of June, beginning at 0h. 28m. A. M., Mr. Calhoun does not express the conclusions of sional and Senatorial, had to be gerrymandered, tinge. Mr. somebodymust be near a relative of and ending at 2h. 5m. Digits eclipsed 21 on the his judgment; that his views of the policy of firmness of the Whigs, the locos were followed. the acquisition of Cuba were not at all in ac- both these purposes-and although their concordance with those promulgated by President duct has afforded us the best kind of material Lola Montez has turned up again, down south, where, it is said, she has just been slap ping a theatrical manager's face. It is now reported that she is about to marry again, and contains and contains and contains and contains an arrangement of the state, we could wish that no record of it was in existence. But there it is—

progressing in the Senate.

REVIEW OF THE LATE SESSION. Never, in any organized Legislature, in any government, pretending to the forms of liberty and law, did any party ever exhibit such utter contempt for Constitutional rights, and such utter disregard of the popular will, as did the locofoco party in the late General Assembly of this State. And nover was the chalice so effectually commended to the lips of those who had mixed its ingredients for the ruin of others. The Whigs have cause to congratulate themselves, that for this trampling upon Constitutional law-this useless expenditure of public money-this mocking the wishes and desires of the people-no responsibility rests on them .-Being in a minority, they were powerless for good ; but by their firmness and unflinching resistance, they have prevented much of evil, that would otherwise have been done. The locofocos

except in the election of a Speaker.)

The locofoco party were in a clear majority of six in the Senate-and so thoroughly drilled were they, that on all questions, like Automata, they obeyed the directions of their leaders, with the regularity of soldiers, ander the word of command. They commenced their reign of tyranny in that body, with one of the most unparalielled outrages, known in parliamentary history. As nominally classified, parties were tied on joint vote when the Legislature met. The election of a locofoco to the United States Senate was a darling object with the party; and, right or wrong, they resolved to accomplish it at all hazards. Messrs. Barnard and Shaw both appeared at the bar of the Senate, claiming the seat from Camden and Carrituck. Neither had the certificate required by law-whilst one had the certificate of the sheriff of one County. and the other the certificate of a man styling nimself "Returning Officer of Currituck county." Instead of sending the whole matter to the comniittee on elections, to be investigated, the locofoco majority resolved to go beyond the record, for evidence to bolster up the cause of Mr. Shaw, and pretended to rely upon unofficial and ex parte statements in regard to the number of votes polled; and by figuring, to draw the conclusion that Shaw was duly elected. Mr. Jones of Perquimans then took the ground, that if the Senate would go out of the record, to ascertain who had the prima facie title, that he had ex parte evidence also, (which he read) showing conclusively that Barnard had received a majority of the votes. This latter evidence was disregarded, and Mr. Shaw was ordered to be

This was bad enough in all conscience. To admit a man to a seat in the Senate in utter disregard of the law, that had expressly declar ed, that from a district composed of more Counties than one, the certificates of all the sheriffs should be necessary, would seem like stretching conscience to its utmost tension, Heaven knows For in Shaw's case he did not have the certificate of the sheriff of his own County even-but the certificate of a man styling himself "Return-We say, this was bad enough-but in a very liberal exercise of charity, something might be want of time to investigate. But this was noth ing, compared to the outrage whice followed .-Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution directing the committee on elections to enquire into all the facts, and report them to the Senate for their information and future action-that the Senate might know, and the world might see, who real ly was elected by a majority of the voters of Camden and Currituck. And this proposition was, after debate, deliberately voted down by strict party vote, as the Journal will show. We insist on it, that there is no precedent in

the parliamentary records of any constitutional government in the world, to compare with this enormity. That many, that most of those who thus voted to stifle investigation, should have never read, are not to be supposed to under stand the requirements of constitutional oaths how they can sleep soundly at nights, after the oath they took to support the Constitution, folowed up by their recorded votes on this ques ion, is indeed a mystery to us. By the Constitution, each House is made the judge of the elecions and qualifications of its members. This rovision guaranties to every indicidual memer of each House, the right, as a personal privilege, to have the facts of every case, in which the question is raised, as to the right of This judgment, given against an Executive apevery one of his fellow members, to hold his pointment which was perhaps entitled to greater seat, fully investigated. This has ever been the case in all legislative bodies, known to the til the present day. We presume, wherefore, history of constitutional government. The that Mississippi will remain unrepresented in right to have the elections and qualifications of one of her Senatorial chairs until her Legisla nembers investigated, is a matter of privilege. eliberative bodies-ever been known in free gov- of her seats that will become vacant on the 4th ernments? How are fraud and corruption to be exposed, if, when the member is once in his seat, the body cannot investigate the facts? majorities are thus allowed to tie their hands : and howere oppressed minorities ever to obtain redress, if the means of proof are thus to be sup- looked forward with no pleasant feelings to the locofocos in Congress, in the celebrated New "still beginning, never ending." Jersey case, although those having the lawful certificates were not allowed to take their seats, though the latter were ultimately voted in, yet on the run for new houses and new servants; and unsettled and threatening is the aspect of the thorough investigation and report the facts. at home again. Hirers are more to be pitied on Mr. Calhoun's reported declaration that "Cuba purpose of our locofoco Senate. A locofoco

and that without fail. And although, by the

It is for the freemen of Camden and Currituel to say whether they will, like whipt curs, submit to this outrage on their rights, and kiss the rod that has scourged them-or whether they will, like freemen, avenge their wrongs. What say the indomitable Whigs of "Old Trap," and of "Indian Ridge?" Will you agree that your voices shall be stiffed-will you submit to be deprived of the privilege of electing your own representative and allow a locofuco faction in the Legislature to elect one for you? Will you allow your dearest rights and privileges to be sacrificed on the altar of party? This is a question that concerns not only the voters of Camden and Currituck, but of the whole State. It is a question of liberty on the one hand, and oppression on the other. Your time will come next. If the precedent now set is to go unre. were in a majority of 4 on joint ballot, (for Dr. buked, then the freedom of the ballot-box in Mills has almost uniformly voted with them, North Carolina is at an end. Whenever a factious majority wish to increase their strength. for the purpose of carrying out some nefarious party end, the only question will be-what county's representative shall be selected as victim to appease the Moloch of party? Inthe name, then, of their violated rights, we call upon the freemen of the State to "nurse their wrath " against the day of election, as it comes round again. Teach these hard-hearted partisans, who treat the honest people of the State as if they were so many swine, that they shall not huckster off the rights of freemen, in the party market. If this inroad upon their freedom is quictly submitted to by the people of the State-then all the forms of electing their own representatives may as well be abolished and the locofoco Raleigh clique, presided over by the editor of the Standard, be invested with dictatorial powers.

been sadly wronged, to correct this evil. The

precedent is one of most dangerous example

We have got through only the first chapter in our review of the late session. We shall take up the subject again hereafter. Of one thing the editor of the "Standard" may rest assured : we are not yet done, with the revolutionary and disorganising attempt of the lucofoco leaders, to overthrow the State government, and subject us to all the horrors of anarchy, rather than not fasten their detestable gerrymander upon us4

#### U. S. SENATORS.

We perceive that several papers in this State are contending that, as the Logislature has fulled to elect a United States Senator, the Governor has the right, under the circumstances, to appoint. This is, undoubtedly, a mistake. The "Baltimore American" thus puts the case :

"As the Governors of the States have only authority to fill vacancies that "happen" during the recess of the Legislature, it has been decided by the Senate, that the Governors have no tower fill a natural vacancy, that is one that occurs by the expiration of the term for which the Senator was elected. This vacancy, it is thus decided, does not "happen"-that is occur by chance, as by death or resignation-but it is a ertainty of which the Legislature has been ally admonished—so if it fail to elect a Senator to supply the vacancy, the Governor has no power to do so, and the seat must therefore remain va-

The U. S. Senate, then, has decided, by the authority which the Constitution gives them to udge of the right to seats in its body, that the Governors of the States have no authority to fill natural vacancies—that is those which occur by the expiration of the regular term for which ial representation from that State, by the exisration of the regular term for which Gov. Foots himself was elected. Mr. Brooks was selected to fill this vacancy till the 4th of Merch next. and now Gov. Poote has undertaken to make an appointment to succeed Mr. Brooke. Of course, unless the Senate reverse their previous decision, and thus unsettle the whole question as to the respective right and authority of the Governors and Legislatures of the States, in regard to filling vacancies in the Senate, the appointment made by Gov. Foote will be decided to be against

law, and made without authority. The "National Intelligencer," high authority in this as in all other matters, remarks of the cases occurring both in North Carolina and

"The Governor has no power over the appoint ment, as he can only fill a vacancy incidentally occurring. A case directly in point was settled twenty-seven years ago, by the Senate itself, when, disregarding several precedents, (being cases in which no objection had been raised.) i refused to recognise the commission, commen cing with a regular term, which was granted to Mr. Lanman by the Governor of Connecticut .weight from its having been made in pursuance of the statute law of Connecticut, has stood unture shall elect a person to fill it; and in this respect she will be in the same condition as f not so, why has a standing committee on North Carolina, whose Legislature has in like rivileges and elections-as is the case in all manner failed to choose a Senator to occupy one

There was little in our goodly City, to remind one that the old year had expired by How are right and truth ever to triumph, if limitation, and that a new one had been install mere power will not allow the facts to appear? ed. Some; for pastime, sat, out the night of What protection have minorities, if factious the 31st to witness the passage of another mile post of life, while others, perhaps, busily occupied, dragged through the night in labor, and pressed? The outrage perpetrated by the advent of another year, as to a series of toil,

We do not observe upon such occasions among ly greetings, and burying old animosities, that exists in the city of the Knickerbockers. In stead of that pleasure, indeed, householders are nished with goblets, greets the eve, till all is right But this tardy course would not answer the hiring day than slaves; and the latter are much more scrutinizing and exacting than their our-Senator in Congress had to be elected, and that ployers, and often put the white man to the the standing and character of the bidders.

> We regret a want of space, to-day, to at end to two or three articles in the last "Standard." We shall do so, however, in good time-

Neither House of Congress was in Semion our name. It is for the people, who have thus on Thursday until Monday: