[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE] as did New Mexico and Utah, when those Ter-

ritories were organized." Now mark this position : The Nebraska Territary, which embranes what is now called Nobraska and Kansas, "occupies the same relative position to the slavery question as did New Mexico and Utah when those Territories were organized." That we may see whether or not the Senate committee, on the 4th of January, before the bill passed, thought there was any necessity for such repeal, I will read again parts of this same report, all of which I read at the beginning of my remarks. That committee, with great confidence, declared that the country eaw no such necessity, but the contrary. To go on, however, with the report: Immediately

"It was a disputed point, whether slavery from Mexico. On the one hand, it was coning been prohibited by the enactments of Mexien, according to the laws of nations, we received the country with all its local laws and do mestic institutions attached to the soil, so far as | next issue." they did not conflict with the constitution of the United States; and that a law, either protect ing or prohibiting slavery, was not repugnant to that instrument, as was evidenced by the fact that one-half of the States of the Union tolerated, while the other half prohibited, the institution of slavery. "On the other hand it insisted that, by virtue

of the constitution of the United States, every citisen had a right to remove to any Territory of the Union, and carry his property with him, under the protection of law, whether that property consisted in persons or things. The difficulties arising from this diversity of opinion to the repeal of the Missouri act. were greatly aggravated by the fact that there were many persons, on both sides the legal consions of the courts on the legal matters in dispute; thus, among those who claimed that the Douglas's Nebraska Bill," and is as follows: Mexican laws were still in force, and consequentthe Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those Territo courts upon that point, and insisted that Conthose Territories."

Who were the persons who were unwilling and South. The report goes on:

" Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the Territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed Territory of Nebraska, when the Indian laws shall tion of "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6th, 1820, it was provided:

" That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 35, north latitude, not included within the limits of the State con templated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibited : Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or ner labor or service as aforesaid.

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opition of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment, in large portions of the Union, sustains the doctrine that the constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description. and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, by an act declaratory of the true intent of the constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departare from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the constitu-

tion in respect to the legal points in dispute.' So we see that on the 4th of January, 1854. according to this report-and five thousand ex tra copies were ordered to be printed by the Senate, I suppose for circulation-there was no necessity for a repeal of the Missouri compromise line, but, on the contrary, it was insisted that, for the preservation of peace and harmony, and to avoid the agiration, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850, Congress ought not to make any act "affirming or repealing" the Missouri compromise, or declaratory of the constitutional powers of Congress over the sub-

ject of slavery in the Territories. Let us see, for a moment, in what light this report was viewed by the organ of the Demo-5th of January, 1854, the day after this report was made to the Senate, I find a short editorial, headed "Nebraska-Mr. Douglas's Report-The Compromise." which is as follows:

"The report submitted to the Senate on ves terday, by Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, in regard to a territorial government for Nebraska, will be rend with profound interest. This subject has been looked to with serrious apprehension, in then in dispute, but final as to all future legis- final adjustment.

this as the basis of his action, he has applied the great pacific principles of the compromise measures of 1850 to the bill for organizing the bill have proceeded from members of the two practical in it." Nebraska Territory. He goes further, and ex tends the provisions of the fugitive slave law to the Territories. The reasoning of Judge Douglas strikes our mind as unanswerable, and we indulge the confident hope that the propositions submitted by him will be unhesitatingly affirmed by Congress. They present a practical test of the sincerity of the covenant entered into by the Democratic party at Baltimore. If the principles of the compromise, as brought forward in the Nebraska bill, are sustained by the united Democratic votes of Senators and Representatives, all doubt as to the final expulsion of utter the clause which I have just read, is as the slavery question from the Democratic organization will be put to rest. We may then gladly proclaim the National Democracy a unit was prohibited by law in the country acquired and repose confidently upon the conviction that the Federal Union is safe. We commend Mr. tended, as a legal proposition, that slavery hav | Douglas' report, not only for the ability with which it is prepared, but for the sound, national, Union-loving sentiments with which it abounds. We shall publish the report in our

Such was the language of the National organ of the Democratic party, published in this ity. Judge Douglas argued against the repeal all the weight of his "capacious mind," and "planted himself resolutely apon the compromise of 1850," and his conclusions are unassailable. The report is commended for its great ability, but more for "its sound, national, Union-loving sentiments." With my Democratic friends, it seems to me, I could desire no better defense for my vote, even if I were disposed to place it upon the ground of opposition

As promised on the 5th, the report was pub lished in the Union of the 6th of January, 1854, troversy, who were unwilling to abide the deci- and was introduced to the public by an editorial which I will read. It is headed, "Mr.

"We are enabled to lay before our readers ly that slavery was already prohibited in those to day the report of Senator Douglas, accom-Perritories by valid enactment, there were many | panying the bill for organizing the Territory who insisted upon Congress making the matter of Nebraska. Upon perusing this important certain by enacting another prohibition. In document, our readers will readily comprehend principles of the compromise of 1860, should not like manner, some of those who argued that | why we attach so much importance to it. In upholding the policy of the present Administration with such efficiency as we could command, we have been forced to vindicate the President ries, were unwilling to trust the decision of the as well as ourselves against the charge of favoring Free-Soilism and disunionism. Our gress should, by direct enactment, remove all vindication of both has rested upon the aslegal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into sumption, which we have felt fully authorized to adopt, that the policy of the Administration recognizes none as orthodox Democrate who do to trust the decision of the courts, but required | not faithfully abide by the compromise of 1850 a declaration by Congress one way or the other? as a final settlement of the slavery issue. Up-They were unquestionably extremists, North on this ground we have gone before the country, and upon the issue we have signally triumphed. The Nebraska bill is drawn upon the same principle, and presents an opportunity for a practical vindication of the policy of he Administration, which is destined to exert a prominent influence upon the political mind be withdrawn, and the country thrown open to But so important a document will command emigration and settlement. By the eighth sec- | universal attention, and needs no commendaion from us."

Then follows the report. The question will suggest itself at once to a person reading these edforials, does not the Nebraska and Kansas bill, which passed Congress, and which is now a law, embody the doctrines of this so much praised report? Are not the principles which it advocates incorporated in that bill? Let us see. The bill repeals the Missouri compromise, and opens the door or slavery agitation. The report argues agains oth, and the Union said all orthodox Democrats would stand by the report. The bill which I voted against has incorporated in it the doctrine of squater sovereignty and alien suffrage. The report adcrimes whereof the parties shall have been vocates neither, but declares for the principles of the compromise of 1850. The sweetest morsel is yet to come from the Union. I would like to take more than one more, but my remarks have already been extended to a greater length than I desired they should, January 16, Mr. Dixon, a Senator from Kentucky, gave notice of an amendment which he intended to offer to the bill, proposing to repeal the Missouri compromise. Mr. Sumner also gave notice of an amendment which he should offer. On the 20th January, an editorial appears in the Union, headed "The Missouri Compromise." I wish I had time to read it all; it fills

about one column. But I must satisfy myself with extracts. The editor says: "We have expressed our cordial approval of the bill introduced by Mr. Deuglas, providing a territorial government for Nebraska It will b remembered that the bill, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Douglas, re-enacts and applies to Nebraska the clause on slavery adopted in the compromise of 1850. That clause is silent as to the question of slavery during the territorial condition of the inhabitants, but expressly recognizes and asserts their right to come into the Union as a state either with or without the institution of slavery. as they may determine in their constitution. Two propositions have been made in the Senate-one by Senator Dixon, a Whig, and the other by Senator Sumner, an Abolitionist-which indicate that the bill, as proposed by Mr Douglas, is to be vigerously assailed. Mr. Dixon proposes to amend it by a clause expressly repealing the act of 1820, commonly known as the Missouri compromise .-Mr Sumner proposes to amend it by expressly declaring that the Missouri compromise is to centinue in force. Persons professing to speak the sentiments of General Cass have persisted in declaring that he was not satisfied with Mr. Douglas's bill, and that he would offer so to amend it as to declare the Missouri compromise repealed. We place no reliance upon these statements as to General Cass's position. It would only be necessary to remember his course oa the slavery question in 1850, to know that a bill which re.enacts the vital principles of the compromise of that year could not be otherwise than satisfactory to

"But notwithstanding the real positon of Gen eral Cass, it is still true that a Whig Senator and an Abolition Senator have proposed amendments

which bring up the Missouri compromise." * * "We accepted the acts of 1850 as they were passed, and approved their passage as a final compromise; and in the same spirit we have been content with the perpetuation of that compromise as proposed by Mr Douglas's Nebraska bill. We and Nebraska bill of making a slave State of either have never yielded to the Missouri compromise any other obligatory force than that which attaches to a solemn covenant entered into by two opposing parties for the preserveation of amicable relations To such considerations we have felt bound to yield cratic party. In the Union newspaper of the we should be constrained to pronounce it unsustain- of gentlemen from their published speeches. Upon ed by constitutional authority; viewed as the this point Mr. Douglas said: evidence of a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions, we have been ready to waive the egal question, and to abide faithfuly by its-the country. I have no idea that it could." dissouri compromise-terms. If we have studied he southern sentiment correctly, this has been the | must say that I do not expect that this bill is to view taken of the Missouri compromise in that give us of the South anything, but merely to ac-division of the Union." * "We have labored commodate something like the sentiment of the under the impression that these considerations were all fully and maturely weighed in the discussions of 1850, and that the compromise then adoptconsequence of the supposition that it might ed was designed as a permanent rule for future asfearfully revive the slavery agitation. Mr. Doug- tion. It was upon this view that we gave to Mr. las was fully impressed with the importance and delicacy of the issue involved and has devoted the think that the peace and harmony of the country full power of his capacious mind to its investiga will be best secured by its adoption. We are free tion. He has arrived at conclusions which seem to express our strong aversion to the re-opening of foil power of his capacious mind to its investigation. He has arrived at conclusions which seem to us to be unassailable. He plants himself resolutely upon the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement—not final merely as to the Territories then in dispute, but final as to all future less than the same of the compromise of 1850 as a final settlement.

parties which are irreconcilably opposed to Dem-1852, we clearly illustrated and established this again the scenes wich we witnessed during the last movements of those who are our uniform opponents. That Abolitionists would rejoice to see slavery agitation, no one can doubt. And those

who have perused the extracts from Senator

Sumner's speech, which we lately published, will

not be slow to suppose that agitation is his object in offering his amendment. is On the other hand, there is nothing in the past history of the Whig party which ought to make it offensive in us to say, that of late years of the Missouri compromise in this report with its only hopes of ascendency have been based apon the slayery agitation, in some one of its forms." * * " When, therefore, a prominent Whig Senator, like Mr. Dixon, proposes to go beyond Judge Douglas, and beyond the compromise of 1850, in showing his devotion to the rights of the South, it may not be out of order to remind our friends, that in the great issue of 1850, the body of Mr. Dixon's political friends, especially at the North, were not prepared to go even as far as the Nebraska bill goes! But Mr. Dixon's amendment may serve to stir up excitement on one side, while Mr. Sumner's will effect the like object on the other; and as Whigism and Abolitionism have everything to gain and nothing to lose, the upshot may be that the agitation may inure to the benefit of the common opposition to the Democratic party. Prudence, patriotism, devotion to the Union, the interests of the Democratic party, all suggest that that public sentiment, which now acquiesces cheerfully in the be inconsiderately disturbed. The triumphant election of President Pierce shows that on this basis the hearts and the judgments of the people are with the Democracy. We may venture to suggest, that it is well worthy of consideration, whether a faithful adherence to the creed which has been so triumphantly indorsed by the people does not require all good Democrats to hesitate, and reflect maturely upon any preposition which any member of our party can obje ect to as an interpolation upon that creed. In a word, it would be wise in all Democrats to consider whether it would not be safest to 'let well enough alone.'-

To repeal the Missouri compromise, according to our view, would clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all enbarrassment : but we doubt whether the good thus promised i so important that it would be wise to seek it through the agitation which necessarily stands in our path. Upon a calm review of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the compromise of 1850 as could induce us to adrocate either of the amendments proposed to Mr. Douglas's bill." I ask particular attention to this editorial of the

Unian. It appeared, as I before stated, on the 20th of January, the same day Mr. Douglas accepted the amendment of Mr. Dixon, repealing in express terms the Missouri act. After that time, the Umon advocated that amendment, which, but just before, it denounced as a scheme concocted by Whigs and Abolitionists to re-open agitation, and to "disturb the compromise" of 1850. What reasons were there which influenced Mr. Douglas. after the 4th of January, when his report was given to the Senate, which did not influence him on the 20th of the same month, when he accepted the amendment of Mr. Dixon? What necessity existed on the 20th of January, for a repeal o the Missouri compromise, which did not exist on the 4th of the same month? What necessity was there on the 20th of January which did not exist on the 4th, for reopening the same questions which involved "the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850" Mr. Chairman, I have neither seen nor heard any reason to show that a necessity existed on the 20th of January, 1854, which did not exist on the 4th, for a repeal of the Missouri compromise, or an abandonment of the principles of the measures of 1850? And the "Union" newspaper, the organ of the Democratic party, up to the 20th of January, and in its issue of that date, opposed in strong terms both the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and an the Democratic party had pledged itself at Baltimore to stand by those principles in good faith. The able report of Mr. Douglas makes these positions so clear that I might stop here. I will, however, read a short extract from the President's first annual message to this Congress, sent in but little over one month before it was proposed to abandon the principles of the measures of 1850, and to repeal the Missouri compromise, and again to re-open the grave issues, which were then settled. After declaring that it was not his purpose to give prominence to any question which might properly be regarded as set at rest, and speaking of the perils and dangers which we had

rity which followed, he says: That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

passed through in 1860, and the repose and secu-

If the positions taken by the Union newspape up to January 20, 1864, were correct; if the doctrines contained in Mr. Douglas's report, made on the 4th of the same month, and sustained with such great ability, were correct: if it were necessary to maintain that repose of which the President spoke in such emphatic language, it was wrong to pass the Nebraska and Kansas bill, which disturbed that repose, overturned those doctrines, and upset those positions.

I have endeavored to show, from high Democratic authority, how little necessity there was for a re-opening of the agitation of the subject of slavery

in the last Congress. I will now briefly endeavor to show what hopes were then entertained by the friends of the Kansas Territory. I shall not speak of the hopes and opinions of the friends of the bill at the time the bill was under discussion and to be voted for or against, because any new-born hopes or opinions upon the subject certainly could not have influenced any as ready an acquiescence as if the compromise was one for or against the measure before those hopes the law of the land, not only in form, but in sub- and opinions were entertained. I cannot more stance and reality. Viewed as a legal question, fairly treat this subject than by reading the views

> "I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it could be permanently a slaveholding Mr. Butler said : "As far as I am concerned

> Mr Badger said: "I have no more idea of

Mr. Hunter said: "Does any man believe you will have a slaveholding State in Kansas or Ne-braska? I confess that, for a moment, I permitted

ritories, at d as I have expressed myself every- runners .- Boston Post.

"We trust that we shall not be considered offisious in noting the fact that the propositions in subject, I was content to let this matter stand as it the Senate for the amendment of Mr. Douglas's was, because, in my judgment, there was nothing

Mr. Charman, I must be parmitted to say here ocratic ascendency. Although these propositions that, although I had objections to the Kansas and emanate from quarters apparently antagonistic Nebraska bill, which forced me to vote against it; to each other, yet it can do no harm for Demo- yet, since it is the law of the land, I would vote crats to bear in mind that their antagonism does against its repeal, if that question were to arise, not prevent them from harmonizing in antago- and resist it with what little of ability I may have. nism to the Democratic party. It may not be As I said before, I am opposed, uncompromisingout of place, also, in us, to bear in mind that ly, to allen sufrage and squatter sovereignty. Those our party has come nearer to making shipwreck two questions, and particularly the first, can be of its fortunes upon the slavery question than reached without repealing the Kansas and Nebrasupon all others." * * "We assert, with con- ka bill, if American citizens will determine that adence, the claim that we are THE Union party : | Americans only shall govern in America. A proand we claim that by our action at Baltimore, in position to repeal that bill would bring around

claim. Whilst exulting in such reflections, it session in this Hall, and which, in 1850, and in may be well for us to scrutinize, with care, the 1820, threatened the existence of the Union. 1 hope, sir, I may never be instrumental in renewing such scenes, or bringing about such discord the fires of discord rekindled by a revival of the and strife. I would rather heal the wounds of the past, and close them up forever, than to re-open them to fester and gangrene until the parts can never re-unite.

I have discharged, I admit in an humble man-ner, a duty which I felt that I owed to my constituents as well as to myself. I have endeavored to enable them to understand the destrines embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bitl and to understand article of manufacture, from the cradle in which my views upon those doctrines. I may be assailed directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, by manly opposition or unmanly inuendo, but whatever course may be pursued towards me, shall not improperly influence my course towards others. I will. as think I have done in my remarks, deal frankly with my constituents and all others as to my conduct and views. I blame no man for entertaining different views from my own upon this bill or any other subject. I have endeavored to sustain my position by fair argument. I hope those who differ with me in opinion will pursue the same course towards me. I would not, if I could, reach an ad-

versary by appeals to prejudice.

Mr. Chairman, I will indulge in no declamation to satisfy my constituents or the country of my loyalty to the South or of my love to the Union .-While the Union accomplishes the great ends for which it was created, I will stand by it. While the Constitution shall be preserved in its purity, and the rights of the States shall be observed, I will stand by the Constitution as the mgis of our safety. Should the Union fail to accomplish those ends, should sacrilegious hands be laid upon the Constitution, and aggressions be made upon the rights of the States, I will stand by my section and by my State in the last extremity.

VETO OF THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL We are not among those who see the "perfect propriety" of this veto. We most sincerely wish t had been otherwise, and our reasons are good and honest; we are interested pecuniarily in this Bill, and most devilishly in want of money. The President hit us under the "fifth rib" when he vetoed the Bill. We are not so patriotic as to refuse our share of the "spoliation." Our share of this "plunder of the Treasury" would have been amazingly convenient at this time. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the justice of our laim to damn the President for not handing over to us the "dimes."

Personally, this was the most inconvenient veto we have ever known; and we most sincerely wish they would pass the bill, notwithstanding the Veto. for money is very scarce. This may not be pat-riotic, but it is nevertheless our personal wish.— Warrenton Plag.

[Correspondence of the "National Intelligencer."] RALEIGH, February 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have been permitted, after a long nterval, to spend a few days in this capital of North Carolina Its general aspect is the same as when I saw it seventeen years ago, though I observe sone new and handsome private residences a beautifully constructed and finished Episcopa church, (the walls of stone, the style Gothic, and the interior of the light but very tasteful pine of this region,) and some noble public buildings, as the Asylum for Deaf Mutes and a much larger one for the insane. The legislature has made most liberal provision for this latter class of the afflicted. and, under its direction, a magnificent brick edifice seven hundred feet long, has arisen and is far ad vanced towards the completion. Dr. FISHER, the able superintendent, (a gentleman of the highest character, and a nephew of the late good and great Chief Justice Marshall,) informs me that he expect this asylum will be prepared to receive patients before the close of the year; and from his report to the Legislature, we learn that many unfortunate persons within the State are suffering severely for the want of the accommodations and attentions

Which such an institution can alone supply.

You may be interested to know that the Judge of the Supreme Court have expressed an earnest desire to settle the claim of the Rex emigrants to abandonment of those principles, and insisted that | Liberia, and that through the kind efforts of several gentlemen here (of whom I should perhaps gratefully mention Gov. Grabam and B. F. Moore Esq.,) a bill was introduced and carried through both Houses of the Legislature, making it lawful for the court to pay over the fund due to the Rex emigrants to the Rev. Wm McLain, who is authorized by those emigrants to receive it. The fund now amounts, I suppose, to six or seven thousand dollars. It has been on interest for some time, and

was originally above \$5,000. There is a prospect of the revival here of the North Carolina State Colonization Society, over which the late excellent Judge Cameron so long presided. I believe there exists throughout this state very favorable sentiment toward the society. Mine was the mouraful duty and privilege on Sate urday to visit the spot where lie the remains of the venerable Joseph Gales, his accomplished son, and other members of his farnily. I had long known and revered the tather, at Washington, in his faithful labors as Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and was well acquainted with the

virtues, public, and private, of both, must ever sur vive in the memories of all who knew them. The Episcopal church in this State is favored with a rich acquisition in the person of its recently appointed Prelate, Bishop Atkinson. The esteemed pastor of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Lacy, has been called to the Presidency of Davidson College in Mecklenburg county in this State. repeal of the Missouri compromise, and for the A gentleman of the State has bequeathed to this institution the sum of \$300,000. Dr. Lacy has the subject of this call now under consideration, while

his congregation earnestly desire him to decline

son and with his earnest efforts to promote the in-

terests of the society here; and the distinguished

Very respectfully, An English officer, now a prisoner in Se bastopol, had a letter sent him from a young lady in England, to the effect that she "hoped, when he took Menschikoff prisoner, that he would send her a button from his coat, for her to keep as a into Sebastopol, with other letters for prisoners now in the enemy's hands. This letter fell into Menschikoff's own hands, of course, to be read ere demediately cut a button from his coat, and sent it out under flag of truce, to be conveyed to the lady, with a remark to the following effect: "That he had no idea yet of being taken prisoner; but rather than disappoint a young lady of so simple a request, he would fulfil her wish himself before that

time arrived." The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your of po lent, tolerance; to a friend, seeing a slave population in either of them than your heart; to your mother, conduct the father, deference ; to your mother, conduct that will make her ploud of her son ; to yourself, respect ; to all me n. charity; to God, obedience.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00, A' THE END OF THE YEAR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 3, 1855.

WANT OF NATIONALITY.

ALBERT PIEE, a distinguished orator of the South, in a recent speech, called the attention of Southerners to the fact that they were dependent upon the North for almost every they were rocked in infancy to the coffn in which they descended to their graves. And the speaker thought it time that the South should take measures to destroy, as far as possible, this dependency, as it was not only degrading in its tendencies, but also a serious tax upon the energies and enterprise of that section of the country. What Mr. Pike says of the South may, in a more extended sense, be said of the whole country, when we look at foreign manufacture, and the unwillingness our own countrymen. We are all sadly wanting in that national independence which should lead us to prize our own achievements in science, arts, and manufactures, but especially the latter. We look abroad for articles of utility or ornament that a due encouragement would make of domestic origin, and disregard the product of our own workshops for those of England, France and Germany.

Much of this mischievous tendency of the public mind is the result of unwise, partisan legobstinacy that amounts to hallucination, and to which we cling, even while bewailing its consequences. The mischief, however, is not to be solely attributed to these causes .- There is another subtle force, soten; in promoting the evil, and that is the love of so many for foreign manufactures, because they are foreign. This snobbish propensity, which is as unwise as it is unpatriotic, rules supreme in the drawingroom, and in the fashions, or rather the follies and customs, which we imitate and adopt as laws, though originating among people whose governments we despise.

What is the matter with the Democratic party in the Northern States -- in the North ern Democratic States-in States where Whiggery has been almost unknown? These Demoeratic States are out-Heroding Abolition Massachusetts a long way! They are passing laws the most insulting and oppressive to the South -laws which, heretofore, have found no place upon the statute book of Federal Massachusetts. We have recently referred to some ugly facts establishing the thorough Abolitionism of the Northern Democracy. We have now to record the passage of a bill, by the Senate of Michigan-another out and out Democratic State-refusing the use of the jails of the State for the detention of Fugitive slaves-the vote being nineteen to seven!! Where are the uational Democracy of Michigan? Where are the "faithful allies," when such bills are passed?

It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the sale of the North Car olina Copper mine has been postponed until the 27th of March. We are informed, however that arrangements will probably be made by the Stockholders to prevent the property from being sacrificed at public sale.

At the recent town elections in the inte rior of New York, the Know-Nothings have almost without exception carried the day. It is evident that Mr. Seward's return to the Senate was a violation of the will of the people, as, in those towns represented by the recusant Know-Nothing members of the legislslature, the party triumphs by large votes.

FROM HAVANA. - The steamship Black Warrior. at New Orleans, brings the latest dates received from Cuba. The irtelligence is but an iteration of the previous representations of the alarm and excitement growing out of an anticipated descent of filibusters. Companies of militia were Piney Point Line To Baltimore. being formed, and arms distributed among the trustworthy. The ports of the Island have been declared to be in a state of blockade, but the civil courts were still in force. Arrests continued to be made of persons suspected of being engaged in the conspiracy against the existing Government. Vessels approaching the island with large numbers of persons on board, if their papers were regular, were to be sent away, but if arms and ammunition were found on board, they were to be trea-The letter was forwarded by flag of truce | ted as pirates. The English war steamer Medea had left Havana with a large number of Spanish troops on board, and a French vessel of war taking on board arms and ammunition. On the 14th the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD. inst., a rumor prevailed that the filibusters had effected a landing on some point on the Island, but the official paper contradicted the report by authority. The papers generally were in a state of excitement at the preparations. They were exceedingly patriotic and full of loyal protestations. Military reviews take place every day, at which the Captain General is present, and every part of the Island presents "the pride and circumstance of glorious war."

> The National Intelligencer gives the present Congress credit for much beneficent legislation .-The Court of Claims bill, the Consular and Diplomatic bill and the Re-organization of the Navy, are justly characterised as acts of great merit and pro- only. mised usefulness.

Hon. Ston H Rogers .- The "Hillsbore Re corder," alluding to the next Congressional Election in this District, and expressing the de- 1 Refutation of Milner's "End of Controversy," sire that Mr. Rogers should be a candidate for by John H. Hepkins, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of re election, very justly remarks that "he has been a faithful Representative, and would find many warm friends, if he should think proper to enter the contest. His position on the Ne-

him credit for manliness and honesty."

The Anti-Know Nothings in the New York Legislature are throwing down the gauntlet to their opponents in the Assembly by the introduction of resolutions directly antagonistic to their creed .-A proposition was offered on Friday for amending the Constitution to the following effect: "That every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding any election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vete, shall be entitled to vote." And a resolution was also inroduced declaring the meeting of persons in seeret to deprive any other persons of their rights as citizens a misdemenor, and punishable as such. Why it is not also a crime to deprive any persons of their rights by public meetings is not stated.

The question is asked why President Pierce does not send into the Senate the nomination of Gen. Scott as Lieutenant-General? The bill which has recently passed Congress simply creates the the extreme partiality betrayed for articles of rank or office of Lieutenant-General, without designating who shall fill it, although the intent of manifested to trust to the skill or ingenuity of the act, as well as the desire of the people of the country, are perfectly manifest. There would seem to be no reason for any delay in carrying out the intention of the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1855. SENATE .- A bill was passed providing that letters conveyed less than 3,000 miles shall be subject to a postage of 3 cents; over that distance, 5 cents. The bill for the relief of owners of swamp lands was taken up, discussed, and passed. It is probable that it will be reconsidered.

The Naval Steamer bill was then taken up, and t was moved that the government give notice to erminate the Collins contract. After eight hours' session on the Collins steamet question, the Senate adjourned without action. House.-The amendments to the Naval appro-

The Fortification bill and the California Court bill were also passed. The Senate's amendment to the bill for the construction of four Revenue Cutters was agreed to. Savannah river appropriation bill rejected.

priations were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Bill granting bounty land to Revolutionary pensioners postponed until to-morrow. The House then went into Committee of the Whole n the Senate's amendment to the Indian Appro-

EVENING SESSION .- A general debate occurred during which Mr. Ruffin, of N. C., made a speech against the Know Nothings. House adjourned at a late hour.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATORSHIP. HARRISBUAG, Feb. 27.-Both Houses were in onvention to-day, according to adjournment, for ne purpose of ballotting for a U. S. Senator. On the third ballot, Cameron stood 55: Buckalew 23: the remainder scattering. An adjournment then took place until the first Thursday in October.

A letter from Harrisburg states that a number of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, embracing gentlemen in both houses, have addressed a letter to George Law, of New York, nviting him to permit his name to be used as the andidate of the American party for the Presidency. The letter is said to be signed by members who have heretofore acted with both the old peliti-

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 28th ult., by Nathan Ivey, Esq., Mr. J. S. Smith to Miss Emily R

In Plymouth, on the 14th inst., by the Rev E. M. Forbes, Mr. Wm. H. Davis, of Pasquotank county, to Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of Gen.

H. G. Spruill, of the former place. DIED In this City, this (Friday,) morning, of

large family of orphan children. In this City, on the 14th of February last, JOHN, son of James and Jane Miller, aged four in New York and Georgia. years and nine months.

Pneumonia, John D. Powell, Keq.,-leaving a

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade, Death came with friendly orre, The opening bud to Heaven conveyed And bade it blossom there."

At his late residence in Granville County, on the 17th of January, Charles E. Hamilton, Ksq. in the thirty-ninth year of his age. . In Alamance county, on the 30th of January

last, Mr. Josiah Hurdle, in the 52d year of his Also in Alamance county, on the 7th of February, Mr. Jacob Hurdle, in the 47th year

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK. Fare Only \$4.

THE public are hereby informed that the comfortable Steamer, MARYLAND, Capt. Charles E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore, once

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 41 o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of o'clock. P. M. and arrive at Petersburg by a special train, at ar early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, \$4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Marriand included.

making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia by this agreeable line, \$9 50 only, for the first class passengers, and \$5 50 for second class do, including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, ap-ply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and

P. S .- Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, \$4 only.

R. F. Jz, Ticket Agent.

March, 2, 1855,

NEW BOOKS.

TITHE "End of Controversy" controverted; a Mile Stones in our Life Journey, by Samuel

Humanity of the City, by the Rev. E. H. Cha-

Memoirs of the Life, Exile and Conversation of braska Bill has not abated the confidence and the Emperor Napoleou, by the Count De Las respect of his friends; for even those who do Casas. 4 vols., 12mo.

Party Leaders, by J. G. Baldwin, Author of not approve of his vote are compelled to give The Flush Times. My Courtship and its consequences, by Wikeff The World a Werkshop, by Ewbank. The News-boy.

Heart's-ease, by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe.' Later Years, by the Author of "The Old House

y the River.' Wood Notes; or, Carolina Carols; a cellec tion of North Carolina Poetry. Avillion, and other tales, by the Author of

Olive," "Ogilvies," &c. For sale by February 28th, 1855. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN

BOOK: RUTH HALL:

DOMESTIC TALE OF THE PRESENT TIME. BY FANNY FRAM.

400 pp., 12mo. Cleth. Price, \$1,25. It has been reserved to this distinguished auhoress to achieve what may, under the circumstances, be regarded as the most brilliant success ever obtained by an American writer of fiction.—
"RUTH HALL," her first continuous story, though deriving no interest or popularity from connection with any of those vexed questions which agitate the public mind, has, in the two months since its first appearance, reached a greatly larger sale than any other American work of fiction whatever within the same period. This extraordinary fact is, of itself, abundant evidence of the absorbing interest and graphic power of this remarkable work. We have in our possession several hundred reviews of "RUTH HALL," which have already appeared in the principal newspapers and periodicals. Nearly all of these pronounce it emphatically a work of genius, many predicting for it the

its singular fascination.
"RUTH HALL" is for sale by Booksellers gen erally. Published by MASON BROTHESS

argest sale of any American book, and devoting

whole columns to its sulogism, while we have yet

seen but a very few (not twelve in all) which deny

No. 28 Park Row, New-York.

The Second Number of Jones'

Equity. FOR Sale at W. L. Pomeroy's. Subscribers will settle with him for that number. H. C. JONES, Reporter.

February 28, 1855.

Notice. HAVING duly qualified, at February court, as Administrator of the late Mrs. Caroline Hines, all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment, and all persons having accounts against her to present within the time prescribed

PETER E HINES, Administrator March 1st, 1855.

Postponement. THE SALE OF THE NORTH CARO INA Copper Mine, in Guilford county, is postponed to Tuesday, the 27th March proximo.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee Greensboro, Feb. 27, 1855. Wanted!

A BOY to act as Mssenger for the Telegraph Office. Apply at the Office. March 2, 1855. Fudge Doings, by Ik Marvel. Woolfert's

Roost, by Washington Irving.
W. L. POMEROY. February 28, 1855. TOUTH HALL, by Fanny Fern, Author of

"Fern Leaves"-" Little Ferns." &c. A full supply at hand. W. L. POMEROY. March 1, 1855.

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK, from New York, would re-spectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has decided to open an office in Raleigh, and to remain permanently here for the practice of his profession in all its branches.

Dr. B. has been in practice in New York and Georgia for the past eleven years, and was formerly associated with Doct. Parmly, of N. Y., who deservedly stands at the head of his profession. Dr. B. would be glad to exhibit letters in his possession, from gentlemen of high standing Office for the present at Mr. Burch's Metropolis

N. B. Ladies attended at their residence, until nore suitable rooms can be procured. November, 3, 1854.

COTTON PLANTATION FOR SAIL.

E are authorized to sell a Plantation of 1700 Acres in one of the most healthy and desirable neighborhoods in South Alabama-distant six miles from a village and Railroad Depot, and only 15 from the Alabama River. It has 1. 200 Acres in a high state of cultivation, of which 800 are of richest Hammock land, sometimes yielding over a bale of Cotton per Acre. The remainder comprises a variety of soil, as is indicated by its growth of Cotton Wood, Walnut, Hickory, Oak, &c., and is adapted to the growth of Grain and Clover, as the crops of this year prove. Its owner has made near eight bags of Cotton this year to the hand, and an abundance of Corn, Mest,

From a personal knowledge of this Plantation, its locality and conveniences of Water, Fencing, Negro Houses, &c., we recommend it as inferior to none in the range of our acquaintance. Price. \$25 per Acre, on terms to suit the purchaser. Address BOYKIN, McRAE, & FOSTER, Mobile, Ala.

across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one. Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen. If a Company is formed, it is desireus that it

should be done soon, as I have this day begun to re-build the old dam across the river. WM. R POOLE. January 22, 1866.

Bank Stock for Sale. Feb. 28, 1855.