	- 20		min	
COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.	W J Clarke's bill of sundries per Governor's warrant,	6.00	John H Drake.	18 00
For the Fiscal Year, ending 31st October, 1856.	Martin Co Agricultur'l Soc'ty, Martin Co do Orange Co do	50 00 50 00 50 00	Asa Biggs, St. CB Wood, 21 Columbus Wills	08 00 96 80 78 00 76 00
[CONTINUED.] Public Fund.—(Statement D.	Prof. E Emmons, State Geolo- gist, in-part of salary, Gov D S Reid for servant hire	600 90 44 99	Thomas S Ashe, 20	65 00 79 75 66 20
Showing the different purposes for which the Dis- bursements of the Public Fund have been made. Interest on Bonds of the State of N C, \$21,705 00	for Executive office, Ditto, part of an appropriation for furnishing the Executive Mansion, made at the session		Kenneth Rayner, 28 Charles McCleese, 35 Joseph B Cherry, 26	83 60 24 00 61 00
Dirto R & G R R do, S0,090 00 Dirto Fayetteville and Ween R R do, 6,915 00	of the Legislature of 1852, Hon Sam'l J Person, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts,	68 00	John H Haughton, 20 Nathan Winslow, 22 John F Hoke, 23	67 60 24 40 89 40 53 00
Revising Statutes, 6,878 00 Judiciary, 29,985 14 Insane Asylum, 60,428 72 Temperary Loans, 526,886 74	his second helf year's selary for 1854, Hon D F Caldwell, ditto,	975 00 975 00	M D Wiggins, 24	44 00 82 00 98 00
General Assembly, 64,247 36 Executive Department, 3,742 67 Executive Department, 1,487 50	Hen J M Dick, ditto, Hon M E Manly, ditto, Hon R M Saunders, ditte, G S Stevenson, Sol'r, 8 cer'fic't's,	975 00 975 00 975 00 160 00	Ditto, Henry Willey.	9 00 91 80 67 00
Treasury, ditto, 2,062 50 Comptroller's ditto, 750 00 Adiatast General 200 00	A W Burton, do 7 do Robt Strange, do 11 do Wm Lander do 2 do	140 00 220 00 40 00	Sam'l Christian, Wm H Thomas, Wm A Graham.	82 00 15 00 77 20
State Librarian, 300 00 State Librarian, 260 00 Superintendent of Capitol, 522 40 Council of State, 522 40 Public Printing and Advertising, 7,566 91	Jos Debson, do 2 do H C Jones, Reporter to Supreme Court, balance of his salary	40 00	David Coleman, 33 John Hill, principal Clerk, 65 Quentin Busbee, assistant do, 56	27 00 86 00 52 00
rublic Buildings, 3,046 28 Internal Improvement Board, 1419 75 6,567 14	Jas E Morris, keeper of the pub- lic arms at Newbern, his sala-	112 50		96 00
State Pensioners, Premium on Northern Exchange, 957, 00	ry to Jan. 1, 1855, W W Holden, per resolution of the General Assembly in his favor,	601 06	Sam'l P Hill, Speaker, 3' C A Rose, 2' W B March, 2'	74 00 96 60 97 00
Holding Elections, 912 80 Sheriff's mileage and per diem, settl- ing Taxes, 1,956 03 1,956 03 1,863,101-21	A M McPheeters & Co, for Sta- tisnery furnished the State, Fulton & Price, for publishing	12 89	B ATomlinson, W E Manu, Josiah Turner,	68 50 12 00 68 20
Ditto, N C and Atlantic, do 50,000 00 Ditto, Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. 20,000 00	Governor's proclamation for the apprehension of Carowan, Edmonson, Carrie, and Wright, fugitives from justice,	14 08	J D Perkins, 2 8 F Phillips, 2	10 37 46 00 64 60 70 00
Ditto, Fayetteville and Warsaw, do, 10,000 00 Ditto, McDowell and Yancey Turn-	T W Atkin, for advertising in Asheville News reward for fu- gitives.	6 20	J C Badham, S D Bryson,	05 00 39 00 86 80
Appropriation N C and Western R R Survey. Ditto N C and Atlantic, do, 500 00 Ditto, Public road from Kenedy's to	Holden & Wilson's bill for ditto, and printing blanks for Ex. Department,	25 75	David Ooutlaw, A J Patton, J G Bynum, 3	84 00 46 00 21 50 282 00
Ditto, Public Road from Wilkes Co. line to Welsh's Store, 1,000 00	Ditto, for printing blanks for Department of State, Ditto, for advertising sale of Cou- pon Bonds, & printing blanks	47 50	Hugh Leach, 2 J M Lancaster, 2	81 60 82 00 70 00
Ditto, Salisbury and Wilson Road. 230 65- Ditto, Road from Reddies river to Turnpike line. 8,900 90	for Treasury Department, Seaton Gales, for adv. sale of Bonds,	48 00 9 75	John Rolen, 3 G E B Singeltary, 8	56 60 600 00 67 00
Ditto, Tar River Improvement, 4,000 00 Binding Lavs and Documents, 1,137 27 Contingent and Miscellaneous, 5,811 12	Patterson & Cooper, for coun- missions, freight, &c, W & N O Telegraph Company,	7 26	T A Norment, 2 P H Winston, 2 C L Cook, 2	50 60 90 00 85 00
\$2,323,978 81 Detailed as follows:	for telegraphing for Public Treasurer. Ditto, ditte,	64 10 46	Wilson Harriseu, 3 Asa Barnes, 2 N G Rand, 2	10 00 261 00 74 10
1854. Nov. Paid George Bower, interest on State Bonds, due July 1st.	Jan. Geo W Mordessi for R S Mait- land & Co, loan to the State, North Carolina Railroad Com-	20,510 95	J B Bynum, M W Smallwood,	279 00 288 00 285 00 296 00
Paid ditto, interest of Fayette- ville and Western Plankroad	pany, part of State's subscription to said Road, Ditto, ditto,	50,000 00 27,000 00	Jno P Jordan, M Grist, Z B Vance,	10 06 34 60 39 00
C. Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State, interest on Ral. and Gaston Railroad Bonds,	Ditto, ditto, J F Tompkins, for 2 month's service as assistant State Geo-	300 00	JR White, HA Gilliam,	08 00 01 80 08 00
the same having been advn'd by said Bank, 150 00 BF Moore, bal, of salary as Com-	William White, P M, for pos- tage of Executive, Treasurer's, Comptroller's, and Adjutant	200 00	Dr Yancy, 3 L W Humphrey, 2	386 00 128 00 196 00 178 00
of the State, 500 00	General's offices, William Chavers, for work done at Executive Mansion,	42 79 18 00	Mr Selby, 2 A J Dargan, 8	97 40 104 20 107 80
MS Smith, balance of Salary as Clerk of said Commissioners, Hon J W Ellis, Judge of Sup'r Courts, half year's salary for	Jacob Stanly, for ditto, Warren Winslow, Gov. ad inte- rim, for articles purchased for said Mansion,	18 70	A D Headen, 2 Giles Mebane, 2 George Green, 2	265 00 248 20 279 00
1854, 975 00 Hen J L Bailey, do, 975 00 T Ruffin Jr. Solicitor, 12 certi's 240 00	T W Taylor, Sheriff, for holding Congressional elections, 1861, Ditto, mileage and allowance for	6 16	N B Whitfield, 2 G M White, 2	86 00 73 40 98 20 66 00
W N H Smith, do 10 do 200 00 A W Burton, do 8 do 60 00 W Lauder, do 11 do 220 00	James A Dunn, member of the House of Commons, his per	82 00	Gaston Meares, 2 J J Neal, 3	78 00 21 60 02 00
M W Ransom, At. Gn. 4 do 80 00 Sundry Warrants on account of Insane Asylum, drawn by the Superintendent and Com-	John H DeCarteret, per resolu- tion of the General Assembly, in his favor.	188 26	B F Williams, C A Cofield, W F McKesson,	85 00 68 00 10 50
missioners, 6,042 65 E Emmons, St. Geologist, part of salary. 40 55	C Dewey, Cashier, &c, interest on Raleigh and Gaston Rail- road Bonds.	10,895 00	Mr McMillan, 2 Joshua Barnes, 2	64 00 72 60 82 40 85 60
Ditto, ditto, 75 00 O H Perry, expenses for carpet- ing two halls of the Capitol	Ditto, ditte, Sundry Warrants on account of the Insane Asylum, drawn by	265 00	D Williams, 2: Mr. Jones, 2:	90 80 96 90 95 90
watson & Booth, for oil cloth for ditto, 8 00 Silas Burns, for repairing fence	Superintendent and Commis- sioners, Hon F Nash, Chief Justice, his	2,788 18	R H Smith, 2: G G Helland, 8: J M Bullock, 2:	21 00 17 50 68 00
around Capitol Square, 91 69 A M McPheeters, for freight and for candles for the public of-	fourth quarter's salary for the year 1854, Hon R M Pearson, ditto, Hon W H Battle, ditto.	625 00 625 00 625 00	J R Stubbs, 30 J W Near, 20	00 00 05 00 62 00 89 00
M&NO Telegraph Com., for telegraphing done for Public	M W Runsom, Attor'y General, G S Stevenson, Solicitor, 1 cer- tificate,	20 00	W A Jenkins, 25 Thomas Settle, Jr. 25	82 60 82 00 88 00
Mesars, Palmer & Ramsay, for Seals for the Co. and Sup'r Courts Clerks' offices of Wake	J S Hawks, Solicitor pro tem, 1 certificate, Seaton Gales for publishing Su-	20 00	D M Barringer, 28 Ralph Gorrell; 20 W W Wilkins, 30	89 00 67 60 04 20
Co. 27 00 W W Holden, for publishing Governor's Proclamation for	Preme Court Law Reports, Aug Term, 1854, E J Hale & Son, for Books for Supreme Court Library,	572 00 79 10	J Davenport, Calvin Johnston,	95 00 12 00 70 40 98 00
Ditto, for R F Samuel, do. 3 50 Ditto, Jos Shelton, and S San-	Warren Winslow, Governor ad interim, for servant's hire from 7th Dec. 1854, to Jan. 1855,	4 00	Henry Walser, 28 Lewis whitfield, 27	80 40 74 40 91 50
ders, do, Ditto, for J Wilson, do, Waring & Herron, for publish- lishing Proclamation for W	S F. Adams, Private Secretary, his first, second, third and fourth quarters' salary for the	200.00	L B Carmichael, 29 John Baxter, 26 William Sutton, 27	97 00 58 00 77 00
Hester and Jas Wilson, fugi- tives, 9 06 Seaton Gales for adver'g sale of	Ditto for services as same from the 1st to 8th of Jan. 1855, D W Courts, Pub Treas'r, his 4th	6 75	Mills H Eure, 30 Jonathan Horton, 29	72 50 01 00 98 00
Journal of Commerce, N York.	quarter's salary for 1854, S Birdsall, Clerk to Treasurer, ditto,	875 00 125 00	F E Simmons, 25	88 00 58 70 96 00 65 90
N York Herald, do. 91 25 Holden & Wilson for printing Blanks for Executive Depart-	W J Clarke, Comptroller, ditto, Wm Hill, Sec'y of State, ditto, R W Haywood, Adj General, bis	250 00 200 -00	James S Amis, 24 John A Craven, 27	18 76 43 00 76 00
ment, 10 00 of B Lamar, Prest, of the Bank of the Republic, temporary loan, 48,283 18	o H Perry, State Librariau, 4th quarter salary, Drury King, Supr. capitol, ditto,	75 00 66 00	W W Wright, 31 C W Williams, 29	99 20 14 00 97 60
8 D Pool, for services as tempo- pary Cl'k to the House of Com- mons, per resolution of the G'!	W E Anderson for numbering Coupon Bonds for Tressurer, J H Bryan, ditto,	2 50 13 00	W H Lyon, 24 Major Green, 25	00 00 19 00 53 00 14 00
O H Perry for services said A = 50 00	Q Busbee, ditto, Danforth, Wright & Co, for print- ing Coupon Bonds,	2 00	John W Garland, 82 M J McDuffie, 28 Jesse A Waugh, 29	26 00 32 00 22 00
North Carolina Railroad Company, on account of State's subscription, 5,000 00 Ditto, do, 5,000 00	Adams & Co's Express for freight on ditto from New York, Ditto, ditto, W & NO Telegraph Co, for tele-	16 25 1 25	J M Leach, 27 R H Parks, 26 Neill Began, 24	72 00 57 00 15 80
Des. Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum, drawn by the Superintendent and Commis-	graphic dispatch for Treas'r, Martha Spears, a pension allow- ad by resolution of General	11 86	W L Steele, L T Ogleaby, 27	60 QQ 17 60 17 60
Gov D S Reid, his 3d quarter's salary for 1854, 500 00	Assembly, Davie County Agricult'al Soc'ty, Anson Co, do	50 00 50 00 50 00	W R Myers, 26 Jesse Thornburg, 24 Charles Whitleck, 26	00 00 12 40 38 00
Ditto, balance of salary to 6th Dec, 860 67 W J Blow, part of appropriation for the Improvement of	Buncombe Co do Gates Co do J Woltering for Weights and Measures,	50 00 50 00 112 54	J A Dunn, 6 A H Caldwell, 4 Jesse Thornburg, 2	6 00 5 00 7 00
Tar River, 1,060 00 S F Adams, Jr., Private Secre- tary, expenses of Internal Im't	Sundry owners, interest on State Bonds, Ditto on Bonds of the Payetter	10,485 00		8 00 9 00 9 00 9 00
Ditto, do, 59 50 Sheriff of Forsyth Co, taxes all-	ville and Western P R Co, Feb. Paid members of the Senate, session of 1854-'55, per diem	8,210 00	N B Whitfield, J E Davenport, W H Lyon,	9 00 6
lowed on insolvent polls, for 1853, 20,67 Sheriff of Yadkin Co, do, 16 41 Sheriff of Henderson Co, mileage	and milesge, as follows: Warren Winslow, Speaker, Jno W Thomas, G H Wilder,	872 00 270 90 271 90	R H Smith, A J Dargan, W W Williams,	8 00 8 00 8 00
and allowance of settling taxes of 1858, 29 50 N C Railroad Company, balance	C H K Taylor, B F Eborn, B H Herring,	222 00 801 00 276 00	R H Smith,	3 00 1 3 00 1 2 00 1
due under resolution of the Board of Internal Improve- ments, 60,000 00 Sheriff of Warress county for	Jao A Gilmer, Geo Bower, James Collins,	286 00 814 90 279 00	Geo Howard, jr. Reading do 57: W S Webster, Principal doorkeeper, 28: W B Loyell, assistant do 80:	4 00 i
holding Governor's election in 1854. 10 00 Ditto of Henderson Co, do 32 00	Thomas J Person, William Eaton, Anderson Mitchell, Henry T Clark,	216 00 248 00 304 00 259 50	James W Powell, Engrossing Clerk, 278 Caleb Hill, assistant do, 264 Edward Vall, do, 257	8 60 1 4 00 1
Ditto for comparing vote Sena- torial election. 8 58 DKing, Sup't, expenses incurred	C T N Davis, Linn B Sanders, J. W Cunningham,	820 00 972 80 268 00	Thos T Hill, do, 51 W H Joyner, do, 44	7 00 1 1 00 0 4 40 s
on State capitol, 11 20 Jesse Brown, for articles furnished, 24 95 O H Perry, expenses in carpet-	Jes P Speight, Thos J Paison, J J Martin,	262 00 285 00 264 80 265 00	P C Hardie, do, 21 Henry Cooke, &c, 15 James Puttick, do, 21	00 a
J Woltering, for repairing fur- niture, 28 06	E W Fonville, Charles P Fisher, Joshua Taylee, Geo D Boyd,	266 00 268 00 268 00 287 00	8 V R. Carpenter, do, 21 Wm White, ir, do, 12 L B Lemay, do, 15	00 E
Richard, a slave, for bottoming chairs,	John Walker, Thes J Morisey.	287 00 287 00 279 99	Walter Gwynn, State Engineer, per resolution in his favor. 8,500	l in

Michello

212 65 W L Pomeroy, James Page, John U Vogler, do, 60 00 Charles Fisher, de, 12 21 W H High, · do, W S Webster W R Lovell, Abner Walker. E D Davis, Henry J Brown do, S W Chadwick, C C Stone, M MeGowan, W H & R S Tucker Reuben Watts, Warren Winslow, do, C H Thompson; Asa Biggs, James McKimmon North Carolina Railroad Company on account of the State's subscription in said company, 213,000 00 Gov Bragg, Pres ex-officio Lit Board, former loan to State from the Literary Fund, Sundry persons interest on State Sundry persons interest on Fayetteville and Western P R Robt Strange, Solicitor, 2 certifi-James Litchford, Deputy Marshall to Supreme Court, W D Cooke, for printing Supreme Court Reports, in Equity, June and August Term, E B Freeman, clerk of said court, Sundry warrants on account of Insane Asylum. O H Perry, Librarian, subscription for newspapers for Public Library, W L Pomeroy, for Books for do. Henderson County Ag Society, Cumberland County do, Prof Emmons, State Geologist, part of his salary for the year H S Smith, Clerk to Commissioners for revising Statutes, Geo Bower, part of an appropri-ation for improving Reddies' River and Tennessee Road ditto. Allen Gentry, an appropriation to Salisbury and Western Road, ment, having in it a clause prohibiting slavry, but Jonathan Horton, appropriation to Public Road from Wilkes county line to Welch's store, Sheriff of New Hanover County, for making returns in Governor's election, C Dewey, Cashier, &c., interest on Raleigh and Gasten Rail Road Bonds, James Page, for Canister furnished Executive Mansion, Will Thompson, for table, (Ex. office.) Jas. Boon, Book Case, (Comp.,) Adams' Express Company, transporting Coupon Bonds to New York, Ditto. New York Journal and Advertiser, for advertising sale of Coupen Bonds, W&N O Telegraph Company, for telegraphing for Public Treasurer. J H Bryan, jr, for numbering Coupon bonds for Treasurer, Danforth, Wright & Co, Book of Checks for ditto, Samuel H Young, for 230 cords of wood furnished by contract for the Public offices. W L Pomeroy, for seals and fix tures furnished Iredell co, Jno H Stephens, and others, for apprehending and delivering Dr G Fields, a fugitive, Seaton Gales, for advertising sale of Coupon Bonds, W & N O Telegraph Co, for telegraphing, W L Pomeroy, for stationery furnished the public offices, Pulaski Cowper, private Secretary, expenses of the Council of the State on the 5th and 6th Feb. 1851, Wm C Doub, for printing done for several Departments, Bank of the Republic (N Y) interest on Coupon Bonds advanced by said bank, (To be Continued.) NORTH CAROLINA .- We have had the gratification of inspecting a large chancel window for pared in colored and stained glass by Doremus. of Philadelphia. It is of geometric pattern, with floriated borders, and exhibits two distinct compartments, the upper representing the ascension of Christ from the tomb, the lower the scene of the Last Supper. The figure of Christ arising from the tomb is exhibited in full, with the hands upraised, the countenance exhibiting benignity,

E R Hinns

J W Garland,

Roman guards in full armor, one of whom, overcome with the terror and brightness of the appearing, bows to earth; the other, with uplifted countenance, gazes transfixed on the glory of the apparition. In the distance, and as a fine relieving back ground, is one of the mounts of Jerusalem, with terraced buildings, sufficient to disclose the nature of the country. The Last Supper is conventionally treated, Christ and John, Peter and Judas, being happily characterized in what is altogether a well toned composition. This is far from being the most elaborate work we have met with at the hands of Mr. Doremus, yet the workmanship as well as the design reflects high credit, and we are happy to see a taste for genuine glass decoration more extensively prevailing. KANSAS MOVEMENTS .- We lay before our readers to-day an interesting compilation of the va- | the Governor shall report to the President inrious Kansas movements on foot throughout the country, pro-slavery and no-slavery. It will be other officers shall be appointed by the Presiseen that on both sides these movements are dent and Senate, according to the Constitution, seen that on both sides these movements are dent and Senate, according to the Constitution, everywhere extensively mixed up with arms, i stead of being appointed by Congress, as provimunitions and equipments of war; and that ded in the ordinance. Ohio was the first State while the no-slavery party are fortifying themselves with earth-works, with "all the modern improvements," like the Russians at Sebastopol, of a Constitution, in section 5, contains this prothe pro-slavery party, or the so-called "border viso: "That the same shall be republican, and the pro-slavery party, or the so-called "border ruffians" of Missouri, like the Allies at Varna, not repugnant to the ordinance of the 18th of July, are preparing for a descent upon the Abolition-ists which will sweep them from the face of the and States of the territory northwest of the river of the meantime, the President of the Ohio." (2 Story, 871.) The Territory of Inshment that it is a matter of aston-ishment that it ahould have been forgotten or

preparations among the three parties, we hope, and are inclined to believe; that this impending

together with the sense of triumph. It is arrayed

staff, surmounted by a foliated cross, from be-

neath which waves a banner. Beneath are two

At the request of a metre we give place to the aconstitution, (3 Story, 1674-1676,) the same areation, element to provise appears in the 4th section, that it shall its internal policy and its duty under the Constitution to Pennsylvania. Besides being characteris not be repugnant to the ordinance of 1787. And the State of Pennsylvania in its celebrated emander of the State of Pennsylvania in its celebrated emander. 75 00 calm and candid a spirit and embodies such sound consin was organized, (act April 20, 1836, 4 cipation acts of 1780 and 1788. The first act constitutional views, that we publish it with very great pleasure.

FROM THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH. "A sober examination of the power of Congress over the subject of slavery, and of the rights of the States in that regard, may not, at this juncture, be inepportune; and the inquiry as to the feelings and wishes of prominent and influential men about the time of the formation of the Con-58 00 ject of their actions, and especially are the seu-23.70 timents of Southern men to be regarded when slavery to its existing bounds.

By reference to Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, 150 00 which were written in 1781 and 1782 and published in 1787, it will be seen (pp. 171 and 172) 1,500 00 that he considered slavery as a "blot in our 8 80 country," a "great political and moral evil," and he even then hope l, (see p. 322) that the way was preparing " for a total emancipation." Before the Revolution there had been a con-

tinual effort, which was thwarted by the King, to obtain a law to prevent the importation of slaves, and one objection made in the Convention of Virginia against the Constitution of the U. 540 00 States, was that it tolerated the slave-trade for twenty years; and when it was suggested that the powers of the General Government might 510 00 in some possible way, be exerted in measures tending to the abolition of slavery, Gov. Ran-40 00 dolph hoped "that, at the moment they were securing their own rights by that great charter 114 00 of liberty, no one would make an objection, dishonorable to Virginia, that there is a spark of hope that those unfortunate men now held in bondage may, by the operation of the General 247 00 Government, be made free." And Mr. Madison is reported to have said in the Convention which formed the Constitution, "I object to the word 'slave' appearing in the Constitution, which I trust is to be the charter of freedom to unborn millions; nor would I willingly 'perpetuate the 84 30 memory of the fact, that slavery ever existed in 42 00 our country.' 'It is a great evil,' and under the 50 00 providence of God, I look forward to some scheme 50 00 of emancipation which shall free us from it. Do not, therefore, let us appear as if we regarded it perpetual by using, in our free constitution, an odious word opposed to every sentiment of liberty." Can it be believed that these great men would ever have consented to the spread of this great evil' over territory not already cursed with it, or that they would not endeavor to vest in the and after 1808 the power is complete said un- same time Southern men should not strive to General Government power to restrain it? In 1784, March 1st, Virginia ceded to the U States the Northwest Territory, and on the 9th of September following, Mr. Jefferson introdu-230 05 ced into Congress an ordinance for its govern-

no provision for the delivery of fugitives, as there 1,000 00 is in the ordinance of 1787. The whole clause was therefore stricken out. In 1787, July 18th, the ordinance, as it now stands, was passed, 8 00 every southern man voting for it, and but one northern man voting against it. Thus we find the South taking the lead, as Colonel Benton 120 00 says, 'in curtailing and restricting slavery." It to a pinch on this question, that the word "perwill be remembered that at this moment the Con- sons" in the first clause of the 9th section, above vention which framed the Constitution was in with the same sentiments in regard to slavery as merce," as is decided by the Supreme Court of the the members of Congress. Mr. Madison's views United States, in the city of New York es. Milne, condemn the conduct of all those, whether North have already been stated. What, then, is the 11 Peters 102, 136. The term migration, as here or South, who undertake to calculate the value of mirit of this famous ordinance? It is not an 10 00 ordinary law for the temporary government of 1 25 the territory until it should be prepared to form 1 00 State Constitutions and be admitted into the Union. This, it is true, is provided for in the former part of the ordinance, but it then pro-30 00 ceeds as follows: "And for the purpose of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon 9 74 these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of laws, Constitutions and governments fore given. It is negative, not positive restrainwhich forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of States and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original States at as early periods as may be consisof "persons." No legal mind, not frightened tent with the general interest, it is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as 300 00 articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, 12 00 and forever remain unaltered, unless by common consent." Then follows six articles, the last of which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude except in punishment of crimes. The ordinance of 1784, before mentioned, reported by Mr. Jefferson, is then repealed. A reference to that act will give a correct notion of what Congress intended to effect, as well as of the power it sup-211 20 posed itself to possess. It provides "that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis."-Then follow seven articles, to which originally was added that one prohibiting slavery. The conclusion is as follows: "That the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter of compact and shall be duly executed by the President of the United States in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original States, and each of the several States now newly described, unalterable, from and after the sale of any part of the territory of such State pursuant to this resolve, but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is

1815, 478, 481.) It is thus seen that Congress, under the Conin a robe of blue and crimson. To the left is a federation, even, did not doubt its power to impose on the Territories terms and restrictions which would be obligatory upon them when they became States. And it never entered into the imaginations of those great men—the fathers of the Republic-that the 6th article of the ordinance of 1787 "ceased to remain a law" and "was superseded" by the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. President PIERCE's discovery to this effect will take the world by surprise. At the very first session of Congress under it an act was passed (see 1 Story's Laws U.S., 32) recognizing the ordinance of 1787, and adapting some of its provisions to the new order of things. It recites Whereas, in order that the ordinance of the United States, in Congress assembled, for the government of the territory northwest of the river, Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requisite that certain provisions should be made so as to adapt the same to the present Constitution of the United States." It then provides that formed out of that territory. The act of Con-

proposed to be made."-(1 Story, Laws U. S.,

of the ordinance, (2 Story, 1106-11,) and when well as regards foreign intercourse, one people, Story, 2426-2440.) it is enacted, in the 12th sec- provides for the registry of negroes and mulattion, p. 4451: "That the inhabits at sof the said toes then in the State, and in the 10th section de-Territory shall be entitled to, and enjey all and clares that a ne but those registered shall be singular the rights, privileges, and advantages deemed slaves "except the domestic slaves atgranted and secured to the people of the territo- | tending upon members of Congress from other ry of the United States northwest of the river American States, foreign ministers and consuls, Ohio by the articles of compact contained in the and persons passing through or sejourning in this ordinance for the government of the said territo- State, and not becoming resident therein, and seary, passed the 19th day of July, 1787, and shot men employed in ships not belonging to any inbe subject to all the conditions, Restaurie's, habitant of this State, nor employed in any ship and promisirious in said articles of compa time owned by any such inhabitant; provided the ject of their actions, and especially are the sentiments of Southern men to be regarded when they show a strong desire to limit the evil of the side of corrected the sentiments of Southern men to be regarded when they show a strong desire to limit the evil of corrected the side of corrected to the side of the side of corrected to the side of the side of corrected to the side of the si gard to the right of carrying slaves into the Ter- ters, and consuls. This exception in regard to ritories.

> 1787 was more to show the views then prevalent | who " are inhabitants of or recident in the State in regard to slavery and the probable spirit which for who shall come here with an intention to set would influence the framers of the Constitution, theor reside." At the passage of this act Pennsylthen sitting, than to show the actual exercise of | vania and five other States had adopted the new power upon the subject by Congress. The ex- Constitution. It will be observed that these acts traordinary declaration of the President, atready quoted, led to the extended detail of legislation recognising and enforcing that ordinance." The fact, then, is undoubted, that the univer-

> sal sentiment, South as well as North, at that date, was opposed to slavery, and that the unanimous determination was to stay its spread and limit its evil within its then existing bounds. It should be remembered that Virginia, "in the very first session held under the r publican tioverument, passed a law for the perpetual probibition of the importation of slaves." (Jefferson's Notes, 172.) Nor should it be forgotten that had adhered to the sober and conservative sothe territory northwest of the river Ohio was the entire territory then owned by the United States. | reason, and men, both North and South, look at The powers of Congress are enumerated in the | the question of slavery through so jaundiced a 8th section of the first article of the Constitution. The third clause in that sestion gives Congress | the most abourd and heterodox propositions mainpower "to regulate commerce with foreign na- tained. There are doubtless faults on both sides. tions and among the second States, and with the The Southern Stateshave a perfect right to main-Indian tribes." The 9th section of the same ar- toin their peculiar institutions in all their vigor, ticle, however, contains a limitation of this power: | within their respective juris lictions, as long as The migration or importation of such persons | they may think proper; and citizens of other as any of the States new existing shall think pro- | States have nothing to do with those institutions per to admit shall not be prohibited prior to the | and are under no moral responsibility for their year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but | continued existence. It is mere prudery in our a tax or duty may be imposed on such importa- | Northern fellow citizens to affect to be disturbed tion not exceeding ten dollars for each per- in their consciences because their Sourthren breson." The power to regulate commerce among thren permit slavery to continue in their midst. h several States is identical and cocytensive Those who cannot rest quietly under the comwith the power to regulate it with foreign na- promises of the Constitution as established by it me, except so far as it is restricted by the our fathers had better ease their consciences by 9th section. This : s liction is only temporary removing to Mexico or South America. At the limited, and even before that period it was spread over territory now free an institution adcomplete and unrestricted, except as to the States | mitted by all candid and sober men to be a "great existing at the adoption of the Constitution. The political and moral evil;" and Northern men restriction is confined to the "States now existing." When, therefore, provision was made in 1798 (1 Story, 494-'5,) for the establishment of a gov- gard to the delivering up of fugitive slaves. The erument in Mississippi Territory, as soon as it should be ceded by Georgia, the importation of injunction of the Constitution. The terms "shall slaves from any place without the United States | be delivered up" imply active operation by the was at once prohibited. Congress has precisely the same power to prohibit the inigration of slaves from any of the States into the Territory. It is universally admitted, except when it comes

quoted, means slaves. It can mean nothing else; session, and its members were doubtless imbued for "persons as such are not the subjects of comcome voluntarily" from abroad; for it would, moreover, result, from that construction, that Congress might at once, after 1808, have prohibited all immigration. This would be in opposition to the very genius of our Government. Berides, where is the clause in the Conductation giving such power? for it will not fall under the power to regulate commerce, as free persons are not the subjects of sommerce, and the 9th section does not confer power, but limits what was being, not enlarging. Congress has power to prohibit the "migration" of the same "persons," and none other, whose "importation" may be prohibited. It is impossible to make the terms migrafrom its propriety by the apparition of slavery, would ever have entertained such a thought. It is palpable, then, that at the time of the formation of the Constitution it was the policy and design to restrict slavery to its then existing limits. The restraining clause upon the power of Congress is limited to "States now existing," eaving the unlimited right to regulate commerce with new States as they should come into existence, and consequently at once to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves ("persons" into such States. The exercise of the power is of course, discretionary. Prudential considera tions may restrain its full exertion, as in the case

> is carried on by sea, Congress, by the act of March 2, 1807, prohibited it altogether by vessels under forty tons burden, and laid it under stringent guard when carried on by vessels of over forty tons burden. The exclusive power of regulating commerce among the States being vested in Congress, the States cannot meddle with the subject, except so far as it is necessarily affected by the police or internal government of every several State. internal government of every several State. to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and They may declare all persons brought into their feel no hesitation in recommending it to the pubjurisdiction as residents free. With transient per- lic. So far from being a nostrum, as too many of sons, passing peaceably and quietly through their the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it territory, they have no right to interfere. And so long as a State allows its own citizens, or others oming there to reside, to bring slaves into its bounds and hold them as property, it cannot pro-hibit the citizens of any other State from carryng them there for sale. Such an attempt would not be a police regulation, but a regulation of commerce; an attempt to give to its own citizens

of the Mississippi Territory and of the Southern

So far as the trade in slaves between the States

States formed out of the Louisiana purchase,-

a privilege in regard to this species of trade which it denied to the citizens of other States. This would moreover come in conflict with the first clause of the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, which declares "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." is, it is conceived, the only solid ground upon which the validity of the contract in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter (15 Peters, 449) can be main-

Although Congress has kept far within the imits of the powers assigned by the Constitution, the States have often and grossly transcended their constitutional rights. Very loose and extravagant notions are prevalent among politicians or rather demagogues. They would seem to think that each State might build a Chinese wall upon its borders, which no outside barbarian should pass under penalty of confiscation. They forget that the States have no more right to interfere with trade or commerce in its transit than in its destination. If the citizens of Maryland or Virginia choose to carry their slaves to Kentucky for sale, Pennsylvania and Ohio have no more right to prohibit their transit through their territory or to meddle or interfere with them by the way, than they have to prohibit or interfere with earth. In the meantime, the President of the United States, with fourteen hundred regular troops within striking distance, has notified both parties that he is ready to join in the dance when the ball opens, and that Governor Shannon has returned to Kansas with the necessary orders to carry out this resolution. Notwithstanding these belligerent demonstrations and That the same, whenever formed, shall be repub- of the Constitution, that a citizen of a Southern preparations among the three parties, we hope, and are inclined to believe; that this impending Kansas campaign will terminate like the siege of characteristics of the lican, and not repugnant to those articles of the State could not enter into the jurisdiction of a Northern State with his servant without that servants campaign will terminate like the siege of characteristics. and are inclined to believe; that this impending and are inclined to believe; that this impending and are inclined to be irrevocable between the original States the Swedish for Christiana by the Ancient and the people and States of the territory north-west of the river Ohio." Michigan, it is known, formed a constitution without leave of Congress; but it being in conformity with the ordinance but it being in conformity with the ordinance but it being in conformity with the ordinance was accepted by Congress. The territory of II-was the States, to make us in this respect, as Raleigh, Nov. I, 1855.

demestic slaves is explained by the 2d section of The object in referring to the ordinance of the act of 1788 not to extend to slaves of persons

do not attempt to interfere with transient persons, who are protected in all their rights as secured to them by the laws of the State from which they come, but six mouths was supposed to be as long as they would need to tarry in the Stat .-A longer continuance, except in the cases of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and consulmight be considered as converting the humical person or sojourner into a resident. .What heart-burnings and strifes, and criminsi as and recriminations, would have been avoided if the present generation, both North and South tions of their fathers! But passion has dethroned

medium that the plainest truths are denied and

should exhibit a determined opposition to all attempts to evade or weaken the provision in re-States owe more than a passive obedience to that party upon whom the obligation is laid. And finally, we should all, first and above all, go for the Union "under sall circumstances and to the last extremity," knowing that the evils which would inevitably flow from its dissolution would be incalculably greater, more prolonged, and more intolerable than any which can possibly occur and exist under its overshadowing and benign protection. We should, therefore, deprecate and solution. Such men are fitter for a lunatic asylum than for the counsels of their country. "His est niger, hunc tu caveto Romane.

Uniontown, (Pa.) January, 1866. OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

OUN to the Pish and Provision Store, every

evening, on the arrival of the cars! The subscriber will furnish Oysters, raw or pickled, in any quantity, at short notice. Also, fres: Fish of the various kinds found in the Norfolk and Portsmouth Markets. All warranted fresh and good—to be delivered in the city of Ra-leigh at my Fish and Provision Store, on Wilmington Street, and next to Beckwith & Clayton's Livery Stables. I now have in store, for sale, most all the different kinds of salt fish, such as pickled Shad,

No. 1 N C family Ros-herrings, No. 1 N C Cut, No. 1, 2 and 8 Mackerel, No. 1 October New Riv-Mullets, Trout, Hog-fish, Spots, Blue-fish and Cod-fish. Orders from a distance containing the cash wil

be promptly attended to.

Lippitt's Specific-

FOR THE CURE OF Dysentery, Diarrhea, and Summer Complaints.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 1, 1855. M. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir :—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the curs of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employed the services of three of the best physi-cians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after follow superior, for the cure of the disease indicated a

I am truly yours, &c. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by W H. Lippitt, Druggist and Chemist, Wilmington N. C., Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and by Druggists generally.

bove, to any other medicine.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Co. A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 28th day of Feb-ruary inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of Siling the vacancy in the Board, and of electing a President in the place of Col. Jos. B. G. Roulhac, dec'd. JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, See'y.

Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1856 GARDEN SEED WE are now in receipt of our Stock of Gar-

den Seeds, comprising all the popular va-rieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine. A liberal deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11, 1856.

PLANED LUMBER FOR SALE THE RALEIGH PLANING MILLS! 200,000 feet Flooring train \$21 to \$25.

100,000 " Ceiling " 18 to 21. 100,000 " Inch boards " 18 to 19. 20,000 " Thick boards " 18 to 29. 60,000 " Weather boards 16 to 21.

All the above is of the best seasoned long lead lumber, brought to an exact thickness, ready for immediate use, and will be put on board the Cars, free of charge. April 24th, 1855. T. D. H(GG & CO.

WANTED.

By a Squthern lady, who is fully qualified to teach the English in all its branches, Music on the Plano, with drawing, &c., a situation as teacher,—either in a genteel private family, or in a Semipary or Village. Apply to the Editor of the Raleigh Register. Jan. 18, 1856.