question which, however exciting here, had not been broached before I left home, and was not anticipated by them.

I came here, sir, with no disposition to engage in any political controversy of any character, with any party, or with nov person. I have looked upon the storm which has so long raged

upon our country, as, in its character, extremely injurious to our institutions. I had longed to see it alrayed; and, with many others, both North and South, I rejoiced when the joint counsels of the patriots and sages of 1850 had effected an adjustment of the agitating question, upon which the storm arose, on a basis which. in my judgment, would satisfy the demand of all who acknowledged the obligations of repub lican principles.

I regarded the basis of the adjustment of

1850 as the only means whereby our national existence could be perpetuated, and the general prosperity promoted. As a southern man, I felt myself specially bound to abide that compromise. I felt that we of the South were peculiarly called upon to insist upon its sacredness. For one, whatever course others might pursue, I resolved that under no circumstances could I be induced ever to co-operate in any attempt to impair its solemn obligations. It is said now, however, that the spirit of the

compromise is violated in the measure which we are considering. If that be so, I am against it. I examined that question anxiously before I made up my opinion. I felt that however important this principle was, however sacred as a fundamental maxim of free government, yet if its assertion at this time violated our plighted faith, I would foregoits assertion new, and would content myself to yield it as an offering upon the altar of peace and harmony. But for the life of me, I am unable to perceive how any man, having a just regard to the rights of others, as well as his own, can impute a violation of good faith to those who at present insist upon the passage of this measure, as proposed by the Committee on Territories.

What was the adjustment of 1850? How did it originate? As I have just stated, it grew out of a conflict of opinion in regard to this agitating question of slavery. What gave rise to that conflict? It was the claim, upon the part of the majority in Congress, to interfere with the rights of the States in regulating and establishing their own institutions. How was that to be finally settled? In only one way, and that was by a clear, distinct, and unequiv ocal acknowledgment of the great principle of the right of the people to organize their own governments in their own way. In that sense, and that sense alone, the compromise measures of 1850 were a finality. With due respect to

others, it seems to me to be absurd to call that settlement a finality in any other sense than in that of an actual acknowledgment of the fundamental principle on which all our territorial governments should be organized. It was an adjustment of principle, and in that sense alone it was a finality. As such it has been recognized; as such, it has been proclaimed by both the great parties of the country; and as such, for one, I will adhere to it. Sir, I am southern man, deeply imbued with

southern feelings; and though I do not think, that I could be justly charged with a violation of good faith in voting for this bill, on account of any obligation imposed upon me by the adjustment of 1850 or the Missouri compromise. yet I should not have felt myself called upon to make any movement at all in regard to the slavery question at this time, for I had not known that a territorial government was needed for Nebraska; nor do I care whether it is or not. This is a matter of no importance to me or to my constituents. The vindication of a great principle is what I am at, and what they desire. Resting upon our rights, and confiding in the integrity of the people of the United States, trusting to the patriotism of the North as well as the South, we have believed that what we have always insisted upon is right, and would, sooner or later, be acknowledged to be so by all true republicans. We have for years

maintained simply our own right to do as we pleased in regard to our own government, and right hitherto has been too much denied in the manifesting itself, and now, to our gratification, cannot refuse the offer.

the southern States, if, at this time, when the lence, their religious tirror. North and the South are well nigh agreed upon the Union.

You may say what you please for peace and in the Nebraska bill I had intended, before I listened to the speech

Stephens, | to go into the history of this Missouri compromise, but to do that now, I think, purposes. would be unnecessarily to trespass upon the time and patience of the committee. He has He has shown the historical fact, that if any it is the North which has done it. I had inhough opposed to its adoption originally.

oproaches against any one. It ill becomes an to disregard. osperous people.

principle among us by which any one section may have and enjoy higher privileges than ansections, and for that alone.

ple constituting a State choose to establish a support from the North. "Truth," as the gengovernment with domestic slavery, in God's tleman from New Jersey [Mr. Skelton] rename give them an equal right with those who marked, "is mighty, and, though crushed to do not approve that institution-Mr. Campbell, (interrupting.) If the gentle man will arlow me, I desire to know whether

he is willing that, in the formation of the new slave States, to be formed out of ter. story be- fail, sooner or late r, to feel its influence, espebe a provision which will bring upon this floor regard to the legal rights of the two sections of sented upon this floor?

citizen of this Government to be unprepared for of the most sacred character. that question. I stand by the Constitution of publicanism by the judgment of our forefathers. threnand I intend to go no further than they in giv-

Mr. Campbell. It was never intended to go

tion was adopted. framed. Give us but our rights under that Con- he did not know what we should stand upon. stitution and that Government, and we are sat. These were his sentiments, and the sentiments

ern brothren under the Constitution of the Gov- ern man, who has spoken upon this subject .ernment which our fathers established. As a They told us that they were to be sacrificed, outhern man, I insist on this equality of rights. and that they could not stand the ride of poor-As a southern man, I never will submit to less har indignation ----

ever existed on earth. I regard it as the best should quietly subant. I hope to agitation surest means of elevating our species at home, the country still resting in peace and security and abroad. But thus reverencing it, as I do, I do not desire, and I wholly disclaim the d loving it with fervent and enthusiastic affection, sire of speing any till will spring up in regard the moment I discover that it is to be made use to the settlement of this question, of by a dominant majority to appress that seeliberty and equality, or death."

respect to it. I am not afraid of politicians as whole of the time abouted to me by the rules of men, marched forth in compliance with the orvided that they are not swayed by foreign and and which I must briefly advert to before I sit sears Gea. Darkery was brought forward by his baneful influences. For, after all, Mr. Chair | down. I confess I have felt for a long time | from a sa candidate for the Senate, to which | man, it is not so much the politicians who are that there was one source of irritation which the was encled; subsequently he served several more huriful than any which are merely politiong anization of Nesraska and Kansas. With the not establish beyond a doubt that he so acted ical. I remember that Lord Littleton, in des South it is a point of honor. The South feet scribing the troublous times of the great rebel- that wheth r slavery can be made profitable or lion in England, makes the following states not in any section of our country, we should at

"To complete the public calamities, a religious furor mixed itself with the rage of the civil dissentions; more frantic than those, more implacable, more averse to all healing measures. The most intemperate counsels were considered the most pious, and a regard to the law, if it opthe right of other people to do the same. That posed the wishes of these fiery zealots, was

North. But the force of truth is constantly Now, sir, no one can look around him in this country, with any degree of coolness, without the acknowledgment of our own great funda- seeing that politicians, in or out of Congress. mental principle is made by northern states. can well enough understand their duty to their men. They come and tender us our own prin- country. They can be very easily convinced of ciple and form of government for the Territo | the course which it is proper for them to purries-which are our common property-and we sue; but they stand too much in awe of that balance-holding power-that party who are guid-I say nothing here in the spirit of idle boast, ed by religious fanaticism and fury - with whom Southern pride is too great for that. We have intemperate counsels are the most pious, and who stood up for our rights when we had no sup-port in the North to sustain us. We have main-tained this great doctrine when scarcely any northern statesman could be found who was of evil has ever practiced or man enduredwilling to acknowledge its truth. We should rather than forego the gratification of their prove recreant to our trusts and the interests of misguided passions, their misdirected benevo-

Now, sir, I beg to state that while I have the it, we were disposed to back out and repudiate utmost respect even for a fanatic, when he is the principle upon which we have always in- sincere, yet I wish to be under-tool as a southsisted, and which we have always urged upon ern man; I care not where the majority are, we must plant ourselves upon the Constitution, upon our legal rights, or we never shall be able quietness. You may have what geographical to make successful resistance to men under the lines you please; but there is no other mode influence of fanaticism, while they have a diaunder heaven whereby you can have peace and bolical end to attain, and who, so far from requiet for the country except that now proposed garding plighted faith, so far from adhering to contracts or compacts, openly proclaim the principle of a higher law-and dely all governof the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. ment and all authority when they come in conflict with the attainment of their unhallowed

For one, sir, I disdain to hold anything upon so frail a tenure as the will of such men. But placed that matter in its clearest possible light, we are told that if we supersede the Missouri Compromise measure, the Whig party is broken party-if any section in this country, has again down. We are also told, that if we pass this bill. and again repudiated the Missouri compromise, we break down the only barrier which the South has against the aggression of the Free-Soilers but perhaps I should not have done it so clear, those men who have heretofore stood up for ly as the gentleman from Georgia. Indeed, I southern institutions, in defiance of the current could scarcely hope to say anything so well as of abolition influence. Let me do justice to the be says all things. Be that as it may, how- honorable men, who, in the North, have stoud ever, I will not again travel over the ground firmly by the rights of the South, and who have be has occupied. He has shown clearly, that defended us when we were wronged. I honor the South has never violated any of its pledges, these men. I never shall speak otherwise than And he has also shown that we have carried kindly and respectfully of them. I shall be very but in good faith, the Missouri Compromise, sorry to co-operate in anything calculated to inwhenever the question has presented itself, al. jure their usefulness. I certainly would not do so, unless thoroughly persuaded that it was re-But, sir, I do not stand here to-day to utter | quired of me by a sense of duty I had no right

American representative to cast reproaches But, after all, what our northern friends tell 1300 any portion of his fellow-citizens. Per. us is, that our only security is in their grace and onal grierances are not to be indulged, and favor. Will they insist upon telling southern urely they cannot be properly expressed, upon men that their rights exist only by the grace and his floor. I cast no imputation upon any man favor of Northern gentlemen? If that is so, Nie or upon any class of men. I do not call in sooner we part company the better. Grace, sir, nestion the intelligence or the patriotism of is of the utmost importance to mankind-the

can principle which we are now insisting up1, and that we shall again be a harmonious,

No sir, whother Softs or Hards, whether
Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever term you we are, unquestionably, now, a great and designate parties, when you stand up to the osperous people.

Dat, sir, if any man thinks that while des I, for one, will recognize you as brothers of the nding the institutions under which I live. I same national family. But whenever you es-

me for saying, that to me the remark seemed to have little application to the question in hand.

Who on earth is the advocate of making conquests for the sake of propagating slavery?

Why where did the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Such as the consequences of the passage of this man who was an advocate of conquest to the consequences of the passage of this man who was an advocate of conquest.

Such is the man whom the people want.

Such is the person of the Such a man they will have in the person of the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow citizens a large portion of our northern fellow citizens as the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow citizens as the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow citizens as the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow citizens as the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation, and that now, with a large portion of our northern fellow citizens as the duly grateful to Heaven that I have been disappointed in this anticipation.

I have not risen on this occasion for the vain purpose merely of making a display. I have not sought to gratify a passion for public speaking, for I have risen to acquir myself of a high public divy—a duty which I owe to those who sent me bere—by an endeavor to vindicate their rights apon this floor and by making a display. I have not seen an account of the proceedings of the what have we to fear? I know we are to the consequences of the passage of this measure. There can be no greater danger in the future than there has been in the past. The future than there has been in the control of the which are already and with that had an undying zeal for the proposed to the Whig Convention which are future than the past. The future than there has been in the control of the Whig I was the future than the control of the Whig I was the future than the control of the Whig I was the future than the co I have no disturbing apprehensions, there-

earth, will rise again." I am spaced the renetition of that well-known quotation; and I ven- has been selected by the Whig Convention, as mination of purpose enable him always to keep ture to hope, familiar as that gentleman is with this pactical tribute to troth, that he will not longing to the General Government, there shall | cially when the question is fairly presented in representation based upon white population the country. I trust that he will perceive and nerely? and, also, whether he is willing to al- admit that the people, after all, are the best low the property of northern men to be repre- judges of their own government, and that they ought to have the right to establish such as Mr. Kerr. I am rather too liege and loyal a they may deem proper. That is truth-truth

The gentleman from New Jersey | Mr. Skelmy country, and the principles on which it is ton | must, sooner or later, cease to agitate, and pased. The Federal basis is the basis of re with a large portion of his northern bre-

Mr. Skelton, (interrupting). I have not

conunenced. Mr. Kerr. The gentleman says that he has further than it was when the Federal Constitue not commenced agitation. But then he told us the other day, if this Missouri compromis Mr. Kerr. What I say is consistent with the | was repealed, that there would be great exciteprinciples of our fathers as embodied in the | ment ; that northern men should stand up firm-Constitution of the Government which they ly for it; and if this Nebraska bill should pass. sfied. We ask no more, and we will submit to of his friends; or, at least, the substance of what he said, as far as I could gather from his We want to have equal rights with our north- speech, and the speeches of almost every north-

Mr. Skelton, Interrupting 1 Will the con-I am, as my colleagues well know, at home tleman from North Carolina allow me to say considered one of the most ardent of Union men, one word in this connection? I disclaim an have always been devoted to this Union. The intention of agitation; and, in a littor to that, gard it as the greatest blessing Heaven ever I distinctly stated the other day that I intendouchsafed to a sinning nation. I regard it as ed to make no threats; that I advocated what the greatest security of human liberty that has I believed to be right, and if detected that neans of diffusing the blessings of republicans will result from this question. I would be sm throughout the world; as the best and much gratified, if this measure passes, to see

ion of the country in which my destiny, in ment of the gentleman. All I have to say is God's providence, has been cast, I trample it in that I wish others would agree with him in the the dust-I join any man, or any force, to pull same view. While he does not intend to ago it down, asserting and proclaiming to the last, tate, I would ask him to go one sten further. liberty and equality, or death."

and, if agitation is to commence, to reliake it.

I have no idea of adhering to the Union merely to be oppressed by the Union. We are, how- home, and to stood firmly upon that truth that ever, getting to understand each other at last on is always so triumphant; and, so are or later,

least have the privilege of currying our slaves

braska, slave labor will never be made very profitable. If slaves are carried there at ad, I apprehend they will be carried for purely domes tic purposes, so that the slaveholding influence in the Government is not likely to be augmented in any degree, if this Nebraska bull passes. Then why not permit the South to enjoy this privilege? The North is not likely to love any tits political strength; nor is its intlumee-

the Union likely, in any degree, to be dimunishprinciple? Why insist that we shall be excluded from the enjoyment of the privileges the larger majority than at first. northern people enjoy, when it is apparent that such persistance can result in no practical advantage to them, while it is only calculated to irritate the feelings of the South?

North: I appeal to their sense of honor: I ack northern gentlemen if anything is to be gamed by the course they are pursuing? You are likely to lose nothing by placing us upon an equality with yourselves in respect to these. Territories

the feelings to which I have already refored. I look with very great confidence to the day,

tions are based. In conclusion, sir, I am glad, on one account. they have. We have always heretofore been become about as much divided upon this question of slavery as upon any other question. 1 thank God that, in his providence, a state of

I have no disturbing apprehensions, there our manhood; animated by all these considers | the coon had the candor to express, when the fore, in regard to the future. I know it has tions, we strike for our rights; and, striking as hunter, whose dogs had 'treed" him, came up other. I am for equality of right among all been proclaimed to us, from certain quarters, one man, standing shoulder to shoulder, we can and announced himself as David Crocket: "Ha sections, and for that alone.

The pulpit has proudly defy a "world in arms." I was born no chance! Might as well come down and give one man, standing shoulder to shoulder, we can and announced himself as David Crocket : "Ha If a State desires to establish a government been invoked to forsake its sacred calling, and a southern principles and up at once !" and suiting the action to the words

## HON. ALFRED DOCKERY.

The g ntleman, whose name heads this article, the standard bearer of the Whig party in the pace with the current of success. His moral approaching Gubernatorial campaign. Had we gone the whole State over we should have failed to make a better selection. A gentleman judge his age to be between 45 and 50 years .of distinction, -of practical talents of the first With such a man supporting our colours, the order-extensively known and universally popplar wherever known, he cannot fail to elicit the confidence of the people, whose friend he has always proven, throughout the State. At the age of twenty-one, he found himself

in possession of that capital which the wealthy and the indefent scarcely deem of sufficient importance to bring into requisition, however honorable and praiseworthy in the management of their individual economy, viz: a strong, robust constitution and a brawny hand, inured to hard labor. By perseverance, industry and prudence in the management of this capital, its interest furnished him food and raiment. Tru ly has be eaten his bread "through the sweat of his brow Prodently husbanding his small resources at first, he gradually accumulated litthe by little, until in course of time he became possessed of a sublement consecuty "of this corld's goods," to render massiff and family comfortable. Preferring rural pursuits to the uncertain chances of speculation, he has be come one of the substantial Farmers of Richmond County. Having been deprived of the opportunities of a collegiate education, his contitue aspirations never sought the professum of the law, which has been the great fault -the great mistake, in fact,- of toomany of the venthof the Country. Had he done so, his natural powers of mind, his known ability as a debater, al ways sustaining himself fully, in his many po litical discussions, with some of the brightest lights of the Democratic party, would have qualified him as one of the very first men of the legal profession in the whole State. Gen. Dockery was for several years elected

to a seat in the State Senate from his county .-In that body he was known as one of its ablest and most prominent members. So great was the confidence of his people in him, that he never was horien. And here we will state that about 1850 to 1834, time not definitely recollected now,) during the Clay and Jackson excitement, at a regimental muster in his county, there was an order given for all those who were for Clay to march a few paces in front and those for Jackson to stand "as they were," At the word "march," twenty six (less than 30) white such. I am not afraid of gentlemen whose pro- the House. I do not feel as though I ought to der, for tray, and the brance were for Jackper business it is to administer the affairs of al-tain the commutee larger, but there are one sea or some one else besides Clay. Notwith this country, or to conduct its legislation, proper two topics which I have not as yet touched, standing this decided demonstration, in a few agitating and disturbing the country as another has grown out of this slavery question, that because asstraining a defeat. Whether or class. We are disturbed by influences much will be forever removed by the measure for the notions fact, under those circumstances, does while in the Legislature of the State, as to gain the approval of the people, is a matter which we believe his first entrance into public life was with us to any of our Terratories, if we choose, in the Convention of 1834 to amend the Consti-This is with us a matter of fee test - a point of tutton of the State, to which the people of his County elected him. It was thought by his op ponents that aithough successful for the Convention, yet the peculiar circumstances attending that question were such, that a man might be elected there, and yet not succeed in the Sen ate or libuse of Commons. A trial, however, soon determined this matter so far as he was

concerned, for he triumphed over all opposition Gen. Scott. He did not succeed; but nobody In 1843 or '5, (we do not now distinctly recoffect which | he was elected a representative to Congress from his district. There, as in his former position, he served his constituents with ed by it. Why, then, hold on to the abstract such entire satisfaction, that the next time he was a cambidate he was elected by a much

In 1851, immediately after the excitement shot dead is one of the easiest modes of termion the slavery question, which was finally al- nating life; yet, rapid as it is, the body has leved to a great extent by the passage of the leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt Compromise measures of 1850, Gen D. again be- by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to as-Sir. I appeal to the sense of justice of the came a candi late for Congress. He had uniform sassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took has just returned from the North, where he selech been a National Union Whig, opposing ul- the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ted a good assortment of articles usually kept in a traism, disumionism as well as free-soilism .- ball passed through the bones of his face, and Family Grocery and Confectionary. While others sought to sever the bonds which brought him to the ground. In the instant that hound together the various parts of this glorious preceded stupefaction, he was able to frame Union, Alfred Dockery sought to "pour oil on the notion that the ceiling of the room had of Nebraska and Kansa . From their position the troubled waters," to allay the excitement, to fallen and crushed him. they will always remain anti-slavery States. - preserve the rights of the South, and the Union | The cannon shot which plunged into the I can see no principle in the world upon which from dissolution. The excitements of this date brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from the course of the North, in reference to these are fresh in the recollection of every reader .- seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an measures, can be justified. I can discover no Fac Compromise measures which had been passattack, and the necessity for defence, was pressmotive for such a course, unless it be to gratiny seel had been characterized in the South as ed on him by a blow, which we should have "bills of surrender." The Democratic party supposed too tremendous to leave an interval leaders in this State, in the main, (there were for thought. But it by no means follows, that and I think it will not be a distant one, when a few honorable exceptions) opposed, denount the inflicting of fatal wounds is accomplished we shall be agreed that the State is one thing, ced them as yielding all to the North and noth- by a pang. From what is known of the first efand the church quite another. Whenever you out to the South, as "fraught with ruin and fect of gun-shot wounds, it is probable that the Baskets, &c. connect the church and State, or permit church- pregnant with disgrace." The gallant Dockery impression is rather stunning than acute. Unmen, as such, to regulate the politics of a na- came forward in a spirit of patriotism in the less death be immediate, the pain is as varied tion, the history of the world proves that it will defence of those great measures of peace, the as the nature of the injuries, and these are past Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate; Preserved always be disastrous to both. Therefore it is principles of which, by the bye, these same lead counting up. that I invoke gentlemen of all parties to eschew all connection with abolitionist and religious is easily seen. The Democratic party in that sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, fanatics, and adhere to the sound, republican district, adjoining the South Carolinaline, where physiological peculiarity that the expression is Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fireprinciples upon which our republican institu- the disunion spirit was most prevalent, selected invariably that of languor, while in death from works, together with many other articles too nuas their candidate Hon. G. W. Caldwell, a prom- a stab, the countenance reflects the traits of merous to mention. inent, distinguished leader, an able debater, natural character, of gentleness or ferocity, to tended to present these facts to the committee, and Abolitionists of the North; that we destroy that these measures have originated at the time who had himself been nominated as a candidate the last breath. for Governor. The Whigs, the friends and dedivided into two great political parties at the fenders of the Compromise, selected the Hon. with what slight disturbance life may go under South. We have been contending about men, Alfred Dockery. The contest was unusally ex- a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden and contending about measures, until we have citing throughout the State. Besides the pecu- stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a har turn which these questions had taken, many musket ball in the hip, begged water of a troopbase and infamous falsehoods had been manu- er who chanced to possess a canteen of beer .factured against him, (which were as disgrace- The wounded man drank, returned his heartithings exist which has brought all southern men Jul to the fabricators as was the mischief of est thanks, mentioned that his regiment was CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN WARE, LAMPS, together—a state of things in which we know their design,) published and scattered by some— nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a neither Whigs nor Democrats, in which we know not all-of the democratic organs of the State. dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the neither slavery men, nor anti slavery men, but Notwithstanding all these tremendous efforts earth and with one convulsive movement of his in which every man is judged simply by his fi- and influences, when the day of election arrived, limbs concluded his career. Yet the voice, says delity to the land of his birth. If he is ready Mr. Dockery distanced his opponent between the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave to bear arms for the interests of his country—if twelve and fourteen hundred clear majority! Nor scarcely the smallest sign of weakness. he is ready to perish in the defence of his fami- was he less formidable on the stump than at | Captain Basil Hall, who, in his early youth, ly and his family altars, then he is a true south- the ballot box. At every meeting of the candi- was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled erner; but if he is ready to yield one inch upon dates, he proved himself a full match in debate out, from the confusion which consigns to oblithis great question, then we can no longer acfor his opponent, a lawyer of great ability. He
vion the woes and gallantry of war, another inpurchased the stock of China, Glass, Earthenware knowledge him as one of us. However sincere served his time in Congress as on former occahe may be, however honest, his opinions are such stones, and in other positions, with honor to himbasis of his highest hope, his eternal happiness.

But if I, and the people who sent me here, are purse since I have had the honor of a seat purse since I have had the honor of a seat purse.

The periodism of the may be, however honest, his opinions are such sions, and in other positions, with honor to him as will justify and demand of him that he shall self and usefulness and satisfaction to his constituents.

The may be, however honest, his opinions are such sions, and in other positions, with honor to him as will justify and demand of him that he shall self and usefulness and satisfaction to his constituents.

suffidence that they will, sooner or later, co- impregnable fortress of truth, but by the grace of it-if he would enjoy the blessings and address of purpose," he is just the gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had been vantages which it dispenses, both to the white man who is now needed at the helm of State, in turned to glass," and almost immediately sank man and to the slave, he must identify himself North Carolina. We have too long been sub- dead upon the turf .- Quarterly Review. in feeling and in action with us, and he must ject to the abstractions of ingenious, fine spun the come up and present with us an undivided front orists, whose lectures were pretty, pleased the Endeavorto assail this, our cherished institution. could possibly ever be reduced to practice .- said to be enormous. In Jeddo, the capital, nding the institutions under which I live, I a slavery propagandist, he mistakes my chacter. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Camp- II] has declared that he is opposed to the policy of making conquests for the purpose of making conquests for the purp of making conquests for the purpose of pro. tion of country the attributes of sovereignty, existing in the country, we should always be ery of our government, State and National.

reads long articles unless they are spiced with the following Town Low and Lands, belonging personalities or a strong infusion of party spirit the estate of the late John L. Bitting, decessor not merely opposed to our tastes, but they are out of the line of our duties. We are not ambitious of the fame of warriors; we prefer the bitious of the fame of warriors; we prefer the

clear and forcible speaker, and is one upon

favors. Possessing a clear, discriminating and

practical intellect, his great energy and deter-

walk is upright and above reproach, being a

consistent member of the Baptist Church, and

for many years a communicant. We should

THE WHIG PARTY.

ed, of no act, as a public man, he had ever

committed; with him, politics and parties

support the Union and the Constitution.

ly erect, while there is a warm, heart and a

strong arm to uphold it. The Whig party is

the party of true progress, a progress based up

on the experience of the past. Every step it

the Union of the States. Divide the States and

the world has never seen so wild a wreck as

there would be. He represented a State in

which there was no Disunionist, no Abolition

ist, no Secessionist. Here the people's motto

was the Union, the Union always, the Union

as it is. Such are the people of Kentucky, the

so proud to represent. He saw nothing to dis-

courage the Whig party. The lust of office is

not so strong in our ranks as to render us un-

mindful of the true honor of country. One mil

could have beaten him but our Democratic fel-

low citizens. In conclusion, he said he was

for old Kentucky as she was and as she is .-

WHAT IS THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE !- To be

THE number of blind persons in Japan is

five thousand.

lion two hundred thousand Whigs voted for

State in which he was born, and which he was

"But the glory of our future depends upon

takes is a step forward.

So may she remain !"

standard .- Charlotte Whio.

blessing promised to peace-makers. Again-the secret of the successful conduct of a newspaper devoted to the objects about property. The house and lot now occupied mind, is to know when to ba silent, as well as when and what to speak. Not all words, but words "fitly spoken," are like "Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver."— Rev. Mr. Slaughter's Colonization Paper

If a State desires to establish a government without domestic slavery, let it do so. It has southern rights and the republican right to do it. If we, of the South, choose to establish governments with domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the wide domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the wide domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the wide domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the South does not despair of domestic slavery, or if anywhere in the political elements. Let them agical the political elements of the dos. If what the political elements of the dos. Two shares in the Adam Fry and the feelings. Whatever others may do.

In a southern find the dos of Peter Tuttle and others, mostly better them the southern fields of the dos. It has a southern find the political elements. Let them agical the political element York Courier tells us, that the Prince has come whom nature has lavished some of her choicest on an errand of war. He openly avows his de- tate, amounting to some five or six thousand acres termination to defeat the Nebraska Bill, if pos- in various tracts, some of which are very valuasible, and expresses perfect confidence in his ability to do it. He is considered the organ of Secretary Marcy-who is understood to be opposed to the bill. The Prince is a dangerous man in himself; but if he has a private letter of the Brigadier to the Freesvilers and is backed by the Secretary of State, he may be regarded as wielding the whole power of the Admineagle of victory is certain to perch upon our

We notice that suspicions are still indulged with respect to the reliability of the President. Two of the members of the House from his own Let every true Whig in the land listen to State will speak and vote against, while only what J. J. vrittenden said, at the dinner given one will vote for, the bill. It would look better, to him at Frankfort. A toast was given in his | if the proportion was the other way. He is still hand and glove with the Freesoilers-re-"After the applause subsided, Mr. Crittenden taining all that pestiferous brood in office. But rose and spoke with his accustomed force and his intimacy with Prince John is that which eloquence for about twenty minutes. He said excites more distrust than any other one cirit had pleased the Legislature of Kentucky to cumstance. It is feared, that the Prince has elect him again to the United States Senate, be- tricked him; that by means of magical arts, or ing the sixth time he had received that distin- the possession of some important secret, he has

istration.

guished honor. He was a Whig of the Henry | an irresistible influence over him. Clay and Webster School. They were histeach- The friends of the Nebraska bill should put ers, and if he understood their teachings, if he a guard over the President to protect him from the Merchants of North Carolina, that we shall be had rightly understood Whig principles, he the witchery of the Prince. One of the Virgin- able, at all times, to offer a rextensive assortment thought that when he served his country the lia members, who has had his eye upon the Bri- combracing the newest and nost desirable stylemost he should be serving his party the best .- | gadier for twenty years, would discharge that Goods in our line. He repented of no opinion he had ever express- duty admirably .- Richmond Whig.

A modern medical writer has a word for pachange, and asperities pass away with the oc- rents who expose their children's limbs to the easion which gave them birth. The National cold:

Democracy of New York had come so nigh to "I cannot pass without a word the barbarous us that we can shake them by the hand. He regimen which custom and the ignorant conwould be glad to unite in one great party to victions of many parents have prescribed for infants and young children. I allude to the The Whig party, though now in a minority practice of half-dressing children, which is is as necessary as it ever has been for the true adopted in almost all weathers, sometimes with well being of the country. It is the great Re- a view to show off; sometimes, as is said, to serve to be called up when the country demands | invigorate and "harden" the child. The conits service. Whether in a minority or a major- tinued impression of cold thus allowed to be ity, the duty of the Whig party was the same- made on the arms, shoulders, legs, and often to stand by our country. The Whig party more the bodies of young children, must result, unthan once had saved the country from impend- less the power of the system be very great, in ing ruin, in 1820, 1832, and in 1850. Without gradually establishing a congestive circulation Henry Clay where would we have been? Where that will favor the development of tubercles in would have been the Missouri Compromise, the the lungs, of mesenter's glands, of dropsy of the Compromise of 1832: the Compromise of 1850? brain, of throng diarrhea, bronchitis, catarrh. The Whiz party, though defeated in the great and so on; to say nothing of the multitudes of canvass of 1852 with the great and gallant Scott | the little sufferers cut off by croup and other for their leader, were not dead, and it would acute inflammations. Parents should know be a bitter day for our country if it should die. and not forget that children have less power of The Whig party was not made to be killed by generating heat than adults; and that, conseone defeat; it will awake to new life whenever quently, in cool or cold weather, their bodies fine Powders in Bottles, Painters, and Artist's coll the country demands its service. Here, in and limbs should receive as careful an envelop- ors, Window and Picture Glass, Spices, Dyen's Kentucky, only once in twenty years has the ment and protection as those of grown persons Whig party been defeated. Here we never liable to the same degree of exposure; for a have laid down our arms. This is the more careful and selfish attention of the latter | fumery, Toilette and Shaving Soaps, Cosmetic old banner Whig State of the Union, and if our to their own comfort and health will hardly &c., embracing a great variety of new and eleg at banner should trail in the dust in other States, admit of." here, in old Kentucky, it shall stand proud-



M°ALLISTER & BROTHER. 48 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. SPECTACLES.

Mathematical Instruments, Spy Glasses, Thermometers, Microscopes, Platina Points. Magie Lanterns, &c.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Our Priced and Illustrated Catalogues are furnished on application, and sent by Mail free of charge.

New Arrival AT THE VARIETY STORE: THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and

GROCERIES Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c. MISCELLANEOUS

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shove's, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, CONFECTIONARY, &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tambo Some of those cases are of interest, to show rines, Fifes, Flutes, &c. HENRY KEIM.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MUIR & STEVENS.

Successors to Muir and James, Looking Glasses, Plated and Britannia Ware,

Fancy Goods, &c. Corner of Bollingbrook & Sycamore Streets, WM. Al GUSTUS MUIR, Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Jan. 1854. HE Subscribers having entered into partnership pon this floor, with gentleman from that secpon this floor, with gentleman from the country, has served but to augment
on of the country, has served but to augment
on expect I was disposed to feel for them beper I came here. I confide in their intelligence;

They are now receiving a portion of their Spring
are secured, not by the strong power of the Conthey are leading to retain our liberty, it must be by the grace of
God, and not by the grace of man. I will not,
for one, consent to have it said that our rights
are secured, not by the strong power of the Conthey are now receiving a portion of their Spring
ded utterance," "and yet I should like very
friends and all who wish to purchase anything our
their mobile reader. He is eminently a practithe first of March will have their stock complete,
the first of March will have their stock complete,
to retain our liberty, it must be by the grace of
God, and not by the grace of man. I will not,
for one, consent to have it said that our rights
are secured, not by the strong power of the Conded utterance," "and yet I should like very
ded utterance," "and yet I should like very
friends and all who wish to purchase anything our
much to live a little longer, if it were possible."
He laid his sword upon a stone at his side. "as

to retain our liberty, it must be by the grace of
food, and not by the grace of man. I will not,
for one, consent to have it said that our rights
are I came here. I confide in their intelligence;

They are now receiving a portion of their Spring
ded utterance," "and yet I should like very
much to live in our country, and under the bright sun
under which we exist, if he would enjoy the
fire one, consent to have it said that our rights
are I came here. I confide in their intelligence;

They are now receiving a portion of their Spring
ded utterance," "and yet I should like very
much to live a little longer, if it were possible."

He laid his sword upon a stone at his side. "as

which they interpreted to their during the confidence of
they are the public.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing. MUIR & STEVENS. Feb. 3, 1854. 11 5w

RASS SEEDS .- Red Clover, Orehard and Herd's Grass Seed. A new supply received this day by H. D. TURNER. N. C. Book-Store. Raleigh, Jan. 10, 1854.

RICE.—A tierce of Fresh rice, very nice in J. M. TOWLES.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equiposition Stokes County, passed at Fall Term 185 on Friday, the 14th day of April next, at German town, we will offer for sale to the highest his wit: Two lots in Germantown with six house well constructed for a Tavern or Store A house and lot known as the Jesse Banna,

of a newspaper devoted to the objects about James Wilson. The house occupied by Samu I which there is much sensibility in the public L. Bitting as a Store house, and the lot wherem it is situate. Two vacant lots whereon Suit Carson formerly resided. Two vacant lots opposite to Peter Tuttle's, One vacant lot adjoining Joseph H. Hartman. Thirty, two acres of land near Germantown adjoining the inds of Peter Tuttle and others, mostly

ble, we will sell privately at my time when ton-

chasers apply. As an inducement to purchase situations in and near Germantown, it may be mentioned that to Masonic Institute, one of the most flourishing his schools in the country, is in successful operation in the village, -at present numbering between bet and 100 pupils and more coming in. Persons in sirous of a cheap and healthy residence during the years their children may be going to school would do well to take advantage of the above sales of property. ( R. D. GOLDING.

Commissioners, JUS. A. BITTING. Feb 28th, 1854.

HOPKINS, H JLL & CO. WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. NO. 258 BALTINGRE STREET, (Opposite Harover Street,)

Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Wm. H. Ryan. Lute of Ryan & Wilson,) Thomas W. Atkinson. Referring to the above t'ard, we would say to

Many articles of Domestic Fabric received on commission direct from the manufacturers. From the long experience we have had, and

with an earnest endeavor on our part to secure the best trade that comes to the market, we feel as sure I that our friends, an | merchants generally, wid find it to their interes; to examine our stock before purchasing. BASIL B. HOPKINS.

ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON. Baltimore, Feb. 1st, 1854,

Important to Merchants and Druggists.

OHN C. BAKER & CO., call the attention of • their numerous Patrons, and buyers generally, their large and very superior assortment at Drugs. Medicines &c., embracing every thing in their line of business, which they offer on such terms as must satisfy purchasers, in both price and quality. We have recently made large additions to our

Stock, which now consists in part of American and Imported Chemicals of the most approved makes. conses | Foreign and Native Drugs and Medicines. Super-Materials, Surgeon's Instruments, We have also added largely to our stock of Per Preparations for the Toilette, of the best European

and American Manufacture. Our stock further consists of a choice assert ment of fine Old Wines and Brandies, specially selected for the requirements of Invalids, and warranted to be of the purest quality and required proof, reliable for Medical prescription, and domestic use. They will be furnished at the lowest Market prices, in Bottles or by the Gallon.

New and more Advantageous Terms. A discount of 6 per cent will be allowed to hayers on cashing their bills within 10 days of date of purchase in par funds. Uncurrent money will only be taken at its mar-

ket value at time of payment. If desired, 6 months credit will be given to Merchants who are responsible and punctual. JOHN C. BAKER & CO. No. 100 N. Sd. St. Sign of the Golden Eagle and

Mortar, Philadelphia. Jan. 27th, 1854.

Notice This!!

\*EALED Proposals will be received until the 1 1st of May next, for building a Female College at Statesville, when the contract will be closed, The structure to be brick-Length 136 feet; width 44, four stories high, with a back projection 44 by 50 feet, and a portico in front. The brick will be furnished by the Committee. For specifications, &c., apply to any of the undersigned in Statesville. T. A. ALLISON.

T. H. McRORIE, S. R. BELL, W. F. COWAN, Rev. B. L. BEALL. do. P. H. DALTON.

Building Committee Feb. 28, 1854. LOST.

ing the same, and leaving it at this Office, shall receive Five Dollars reward. Feb. 14-14tf

DETWEEN Wednesday and Saturday, of last

D week, a Fifty Dollar Note. Any person find-

Bricklaying and Plastering MARLES W. PALMER takes this method of informing the public, that he is now prepared to earry on the above named business in all its' branches, and in a masterly and expeditious manner. He thinks he can afford to contract for work of this sort on as reasonable terms as any person in the State,-having made extensive arrangements

for so doing. He flatters himself that the work he has already done in Raleigh has given entire satisfaction, and he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public favor. Jan. 6, 1854.

A Rare Chance FOR CAPITALISTS.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me for purposes therein mentioned, I, as Trustee. will proceed, on the 21st of March next, on the premises, to sell all the property of the SALEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

situated in the town of Salem. And if the bid for the whole property should not be considered satisfactory, the Buildings, Machinery, and Lands will be offered for sale separately, on terms to be made known on the day of sale. Said sale to be continued from day to day till the whole property THOS. J. WILSON, Trustee. is sold. Salem, N. C. Jan. 20, 1854.

NOTICE.

E are pleased to inform our friends and the public generally, that since the destruction by fire, of the stores recently occupied by us, and of nearly our entire stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, &c., we have, through the kindness of as great inducements as heretofore.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and shope by our usual promptitude and fidelity to merit and secure a continuation of the same. KEER & MARBURY. Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Earthenware, Petertburg, Va. Feb. 14, 1854.

WANTED.—10 bushels of "Onion Buttons, at the Drug Store of Feb. 10. 1854. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD