Acareigh a Auguster.

NEW YORK UNION MEETING. And Compromise for the sake of the Union. The great meeting of the citizens of New York was held at Castle Garden on Monday the 25th. It is supposed that about ten thousand persons were present. The vest area below (says the Journal of Commerce) was densely packed with persons standing, while the two spacious galleries, extending assity around the building, were completely filled with occupants the most of whom were seated. It was an animating sight to behold such an array of wealth, influence and talent, assembled to do homage, not to man or to parbut to our prorious Union, the Compro-mise for the sake of the Union, that no counter manifestation worthy of the name was eren attempted.

The meeting was called to order by Mafor Gen Stanford. His Honor the Mayor. presided. The speakers were James de Peyster Odgen, Nicholas Dean, Mr. Whiting, late corporation Attorney, Joseph L. White, and Major Gen. Scott, U. S. A. The latter was called up by the incessant demands and eers of the audience. Messrs, Whiting and White were the only speakers who could make themselves generally heard; they were listened to with profound attention, mingled with enthusiastic cheers.

The Resolutions unanimously adopted by

the meeting were as follows: Tork without distinction of sect or party, are ardently devoted to the Union of these States. as next to our liberties the most precious of their Political Institutions: and having never wet began to calculate the value of this Union can contemplate no contingency in which its dissolution would be otherwise than a gigantic crime against the Peace, Prosperity, and Freedom of our country and of

2nd-Resolved, That in the Resolutions lately submitted to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Clay, looking to a complete and final settlement of all questions relating to slavery, on which the feelings of the Northern and the Southern sections of our country have been excited against each other, we joyfully recognise the basis of a harmonipus and brotherly adjustment of a most distracting and perilous controversy; and entreat our fellow-citizens of all parties and sections, to study those Resolutions carefully and in a spirit of devotion to the Union and perpetuity of this noble confederacy.

3d-Resolved. That in view of the above considerations, we accept as the basis of a compromise the preamble and resolutions as introduced by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the United States, January 19th, 1850, viz : Preamble. - It being desirous for the peace concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of Slavery, upon a fair equality and just basis—therefore First-Resolved, that California with suit-

able boundaries, ought upon her application Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction to the exclusion or introduction of Slavery within those boundaries. and and Resolved. That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, at is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introducion into or its exclusion from, any part of the said territory and that appropriate territorial Covernments ought to be established, by Congress in all of this said territory not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the addition of any restriction or condition on the subject of Slave-

3d-Resolved, That the Western boundary the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth and running up that river to the Southern line of New Mexico, thence with that line Eastwardly, and continuing in the same direction, to the line as sestablished between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexien whether lying on the East or West of that

4th-Resolved. That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of all the legitimate and bona fide public debts of that State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of --- dollars, in consideration of the duties, as pledged, having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States, and upon the condition also that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th—Resolved, That it is inexpedient to

abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, while that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the Dis-

* 6th-Resolved, That it is inexpedient to prohibit within the District, trade in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein, as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Co-

1 7th-Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirements of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor, in any State, who may escape into any other State, or Territory of

8th-Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave holding States, and that not foresee. Henceforth the American eagle shall the admission or exclusion of slaves brought drop the olive branch of peace, and grasp only the one into another of them, depends, exclu-

sively; upon their own particular law. Gen. Scott was called on, and rose amidst long and continued cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows:

me with the deepest emotions. I came here the delegates of America meet to sever our confedme below, or I should not have stood in this speak but to curse." conspicuous place. I did not expect to have addressed one word to this meeting. I see bosore me much of the wealth, intelligence the Union, we believe, which has not a Medand respectability of this great city assembled ical Coll. ge. - Col. T. legraph. a citizen of the North, South, West or East. best medical college in the world. served the Union for forty years, and feel

myself a citizen of every part of it,—and therefore am a friend to the Union; and knowing that it was in jeopardy, and that this meeting came here to promote harmony and preserve the Union, I therefore came here, and return you many thanks for the kindness you have bestowed upon me. I am not an abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I come not here as Democrat or Whig; I have had no party feeling in 42 years : but when the cry is, that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called to support it, I would have been a coward and a recreant, if I had not also rallied. Of whatever value may be the remainder of my life, and none sets more value on it than I do. I would give it in support of the Union. I hope that I will not live to see disunion .-Although I cannot call myself a Samson, I will be buried beneath its ruins. I am charmed with the good feeling and universal patriotism which this meeting has exhibited : and God grant that you may devise some plan to save that Union, which we all, in peart and soul, are so much attached to.

PARTIES AND PARTY MEN.

cheers for the Union and Compromise.

WILLIAM GASTON. Threats of resistance, secession, separations ave become common as household words, n the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestions of DISUNION! Calculations and conjectures, What may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East?-sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recrimination all tend to the same fatal end! What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East?

If it must be so, let parties and party men continue to quarrel with little or no regard to the public good. They may mystify themselves and others with disputations on political economy, proving the most opposite doctrines to their own satisfaction, and perhaps to the conviction of no one else on earth -They may deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country mu h harm. They may retard its growth, destroy its harmony, impair its character, render its institutions unstable, pervert the public mind, and deprave the public morals. These are indeed, evils, and sore evils; but the principle of life remains, and will yet struggle, with assured success, over these temporary

Still we are great, glorious, united and free! still we have a name that is reverenced abroad, and loved at home-a name which is a tower of strength to us against foreign wrong, and a bond of internal union and harmony-a name which no enemy pronounces but with respect, and which no citizen hears but with a throb of exultation. Still we have that blessed Constitution, which with all its pretended defects, and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever yet flowed from any human institution-which has established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which under God, if we be true to ourselves, will ensure the blessings

of our liberty to us and our prosterity. Surely, such a country, and such a Constitution, have claims upon you, my friends, which cannot be disregarded. I entreat and adjure you, then, by all that is near and dear to you on earth, by all the obligations of patriotism, by the memory of your fathers who fell in the great and glorious struggle. and for the sake of your sons, whom you would not have to blush for your degeneracy; by all your proud recollections of the past, and all the fond anticipations of the future renown of our nation-preserve that country, uphold that Constitution. Resolve that they shall not be lost, while in your keeping; and may God Almighty strengthen you to perform that vow.

A writer in the Standard fearing that the people will not send delegates to the Nashville Convention, proposes that the Convention of either party to nominate a candidate for Governor take the matter in hand, and appoint delegates. The Favetteville Carolinian says the plan ought to be adopted, and seconds a proposition to make the State pay the travelling expenses of said delegates. Now, with all due deference to the opin-

ons of these wise democratic gentlemen, we would suggest that the people ought to have a say in this matter; and when they nominate delegates to the State Conventions to bring out candidates for Governor, let them also, at the same time, grant those delegates the power to appoint representatives to Nashville. If they fail to do this, we think the Conventions will transcend their powers, if they attempt to carry out the suggestions of these gentlemen. Those Conventions are. at present, comtemplated for the single purpose of bringing out candidates for Governor. Nothing more. And without a clear and distinct expression of the wishes of the peop'e on the subject, any action they might take in relation to the Nashville Convention. especially as touching the appointment of delegates to that body, would be regarded as most flagrant violation of trust. Moreover. the people should also be distinctly informed as to the measures and remedy the Nashville Convention proposes to adopt and apply. With a strict observance of all their ights in these respects, we shall offer no objection to the procedure, though we should still doubt the propriety of the measure under existing circumstances.

THE UNION.—ELOQUENT EXTRACT. The following beautiful passage is from a 4th of July Oration delivered at Charleston in 1809, by the late Hon. Thomas S. Grimke, then a very voung man .

The American, who can look forward with calmness to the day of seperation, must be either more, or less than man. He must be the victim of ambition or corruption; a deluged enthusiast, or a prophet of good, which the most sanguine dare not hope, and the keen-eyed statesman canarrows of war. The hand which writes the declaration of disunion, shall feel the blood curdle in his veins; and the tongue which reads it to the world shall suffen in the act. The mountains divide us, shall be "the dark mountains of death," and the streams that flow between, like Fellow citizens: Your kind greeting fills | the waters of Egypt, shall be turned into blood.

some corner of the great hall, to witness the proceedings. Some kind friend discovered prophets at Ender, he shall look but to biast, and

NORTH CAROLINA-is the only State in

Ashville Messenger.

Senator Foote, in the course of his remarks last Monday, upon his motion to raise a committee of thirteen to take into consideration the present con-dition of the slavery question, intimated, in terms not to be misunderstood, that unless something was done by Saturday next to accommodate the matters in difference between the North and the South, there would be a dissolution of the Union. Lest we misrepresent the Senator from Mississippi, we quote from the Union verbatim what he

"I do not expect-and I am sure my friend from South Carolinia, (Mr. Butler,) will hardly expect—that this subject will be acted upon by he committee so soon as the next four days : but they could make a report by Saturday, I trust for, so help me Heaven, if nothing is done this week, there will occur circumstances which, in my opinion, must inevitably take place, the nature of which I will not more than allude to, which will render all compromise impracticable.

With all proper respect for the Senator from Mississippi, we would remark, that it seems 'o us that he should have given some specific indication of what was to happen, to "render all com-promise impracticable," to enable other Senators to act as knowingly as he does. He gives us only five days in which the Union is capable of pres-The meeting then adjourned, with three ervation, without informing the Senate or the world what the contingency is which will admit of no longer delay. Is this fair? Is this candid? Should there be any mystery respecting transactions which threaten so sudden a termination of all hope of compromise? Should there be any hesitation in pointing out the precise obstruction, quicksand, or sawyer, which must be so soon aoided, or wreck the ship of State? The honorable Senator's colleagues cannot act as advisedly as he does unless they are equally informed with himself. He alludes to something he cannot explain He invokes an agency all potent with him self, but unseen of other men. If he sees some thing, should he not say what it is, that the pilot and the crew may know what perils environ them? He should not cry wolf, but should show the beast, that all might seek refuge in season.

To such as regard the Union as a "fixed fact, something more is needed than dark allusions and mysterious givings out, to convince them that the onfederacy is in the threes of dissolution. It would be out of place to jest upon this theme; and it is, therefore, in no jocose spirit we quote an anecdote in this connexion, which might be a sufficient answer to the Senator, in the absence of all other symptoms of a dying condition of the Confederacy than his obscure, not to say unsatisfactory, diagnosis of the case. There happened an accident of a serious nature to a vessel descending from the Mississippi river filled with freight and passengers. The officer in command came "Captain," exclaimed a plethoric travelmay be saved. Such as have no notion of the Senator from Mississippi if he cannot lengthen out the reprieve of the Union to ten days.

LORD BROUGHAM DURING THE DE-BATE ON THE ADDRESS. Brougham certainly presented an apparition calculated to astonish even so impassive a personage as the proprietor of Apsley House. He is thinner than ever, and each limb in his body his caput the appearance of being surmounted with a casque fit only for Quixote in a pantoensemble about the upper works, at once pictu- ment which he begged to offer: resque and unique. His under jaw appears to have fallen down, and to project in front of the upper. This may perhaps account for the change in his roice, which is both more shrill and guttural, and, for the first time, indistinct. He seems conscious of this himself, and endeavoured to make up by screaming (alternated with whispers) for want of even volume. Though his speech was comparatively very short for him, and there was really nothing in it whatever, it cost him a great apparent effort, physical and mental. The former exhibit-ed itself in extra wild violence of gesticulation. perfectly aimless and out of place, and in travers ng an unusual space to and from and along the whole length of the table. The other, in the rambling, incoherent, beterogeneous, and unconsegential bundle of assertions, invective, and deductions he threw together, and which he very prop erly followed up by giving no vote. Hardly had he sat down than he started up again, and commenced holding half minute conversations with different peers in different parts of the house, with members of the Commons at the bar, with strangers in the galleries, and with nobody knows whom beside, for there was no telling where he was for ten seconds together, and every time Stanley (who followed) turned to him, he was either in a different place, or nowhere at all, that he could be seen. On one occasion, when he had resumed his seat-behind Stanley, and while that oble lord was very earnestly addressing him point blank, the volatile Vaux, apparently all uncondowne's nose, snatched it away as soon as the going to let Grey look at it, suddenly changed his ind, whisked the document into his pocket, and vanished behind the throne. As soon as this scene, which occurred in less time than it takes to read the description, was over. Carlisle sidled up to Lansdowne on the right, and Grey ditto on the left; and the three grinned and shook their heads in a style that Dr. Forbes Winslow would regard as very significant indeed, if he heard that Dyce Sombre, or any other gentleman, with his head their evidently quizzical commentary.

London Correspondent of Liverpool Albion.

From the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, Feb. 20. Yesterday, old winter seemed striving to out on a mantle of snow that he might take Goldsboro' Telegraph. graceful leave "for a season." Light flakes descended through the morning, but the glistening patches; window-sills and fences lief. These evidences are thus adduced: were covered with veritable snow. The robin, red-bird, and flitting snow-bird, assumed an unwonted familiarity-pecked close at the kitchen door and looked wistfully within. Urchindom was agitated "in rerascals, of "elegant leisure," discussed the juestion whether 'rabbit tracks would lie vet?' Half-grown boys, with moistened nose-tips and old flint-guns, hurried about, borrowing the various articles neces ary to make effi-

cient a sportsman's paraphernalia. Reader, art rising thirty, and has worn the gloss from life- the "wise-edge" from enjoyment? Does not the seldom falling snow carry you back to the "olden time" of your heart's youth, and when felicity was found n the dazzling banks and the whitened fields? when the discovery of a rabbit track sent an a rusty old lock! Crack away, youngster, ere the freshness of life, like the feathery flakes, have dissolved into tears! "Go it, while you're young !"

here, for the purpose of supporting our great
Union; of that Union of which I am an humpeople live longer and better here than anywhisky, which was ordered to be brought
into Court. The defendant was tried and so OF At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the ble friend and servant. I cannot call myself where else; but it is a mistake, we have the into Court. The defendant was tried and so was drunk, and so was the Jury.

THE PRESIDENT AT FREDERICKS BURG.

Taylor's having stopt at Fredercksh reception in that hospitable town. We give below the remarks made by him on the several occasions. Hereafter, we hope to

give a sketch of the sayings and doing of the fes-Upon the arrival of the train at Federicksburg. Mr. Syme, on behalf of the committee, addressed the authorities of the town, and placed the Presi-

dent in their charge. John M. Forbes, Esq., on behalf of the council, then addressed the President in a neat and approfriate speech. General Taylor replied as

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: Upon an occasion like the present. I find it difficult to do justice to my own feelings. The complimentary manner in which your orator has alfuded to my past services has created in my bosom feelings which I cannot find words to express. It will be recollected that forty years of my life were spent in the camp, remote from civilization. I have been engaged in its active daties, and therefore am not able to speak to you as I could wish. This is my native tate, and though I have been a wanderer from it for more than sixty years, I return with pride to her bosom. I have been received as a friend, not as an orphan cast off, but as a first or last born child. As to the military achievements, of which your orator has spoken, I hope that it will be recollected that the brave volunteers under my command, are entitled to a full share of credit. As to the Constitution and the Union, I have taken an oath to support the one, and I cannot do so without preserving the other, unless I commit perjuty, which I certainly don't intend to do. [Laughter.] We must cherish the Constitution to the last.— There may be local questions to disturb our peace; but after all, we must fall back upon the farewell address of the Father of his Country .-Near this spot he spent a large portion of his younger days, and much time in after life, and near here his parents lie buried. Let us remember his farewell advice, and let us, in all time, preserve the Union at all hazards.

"I return you and the body you represent my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have received me; and I also thank the committee of the legislature who have accompanied me, for their kindness and attention to me here and in Rich-

At the dinner, the mayor, R. B. Semple, Esq. resided, assisted by a number of vice presidents

When Gen. Taylor was toasted, he said: "GENTLEMEN: I will not inflict a bad speed on you, for if I make a speech at all, it must be rushing into the cabin exclaiming. "Gentlemen; bad one. I must say that as to the battles in save yourselves—the boat will sink in five min- Mexico, as much credit is due to my associates, Mexico, as much oredit is due to my associates, and more, than to me. It was sufficient honor let in all sincerity and earnestness, "can't you for me to lead such men into action. We are give us ten?" So of Gen. Foote's intimation nation of soldiers, from Maine to Texas; and that there are but five days left in which the Union will say that on both of those lines of our operations in Mexico the sons of Virginia did their precise nature of the peril before us-a peril which duty, and they will do it again and again, so long can only be "alluded to"-may well ask the as Washington's name shall be remembered a mong them. [Cheers.]
'With regard to the Constitution and the Union.

I hope to stand by both so long as they are worth preserving. I will give you a toast: "The friend, companion, and brother soldier who fell by the side of Washington—Gen. Hugh

(Drank standing and in silence.)

Gen. Mercer, a descendant, rose and acknow ledged the compliment. Subsequently, in reply to the toast compliment-

him against the Indians on our frontier. They had now left us to join an army above, where he mime, the hald crown, and the iron hair, like the trusted he should meet them again. The complitails of elderly drenched rats, completing a tout ment to the country of Orange suggested a senti-"The memory of the late President Madison. who acted such a conspicuous part in drafting our

Constitution and putting it in operation." (Drank standing, and in silence.) At Aquia Creek, leave was taken of the President y Mr. Conway, in a neat speech, on behalf of the Legislative Committee:

" CENTRALISM."

The Editor of the Register notices some Executive, in the belief that his first nomina- till you ask her eyes .- Exchange. tion was brought about by the "Raleigh Clique" as some call it.

The Register says: "Every gentleman who was present at the Whig Convention of 1848, which nominated Gov. MANLY, will bear us out in the statement, that no influence from the Centre was brought to bear upon

ready "to bear him out," so far as we can, in lent by him to de cause of sufferin brack the above declaration. We know that if the humanity, dat he be hereater known to our Central politicians had been allowed to influence the decision of that Convention, Gov. Manky would not have been nominated.

We hope to see Mr. MANLY supported from the "Centre to the circumference" of er. scious of what was going on, deliberately walked all whig responsibility. We cannot see the across the house, thrust a paper under Lans- policy of repudiating a faithful and able mem- Crukshin, it was resolbed, datber of the party, without any cause whatev-Marquis attempted to get his glass to his eye, was er; and we are sure that the party will more generally unite on him, than on any other that can be named .- Wil. Commercial.

CENTRALISM.

We copy from the Register an article on 'Centralism," which we commend to the consideration of our readers. We have looked with the most profound contempt upscrewed on the wrong way, was the subject of on the effort of some of the members of both political parties, to prejudice the citizens of the State at large, against the inhabitants of dat we hereby numinate him for the Raleigh, and denominating them as the "Raleigh Clique." It is unfair and unjust, and we hold all such persons in utter contempt.

In relation to Ophir, and the impression that it moisture of the earth melted them almost as wis California, the New York Sunday Times soon as they fell. Still, in spots, there were says there are many evidences to austain that be-

Tarshish was undoubtedly on the coast of Africa. All the trade to India, Persia, Africa, and Arabia, was carried through the Red Sea, in sub stantial ships, built and equipt at Elath, one of the finest ports in that see. Eupelemus, quoted by gard of" traps and dead-falls; and loafing Eusebius, says of him, "that he built ships at Elath, a city of Arabia, and from thence sent me:tle-men (miners and genlogists) to the island of Urphe or Ophir, situated in the Red Sea, which was fruitful in vielding abundance of gold, and the mettlemen brought it from thence to Judea."-From Elath to the stra ts of Bibelmande, the distance is scarcely six hundred miles, and it is therefore unreasonable to suppose that a voyage to and from Ophic would at that distance have occupied three years. The Phonicians who were great navigators, and discovered the continent of South America, the Times holds also undoubtedly discovered California. They circumnavigated Africa, passed up the Arabian Gulf into the Chinese Sea, and went through Bhering's exquisite thrill to your very soul? when you Straits into the Pacific, and coasted down to Calthought, "if it would always keep snowing, fornia where they discovered the gold. * * * The colonial wealth and grandeur of the Phonithere is the croupy cry of a berry-choked cians on the continent of South America, so long robin—and—hist!—there's the snapping of concealed from the world, the "Times continues, led Hiram and Solomon to believe that they had made valuable discoveries in unknown regions, and their ships were prepared for those long voyages, and vast amounts of gold were found on the coast of the Pacific. But when Rezir, King of Dama-cue, and Pekah, King of Israel, captured the seaport of Elath, in the Red Sea, they subject of controversy was a demijohn of banished the Jews and colonized the Syrians; and from that time the great secret of the wealth of Ophir and its position have been lost, until the was the whisky—in other words the whisky and the Ophir of antiquity has at length been dis-

edge of the water howling most piteously. As soon as they perceived the gentlemen, from whom we learn the circumstances, they would swim into the Creek, snuff the water and swim out again, to the Creek, snuff the water and swim out again, look into the faces of the gentlemen and commence howling; this, it is affirmed, they repeated several times. The gentlemen immediately procured assistance, and draining the creek, found the bodies of a gentleman and lady seated in a buggy, a young lad and a negro man laying side by side. A horse was attached to the buggy, and a little dog in the lady's lap. They were bushed last Samular. ried last Saturday.

The names of the persons drowned are not givan. The editor supposes they were strangers in he neighborhood.

JENNY LIND'E VOICE,-Mr. Wm. H. Fry, who is now in Paris, says in a letter to the Saturday Gazette, with respect to the quality of Jenny

"I have never heard but one soprano so pure, refined, beautiful and poetic. It is not very ex-tensive, being two octaves, nor very strong, being unequal to purely declamatory music, and is never heard in the latest written Operas; but it is as resh as an American rose, and sheds and showers a psychological fragrance when heard on the

DEATH FROM DISAPPOINTMENT .- The Philadelphia Sun relates the following distressing case:-

"A day or two since, an accomplished young lady of this city, who was admired by a wide-spread circle of friends, died from the rupture of a blood vessel, induced by circumstances a most indescribably painful. It appears that a young gentleman (a widower) had been paying his addresses to her for several months, and finally the day was set apart when the nuptial ceremony was to take place. It appears, however, that the widower had promised his first wife on her deathbed, that he never would get married again; but when time had smoothed his feelings consequent upon so painful an affliction as her death, he forgot his vow, fell in love agree upon a final engagement with her. On cred vow he made flashed on his memory.-Acordingly, with feelings best known to himself, he wrote a letter setting forth the facts, and expressed his determination not to comply with the engagement which he made with the young lady in question. She received the missive, carefully perused it, read it over and over again; horror chilled her frame; she suddnely became raving crazy; and after living a maniac for only three hours after the receipt of the letter, she burst a main blood vessel, and fell a corpse."

A colored boy in the office of the Louisville Journal recently fell out of the window, about twenty feet, striking on the roof of a s nall out-house. It was at first thought he seems to be getting up a St. Vitus' hornpipe on ing the county of Orange, General Taylor rose and was killed, but it was soon ascertained that its own private account. Then the accident to said he could not permit the occasion to pass by he had fallen on his head. No damage done ly in the hour of doubt, and threatened political ence in the affair. He saw nothing to justify the his eyes has caused him to cover his head with a without making mention of the brave men who except to the out-house, which it is thought danger, and in a cause nearer the hearts of Ame charge. The President's policy, in his mind, was

"When it freezes take care of your nose, that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose." The above we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

It is more difficult to make the eye lie, than any organ we are possessed of. To tell what a woman says, pay attention to her tongue; if you would ascertain what she means, pay attention to her eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest however, is more difficult than algebra. A. of our country's history, is a tower of strength .opposition to the re-nomination of the present gain we say never believe a girl hates you He will preserve the Union-and give to the

> From the Spirit of the Times. HONORS EXTRAORDINARY.

At a meetin of cullud pussuns held at Mistur Coxes Selek Coatery, it was resolbed, upon de moshun of Mistur Sam Jonsin, dat-Whereas, neberdeless, and in considerashun ob de mentle and fizikle attitued of Mas-We were present at that Convention, and are ter JOHN VAN BUREN, and for de support ancesta and posterity bose in by-gone edges and futur ginerashuns as

> "POMPEY'S PILLER." and may his shadder neber be nothin short-

> And also, on de moshun ob Miss Philisce

Miss Abby Kelly, fer her lub ob our culler. and her determinashun to sow up the Suthern Tirints, shall in futur hensforth figger in friend in North Carolina; by a Protestant Epissakrid and prufane cullud hist-ry as CLEOPATRY'S NEEDLE.

shall look up to her as dar universal mudder. Den it was finally resolbed, on de moshun ob Mistur Downin, dat-

We consider Frederick Douglass our grate Pier of de Relm, and to him we shall hitch de painter of de ship of Libbety, and "PRESIDENT OF DESE UNITED

STATE." Aberlish papers plese copy. POMPEY BLUBBERLIP, Pres. CHLOE WOOLLEY, Secy.

No doubt a'l our readers have heard the man soliloquized, on his way home, somewhere about midnight, ufter this fashon : "If my wife's in bed, I'll lick her; what business has she to go to bed till I get home? and if she be up waiting for me, I'll lick her; what right has she to stay up burning fire and candles to this time of night?" President Taylor is somewhat in the position of the above poor wife. If he had

tion would have been down on him for so doing. But his last Message—the one on Cal-ifornia—is one of the most patriotic, purest, and most honest State papers that ever emanated from the pen of man. Still they are down on him, What right has he to send forth to the world a Message so devoid of defects, as to present no blemishes into which they can dig their Harpy claws? So it is. Letter on the Priestly Office, his Sermon on Self-North Carolina Argus.

"Women-wihout her, man would be savage. "

The Boston Post thinks the punctuation erroneous, and should be corrected thus: . "Woman, without her man, would be a sav-

Dr. FRANKLIN, endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole box of fine Cigars. We can recommend them to demand, in their opinion, the resistance of the battery himself, when he good-humoredly Americans, by conquest, have taken California, observed that, instead of killing a turkey, he mean) and Southern Convention originated in Mississippi.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,

RALEIGH. N. C.

Wednesday, March 6, 1850.

AT- THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has established a new office at Jonathan's Creek, Haywood county, of which G. B. Garrett has been appointed Postmaster.

Suicide.

JOSEPH Moss committed Suicide in this place. on Saturday last, by placing the muzzle of a gun to his head and blowing his brains out. We have heard none of the reasons for the rash act.

GEN'L TAYLOR AND THE UNION.

The following extract from Gen'l Taylor's late speech in Richmond, couched in open and unreserved language, is worthy of his elevated station, and well calculated to allay the anxiety felt in some quarters with regard to the agitation of the mit California into the Union at once, and to pre-

"Reference has been made to the pledges which gave before my election, that in case my countrymen should see fit to elevate me to the Chief Magistracy, I would be the President of the whole people of the United States, and not the President of a party. I here avow that I was sincere in my expressions of unwillingness to be made a candidate for the office; for which I believed, as I said, with the young lady, and went so far as to the experience and qualifications of one whose life had been spent, as mine had, almost exclusively reflection, the death of his wife and the sa- in the active duties of the field and the camp, were unequal and insufficient. My countrymen saw fit to take me as I was, without any efforts of nine to induce them to do so; and, though I have been accused, in some quarters, with having violated in my Administration the pledge to which allusion has been made, I here avow that I was sincere in making it," and have been sincere, and I think I may claim to have been successful, in my efforts to redeem it, in all respects. I shall continue to act upon it in the discharge of my official duties; and in its spirit, as well as in obedience to my official oath, I shall, so far as I have the power, maintain the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and to the last extremity.' The same plain and honest patriotism, which

has characterized all his public acts, is here man ifested in a nobler aspect. The same devotion to the country, which has so often shown itself on the blood-stained field of battle, glows more brighttory's page "in letters of living light" the dearbought honors of Monterey and Buena Vista .-And, however much the great mass of the people, unswaved by ultra notions and unwarped by bitter prejudices, may differ among themselves about political measures, and the policy of the Whig or Democratic parties, the sentiment of the foregoing extract will meet with a cordial response from every sincere lover of the Union. "Gen'l Taylor is a man of destiny"—he never failed in anything he attempted; and the public confidence reposed things in the world-to look this opposition, in his firmness and patriotism, in this dark hour country the best administration since the days of Washington.

> "'Tis much he dares ; And to that dauntless temper of his mind. He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor To act in safety."

New Books.

Mr. TURNER, of the N. C. Bookstore, has laid a rariety of new and interesting works upon our table. Among the number we find a valuable series of School Books:

"How's PRACTICAL ELOCUTIONIST"-contain ing a select collection of examples for elocutionary practice, suited for advanced students. Also-A Treatise on scientific Agriculture, and a History and description of the Domestic animals.

"AURICULAR CONFESSION in the P. E. Church, considered in a series of letters addressed to a copalian." Four queries are propounded to the Author (understood to be the Rev. Dr. HAWKES, and dat de female poshum ob our community of New York) by a friend in this State, viz : 1. What is the doctrine of confession and absolution as held by the Church of Rome? and its legitimate consequences? 2. What is the doctrine as held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States? 3. How near an approximation to the Romish doctrine has been made in modern teaching in North Carolina? 4. How far can certain claims of Episcopal authority and prerogative be sustained under the constitution and canons of our own branch of the church ?"

In answer to the question, "What is the doctrine as held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," this is the sum of his confollowing temperance anecdote; A drunken clusions,-" That ordinarily, confession is to be made generally in public worship. That it may be made privately to either priest or layman, in accordance with the early usage of the Church. for relief of a troubled conscience, for counsel or instruction; and that in all such cases it is done volunterily, and a party sins not who declines to make it. That the priest is no judge, but ministerially declares God's absolution of the penitent. made an objectionable Message, the opposi- It is an authoritative assurance of the pardon of God to all who have truly complied with God's conditions of pardon."

With reference to the third query, the writer quotes quite extensively, in parallel colums, from the teachings of the Roman Church, the teachings of the Protestant Church, and the teachings of the Bishop of North Carolina in his Pastoral Examination, his Pastoral Letter on the Salisbury Convention, and his Sermons on Obedience the LOOK TO YOUR PUNCTUATION .- A toast way to Knowledge, and the Obedience of Faithdrunk at a 4th of July celebration was given | declaring a much nearer general concurrence doctrine, between the Bishop and the Roman Church than between him and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

On the point of Episcopal authority and prerogative, the writer differs almost in toto from the Bishop of this Diocese.

all who affect the " weed, which sheers but not South. It will be recollected that the project of a

"great question," now before it, either upon the suggestions made in the President's Message, when communicating the Constitution of Califor. nia, or the resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Clay, it is stated that something more, or something else, is necessary, than has yet been proposed, to bring about a final settlement of the difference between the North and the South, I is confidently asserted in several quarters, that Mr. Webster has determined to propose a trop

promise" of some kind, pr rather means, for the

settlement of the difficulties growing out of the slavery question. Mr. Webster desires, as we have learned, if he move at all in this great matter, to present a play of adjustment, which will not only receive the ap. proval of a majority of Congress and allay present agitation, but which will forever preclude all cause of controversy between the North and the South on account of any domestic institution existing a the one and not in the other. The task is conmensurate with the great intellect of Daniel Web ster. It is a labor worthy of his mightiest efforts and if he can accomplish this desirable end, it will add a greater glory to his fame than he has vet achieved. We trust that he will underaken

Another Compromise.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, has introduced and ries of compromise resolutions, in the Senale which lie over for consideration. These resolu tions contemplate the formation of two additional slave States out of that portion of Texas lying south of 36 30 north latitude, one to be admitted as soon as the consent of Texas shall be obtained, and the other at a future period. They also propose to ad. vide territorial governments for other territories

As the main objection to the admission of Cali. fornia is, that it would give the free States a majority in the Senate of the United State, it would be as well, if it can be done, to provide for the speedy admission of another slave State to be can ved out of Texas. The North should not object to this; and it might, possibly, remove all existing difficulties.

In introducing these resolutions, Mr. Bell said "He could not agree with some of his southern friends in contending for the Missouri line. That line, if it could be adopted, would prove of no benefit to the South, for slavery could not be carried to the territories; nature had forbidden it. Healso proposed that all the territory not included in the State of California, and west of New Mexico, should be placed under one territorial government.

The next resolution proposed the immediate at mission of California with her present boundaries. He knew she was a large State, but he wished that she had included in her boundaries the whole ralley of the Salt Lake. It was said that she was large enough to make several States; admit this but did any one at this time desire to have more than one State admitted?

The constitution of California, on one point, was not entirely acceptable to him or the South; but he could not disregard what he considered the almost unanimous voice of the people there. The President had been charged with improper interfer-

He stated that his course had never been violent or extreme. He reposed eatire confidence in the justice of the North. He had never countenanced the southern convention. He had no agency in its organization. If any good resulted from it, he could claim no merit for supporting or bringing it about. If evil should follow from it, none of the consequences could be chargeable on him. He had a firm and abiding confidence in the honesty, patriotism and generosity of northern gentlemen. and he would continue to hold that confidence, and beleived that the North, holding the majority, would not exercise their power stringently or at-

Gen Houston.

In a recent speech in the Senate, Gen. Hours stated that the odor of Nullification was so strong in South Carolina, that it was not deemed prodest to originate and start in that State the project for a Southern Convention at Nashville, and so the ball was sent to Mississippi to be first put in motion in that quarter. We have no doubt of the correctness of this opinion. South Carolina by her continued outery on all and every occasion, and by her ultra opinions and proceedings, has so weakened or destroyed her influence with her ister States, that it is sufficient to destroy the efficiency and success of any general measure to have it originate with her. Let the other States of the South take warning and act with more prudence, discretion and judgment.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered

By RUFFIN. C. J .- In Doe ex dem Stower. Davis, from Surry, directing a venire de novo.-Also, in Foscue v. Eubank, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in Allen v. Smithernan in equity, from Montgomery, directing the decree to be reversed, and the injunction to stand to the hearing. Also, in Den ex dem, Pierce v. Warrett, from New Hanover, directing a venire de

By PEARSON, J .- In Crump v. Black, in equi ty, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in Tyson v. Harrington, in equity, from Moore; dower to be assigned as prayed for Also, in Temlinson v. Savage, in equity, from Montgomery, dissolving the injunction except to \$261, the price of 17 acres—referred. Also, a Doe ex dem, Brannock v. Brannock, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment.

05 The Washington correspondent of the "Bal timore Clipper," under date of Feb. 28th., tells the following prodigious cock and ball story-the sothenticity of which every rational and sane min

"The city is full of romors, dire, and dark, and bloody? How true, or talse, I know not.

Some rough conversation has recently takes place, and some savage threats have been made, (as I have been informed) in presence of Mr. Secretary Clayton. Mr. Senator Davis, of Mass., mentioned that in a certain event, the leaving of the House of Representatives by the Southern members, or a repetition of movements by then so as to prevent the usual proceedings-the offer members would appoint another Speaker, and the business would go on. Mr. Clingman replied inmediately and earnestly, that if another person, under such circumstances, was to take the Sperker's Chair, he (Mr. Chingman) would walk deliberately up to the person so occupying the Sperker's Chair, present a pistol to his head, and with pleasure blow his brains out! Mr. Davis expressed astanishment and horror at such a threst, which only apparently confirmed Mr. Clingman m his determination. Fear not, that threat will will not destroy the Union !"

A Bill has passed the Legislature of Mississippi placing the sum of \$250,000, at the disposal of the Governor, for the purchase of firearms, equipment of troops, &c., in the event of OF Mr. Pascwo has kindly favored us with a the passage of such measure by Congress as shall Put this and that together.