

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 meeting was called to order by Major Gen. Saxford. His Honor the Mayor, presided. The speakers were James de Peyster, Odgen, Nicholas, Dean, Mr. White, late Corporation Attorney, Joseph L. White, and Major Gen. Scott, U. S. A.

The Resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting were as follows: 1st—Resolved, That the people of New York without distinction of sect or party, are ardently devoted to the Union of these States.

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.

3d—Resolved, That in view of the above considerations, we accept as the basis of a compromise the preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. Clay into the Senate of the United States, January 19th, 1850.

4th—Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that it be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth and running up to the river to the Southern line of New Mexico.

5th—Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debt 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said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of—dollars, in consideration of the duties, as pledged, having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having therefor become payable to the United States, and upon the condition also that the said State shall, by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.

6th—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 District.

7th—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 Columbia.

8th—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 the United States.

9th—Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave holding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought into another of them, depends, exclusively, upon their own particular law.

Gen. Scott was called on, and rose amidst long and continued cheers. He addressed the meeting as follows: Fellow citizens: Your kind greeting fills me with the deepest emotions. I came here not expecting to take more than a stand in some corner of the great hall, to witness the proceedings. Some kind friend discovered me below, or I should not have stood in this conspicuous place. I did not expect to have addressed one word to this meeting. I see before me much of the wealth, intelligence and respectability of this great city assembled here, for the purpose of supporting our great Union; of that Union which I am an humble friend and servant. I cannot call myself a citizen of the North, South, West or East. I 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 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 a disunion. Although I cannot call myself a Samson, I will be buried beneath its ruins. I am convinced 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 heart and soul, are so much attached to.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the Union and Compromise.

SHORT GRACE

Senator Foote, in the course of his remarks last Monday, upon his motion to raise a committee of three to take into consideration the present condition 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. Last week we misrepresent the Senator from Mississippi, we quote from the Union verbatim what he said: "I do not expect—and I am sure my friend from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) will hardly expect—that this subject will be acted upon by the 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 be a general meeting, 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 to us that he should have given some specific indication as to what he expected the Senators to act as knowingly as he does. He gives us only five days in which the Union is capable of preservation, without informing the Senate or the world what the contingency is which will admit of a longer delay. Is this fair? Is this candid? Should there be any mystery respecting a transaction which threatens a sudden termination of all hope of compromise? Should there be any hesitation in pointing out the precise objection, quicksand, or sawyer, which must be so soon avoided, or wreck the ship of State? The honorable Senator's colleagues cannot act as advisedly if they are in the dark as to the nature of the transaction which he alludes to, or the nature of the contingency which he alludes to. He invokes an agency all potent with himself, 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 danger as it really exists. He should not say, "something more is needed than dark allusions and mysterious givings out, to convince them that the Confederacy is in the throes of dissolution. It would be out of place to just upon this theme; and it is, therefore, in no justice spirit we quote his words, there being no other ground upon which 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, upon rushing into the cabin exclaiming, "Gentlemen, save yourselves—the boat will sink in five minutes." "Captain," exclaimed a plethoric traveler in all sincerity and earnestness, "can't you give us ten?" So of Gen. Foote's intimation that there are but five days left in which the Union may be preserved. Such is no notion of the present state of the peril before a period which can only be "alluded to"—may well ask the Senator from Mississippi if he cannot lengthen out the reprieve of the Union to ten days.

PARTIES AND PARTY MEN.

Threats of resistance, secession, separation, have become common as household words, in 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 the conviction of no one else on earth. They deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country much 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 maladies.

Still we are great, glorious, united and free! still we have a name that is revered 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 throbbing 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 posterity.

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 your 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 Fayetteville 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 opinions 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, contemplated for the single purpose of bringing out candidates for Governor. Nothing more. And without a clear and distinct expression of the wishes of the people 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 a 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 rights in these respects, we shall offer no objection to the procedure, though we should still doubt the propriety of the measure under existing circumstances.

Sahis. Watchman.

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 young man: "The American, who can look forward with calmness to the day of separation, 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, who the most sanguine dare not hope, and the keen-eyed statesman cannot foresee. Henceforth the American eagle shall drop the olive branch of peace, and grasp only the arrows 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 stiffen in the act. The mountains divide, us shall be the dark mountains of the desert, and the streams that flow between, like the waters of Egypt, shall be turned into blood."

"Conceive the eventful crisis arrived, when the delegates of America meet to sever our confederacy. In vain may they call upon the spirit of Washington to hallow their rites; like prophets at Endor, he shall look but to blast, and speak but to curse."

NORTH CAROLINA—is the only State in the Union, we believe, which has not a Medical College.—Col. T. Legraph.

And the only State that don't need one; people live longer and better here than anywhere else; but it is a mistake, we have the best medical college in the world.

At a recent trial in Wisconsin, the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whisky, which was ordered to be brought into Court. The defendant was tried as being the whisky-drinker, otherwise the whisky was drunk, and so was the Jury.

THE PRESIDENT AT FREDERICKSBURG.

We mentioned yesterday the fact of General Taylor's having stopped at Fredericksburg, and his reception in that hospitable town.

We give below the remarks made by him on the several occasions. Hereafter, we hope to give a full account of the sayings and doing of the festive board.

Upon the arrival of the train at Fredericksburg, Mr. Syme, on behalf of the committee, addressed the authorities of the town, and placed the President in their charge.

John M. Forbes, Esq., on behalf of the council, then addressed the President in a neat and appropriate speech. General Taylor replied as follows: "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 alluded to my past services, has caused me to reflect upon the fact which I cannot but have 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 duties, and therefore am not able to speak to you as I could wish. This is my native State, and though I have been away from 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 interest in preserving the one, and I cannot do so without preserving the other, unless I commit perjury, 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 well addressed of our Father of his Country.—No man has spent a large portion of his young years, and much time in after life, and near his parents' bed, 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 you for the kind and attentive attention to me here and in Richmond.

At the dinner, the mayor, R. B. Semple, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents. When Gen. Taylor was toasted, he said: "GENTLEMEN: I will not inflict a speech on you, for it is not my wish to do so. I must say that as to the battles in Mexico, as much credit is due to my associates, and more, than to me. It was sufficient honor for me to lead such men into action. We are a nation of soldiers, from Maine to Texas; and I will say that on both of those lines of our operations in the Republic of Virginia did their names in the Republic of Mexico, as long as Washington's name shall be remembered among 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 Mercer."

(Drank standing and in silence.)

Subsequently, in reply to the toast complimenting the county of Orange, General Taylor rose and said: "I must say that as to the battles in Mexico, as much credit is due to my associates, and more, than to me. It was sufficient honor for me to lead such men into action. We are a nation of soldiers, from Maine to Texas; and I will say that on both of those lines of our operations in the Republic of Virginia did their names in the Republic of Mexico, as long as Washington's name shall be remembered among them. [Cheers.]

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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 almost 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 widow had promised her 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 with the young lady, and went so far as to agree upon a final engagement with her. On reflection, the death of his wife and the sacred vow he made flashed on his memory. Accordingly, 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 suddenly 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 small out-house. It was at first thought he was killed, but it was soon ascertained that he had fallen on his head. No damage done except to the out-house, which it is thought can soon be repaired.

"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 was, supposed, 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 things in the world—to look this opposition, however, is more difficult than algebra. Again we say never bethen a girl hates you till you ask her eyes.—Exchange.

From the Spirit of the Times. HONORS EXTRAORDINARY. At a meeting of cultured passions held at Mister Cox's Select Cullery, was resolved, upon de motion of Mister Sam Jonan, dat—

Whereas, Mr. Berdless, and in consideration of his meritorious and fickle attitude of Mister Joux Van Brake, and for the support of humanity, dat he heretofore known for his success and prosperity base in bygone edges and futur generashun;—

"POMPEY'S PILLER," and may his shadder neber be nothin shorcer.

And also, on de motion of Miss Philace Cruskith, it was resolved, dat—

Miss Abby Kelly, fer her lub-oh our culler, and her determination to sow up the Suth'n Trinitis, shall in futur hensforth figger in sakrid and profane cullid hist-ry.

CLEOPATRY'S NEEDLE, and dat de female poshion oh our community shall look up to her as dar universal mudder.

Den it was finally resolved, on de motion oh Mister Downin, dat—

We consider Frederick Douglass our grate Pier de Reim, and to him we shall hit de painter de ship of Liberty, and dat we hereby nominate him for de "PRESIDENT OF DESE UNITED STATE."

Aberlish papers nise copy. POMPEY BLUBBERLIP, Pres. CALOR WOOLLEY, Secy.

No doubt s'ol our readers have heard the following temperance anecdote: A drunken man soliloquized, on his way home, somewhere about midnight, after this fashion: "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 made an objectionable Message, the opposition would have been down on him for so doing. But his last Message—the one on California—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 Happy claws? So it is.

North Carolina Argus.

LOOK TO YOUR PUNCTUATION.—A toast drunk at 4th of July celebration was given as follows: "Women—without her, man would be a savage."

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

Dr. FRANKLIN, endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole battery himself, when he good-humoredly observed that, instead of killing a turkey, he had nearly put an end to a goose.

DETRASSING CASUALTY.

Montgomery (Ala.)—We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser, that two persons were drowned on the Alabama, in a small boat near Hamilton, Whor C in that state, in the discovery of the bodies is described in a letter received by the editor of the Atlas.

Two little boys were seen swimming on the edge of the water howling merrily and joyously, as soon as they perceived the gentlemen, from whom they were rescued, and a negro man, lying by the side of the creek, snuff the water and swim out again, look into the faces of the gentlemen and commenced 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 child and a negro man lying by the side of a horse, was attached to the buggy, and a little dog in the lady's lap. They were buried last Saturday.

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

JEAN LIND'S 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 Lind's voice: "I have never heard but one soprano so pure, refined, beautiful and poetic. It is not very extensive, being two octaves, not very strong, being limited to purely declamatory music; and is never heard in the latest written Operas; but it is as fresh as an American rose, and sheds and showers a psychological fragrance when heard on the stage."

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RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, March 6, 1850. 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 day: "Reference has been made to the pledges which I 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, the experience and qualifications of one whose life has been spent in the field, almost exclusively 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 mine 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 manifested 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 brightly in the hour of doubt, and threatened political danger, and in a cause nearer the hearts of American citizens than that which emblazoned on history's page "in letters of living light" the dear-bought honors of Monterey and Buena Vista.—And, however much the great mass of the people, unwearied by ultra notions and unworried 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 in his firmness and patriotism, in this dark hour of our country's history, is a tower of strength.—He will preserve the Union—and give to the 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 variety of new and interesting works upon our table. Among the number we find a valuable series of School Books: "HOW'S PRACTICAL ELOCUTIONIST"—containing 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.

"AUCULAR CONFESSIOIN IN THE P. E. Church, considered in a series of letters addressed to a friend in North Carolina; by a Protestant Episcopalian." Four