SPEECH OF MR. LEACH. OF DAVIDSON, On the subject of Negro Blavery, and the Uhion : delivered in Committee of the whole House, on the 13th of January, 1851.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I arise to address the

I now ask the House to indulge me(I hope ions that I entertain on this question, which and I am willing to accord the same motives has been discussed to the exclusion of every to those who differ with me in opinion. thing else for several days past. And, since as I trust and believe is the case, that it neither has, nor is destined to obtain any considthat ought to influence and govern the Leg- the laws and constitution of the land.

adopt any course of act on, by the passage of But, sir, I am here met by the report, put liberative or legislative body, are about to and pass away, as soon, from among us. quences of the course they propose to adopt. And that therefore, we ought to approach, tend to threaten, or endang r the integrity or and sinister purposes." the perpetuity of our glorious Union. The cally carried out, sap and destroy the liberty of this great country.

I think, therefore, that the action of the present Legislature-(if indeed any action, whatever, be necessary or expedient)-ectional, or party feeling, regardless of party nccess or party defeat. It is a question that ought to be uplifted high above the "mire and dirt" of party politicks, and snatched out of the hands of demagogues and mere poli-ticians, who are endeavoring to excite and people with their government and laws; men whose meanness and unhallowed ambition are manifested by their love for themselves raththan for their Country, and who desire

a listening ear to the teachings of the past; if we determine to reflect what we honestly believe to be the sentiments of our respective constituencies, who (while we are discussing this most delicate question and while gentlehome, engaged in their labors and the daily avocations of life, strongly attached to and deeply loving this Union-from remembrances of the past, from present blessings and the hope of future good to be derived from it, to them and their children; if acting with due regard to these considerations and not forgetting that it is the constant tendency of those entrusted with power to imagine they enjoy it in their own right and by their own merits and for their own purposes and benefit, and not by delegation and for the benefit and interest of others—we meet this question in a generous spirit of conciliation and compromise and present to the State and the country an andivided front, surely, sir, we shall dividuals who are willing to deceive the per do no harm, while the result of such action to aid their selfish and sinister purposes."

those of any State in the Union.

still believe, that if it were thought expedient for the Legislature to take any action, that, that action should be of a practical character good doctrine, and corresponds very nearly Committee, under present circumstances, not and confined exclusively to the contingency with my opinion, but the report continues as without reflectance, and with unaffected em- of the repeal by Congress of the Fugitive follows: "The other party contending that barrassment; because I agree with the dis- Slave bill; and I will give my reasons for this the government created by that instrument tinguished gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Saunders,) who mid, the other day when he spoke, that this was a question of more importance, than any that had arisen or would be tikely to arise, during the present Session of the Legislature—and because I feel how utter—and is founded in error and upon a total mistration. It is government created by that instrument was a consolidated Government, with no limit to its power, but its sovereign will and this notion or doctrine of secession—peace—this notion or doctrine of secession, is absurd and preport, the same party is spoken of as those who acquiesce in the doctrine that "the government at Washington is all powerful, and is founded in error and upon a total mistration. ly incapable I am of doing justice to that side | construction of the Constitution. I think it that the States have no rights." Now sir, of one of the main questions (involved in this discussion) which I have espoused, and by which I mean to stand. Another cause of reluctance to speak, of embarrassment felt by me at this time, is, that a great deal of time that it is fraught with mischief and bodes evil it be found? Who, and where are the men has already been consumed and many to the country; because the establishment that believe in any such doctrine? That speeches have been delivered (and some of of the principle and the assertion of the right the Government created by the Constitution

any member of this body. I trust I am in- no such party can be found, for the plain, of a State's seceding quote the opinions of the for no great length of time,) while I shall endeavor to submit. for its further consideration triotic motives and an honest and anxious denever has existed! deavor to submit, for its further consideration | triotic motives and an honest and anxious dein some general remarks, the views and opin- sire to do what I solemnly believe to be right,

Mr. Chairman, there is one fact connected in most of the speeches that have been made, the doctrine of secession that has not been alluded to during the discussion which nent part, and been dwelt on to a very great I regard of some importance as it may and I

For, sir, the opinion has obtained to no inconsiderable extent and that too on this floor. erable foothold in this Legislature and still that it is of recent date and origin. A new less, greatly less among the honest, Union- political revelation and light just dawned upon loving and patriotic freemen of North Caro- us, just discovered by the sagacious stateslina-I desire to avoid as much as possible men of 1850, that it is of as modern origin the hearen track and to take as far as I may as the "higher law" so recently promulgated be able, a practical and general view of the in Congress and at the North by miserable question. And in doing this I shall glance wicked fanatics, free-soilers and disunionists at some of the motives and considerations and recognized as of more binding force than

islature on this question, notice as briefly as | Sir, secression dates at least as far back as possible, the arguments upon which gentle- 1832 It is precisely as old as nullification men contend, for the right of secession and for it is a twin sister of the same birth; and try to show, that it is unwarranted by the so hugely resembling nullification that many Constitution, and in its tendency fraught with sensible men think, notwiths anding its dress mischief. I desire also to discuss briefly, the | is changed, that its voice, its looks, manners, resolutions of the majority of the joint select | gestures, actions and purposes are the same committee, the minority report, the measures To change the figure, Secession, therefore, of adjustment of the last Congress and the like nullification is not indigenous to the soil f the Union to us and our posterive. of North Carolina, but it is an exotic; and I I submit, Mr. Chairman, that whenever sincerely hope will never take root in our communities of men, or whenever any de- midst, but like nullification, wither and die the constitution of the United States. It reads

which a people, or a nation are to be perhaps contains the fellowing language: "The mi- of amending it." What! trust to our Country affected—prudence and wisdom would dic-tate that they should thoroughly consider, the Legislature by an argument to convince United States, fixing on a firmer and surer basis, and look well to the tendency and conse- them that the right herein contended for, (the the institution of slavery, when a majority of right of secession) is very dissimilar from nullification, nor can it be confounded with that with the greatest care and caution the sub- docume except by individuals who are wilject before us, or any conjuncture that may ling to deceive the people, to aid their selfish

Now, in reply to this, I ask every candid statesman, or any one worthy the name of and fair-minded man, to examine respectivean American Crizen should survey the whole iv nullification and secession enquire into the ground in a matter so momenious, and of such origin of each and the definition of eachfearful magnitude, and pause and ponder the effect and results of each-their conselong, and examine the question in all its as- quence and tendency, when practically car pects, its bearings and results, before pursu- ried out. What is nullification declared to ing a course or giving a vote that might wea be by South Carolina, as defined in her ordiThis argument in the main, would have held good and Benjamin Franklin,) I henor him. For such ken the bonds of this Union; and, if practi- nances of 1832? It was the asse tion of the under the Confederation, and before, therefore, the of his political principles as were not incobinical doctrine that a Sta'e while a member of the Union, had the constitutional right to nullifu an act of Congress; and to decide for herself whether such an act should be operative on her citizens. And now, sir, what is secession ought to be of a conservative character, and as explained by its friends and interpretors, adopted with unanimity, after the calmest and maturest deliberation, free from undue as explained by its friends and interpretors, continental Congress, to carry into effect any of but the constitutional right of a State to detheir measures. There was no power to lay taxes and collect revenue; for this power was expressly mendation. draw from the Union. The effect is precise. reserved to the States, and the evils growing out ly the same. In both cases a State has a right to decide for herself. Suppose for instance, Congress passes a law which Massachusetts conceives seriously affects her rights and ininflame the public mind, and dissatisfy the self and secedes. Another law is passed by this time, and under the Confederation, the right the medium either of a consolidated Government

their own promotion and aggrandisement, olina could be punished for resistance to the States under that system of Government, the ter according to its text and the facts in the case. Mr. Outlaw too well to hesitate one moment (or failing in this, to pull down others,) rather laws, by the same reasoning could not the Continental Congress, in February, 1787, adopted, if the States is the Continental Congress, in February, 1787, adopted, if the States is the Continental Congress, in February, 1787, adopted, if the States is consequented almost unanimously, a Resolution, calling a Conhighest sovereign capacity, and formed consequented. thited and free people. I hope for the would be the excuse or plea of the people of the State, there are none such in each of those States? Why, that, their State the Articles of Confederation, and to "report," this body, and that our consultation together, had decided for herself! And the very same and our action on this question, may result plea would hold good for Vermont. That in good to our own beloved State, and the State has taken ground against the Fugitive firmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution in the strict sense Nation at large : for, sir, however low North Slave Bill; and if South Carolina can nullify tion adequate to the exigencies of the Government of the term within its prescribed sphere as the Carolina may stand among her sister States, and Massachusetts secede, why cannot Verand the preservation of the Union." And, sir, in Constitutions of the States are within their sphere;
but with this obvious and essential difference, that for her backwardness on the subject of In- mont adopt either remedy; for let it be reternel Improvements, and the development membered the State itself has the right to of her great physical and natural resources, decide and act accordingly and so on, toties and for the want of the diffusion of general quoties, until every State shall withdraw from education among her people; yet, sir, for the Union. For, if the argument is worth political virtue and integrity, for her law-abi- any thing in the one case, it must carry with ding and conservative spirit; her contempt it equal force in all. To prove what I have was subsequently submitted to, and ratified by for abstractions, humbugs, and the various said that nullification and secession had the all the States. And North Carolina, with a causium of the day; for her political sagacity, same origin and were regarded as amounting her elevated patriotism and sincere devotion in effect to the same thing, I need only reto liberty and the Union, she stands unsurpas- mind gentlemen (who seem to be rather forsed by any State in this Confederacy. And getful on this subject and desirous that the it ought to be a matter of pride with her nullification humbug—(which has no longer or her honor shall peremptorily require it. chizens to know, that her opinions carry with a local habitation and a name "amongst us) them as much weight and moral force, and shall not be mentioned in connexion with seare as much sought after and respected, as cession,) that both doctrines are contained in and the relationship which the Government of the sons and things; and like them it has at command If therefore, Mr. Chairman, we but lend the teachings of the past; reserving to herself the option of nullifying the powers of each. I believe that the people of the several States, in ratifying the Constitution of duties; or if an attempt were made by the General Government to have the law execuboth of which doctrines are met and combatmen are laboring to prove the right of North ted by General Jackson in his Proclamation for instance—to coin money—to make treaties. Carolina, to secede from the Union,) are at and nullification Message and their absurdity These are all attributes of sovereignty, delegated d dangerous tendency exposed. And ve sir after all this, so respectful to our feelings are gentlemen that they will not "insult our understandings" by showing the great disam-

ilarity between secession and nullification ! "They are so nice they can divide, A hair 'twixt North, and North west side!

"Strange there should such difference be,
"Twixt treeedle dum and treeedle dee!" ought not, I will not be so uncharitable as suppose for a moment that those who see, or profess to see such a great dissimilarity between secession and nullification are the "individuals who are willing to deceive the people

select committee and also to the minority report and resolutions, and here I may be allowed to say that the opinions I held and avowed in that committee as one of its members, I still entertain after all I have heard and after examining such authorities, on one of the questions involved, as I have been able that said Constitution, delegated only certain after those opinions will now make the constitution, and cannot be denied that since the establishment of the Constitution. Before quoting one or two short extracts (to Before quoting one or two short extracts (to prove my position.) from the opinions of some of the Convention that framed the Constitution, I desire to notice some remarks that fell from the contract of the contract of the convention that framed the Constitution, I desire to notice some remarks that fell from the contract of the contract of the convention that framed the Constitution, I desire to notice some remarks that fell from the contract of the contract of the convention that framed the Constitution, I desire to notice some remarks that fell from the contract of the to obtain. And, sir, those opinions will gov- enumerated and defined powers, and that gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Saunders.) ern my vote I have all along believed and all the powers incident to sovereignty which them of much force and ability,) not only in this House, but also in the Senate, on this most exciting and absorbing question—to most of which I have given all the attention I have been able, and in some of which I have given all the attention I have been able, and in some of which I have given all the attention I have been able, and in some of which I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such and I have the honor of acting, entertain no such a such as a such a such as a such a such a such as a such a such a such as a such a such a such a such as a improper motives, nor want of patriotism to opinions, and never have. And I insist that that gentleman with the hope of proving this right

Again, the Minority report, after laying down respond to the wishes of a majority of the aggre gate mass of the whole people of the United States, asks the following question: " And can we doubt what that wish is now, or shortly will be, on the subject of slavery? If we do we must shut our eyes to numerous signs which are visidue submission to the judgment of others, on this floor. I mean the origin and history unnecessary and uncalled for—considering, of secession. garded with hostility by a majority of the people of those States." Now sir, let this be granted, and then let us enquire what the minority report proposes, in the very face of its own language, as he great panacea for those evils, and for the pur pose of quieting agitation and settling the ques tion. Why, sir, an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

'The Government will,' says the report, 'respond to the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States, and that, that majority is opposed to slavery, and a majority of the States are nostile to it,' and yet the conclusion which the minority of the committee have arrived at, for the salvation of the Union and the security of slavery is a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States and the assertion of the right of se-

I will dismiss this report, by expressing the hope that the people will read it and pass upon is merits, for themselves, after examining for a moment, how far the foregoing sentences which thus : " But certainly it is unworthy of American Declaration of Independence in May 1775. And wisdom and experience to say, this Constitution cannot be amended, or that we cannot trust the justice and fairn ss of our countrymen with the task those countrymen and of the States are opposed and hostile even to the existence of this institution. so much so, that this same minority report is asserting the right of secession, with a view of with drawing from the Union, unless Northern aggression snall cease. Truly, consistency is a jewe ! It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that gentlemen who insist on the right of secession, confound the Constitution of the United States, with the articles of Confederation. They argue that the Constitution is a league, subject to be determined at tors. On the other hand, for that part of the deany time, by the will or decision of any one of the

States; no supremacy, whatever, attaches, or is incident to the Constitution of the United States. gress under the Confederation had no power. whatever, to enforce laws; indeed, the enactment of it were TERRIBLY FELT during the Revolution. Different States in their commercial regulations. (and in their rivalries and zealousies,) adopted continues the Resolution, "to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and provisthe Constitution of the United States-which came into the Union not until 1789, last of all the her existence in it shall be rendered intolerable.

I will now proceed to give in a few words, what the United States, yielded up, ceded away, and delegated to, the General Government, certain rights and powers (of a sovereign character,) which the in these and other powers granted in the same a member of the Convention that framed the way, the Constitution of the United States is sorereign and supreme; for it declares expressly that no State shall have the power to " declare war, coin money, or make treaties;" but that this power-sovereign and supreme-shall be in the General Government, in pursuance of the Constitution

of the United States. Then it appears most clearly, that there are grants of powers to Congress, and that there are prohibitions on States.

The mere statement, therefore, of the propos tion that the Constitution of the United States i a league or compact, between independent and sovereign States, dependent for its existence upon State construction, State discretion, and State dedo no harm, while the result of such action may effect much and lasting good.

I come new, Mr. Chairman, to the preamble and resolutions of the majority of the joint.

Again, the Minority report sets out with an assumption, from which principles are ble and resolutions of the majority of the joint.

Lind prove that, as I conceive, before establishing the right of secession, it becomes necessary first to prove, first five or She gives stitution of the United States means the same bis stitution of the United States means the same thing; for unless we are still in the same condicision, carries on its face its own refutation. So

That gentleman refers with evident pride and complacency, to the opinions of Thomas Jefferson as most authorative and conclusive, in establishing the right of secession. And so devoted a disciple is he of Mr. Jeffersen, that whenever his name is mentioned, otherwise than with unmixed admiration and reverence, he rises in his place, expresses his surprise, talks about Republicanism, and warns gentlemen of the consequences. Sir, I am not to be driven from my propriety in this way, and I tell that gentleman, that every man is not to be branded as a federalist, because he tells the truth and discharges his duty. I mean to speak out in arts, in literature and in arms; and the lofty

Nor set down aught in malice."

I will, therefore glance, very briefly, at a few prominent points in Mr. Jefferson's history and

And in the first place it is not a little remarkable. that while we are here, discussing the slavery question, denouncing, (and properly too,) Aboli tionism and Freesoilism at the North and talking about secession and a d ssolution of the Union, on account of Northern aggression on this institution; which is in, almost, so many words, the odious Wilmot Proviso of the present day! And which the premises, that the Government must always Mr. Calhoun, said, (in his speech in the Senate. in March last,) was the first in the series of measures, calculated to enfeeble the South, and deprive them of their just participation, in the benefits and privileges of thie government And sir, let it be remembered, also, that Thomas Jefferson. in his 'Notes on Virginia' (which were published and hawked all over the land, and even republished in France-in the French language,) said. (among other things, on this subject,) that the institution of slavery was at war with every attribute of the Deity, when he must have known that slavery was expressly recognized by the Saviour and in the Scriptures. But I suppose his reply to this, would have been, that, (while he acknowledged a Su preme Being ) he did not believe in the Christian ligion, but discarded the Scriptures, or large portions of them; which his apologist and Biographer admits in effect; and which is fully proved his letters to one Thomas Paine, and to a Mr. Short even as late as 1820.

s, but throughout the Union, that the revolution- | save ! ary ball was first put in actual motion, in our own beloved State. That the Star of promise and hope and liberty first dawned and rose in North Carolina. And the Committee appointed in pursuance of that part of the Governor's Message relating to Washington's Monument, with the honorable cod for re-election with as much coolness as if he gentleman from Wake, (Mr. Jefferson's Champion.) at their head, but the other day made their report recommending, (and I think most appropri-I have quoted, correspond with the following ately,) that the inscription, to be placed upon the wington and Cherry of Bertie. placed in the Monument of the Father of his Counry, should be commemorative of the M-cklenburg

t Thomas Jefferson, the d famer of North Caro ina, has proclaimed again and again, that the Meckleaburg Declaration of Independence was a base forgery! Yes! sir, after incorporating the principal parts of it with scarcely the alteration of a word or letter, into the National Declartion of Independence, (and by the way it is the strongest, most pointed and most beautiful language of any part of that masterly production,) when this fact comes to light, he not on y denies the plagiarism, gainst the false aspersions of any man, or set of men, whomsoever. I know not how it may be with others, but I owe my allegiance to her and not to Thomas Jefferson or any or her calumnia. Constitution was adopted; because, the old Con- and agrarian in their characters, but purely repub lican, he is entit ed to much praise; for many of them were held in common with those held by the of laws amounted to nothing, and were of no ef true father of Republicanism-James Madison. feet until the States passed upon and ratified them. For the immense South Western territory acquir-There was, therefore, no coercire power in the ed during his administration and for his encourage-Continental Congress, to carry into effect any of their measures. There was no power to lay taxes education, too much cannot be said in his com-

But, sir, I will proceed to read a short extract from Mr. Madison which I think is conclusive against the right of a State to secede from the Union. He uses the following language: "In orterests and she decides the question for her- tween some of them, to an alarming extent. At common, must be avoided of viewing it through Congress, say a tariff act-which South Car. of secession or nullification might have obtained, or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neitholina regards as oppressive and onerous and she decides for herself and nullifies

or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other, but a mixture of both.—

Union, to which said State never had assented.—

And having in no model the similitudes and assented.— Inion, to which said State never had assented .- And having in no model the similitudes and ana-But, sir, under the great and manifest difficulties, logies applicable to other systems of government, Now, I ask, if the nullifiers of South Car- disadvantages, and increasing disaffection of the it must more than any other be its own interpreby the same authority, which formed the State

Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has with each State. ions therein, as shall, when agreed to and con- the same authority as the Constitution of the State; in Philadelphia, and after long and anxious dis- being a compact among States in their highest cussion and consultation together, in a spirit of sovereign capacity, and constituting the people compromise and conciliation, and with a wisdom thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot and foresight almost super-human, framed this be altered or annulled at the will of the States in-GLOBIOUS Chart of our national safety and rights dividually, as the Constitution of a State may be,

at its individual will " "And that it divides the Supreme power of government between the government of the United States and the government of the individual State is stamped on the face of the instrument; the States, save little Rhode Island. And, sir, I trust powers of war and of taxation; of commerce and ers reserved to the State governments. And like I regard as the correct theory of the Government, the State governments it operates directly on perthe ordinance of South Carolina-that State United States sustains to the several States, and a physical force for executing the powers commit-

"The Constitution not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and success ut

This Mr. Chairman, is the matured and deliber-Constitution.) is regarded as having contributed more than any other man; and it is from this great Republican leader, and expounder of that instrument, that I have drawn most of the opinions submitted by me to the Committee; and I feel safe in his lead, and am proud to say that many of the political principles, which I have imbibed, and by which I hope ever to be governed, have been formed from his opinions and writings. And if Mr. Madison's opinions on this question are corect, what becomes of Secession? It lails, it cannot

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEET.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1851 .- Jenny Lind proved immensely attractive here. Her first five concerts have realized over \$90,000. She gives five more, and then goes to St. Louis, and will be in Cincinnati about the 1st

UNION OF THE STATES. Extract from an address delivered by William Eaton, Jr., in Warrenton, on the 4th

"Every thing dear to the American patriot is in-seperably connected with the Union of the States.— Does he delight in fond reminiscences of the past history of his country? Does he contemplate with pride the victories she has won upon the field, or the plendid monuments of her civic fame; that renewn and those brilliant achievements, are to be attributed to harmony and concert. Does he find anything cheering in her present condition, in the amplitude of her rich and beautiful territories, the great number of her free and happy population, her boundless resources, the security that reigns within her limits, or the respect which she commands throughout the civilized world All of these advantages flow from the Union of the States. Does he derive a heartfelt satisfaction from the contemplation of her future destinies, her distinction at some approaching epoch harmony, peace and renown, all depend upon the union of the several members of this illustrious confederacy. As patriots, as philanthropists, as friends of good government and free principles throughout the world, we should endeavor to remain as a band of brothers, and preserve unimpaired the beautiful temple of civil liberty which has been reared by our wise, virtuous and patriotic ancestors. One united nation with one general government wielding the sword of national defence, and concentrating the energies of the American people, we have nothing to fear from any force that can be brought against us. Our brave and patriotic yeomanry, as soon as the fooisteps of the invader shall be pressed upon our soil, throughout this broad expanse of States and Territories will rally with enthusiasm around the American engles, and our gallant navy will win for our country unfading laurels in every conflict in which she may be engaged. But if divided, the several States then alien and unfriendly might full victims to an adversary which this powerful ciation of united republics might crush at an effort. Upon a separation, those lofty ranges of mountains which diversity and adorn the American landscape. would bound different States often at war with each other, and the Mississippi and Ohio and other beau. uful treams which are now animated by the trade of a peaceful people would roll their waters between hostile republics. The lovely domain of the American people would no longer be possessed by a band of brethren, but by rivals and enemies, and our smiling plains of peace and plenty would be conver-ted into scenes of de-olation. The blood of the ploughman would fe tiltse the sod which he cultivates, and the camp, the battlefield and the fort, Well might the patriot then exclaim in the lan-Again it is a fact, long known, not only among guage of the poet, "Heavens," my bleeding country

State, that Mr. Outlaw is a candidate for re-election to the 32nd Congress, from the Ninth District. Mr. Outlaw, it appears, has cadsed himself to be announheard other gentlemen spoken of among the Whigs as Mr. Outlaw's successor before the people, among Winston and Cherry of Bertie.

They can do it. All they have to do is, to start an acceptable candidate, who will give the district a in spite of all its cunning. thorough canvassing, and the day is ours -Standard.

Col. Outlaw has not caused his name to be announced as a candidate for re-election consequent upon the defeat of Henry Clay, mon. he was beaten by Col. Asa Biggs. Two years passed by, and a Convention again assembled claration of Independence which did originate with tion on the first ballot chose Cel. Outlaw, the Wh g party. This choice evidenced co-clusively that in the opinion of that Convention, in which every county of the District was represented, no blame for the previous defeat was attributed to Mr. Outlaw, and the people at the polls concurred in that opinion.

Two years ago it was thought unnecessary to hold another Convention, as the people had so signally shown the estimate which they placed upon Mr. Outlaw by his triumphant election two years ago. The District was thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Outlaw and Gen. Person, and the people agam showed tuonists, or Southern Secessionists! their approval of the Colonel's course by before the people of the District for re-election. and until those who have twice honored him shall evidence dissatisfaction at his course, and express a wish for a Convention, his name will be before the people. We know most hearty concurrence and support.

Old North State. RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD. We learn from one of the delegates from interested in this important work, that there was a full attendance and the finest spirit prevailed among the members. The terms of the Legislature were accepted, and it was

and Petersburg.

NOBLE MOVEMENT .- Relief of Louis Kossuth and his Associates.—The following joint resolution was introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Foote, and passed,

"Whereas the people of the United States sincerey sympathise with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and its associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating these noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it is the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions:—There-

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to authorise the employ-ment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean, to receive and con-vey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



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

## RALEIGH. N. C Wednesday, March 5, 1851.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DISUNIONISTS. On the 11th instant a Secession Convention assembled in Montgomery, Alabama. There were about one hundred Delegates present. A number of vio lent and inflammatory speeches were made, and Replated Southern Congress. Some of the Delegates triumphs. The character of the slandered is in the declared openly for Disunion.

The South Cirolina papers say that their State Convention, recently elected, will be composed of one as part of the common property of the whole nahundred and twenty seven secessionists out of 169 members. The Convention meets next Fall. No doubt the Disunionists in other sections of the South are zealous and active, and new demonstrations may be expected ere long. What is to be the end of all this no one can foresee, but we believe there is good sense and patriotism enough with the people to crush all such mad schemes against the Union of the States. We trust they will be exhibited in due time to save us from the irretrievable ruin which such men as RHETT and others would bring on the country! We appeal to every patriot in North Carolina to

look to these things ! Several Union meetings, without party distinction, have been held in our State. Our readers are aware that one was held in the county of Surry, on the 11th instant. The "Standard" in of George Washington. It gave the author a the very issue in which the proceedings of this meeting were published, put forth a leading article, in fore. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, has selected a which after deprecating the holding of such meetings noble exemplar, and will, no doubt, share the would not unfrequently cover those grounds, now it makes an appeal to its party friends, to keep aloof same fate in public estimation! decked with the golden treasures of agriculture .- from them. Why was this? What was the object? Was it not to prepare the way for a movement mour State, favourable to what is going on elsewhere! Was it not intended to lull to sleep the friends of the We learn from the last Elizabeth City Old North Union amongst us,-to stifle the voice of North Carolina, that the schemes of the Secessionists clsewhere, may be perfected with the more certainty, and with less public demonstration of opposition to them! measured terms. They proclaim the whole pro-Its whole soul is devoted to this cause, and though | part from the principles of common sense! S We hope our Democratic friends will held their it would fain conceal the partialities and motives by Convention, bring out their candidate, and elect him. which it is governed, yet, they will out occasionally,

And is it not time that the friends of the Union throughout the State were moving! Is the voice of North Carolina to be silenced in a crisis like the to Congress, as if he held life-fenure to the one, which factious and deluded men are moving Heaoffice, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard to ven and Earth to precipitate upon us ! Her voice the contrary notwithstanding. Six years ago, in times past had a powerful influence on public opina ter the death of the lamented Cherry, a ion. It would exert a like influence for good now. Whig Convention assembled at Winton for and if she remains silent until the machinations of the but insolently, pronounces the whole affair, a the purpose of nominating a candidate. Col. Disunionists of the South shall have been perfected. forgery. Sir, I stand ready here or elsewhere to Outlaw was the nominee of that Convention. she may find herself dragged, without the chance of defend the noble old State that gave me birth, a- Owing to the apathy in the Whig party redemption, into the vortex of civil War and Disu-

We entreat every patriot in the State to look these dangers steadily in the face. Be not deceived. at Gatesville, which after mature delibera- An effort will be made, -no doubt it is now going on in secret.-to force North Carolina into a position him (although he was aided by the other members second time as the standard bearer of the hostile to the Union! We would in view of all this appeal to every man in the State who valuesthe Union, and the manifold blessings it secures, to make common cause in this crisis. We care not what his party affinities are, if he is a patriot he will abandon his party to save his country. We trust that Union meetings will be held throughout the State, and that the voice of North Carolina will be given in tones which cannot NOW AND FOREVER!" IS our motto. Under it we in tend to fight, to the last, against all who assail them, whether they appear in the garb of Northern Aboli

Again, we say, let the friends of the Union speak measures of retaliatory legislation, until great ex- der to understand the true character of the Con- again electing him. In view of these facts, out, boldly and fearlessly. We call on the press to citement and feelings of resentment prevailed bestitution of the United States, the error not unand in obedience to the expressed wish of expose the nefariousness of the scheme which bad men many of his friends he has presented himself have adopted to rush the entire South into the rainous experiment of Disunion and civil bloodshed!

consumption, so also, says the Charleston Courier, " in that of arms for our defence, the State of South Caroif necessary, against the assaults of her enemies."

the assaults of her enemies!" Thus speaks the last The "Union" calls it an "unholy combination," this city, who returned last evening from the Standard." What enemies? Is South Carolina and rebukes Mr. Rantoul roundly for suffering Convention, which met in Raleigh on the threatened with foreign invasion! Defend herself himself to be made the root of such a faction, indeed! The public must be blind not to see through for the "empty bauble" of an eight days' seat in all this preparation for defence, and the People of this the Senate! State, North Carolina, cannot fail to perceive the object of the "Standard's" oft repeated commenda resolved to re-construct the road without de- tions of the course and conduct of South Carolina .she will be the last to go out of this Union, unless of treaties and other enumerated powers vested in lay. Books of subscription were directed to She is to hold a Convention in the Fall. A large the government of the United States, being of as be opened in many of the towns and coun- majority of that body are for Secession, Disunion, at ingly of the prospects of this great work. high and sovereign a character as any of the pow- ties of North Carolina, and also in Norfolk once, and these "powder magazines" and "Depota for the reception of arms"—this casting of "batteries gress of the N. C. Railroad surveys, remarked that our The delegates from the latter place pledged of field artillery, consisting of 6 pounders and 12 notice of the same a fortnight ago gave him a chilla subscription on the part of that town to the pound howitzers," and all such military preparations it fell so far and so coldly short of the flattering point amount of \$100,000. The citizens of the are intended not for defence against "her enemies" of progress already attained. Well-we are happy old North State feet anxious that the people but to make good, if possible, her resistance to the laws to be able to take the chill off from any others who of Norfolk should be more intimately iden of the Country, to break up this Union, and bring may have caught cold by said notice. In a casual operation, has expressly declared "that the Con- tified with them in interest, and we trust that upon the whole South the horrors of Civil war.— conversation with the President of the Board, who stitution and laws made in pursuance thereof shall they will not permit so favorable an opportube the Supreme law of the land, anything in the nity to escape them. Surely our city will The very movements which are here detailed as go- the route, we were happy to learn that the surveys not suffer Petersburg to outstrip her in enter- ing on in South Carolina, prove, most conclusively, along the whole line are in rapid progress towards prise and a just appreciation of the value of such a connection?

In a connection of the value of that she expects, should an attempt be made to carry this doctrine into practice, a collision of arms. Yet all this is noted by the "Standard" if not with appro-bation, at least with silent, lurking satisfaction. It is seen that South Carolina is preparing to break up the gineers have been going ahead in the performance of Union if she can, and not a whisper of warning is their duties with praiseworthy fidelity and despatch, and doubtless received the prompt approval of the heard from that print! Every man who speaks out in spite of the "all sorts of weather" of the past winboldly against her rashness, and in favor of the en- ter. Gov. Morehead speaks in most encouraging forcement of the law, is tauntingly and insultingly told terms—calculated to infuse a hopeful and confident that he is a submissionist! And this impudent and spirit in all the friends of the Great Improvement and tyrannical arrogance is nearly the whole stock in of the vital interests of North Carolina consequent trade of those presses at the South, which if they are thereon. Since the signal failure of the enemies of not encouraging, are, at least conniving at, the fiendish the Road in the Legislature, we have seen nothing to purposes of those who are resolved on the total over-

heard at once rebuking in bold and firm tenes, the and the speedy accomplishment of the magnificent headlong course of fanaticism, both north and south? object is secure."

"They say very unpleasant things about him." " Really! and what sort of things?"

" I can't tell precisely, but there are ugly stories afloat—rumors which sadly affect his honor." "The devil there are! That's bad indeed. That explains why he has been received so coolly everywhere lately."

"For my part, I intend in future to cut him." " And so shall I, &zc."

"This world is so formed, that, with many it often requires no more than this to destroy a man whose great success has created envy."

No master of the human passions ever said a thing truer to nature, than the above, which we find in one of the works of that great but corrupt genius. Eugene Sue. It is indeed humiliating that we have constant illustrations of its truthnot only in the humble walks of life, but amongst those whose example for good or ill must necessarily have a commanding influence on all around them. If one wishes to "kill off" a political rival solutions adopted, declaring that Alabama would let him put on the mask himself and set the trasecede if any other State. leads the way. The Gov- ducer's tongue to work, and he may for a while ernor was requested to convene the Legislature succeed. But there is a returning sense of justice in order to appoint Representatives to the contem- in all communities of men, and truth ultimately end fully vindicated.

No one who values the fame of our great men. tion, can help feeling indignant at the coarse and vindictive attack made by that nefarious Free-Soiler, ALLEN, a few days since, on DANIEL WER. STER. If his object be to break down the influence of that great man, he is engaged in as useless and ridiculous a task as XERXES was, when he attempted to chain the raging Hellespont with his puny fetters. He may record his slanders against Dan-IEL WEBSTER, but the big and towering billows of his great fame will pass over and wash them out, with as much ease as the Ocean erases the

letters made by an urchin on its sandy shore! We read, some time since, the infamous letter of Tom Paine, in which he traduces the character more despicable notoriety than he ever had be-

## HARD TO PLEASE!

A number of the South Carolina papers a mongst them the "Charleston Mercury"-decnounce President FILLMORE'S Message and Proce lamation in relation to the Boston Mob, in nopossessed a life tenure in the office. We have This is the secret of the "Standard's" hostility to ceeding a violation of the rights of the States, &c. Union meetings. That press sympathises with the Thus it is, that men are led into the most contrast Secessionists here and elsewhere, and every where. dictory and absurd positions, so soon as they des time since, these same "dear lovers of the South" were giving vent to their indignation, because it was thought the Fugitive Slave Law had not been. and would not be executed. Now, the tune is completely changed, and they have joined in the chorus of Chase, Hale, Giddings, and other Abo. litionists, in denouncing the President for doing his duty and requiring that the law be executed at all hazards! Such conduct deserves the contempt of honorable men. The truth is, the violators of the public peace at the South see in the firmness of the President, the presage of their own doom, if they, too, resist the laws, and, dresding it, they are cowardly enough to assail him ron DOING HIS DUTY!

## HON. EDW. STANLY.

We perceive that a material error in the report of Mr. STANLY's remarks in the late debate between Mr. INGE and himself, has been going the rounds of the papers. Mr. S. is made to my:

"Even those who voted with a majority of Northern members are uncharitably assailed." The word "Northern" should be "Southern" -the difference being readily perceptible. Upon

be mistaken! "The Constitution and the Union- some of the Compromise measures, the Southern members were in a majority; and, as Mr. S. asserted, it ill becomes a minority of Southern members to accuse a majority of voting against the interests of the South!

MR. RANTOUL took his seat, last week, as Senator of the United States from Massachusetta. for the unexpired term which ended on yesterday. The "Washington Union" is out upon him with "As in the manufacture of materials for domestic much severity, declaring that "casuistry itself cannot deny that his election was a part of the name will be before the people. We know Mr. Outlaw too well to hesitate one moment in saying that, if he had the most remote idea that his being in the field would jeopard, in the slightest degree, the success of the Whig party, he would instantly withdraw from the canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass, and accord to that candidate who might be the choice of a Convention his canvass. infamous political movements on record, and proves what little dependence the South can place "South Carolina is preparing not only to live with in the professions of Northern Democrats of atin herself but to defend herself if necessary against tachment and respect for the rights of the South!

## THE CENTRAL ROAD.

The "Greensboro' Patriot" speaks most encourag.

It save: "A friend who is "posted up" on the proheart. The exercise of a steady will and unflagging We appeal to you, patriots of North Carolina-to energy on the part of those directly interested in the do your duty in the approaching crisis. It becomes Company are only necessary to speedy success.evrey man who has any thing at stake, to consider The wind work is done; -let the head-work and the well, whether the voice of our State should not be done labor go ahead with the same seal and alacrity