FLOWERS.

Much has been said the present season, alout the abundance of strawberries. Everybody loves them, and it is a happy thing to see so many, all over town, and so cheap that the poorest may participate in the luxury. It may be said after all, it is the indulgence of the appetite merely, but I cannot assent to this. It is not the indulgence of the appetite merely; it is something more; it cannot be that all the distinctions that have been made from time immemorial, between things clean and unclean, are nothing .-There is a refinement of taste physical as well as intellectual, and I cannot but respect the man or boy, who would buy a basket of strawberries, as removed, at least one degree from the most abject condition of life. And this shall introduce what I set out to say a-

I know not whether others have remarked it, but for myself, I have never known a season when flowers were more frequently met with than the present. Boys are selling them at the corners, you find them in the saloons and refectories, ladies are to be met with, who have them in their hands .-Clerks and book keepers attach them to their button-holes, little boys and girls carry them to their teachers at school, and no where can you enter a parlor, without finding them most tastefully arranged, if not in splendid "Sevres" vases, at least in decent china,-

Every body has them.

Here then is an evidence of refinement that nobody can mistake. The window that displays a flower pot marks the residence of thoughtful, happy, affec ionate hearts .-Yes, thoughtful, happy, affectionate. I will not retract a word. Can a girl-(we always associate flowers with something refined, as girls are)-can a girl have the constant charge of flowers, aye, of a single flower, month after month, and not be thoughtful? Can she watch its early buddings, and not see the hand that produces them? Can she turn its delicate and fading leaves to the sun. and not feel conscious that she is dependent on One whose agency is above her own, for fading in its foliage, withered in its b'ossoms. or decaying at root, without reflecting on the mysterious causes which have wrought the change? Oh no! The girl hat loves flowers is a thoughtful girl-she must be so -and I venture to say, if you will mark the parler or boudoir window that displays them you will find the dwelling of some thought-ful, and it may be serious mind.

And then, too, I think that the presence of flowers, cultivated and cherished, indicates the dwelling of a happy heart. Who can tell what a thrill of delight the young child feels when she sees the first "poor" almost electrified with joy, at beholding whole | gia will not question. acres, as may be sometimes seen of the splen-Indian Chief and British officer, looking together at a Magnolia-the most fragrant of all our native forest trees.

But these are every day pleasures. Now what delight must be felt by the fair cultivator of the hyacinth, the cactus, the thousand varieties of rose, the verbena, the heliotrope and the orange, as she sees them exunceasing care? Or to go higher, what shall we say to the joy of the man, who after many years watching, has brought to maturity the century plant, such as was exhibited here some years ago? The happiness arising from the cultivation of flowers is of no low or frivolous character The pure pleasure arising from the daily tending of one's plants is perennial; not fading and evanescent like the reminiscences of a gay

Was I not right in saving that the person they would weary one with watching — that there could be no right of secession, beand visits, and shields them from the cold. Mr. Shepard said: cannot fail to be affectionate. The plant.

become more tender, more delicate, and in- strict conformity with the theory of our Govdeed more humane, for the love you have ernment; and if it has not been surrendered borne this litt e unfortunate rose or jessamine, by the people, it is unquestionably reserved that was lately vigorous with health, and to them.

badding with promise! There is one thought more. The affectionate heart will expand, others will love you. because you love the most familiar works of God. If you could go with me to a little chamber even in this "wicked" city. I could show you an aged weman, much of whose leisure has been spent in the care of flowers. Newbernian, giving an account of the dis-Very late in life she continues cheerful, affec- cussion there, covers the whole ground. tionate, enthusiastic, and though devoted to her children, she was always more happy when with her flowers 100. Surely the love of flowers makes one offectionate.

NEW ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

the land carriage is reduced more than two thirds. The new steamer Prometheus is the first of the line, and will sail from New York on the 14th of July, direct for San Juan from whence passengers will be transported by the niver and lake, in a new iron steamer to within twelve miles of the Pacific, and from thence on a good road to San Juan del Sur, where the ocean steamer Pacific will be in readiness to transport them to California. It is confidently expected that the trip from New York to California by this route will be from tix to eight days shorter than by the Isthmus, even if the railroad should be completed.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to aettle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since,

THE "RIGHT OF SECESSION."

A belief, says the Macon (Ala] Republi can, in the doctrine of the right of secession is now inculcated by the Disunforusts, on the fundamental condition of the preservation of our liberties. Such, certainly, formed no part of the political creed of the framers of our Republican Government. Washington's advice to his countrymen in his Farewell Address, although it is familiar to every one, is but too little heeded. "The Unity," said he, "the Unity of our Government, which to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independencethe support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize." And again :

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness: that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Such, also, was the estimate that Mr. Jefferson placed upon the National Union. In you who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolera-

ted when reason is left free to combat it." So, likewise, Mr. Madison, in his Inaugu-ral on the 4th of March, 1809, taught his people to decide on and not us. countrymen "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness."

Such were the opinions and doctrines as taught by the Fath rs of the Confederacy. and who devoutly prayed that the Union might be perpetual. If they differ somewhat from the opinion and doctrines of those who their restoration and vigor? Can she see it are laboring to dissolve the Union as soon as possible, we apprehend that they are entitled to as much weight and influence in the deliberations of the American people

> On the same subject as the above, the fol lowing notice, which we have just met with in the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, of Satur day last, is well worthy of the reader's at-

As the question, whether secession is "a constitutional right" or one reserved by the States, and therefore independent of the Constitution, is now discussed with great apparent earnestness and zeal by the disunionists and crocus (as Paley calls it) peeping above the their organs in Georgia, most of whom prosnow, in an early spring morning ?- or how claim it a "constitutional right," it may not gladly the barefooted country boy grasps the be improper to submit the following very orfrom the town or home? Who has not been | we presume the party and its organs in Geor-

did tobelia? and who shall rob me of the Mercury's opinions upon political or constitu- your door! pleasure I first felt, in finding, the modest tional questions, as its ultraism almost always but curious and delicate dodder? Recollect, leads it far beyond our position; but this intoo, the beautiful episode in Ramsay, of an stance forms an exception to the general rule. and we therefore commend its views to the

It is proper to remark that the Mercury inroduces the opinion in a brief commendatory no ice of a speech delivered by Mr. Keitt, Association" of that district, in which the right of secession was proclaimed "a consti- press mos sppropriately brought up this anpanding one by one, and thus repaying her tutional right," from which the Mercury

thus dissents: "In one particular we should qualify our en tire assent to the views of the speaker, though we do not suppose that we really differ from him. We refer to his assertion that secession is a constitutiona' right. Prope: ly speaking, the constitution embodies the rights of the Federal Government, not the rights of the States. To the latter belong all the powers and rights that are not surrendered to the former. On this point we find what we consider the true statement of the cale in a who loves flowers is affectionate too? Yes! It speech delivered in the North Carolina Sen- ties of all the slave regions in America comtells all that-The selfish, cold, or unloving ate, at its late session, by the Hon. Wm heart, (there be such a one,) would never care B. Shepard. In reply to an opponent who would have a field wider than philanthropy for flowers. They would soil the hands, or had relied on Mr. Clay's profound discovery

when you first received it from your bro- the constitution of the United States, not to drag out an existence compared with which ther, your friend, your little pupil, (who find what rights his constituents have surhad nothing else to give,) or your depar- rendered, but what rights have been guaran- litical, moral, and physical existence. That ted sister, was drooping and ready to die .- tied to them. Leaving the gentleman to set- is a peculiar philanthropy which looks above For the sake of that loving little girl, or es- the this important point with his constituents, all this wretchedness, to sympathise so keenmost undue earnestness and care. You screen have never contended for secession as a right and sees not the "Greek at their door! it from the sun, you water it carefully and derived from or guarantied by the constituoften, and no day passes without an anxious tion. I said in my reso'utions, submitted at by the Pharisees of old in the Market places! visit to the window, or the stand, or the gar. the commencement of the session, that the den. Perhaps after all, the plant will die, or right to secede from it (the Union) is a right it may be, a thoughtless exposure to the chill of self-defence and protection which the peonight air has killed it, and you sit down, invol- ple of North Carolina have never surrenderuntarily to weep over what, but a few months ed, and never can surrender, with due regard ago, you had viewed with indifference. Is to their own safety and welfare." This pronot a trial like this a trial of the affection ?- position I now maintain, and have heretofore and will not the susceptibilities of the heart maintained on the floor of the Senate, as in

THE DISCUSSION.

We intended to give a full account of the discussion in this place between the Locoloco nominee for Congress and Mr. Stanly; but the speeches in Newbern were so much like those here, that the article from the

A triend who heard the speeches in Plymouth has sent us a notice of them. There the nominee came out more strongly for se-cession than he did here or in Newbern.— He said he "believed in the doctrine of secession," that he "would have voted against The New York Post announces the open- all the compromise bills, except the fugitive line that force will not be used to coerce her and ing of the new route to the Pacific, across the bill, if he had been in Congress"—that although Mr. Fillmore has never declared of Rhett Territory of Nicaragua, by which over a "President Fillmore was whetting a sword and those of his school, as did Jackson, of Cal-

> DEATH OF HONORABLE SPENCER JARNAGIN.

A telegraphic desparch apprises us that Hon. Spencer Jarusgin, formerly a Senator of the United States from Tennessee, died of cholers at Memphis, in that State, on the 24th nstant.

Mr. Jarnagin was about fifty-six years of age, and had distinguished himself in his own State, by his effective eloquence before the people. In 1840, especially, he labored incessantly for many weeks, perhaps months, "upon the stamp," and with good effect, in infusing sound principles and homely truths into their minds. He was kind-bearted, social, and much estamped.—Republic.

Goldsboro' Tetegraph.

If The eccentric Dr. Byles said one day to his servant, "Go and tell your unistress that Dr. Byles has put an end to himself. The girl flew up stairs, with a face of horror at this dreadful news. The assonished wife and daughter rushed into the parlor- and there was the Dostor, calmly walking about with a part of a cow's tall, that he had picked up in the street, tied to his cost behind.

POLITICAL.

On Thursday evening last, the Hon. Edward Stanly and Col. Thos. Ruffin addressed the people of this county at the Court House in this town ; Col. Ruffin being the Democratic candidate for Congress, Stanly spoke first, and sustained himself well, and to the satisfaction, we believe, of all who heard him, relative to his course in the last Congress. He adverted to the fact, that he had been charged with being a traitor, and unsound upon the Southern question; in a constitutes you one people, is also now dear strain of glowing eloquence, he said that his enemies had grossly misrepresented and done him great injustice. He takes strong grounds for the Union of the States, and thinks there is no just cause at the present for a dissolu-

tion of the Union. Upon the subject of Nag's Head, he was truly scolime and eloquent; he had used his best efforts, in conjunction with Col. Outlaw, to obtain an appropriation for the re-opening of this great work; and he hopes yet to sail along down the Albemarle Sound and behold the whole, his speeches upon the occasion were forcible and pungent, and were delivered in a strain of eloquence, characteristic of

Col, Ruffin next took the stand, and went on to define his position upon the leading topics of the day He spoke of Northern aggression upon Southern Rights, and thinks that the South has great cause of complaint. and that the late compromises have utterly his first Inaugural Address on the 4th of failed to give the South any thing like her March, 1801, he said: "If there be any among just Rights. We must confess, that we don't exactly understand the Colonel's position from his speeches delivered here, and should do him injustice were we to say, that he was either a Unionist or Secessionist. The relative position of the candidates upon the great

> Upon the subject of Nag's Head. Col. Ruffin don't stand with the people here. They are for the re-opening of Nag's Inlet; they openly and boldly avow that fact. The Col. will vote for an appropriation for the re-open ing of Nag's Head Inlet, provid d. mark you, that it is in a Bil! by itself, or included in a Bill with the other i ems that he might favor Such a Bil or Bills as Col. Ruffin would require in Congress, to vote an appropriation for the re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, be knows very well he could never get; and therefore the people bordering on the Albemark Sound need not expect any great deal for the re-opening of Nag's Head from Col. Ruffin .- Plymouth Villager.

"MADAM, THE GREEKS ARE AT YOUR DOOR!"

Such was the response of John Randolph once on a time, when waited upon by a lady acquaintauce who was all zeal in ame liorating the condition and relieving the poverty of the Greeks. The lady was the misfed in rags, and sqalid in filth. Randolph knew it. and administered that mild yet se-It is very seldom that we concur in the vere rebuke-Madam, the Greeks are at

Annually, as the reader will probably recollect there comes across the Atlantic, from the bold cliffs of old Scotia, the address of the anti-slavery ladies of Glascow, to their consideration of its sympathizers in Georgia. sisters in America, potently and eloquently appealing to them to agitate, to proselyte, and to push forward in the cause of abolitionism, in the amelioration of the "down of Orangeburg, before the "Southern Rights trodden slave of the South-the scourged and manacled African!" The New York Execdote of John Randolph, and applied it to the Scottish philanthropists-reminding them that the "Greek is at their own door," if they would elevate the down-trodden-if they would knock off the manacles of the slave—the manucles of ignorance from the slave of a political society-if they would relieve corroding poverty and rescue from vice and immorality their sisters and brethren-to go abroad in their own streets, and find them all in thousands of instances more abject, more degraded, more poverty-stricken, more diseased than in all the communibined. True, in their own streets they could find for its administration in all the American South-where fifty thousand crowded in murky cellars, living on scanty food. tas ing meat not more than once in a fort-" The gentleman from Guilford looks into night, having not even the comfort of a bed. American slavery is the highest state of po-Modern Philanthropy—such as was mouthed over 8 years old. Detroit Free Press.

> The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of four days and a half. Among other acts passed was one to recognize the school system, and a secret ballot law similar to that enacted by the last Massachusetts Legisla-

DOMESTIC BLISS .- "I cannot conceive, my love, what is the master with my watch. I attention-the work upon four miles of it not bink it wants cleaning."

Pet Child-'Oh no, papa dear, I don't think t wants cleaning; because baby and I had it in the basin washing it ever so long this morn.

83- We find the following rich morsel in the Raleigh Register of the 18th instant. Messrs. Lane and Andrews, in the days when Jackson was President, volunteered their services to the old Hero to aid in coercing South Carolina, and in putting down the doctrine of secession, which they then looked upon with such peculiar abhor-rence. Now, that Mr. Fillmore is President, and entertains the same views with regard to this doc-trine of secession that Jackson did, to oppose it is to commit an act of treason to the South, and that too, although it is understood even in South Carothousand miles of navigation is avoided, and on the broken fragments of the constitution? boun and his followers, that for the first overt act, he would hang them as high as Haman. This little ray of light upon the past history of Messrs. Lane and Andrews shows clearly the weakness of poor human nature. It mortifies our pride, bids us not rejoice in the strength of our intellects, and warns us not to cling with tenacity to our opinions, since those intellects can be so easily overshadowed by the clouds of prejudice, and those opinions, though honestly entertained, so warped by the force of agreeounding circumstances. by the force of surrounding circumstances.

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER. NUBBIR RIDGE, 1851. My DEAR '53:—(What a pity it is, you can't add 18' to the fore of it, and then you'd be a full twelvementh ahead of every body, and the 19th

The following anecdote has I learn been once before published, but in as much as I never saw it in print, and it is good enough any how to bear repetition, with your permisson I'll 'een tell the tale as I heard it. It is ontitled

BACKING OUT OF A DIFFICULTY! Many years ago the mountain region of North Carolina was in a very primitive condition, so far as regarded the habits of much of its hardy, and

igorous population. In many parts, roads there were none, or else mere paths trodden by the cattle in going from one range to another. The luxuries enjoyed, nay even the comforts enjoyed, by those living nearer to, and having intercourse with the Seaboard, were often unheard of by them, and were frequently unmissed and unearer for. The following anecdote, told by a gentleman who has often repre-Steamers and Vessels ploughing their way to sented that kind hearted and hospitable region in the Ocean through Nag's Head Inlet. Upon the Legislature of the State, will serve as an illustration in point.

"Among my earliest recollections," said he. was prancing about the hill sides in the vicinity of my mountain home, with other imps of my own size and age, with no other gurment save a long tow shirt, to protect the delicate covering furnished gratis by nature. All being attired after the same fashion, no remarks could be made, or exceptions taken. Breeches were looked upon as things intended for old fellows with the Rheumatism, and hats and caps for the decrepid and baldheaded. I recollect very well, that I was a strapping youngster, some 17 or 18 years old, ere I was allowed to trammel my youthful energies with any other raiment more confining than the aforesaid "tow shirt;" and a circumstance which occurred about that time has fixed the fast indelibly in my memory. I had reached that age when the young girls of the neighborhood began to occupy a different position in my fanciful imaginings, to what they had ever done before, and a feeling I could not account for or describe, prompted me to

endeavor to make myself agreeable in their eyes. old lady, living some four or five miles off, to whom I had taken a particular faney, and into whose good graces I had made up my mind to secure a good footing, if possible. Having no roads fit to be called such to traverse, and never ittle use for horses, and the liveliest mag I ever remember to have straddled up to that time was my favorite steer, Baldy, whom I rode regularly to mill, every Saturday.

"My good mother had just finished me two bran new Tow Shirts, and I had returned from mill at an unusually early hour, when it occurred to me that as Baldly was quite fresh, that then was the very time for me to call over and pay my respects to my fair friends, the Misses M.

"With a mountaineer to decide, is into the house I went, selects the best looking of the "Tow Shirts," goes down to the creek, strips off the toga I had been wearing all the week, plunges in, takes a thorough wash, steps out. lons the new garment, and shouts to one of the boys to fetch Boldy down to me with all speed.

"Baldy being arrived, up I mounts, and away I sailies, as fully satisfied with myself, as any buck chaste anemone, as he sees it, perhaps, on a thodox and catholic opinion of the Charleston tion or welfare she never had exhibited tent leather. In due time, I reached my place of frosty morning on the hill top—far away Mercury, whose orthodoxy in such matters much interest, allowing them to go poorly destination, and found the old lady and the girls, the Ordinance lately promulgated by the Convention sitting in the piazza in front of the house, the one spinning on a flax wheel and the others knitting. It was a warm Summer evening, and when old Mrs. M , asked me to come in, being rather bash ful withal, and anxious to make it appear as the' "I had'nt come a purpose," I excused myself, saying I had nt very long to stay, and believed it was cooler out of doors. So I hitched Bully to a post : steps over, and sits down upon the top of the fence close to him and commenced a conversation. The girls were very lively, and so was the old lady; my bashfulness soon wore off, and our merry confab listed until a late hour in the afternoon, only interrupted by an occasional nudge from Baldy, which I supposed at the time was intended to remind me that he had not had his dinner that day. " All that's bright must fade," and as the sun was about to bury himself in the growing shadows of evening, I found that however loth I might be to quit such very agreeable and attractive company. I must "per force" say good bye! So I slips off the fence, preparatory to "making my leg" to the ladies, by way of a p-lite adieu, when feeling very airy about the back settlements, and clapping one hand behind me, to my great astonishment I found that the whole alterpart of my only garment was g ne. That infernal Baldy, outraged, I presume, at the loss of his dinner, while I was feasting my eyes upon the charms of the pretty girls before me, had very deliberately made a meal of my tow frock behind. My embarassment may be conceived, but scarce described. Ins ead of the frank and hearty good bye! which I had intended, I stepped very gin perly backwards over the fence, walked backwards o Baldy, unhitched him, and then commenced bowing and backing, and calling out, ' good evening fadies!" and backing and bowing and calling, until I reached the end of the lane, about an hundred yards off, when I besped upon Beldy, and hurried home to hide my shame and my naked ness in another shirt. Whether or no they caught a glimpse, as I hurried away in the distance, I never discovered; though the peals of laughter which pursued me, would naturally induce one to draw such an inference One thing is certain; I went there no more, until civilization and panfriend that was, you watch it with al- I will repeat what I have already stated, I ly with the slave of the American States, isless had found their way across the mountains. and tow shirts had been discarded by everything

Yours, &cc.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

We learn fr m a friend on his return from Raeigh, that the best spirit prevailed on the letting out of contracts for work on this Road at Goldsborough, l'ineville and Raleigh. Contracts were taken for the entire portion from Guldsborough to Pratt's Store in this county, with the exception of about ten miles in Johnston county. This ten miles is of so easy a construction, and the price to be paid for it so small, that it did not attract amounting to twenty four hundred dollars. We understand that several persons, who desired contracts on that portion of the route, were disappointed, and will probably make an effort to secure contracts on the portion west of Pratt's Store. Proposals will be received in Hillsborough to-day, (Wednesday,) and we hope the success here will be as gratifying as it has been at the places be-

Between Raleigh and Goldsborough, the contracts, we learn, are to be completed by the first of January 1853 A longer time will be given for the portion west of Raleigh. We understand that the contractors have agreed

to require no payments upon their contracts until such an amount of work shall have been done as will authorize a payment to be made on the part of the State, and that they will push forward the

be taken by the 10th of July, when stockholders are to meet in Greenstorough, it has country, we are prompted by every motive of inter-been suggested that a Grand Jabilee should be est and affection, to preserve it unbroken. celebrated at Greensborough, on the 11th, to which all the friends of the Road should be invited, that they may meet and rejoice together over the certain prospect of a completion of this Bond, which is to redeem North Carolina from her depressed and wasting condition. And as the President and his Cabinet will, at that time, be free from the shackles of Congress, we can invite them to meet with us, to celebrate an event which is to put another important link in the iron chain which binds the States in one great Union. What

of female adornment.

RALBIGH REGISTER.



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

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, July 2, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SWITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery Alabama and Tennessee

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES. No. 182. South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING-TON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and

THE DEMOCRACY AND SECESSION-MORE GEMS FROM THE PAST.

The more we look into the history of Nullifica tion, and contrast the nature of the opposition which it encountered in North Carolina, in 1832 and '33, with the character of that faction which is at present endeavoring to foist its abominable counter-"There were two in particular, daughters of an part, Secession, upon our people, the more are we amazed at the wide departure which the Democratic leaders have made from their then avowed faith and principles, and at the glaring and gross inconsistencies which mark the course of so going far from home, we had in those days but many of them. in connection with this doctrine .-Without particular comment, at present, we resume the investigation we have been pursuing for a few issues back.

> A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Craven, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, Was held in Newbern, on the 8th of December, 1832, "to raise their voices against Disunion and Nullificution." The following Resolutions, among others, were UNANIMOUSLY adopted:

> Resolved. That we cherish and revere our Federal Union as the noblest effort yet made by man for the establishment of Republican Government over an ex tensive territory; and should this effort fail, the cause of freedom throughout the world must suffer injury and dishonor, and her advocates be humbled and dis

> Resolved. That we sincerely deplore and disapprove are inconsistent with a just view of the rights and obligations of the State, as a member of the confederacy; and involve neither more nor less than a nullification of the Federal Constitution, and a dissolution

A similar meeting (without distinction of PARTY. e it always remembered.) was held at Smithville. in Brunswick, on the 3rd of December, 1832, at which the following strong and pungent resolutions were, (says the official report) "highly approved and unanimously adopted:"

Be it Resolved, as the deliberate sense of this meeting , that we deprecate the doctrine, that a State has a right either by its Legislature or by Convention, to render moperative and void a law of Congress with in the limits of the State. as unconstitutional, and in its tendency subversive of the happy government un-

Resolved. That we regard Nullification, as a date tate the country into civil wars.

Resolved. That the ordinance passed by the Conrention in South Carolina, is a virtual dissolution of the Union: treasonable in its character-oppressive on the citizens of South Carolina-destroying their liber ties as freemen, and compelling them to take up arms against their country and her Constitution, which they through their forefathers have solemnly pledged them-

selves to detend and protect.

Resolved, That we hereby solemnly pledge our allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and that we will at every hazard obey any regulations intered into by the General Government for its pro-

A like meeting of the citizens of Lenoir, held t Kinston, on the 18th of December, 1832, adopted the resolves subjoined:

Resolved. That we cherish and revere our Federal Union, as the sheet anchor of our safety; the great source of our political happiness and prosperity; the foundation of our respect and consideration abroad, and the surest basis under the blessings of heaven, on which we can rest our hopes of future greatness

Resolved, That we consider the right claimed for a State to Nullify, and render void within its limits, the laws of the United States, a dangerous politics heresy, and if acquiesced in by the States, or the peo-ple, must lead to the authorsion of our admirable form of Government.

A District Convention, composed of a large concourse of citizens from New Hanover, Duplin, Brunswick, Sampson and Bladen, met in the Presbyterian Church, in Wilmington, on the 12th of December, 1832. Gen. James Owen was salled to the Chair, and Gabriel Holmes, Esq., a prominent Democrat, appointed Secretary. The following Resolutions were adopted:

That in the opinion of this meeting, the assertion of South Carolina, of a right in herself, to judge in the last resort, of the extent of the powers of the General Government, and to withhold obedience to its laws. when she may deem them to transgress the limits of its authority, is unwarranted by the Constitution. is the assumption of a power not incident to her as a State, and not resulting from the nature of our politi-cal institutions, and in its exercise utterly incompatible with the altegrance which her citizens owe to the General Government, with the peace of the Country,

Resolved, That we consider the people of the Uni ted States as constituting one great political society, and the Government thereof, though Federal in many of its provisions, as essentially a national Government; that as such we owe to it a direct allegiance, and acknowledge the duty of obedience to its acts, until they Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachme

to the Union of these States, and of the people therework with all possible activity in order to accom- of that we venerate it as the work of our ancestors, plish that end. With such a stimulus we may and value it as the source of our public prosperity, expect to see this great work speedily advancing.

As the contracts for grading, &cc. will all pro-

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Pitt, neld at Greenville, on the 22nd of December 1832. Marshall Dickinson (Loco Foco member of the last Legislature from that County, and a zealons advocate, new, of the doctrine of Secession.) was called to the Chair, and this resolve, after a lengthy Preamble, unanimously adopted as the entiment of the meeting :

appointed to draw up and report Resolutions for Of what value to such men are the blessings of the meeting: Geo. E. Spruill, W. J. Anthony, Turner Rutland, W. J. Hill, Dempsey Pitman, L., the contemplation of our national greatness bring B K. Dicken, R. A. Ezell, the three latter leading to such minds—so long as the emoluments of Democrats in the County. The following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That we regard the doctrine of Nullification as without any foundation in the Constitution, and leading in practice inevitably to a dissolution of the

Roselved. That we condemn as rash and unconstitu tional, the late Ordinance of the South Carolina Con-

That we will not aid or abet the present Nullifying Party, whether in South Carolina or else-

Resolved, That we will adhere to the Union an our present excellent President; and that we hail his late Proclamation as the patriotic effort of a powerful mind to call back into the path of duty a respectable portion of our fellow citizens of a sister State.

We have already published the proceedings of the Wayne meetings, and remarked upon the prominent part which that great impersonation of unadulterated Loco Focoism, William K. Lane, played therein, in both his civic and military capacity. the Cabinet Council, who has given the most an. We have before us, also, the proceedings of pub- ple security, by indentity of interest with her cit. lie meetings held in various Counties throughout izens in general, and by the manner in which ha the State, but have quoted enough for our present has discharged other important trusts committed purposes. Let us look from the People to their by them to him, that he would adhere to no Ad. Representatives, assembled in the Legislature of ministration inimical to their welfare. She has a

Soon after the opening of the session, Mr. Wal ter F. Leake, of Richmond, then and now a most prominent Democrat, and now a red hot Secessionist, introduced a series of Resolutions into the - (and bow well, by the way-and we ask pub. House of Commons, of which the following is the lie attention to the fact—does this contrast with

Be it therefore resolved, as the opinion of this Lerislature, that while we disapprove the doctrine of Nullification as unconstitutional, violent, and of a revolutionary tendency, we are nevertheless feelingly alive to the cause which has given rise to it.

In the Senate, Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, also a leading Democrat, introduced a series, of which hold office under it, who is known to be hostile the following is the first:

Therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly continues to cherish a sacred attachment to the Con stitution of the United States, and considers the ad vantages of the Federal Union, in sustaining our civil institutions and perpetuating our liberties, to be in-calculable: that we deprecate the doctrine of Nullification, as founded on principles subversive of the Constitution, and as having a direct tendency, if practicelly enforced, to sever the bonds which now unite us together, as one great and powerful Republic

Subsequently, a joint select Committee of both Houses was raised, with instructions to consider and report matters of similar import; which con sisted of Messrs. Toomer, Seawell, Leake, Wil. lisms and Bailey, of the Senate, and Messrs Bragg (at present the Loco Foco Secession Candidate "in order." says the official record of proceedings, for Congress in the Mobile (Ala.) District,) Pezrson, Eccles, Potts and Sawyer, of the House-all leading men, and those in italics leading Demo. erats This Committee reported a lengthy Pre

> amble, and the following Resolutions: Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State North Carolina doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Constitution

declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union, believing that on its continuance depends the liberty, the peace and prosperity of the United States:

Resolved. That whereas diversity of opinion may prevail in this State as to the Constitutionality of the cts of Congress imposing duties on imposts; yet t is believed a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the sentiment that the existing tariff is impolitic, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged and will continue to urge is repeal.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification avower

by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Bailey subsequently made a counter Re port, but the original Report (says the file of the "Register," of January 4, 1833,) was warmly ad. vocated by Messrs. Pot's and Bragg, ("overhaul that, and when found, make a note on't," friend Langdon.) The original Report denouncing Nul lisication and the doctrines contained in the South Carolina Address-Secession, of course, amongst the rest - was adopted in the Senate by a vote of Ayes 47, Noes 7! and in the House, by a vote of Ayes 98, Noes 21!! An amendment, protesting against the employment of force by the General Government, was rejected by nearly the same vote as that by which the Resolutions were adopted. Among the names of those voting in favor of the Resolutions, we recognize those of some of the most conspicuous of the Democratic leaders and

most active Secessionists of the present day!! "Thus," exclaimed the number of the "Register," announcing the result, "has North Carolina emphatically spoken out, and by this one act, acquired additional claim to the character of a consistent, truly Republican and patriotic State !"-That character, thank Heaven, she has continued, and will continue, to main ain.

It will not be out of place, to mention, in this connection, that the "Raleigh Standard," which, under its present auspices, is looked up to as the great mouth-piece of the Secontionists and Disunionists of this State, and whose sentiments are smacked over with approbation in the Jacobin Clubs of our treasonable neighbor State, was, at the period of which we speak, an unrelenting foe to the heresies of South Carolina, and "dealed damnation round the land, on all it deemed" her apologists or sympathizers.

These facts and these extracts show how completely identified the Democratic party, as a party, was, in 1833, with opposition to the doctrines of Nullification and Secession. Events, daily transpiring around us, show where the most of the Democratic leaders would wish the party to stand, now. We say the Democratic leaders-for we cannot be induced to believe that any considerable portion of the party proper have, as yet, wandered from their ancient landmarks. They have no inducements to have done so. The Democratic leaders-those of them who have no stronger claim to distinction than a rabid devotion to party, and who can only expect individual preferment when the wheel of fortune may throw the chances of their party uppermost-who would not scruple to involve the Country in civil war and precipitate upon our favored land the horrers of anarchy and intestine strife, to subserve their own selfish purposes—these and such are the desperate reen who would commit our people to a course, which must inevitably tend to a dissolution of our glorious North Carolina Music Store, for some handsome Union, and which cannot be too strongly tenanced by every lover of his Country, We call upon the honest mass of Jackson De-

mocratic, who stood by that old hero of stout nerve and unbending will in the days of Nullification, when he swore, in his patriotic wrath, that he would execute the laws at every hazard, to look well to the devious and treasonable paths along which they are invited to tread. Especially do we sail upon the people of the State to mark the inconsistencies, that they may see the MOTIVES. which binds the States in one great Union. What say our citizens, all on the route, to this proposition?—Hillsboro' Recorder.

Very Shocking.—Another contemporary says that the Bloomer costume is the "knee plus ultra"

At a meeting of the citizens of Hallfar, held at the Union.—PARTY lies concealed under all their Scotland Neck, the following Committee were professed apprehensions of its "inevitable doom." ately.

free institutions—or what inspiring thoughts does Party are beyond their reach—so long as "Morde.

cai, the Jew, sitteth at the King's gate ?" The motives of these self-constituted, par ex. cellence champions of State's rights and Southern honor being thus palpably selfish and unprincipled -as, by the record, they stand convicted-it be. hooves every Patriot to be on the alert, to meet them at every corner and every by-way, and to visit them with the indignation due to disorganizers and traitors!

PONDER THE QUESTION

HAS NOT NORTH CAROLINA EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT? She has a President of her was promised for him by his Whig friends. For the first time in many years, she has a member of more liberal and honorable share of public ap. pointments, than at any former period. The Wilmot Proviso, under the influence of the Administration, has been rejected and abandoned the passage of that odious measure by the votes of such men as David S. Reid, and its approval by President Polk!) A Fugitive Slave Law has been passed, which effectually executes the provision of the Constitution, respecting runaway slaves. The Administration permits no man to to its execution. The Federal Judiciary, everywhere, sustains this law, and the Executive stands ready to execute it, if necessary, with the sweet. The Northern mind is being brought back to a new examination of the obligations of the Coastitution on this subject. In short, we have a new lease on slavery, and that species of property is more secure than it has been for twenty five years, if there can only be a subsidence of agilation and an acquiescence in the measures of Compromise! But with an increasing clamor about slavery, such as is kept up by Venable and Daniel, and such as would be aggravated by the election of such men 23 Caldwell and Ruffin, at the South, and their worthy allies, the Abolitionists, at the North, it will become year after year of less value!

WILL NOT THE PEOPLE LOOK AT THESE THINGS THE EIGHTH DISTRICT

We are not yet able to announce definitely, the name of the Whig candidate for this District .-There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Hon. EDWARD STANLY will be again forced into the field, by the urgent solicitations of his Whis friends - whose call he has never refused to obey. however great the personal sacrifice to himself.

While few men are dearer to his friends, few men, certainly, have been the objects of grosser misrepresentation and more venomous malignity than Mr. STANLY. He has a way, however, (as our friend of the "North State Whig" says,) of striking back when he is struck, and he will de. monstrate, if we are not mistaken in the man, before the campaign is over, that he is not only able to defend himself against all attacks, but that he is eminently successful in "carrying the war into Africa." He is at present charging the Secession phalanx, with his usual fearlessness, though it is led by those distinguished military spirits-Colonel Ruffin and "Cornet" Lane.

We invite attention to the account of a discussion between himself and the Loco Foco nominee, taken from the "Plymouth Villager," and published in another column.

In the recent discussion at Newbern,

Mr. Stanly recommended as the best way of resisting Northern aggression, to encourage domestic manufacures and home labour, and above all, to encourage and support our own white mechanics and laborers, the bone and sinew of the country; they were our sure reliance in war.

Mr. Stanly referred incidentally to the misrepresentation of his speech in Congress, and said he had been unable to meet any one who could take the speech and point out the objectionable matter. It had been represented that he had said that the South "had no cause of complant," and that he said nothing against Northern conduct. Nothing Mr. S. weid; could be more unjust than such a statement; it went the rounds of the papers, before the speech was printed, and many believed it, because they had not read it. In that speech Mr. Staaly quoted where he said of the fugitive law: "The onduct of the Northern States in this respect is admitted by some of their own citizens to be without excuse. No one condemns it more decidedly than I do, but I believe from all I have heard, this

abuse will be remedied." Again-in the same speech. Mr. S. said, here allow me to say, sir, that no man in his senses believes Congress will ever be guilty either of the outrage or the folly of abolishing slavery in this district, excepting of course those fanatics who think the constitution is an agreement with Hell.

Southern States as a declaration of hostility, on the part of the North, and they would act accordingly. In that speech, Mr. Stanly spoke of the abolitionists, as these miserable wretches, who denounce us constantly—these sincere disunionists who saf the American Union is a "covenant with death," and an "agreement with Hell," and ought told immediately dissolved." * * * But let them alone: in a few years more they will be unanimously despised, and they "will be boried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyoud the gates of Jerusalem." Of the Wilmol Proviso, in that speech Mr. Stanly said, "The

"Such an act would justly be regarded by th

be an act of gruss injustice and wrong." We heard of more than one, says the "Newletnian," who voted against Mr. Stanly before, whi heard his speech, and if he is a candidate will support him. We believe every patriot, whatert be his party associations, heard his eulogies of the Union with proud feelings and a heart grateful the Giver of all good that he had cast our lot und such a government, and with a resolution to his duty to his country, when the day arrives.

Southern peopple, with great unanimity, beight, as I do, that to enact the Wilmot Provise, would

We are indebted to Mr. PETERSILIA, of the little presents. Mr. P. has just returned from the North with a chaste and varied selection all articles in his line, and can please almost ere! fancy. The Ladies would do well to "give him a call before purchasing elsewhere," as the vertisements always say.

IP No. 371 of Littel's Living Age complets volume twenty-nine and commences the thirtielli Now is the time to subscribe to this excelled

weekly. SALE POSTBONED.—The attention of the public directed to the change in the time for the sale of the "Weldon Toll Bridge," advertised in another columns Those papers which have copied this Advertis ment will please make the required change in the