ADDRESS,

by Mr. Gaston, on taking the Charr, at the Anti-Nullefication Meeting at Newtern in this State, on the 8th of

I cannot but perceive, Gentlemen, that you expect from me, on taking this chair, that I should address to you some observations upon the important subject which has brought us together. It is indeed a subject of fearful magnitude. We have met to consider, not any topic of local or transient interest, but one of universal, deep and abiding importance; to consult, not whether we should confide our public concerns to the management of this or that set of men, but how, so far as depends on us-we can preserve a united Government to be administered by any set our children, if we did not exert our best ted in each and every of the States. energies to uphold and maintain it.

To call to the consideration of American Citizens the benefits which flow to them. from their Federal Union, might seem at first view, a superfluous and even absurd undertaking. Like those of the air which we breathe, and of the light which we enjoy, these benefits are present, before us and around us. Which of us is insensible of

them all, or faithfully portray them? Yet their very familiarity, their unquestioned value, may render it not amiss that our attention should be distinctly drawn to them. Obvious blessings, on that very account. sometimes command too little of our regard There are few in this assembly who have advancing with steady step in the arts, lite- this system to be, as we allege, unequal, un- ly advocated, and in the 8th District, Mr. a distinct recollection of the state of things rature, improvement, wealth and population, just and impolitic; a taxalion of the many Ruffin, who is the Democratic nominee for which preceded the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but history has faithfully recorded it, and most instructive are the ad- the eye of the philanthropist, a speciacle on to enable manufacturers to sell a worse arti- man, who hold to the right of secession but monitions which that record furnishes.— which it could dwell with ever new delight. cle at a higher price—if we make out this differ as to the time—all these men will strain perusal of this Proclamation—particularly of that the Scarlet Letter, that badge of infamy and The great contest for Political Freedom had closed in glory, and the Independence of threatened by insurrectionary movements in libel on the American People, and a treason succeed, there is no doubt that North Carolideclar dby their late powerful foe. But with nia; but the wisdom of the National Legisla. result. We must not be surprised that our part with South Carolina Let the people ory, especially after the Newbern Convention re- hearts whisper that the punishment is full atonethe contest had ceased also much of that ture, the energy of the National Executive, arguments have not operated instantaneous of this district reflect on these things. This solved that they would stand by the "principles ment for her departure from the right way, and patriotic fervour and sustained enthusiasm. which, during the struggle, supplied the place of imperfect union; and Peace, Liberty and Independence, were rapidly giving way to Anarchy, Disgrace and Civil War. The Old Congress had the right to levy armies, and to borrow money on a pledge of the National Faith, but its only means of raising money to pay these armies, and to discharge these debts, were by requisitions on the Legislatures of the respective States, of the Constitution, settled all controversies; nant and unwilling to be convinced. Some Large loans had been negotiated abroad, the bands of fraternal affection remained of our most admired efforts may have been large sums borrowed at home, and a vast debt was due to those brave soldiers, who with storms which pass harmlessly over our heads, leading to such extravagant practical results, unexampled constancy, unpaid, unclothed have even purified and invigorated out poli- as to awaken a suspicion that there must be and unshed, under the summer's sun and tical atmosphere. Public credit, once so de- some fallacy in the elaborate logic; and aamid the ices of winter, from Savannah to the Heights of Abraham, had met and fought -and at length repelled the invaders. To discharge these engagements, the most sacred which could be imposed on men, the debt of our independence, requisitions were and the debt incurred in the course of the of erroneous notions of public policy that have the seats. Relative to Mr. Caldwell's seces- ately inspires respect, is mear to him. Then, near made again and again. Requisitions were short and only war we have since had, are been long and extensively entertained, and it sion doctrine, the General made him appear her, is Miss Fillmore, who, by the distinction of evaded, postponed and refused, until the paid off, or on the very eve of extinction, and is especially incumbent on us—the Southern in that dress, by official documents and revery name of requisition became a by-word and a jest. National disgrace could not but hibit a spectacle, almost unknown among ci- for the correction of those errors on the subfollow, and when a nation is disgraced, who vilized governments at this day, of a People ject of Protecting Duties, which but for our dreads its anger, or who regards its rights? By the Treaty of Peace, in which our limits over every sea-no foreign standard usurps would have influenced the action of the and his speeches at every point in the dis-others what she had learned herself. Elevated were defined, Great Britain had stipulated authority in our land—and we not only com- Government. Nor is this reliance on our old trict will tell their own story better than we to the Presidency, her father carlled her to Wash for the withdrawal of her armies and garri- mand the free navigation of the Mississippi, and accustomed remedies, and this hope of sons beyond those limits with all convenient speed, and without carrying away any negroes or other property of American cirizens. In defiance of this Treaty, negroes and other property had been carried off by the retiring is no Potentate, no Prince, not People which in the system of which we complain, not only our territory were yet garrisoned by Bri ish troops. Compensation for the property thus taken, and a surrender of the forts injurious-ly detained, were repeatedly demanded, and leaves the same old stripes and stars which our veteran soldiers followed the model of the forts injurious and stars which our veteran soldiers followed the manded in weight the same of our country have been and stars which our veteran soldiers followed to the leaves the same of our country have been and stars which our veteran soldiers followed the same of our country have been and stars which our veteran soldiers followed the same of our country have been same of our country have be demanded in vain. In excuse it was alleged, through many a long day of doubt and dan- to me not guilt only, but madness. that important stipulations on our part hat ger-is now the proud emblem of American Resolved then, as we are, to abide by our been broken. The promise that there should glory, and insures security and protection to Union, whatever desperate and regretted be no lawful impediment to the recovery of all over whom it waves its folds. debts, had been disregarded, and in many of the States the courts of justice were yet clos- ings, and to jeopard this Constitution for States of the Confederacy, I trust that we ed against British creditors. Further negotiations were declined with a government greater perfection. My friends, the man of the measures proper to be adopted in this which had the power to make engagements, who can talk calmly of the States of this Conbut not the ability to enforce their observance, federacy, and of a dismemberment of this care that the republic shall sustain no detri and the taunt was not the less bitter because Union, has a stouter heart and firmer nerves ment. The crisis is one which eminently of its truth. The British Fiag-that meteor than I lay claim to It is impossible to con-Flag which for a thousand years had braved temp'ate the possibility of our being broken firmness. It is for them to view the whole the battle and the breeze-still waved in proud defiance over American limits, affording shelter, countenance and support to the probably follow, without horror. All former other; and to unite conciliation with dignity. hostile Indians that desolated our North-wes- sympathies forgotten "of joint counsels and forbearance with decision, and affection for tern frontier. By the rights of nature and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings the citizen with the supremacy of the Law.

ten at this time, by the Marquis La Fayette, to his revered Washington, about the fate of that country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the rights of mankind admires the principles of the American Constitutions, but I have often to the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the American Constitutions, but I have often the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the American Constitutions, but I have often the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the principles of the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the country for which he had fought and bled, he remarks: "Every friend to the country for which he had fought and the country for which he the States, and of energy in the government, into the means fittest to secure for us that them." It was at this moment of disaster. Union which makes us a Nation. And yet disgrace and gloom, of fearful realities and what can I say to you which your anxious yet more tearful forebodings, that one of the thoughts have not already anticipated? We most glorious and beneficent of human trigated in an adjoining State, and its adjuncts | triotism and self-denial, over prejudice, pasof manifestos, addresses and reports. We sion and State-pride. The Federal Constituall behold the course too plainly indicated tion, the result of the profound deliberations and the probable result. Nullification and of our most illustrious sages, was presented for Secession. Rebellion or Disunion! We the ratification of the people in each of the have beheld these doings with one common | States. Furiously was it assailed; jealously and profound feeling of grief and apprehen- were its provisions scanned and scrutinized portion of our earthly blessings, and we be God! (and may I not be permitted to say should be ungrateful to Heaven, unworthy so with the most devout and heart-felt gratiof our lot, false to ourselves, and faithless to tude?) the Constitution was at length adop-

of Darkness, National Dishonour gave way to National Fame, and misery and poverty were succeeded by active enterprize, successful industry, and general prosperity.-Forty-two years have since passed by in the most troublous age of modern times. The civilized world has been convulsed, kingtheir existence, yet who can enumerate doms and republics have tottered to their wished for. The entire Revolutionary Debt, Time too, must be a'lowed for the correction

up into petty sovereignties, and the shameright was interdicted by one of the feeblest Town, and in the victories on the broad blue duty. ed every nerve for a remission of taxes on a the miserable republics of South America, less to accept of the station to which your distressed community, and for suspending too imbecile to obtain respect abroad or en- partiality has called me It is among the manho d, have been what she is-the object of the collection of debts, or allowing them to force obedience at home, the alternate sport innumerable advantages of our federal asso- the ridicule and contempt of all the wise and vir but one half of his just demand—for however out the world, falling at length a prey to des-formally he might have contracted to be paid pots and oligarchs within our borders, or sink- when these excitements rage in one State, in specie, the paper currency was a lawful ing into the state of humble allies to foreign that those around, to which the fever has not tender, and two paper dollars were in truth protectors, and submissive slaves to foreign yet been communicated, can, in a tonebut equivalent to one in silver. Commerce masters! When the children of Israel had not of authority nor dictation, but of the most

the mortification to hear, that the want of brothren of South-Carolina, have not the tion, placed as they are, in a situation so repowers in Congress, and of union between the State, grave and well tounded sponsible, that they should accurately know the States, and of energy in the government, causes of complaint against the Tariff system the disposition of North-Carolina at this critiwill make the confederation very insignificant." 'What, exclaimed Washington, pouring out his full heart to a bosom friend, "what, Gracious God, is man!—that there should be such inconsistency and perfidiousness in his to justify vigorous efforts at redress? Be it of duty, so generally come forward to declare conduct. It is but the other day that we so. What is the precise extent and pressure their unabliken adhesion to the integrity of were shedding our blood to obtain the Consti-futions under which we live, Constitutions They have unquestionably been grossly and disapprove the Tariff much, but they love the of men; to examine, not into the expedien- of our own choice and making-and now ridiculously exaggerated-but still I admit Union more. They differ-and it is the cy of any measures of g neral policy, but we are unsheathing the sword to overturn them to be mischiefs-if you please, seri- privilege of freemen to differ, and their duty ous mischiefs. Such certainly is the genfirmly and constitutionally to declare diferal sentiment of the Southern section of the
United States, and such the deliberate opintional importance. They may not concur

Th ion of many of the most intelligent citizens in the selection of those to whom they would have all seen the Ordinance lately promul- umphs was achieved—a triumph of reason, pa- in every section of the Union. But what confide the management of their national then? Must any remedy which is propos- concerns. But when that "unity of governed be adopted, however empirical ordesper- ment which constitutes Americans one Peoate? May not the proffered cure be worse ple" is endangered - when peril menaces 'that than the disease? Do we expect a condi- main Pillar in the edifice of Independence, tion exempt from every inconvenience, and the support of Tranquility at home, of Peace are we to resort to Revolution whenever abroad, of Safety, Prosperity and Liberty," this extravagant expectation is disappointed then all differences are laid aside and forsion. The Union of the American People and many of the best and all of the worst and we cannot have all things as we wish, and gotten. Then they come forward as one man as demounced, assailed, and in peril. To principles and motives of human action were as we believe they ought to be? If, as inthat Union we are indebted for the greater invoked and arrayed against it. But, blessed dividuals, we are conscious of frequent de- the bottom of my heart, and in the sincerity partures in our own conduct from the course of my soul, I join with them) and that voice which our best interests demand, can we is, the Country, the Whole Country, and hope that, as a community, we shall never nothing but the Country. blunder? Do we expect that there are to

What a Moral Revolution then ensued! be no errors in legislation, no deviations from Order emerged from chaos, Light sprang out true policy? We have erred before, often and seriously erred. What were then our that the attempt will be made at the apbe efficacious, time, fair discussion, and en eral members from this state who are decilightened public opinion, may be now safely trusted to, in the confidence that they will accomplish for us the same results. There the pulse of the people on the subject of Seis a redeeming spirit in a well-informed, cession several speeches advocating the docwell-meaning and free People, kept togeth- trine were made, but it met with so little fafall, and many of the fairest regions of the er by an efficient social organization, which, vor, that those Speeches were never pub-Earth have been drenched with blood, im- unless you exasperate their passions to the lished, so that the principles advocated by piously poured forth in civil strife; while our destruction of their judgement, is sure-not the Speakers could not be arrayed against favoured country has enjoyed one uninter. indeed to save them from error-but to res- them-but another plan has been adopted. rupted tranquility, offering an Asylum to cue them from the consequences of errors In strong Democratic districts, for instance the persecuted and afflicted of every land, before they become fatal. If we can shew Mr. Venable's, the principle is to be directexhibiting a glorious proof of the capacity of for the advantage of the few; an oppressive that district, has come out decidedly for seman for self government, and presenting to impost on domestic producers and consumers cession. And Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Clingparties on questions of internal and external matism, with an assumption of superior intel-Policy have been not only animated and ar-dent, but even violent and excessive; yet the posed to allow them due weight, or have been full."—Charlotte Journal. spirit of our free Institutions has been preser- been accompanied with avowed distrust of ved inviolate; the will of the majority ex- their honesty of purpose, which must renpressed under the sanctions and in the forms | der a just and self-respecting People indigunsevered; and these very conflicts, like the too refined for common apprehension, and pressed that it could not command a dollar bove all, too many of the attempts to operto meet the most urgent demands of justice, ate conviction, have been rendered worse has risen to an eminence and attained a sta- than ineffectual by a tone of invective and of bility, which leaves literally nothing to be menace, never to be used towards Freemen.

And we are invited to forego these bless- to announce that determination to the other some unknown, some hypothetical state of shall forbear from even intimating an opinion emergency by those who are appointed to take demands all their prudence, moderation and ground, to weigh wel! the dangers of rashness, ful and detestable consequences which wou'd on the one hand, and of pusillanimity on the under the covenants of Treaty, we were en- and successes"—no further interest or pro- It would be rash in us to obtrude on them our ceeded, well nigh to the destruction of the Union. titled to the free navigation of the Mississippi, perty in the contests of Bunker's Hill or crude suggestions. Theirs is the right to judge that great artery of communication of our King's Mountain, of Trenton, Guilford, or and the power to act, and it were unjust to pretend to say. His new are before the world,

formity of system—each State embarrassing navigation and trade by its local regulations, and doing in that respect what seemed good in its own eyes. A part of North-Carolina had revolted, and set up the independent government of "Franklin;" there were threated by this day whom ye will serve—this day whom ye will serve—this day whom ye will serve—the Gods which your Fathers served whether the Gods which your Fathers served to twelve or fifteen thousand men, bold, despendent perstances and unprincipled, had actually arrayed themselves in hostility to the government, and a momentous question, is put to us. Our proclaiming the annihilation of debts, the

defined of property, and se-union with Eng-less. The whole aspect of our beloved coun-ties, the spect of our beloved coun-ties, the spect of our beloved coun-ties, discentions, discharge and the ocean, for we have long since tried with shame, grief and fees. In a letter writ-ten at this time, by the Massuir, I a Facet and a street of the speciment of the s

DISUNION IN NORTH CAROLINA. It is apparent, to every discerning man. ded secessionists. The scheme was no doubt concected in the last Legislature, and to feel determined to vote for the man who is for

THE THIRD DISTRICT. Gen. Dockery's reply to Mr. Caldwell at Rockingham, was plain, bold, and conclusive. He answered every position of Mr. Caldwell in such a manner as, that he and the few allies he had present, were sore vexed. They were trumpt at every corner, and the neryour feeling expressed by Mr. C. all along, his communication, we quote the following : se the General let off battery after battery on his works, told too plain the emotion within.

We have no disposition to laud the Genecan represent them .- N. C. Argus.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. 'The exit that men do lives after them.' He mas a great man; great in intellect, great powers of display. He was great as an orator, public service; and no man ever acquired at home an influence so unbounded, and yet maintained till the day of his death. His great intellect gave him at a I times and on all occasions an audience, while his moral purity established in the minds of all men high respect. In South Carolina there has been none like him, nor is it pr bable that in all time to come there will be; he was an oracle within and of himself, and for years his voice

was the voice of the people whom he represen-

Ambition was the blight of his fair fame. His

eagle eyes long rested on the Presidential chair not attain it under the existing government. Then it was that his feelings became embittered against the Northern States of this Union, by whom insuperable obstacles had been placed in his path.-From that period all his mighty intellect was exerted, all his wide influence wielded, to array sec-What his ultimate objects were, we shall not now Western States. But the enjoyment of this Eutaw, in the triumphs of Saratoga and York presume that they will be recreants to their right was interdicted by one of the feeblest. Town, and in the victories on the broad blue duty. of European monarchs. At home, each State water, of Truxton, Preble, Hull, Decatur and Nor let it be supposed that this declara- Washington prayed against, the alienation of one lieve John C. Calhoun did more in effecting what was distracted by the contests of hostile factions; the one insisting on the sanctity and
rigorous fulfilment of all contracts, on a rigodesolating each other with border wars, the rous taxation to discharge the public engage- result of jealous rivalries, exasperated by for- eration could have tempted me, retired as I sent unenviable situation—an attitude of hostilments, and a strict administration of justice eign intrigues—keeping up expensive and between individuals; while the other strained every nerve for a remission of taxes on a selection of South America less to accept of the station to which your as faithfully as she served her distinguished

> Carolinians, time alone will show. Ashboro' Herald. DENTAL OPERATIONS.

in the case of Mr. Calhoun; and how learfully,

how disastrously it may yet operate on South

mate intent to go for the policy of secession. This is an abstraction which they claim as one

of 98. Those who have thus made a retrograde repared to justify or acquiesce in any movements all they desire, and all they have been siming at.

If the friends of the Union are ever induced to concede the right of any State to withdraw itself from the United S ates, the only question then left to be decided is one to be determined by each longer a question of right, but simply one of time. It would be for New York, for instance, to say when she would withdraw from the Union, attach - but no; we will not do either her nor New York aimed so directly at the victim's heart. the gross injustice even to make a hypothetical case of such a base character, in which they must more effective from being dealt behind the masked

As to the doctrine of secession, which is now put forth with so much earnestness and apparent | thorne, in his "Mosses of an old Manse," "Twice sincerity, we shall not now argue it, because we told Tales," &c., &c., has shown naught of such

remedies? What we then ascertained to proaching Congressional election to elect sev- authority not inferior to Jefferson himself; and we trust, therefore, that his own deliberate opinions, put forth in the most authoritative form and a voice coming from the tomb.

containing his opinion upon the right of secession,

GEN. JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION. We publish to day Gen'l. Jackson's proclamation against Nullifica ion and Socession. The doctrines laid down by the old hero in this docureaders ought by all means to get their Democratic neighbors to refresh their memories by a rehe laws or Seceding from the Union.

Col. Ruffin is wrong, and according to Gen Jack son, would be guilty of treason, it he were to car-Democrats vote for such a man? N. S. Whig. of her brother sinner?

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY. In a Paris journal of May 19th, (Le Siecle) Mr. Perdimand de Lasteyrie, a member of the National Assembly, gives an account of his recent visit to the United States, with his impressions of some of our public men. From some passages from

ply mentions his name, and that of his lady, if he His friends too, when the Gen. began to talk, ble and polite to all. He shakes hands with became very restive and movable, their seats those he distinguishes. His wife, whose countewere too hard for them, or they too hard for mance, full of dignity and benevolence, immedibefore another year passes by we shall ex- section of the United States-to allow time cords, which Mr. C. could not deny, and did those coquettish graces which American ladies disp'ay too often. It is not yet a year since Mass Fillmore was in

a boarding school, where, after having comple who owe nothing. Our commerce is spread most distinguished politicians, probably never rai's effort; it spoke for itself at Rockingham, ted her education, she remained, in order to teach ington, and since she has been there, her amiable modesty, her solid and varied education, have contributed, not less than the high position of her family, to make her cherished by all. Mr. Fillmore has also a son, who fulfils for him the office of Secretary. One is obliged to seek for him in the crowd, for he never puts himself before the visitors; a good symptom, indeed, which denotes

Such is the family in the midst of which President Fillmore is found when he receives visiters the evening. In the same saloon, and behind him, are generally grouped some of the members of the ministry, and of the diplomatic corps; some great political men or some high persons presented to him. As for the remaining visiters, after having saluted the master of the house, they continue to defile, and pass through the opposite door, and cross a third and fourth saloon, in order to arrive at the great and majestic hail which occupies all the eastern extremity of the palace. It is there where all visiters are congregated.

The place a: luded to has the form of an immease and long square, lighted by windows on three sides; the furniture of it is simple, but sufficiently sumptuous, and completed with a mag nificent carpet, fabricated by the manufacturers of Massachusetts, who offered it to the President of the Republic. All around the hall are chairs, solas and ottomans, nearly always occupied by the country people, or by the inhabitants of the Wes-

For the others, the fashion almost become : custom is to continually walk around this large place. There one can witness the most curious and odd panorama, there a foreigner can see the most condensed portrait of American nationality, with some representatives of old Europe.

A Paris letter has the following account of Francis Sorel, a professional Viper-Hunter:-He spends the live long day in chasing the reptiles in the spots which they frequent, and at night sleeps in the caverns which abound in the neighborhood. He makes nothing of being bitten -a casualty which often happens to him, spite of his skill in seizing the vermin by the nap of the neck, and thrusting them tongue first into the strongly fort fied tin box. He carries a small vial filled with a liquor distilled by himself from be paid off in depreciated paper. He who and plunder of rapacious factions, and their addresses you, remembers well when the creditor could be compelled by law to receive and a scorn for the foes of freedom through-

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. LITERARY NOTICE. THE SCARLET LETTER-By Nathaniel Haw-thorne published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields,

We do not knew that, in our whole ecurse novel reading, (and we confess to our shame that it has not been a short one,) we have ever fallen upon a more dangerous one than the above. It is of the articles of faith of the Democratic party of '98 and as laid down in the celebrated resolutions so pure in its style, so effective in its arrangements, so intensely interesting in its narrative; movement from immediate "separation and a and there is with all, such a tone of gentle chiding Southern Confederacy," to the position of the pervading the moral, or what should be the moral, right of separate State secession, are sagacious portions of the book, that the sin which it would enough to see that no considerable portion of the people anywhere, except in South Carolina, are get of a scarlet dye, but becomes of the delicate hue found on the cheek of innocence; and we, having disunion for their object, and they have carried away by our feelings, quite lose sight of it, therefore professedly given up that purpose and taken possession of ground which to many seems to be perfectly harmless, but which, if sustained, they will find gives the secessionists in the end sciousness that they were arrogating to themselves powers without the limit of their jurisdiction and which should have been left to God alone. Admiration of the fair Hester's perseverance in shielding from exposure the partner of her sin, blinds us to the otherwise evident fact, that by so doing she the garb of Hypocrisy; nor does the constant knawing of conscience, as shadowed forth in the sufferings of the hypocrite, teach the lesson the author would seem to desire; the warning being give such room that more quietness and benerate herself to Canada, and make her port a British port and her State a British State. It would rest victim of the avenger who sits by his are side, or victim of the avenger who side avenger who side avenger who are side avenger. with New England to say when she would join are lost in our wonder at the knowledge of the hu-New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada, and man heart evinced by that avenger in each blow

battery of the author's name, than if given by the

world seen weapons of a Sue or a Sands. Haw-

have before us an argument which once carried leaning towards making the worst appear the conviction and won acquiescence wherever it better cause, and many an unsuspicious reader reached the human mind, always excepting the will take up the book without a thought that they few deluded madmen of South Carolina, who then took the name of Nullifiers. The argument we allude to is to be found in Gen. Jackson's celebrated proclamation.

will take up the book indicate the deluded by that name, to the perusal of one of the most ingenious defences of vice ever given to the Public. Were the book less ably written, the evil would be far lighter; but Gen. Jackson is now quoted as Democratic we defy any one to lay it down after the interest once developes itself. The opening 'Introductory" is written in imitation (and a very good im-itation it is) of Lamb's "Essays of Elia," and the the most solemn manner, at a crisis which reader is carried through the description of the called for the exercise of all, of even his indomita- old Salem Custom House, its quaint Officers and ble energy, will now be listened to and heeded as | Sleepy-Hollow air, little dreaming to what scenes its life like pictures are but the opening vista .-An extract from Gen. Jackson's proclamation, But the page is turned, the prison door is opened, ontaining his opinion upon the right of secession, and torth to that "throng of bearded men in sad colored garments and gray steeple-crowned bats," intermixed with no less repulsive women, steps the Heroine, as far above them in beauty and attractiveness, as separated from them by the crime for which they are gathered to witness the punishment. See her, as she stands in all her ment were considered good democratic doctrines glorious beauty, with her infant clasped to her at that time. As the Democratic candidate for breast, exposed to the crowd gathered there to Congress is advocating the right of Secession, our revile her, and say will not poor human nature turn with disgust from those coarse, though virtuous females, to the frail Hester, even though shame, be emblazoned on her bosom; and when cession is examined. What do the old Jackson nobly refusing before that assembled mu titude to men think of this attempt of the young lawyer reveal the name of her accomplice in guilt, she against Republican Principles, to doubt the na will be claimed us having decided to take from Goldsboro' to upset the doctrines of old Hick- is driven forth from human sympathy, do not our and the prompt patriotism of our citizen sol- conviction, for not only may they have been Government was not established by the of Jackson and Polk." Polk not only approved follow her with forgiveness, as she takes her diers, put down the Insurrection-and put it less conclusive than our partial estimate rep- blood and treasure of our forefathers to be of the proclamation, out voted for the "force bill" way to the lonely forest, her infant on her arm, down without shedding one drop of blood. resents them, but they may have been urged lightly thrown away. For Secession is Dis. - a bill giving Gen. Jackson men and meney to bravely taking up and bearing alone the bitter True it is, that the struggles of contending with an appearance of arrogance and dog- union. Let every lover of the Union be prevent South Carolina either from Nullifying burthen of her sorrow, rather than drag down from his high station the still loved, though for-It Gen. Jackson and President Polk were right, saking one? Who would not be Hester Pryne in her forest home, or even on the scaffold, rather than the Ret. Mr. Dimmesdale, who addresses ry his Secession doctrines to an "overt act." Can her in that artful adjuraton to reveal the name

The life-long sufferings of the Hypocrite, and first appearance in the character, are the redeeming points in the work, and even for him must silent watches of the night pacing his solitary chamber, or follow him in his midnight walk to the scaffold, there to take his stand beneath the cold light of stars, with no eye on him save his angered God's, where, years before, Hester stood reproved by that very multitude, who are daily crying him up as the very embodiment of all that

is holy, just and trur. But let us not forget little "Pearl," the elfin child, that lovely link between patient endurance and cringing cowardice—is she not a bewitching creature? so way-ward, so fanciful, and yet so constant in her one idea, her one purpose, to discover "why the minister puts his hand to his breast," never wavering, never turning, till she under the immediate supervision of the Principal stands again on that scaffolu, not as before in her Mother's arms, but the connecting link between that long suffering, long-enduring Mother, and a he repentant, but God forgiver father.

We say again, if Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne thought he was writing a good moral tale, he was, in our humble judgment, very much mistaken. If his intention was merely to write a book, the memory of which should last long after his other works should have faded from the public mind, he has, we think, been eminently successful.

\$30,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE Raleigh, N. C., June 24th, 1851.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this Of-fice until the 26th of July next, for the purchase of 30,000 dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi annually and principal payable at the end of twesty years. Issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848-'49, entitled An act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. Persons bidding will endorse on their letters " P. o-

posals for State Stocks." DANIEL W. COURTS.

Raleigh, June 23rd, 1851. TALBOTT & BROTHER,

SUCCESSORS TO THE SHOCKOE MANUFACTURING CO.. CARY STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND TENDERS. Railroad Work of every description. Portable Steam Engines, from 4 to 30 Horse Stationary Steam Engines, frem 4 to 100 Horse

ower, adapted to every description of Machinery. Circular Saw Mills, complete. Wrought and Cast Iron Work for Vertical Saw and Grist Mills. Tobacco Presses and Screws

Flattening Mills, Flattening Frames, Levers, Brass and Iron Castings and Wrought Iron work of every description, made to order with despatch, and on reason-

able terms. part, and goes on his way rejoicing. The pro-of North Carolina to the above advertisement, and ities, of direct importation, per ship Ohio. For six duct of this unique occupation he takes to Paris to state that whereas an attempt has been made by on the most liberal terms. as often as he finds his box full enough to warrant a party who claims a patent right of some kind on the journey. The whole race of vipers is outlawed, and a price is set upon their heads. The Government pays him the stipulated sum for each Circular Saw Mills made by us, we hereby solicit but equivalent to one in silver. Commerce was no uniwas at the lowest ebb, for there was no uniformity of system—each State embarrassing

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the same, and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to their Fathers, and had rested from their

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the same, and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to their Fathers, and had rested from their ror, and warn against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the same, and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. It cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the same, and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot the cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot the cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot the cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot the cannot to the same and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot the cannot the same and guarantee them against mischief. The cannot been manufacturing them for the past welve years, pany will be held in Pittsboro', on Thursday, and have sold them in the States of Virginia, N. Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and onisians, and from the general satisfaction which they have given we believe them superior to any

other Circular Mills manufactured here or else-TALBOTT & BROTHER, Richmond Va.

May4, 1851,

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS Bozen just at hand, very cheap.
E. L. HARDING & CO

Greensboro' Female College. HEnext session of this Institution wi at 9 o'clock, A M on the last Wella

July. It is extremly desirable that all it shall be present at the selection of rooms the classification of the scholars, which wi place at that time. The College will be provided with a competent corps of teachers, and many improvements made in

the domestic arrangements. The departments of the ordinary English conne.

Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Mod. Mathematics, I at under the immediate inspection of the President, who also gives instruction in some of these branches. He is aided by a Professor. three Ladies.

The department of Music is committed to Profe. sor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarante that it will be managed with ability. He is unised For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment

of Oil-Painting the College at | resent afford supen or advantages. There is probably no where is North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in beat ly of execution to that produced by the pupils du ing the last year, and exhibited at Commen The domestic department is under the many,

ment of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., and his Lady, latof Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reard a family of daughters and have thus large recon mendations to the confidence of the community. The Board of Trustees, with a liberality become ing those who have charge of so flourishing an in their present noble edifice, a building which w

grounds and introduce such a system of exercise is willpromote the health of the pupils There is perhaps no healthier place in North Co. olina or Virginia than Greensboro'. The inhabitant in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpage that of any lustitution which the undersigned h ever visited, and he has seen all those of most por in the country; and the situation in the central par

of the State makes it easy of access. Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils, and e, ery accomplishment desirable for a young lady to acquire ma, be attained here. While the ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not made to con stitute the staple of the education which we endeated to impart to our pupils. A high intellectual transing .- a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultingtion of moral and religious feelings. The Truster and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College charges as moderate. The next session will consist of fee months. For Board and Tuition in the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or Greek, if desired the charge is \$60 ; for Music \$20 ; for Oil Paint ing \$15; for Drawing \$5; for French or any other

modern language taught, \$5 CHARLES F DEEMS, President.

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co. DIRECT IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS. Charleston S. C.

OULD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry Goods is their City, that they are prepared and are offering a very large and well assorted Stock of Foreign and Domestic, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, selected for, and particularly adapted to the SOUTHERN TRADE.

Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell Goods, as low in Charleston as they me be bought in any other market in the United States They would call particular attention to their Line Goods of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any mixton of Cotton; also to their stock of Dress Goods which will be found second to none in the market. Terms cash or City acceptance. No. 209 King North West Corner King and Market Streets. February 11th, 1851.

Ridgeway Academy. PREPARATORY TO R. M. COLLEGE THE Fall Session of this School will commence on the 14th of July next, and continue in months.

The Board of Trustees have the pleasure vices of Mr. HENRY W. WINGFIELD, A B who is recommended by the Faculty of Randolph Macon College as a gentleman of thorough Acode mic qualifications.

The Academy is situated in Warren county, a the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The vicinity is remarkable for its general health, morally and gentlemen on the seaboard and in the southern put

of the State, who desire to educate their sons when they may eujoy a pure and bracing atmosphere A commodious Hall is contiguous to the Academy for the accommodation of boarders, who will be While the Academy is preparatory to R M College, scholars will be instructed in the English course only, or prepared for any other College University.

It is very much desired that all scholars for the session should be present during the first week, w, after that time, no clusses will be formed TERMS. Clussics,

Advanced English. 12.59 Primary English. 10,00 Board (inc'ding all cont'g't exp.) 40,00 per ses a GEO D' BASKERVILLE, President of the Board.

Oxford Female College. THE first Session of this justitution will com mence on Monday, the 21st of July, ensuing. It is very desirable that pupils, who expect to enter the College, should be present at the opening

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Oxford, June 26th, 1951 .

Ma. & MRS. BURWELL'S SCHOOL.

THE next Session of Mr. d. Mrs Burwell's School will commence on Friday, the 18th of July. The number of boarders in our own family being limited. persons desiring situations will please make carly

Circulars containing course of study, terms, &c. an be had of the Principal, Rev. Robert Burwell illsborough, N. C. Sea Bathing-Cape May, N. J.

YONGRESS HALL is now open for the rect I tion of Visitors. The proprietor, thankful lot the liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully solicit those in ending to visit this pop ular bathing place the present season, to make h nouse their home. His arrangements and accomnodations, he trusts, will be more satisfactory to cur tomers than any which have heretofore been profi ded upon the Island. The Subscriber has taken pains to procure good and attentive colored setvants, under the conviction that they are best suited to the customs and wants of a majority of the po-

journers at this place. W.B. MILLER. Cape May, June 6th 1851, Weeding and Hilling Hocs.

WE dave now in store a large stock of Weeding

Petersburg Va., June 3d. 1851.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of 17th of July next, S. McCLENAHAN, Fresident

WE have just opened a good assortment of Single and Double Burrel Guns; Shot Belts; Power Black and Double Burrel Guns; Shot Belts; Power Black and Burrel Guns; Power Bla GUNS, &c. Flasks and Percussion Caps, direct from the manufact turers. of our own importation, to which we ask the attention of those in want of such things, as we

sell them at unusually low prices.

DUNN & SPENCER. Petersburg Va., June 3d, 1851.