be disappointed in the pleasure of being present at this interesting ceremony, as well as in my purpose, for some time entertained, of attending the annual meeting of the stockhol-

To the friends of this enterprise, with whom I have been proud to co-operate in the dar-kest hours of its fate, as well as to all the good crizens of the State who shall partici-pate in the celebration of its happy com-mencement, I offer my hearty congratulations and good wishes. That so much has been accomplished as the subscription of the whole capital stock, the organization of the whole capital stock, the organization of the company, the survey of the entire route, the letting of the contracts for grading and construction throughout the same, and the actual breaking of ground, in the face of all the discouragements and opposition encountered since the first assemblage of the friends of the work at Salisbury two years since, affords | city, and crossing the waters of the Deleware, surely an occasion for mutual felicitation and the Susquehanna, of lake Ontario, the Missejoicing; and I look forward to the day of its sissippi, and lake Erie, strikes the latter Lake final completion, as a time of deliverance, at Dunkirk, 45 miles only from Buffalo—a not merely from the shackles of commercial dage, but from the dominion of prejudices and error, which, however honestly entertained, have been the bane of our prosperity.

In the beautiful allegories of Goldsmith, published nearly a century back, certainly before railroads were built or thought of, we read of the Minister of an Eastern Queen, whose administration of affairs was so much complained of among her subjects, that a day was appointed to hear those making accusa on against him, and when he should stand on his defence. The day being arrived, the first who complained was a carrier who plied the city with fish. He exclaimed hat it was the custom, from time immemorial, for carriers to bring their fish on a horse, in hamper, which being placed on one side, and balanced by a stone on the other, was thus conveyed with ease and safety, but that the prisoner, moved by a spirit of innovation, or perhaps bribed by the hamper-makers, had obliged all carriers to use the stone no longer, but balance one hamper with anotherran order entirely repugnant to all the custome of antiquity, and those of her majesty's

kingdom in particular.

The carrier finished, and the whole court shook their heads at the innovating Minister. Next came the inspector of city buildings, who charged him with having ordered the demolition of an ancient ruin, which obstruc. ed the passage through one of the principal streets. He observed, that such buildings were noble monuments of barbarous antiquity : contributed finely to shew how little our ancestors understood of architecture, and for that reason should be held sacred and suffer-

ed gradually to decay. The last witness who appeared was a widow, who had laudably attempted to burn herself on her husband's funeral pile. But the innovating Minister had prevented the execution of her design, and was insensible to her tears, protestations and entreaties.

The two first offences might have been pardoned; but for injury to the sex, so contrary to the customs of all antiquity, the Queen (says the story) ordered the criminal to be banished from her presence forever. "I mknowledge my crime," said he; "and am to be banished, let it be to some d town or ruir el village in the country l governed—I shall find some pleasure in ring the soil and bringing back a spirit of industry among the inhabitants." This request, seeming reasonable, was granted. and a courtier was ordered to fix a place of banishment answering the Minister's description. After six months' search, however, the inquiry proved fruitless; neither a desolate town or ruined village could be found in the whole kingdom. Then, said the Minister, "how can that country be itl-governed which has not a desolate town or ruined village in it?. The Queen perceiving the justice of the remonstrance, remitted his sentence and

The projectors of this Railroad are certainby within the terms of the first count of the indictment against the innovating Minister. They do propose to carry at least two hampers of fish up the country, and two bales of cotton or hogsheads of tobacco down, by means at least as simple and cheap as one was carried before.

Considering also that they design to cut down mountains and lift up vallies, so as to form a path for a fiery monster, carrying a weight of fif y tous and running with more than race-horse speed over hill and dale, they are as hemous offenders against barbarons antiquity as he who removed the venerable ruin from the streets of the city.

How, like him, they shall do injury to the sex, by the introduction of those novelties, it is perhaps more difficult to define, unless it be that "time and space" are about to be annihilated by the rapidity of travel, and love to lose its reward for want of troubles to encounter; or that education and accomplishments, the graces and refinements of life, are to become so generally diffused, by the more general diffusion of opportunities and means for their acquirement, that competitors will become more numerous and the prize of admiration more difficult to win. If, however, for any or all of these offences, we shall be doomed to banishment, like the offending Minister, and shall be graciously allowed the condition of place, permitted to him, I trust we shall find, by the time this Road shall be completed and brought into full operation. that there will not be in the State, at least in that large and populous part through which it runs, a desolate town, or ruined village, or farmhouse, or hamlet to claim us as exiles.

In surveying, as I have recently had opportunity to do, the public works of New York and other States north of this capital, and contemplating the manifold advantages they confer on the inhabitants of those States, it has been to me a matter of wonder how we, in the interior of North Carolina, with but better means of travel and transports tion than when the thunders of British can-LOR were heard on the spot where you now stand, can hold our hand in the competition of business with those who have remedied like natural disadvantages by works of internal improvement. Standing on the wharf at Buffalo, where canal boats were being loaded with flour at the rate of from 650 to 750 barrele to the boat, I inquired what was the freight, per barrel, from there to the city of New York, a distance of more than 500 miles, and received for answer, 484 cents—less by wear'en.

lamored against in out. For years it le; but by the intreciates, it went steadily forward, conquering all opposition, and his name is now reverenced as that of a public benefactor throughout the land. But the people of that great State are not content with this. By the time this letter reaches you, if not now, a law will have passed their Legislature to borrow and expend nine millions of dollars more in enlarging the grand Canal, so as to carry twice as much as is now carried on its waters, at the same cost, and consequently to cheapen transportation probably one-half below present

But with the innumerable advantages of the Canal, it affords too slow a passage for our progressive age. A superb Railroad has been laid down by its side from Buffalo to Albany, and is being extended along the shores of that natural canal, the Hudson river, to the city of New York.

This is exclusive of the New York and Erie Railroad, the greatest work of the kind vet completed in the world, which shoots off from the Hudson river thirty miles above the total distance of 460 odd miles.

A traveller who shall pass by one of these Roads from the city of New York to the Lake, and fail to get through in 16 or 17 hours, and at the rate of 2 cents or less per mile, will be sure to take the other on his next journey. We set out after six o'clock in the morning on the Erie Road, and with all stoppages from the holiday occasion, and the desire at various points to offer respects to the President of the United States, we reached Elmira, where we tarried for the night, a distance of 283 miles, half an hour before sunset.

Of the numerous Railroads connecting these two together at convenient points, or uniting as branches to the one or the other, and the plank roads which every where greet the eye, I have not room for description -Nothing is more certain than that in regard to the popular taste for works of this kind, "Increase of appetite doth grow by what it feeds on;"

and as soon as you convince the people, by a public demonstration, that they can be improved tools of trade to work with.

through to completion. But that it has now memory. been finished and equipped at a cost of seventeen millions more, and promises to be a paying stock at the whole sum of twenty-

We have not, it is true, the wonderful re-Cabarrus shall be enabled to breakfast at home. dine in Raleigh, and sup on the same day and at no very unreasonable hour in Wilmington. Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk or Petersburg, he will accomplish no more in overcoming distance than is now done daily by hundreds, not to say thousands, in N. York, as well as in 'I'm Waters.' other States of the Union And he will what now requires more than a week.

census at the same rate of increase as during new." the last ten years. With the discourage- It is needless to say that we were truly rements to emigation, by reason of the greater joiced to see him—to meet one we had never distance of the fresh lands at the South and expected to encounter again in such excellent lone, (not to speak of the impovements on tenance which would have been ludicrous in the grand result which is to flow from its been for his own precarious situation and the contributions to the national wealth,-I rust she is entering on this new era with a brighter destiny. The second State of the South in geographical extent; the recond in population from the revolution downward, until she has been outstripped by her young-er sisters, Tennesse and Kentucky, she possesses elements of opulence and power which require but the general extension of a system of improvement to enable her to vie which none is more devoted, constant and faithful.

I remain, dear sir, very truly yours, WILL A. GRAHAM. Hon, J. M. MOREHEAD, Pres't N. C. R. R. Co.

PATHETIC.-Some poet that evidently thinks "our wrongs is intolerable" - probably himself the untortunate husband of a Bloomer-comes out in the Carpet Bag in a dozen stanzas of profound grief most eloquently done in rhyme. The following is his description of the gradual encroachment of womankind on the territories of pantaloons,-He says:

And then they sped our dickeys, and crayats And stole our sacks -we only laughed and kinsed

them;
Emboldened thus they were our very hats;
Unlil, by slow and sure degrees, the witches
Have taken all our costs, hats, boots and breezes!
Our poet winds up with an indignant protest
against these usurpations, and the firece declara-

a cartridge, for the purpose of loading his badly imitated from Mr. Calhoun. war of 1812, and while biting left side of his face, knocked out eight of his teeth, cut off the end of his tongue, and passed into his throat. He raised it, went to the

leading battles in Mexico, copies the forego-ing paragraph and appends to it the following

We can relate an incident even more strange than this. At the siege of Monterey, in 1846, and while Gen. Worth's troops were advancing to storm the small fort known as La Soldada, a man named Waters, an excellent soldier belonging to Capt. Ben McCulloch's Rangers, caught a large grape shot di-rectly in his mouth. It was fully the size of a hen's egg, was rough, uneven in shape, and in its course completely carried out the four upper front teeth of the ranger and part of the jaw, cut off the four lower teeth sa with a chisel, split his tongue in twain, carced down and lodged under the skin on the shoulder blade, where it was extracted by a surgeon and safely placed in the pocket of Waters for future reference.

No man thought the wounded ranger could ive-he could swallow neither food nor water. We saw him two nights afterwards, in room in the Bishop's Palace, which had for the nature of his terrible hurt was such il. and he was slowly applying a wet sponge to his mouth, endeavoring to extract moismuch to beart the misfortunes and blunders up one of the streets. He was begging lus- fallen! But read the article from the Union: of the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, that tily, after one of his limbs had been amputathe N. York and Erie Railroad, from inex. ted that the other might be spared him on perience and bad management in its early which to hobble through the world. Poor history, proved a dead failure, at a loss of Thomas, as gallant a spirit as ever lived. finmore than six millions of dollars, one-half of ally breathed his last; we brought Waters a which fell upon the State and has never been fresh cup of water with which to moisten his der to satisfy the scruples of an offended democra repaid: or rather, has been relinquished as a wounds, and then left the room to catch an ey. GEN. JACKSON NEVER, BY ANY bounty to a new company, who took it in hour's sleep; but the recollections of that ier ACT OF HIS LIFE, EXPLAINED AWAY hand under better auspices for carrying it rible night will not soon be effaced from our THE MEANINGOF HIS PROCLAMATION.

The above incidents occurred on the night of the 23d and morning of the 24th September, 1846 -During the early part of the month of February following, while passing a federal affinity. There is not a sentiment in that sources and advantages of New York, and it into the old St. Charles in this city, we were s with no hope to rival her great works that accosted with a strange voice by a fine lookrecite these outlines of her system of im- ing man who seemed extremely glad to see us, provement; but to show that our undertaking although he had a most singular and unacs not disproportioned to our means or our ne- countable mode of expressing himself. We cessities. When a citizen of Mecklenburg or recollected the eye as one we had been familiar with, but the lower feature of the face. although in no way disfigured, for the life of

us we could not make out. "Why, don't you know me?" in a mumbling, half indistinct and forced manner, said the man, still shaking our hand vigorously;

And Waters it was, in reality, looking as readily perceive what benefits will accrue to well and healthy as ever, and without showhim when he too can accomplish in one day ling the least outward sign that he had ever caught a grape shot in his mouth. A luxu-The time and circumstances are all propi- riant growth of moustachos completely covtions to the commencement of our work - ered his upper lip, and concealed any scar We are in the first year of the latter half of the iron missile might have made; an imperthe nineteenth century. We have just fin- ial on his under lip hid any appearance of a independence. The right and the duty of resisished one of those decades appointed by the wound at that point; and, with the exception tance, as understood by the great men of that day, Constitution, when the Federal census ex. of his speech, there was nothing to show that he hibits to us anew the population and statistics had ever received the slightest injury about of the country. The progress of North Car- the face .- His tongue, which was terribly ohna during this period is less cheering than shattered, was still partially benumbed, renthat of several other States, but more so than dering articulation both difficult and tiresome: it has been during any former one. Her but he assured us he was every day gaining population, now 870,000 souls, will easily more and more the use of it, and in his own attain to and exceed a million by the next words he was soon to be "just as good as

West; the encouragements and rewards to plight. Any who could have seen him sitof dollars in the construction of this work a- his face swollen, and with a gravity of counthe Cape Fear and beyond the Blue Ridge, | even to the causing of laughter, had it not completion, that our internal resources of heartrending so-nes around, world have been mineral and agricultural riches are to be equally as much astonished and rejoiced as brought out as permanent and increasing we were, on again so unexpectedly beholding

THE SENTIMENT OF UNION.

The pithy old saving, attributed to many efebrated men, but properly, we believe to Fletcher of Saltoun, has not a whit the less truth in it, because it has undergone the wear and tear of quotation for nearly two Hundred years. "Let me write the ballads of a people," said he, "and I care not who apopthegm at this time, to say that it is from such light matters—from songs, popular catches, chance words which have fastened upon the general usage—that we may best glean the temper and the will of the people. It is from this conviction that we have looked, with no small degree of interest, to the dinner-table sentiments given in different parts of our country, at the late celebration of our national anniversary. Delighted, indeed, are we to find that almost every where from the water line of the Northern Dakes to the glowing bank or the Rio Grande, and no no nor national anniversary. Delighted, indeed, are we to find that almost every where from the water line of the Northern Dakes to the glowing bank or the Rio Grande, and no no nor national anniversary. Has it come to this, that for an hones animadversion per indeed, are we to find that almost every where from the water line of the Northern Dakes to the glowing bank or the Rio Grande, and form the ancient seats of nationality on the sea board to the outposts of crylination, on the Western frontier, the sentiment of Union has found a generous and hearty expression. Let no man say that this is a small affair—It has a significance deeper than the ordinary bottle patriotism of such feative eccasions. The mere inspiration of Yankee Doodle and trandy-and-water, would poorly account for the repursion of the coincidence of nine out of every ten men in the land, pledging the Union of the States in the coincidence of nine out of every ten men in the land, pledging the Union of the States in the second of the coincidence of nine out of every ten men in the land, pledging the Union of the States in the second of the second glean the temper and the will of the people.

The fact is, the people of America are too deeply sensible of the magnitude of the stake, not to give utterance to their warmly cherished attachment to the Pnion, and their deterhospital, stayed out the remainder of his enlistment, and returned home with the bullet
in his pocket.—Exchange Paper.

The New Orleans Picayune, one of whose
editors was an eye-witness of most of the
leading battles in Mexico, copies the foregoing paragraph and appends to it the following

on them, intent upon the same of a bolder and grander game than has ever been played before in the annals of the race-that the spirits of our fathers watch their actions with the most rapt and painful solicitude, and that to extinguish as this juncture the last hopes of Freedom, and to close forever the last asylum of the wretched, blighting the almost ipened fruit of ages in a single day, would entail upon them an obloquy and disgrace such as no nation has ever yet incurred, since time began.- Richmond Whig.

ANOTHER PROP GONE. ried away his palate, went through to the The Democratic candidate for Congress back of his head, and striking a tendon glan in this District has been endeavoring to make the people believe that Gen. Jackson recented the celebrated proclamation which he aimed at Journ Carolina Nullifiers and Secessionists, when they were endeavoring to break up the Union in '32 and '33. Cul Ruffin said in his speech at Goldsboro', on the 4th instant, that Mr. A. J. Donelson, almost a son of the Old General, always his slaves should be given up, and their stipulation been converted into a hospital, sitting bolt protege and favorite, his private secretary upright among the wounded and the dying, during the time of the South Carolina excitement, and now the Editor of the Washthat he could not lie down without suffecat- ington Union, had declared that Old Hicking. His face was swollen to more than ory had modified his views, and regretted twice its ordinary size- he was speechless, his course in this particular. Read the folof course—his wants were only made known lowing extract from the Union, written by by means of a piece of broken slate and pen- this very same A. J Donelson, and see what he actually does say about this matter -We think that Col. Rutfin cannot derive ture, which might quench the fever and in- much satisfaction therefrom. It places him tolerable thirst under which he was suffering. | now distinctly, fully, and beyond the hope By his side lay young Thomas of Maryland, of extrication, in the very funny position of a member of the same company, who was "adhering to the principles of democracy as mortally wounded the morning after, and illustrated by the administration of Jackson," who was now dying. Wounded men, struck and of at the same time pronouncing a conthat afternoon in Worth's advance upon the demnation loud and deep upon the very Grand Plaza, were constantly being brought principles and measures which constituted in, the surgeons were amputating and drest the grand, cardinal, leading features of that sing the hurts of the crippled soldiers by a administration. The ! Consistency, Consistency, made without ruin, they will demand them, pale and sickly candle light, and the groans ency, thou art indeed a jewel, but one, alas! as they do comfortable houses to live in, or of those in grievous pain added new horror which the democracy can never possess, unto a scene which was at best frightful. We til a hand stronger than that of Resurrection I cannot here forbear to mention, for the recollect perfectly well a poor fellow, struck itself, shall rescue them and their opinions consolation of those among us who take so in both legs by a grape shot while advancing from the dark chaos into which they have

> N. C. Telegraph. From the Washington Union. Equally unfounded is the insinuation that Gen. federal minds, and was afterwards amended in or The publication authorized by him contains the fullest proof that all assertions to this effect were gramitous and unfounded. Indeed the very passages of that document which were misrepresen ted as being too federal were approved by that pordocument which militales against the Virginia resolutions; there is not a word in it which Gen. Jackson ever consented to modify or to change—not one that any member of his cabinet desired to change, either then or since, that ever we heard of. Nor is it true to say that Mr. Livingston was the author of that document. It was put in form chiefly by him, because it was a document to be recorded in the State Department; but its essential direction and dictation of the General himself .-Indeed, when presented to the Cabinet, it underwent important changes, and particularly in those features which refer to the manner in which the constitution was formed, and the mode in which t bound all the people under one common and united government.

Gen. Jackson was not a man of words; he stick ed not at the phrases of rhotoric and eloquent dic tion He went straight to the point of duty with his heart in his hand. He was a so'dier of the re. Itat the Fugitive slave Law contravenes the law volution, and knew what was meant by the tyran. of God. ny and oppresion which justified the war for our he had shed his blood for, and if he were slive to day he would shed, it so feeely if the same justifi-cation existed. That the false logic would ever in-duce him to say that such a justification is afforded by the passage of the Compromise of the last session of Congress. The following extract from his message of 1833 to Congress contains, in a few lines, the view he always took of this important

"The existence of this right, however, must depend upon the causes which may justify its exer cise. It is the ultima ratio, which pre supposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never that he does not attempt to allege it. His pretence be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. industry in the expenditure of three millions ting in that apartment of the Bishop's Palace, It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by a'l means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happi ness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under particular form of government, no portion of hem can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistently with the general happiness. In this-

MR. MILLER'S 4TH OF JULY SPEECH. Henry W. Miller, Esq., delivered, the national anniversary oration in Ralegh, on the 4th.— His discourse was mainly shaped with a view to the "evil of the day," which is working destrucwith the proudest members of the Union, to writes its laws." We instance the trite and for this he is taken roundly to task by the metropolitan organ of the Democratic party, (the Standard) which accuses him of desecrating the occasion to party purposes, &c., &c. Secession, then, is adopted by the Standard, and the endeavor made to fix it upon the party, as an article in the Democratic creed. This then, is proceed to

"The same principle applies to nations, for nations are only individuals to each other. As long as they remain unaggressive, disposed to live in peace with their neighbors, and to fulfil the obligaof good neighborhood, they must be left to lava passed by and left on their own individual responsibility, and the stronghold of a troe stand on their own individual responsibility, and stand on their own individual responsibility, and each to be supreme, under God, in managing its own internal affairs. To make them guardians of the mountain region of the State. In place, on the 4th instant, there was a get the morals and policy leach of the others, would result only in evil. It would excite perpetual isolaysies and heart burnings, give the strong and gathering in Greenville as all comparable to

ealousies and heart burnings, give the strong and grasping a pretext for interfering with and subjugrasping a pretext for interfering with and subjugating the weak, rendering peace impossible, war, rapine, and oppression permanent and universal. We deny, then, the moral obligation of independent States—unless it be in certain rare cases, when the very existence of society itself is threatened, and a given State is really waging war against social order and the common interests of mankind, and therefore really attacking the common right of nations—to interfere to redress even the moral wrongs which may be perpetrated in the interior of each other. Granting, then,—what we certainly do not grant,—that slavery is a moral we certainly do not grant,—that slavery is a moral wrong in uself, one State is not bound to interfere for its abolition in another. Then it is free to preserve in regard to it a strict neutrality, and to enforce the force that neutrality on its citizens or subjects.—
Then, as what is called giving up a fugitive slave is really nothing but neutral between the master and slave, for by it the State only refuses to interpose its territorial jurisdiction as a bar to the respeaks as follows : covery of his slave by the master, the State is not bound to prohibit the recovery of fugitive slaves and in permitting and compelling its citizens to permit them to be recovered, it does and requires

no one to do a moral wrong. It is false, then, to pretend that the Fugitive Slave Law or the Constitution in requiring it is unjust,—contravenes the law of God. The States, then, in forming this Union, had the right to stipulate that fugitive binds all their citizens or subjects. "The Free-Soilers and Abolitionists profess to appeal from the State to what they call the higher aw; but no such appeal as they, in fact, contend for, is ever admissible. There is certainly a high er lawgiver than the State. God is the Supreme awgiver for States and individuals, and no civil enactment contrary to His law is obligatory-not precisely because His law is a higher law, but ecause such an enactment is no law at all, and s null and void from the beginning. God as Uniating from such sources as they do. versal Sovereign ordains civil government, clothes

with authority, within the limits of His law. natural and revealed, to govern, and we must never forget that it is by His authority, that governs. Consequently its enactments, with-n these limits, are, in effect, the laws of God. and being His laws, there can be no higher laws ted American in expressing his attachment to his on the matters they include to override or annul Country and its Government. It only expresses them They are by the will of God supreme in what is true, however; for, until lately, with some their province, and bind us as laws of God; and exceptions, the friends of the Union, in the lower they can no more be disobeyed without sin against countries of South Carolina, at least, have been de-God, than they can without crime against the terred by fierce clamor and denunciation from say. "But the Free Soiler alleges that the Fugitive ject Slave Law transcends these limits, and ordains

what the law of God prohibits; and concludes, at Clinton, in South Carolna, has produced, very therefore, that it is no law, and he is not only free naturally, a great sensation in the City of Charlesto disobey, but even bound to resist it. This is ton, and opened the eyes of the people to the fact not true, as we have shown in proving that an that they stand on the very brink of ruin. This independent State has the right to remain neutral incident was first made known to us by the followin the question between the master and slave of ing publication in the Charleston News of the 8th another State, and therefore the American States, of the month : had the power to bind themselves to give up fugitive slaves. If they could not, as we know they could not, secure the advantages of the Union without so tinding themselves, they had the right to do it, and a sufficient reason for doing it, and this obligation is binding in conscience upon all their citizens respectively. But let this pass,— The barden of proof is on the Free-Soiler. Civil government exists and governs by Divine appointment, and therefore the presumption is a

ment of what is or is n t the law of God, and may

ment is to allege the very matter in question; for

ity of this private judgement of the Free-soiler

down. His declamation is superior to his logic .-

are bound to obey. Such an authority the Free-

is, that his private convictions themselves are the

higher law, and overide all civil enactments op-

transferred to our columns to-day, with some ap-

ern Whigs as a candidate for the Presidency-

as repugnant to civil government itself."

with Capt. Allen that we had better make a second Moscow of the city.' We presume that Capi. Allen was the first utterer of this inhuman sentiment. The endorser stands of course in the same predicament as the utterer. We hope there is ways that its acts are in accordance with the Disome mistake in this. We cannot conceive that vine will, till the contrary is shown. Consequently, they who allege that they are not, must there exists a public man who would address an audience in South Carolina in such a strain. If prove their allegation. It is not enough to say it is otherwise, we have fallen indeed on peri'ous that all civil enactments in contravention of the times, tinctured with the worst spirit of revolulaw of God are pull; therefore the Fugitive tionary phrenzy, at war not only with true patri-Slave Law is null. The fact of its contravening otism, but ordinary humanity The substantial truth of this representation of concluding its nullity. This the Free-Soiler

does not even attempt to prove, or, if he attempts people of Charleston may be much better imagined to prove it, it is simply by alleging in proof his than described - Nat. Int. own private opinion, private judgement, or, as he says, conscience; that is, by adducing in

He professes to appeal from the civit enactment to the law of God, but in reality appeals only to his own private judgment, and this appeal is not admissible; because it is not an appeal to a higher court, or a court competent to interpret and declare the will of the Higher Lawgiver. The State is the lawgiver for individuals, not individuals for the State. SHIP. Patterson, Cooper & Co., at Petersburg, and Walker, Cooper & Co., at Gaston; are this day dissolved by mutual consent The business in Petersburg, will be settled by Patterson & Cooper, and the business the State. The judgment of individuals and the individual is bound to submission, whatever his private convictions, unless he can back his private convictions by an authority paramount to that of at Gaston by Peter W. Walker. The name of the he State, and which States as well as individuals concerns will be used by either party in liquidation. Soiler has not, as we may presume from the fact

J. H. COOPER.

Petersburg, July 1st., 1851. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-GRAN-

posed to them, which is manifestly false, as well We call the reader's attention to the remarks Joseph B. Littlejohn, Sen'r. et. al. of the Savannah Republican, which we have Original Bill.

posite comments by way of preface, by the Richmond Republican. The Savannah Repub-Littlejohn, by deed bearing date the 36th day of October, A D 1827, conveyed certain real estate N OBEDIENCE to a summons to us directed lican has of ered our wn sentiments so exactly therein mentioned to John Nuttell in trust, to se. that it would be superfluous for us to aid another cure the payment of a debt due by said Thos. B Littlejohn to said Joseph B. Littlejohn, and with authority and direction to said trustee to sell the word. We concede the highest praise to Gen-Scott which can be chimed for his military servi ces and the splendor which he has reflected on that John Nuttail has since departed this life with out executing said trust, and that the legal title to said real estate has descended to, and is now well at the bames worked, rubbed by the gear. We specially the bames worked, rubbed by the gear. said property for the purpose of paying said debtthe national character by his matchless achievements. He is in our opinion the greatest Captain of his age. But even if he were in a I things else the parallel of Washington himself, his dependsaid real estate has descended to, and is now vested in the defendants, who are his heirs-at-law that ence on the influence of Wm. H. Seward and said heirs.at-law are numerous, and certain of them the men of his clique, would render it utterly impossible for him to receive the support of South in said bill named are infants, and otters of them therein named are femes covert-that they reside in different places, and many of them, to wit: the defendants Isabelia Webb, Mary Webb, Lewis Webb, Mary Nuttali, John Nuttali and John Black-Nay, we do not see how it can be possible for Southern Whigs to go into a national convention to nominate a Presidential candidate, with a Webb, Mary Nustall, John Nuttall and John Blacknall and Mary J. his wife, reside beyond the limits
of this State—that the plaintiffs are desirous of
having said trust executed, but that by reason of
the matters aforesaid, the execution of the same has
become impracticable, or at all events, cannot be
effected without great expense, delay, and difficulty;
and the prayer of the bill is, to the end that the
said trust may be carried into execution, that some
suitable person may be appointed trustee in the room
and stead of the said John Nuttell, and for further
relief. nominee placed before that body through the instrumentality of Wm. B. Seward-a man who was brought to the test of perjury by Daniel

And the plaintiffs according to the Act of the General Assembly, in such case made and provided, having filed with their bill, as affidavit that the said dence in him, let his future declarations be what they may. They have no sectional prejudices, we say again; for they are as ready to support the nomination of a Fillmore or a Webster, as of a Clay or a Criticalen. Norfolk Herald. nomination of a Fillmore or a Webster, as of a Clay or a Criticalen. Norfolk Herald.

JERRY Line fainted at her last concert given in Albany. It was caused by fatigue, and an apprehension that the scenes jutely concerd at Hartford would be reneated. and heard ex parte.

At this assembly of the People, Vardry McBee, Esq., "who was old enough and near enough to hear and remember the guns of the battle of the Cowpens," presided. An appropriate, beautiful, patriotic, and eloquently pious prayer was offered up at the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Wm. Capers, of the Methonist Church, and son of Bishop Capers. Capt. J. W. Brooks then read, in a lou and animated tone, the Farewell Address of Washington. A Report and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, were submitted and unanimously adopted A patriotic Ode, from the Rev. Thomas Frean, was then read, addressed to the "Mountain Men," which drew forth bursts of applause. A number of letters received from invited guests not able to attend were exhibited .-Gen. Waddy Thompson, being then called upon by the Chair, addressed the assembly for nearly two hours in a Speech, of which and the general effect of the meeting, the "Southern Patriot," the sterling Union paper published at Greenville,

"Gen. Thompson addressed the vast multitude in a strain of argument, eloquence, and scathing sarcasm which have been seldom surpassed. He probed the disease and the remedy of secession to the core. Never did a speech tell better on an audience. All, except a few mourable cases, went off repudiating secession with all its folly, heresy, and madness. Greenville knows how to defend her constitutional rights and maintain the Union of the States. Her position, after this day's work and expression of opinion, can never be mistaken 'No secessionist or disunionist son of hers need ever aspire to her favor and affection."

Of the Letters from enlightened and distinguished men, received at this celebration, a few have been published, and on the preceding page we have given several of them, and shall hereafter give others. Nothing can be more worthy of respectful attention than such Letters as these, eman-

We are happy to say that these Letters and other coincident publications show that the upper country is rousing itself from its trance, and that, even in the lower country, the friends of the Union are during to speak out. "During" may seem a strange phrase to express the action of a true hearng openiy all that they think and feel on this sub-

An incident which occurred on the Anniversary

morning, that Edmund Bellinger, Esq, engaged in a discussion at that place (Clinton) on the 4th. on the pending controversy, in the course of which he asserted 'that if the commercial interests of Charlesion were a clog to the State, then he agreed

seems not to be denied, and the effect upon the

proof the very matter to be proved. The conscience he alleges is his private conscience, and CHAPEL HILL ACADEMY. THE Sixth ensuing Session of this institution private conscience is simply one's private judg will commence on the 14th of July. Terms (per session.) be true or false. To allege this is on y to allege Classical department, private judgement, and to allege private judge-English \$10.00 J. B. LUCAS the very matter in question is the truth or valid. REFERENCES. REV. DR. E. MITCHELL, R. H. LEE, "Here is precisely where the Free Soiler breaks Jos. KIRKLAND, JONES WATSON, WM. J HOGAN, DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER-

> WING to the continued ill-health of Peter W. Walker, the partnerships now existing in this City and at Gaston, N.C., under the firm and style of JNO.H. PATTERSON,

P. W. WALKER.

James Nuttail, and others. The Bill states in substance, that Thomas B.

63- A friend says the following is good grammar: That that 'that' that that man uttered was not that 'that' that that man uttered was not that 'that' that that other gentleman referred to."

July 1st, 1851. [Pr. Adv 583] 53 6w

EALED Proposals will be received at this Of.

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE. OR A PREPARATION TO CURE CHILDREN OF WORMS.

T is a melancholy fact, that more children are lost from the affection of worms than from all other diseases to which they are ordinarily subject. Any physician of much experience has seen cases of extreme violence, as fever, inflammation, &c., which were produced from worms, that he did not discover antil it was almost too late to rescue the sufferer.

nntil it was almost too late to rescue the sufferer.

The symptoms of worms are: picking or rubbing of the nose, puffing of the upper lip, more or less fever, with a whitish or mucous coat over the tongse, startling in sleep, sharp pain occasionally in the stemach and bowels, change of countenance, fettid breath, diarrhosa, emaciation, &c. Some of these effects are readily observed in most cases, although it must not be forgotten that the most skillful and intelligent physician is often deceived in regard to it. Under these direumstances, what is best to be done by the heads of families and others who are so vitally interested? Certainly, I do not pretend to have learned more upon this subject than everybody else, but I do positively declare the following rules to be far n advance of the usual trestment of this disease. 1st. If you see any symptoms of worms or sus-pect their existence with the child, give the Vermifuge at once, according to the directions.

2d. For, if the child really has no worms the

medicine will do it no harm, but, on the contrary, it will prove decidedly beneficial by its mild purging, and for a time insure it from an attack of worms When scarlet fever, measles, or any other inflam. tory disease maseizes a child laboring under worms, it always endangers life. Convulsions, spasms, &c., often come on before the existence of worms with the child is suspected; hence the importance of giving the Vermifuge frequently on bare suspicion.

The Vermifuge can be given to the most delicate child with perfect safety; besides, being a sure remedy, it requires no other medicine to follow its use. JUDGE JONES' STATEMENT.

Talbotton, Sept., 1848. DEAR SIR: In my family we have give your Ven mifuge in a number of cases, and find it to succeed extremely well; in fact, it fully answers the purpose in relieving children from worms without anything else. I have also given Fahnestock's frequently, but find yours decidedly best. Traty yours, dog (Signed)

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION. AND AVOID THE USE OF SUBSTITUTES.

tle will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.
Sold Wholesale and Retail, BY THE PROPRIETOR, At his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market Street, Philadelphia. AND MACON, GEORGIA.

The fac simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Lit.

To be had also of J. D. H. Young & Co, Frank. nton, C, C Barbee, Barciyasville Fayetteville, Alex, Watson, Floral College, N. C. And W. F. Purse and Dr. A. Fitch, Columbia and Dr. P. M. Cohen, Charleston S. C. P. F. Per cud, Agent for Raleigh. July 1851. Valuable Episcopal Publications

BURNET'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION The History of the Reformation of the Church of England by Gilbert Burnet D. D. late Lord Bis hop of Salisbury-with the Collection of Records and a copious ladez revised and corrected, with additional Notes and a Preface, by the Rev. E. Name

D. D. late Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. BURNET ON THE XXXIX ARTICLES. Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet, D. D., late Bishop of Salisbury, With an Appendix, contain-

ing the Augsburg Confession, Creed of Pope Post IV., &c. Revised and corrected, with copious Notes and additional References, by the Rev. James R. Page, A. M., of Queens College, Cambridge. One OGILBY ON LAY BAPTISM. An outline of the Argument against the Validity of Lay Baptism. By John D Ogilby D. D., Pro fessor of Ecclesiastical History. One vol. 19ms. Hook. The Cross of Christ; Meditations on on

Savieur, 16mo Ives Bishop. Sermons. 16mo. Ogilby's Lectures on the Church in England and America, 16mo Marshall's Notes on Episcopacy. Edited by Wainwright, 12mo. Spencer's Christian Instructed in the Ways of the Gospel and the Church. 16mo.

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A Kempis of the Imitation of Christ, complete Sherlock's Practical Christian, 16mo. Spincke's Manual of Private Devotion, 16mo. Vilson's Sacra Privata, complete, 16mo. Churton's History of the Early English Church. Thoughts in Past Years. Poetry, 16mo.

hrismas Bells and others Poems. 16mo. Tavlor's Golden Grove. 16mo. Taylor's Episcopacy Assorted and Maintained Kip's Double Witness of the Church. Second edi tion, 12mc. Gresley's Postrait of an English Churchman.

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store. Raleigh July 4th 1851.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, said County.

we, WILLIAM GEORGE and JOSEPH SCOTT, proceeded on this day to value and preside a certain stray MULE, taken up by Canady Low. The said Mule is a small bay—3 or 4 years

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, Warren, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the siisfaction of autouncing to the public that, since the
last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his
buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much arger number, and to offer still greater attraction to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful

July 15th, 1861.

The Medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the ours or relief of many diseases. For any Persons travelling on the Raleigh & Gaston Roll road will always find a back residy for their recep-tion at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

Families per month, week, a pay,

20 00 Single person, per month, 7 50 week,
day,
Children under twelve year and Servisi Horses per month, \$12.00 3 50 diy, WM. D. JONES.

June 26th, 1851,