It is well know that North Caralina is advancing very rapidly in prosperity and productiveness. Her people are aroused to her agricultural interests, and an era of progress has begun in that branch of industry, which will cause the land to teem with rich fruits, unnecessary for the support of her own people, and seeking other markets through her sea-ports. She produces wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts, and the products of her noble lorests-tar, pitch, turpentine, timber and lumber, indispensable to the Naval and Mercantile Marine)-are inexhaustible. Within her bosom are found Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, Marbie and Coal, and indeed almost every substance that is valuable in the Mineral Kingdom. These are truly mines of wealth, if they can find a market, but without one, they must continue to lie in the earth as they have done, useless and unproductive. Of these great interests the State has not been unmindful. She has devised and is now carrying on, a system of Internal Improvements by Railroads and Plankroads, and by the improvement of her Rivers; intended to bring all of her parts into close and intimate connexion, and to give all of her people markets of easy access, and the means of transporting articles and products which would otherwise be of little or no value, but which, with the facilities thus to be afforded, will become great sources of wealth when carried by our vessels to the markets of other Sintes

Among these undeveloped resources, copper, iron and coal are the most important, and pro nise the largest accessions to our wealth and commerce; and the geographical position of the mines is such, in relation to many of the improvements just mentioned, as to make it certain that Wilmington must export their products as she is the terminus of some of these improvements, and connected with almost all of them, either by railroad or navigable waters. The coal fields of Moore and Chatham counties. on both sides of Deep river, are of great extent and excellent quality, and very near them are found iron ores of much promise, and in great abundance. Companies are aiready working the coal mines, and getting the coal ready for market; and others are preparing to begin operations in the iron mines. The improvement of Cape Fear and Deep rivers by slack water navigation, above Fayetteville and beyond the coal fields, is soon to be completed, and will afford means of transportation, not only for the coal and iron, but also for the products of a large agricultural and timber district, all of which must seek an outlet to the ocean through this port. Its commerce may be increased to an indefinite extent, if properly cared for, But then the advantages to result from all these things, not only to us, but to the country generally, will be greatly diminished and crippled without the aid of Government. to improve our bar, and thus admit a class of vessels of sufficient tonage for our commercial wants.

This enterprise addresses itself to Government, not only as the means of facilitating commerce between this and other States and with foreign countries; but also as one highly necessary and important for the protection and safety of all vessels passing our coast; for she will thus provide a convenient harbor of refuge for those in distress, where there is no such thing at present, and where, from the very dangerous character of our coast one is so much needed. And she may also, at all times, avail herself of it in supplying her mail and war steamers with coal.

pect, which alone makes it both the interest and duty of Government to do this work. We can justly claim to be furnished by Government with the necessary means of defence against hostile invasion, of which we are now destitute, and which can be supplied in this way with greater certainty and economy than in any other. It will be remembered that the depth of water upon

New Tulet Bar, is very nearly, equal to that of either the Main or Western Bar. The entrance by both of the latter is guarded by Fort Caswell; but New Inlet, nine miles nearer the town of Wilmington, is without a battery or a gun, to protect this port against an enemy's shipping. The present condition and relations of the different powers of the earth invest this view of the question with very great importance, and make a strong appeal to Government to provide for our "common defence." The plan for the protection of this portion of the Union, of which Fort Caswell was but a part, has never been completed. The Records of Congress will show that the buildings of works of defence at New Inlet, was a necessary part of that plan, and not only so, but an adopted part of it, which remains yet to be executed in some way, either strictly, or by making such provision as shall supercede the necessity of its literal execution. To put the proper means of defence there, the Inlet remaining, would cost near a millien of dollars : but to close up that Inlet, by carrying out the plan of the late commission, would not only provide for our complete defence, but would also give to North Carolina commercial facilities in some degree commensurate with her abundant sources of wealth and growing prosperity and importance, and secure a relage for the imperiled mariner. And when all this can be accomplished for \$500,000, the Government, between these two modes of defence, surely cannot hesitate to adopt the

There is still another just and obvious ground of relief in this matter, and that is, a rightful claim upon the Government, for the restoration of those advantages of which we have been deprived to some extent at least, by her own action. No one who considers the fact, can at all doubt that the building of Jetties at Oak Island has been instrumental in injuring our bar. Such is the opinion of scientific men, and in the proceeding statement of facts we think it is shown to be a reasonable opinion. Here then is an appeal directly to the Government's sense of justice and such an one, if well founded as cannot pass unheeded, unless the principles of her institution and early guidance have in our day lost their spirit, retaining only the empty name.

With the preceeding statements and views the duties of your Committee cease. Their aim has been to present the sobject in a clear and accurate manner, in order that it may be rightly understood, and so understood, it is believed that Congress will not only admit the force and instice of the claim, but will also be most ready to:do whatever shall be necessary for our relief. And when this shall be done, our much loved State will have entered upon a career of prosperity which will conduct her among States, to that proud eminence she now holds in the affection of her people.

All of which is respectfully submitted H. L. HOLMES. P. K. DICKINSON. GEO. DAVIS. Wilmington N. C., May 25th, 1851.

On motion of Dr. C. J. Fox, the report of said committee was referred to a committee of one from each county, appointed by the President.

During the absence of the committee, communications were presented by Col. James T. Miller, from Hon. George E. Badger, William S. Ashe, T. L. Clingman, Thomas Ruffin, H. M. Shaw, and Capt. D. P. Woodbury, and by order of the chairman, read by the Secretary to the convention.

Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, stated that the aceident which had occurred to the Steamer Fanny Lutterlon, had prevented the arrival of a large number of Delegates from Cumberland and other

On motion, the convention adjourned till to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock,) May 26th, 1854. Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjourn-

A communication was received from. Frof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, presenting for the use of the Convention, sundry Charts and Sketches of the recent Surveys at the entrance of the Cape Fear, and the Shoals in the neighborhood.

On motion of peorge Davis, Esq., it was, Resolved, That the Charts and Sketches be accepted, and the thanks of the Convention tendered to Prof. Bache for his valuable courtesy.

On motion of James Banks, Esq., of Cumberland Gen. W. W. Harliee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, was invited to take ? seat in this Convention. Mr. Banks, of Cumberland, submitted the fol-

owing report :

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Committee of the Citizens of New Hanover, beg leave to return it, for the action of this Convention, and recommend its adoption with the following Resutions:

Resolved. That the General Government, by the erec tion of Jetties on Oak Island for the protection of the fortifications there, and the consequent washing away of the sands upon the opposite point of Bald Head, and their deposit upon the Main Bar of Cape Fear, has been the cause of great and lasting injury to the Commerce of

Government, and we do appeal to it by all the claims of magnanimity and justice, to undo what it has done to our jury, and to restore what it has taken from us. Resolved. That in the judgment of this Convention, the improvement of the Cape Fear by closing of the New Inlet is a work national in its character, constitutionally upobjectionable, feasible at a cost far below comparison with the benefit of its results, of equal importance to the ship owner and underwriter of the North, and the Merchant and Farmer of the South, and of vital necessity to the Commercial interest of this State: and moreover, that it would obviate, at a great saving of expense to the Government, all necessity for completing the plan already adopted, and as yet but partially executed, for the for-

tification and defence of Cape Fear Harbor. loval and true to the Constitution and the Union, who began her national history by a magnanimous sacrifice later, I take it for granted, than it did with of her individual interest to the general welfare, who has given munificently and received most scantily, who has you. For a little more than two hours the parcheerfully borne her share of the common burdens, with- tial obscuration continued, and at half-past five out any just and equal participation in the common benefits, has a right to expect of the Government, in the prosecution of this work, an aid proportionate to its import- glass, presented the appearance of a fiery crescent ance, and to her need-

Resolved. That the President of this Convention be requested to forward copies of the Report and Resolutions to our Senator and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to lay them before their respective houses, and to exert themselves in carrying out

the object of this Convention, The Resolutions were then taken up for consideration; when, addresses were made by Gen. J. Fox, of Mecklenburg; George Davis, Esq., of rare phenomenon was without a drawback. New Hanover; James H Headen, Esq., of Chat-

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 31-3 o'clock this afternoon. .

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention met according to adjournment, when the discussion on the resolutions was resumed, and addresses were made by Gen. W. W. Harllee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester | the wisdom and power which ordain and per-Rail Road : W. J. Houston, Esq., of Duplin : Dr. Sam'l A. Williams, Jr., of Warren; Maj. John A. Richardson, of Bladen; and W. C. Doub, Esq., of Wake; after which, they were unanimously adopt-

On motion of Capt S. L. Fremont, of Brunswick Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, that it

On mo ion of F. W. Bird, Esq., of Brunswick. Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are emiin behalf of this great work. And also, to the different Steam Boat and Rail Road Companies, for their courtesy and liberality, in furnishing transportation for this large Convention of the citizens of North Carolina,

Resolved. That to Duplin County, the first to appoint Delegates to this Convention, by which so many of our fellow citizens have been so happily brought together, in progress, and yet keep them up all the sumprimarily, the merit of any benefit which may result to the Counties from its deliberations

ver, which he prefaced with suitable remarks, rolina, for the promotion of Internal Improvements, cannot adjourn without offering the proper tribute of respect

present affliction, and sincerely regret that his ill health a century's work for us, in raising the standard would not permit him to be present to assist in our de-On motion, the President appointed P. K. Dickin-

son, Wm. A. Wright, and R. H. Cowan, a committee to wait on Gov. Dudley, and farnish him with a copy of the above resolutions.

Resident. That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to His Excellency, Gov. Reid, for the true North Carolina spirit which has induced him to consent to be lor size, one of these instruments will fill with present, and preside ovor its deliberations.

On motion of F. W. Bird, Esq., of Brunswick, Residred. That the thanks of this Convention be most ordially tendered the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the attentive manner in which they have discharged coedling sweetness of tone. No congregation

Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are due.

and hereby tendered to the Hon. George E. Badger, for his patriotic and successful efforts in securing the passage | ed. | I was astonished at the compass, sweetness through the Senate of a bill making an appropriation for and variety of tone in the one which I heard. On motion of George Davis, Esq., of New Hano-

untiring zeal in behalf of the interests of his constituents, and especially in behalf of the great work which it is the object of this Convention to promote.

Reid, in which he alluded to the unanimity which had prevailed in this, the largest Convention which had ever assembled in this State, to his knowledge.

How to Make Strawberries,-The following instructions for increasing the productiveness of strawberry beds, was handed us by Mr. Dan-Savannah to Mrs. Shivers of Wynnoton, who handed it over to Mr. Danforth. It was obtained eminently successful in cultivation of the fruit and from the phraseology of the directions, we

Mr. Shivers informs us that Mrs. Shivers tried it last year, and that, a small bed which had be enbefore almost entirely unproductive yielded in great abundance .- Georgia Watchmon.

several years past, in the garden formerly owned by me in King street, may like to know the process by which I cultivated them. I applied about once a week for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation: Of nitrate of potash, of glauber salts, and sal soda each one pound, of muriate of ammonia one quarter of a pound, dissolved in 30 gallons of rain or river water; one third was applied at a time, and when the weather was dry, applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparations as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid unless well supplied with water the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, and made the application towards evening. Managed in this way, there is never any necessity for digging over the bed or setting it out anew. Beds of ten years old are not only as good, but better than those of two or three years old. But you must be sure

to keep the weeds out.

COMMUNICATIONS.

METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE. LETTER XLVU.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1854. Resolved, Therefore, that we may rightly appeal to the The Eclipse of the Sun-Its Effects-Reflections-Julien-A new Quadrille-The Harmonium-Piano Forte-The latest news from Europe-Disappointment-Motto for the Flag Ship-A New Publisher in the field-Morning Stars of the New World-Lyrics by the letter H .- Anna Mary Howitt's Life in Munich-Breakfast.

My DEAR Post: The entire population of our city turned out vesterday to see the great eclipse of the sun, which came off, as all such magnificent performances are sure to do, without the slightest delay. True to the minute announced in the programmes, the black disc of the moon Resolved, That North Carolina, who has always been | began to steal over the face of the great King of day, at a quarter past four, some twenty minutes the sun, as seen through well smoked or stained with remarkaably blunt tips to its horns!

It was amusing to stand upon a house-top and see the neighboring house-tops half-covered with eager spectators. Each one with a bit of smoked glass at his eye. The only effect of the eclipse upon the day-light was to subdue it and give it a hazy tone. There was no sensible obscura-Alex. MacRac, of New Hanover; Prof. Phillips, of tion of it. Fortunately the sky was clear and Orange; Ias. Banks, Esq., of Cumberland; Dr. C. the opportunity for witnessing this somewhat

> It is a proud reflection, quite incident to the event itself, that the genius of man should have devised a method of determining the number and nature, and precise periods of an eclipse hundreds of years before it is to take place, and that these calculations are so proximately perfect that even seconds of time are taken into the account. It is an equally incident reflection that peruate the beautiful and precise laws that govern these phenomena, are and must, of neces-

sity be Divine! The Julien Concerts at Castle Garden have been thronged every night, and the popular enthusiasm first kindled and long sustained by the apjourn to meet at Fayetteville on the fourth Monday in American Quadrille, is now renewed by the nightly performance of the British Navy Quadrille, in which, besides the national airs of Great nently due to the Press of Wilmington for their efficient | Britain, the daring composer and leader intro-Services in first setting this ball in motion, and their aid duces a naval battle. Julien has had a brilliant career in this country; though it is confidently stated in the musical circles that he has lost money instead of making it. I canteasily believe On motion of Gen. James Owen, of New Hano- it. New York alone can afford him remunerative audiences, and if he could contrive to make the people believe that his last series was really we tender our sincere congratulations and thanks, and mer he would still reap a golden harvest. The multitude never appreciates a great thing until On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., of New Hano- just as it threatens to elude their grasp. So it has been, and so it will be to the end of the chap-Resolved, That a Convention assembled in North Ca- ter, Julien will not leave us vet, I feel assured. He ought to stay in this city through the month and gratitude to the Hon. Edward B. Budley, to whose of June, and either in Castle Garden, or better energy, industry and liberality, the present works of In- still, within the Crystal Palace, make "music for tential Improvement are so largely indebted for their the million" yet a while longer. We shall miss Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with him in his him sadly, when he is gone. He has done half

of musical taste and expression. I saw the other day, at the great musical es tablishment of William Hall & Son, on Broadway, a new musical instrument, called the Harmonium, a sort of forty-horse power accordeon. It On motion of George Davis, Esq., of New Hano- is of French origin, and must become an exceedingly popular instrument. Resembling in its anpearance an upright piano forte of ordinary par delicious melody an ordinary sized church or chapel! It is supplied with from six to twelve registers or stops, and some of them possess exwhich cannot expend two thousand dollars upon On motion of Eli W. Hall, Esq., of New Hano- an organ should spend anything less for one when they can purchase one of these admirable substitutes, for one-eighth part of the sum nam-

I may do some of your readers a good service, by informing them where they can purchase by Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, order, with full confidence that they will not be and are hereby tendered to Hon Wm. S. Ashe, for his deceived, a piano forte of the best quality and at an exceedingly reasonable price. It gives me pleasure to say that they can do this at Messrs-On motion, the Convention adjourned, after lis- Grow & Christopher's Manufactory, in this city, tening to a few remarks from the President, Gov. I know these makers and their instruments well, and I can testify cheerfully to their fidelity and worth. They make beautiful and durable pianos, and supply orders with promptness.

The public has been greatly disappointed by the "latest news" from Europe. They expected. at least, to hear of the destruction of Sevastopol. and the capture of the balance of the Muscovian forth for publication. It was sent by a lady of fleet, instead of which, the news takes a retrograde direction. Odessa wasn't done for, half the Russfan ships-of-war were not sunk in the from a gentleman of Savannah who has been Black Sea, and the Czor wasn't so terrified that he was unable to eat his breakfast.

What is Dundas about ? The allied armies suppose it was originally published by some are certainly acting up to the spirit of Mr. Calhouns policy-a masterly inactivity-and the motto of the flag-ship ought to be "Festina lente."

I turn from the news table to that upon which new books gather daily from the numerous active presses of this great country, and eepecially Those who know any thing about the mag- of this great city. New York is all absolvent. them raised in a bed thirty feet by forty, for lisher of Cincinnati, removed hither, and is now running a race with our old houses in the issu beautiful and popular books. He it is, who has given us the genuine and unmistakeable utterances of dear old Mrs. Partington, for which book the lovers of the humorous should all

"Morning Stars of the New World" is the fareiful title of a handsome book just out of Derby's oress. It is the production of a feminine mind, as its graceful manner gives evidence. Co umbus, Vespucius, De Soto, Raleigh, Hudson. Lady Arabella, Johnson, and half a dozen other bright names of discoverers and pioneers consti-

tute the galaxy of "Morning Stars of the New World." The idea so happily conceived, is well carried out; the sketches are marked by fidelity and sprightliness. The past is reproduced with vivid colouring, and yet with due regard to his torical truth. Miss Parker's book deserves a good

"Luries by the letter H."; a collection of verses which have appeared at intervals in the jour-

They have a chime to them not altogether unpleasing to the ear, and yet that depends upon the length of time one listens. They will do for a quarter of an hour, not more, at once. They affect rather than achieve a tone of wit, though a certain smack of humor cannot reasonably be denied tothem. Here is a stanza which may serve as a specimen of the whole, like a brick taken from the wall of a house! It is entitled:

TRUTH IN PARENTHISIS. "1 love-O, more than words can tell, (Your five-and-thirty thousand shiners.) You draw me by a nameless spell, (As California draws the miners;) You are so rich in beauty's dower, (And rich in several ways beside it,) Had I your hand within my power, (Across a banker's draft to guide it,) No care my future life could dim, (My tailor, too! what joy to him!") Excuse me for the pun, but I must sav that

any one of our acknowledged poets should l

asked: "Who is the letter II?" he would im mediately answer "It isn't I!" The Art Student in Munich, from the press of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of Boston, is a book to charm, by its grace and beauty, the tedium of the dullest hour. Written by Anna Mary Howitt, (true daughter of her parents, William and Mary, in an intellectual as well as a natural sense,) t is a picture gallery hungwith delicioussketches, in every style and of every school. To drop this tigurative speech, the book narrates Miss Howitt's own experience in the "art city" of Europe, boasted and beautiful Munich. There she

I have laid out enough books to satisfy your most insatiate readers for a week, at least. And now excuse me, while I get my breakfast.

was for years an "art student," and what she

saw, and heard, and did, the reader may learn by

the perusal of this book. Nothing altogether

more graceful and pleasing has been published

COSMOS For the Southern Weekly Post, Nothing can be more delightful to the true Southern patriot, than to behold the daily increasing evidences of our untrammeled advance towards independence, prosperity, wealth and happiness. The time has been when the South was regarded, in some respects, as the handmaiden of the North; when we were not only the

refuge of all their unfortunate adventurers, but like the ancient city of Romulus, knowing the us a degree of national repose which we have reproach to be true we cared not to relieve ourselves of the charge, but gloried in our shame. Like Israel of old, too, our political priests, pro- for a political agitation in the northern states, pliets and teachers, prophesied unto us smooth means, while we loved to have it so." Now. like Rome's infant empire, we begin to feel that we have a name and character to sustain, that though once small and feeble, nourished at the breast of the fierce she-wolf, we need not conceal our origin, but can hold up our heads and strike such blows as men strike who would be free .-We have felt the chain which galls us; now southern men and southern women, too, join the bands gathering from the Potomac to the Sabine, and shouttogether:

Like the winds of the desert, the waves of the sea.

The sons of those who fought and bled "when England's red Lion ran wild on our shore," still possess the weapons their father's wore; they are not deaf to the eloquent words of mothers who baffled Tarlton in his rage, and shrank not from the earnage when the stars of our country's

In this connection, however, we would turn from the gratifying evidences of progress our own State everywhere exhibits, to consider the Agriculture must always te the mainspring of our energy, the keystone of our greatness, and our neighbors, while making railroads, bridging rivers, digging canals and building school-houses, have not forgotten this important truth .-Laving the corner stone sure and strong, they to wander forlorn and comfortless around the monuments of their intended greatness. The melancholy Egyptian scarcely raises his unweaning glance to the summit of the pyramid, n whose shade he reposes, and never reflect and haughfily thought that their works would tell him of their matchless deeds; to him, now, tell him no more than they would have done had they never been raised from their parent bed. So must it ever be with those who, in marking out their grandest conceptions in the minds of their successors for the future, they will

\$3,000 cash, and the repairs of the Fair Grounds; dentials and encamping on the Fair Grounds, a the basis of future legislation. silver cup as a prize at their county meetings, to another remitting the exhibition fee to lady competitors, to another, making arrangements for raising a permanent fund by lifememberships, for the free passage over railroads of the Execuadmission of charity scholars of southern editors, and we would add, of the regular clergy, and ness of their requirements in regard to the entry of articles. A review of the premium list, amounting to \$5,000, is entirely too long for the columns of the Post, suffice it to say that it nals, with it may be hitherto unpublished ones. can produce or which they can wish to use .- | cheated out of their rights. What rights? In | gold pieces.

The attention of old bachelors and young ladies is especially requested to the Home De partment; where a premium of \$50 is offered to the handsomest and finest baby over two and under three years old, dressed in domestic fabries. It is a great pity that we, in North Carolina have not time this year, even under the most favorable circumstances, to get up a complete specimen in this line; but as our last wish we would beg that some of the candidates expectant of matrimonial honors should take steps to have the prize-baby of Georgia "passed along this way, and give us an open field and a fair fight for glory and for fame." Only "let us spread ourselves to win the prize, or add a more brilliant one to the honors of the successful

Southern Meckly Post

RALEIGH, JUNE 3, 1854.

WILLIAM D. COOKE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance. 20, (Payment in all cases in advance.)

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sent, the person making up the club will be entitled to a Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for he Southern Weekly Post.

MR. H. P. Doutsit is our authorized agent for the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee

NORTH AND SOUTH-

THE Nebraska bill, good or bad, right wrong, is now a law. We are not politicians, and have no opinion to advance as to the motives which prompted its inception, or the necessity or expediency of its adoption. These are matters for others to determine. We are. however, free to say that, in our candid opinion. it restores the federal legislation of this country to its proper constitutional and popular basis, recognizes once more those equal rights of the people of the South which the measure 1820 had circumscribed, and establishes a principle in regard to the territories of the United States, which, if adhered to, will secure for never before enjoyed. We are well aware that the final passage of this bill will be the signal never, perhaps, equalled in intensity and bitterthings and deceits, and they bore rule by these | ness. The muttering thunder of popular passion has already begun to roll, and ere long it will break in startling peals of indignant rebuke upon the heads of some of those northern patriots who have been active in its support. But we contemplate the explosion with unusual calmness, and confidently expect to see the pledge of future peace rearing its beautiful arch above the retreating fragments of the storm .-The whole South is, or soon will be united, and there is a remnant of prudence and patriotism at the North sufficient to prevent the dissolu-"We are coming, we are coming, the fearless and tion of its agitated elements. We have a word to say to our northern friends, before the threatened tempest surrounds and overwhelms - all that we demand, and henceforward the North | conscience. No body, it is true, has ever flatter

The opposition to the Nebraska bill in the

Northern States, is founded upon two distinct objections. It is there assumed that the repeal of the so-called Missouri Compromise is an act of bad faith, a deliberate violation, by the South, flag shone dimly through the smoke and dust of of her own solemn engagements. It is also assumed that, inasmuch as slavery may, under the new condition of things, be established in the territories organized by the bill, an undue advantage has been thereby acquired by the Southcondition and prospects of our younger sister, Both of these propositions the South, with one voice, denies. We regard them as pure assumptions, unsupported by a particle of decent reasoning. Let it be remembered that the Constitution of the United States is the only great and solemn bond by which the Union is maintained, and that this Constitution clearly recogare determined that the superstructure shall not nizes property in slaves in every State where fall by its own weight, and leave their children the people choose to have them. The people of New York, as well as those of North Carolina, might have had this institution established among them to this day, so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, and if it is "peculiar" to us, it is so by the peculiar choice that those mighty builders were his ancestors, of the people of the northern States voluntarily rejecting it. If slavery now existed in all the States where it was originally recognized, as it these monuments are still but silent stones, they might constitutionally have continued to do, where would be now its "peculiarity" as a southern system, and where would the most astute free-soil polltician be able to find a warrant in the constitution for its exclusion from the compresent, neglect to provide for their preservation | mon territories? It is the action of the several ov also laving more enduring foundations in the States at the North that has made it a southern matter, and has originated this new pretence, pass away, and the patient enquirer into the that the Constitution recognizes slavery no where dust of past ages can only exclaim, " Stat nom- but in the southern slave states. And what, we soberly ask, have the southern people to do with But to our subject: through the kindness of the peculiar legislation of particular states at a friend, we have received the proceedings of the North? What has their unsolicited abolithe Executive Committee of the Southern Cention of slavery to do with its exclusion from tral Agricultural Society of the State of Geor- territories belonging in common to the whole gia, and the anniversary address of the Rev. Dr. Union? The very fact that the north insisted Pierce. In as few words as possible, we wish in 1820 upon the passage of a special act proto call the attention of our Society to these hibiting slavery in territory north of a certain pamphlets, and most respectfully to suggest that line, proves, beyond a question, that the constithere are many ideas therein contained, whose tution of the United States, did not suffice for germs we would do well to transplant and de- that purpose, and when northern editors and ornificent strawberries, and immense quantity of Recently Mr. J. C. Derby, an enterprising pubnot flourish and bring forth fruit to perfection. engrafted on the Constitution," they admit that We bespeak particular attention to their ar- before this engrafting the constitution itself did rangements with the house keepers of Augusta not secure the same object. And if this be true, for the accommodation of guests; those with it follows by a necessary consequence that all the City Council to secure an appropriation of constitutional legislation must have either allowed slavery in the territories, or have left it to be to the resolution offering to each delegation of determined by the choice of the inhabitants ten, from a County Society, coming with cre- themselves; the very principle now adopted as But we feel confident that there are few sen-

sible men anywhere who believe that this act will, in the smallest degree, enlarge the area of slavery. The opposition of northern men cannot be due to any such foolish apprehension .tive Committee on society business, for the free It is nothing but chagrin, that has created such | State. a tempest of excitement. In 1820 the North secured an advantage over the South which they of delegates from State Societies,) the complete- themselves acknowledge the Constitution would never have given them, and now that this advantage has been removed, and the original constitutional equality of the southern people again solemnly restored, they complain in the embraces almost every article Southern men bitterness of their souls that they have been

the name of reason, what rights have been torn acter has fallen before irresistible and unscruputo its complex machinery. lous ambition : it cannot be trusted."

tled the sectional dispute in which it originated? the earth in the same direction with much granter And did it settle that dispute ! Let the candor velocity! This is absurd, as the earth performs of the northern people, if they have any of that its revolution in 24 hours and the moon promise virtue left, after due reflection, reply. That com- 28 days. The true explanation we since promise, if intended for any good purpose, must ought to be, that the sun and moon both and have been designed to restore an amicable feel- rently revolve around the earth from the ing between the people of the two great sec- west; but the velocity of the sun's apparent tions of the Union. The subsequent history of motion is rather greater than that of the moon the country declares it to have been an utter and the former overtakes the latter in its march failure. It was to be a compact in spirit, and The consequence is, that the moon appears to not in the letter. The spirit of the agreement cross the disc of the sun from west to east, has long since been expelled by northern incantation. How then can our northern friends complain, if the mere terms of a friendly un- savage audacity occurred during the late insurderstanding long since violated, have been re- rection of the Greek population in Turkey will pealed, and another attempted on more equal throws a flood of light upon the character of and more permanent principles? But they that brave but superstitious people. A Greek should be very careful, before they bring such | chieftain, at the head of a considerable body of railing accusations against us, to be sure that followers, being surrounded by the Turks in one they themselves are not exposed to a similar re- of the natural fortresses in which the mountainbuke. Let them retrace the history of the Mis- ous parts of the country abound, encumbered souri controversy, and ascertain whether a ma- with many wounded men, and threatened with iority of the northern delegation in Congress starvation, took the desperate resolve for which voted for the said act of 1820. We believe they he had so many examples in the history of his will find a northern minority not much larger race, of cufting his way through the enemy's than that which has been recorded in favor of lines. But what to do with his wounded was the Nebraska bill, voting there for the admission, the question. To leave them to the tender merof Missouri into the Union. If, therefore, a cies of the infidels, was more than he could bear. southern majority and a northern minority, uni-t and he determined to solve the difficulty he a ting upon that act, gave to it the character of a measure illustrating at once the ferocity and the "solemn compact" between the people of the superstition of the national character. A priest two sections of the Union, why may we not was employed to administer the sacrament to adopted in the same way, as a new compact be- by a summary act of atrocious cruelty these bear tween the same high contracting parties !

are willing to stand or fall by this issue. If the Such is the kind of piety, to protect which from northern people think that any unconstitutional. Turkish intolerance is the pretended missich of advantages have been secured by the South, let | the great apostle of the North, them but point them out, and we will promptly surrender them. Such, at least, is what we believe to be the desire of every patriotic citizen. ly put forth by high authority, that there was of the South. A recognition of equal rights, as no such thing as a violation of the rights of each secured by the terms of the written compact, is science, because human power cannot remain to themselves as it can possibly be to us.

meeting of the kind ever held in the State, con- those rights that appertain to it. You do not vened in Wilmington on the 25th alt., and after hurt a man's conscience when you hurn him at organizing by the appointment of Gov. Reid as the stake for imputed heresy, but you render his President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and obedience to its dictates a rather painful ordeal. Secretaries, preceded to a most interesting se- and common sense and common humanity will ries of transactions in relation to the object for ever judge such acts to be crued and devilish, which it was called. The final result will be found no matter by whom they may be committed, in the Report and Resolutions, published in anos. The State or the Church has no more right to ther column of our paper, and we believe the dictate the religion a man shall profess than people of the whole State will read with satisfact the food he shall eat. Such a syramical contion and approval, the lucid history and conclu-cise of power may not literally injure either his sive arguments therein contained. From the conscience or his stomach, but it is none the less Report it appears that the main entrance to the hateful and intolerable on that account. The Cape Fear river has been gradually reduced from man's right to worship God in his own way, 21 feet, its original depth, to 9 its present depth: just as rational as his right to cook his own disfirst by the opening of New Inlet, nine miles ner in his own way. Human laws cannot interhigher up the stream, and afterwards, when this fere with either, without infringing upon the ecause had ceased to operate, by the jettics sential privileges of a freeman. Let verbal disthrown by the General Government into the tinctions be ever so much multiplied, and it still channel in front of Fort Caswell, by which the remains as clear as any proposition can be, that current is so influenced as to wash the sands there are rights associated with the conscience from Smith's Island, and deposit them upon the which none but tyrants and their minions would bar. It will thus be seen that the General Gov- violate, and which every man of right views and ernment is bound in all fairness to restore the sentiments will be zealous to defend. channel to its former depth, and the claim upon Congress for a large appropriation is in the high. est degree equitable, and we should think irresistible. The plan proposed is to fill up the New more to his invitation to visit this City: Inlet, by which Fort Caswell is now rendered useless for defence, and thus throw the whole volume of water into the old channel.

The Convention was addressed by a number the "Post," if you think proper. of gentlemen in a most interesting manner, and the delegates were further gratified by a pleasant excursion on Saturday to the mouth of the river, where they had an opportunity of making a personal inspection of the condition of the chan-

If Congress shall respond to the powerful ap- graphic despatch at Columbia informing him that peal thus made by the convention, by a liberal appropriation, we confidently expect for Wil- Baltimere, and deprived me of the anticipated pleamington a prosperous future, which will contriall the substantial interests of the State.

A Convention of members of the Bar assembled at Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th inst. The object of it is not

For the information of our neighbor of the Argus, we will state that the object of the Convention was to induce Congress to abolish the it a great nuisance.

OUR Correspondent, "P. S. S.," makes very Railroad." important suggestions for our next great Agricultural Fair which we hope will be duly appreciated. The enlightened policy adopted in Geor- Wilmington, through the Pee Dee counties, to gia ought to encourage, by the success which Charlotte, and thence west into East Tenneshas attended it, a similar spirit in every other see.

Adjournment of Congress .- A resolution Houses of Congress sine die, on the third of July | please accept our thanks.

next, but no vote was taken on the resolution. gress, authorizing the coinage of \$100 and \$50 Book of Discipline the anti-slavery section. This

THE ECLIPSE. - As many persons had been in from them by this or any other constitutional act? duced to expect an annular eclipse on Finder Have they lost the right toemigrate to Nebraska last, there was a good deal of disappointment or Kansas, without slaves? This negation is their felt when it turned out to be a very partial of "peculiarity," and has it been in the slightest de- fair. There should have been more allowgree restricted or curtailed? May they not now, as made in the published statements for differences well as ever, carry with them to these regions all the of latitude. The course of the moon, and promoveable property recognized by the State laws sequently of the central part of its shadow, was under which they live? Where, then, is the loss they from the Pacific coast towards Canada, and a have suffered, or the advantage they have sur- course a large portion of the Southern limbers rendered, except the privilege of keeping south- the sun remained unobscured in this part of the ern men out? We ask our northern friends United States. No eclipse however can be a these questions with a calm and confident belief failure, if it occurs at the time predicted, it is that they can never furnish a reply. The only, a sublime and glorious spectacle, that reliews answer we can obtain is in the language of the whenever it occurs, our impressions of the axiat Newark Sentinel, that "the South has forfeited harmony of nature, and of the wonderful its good name, and its title to our respect, by an sources of science which can thus minuted a infamous violation of its engagements. Its char- termine the extraordinary events that are inciden-

Brande, in his Encyclopædia makes a carloak Now, we beg leave again to assure our north- explanation of the solar eclipse. He says if ern friends, that assumption is not proof. Has moon's shadow passes over the earth's surface it ever yet been shown that the Missouri Com- from west to east, because although the card to promise was a compact, any further than it set- volves from west to east, the moon shoves appeared

GREEK BARBARITY .- A most desperate net of those who were unable to follow him, and that helpless wretches were despatched, and builts The North and the South are now held toge- according to the rites of the Orthodox Church ther by the constitution alone, without any un- This done, the satisfied chief proceeded to how warranted and questionable expedients. We his way successfully through the Moslem tanks.

Conscience.—A new proposition is now bemay be assured that no other terms will ever be ned that the mind or the affections can be conimposed upon us without a conflict as disastrous trolled by the utmost exertion of despotic power, but mankind have generally agreed that to prevent a man from doing what his conscience as-WILMINGTON CONVENTION. - The s largest quires him to do, is substantially a restraint upon

> EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE. The following letter is the answer of Mr. Fill-

W. D. Cooke, Esq., Ed. of the " S. W. Post."

DEAR SIR :-- I herewith send you a copy of Mr Fillmore's letter to me, which you can publish in Yours Very Respectfully,

W. D. HAYWOOD.

BUFFALO, May 25, 1851. Sin :-- I received your kind letter writing me to visit the City of Raleigh. It was my intention to visit your town, but Mr. Kennedy received a telehis wife was sick and desiring him to hasten home, this compelled us to take the most direct route for sure of visiting your City, which I sincerely regret. Please to make my grateful acknowledgment to bute beyond calculation to the advancement of your Corporate Authorities for this mark of their respect, and accept for yourself my sincere thanks, and believe me, Truly Yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

llon. Wm. Dallas Haywood,

RAILROAD MEETING .- A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held on Monday even-Bar in that part of the State, the citizens of ing last for the purpose of responding to a meet-Wilmington having for a long time considered ling of the citizens of Mecklenburg Co., lately held at Charlotte, to express their views in regard to building the "Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio

A series of resolutions were adopted, strongly recommending the building of a Railroad from

We are indebted to Dr. W. M. Johnson, of was offered on Monday, in the House of Repre- Alamance county, for a sketch of part of that sentatives, proposing an adjournment of the two county for our Map of North Carolina. He will

ТµЕ General Conference of the Methodist New Gold Corn .- A bill is now before Con- Episcopal Church South, has expunged from its is a decided step in the right direction.