Mr Thomoson moved to my me and the polerand no this motion the year and

with repeated year and mays, until ut for period the following proceedings took After some remarks from Mess

Mr Mchane of Maryland moved that when this House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. He submitted to the chair he rules of the House, Friday and ception of reports from Committee were set apart for the consideration vate business, and every alternate Mon for resitutions—certain days for certain ness. He contended that the astronomwould expire to night at 12 o'clock and consequently. Monday being the only day on which resolutions could be received when 13 o'clock arrived this resolution would

aker stated that, anticipating th peculon, he had given it come consideration, and had come to the sonels can that Monday rapired at 12 o'clock to night, and when that near shall have been reached and passed, the iness of Monday will have gone over.

be, that when this House adjourn, it ra to meet on Wednesday next. ther stated that he had just ruled wout of order, but on looking at sules of the House, he found that such a moion was upon the same footing as a motion ourn, and it was therefore in order.

Mr. Booth demanded the year and nays on which were ordered. And the question having been taken of motion of Mr. McLane, it was decided

Mire - your 75, unvs 88. notion of Mr McLane, the House, the at a quarter past twelve o'clock, adjourned. Washington, Feb. 19. WHEN AND SENATE.

The compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay Dawns concluded his speech. cipally on the value of the Union rit, and on the nature, orgin, progrees and condition of slavery as an institu-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the order of the age of the President.

Venable took the floor, and come He replied to the remarks of . Root and Mann, and appealed patieu-o centlemen from the South to open to gentlemen from the ease, and eves to the real danger of the case, and et it in a becoming manner.

Venable took strong Southern grou

but appealed elequently to the North to re-rate from aniempes to interpose with the do-mental lastitutions of the South. Washington, Feb. 20

for much debate, the bill to release the of Samuel Swartword was passed. Senate took up the President's Mes cating the California consideration of Mr refer the same to the Committee estories with instructions to report a bill ng California as a State, unconnected

d mo right to form a State or of this motion to force Cali-

uld not be possible; but, if not, the

ed; the Southern men did not He then spoke of them were in favor of onstitution to prohibit shavery into and ed in his opinion by a con-

M put nothing in opposition to the

_I counct stand

This was his hat session here. liquors. It is a Institution in the world, the port about poligamy is indignantly denied to them. me, his moderate course caused

are contended that he had a right call people together at an auction.

into spoke at length on the subject eners that surrounded the country, protest the uplaint that there was a

isles, and they a no him their let-

my acts, I do not question.

seems to reflect upon the cond concert between the right of the Senator frecomment on my acts, I do

He had, in his printed speech, previously denied the same inference.

Mr. Clay went on to refer humorously some apparent inconsistency between the Senremarks to day, and a conversation of After some remarks from Messes Foote, Clay, Hale, Butler and Dickenson, the subject was

postnoned, and the Senate adjourne HOUSE OFREPRESENTATIVES. The morning hour was taken up in the r Washington, Feb. 21.

U.S. SENATE. In the Senate, Mr. Clay's resolutions w snaidered.

Mr. Miller defended the North from charge of injustice, and advocated the admission of California. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned to Monday next, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after the morning hour, wer

nto Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bissell made a speech, in which he conended that the South, in the present controversy, was entirely wrong and that California should be admitted. He further argued, that at the battle of Buena Vista the Northern soldiery decided the bloody conflict, and not the

Southern, as had been heretofore contended,

Atr. Winthrop then took the floor and defended his action as Speaker, and his generally in regard to them slavery questhe abolitionists of his own district, that however much he agreed with them on love and gratitude of all good men, the abstract principle he had not regarded it. 4. Resolved, therefore, That we rec a particular part of his duty to agitate the subject of slavery. He (Mr. W.) sympa State, hereby pledging ourselves to give him our when the rights and interests of the North when the rights and interests of the North were assuitedhe had defended, as he should, continue to defend them, to the best of his ability. He was opposed to ultraists at both ends of the Union. He thanked God that He had given him a spirit which incapacitated S. G. Coffin. him to give satisfaction to ultraists anywhere. He coveted their abuse. If such men were

claim "what evil thing have I done that such nen sneak well of me. He then alluded to the denunciations of him by Messes. Giddings and Root, and retorted upon them a severe eastigation. He alluded to the proposition of Mr. Root, for which he had been denounced for not voting. He adopted by all parties: deemed it the most mischievous proposition ever offered to the House. That gentleman, for the sake of notoriety had put in peril the question he intended to serve. For the sake head of the music, he was willing to sacrifice the very fortress of which he claimed to tained. be the peculiar defender. If that resolution had been passed, all hope of a practical legislation would have been at an end, and the admission of California would have been protracted or defeated; and the session would have been

a protracted struggle and discord. Mr. W. then reflected very severely upon the free soil party. He said if he had been reviled who wase his revilers! The free soil party. Never before was there such a party who under the cloak of philambiophy revelled in abuse and calumny as the free soil sect. Cheers. He had never witnessed in the

have wreaked. He then adverted to the question of the of admission of California into the Union. He ing was organized by appointing James Grishe would, he said, do all he could be promote that wold, President; Jno. C. Slocamb, Jan. Evcould ever have existence there, or in any of Secretary. the territories belonging to the United States, on why a dissolution of the without the sanction of positive law; and he ject of the meeting.
did not intend to give his aid to carry it there On motion of W. T. Dortch, a committee by the sanction of law. As to the plan of was appointed to draft resolutions for the ac-admitting California he thought that exhibited tion of the convention. Mr. Cass explained. I believe, said he, the by the recommendations of the special mesbe unconstitutional. If sage of the President was the best plan. He Wm. Hollowell, Jas. F. Kornegay J. J. Battle, Miller, Hines, G. W. Haywood, Primrose heat course to save the Lwould have roted for it. When it was nion and to promote Northern principles - a few moments, reported through W. T. the resistance to it which they have the Union, and sall, whatever might come, the Union must at all hazards be preserved.

> took the floor. The committee then rose, The House, after the transaction of other unimportant business, adjourned till Mon-

day next. of Province it was a POLIGAMY AT THE SALT LAKE. The New Orleans Delta panisment of Descret, in which the writer confirms the ad becouse excited and the statement previously made, that, under the members determined to keep ahead Mormon martial law, a man may have as mament. Mr. Cass went on to say, my wives as he can support. He says:- The int threats long enough. successor to Joe Smith is a man by the name things, commenting on Mr. Mason's of Brigham Young, about 45 years old, a pretty cute fellow, a Yankee would say. He

pretty cute fellow, a Yankee would say. He has the largest number of wives of any one in ave heard threats enough—that New has the largest number of wives of any one in the belike Modern Tyre, and the the rettlement—only 28. This is not a large ern cities like Ancient Tyre—that the number, considering he had 10 take all the wives of Joe Smith that could not get other

It is due to the Mormons to say, that this re-

LIFE IN CALIFORNIA. of blood were invoked on both sides.

The had its Wilmot provise, and somesmean one shape and sometimes in I met on my arrival was the Rev. Dr. Farley -under whose preaching I sat for years -with — under whose preaching I sat for years—with a box under his arm, peddling patent medicine that a limit of the Senator in the atreets! He has now got along so well thing for the world as to open an eating-house, and to make the world as to open an eating-house, and to make the world as to open an eating-house, and the worl at a dollar an hour beating a bass drum, to by

> NEW YORK SLAVERY RESOLU-TIONS.

TIONS.

The prison that there was a great drawing resolutions, as amended by the aprison that there was a great drawing to the Union, and the New York Assembly, were sent into the State Senate on Friday and adopted with but one dissenting voice. They instruct their mis surrel mid political evil and confidence in the District, to appear the extention of slavery in free territory, and the jurisdiction are middle to was the best abused men of Texas over any part of New Mexico—go for the admission of Catilornia, and declare act Mr. Class. Willi one exception. (Laughif the people of New York will strenuously oppose all attempts at dissolution of the Union
The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses
The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses
The N. Y. Journal of Commerce expresses
The Commerce of the second of the Commerce expresses
The Commerce of the second of f Catifornia, and declare regret at the pussage of these, and says:—
the Convention so the C Mr. Cars. I can show bushele of them sent and at the South sof no use my where; On motion of John Fram,

WING MEETING IN GUILFORD.

A portion of the citizens of Guildford assembled in the court-house, in Greensburgush of Friday the 22nd. Jed. H. Lindsay, Esq., was called to the Chair, and M. S. She quested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by John A. Gilmer, Esq., to be the appoint much interest that had taken place between him and the Senator this morning.

After some remark a from Mesora Foote, Clay. aent upon him for the faithful in which he has discharged the Executive duties of the State.

James T. Morehead Esq., rose and stated that he only wished to say a few words in con firmation of what had been said by Mr. G. but before he took his seat he gave an eloquent sketch of Charles Manly's life, from his youth to the present time. He had known him well -he had known him long; had always found his head clear and his heart pure.

Mr. M. was followed by Esq. in a few remarks, concurring heartily in what had been said in reference to the Sithfu ess and ability of Gov. Manly.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Jas. T. Morehead, and unanimously adopt

1. Resolved. That we approve of the evention to nominate a candidate for or of this State, and that we recommend Raleigh

appoint five delegates to said Convention.

3. Resolved, That in his excellency CHARLES MANLY we recognize an efficient, patriotic and energetic, Chief Magictrate, wisses onlightened administration cutilles him to the support of the patriotic, and whose life-long devotion to the cause of popular education entitles him to

Under the 2d resolution the following gentle men were appointed, to wit: James T. Morehead. Peter Adams, Joel McLenn, Dr. Graaty, and Dr.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates, with a request that to praise him, he would be prepared to ex- if there be any who cannot attend, that the chairman supply their places with others. After the business for which the meeting had

been called, was dispised of, Cov. Morehead, in a few remarks, introduced the following resolutions, which he hoped would be unanimously

Resolved, That the interests of every portithe Union, as guarantied by the Co ought to be respected and must be maintained, Resolved, That the union of these United State question he intended to serve. For the sake is dispensable to the happiness and welfare of being regarded as a captain, and being at the American People, and to the security of posted of the music, he was willing to sacri-litical liberty to the world—and it must be main-

> On the question of their adoption, there was general and hearty are throughout the court-

> It was moved that the proceedings of this meet ing he signed by the chairman and secretary. and published in the Patriot.

JED. H. LINDSAY, Chm. M. S. SHERWOOD, Sec'ry.

MEETING IN WAYNE.

According to previous notice, a large no ber of the citizens of Wayne and the adjoin ing counties assmebled at the Court House in history of this country, or any other, such as Waynesboro, on Tuesday the 19th instant, buse as that with which the presses of this for the purpose of considering the best plan party have seemed, and the speeches of this to secure the rights guarantied to them by the On motion of W. T. Dortch, Esq., the meet-

measure. He did not believe that slavery crett, Vice Presidents, and W. F. S. Alston, The Chairman having explained the ob-

The Chairman appointed W. T. Dortch. Dortch, their chairman, the following resolutions, to-wit:

The people of the County of Wayne, with Afterhe concluded, Mr. Millson, of Virginia, out distinction of party, in Convention assemof the Union, and particularly the contemplated injuries to the rights of the Southern States of the Confederacy-auxicus to pre serve peace and good feeling between all secdesiring the perpetuity of the Union so long as that Union protects equally the rights of all as secured by the Constitutionfeem it a duty they owe alike to themselves. and to the people North and South, to declare their views on the all important questions connected with the subject of slavery. There-

Be it Resolved. That our attachment to this Union is unbounded—that we desire a great, a glorious, and harmonious Confederacy, in which all the States

shall be equal partners. Resolved. That we now declare as our decided opinion, that such a Confederacy cannot be preserved, unless the North shall desist from urging the wives of Joe Smith that could not get other husbands. Some that have come under my observation, have had 11, 5, 3, 2, 1. These the humbs of God, and what he observation, have had 11, 5, 3, 2, 1. These things are facts, beyond cavil; and the only tie that binds these people together is bigamy."

The same writer describes them as poor, in dustrious, and temperate in the use of ardent in dustrious, and temperate in the use of ardent in dustrious, and temperate in the use of ardent in the formal of the foundation of the States is no baseline in which the pinciples of what is known as the Congress of the United States, in which the pinciples of what is known as the Wilmot Provise" shall be incorporated, and of any law providing for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columnia.

Resolved, furthernore, That fugitive slaves should be delivered up by the Northern States on claim of the Constitution.

Resolved, furthernore, That fugitive slaves should be delivered up by the Northern States on claim of the Constitution.

States is of far greater advantage to the North than to the South—that if the North so think, let then cease to agitate the queetion of slavery. We ask mo-thing from them but our rights under the constitu-

to maintain, even at one agree of a convinced as we are, that we shall not be the greater lovers thereby.

Resolved, That the questions connected with the subject of slavery, should be permanently adjusted by the present Congress—that the links of the Confederacy are becoming weakoned from day to day—that nothing but a speedy settlement securing the rights of the South, can preserve them.

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore a dissibility of the South, can preserve them.

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore a dissibility of the Chairman of this meeting to attent the only way by which this calamity can be prevented. Is, that Congress should forbear to adopt the 'Wilmot Provino' and refuse to pass any law interferring with slavery in the District of Columbis.

Resolved, That the Chairman also I ised and requested to appoint a Committee to the called a Committee of safety.

MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

A Southern Rights meeting was held if and the 11th Peh. Me Benjamin Rol called to the chairs a President and Defeat a color of the Committee of safety.

Cameron and John Murphy, Esq., were vice Presidents.—Arch'd McLean and Jacks the resolutions were submitted, Mesara.

rights.

After the resolutions were submitted, Men
W. A. Wright, John N. Washington, John Exan,
H. Washington and Goo. S. Stevenson, address
the Convention successively, urging the necessity one then paged unanimously,

mand NewBer contemplated, and the time for such Convention, the Wednesday after the fourth Monday in April

Removed. That the proceedings or this measure published in the Goldabaro' papers, with a request, that the papers of the Sante copy, and that a copy of them be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them because Houses.

in Congress, with a request that the forest their respective Houses.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the afficers, for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. GRISWOLD, Proc. 1. JNO. C. SLOCUMB, Vice VERNETT. Presidents. W. F. Alston, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN WAKE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake County, at the Tity Hall in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, on motion of Maj. Hinton, JOHNSTON BUSINER, Esq. was called to the Chair,

and LEONIDAS B. LEMSY appointed Secretary. H. W. Miller, Esq. explained the object of the Meeting to be, the appointment of Delegates to the Whig State Convention, &c.; whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz. Messrs. John H. Bryan, H. W. Miller, as the place for its meeting.

ing, viz: Messrs. John H. Bryan, H. W. Miller,

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting Ch. C. Raboteau, G. W. Haywood and Scaton

The Committee having retired, a call ande upon Sion H. Rogers, Esq. who responded in a speech full of Whig patriotism and spirit. After which, the Committee returned, and Mr. Bryan, their Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unani sously adouted, viz:

WHERE IS, it is proposed to hold a Convention of the Whig party of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a suit-able person as the Whig Candidate for Governor of the State1. Rendeed, That this meeting approve of said

Convention.

2. Resolved, That we have undiminished co fidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the present incumbent decordially approve his administration; and heartily recommend his remination : nevertheless, we are prepared t by all fair and honorable means, whomsoever

may be selected by the Convention.

3. Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting appoint thirty Delegates to represent this County in the Convention, and that they be ear-nestly requested to attend.

4. Recolved, That, as a diversity of opinion

seems to exist relative to the proper time for holding said Convention, we recommend WEDNESpay the 8th or May, as a suitable and conve-Whigs of the State.

5. Resolved, That we have the most unbounded

confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriot-ism of General Taylon; and we feel assured that his administration will be conducted in such way and upon such principles, as will advance the interest and honor of the country—protect the rights of each and every session of it, and preserve the integrity of the Union.

The resolutions were warmly supported by Mr. Beyan in a speech, which met with the approbation of all present.

The Chairman then appointed the following Delegates to the Convention for Wake County: Wm H Hood Jacob Mordecai, C. B. Root, Dr. C. E. Johnson, Sion Rogers, Senr., Saml. P. Nor- changed his views on this subject. And the is, John Ligen, G. W. Haywood, Alfred Jones, John McCuilers, Ch. C. Raboteau, John H. Bry an, Needham Price, Allen Adams, Richard Hines, Seaton Gales, T. R. Dedman, T. J. Lemay. Dr. H. W. Montague, Maj. W. D. Jones, Col. Wm-Laws, Anderson Page, Adam G. Banks, Willie H. Fuller, Peleg Rogers, Dr. R. B. Haywood, Col J. H. Manly, Sian H. Rogers, and C. C. Battle. On motion the names of the Chairman and Se

etary were added. On motion of C. C. Battle, the Chairman pointed the following committee, should the Concention meet in Raleigh, to make the necessary arrangements, and publish the same, viz. Messrs. W. H. H. Tucker, R. W. Haywood, E. B. Free

man, and Root. Goy. Iredell moved that these proceedings by nserted in the City papers, with a request for

the other papers of the State to copy the same. And then the meeting adjourned. JOHNSON BUSBEE, CA'n.

I. B. LEHAY, Sec'y. SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING

A meeting of the citizens of New Hanove ounty, without distinction of party, was held Wilmington on the 29th January; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved. That we have witnessed with much anxiety the progress of fanaticism, and political dishonestly at the north and of excitement at the outh, on the subject of slavery.

2. Resolved. That a crisis has arrived, when it

becomes necessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt such discrete measures as may avert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, and excitement; or if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to distinct. annot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, is much as possible, their mischief.

3. Resolved. That the Union of the States is no as down and important to us politically than is life.

consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and prin-ciple; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the of the Constitution.

even if the maintenance of them should involve the Resolved. That if these things be done by the sacrifice of our political and individual existence in the Union and the bloody cons we the dissolution of

North, (simple justice under the Constitution) we desire to remain in the Linon.

Rendred, That we declare our determination and readiness (if this simple justice is withheld from m) to join the Southern States in any action necessary to maintain our rights.

Rendred, That we believe the Union of these Southern States, we recommend that a Convention.

States led for greater advantage to the North than of Delivering from the Conventional Discourse of the Cartes advantage to the North than of Delivering from the Conventional Discourse of the Cartes and the bloody consequences the late of the cartes of Delegates from the several Congressional Dis-trie's in this State be holden in Raleigh on the 20 cease to agitate the question of slavery. We ask nothing from them but our rights under the constitution, and those rights we are determined to maintain, even at the hazard of a dissolution—
convinced as we are, that we shall not be the greater loves thereby. next, and that Delegates be appointed for each Con-gressional District in this State, by Conventions holden in said Districts, to represent said Districts, in the said Convention to be holden at Nashville, and in the Convention to

6. Received. That fifty Delegates be appeinted by the Chairman of this meeting to attend the Dis-trict Convention to be holden in Wilmington on the seond Monday in March next.

7. Resolved. That the Chairman also be auth

A Southern Eights meeting was held in Cumber land on the 11th Feb. Mr Benjamin Robinson wa called to the chair as President and Dr Thomas N Sameron and John Murphy Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents.-Arch'd McLean and J. G. Sheperd were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was warmly addressed by Warre

C. Dobbin & Hon. Robt Strange. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Reselved, That we cutertain the strongest attach-

nslow, Wm. S. Mullins, Esquires, and Him. J.

olard, That the President of this meeting ment to the Union of these States and consider the

that a man can lear. Heater, the transfer one bearing that title the affection of brotherhood as one blonging to the same noble family with ourselves.

Heater That hower and writeriple are before to thing earthly; and even the ties of kindred an

the ambition of designing politicians are combind-ing to force upon us the question whether the Union shall be preserved by the southern States in dishon-or and shame ur be given up to avoid them. Recoired, That it is important for the whole South to take timely measures to avest the necessity of deciding this question or to meet it when it comes

ith unanimity, and in the proper spirit.

Resolved, That in view of this state of things, onsider it necessary and proper that the State North Carolina should be represented in the propos ed Convention at Nashville on the first Monday in June next and do approve of holding a State Con-vention at Raleigh, on the 20th day of April next for the purpose of considering this subject, and ap-pointing two delegates from the State at large to represent North Carolina in that Convention; and that we will send delegates to the District Convenion to be holden in Wilmington on the second Mon day in March next to select delegates to represent this District in the Nashville Convention and in the tute Convention at Baleigh.

MEETING IN SAMPSON. A Southern Hights Meeting was held at Clinton, Sampson County on Monday 18th Feb. We have not received the official report, and give, at present

Dr Wm McKay was appointed President a B. Millard and Silas Herring Vice President Lewis F. Carr and Allmond A McKay Sect's. The following were the Committee appointed to draught Resolutions: Mesers Thos. Murisey, Edward C. Gevin, Wm Fatson and the Rev. Jun L.

The Speakers were Mesars, Lewis F. Carr. Wr. Slocomb, Thes J. Morisy, Ed. Williams, Jas Cobbin and Warren Winslow Esqs.
 Fifty Delegates were appointed to atend the Wil

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVEN TION.

On Tuesday last, the citizens of Wayne without distinction of party, assembled at the Court House in Waynesboro', for the purpose of holding a Convention, declaring their op position to the encroachments of the North pon their rights.

The resolutions, as will be seen in another column of this paper, are those that the most scrapulous cannot object to. They were proposed and defended by men who place the chest estimate upon the Union of the States; and when we witnessed the calm, moderate, calculating, and unanimous consent of the whole meeting to adopt them, with that due respect and veneration for the Union, we could but feel proud that such men were truly the patriotic sons of the Revolutionary

Wm. A. Wright, Esq. first addressed the meeting. He made a few pertinent remarks upon the character and one of the resolutions and urged the propriety of their unanimous a

John N. Washington, Esq. was then called up, expressed his entire approbation of the res-olutions as proposed. He said that it was a duty we owed to our children and posterity. He had been opposed to any action by the South on the subject, for he considered the question of slavery only agitated by a few northern fanatics; but since the Legislatures of the Northern States, and conventions had joined. H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson, Gov. Iredell, in their tirade of abuse upon the South, and the course they have taken, had thoroughly he loved and idolized the Union, vet to sub mit to such wrongs would be worse than pu sillanimity. There is too much chivalry the South, inherited from our revolutionary fathers, to submit to such projects. There were fifty thousand soldiers in the late Mexian war, thirty-seven thousand of whom were from the Southern States. And shall we be prohibited from carrying our property to the territory thus acquired? It could not be

John Exum was called up, who made a few practical remarks, and expressed his entire approbation of the resolutions.

Hon. Wm H. Washington was then called to the floor, and responded in an able and elu quent speech in favor of the adoption of the to the Union of the States, but strong as it was, he could not remain in it without equality. He dilated upon the right to regain fusity. gitive slaves; the subject of slavery he said was nly agitated a few years ago at the north, by a few fanatics, but now it was the theme of public men and the Legislatures of the North. But we knew our rights and would maintain them. It is our duty to do it, and I (said Mr. W.) will stund by the old State, though stain her soil with my blood.

Geo. S. Stevenson, Esq. was then called up, who expressed his approbation of the resolutions introduced, and endorsed the views and sentiments of those who had preceded him. He referred to the birth, prosperity, and growth of the Union, and to the predic tions of the old world in relation to its perpetuity. He drew a vivid picture of the gloom and wee that would follow a dissolution of the this clause of the Union. And to prevent this horrid catastrophe, it was necessary to hold this and similar conventions, and in doing this we must act with solemn forbearance, as though we stood on demanded everything at our hands. And now she would act. fear and trembling come over them, and the resolutions were killed. Let the South speak forth, and the Union is safe.

The resolutions were then adopted with Wayne will be at her gency required, old Golds. Tel.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.

A most destructive fire occoured in this city yesterday. It broke out in Camp street, destroyed 20 buildings on that street, and several in Bank

the Legislature now in sesson, it appears that the public debt of Virginia is To which add for liabilities

COMMUNICATIONS.

on the Whig Central-Committee.

deed so numerous are they, who are well qualified to discharge with ability and honor, this high and important trust, that, were we thrown into the midst of them with no other criterion Resolved. That the chairman of this meeting appears from this point fifty persons to attend as delegates from this to decide; but that is not the case. There is county at the Distirict Convention in Wilmington. one who occupies the chair and has done so, since Junuary 1st, 1849. If there is any want, on the part of Gov. Manly, of ability, patriotism and love of country, for ourselves we are totally ignorant when or where it was proven. It is true, there are in the ranks of he opposition, men who will condemn his administration, however pure it may have been; for the Ethiopean may change his skin, or the Leopard his spots, but the old transgressor

will never cease to sin,
It is thought by some in the Whig ranks, that Gov. Manly cannot get the Whig vote of the State. This we believe to be an opinion that is not well founded. Gov. Manly, it is true, did not get as large a majority as his predecessors did over their opponents, but this was not in consequence of the small vote he got, but from the fact, that Mr. REID got the the largest vote that any Democratic candidate ever got in North Carolina.

If we are not mistaken (for we have not the returns at hand.) Gov. Manly's vote was as large, or nearly so, as Gov. Graham's, and it was but very little less than Gen. Taylor's when he beat Mr. Cass over 8,000: (upon this point, Mr. Editor, you can inform us by pub-lishing the vote for Manly and Reid, Taylor and Cass.)

But to conclude, it matters not so much who is the man, so he has capacity, fidelity and honesty, and upon those questions which now threaten our country with such fearful consequences, he is for Southern rights, the constitution, and the Union. While these shall last, we have high exciting hopes. Be ond that, all is involved in uncertainty and doubt, a gulf of blackness and blood, of de vouring elements, and boiling eddies. this impending fate, may heaven deliver us

The vote for President, stood, Taylor, Cass. 54,869

confess, it is a matter of surprise to me, how any Editor, who professes respect to the law, contend the County Court had no power to adher On the contrary, they now to the argument. The 21st Section of

the "act for the government of the city of Raleigh, &c.," passed in 1803, is as follows, viz: "Be it enacted dec, that no person or persons well the unavailing confidence with which the "small measure in the said City, without the persons."

We copy the foregoing to show our readers as well the unavailing confidence with which the Democrats are disposed to go into the next camto had and obtained, in writing, any law, usage by the small measure in said City, without havntendant of Police, &c.

those who appeared for the applicants, that Retailing. But what was the fact? had succumbed to the North, until they now (as had been contended for by those, who in- do not "revolve around any centre." now she would act. The resolutions of Root ed from repeal all provisions, in any private sity of opinion be as great as possible, they, them through Congress, as soon as it was ornered towns of the State. So also were such they only, are "up with the demands of ganized, but the muterings, and thunders of porated towns of the State. So also were such the South, told them that storm was ahead; acts saved from repeal, by the 8th see, of the time," because, we suppose, they are covere I chap, of the Revised Statutes, page 53. Let with the broad mantle of Democracy! any man examine these acts, and once see that I am correct.

the greatest unanimity; and should an emer. ject. If any one wishes to have this matter ter and the rights of North Carolina?" Has be to the following case in the 6th vol. of Iredell's Reports, page 153. I will give it at length.

"John M'Rae, qui tam &c. vs. Ja. Wessell. our harbors, and advance the interests of ou Appeal from the Superior Court of Law of New-Hanover, at the Fall Term, 1845-Judge Cold-

well presiding.
"This was an action to recover a penalty of fifty dollars for retailing spiritous liquors contrary to the provisions of an act, passed in the year 1800, in relation to the towns of Newbern and Wilmington. Place—mostly stores. Among the buildings derelation to the towns of Newbern and Wilmington,
stroyed, were two used by the Picagune newspaper, the proprietors saving very few materials.

This act imposed a pensity of fifty dellars upon any
person retailing span tuous liquors in either of the
said towns, without having first obtained permisare body, are sound on all those questions which per, the proprietors saving very few materials, said towns, without having first obtained permission from the commissioners of the said towns reside was fully insured in the New Sun Mutual Insurance Company. The total loss by this fire is estimated at \$1,000,000!

The Cotton Market is quiet. Sales for the wask 23,000 bales—receipts up to the present time 192,000 behind those of last year.

The Public Deta and the Liabilities of Vieginia. From the Report of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Report of the Committee on Finance, both of which Reports were made to the present and advance the public interests."

Delay in this matter may be person retailing spail towns in question which aving first obtained for the said towns, without having first obtained permissioners of the said towns resident which as a license from the county court. The act was offered in evidence as a private act, in evidence as a private act, and therefore repealed by the net of 1836; and, in the second place, that if it were a private act, it was repealed by the general set of 1825 upon the subject of retailers. The jury found a verdiet for the plaintiff, subject to consideration, the Court was of the opinion. Then, let the Whigs in all parts of the State the act of 1800 was a private one, and therefore repealed by the act of 1800 was a private one, and therefore repealed by the general law passed in 1825.

The public Deta and the Liabilities of Vieginia. The property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the property of the Committee on Finance, both of which Reports were made to the property of the property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the property of the Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, and also the Reports were made to the proper

tificate from the commencioners of the safet terms and also thereafters because from the county court because it did not relate to all the citizens of the Onslow County, Feb. 7, 1850.

Mr. Eprosa:—Already the Whig trump is sounding throughout North Carolina, call ing her patitotic sons to marsial themselves under the teader who is to lead them to victory and to glory: already they are importunite to know who is to be their standard bearer in the approaching contest. If this matter is to be settled by a convention, the time and place ought to be kown at as early a period as possible; for ourselves, we would prefer that the private character of the net of 1800, on the Raleigh to any other place in the State, from subject now before us, was not affected by the public locality, and the many conveniences it lie act of 1825. And in the year 1836, the Legislance of the assembling of such a body.

The next thing to be considered is, when will of Rev. Stat. Therefore, the private or 1800 is it meet? If we are permitted to suggest an idea, we would say let that matter devolve up.

The question before us. The perior Court must be affirmed. The next and most important of all other This is the decision of the Supreme

considerations is who is the man the Whigs are to elect Governor of North Carolina? Indeed so numerous are they, who are well qualin force, the act of the County Court, granting these licenses without the permission, in writ ing, of the Commissioners, was a plain and palpable violation of law, and a most inexcusable infraction of the rights of the citizens of Raleigh. How, then, can the Editor of the Standard justify such an act! How can be encourage such an encroachment upon the rights of the corporation! He has been himself a Commissioner, and has he made no ex-amination into the laws which relate to the corporation? His course certainly has a tency to mislead the County Court and the public and pave the way for others encroachments upon our rights. Really, gentlemen. it does appear to me, that to submit tamely to such things, will but shew, that we are too weak and pusillanimous to govern ourselves in reference to our corporation matters, and that we had better be transferred, at once, body and soul-houses and streets-public and private property-servants and children-men and women-every thing-ALL-to the benignant merey and the sapient government of the A CITIZEN.

Feb. 22, 1850

THE STAR.



Libertas et untale solum

RALEIGH, PEBRUARY 27, 1850. THE NEXT LEGISLATURE. We invite attention to the well written communication in another column over the signature of "A North Carolinian," in relation to the next Legislature. The time has come, in our testing the State of Section 1 Avert 1 Aver

without the permission, in writing, of the Com-mistioners, says, "they did mourt"—Now, I paign, regular nominations, wherever at all practicable, are absolutely indispensible confess, it is a matter of surprise to mes how any Editor, who professes respect to the law, and should at least endeavour to enlighten the public instead of leading it astray, can for a moment justify such a plain violation of law, and such a breach of the chartered rights of the city of Raleigh, as the granting of that lithe city of Raicigh, as the granting of that incense; and if that was legally granted, then
were all the others, where there was no written certificate from the Commissioners. I
contend the County Court had no power to of a County, where a Convention could not well

ple and advance the public interests. of duty is the path of safety."

paign for the election of State officers, as the or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: and or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: and intend to adopt. The Standard goes "for men who will not make everything turn on little party ing first obtained the permission of the Com-missioners aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the schemes, who will not consent to revolve arou sum of ten pounds, to be recovered before the any centre, and who are not afraid to speak out It was contended before the County Court, for the character and the rights of North Carolina;" and yet in the very next breath he proact of 1803 was repealed claims that "Devotion to party principles-Deby the general law of 1825, or by that in the mocracy (the italics are his own) should be the Revised Statutes of 1836, on the subject of only test in electing candidates." Oh yes! those Why, who can "speak out for the character and the the day after all these licenses were granted, rights of North Carolina," must be measured onholy ground. The South so true to the Union, and issued, it was made known to the Court ly by the standard of Democracy. They only sisted that it had transcended its powers) that are never opposed to anything which can g at our hands. And the act of 1825 had a Provise, which exempt- are never opposed to anything which can the resolutions of Root the act of 1825 had a Provise, which exempt- "advance the public interests." Let their diversity of opinion be as great as possible, they, and he will at confess that we are somewhat puzzled to arrive at the true position of the Standard. What does Nor are we without authority on this submade plainer to him, I would call his attention no views of his own on that subject but Democracy-Democracy! Is Democracy to be the watchword that is to build our rail-roads, open State? Pray, what has a test on national polithes to do with the regulation of our State affairs? Do you call that revolving around a "centre?" To the Whigs we would say, let this warn you

efendant appealed.

"Danker, (Judge.) So much of the act of Aspublic interests." Delay in this matter may be ppears that the

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9,003,686 95

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**Danket, (Judge.) So much of the act of Aspublic interests. Delay in this market and separate act dangerous. It is important that all should see the necessity of united and energetic action.—

\$16,544,981 06

**Danket, (Judge.) So much of the act of Aspublic interests. Delay in this market and agentus. It is important that all should see the necessity of united and energetic action.—

\$16,544,981 06

**The Danket, (Judge.) So much of the act of Aspublic interests. Delay in this market and agentus. It is important that all should see the necessity of united and energetic action.—

\$16,544,981 06