THE MARKETS-CONDUCTED WITHLT. RALE: GH-WHOLE SALE Foren, Han s. 9 s. Smallers and S.des Corn 40. Cotton 28 s. Pour 4 a S. Liri 8 FAYETTEVILLE. Frudy, pich. 75 a 50 Land, all a 60 Lenther, sole 61 x 7 Into, spile, 48 1 18 n Lend, bar, 5 a 6 Melaises, Berswar, 20 a 28 Hacan, 16 a 30 Nails, cut, Raging's 9 a IU- Date. 25 a .30 a fuind, Linseed, Corn, Coffer, 65 9 a 11 Powder, 5 00 + 6 10 6 a 12 Shot, 1] = 2 | the State. Lieuse, Copperss, Candles, F. F. # 3|Sugur, a Do. Louf, a & Salt, esck, 11 # 12 15 0 1 50 a 1 75 Flutt, o 30 a 60 \$8 s 30 Do, siam, bu. Feathers, 1 00 a 1 to a tingles, 2 . 2 Flouwed, S a 5 Callow, flides, gicen, 6 a 10 Wheat, Ditto, dry, tron, Sweden, 75 8 80 fith hi key, S& a 4 Wnol, Do. English, Lindigo, 1 8 14 Lindigo, 1 75 a 2 00 4 B own Sheetingt, Cotten Years, 5 to 10 Cotten Years, 5 to 10 1 . If White Lead, 7 conts. 15 coming in market. Flavaced \$1. Wheat 50. Ba-REMARKS -Cott n 10 a 10 1 4 readily-little

NEWHERN.
 Size with the attraction
 Size with the attraction

 29 a 25
 Turge entire

 9 a 11
 New dip 2 40 a 2 50

 2 a 205
 Old dip 1 90 a 1 95

 5 a 7 00
 Scrape 1 a 1 30
Ratter C ff.e Corn 6 75 a 7 00 Flour Ground Peas \$1 a 1 20 Tur | 1/1 Peas 40 a 75 Hay Northern 75 owt hen 1 25 a 1 50 Line Molasses 24 a 30 Bacon hams, 9 : associated 7 a 7 50

- WILMINGTON. Bason, hog round; 7-1+2 to 4 jr Corn 50 to 55. work fair Exyetteville Flour 5 50 to 5 75; very scalee. Lard 19 to 21 ; stors light. 7 to 9 tor I umber Timber 5 00 to 6 50 Turpentine-Yel-tow Dps 35, Virgin 5 13, Hard 5 16. Spirits Tis: 1,50

Exchange, 1 per cent.

PETERSBURG. Tobacco. - The demand continues active, and pri-ers improving The breaks are small--logs bring 3 =5 1-4 -1 and 44a\$9 1-2. The principal sales of Least are form 5a\$6; very hills prime offering.

Cotton. - There is an advance to 1034 a 11. Elour - The demand is confined to the retail tende at \$ 2 days 1 2 for superfine; and 6a6 1-2 for Wanuly. When .-- The receipts are large and prices have

when we der a inter recepts all large and prices have sgain receded a inter. Red brings \$24115 ots; very prime \$100. White 10 0s (2) ets. Com - The denuml is good at 55557cts. Bacon. - Va. enred 7 a 71-2; Western Shoul-

der# 6 1 4a6 5 4; Sides 7a7 1 4 cts Lard -Na. Lard in kegs, 8 a81 2 etc.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

We published a notice of this lady given by a correspondent of the Richmond Whig from Favquier. It gives us no new information as the reader will perceive.

There is already published a sketch of Mrs Washington which can be found in Knapp's female biography. It was fur-nished by Mr G. W. P. Custis whom Mr. G. W. L. aptly designates the Boswell of the Washington family. It covers some thirteen pages of that work, and tells all that can be told of that worthy estimable lady. Her maiden name was Ball and she was the mother of George Washington --When G orge was 12 years of age his father died, leaving him to the care and instructtion of his mother. That mother is thus described by Mr Laurence Washington of Chotank:-

"Ofher I was ten times more afraid than ever was of my own parents; she awed me in the mitlat of her kintiness, for she was indeed truly kind. And now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation, 1 could not behold that majestic woman without fealings it is impossible to describe. manner so characteristic in the father of his country will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed. "When the comforting and glorious in. telligence arrived of the passage of the Delaware: (December, 76.) an event which restored our hopes from the very brink of upon the mother, with congratulations,-She received them with calmness; observed appeared to have deserved well of his country for such signal services. And continued in reply to the gratulating patriots, [most of whom held letters in their han is, from which they read extracts.)-But my good sirs here is two much flattery -still George will not forget the lessons I early taught him-he will not forget himself, though he is the subject of so much praise. "Here let me remark upon the absurbity of an idea? which, from some cause or other has been suggested though certainly never not the slightest foundation in truth. Like many other whose days of enthusiasm prospects of success in the baginning of the war and long during its continuance feared that our means would be found inadequate but undisciplined and ill provided, be unequal no means confined to a female; but were both the mother, who had been removed to the 157. the pride of independence."

enough for any one woman' The mother; desire for the offices; but, as far as the naof Washington deserves a monument which tional administration is concerned, we afthat mother has not. There stands pear firm that the only principle which holds this place a monument it is true-but it is a together the Amalgamation-Opposition in monument to the negligence and want of the State of New York is the hatred of public spirit in the citizens of Fredericks "President Taylor, the Southern slaveholdburg and the people of Virginia. It is a er" How far our friends at the South mutilated, half finished structure, reared may pe disposed to join hands in such an some 12 or 15 feet above the ground, stands opposition, on such grounds, remains to a perpetual eye sore to strangers who visit be seen .- [Washington Republic." ns; and a basing stigma to the town and APPEAL OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN PARIS.

Russian and Austrian governments to de

stroy in cold blood, the heroes of the revo-

"The persons of Kossuth, Bem, and

Dembinski, and their companions of all

nations, are sacred on the neutral ground

"From this great capital of a sister repub-

We regard this appeal as highly honor-

able to the National character, and every

Turkey is neutral ground, and surely an

American ship has a right to take off any

and all passengers situated as these Hungari-

an refugees are. They may have gone a little

POSITION OF BISHOP IVES.

Rich. Whig.

way becoming those who have made it .-

lution in Hungary.

The Richmond Whig can render the State and owr people particularly a great service in bringing to public notice this monument. One of the most distinguished have addressed a letter to the American Minister at Constantinople, which they style "The appeal of the Américans."and influential men in the State whose We make the following extract: 35 a 38 feelings were shorked, on a visit to it a few 12 = 15 days since authorized us to head a list, with "Your fellow citizens, Americans in Paris, 2 = 24 his name, with a subscription of 100, We are filled with indignation and amazement st the attempts now being made by the

have already due enough [if i' could be] collected to complete the monument, but no one takes upon himself the authority .----We again repeat it is a burning shame that this monument, is unfigished.

Frederisksburg News. THEAMAEGAMATICN-OPPOSI-

of Turkey, by every law, human and di-TION. vine. To surrender these patriots to the It becomes a matter of national interest brutal demands of their persecutors, would to consider the groundwork of the opposibe a cowardly concession and lasting distion to President Taylor in the State of grace to any country; and we are rejoiced to New York. What are the principles and see, through the press, that the Sultan has doctrines of the men in that State who are adopted that honorable course which meets combined to upprese his Administration "to the applause of civilized men which will the bitter end?" Is it the internal improve t adorn the brightest pages of history. We ment question? As a party, the New York just learn that he has replied in the negative Democrats are not opposed to harbor and to Russia as well as to Austria, although he river improvements, and rather approve the had been threatened with hostilities in case known views of President Taylor on this of his refusal, and their -ministers have subject. There can be no weil-founded actually left Constantinople. opposition to him then in this behalf. Is it the partition of a portion of the offices aic, where progress has just reconstructed mong his political friends! The New York its mighty monuments, and upon this mem-Democrats carry this principle farther than orable anniversary of the day which saw it has been carried by President Taylor .the first foundation of Republicanism laid Mr. Marcy declared in the Senate years ago. on the soil of France, we feel it to be our that it was a well-received principle among the New York Democrats that the party in duty to advise with you, in advance of the overnment and masses at home, at a crisis power, as a matter of course, should diswhich admits of no delay. If you have tribute public honors and employments at acted already, we desire to sustain you, as mong its own friends. So far from objectwe confidently rely upon your responding is g to this policy, they practise and comto the impulses of every true American mend it. Is it their attachment to the Subheart, by offering to the fugitives the shelter Treasury? President Taylor has never deof our ficet in the Mediterranean: and we clared war against the Sub-Treasury, that also trust you will support the Sultan with we have heard. We are not aware that the White party desire to meddle with it. Mr. every possible assurance that, if he be attacked, the United States has the power to Walker and Mr. Polk have told us at different times, and in their latest communications sustain him and will do it."

to Congress, There were some points in the Sub Treasury law which required modificaton-that there were some amendments necessary, and that there were some obstacles and objections developed in its pratical working which ought to be removed .-Men of both parties, therefore, agre in this matter. There is no well-defined or welldeveloped intention of disturbing the Sub-Treasury beyond the correction of evils generally reognised and admitted, Schemes and plans enough will no doubt be proposed by individuals for the improvement of the currency, but the Wmos have always been indisposed to taniper with it. Nothing has part of speech.

as yet appeared in the policy of President Taylor and the Administration which war rants my popular opposition to him grow ing out of the Sub-Treasury.

Is there any thing in his tariff policy, as it has been developed, that furnishes a Whoever has seen that awe in spiring air and platform to oppositiou? It is well remembered that the Barnburning section of Democracy adopted no free trade resolutions at Buffalo. The platform of these gentlemen contemplated a moderate and judicious tariff. If the people demand relief against some of the provisions of the tariff of 1816, President Taylor will not disapoint their demand. On principle, it is understood that he is friendly to such a change in that despar, a number of her friends waited act as will render it more beneficient in its operations upon the great industrial interests of the country. He is pledged to the that it was pleasurable news and that George | great caused of American labor. But he does not seek to coerce Congress, or to force useful measures upon a reluctant people. We suppose that a very large majority of the New York Democrats agree with President Taylor in his views on this subject. In this, therefore, there is no call for opposition 'to the bitter end.' With regard to the foreign policy of Presibent Taylor, we have yet to look for the first public arraignment of it by committees, conventions or public assemblies of the poeple. The stereotyped denunciations of factious presses amount of nothing; The be leved that the mother was disposed to comments of party newspapers are of no favor the royal cause. Such a surmise has not the slightest foundation in truth. Like velop public sentiment. We should like, therefore, to be directed to the resolutions were in the wane the lady doubted the or addresses, or the proceedings of public bodies, in which the foreigh policy of President Taylor has been condemned. We believe that there is an universal public sento a successful contest with so formidable a timent in his favor throughout the country. power as Britain; and our soldiers brave, as far as the management of foreign ques tions is concerned. We have seen no popto cope with the veteran and well appointed ular demonstrations, of the slightest weight, troopsof the king Doubts like these were by in opposition. The affair of the war steamer Unned States-the affair of Rey-the entertained and expressed by the patriots proclamation in the matter of the Cuba exand most octermined of men. But when pedition - the dismissed of M. Poussin; there is not an honest, patriotic, and in elligent county of Frederick on the invasion of Vir . American living who does not cordially anginia 1781, was informed by express of the trace President Taylor's conduct in resuccender of Cornwallis she raised her gard to all these questions. The New hands to heaven and exclaimed. "Thank York Democrats will not make an issue on tied, war will now be ended and peace, any one of them. They have no reason to independence and happiness bless our coun- oppose President Faylor on this ground-What then remains! What is the real A young man at a social party was urged "During the war, and indeed during ber groundwork of the opposition in New York usual life up to the advanced age of eighty Free-Soil and Abolition - and Free-Soil to sug a song. He replied that he would wo until within three years of her death, Abolition alone. The opposition in that first tell a story, and then if they persisted (when an afflicting disease prevented exer- State is to the Adm nistration of President in their demands, he would try and execute rope which attached a tow hoat to the stramer, and tun.) the mother set & most valuable Taylor, the Southern slave-holder." It has a song. When a boy, he said he took a sudden straightening of the repe frun a moveexample, in the management of her domes- nothing else to rest upon. The united lessons in sin ing, and one Sunday mora. ment of the boat, cut his leg off telow the knie, denounced as an Abolitionist Cabinet-we ing one erns, carrying her own keys, busiling Democrats have no common ground of hos- ing he went into his fathers, garret to prac. Sa quickly and clean was this done, that the have seen this done, too, by men whose t ther hausehold affairs, providing for her tilling to President Taylor, except that which tice by himself. When in full play he foully and living and moving in all the one-half of them nominally reputiate .-- was sent for by the old gentleman. This Their only cement of union is the cause of, is pretty conduct,' a pretty imployment for railroad at New Hamburg, is a puly gigantic work "Piecee are all the extracts for which we their d.sunion. They are kept together by a son of pious parents to be sawing boards measuring \$30 fert in length, 19 feet high, and can find space at mis time. They embrace that which has hitherto kept them apart .- on the Sabbash morning, loud enough to 24 feet wile, and is cut through the solid rock, We are not consipering just now the scrame be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and [Mary Weshington is the mother of ble for the local offices. In their State can- take your book.' The young man was ex- have been used for blasting during the past fourteen Gorge Washington. That if glory vass they find a principle of union in their cused from singing the proposed song.

Libertas el nstate solum. A number of American citizens in Paris.

THE

RALEIGH, NOV. 7, 1849. THE STAR.

S

TAR

The year is so near its close, that we tave determined to defer our contemplated enlargement and improvement of the STAR antil the begining of the new year. In the mean time, we respectfully request our friends who have subscription lists, to procure as many new subscribers as they can conveniendy, and forward their names by the first of December at farthest,

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PRESS. We are gratified to notice a considerable enlargnent of the "Goldsboro' Telegraph" and "Raleigh Register." We hope the enterprising Editors will be amply rewarded for this decided improvement in sheir papers, by a corresponding increase of patransge.

WILMINGTON AURORA.

We have received the first number of this w semi-weekly paper, by HENRY I. TOOLE, Esq. It presents a beautiful typographical ppcarance, and discourses with truty edifying and refreshing ability, freedom and independence, on the leading topics of the times. In this respect, its editorials are characteristic of its frank, manly and gifted Editor, who is a States rights, Taylor Demoverat. We hid it thrice welcome among hand; all of which prove irrefragably that our exchanges, and wish it abundant suc-Cess.

TF The Editor of the Newbern Republican is so hard to please, we should not be surprised to hear him complaining that the sun don't shine to suit him. In his last paper he is fretting about the manner in which the advertisement for the distribution of papers, and insinuates that it was spread out on purpose to increase the cost of publishing. Now, so far as the Star is concerned, the Editor will please inform his readers, the fore set otherwise to increase the cost, as he

too far in saying, that the American Government has the power "to sustain the Sultan AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION. if attacked," since the distance is rather too The South has been 'hewer of wood and great for that; but if the Czar and Emdrawer of water" to the North long enough; peror of Austria take it in dudgeon, they and this every Southern man must feel and may come here if they think proper! How believe, when he reflects upon the feelings they will get back again is altogther another and designs which are entertained against the South in that quarter. It appears to us that there is one peaceful and rightful remedy at our command, which would at once The last Southern Churchman. an Epispromote our prosperity and happiness, and copal paper, has a brief review of a late give an effectual quietus to abolitionism:--pamphlet issued by the Diocesan of North Let the South resolve to withdraw its patron-

to let us alone; and, to secure unanimity and

concert, let the South hold a Commercia

Convention and resolve to support some

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

A meeting of the Wake County Internal-Im-provement Association will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening next, at candle light, Every member of the Association and the friends of the good cause generally are earnestly requested to sttend, as a det ply important question, con-nected with the success of the Central Railroad, will be submitted to the consideration of the meets ing. The citizens of the County and City generally

are also invited to most with the a-sociation. in this city, on Monday of our next County Court, when the same subject will be submitted to their. consideration. The hour and place of meeting will be heratter made known.

It is highly important that there be a full atten-dance at both of these meetings. B. R. SMITH, Sec'y. of the Association.

OUP POSITION.

Our young friend of the "Raleigh Register" makes himself appear a little forward in his pert inquiry about our course on the slavery question; and, whether intended or not, produces a false impression, with regard to it; on the minds of those who are not readers of the Star. After noticing the fact, that-in a late number of our paper we had denied the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the Territories, he asks, the says, out of sheer curiosity.) if the "Star has not changed front on this 'question?" The motive which prompted this gratuitous charge-for it amounts to an affirmationbeing a matter about which we have no curiosity," shall be passed over in silence, as would the instnuation itself, if it extended no farther than to those who are Samiliar with our paper. To satisfy the "curiosity" of our neighbor and to put those right who may be misled by his interrogatory, we give him the unequivocal and direct answerthat he Star has not "changed front," and we back our assertion with the subjoined extracts, taken at random from a hasty glance at such of the files of the Star as we had at

the Star, from the time that we became its sole-Editor-(and, indeed, we could show ever since we have had any connection with it)-has steadily, uniformly, and firmly, denied the right of Congress to meddle with the subject of slavery in either the States, the District or the Territories. We have, it will be seen, gone further, and strenthe school fund is set in the Star and other uously denied the right of the abolitionists to petition Congress on the subject,

The only Constitutional right, then, which we believe Congress to possess in regard to slavery is-and it is an imperious oblicharge is the same as if the table had been giftion-to make such laws as will protect set for a single column, and was not there- the slaveholder in his right of property in his slave. But, it is proper to state, as attempted to make them believe. His article | Congress has, by common consent, been has produced a false" impression, and his allowed to take up the subject, and adjust sense of honor and justice will dictate its certain questions in the spirit and terms of compromise, and the whole country has acquiesced therein, we have expressed our willingness to abide by any compromise, based upon the line already established. which may be applied to the territory now in dispute. Compromise was necessary inframing the Constitution, and compromise is necessary to its prescruation. We look upon this sacred instrument as the work of

inspiration, and as the sheet anchor of our liberties; and it is the duty and interest of the people of every section of the country to guard it with a jealous and vigilant eye, and to see to it that it is preserved invio-This is the only

againe is played, what hope can there bear uniting the South?

But we trus, this reckless spirit will be stayed, and that this suspicious result will yet be attained. The union and moderation of parties in Mississippi will surely exert a solutary infinence in all the Southern States. Every day's observation demon-

strates plainer and plainer the necessity of union of all citizens and parties, in all the slave holding States, in the determination to resist, by all lawful means, all unreasonable eneronchments on their equal rights and privileges; and all must see that there must he a union of the South not only for the sake of the South but for the sake of The UNION, Southern int n--th ug'r hey cannot be expected all to believe alike in every substitia-may plant hemselves on this broadplatform, and creet an impregnable wall of defence.

Read the following extracts:

From the Raleigh Star Feb. 4, 1935. On the reception of Abulition petitions.

**We contest we are at a loss to imagine low any Southern member should heritate for ene moment in taking the position which becomes him, or how he can meet the face of his. constituents after agreeing to receive and place on the files of Congress, these infamous petitions." [We were, then, and still are of the opinion, it was a violation of the Constitution even to receive and entertain petitions, by Congress, tor the abolition of slavery.] "Wa have long thought that our reliance on this question must be mainly upon ourselves-upon our own legislation-our own stout hearts-our own strong arms."

The opinion that Congress has the right toabolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is called in the Star of 'March 21, 1836, "the grand political herery, which is repudiated by very man who is true to the South."

April 27, 1836, The Star argued against the Constitutional right of Congress to touch slav. ery in the District as follows.

"We deny the position, that Congress has any right to meddle with the subject. We take these two positions: No property can be taw ken for public use, without compensation to its. owner; Congress cannot take the money of the weople of this country and apply it to the purchase of slaves for the purpose of liberating them. The first position is too plainly supported, the principle too strictly guarded, by the express terms of the Federal Constitution, toadmit of cavil. It lies at the bottom of the security of private property, and indeed of free government. A government which should take the property of its citizens, without compensation, would be an abominable despotism, which all good citizens might, and which we, unhesitatingly, ought to resist. Are negroes property? That has been acknowledged by all the departments of the Government, and is so by the Cons. stitution i self. We come to the second postion : Has Congress a right to purchase these slaves out of the public Treasury? If so, whence do they derive any such powert-Where is their right thus to dispose of the pubic treasure! We should be delighted to know. Congress have a right to vote money for certain dofined purposes, enumerated in the Comnact. is this one of them? Did any man, when that instrument was formed, deem this tobe one! Not one individual, we will venture to affirm Yet this must be done before they can touch this subject." "No man believes that the Southern States ever would have cansented to adopt the Federal Constitution, had they supposed this adder, to sting them to death, was larking within its folds?"

In relation to a Territory, the STAR has also always taken equally decided ground, against the right of Congress to meddle with the subject. It said, (April 27, 1836.) in relation toan attempt of Congress to interfere in Florida-"an attempt which should not have been made by Congress, but which should have been left solely to the action of the Legislative Council. ous Union, which we prize higher than life, which stands in the same relation to the people of that territory, in the regulation of its cious grasp as long as we can do so with municipal affairs, that the State Legislatures honor. In the Star of Feb. 2, 1837, the abolitionists are warned in the following language : "The whirl-wind of destruction is gathering against, and ready to busat on the heads of the abolitionfsta, unless the tortent of infamous, unconstitutional petitions which is deluging Congress be stayed"-(and these peti-But it looks a little singular that he | tions related as well to the Territories as tothe District-) When we hazard the assertion, we are pursuaded we rigily estimate the spirit of the South." June 14, 1837, commending and approving Mr. f'alhoun's speech in which it was shown that the subject of slavery wis beyond the jurisdiction of Congress-they have no right to ouch it in any shape or form, or to make it the subject of deliberation or discussion"-the Star said, "The deep political sagacity and wisdom of the defence, while it refutes every argument in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery, clearly vindicates the character of the Sauth." &c.

the while which are of interest.

Carolina, entitled, "A Pastoral Letter to age from the Northern marts, until they learn the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese." The Southern Churchman promises a further notice hereafter. It says: Bishop Ives now candidly discloses what we conjectuence to himself. In speaking of the Committee which reported on that occasion, he pass an implied but not on that account, the gain in our next. less oppressive censure upon that portion of the clergy, with the Bishop at their head. I say the Bishop-since it is notorious that, both in the convention and the Committee, he was named as the chief offender." And thus viewing the subject the Bishon re-asserts the doctrine he has hitherto taught,

and defends it against the censures of the Convention, protesting at the same time against the right Convention to act in the premises. Bishop Ives in this letter avows his approbation of the Oxford tracts for the Times, and declares that it has been his purpose to employ all his influence in bringing his Diocese to a conformity with the system which they set forth. The circumstances which led to the formation of "the Holy Cross," under Bishop Ives at its head, are detailed in the Pastoral Letter, and its objects are explained. These, among other things, were "to inculcate upon all within John H. Manly, their influence the sacramental system of George Little, the Church, particularly Baptismal Re- Henry W. Willer, generation, the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist, and Sacerdotal Wesley Jones, Absolution," &c. "The Society" was to consist of three orders," * "Ist. Perpetual Josiah O. Watson, members who must be unmarried men. 2. Geo. W. Haywood, Other persons living in the institution. 3, Wm. R. Poole, Persons not residing at Valle Crucis."- James M. Mangum Very much to our astonishment, as we presume it will be to the surprise of a large Jacob Mordecai, majority of readers, there is not a word respecting the dissolution of this society .-The fact was affirmed in connexion with the proceedings of the late Convention, but has not we believe, been formally annonneed by the society itself or any of its late officers. Salis. Walch.

importing town on her own coast. This red from the first, that the proceedings of will bring capital to the South and save to the late Convention at Salisbury, which her all the immense profits of the shipping. have excited so much attention, had refer- commissions, &c. of the foreign trade, as well as cool off the unnatural heat of Northern fanaticism. We merely throw out this says: "It was still less their business to suggestion now, intending to advert to it a-

prompt correction.

We are gratified to see that the rumor that the Emperor of Russia had banished M. Bodisco, his Minister to this country, to Siberia, is contradicted. His family has received a letter from him, stating that he will return to the United States in three months. Report was, that M. Bodisco was banished for no other reason than his having made investments in property here, contrary to the decree of the Emperor.

GREENSBORO' CONVENTION. Let it be berne in mind that the Railrord Con vention will be held in Greenshoro' on the

29TH OF NOVEMBER.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates to said Convention by the Wake County Internal Improvement Association, viz:

Charles L. Hinton, * John B. Johns, Wm. W. Holden, John W. Harris. Dr. Montague, And. K. Clemments, Sam'l P. Notris, Wm. Boylan, P. B. Burt, A. G. Banks, Wm. B. Dunn, Thos J. Lemay, Thus G. Whitaker, George W. Thompson, James D. Newsom, Parker Fand D. R. Griffin Benj. Marrioit, Willie Pope. Mm. H. Hood, Rufus H. Jones,

practicable

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

The Favetteville Carolinian states that, on the 1st inst., Mr. David Olifant, at the steamboat wharf in that place, put his foot in the coil of a severed fimb dropped into the water.

Four hundred men are employed night and day upon the work, and 15,000 pounds of powder months.

conservative doctrine -the only means of preserving our gloriand to which we will cling with pertina-

So far as regards the right of Congress to interfere in the District of Columbia, we tre glad to find our neighbor is with us, and that he has determined to "occupy" himself "in resisting the mad efforts of fanaticism in that quarter against the institution of slave-

should "invoke the co-operation of the Star," whose lead he is following in this "vital matter.'

We might now ask the "Register" question or two; but we have no disposition to enter into a controversy with any of our coadjutors in the great Whig cause. We have all enough to do to defend ourselves and our party against the assaults of the common enemy, and every one must have seen that the "Register" especially has had its hands full in the contest which has for some time raged between that paper and the Standard. This is one reason, and the personal respect we have for the Editor is another, why we have heretofore carefully avoided any allusion even to the "position"

tant subject. We have witnessed with deep pain and mortification the course pursued by the organs of the Democracy in the South on this subject. It is a question which rises above party, and ought not to be mingled with party polities. Until it is separated from the malignant spirit which presides over the movements of party, there can be no hope of unanimity of sentiment and concert of action in the South on the subject. Yet we have seen those very organs moving heaven and earth to make political capital out of Trif any of these Delegates should find it ne- the slavery question-taxing their wits to censary to decline attending the Convention, they the utmost for some new tack, by which are respectfully requested to make known the fact they might gain an advantage over the to B. B. SRITH, Esq., Secretary of the Internal Whigs. We have seen them endeavoring Improvement Association, at as early a day as to weaken the confidence of the South, without reason, in a Southern President-we have seen Zachary Taylor slandered as

the tool of the Abolitionists, as a Wilmot provisoist-we have seen his Cabinet, composed, in part of such Southern men as George W. Crawford, Reverdy Johnson, John W. Clayton, and William B. Preston,

skirts are deeply dyed with the sin of sus-The tunnel on the line of the Hudson river taining Democratic Congressmen by whose votes the infamous Wilmot Proviso, as we have always called it, was introduced into the Oregon and Minesoto bills, and lauding to the skies the Democratic President

On the 8th March, same year, the Star advocated a Southern Convention on this subject, in the following language:

"Let the South unite in one unbroken phalang. Patriolism is the altar upon which every party should surrender and comprise their predilections or "opinions" of the Register on this imporand feelings-the love of country should give purity, and dignity and permanency to their

movements. A Southern Convention, constituted and governed by these elevated and ennobling principles, swayed by no other considerations than those of regard for the Union, surpassed only by as intensity of devotion to our dearest rights, and a determined, yet calm and forbearing intention to defend them, could not fail to convince our Northern brethren that we were at least united." &c.

We still believe such a convention, thus constituted, would lend to secure the rights of the South and to to preserve the Union.

April 22, 1840, the Star, after condemning in strong terms the course of Mr. Van Buren in favor of the restriction of slavery in Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and in tavor of the right to abolish it in the District, says:

"It is admitting that a power to injure has been deposited in the constitution of this coontry, which it must be hourible to any Southern mind even to dream about."

July 28. 1841, the Star said-

"It is time to put an end to this abolition exeitement in the Halls of Congress. Slavery is a subject over which Congress has no more control that it has over the seraglio of the grand Suiters."

Jan. 12, 1848, in publishing the Speech of Mr. Clingman, on the Slavery question, the Star said:

"There is one position, however, taken by Mr. C., in his able, interesting and patriotic speech, from which we differ, if he means, to say Territory acquired in the North should be made free, or, in the South, opened to slavery, by Congress. This would be the just natural and inevitable result; but it should be decided by whom the Proviso was approved and by the suffrages of the people of the Territorith made the law of the land! So long as this and not by the arbitrary power of Corgress