the great elements of wealth, with which a kind providence has blest them, shall be brought into a state of activity ! Shall citizens of North Carolina still say this! Oh banish such unworthy thoughts-or let us forget that North Carolina was ever a State !! Humbly solicit the appellation of " Carolinians" or Virginians-

> In our noble sisters' care. Secklinglorious slumber there !! WM. A. LENOIR.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. The more we reflect upon the course pursued by certain persons in this matter, the more

are we disposed to be astonished at them. The subject of holding the Southern Conven tion, is the most important that ever presented itself to a Virginia Legislature. In it are involved the issues of life and death; the existence or destruction of that Union under which we have lived so happily for the last sixty years. except what they have gathered from the newspapers within the last two or three weeks .-No primary meetings have been held-no indructions sont in to Delegates-and yet the Legislature are expected to delegate to nine. ten representatives, four of them chosen by themselves, the whole sovereign power of the great State of Virginia, with her 850,000 white inhabitants! And for what purpose is this power thus delegated? Why, says one gentle. man, he of Amelia, to save the Union! In other words, the Legislature of Virginia is told by the member from Amelia, that the Union is in imminent danger of dissolution. Upon his authority, forgetting that he has been foretelling the dissolution of the Union for the last 17 years, as father Miller threatened to burn up the world, they are requested to delegate the whole sovereign power of the State to nine. teen men, without once asking the people, to whom we had supposed the right of approving or rejecting the Convention belongs, one word about it. They are desired to tell them, "we mean to have the Convention any how, and you may send members to it, or not, as you think proper. But its powers are to be unlimiwill send four delegates, whom we mean to pay | ble original. out of your money. As for the Convention, though it binds you and yours henceforth forwe do not intend to allow you the liberty We shall give you no opportunity of showing now many are for, and how many against it. All we want of you is to furnish us with men to carry out our views, and to give you an opportunity of doing this, we shall let you vote for fifteen delegates at the Spring elections .-That you may do; but as to trusting you with the right of saying whether you will have a Convention or not, we have better sense than that - We fear you might decide against it, and that would not suit our purposes.'

tion; and as a voter, we for one, protest against wants experience—he wants confidence an usurpation so flagrant. What right have the Legislature, without consulting the people to delegate the sovereign power of the State to from his duty. He sees the storm increas nineteen individuals? How do they dare to undertake such a project, without so much as asking the people, whether they approve of it or

It would have been more respectful to have but the question in a direct form to the people of Virginia at the elections in April. It could then have been seen whether a majority of them were in favor of a Southern Convention or not. There would after their decision, if it were in the affirmitive, have been ample time to have elected delegates. If the decision had been in the negative, as we are sure it would unless the people should know the precise object of this meeting, it would have dropt.

Constituted as this delegation is to be, every hody must see that it cannot possibly represent the sentiment of Virginia; and yet our legislators, who, as far as we know have nev er heretofore claimed to be sovereign, delegate to it unlimited, sovereign powers, without the alightest reservation as to instructions! They give, in other words, what they have not them.

elves, and what was never claimed for them. Why do not the gentlemen who are pressing this movement, tell what is the obje t? of them says it is to preserve the Union! and that is all we are allowed to know about it !- | ion at all hazards, and to still this rising Would it not be quite as well to let us know what measures are to be taken to secure this important end? Would it be conceding too much to the people, to let them decide for them. selves, after the intended measures shall have been explained to them, whether they are calculated to have that effect ? Come out gentle. men! Tell us what you mean to do with all this tremendous authority, when you get to Nashville. We beg leave to say, that when you speak of holding this Convention in order too indfinite! You may think, like Mr. Cal. fanatics. houn that the only way to save it, is to destroy

look it in ordinary times. The example of the artificial character called a secretary of a defast Convention to alter the Constitution of Vir. partment?" ginia is before us as we write. The people of Mirginia, on that occasion, forgot party distinc-

thoroughly discussed. The people would pass Senior Editor of the Union in 1820, as to the thy the puny race of public agitators - the course, which Mr. Monroe ought to pursue on Provincial Calhouns," with scarce calibre the Missouri question-the identical question of enough to carry the load of mustard seed shot the present day. In February of that year, used in the ordinary legislative skirmishes a. when Mr. Monroe had not opened his mouth, bout a rend or bridge-where God and Nature when the whole land was convulsed and no one best represented State there.

save this question from the clutches of SMALL bill comes to him, must consult his own con-MEN !- Richmond Whig.

"THE DISGRACEFUL DODGE.

The wise and patriotic motive which prompted General Taylor not to make himself a partisan in the delicate question, which is now agitating the Union, was have the President to disregard all the decenstigmatized by the Enquirer as a "dis- cies of his position, and rush into Congress and graceful dodge." We have silenced the thunder of that print by referring to the course which Mr. Monroe, under similar tion of which they have scarcely entered! circumstances, pursued in 1820, and with the warm approbation of the Enquirer. Since our exposition on that point, the Enquirer has, with a becoming sense of decency, been as still, as death.

Not so however with the " Foreign Organ" at Washington. That paper continues to abuse President Taylor because he will not degrade himself into a parti-It has never been discussed among the people; zan, and what is more, will not depart they know nothing, whatever, of the design, from the line of his duty to control the action of Congress.

> "If his opinions (says the Union) were known, the territorial question would be

> practically settled in 10 days." In what mode, we are left to conjecture. We suppose the "Sole Organ" means, that Gen. Taylor by the patronage of his office, should buy up enough members of Congress to carry out his wishes. This was the mode of operation under the Democratic dynasty; but that day has gone by. A Republican Chief Magistrate leaves the Representatives of the people free to the dictates of their judgment and subject to all the responsibilities which justly

attach to their position.

Again, we have the objection to Gen. Taylor's truly republican course elaborated in the following paragraph. Every line betrays the writer. The venerable tropes, the incongruous figures, the classical blunders, the abundant interrogatories, the hop-skip and jump style all declare the senior editor to be the veritable We will confer the whole sovereign au. scribe. Bundlecund, may be an apt schothority of the State of Virginia upon it, and we lar, but he cannot approach the inimita-

From the Union, 12th January.

" Let us survive the storm which is now of political institutions which the world has ever beheld. But there is danger of its being shaken in this shock of sectional interests, and this whirlwind of the passions. Let the ship but weather this tempest, and it may defy every breaker. But this breaker is there. The pilot has not General Taylor, he never was calculated its bearings! Such is a true interpretation of this resolu- to play the Palinurus in the storm. He in himself-he has not the courage to meet the crisis before him. He now flinches ing every day; he hears of the debates in day increasing in violence. Where is his patriotism-where his public spiritinto the hold, and refuses to lend a hand to save the ship? Palmed as he has been upon the nation in place of General Cass, who would have settled this questionpalmed as General Taylor has been on the nation as its most "forcible feeble" by the votes of Southern Whigs, who first rejected Clayton's compromise, for the Southern votes by palming him off as an tions .- Richmond Whig. anti-Wilmot Proviso man-what a fearful responsibility do not these politicians owe to their agitated country? Why do they not now go to Gen. Taylor in a body and remonstrate with him against his want of courage, and demand of him, as a duty which he owes to his country, as well as One to themselves, to come out at once and declare his determination to save the Untempest by the exercise of his constitutional veto? He has no other influence: moral influence-he has none. He stands forth a monument to warn the nation against committing its high destinies to the constitutional power which is vested in him; and what is more melancholy

themselves this tremendous responsibility, by It is sheer folly to talk of sending delegates assisting to foist such a King Log upon us .on such an errand, without instructing them .- The country now calls upon them to make due No one man, or set of men, unless acting under reparation for the mischief they have already instructions, should be entrusted with so much inflicted. Their duty now is written in letters fate of such Union. power. The people must clearly define what of light. They should go to Gen, Taylor, and they want, and leave little as possible to the tell him to act like a patriot and a man of courdelegate. Above all, the matter involving the lage, and announce, without reserve the course delegation of sovereign authority, should be which he intends to pursue. The same duty neted on by the people of the State, in prima. devolves upon all his friends, if he has any of a ry conventions, and in their sovereign capaci- disinterested and ardent character. Where is If there is to be a Convention, we wish Reverdy Johnson, the Attorney General?to see Virginia represented by her highest tal- where the Secretaries of War and Navy? Will ent. Under this smoggling process, it will all they bend to the superior iron will of Thomas full into the hands of a lew small men, such as Ewing, who controls the regency? Why do are employed to do the ordinary legislation of they not tell Gen. Taylor, freely and fearlessly, the State, Let the people know the impor- that unless he is determined to exercise his tance of this movement-Let the them know constitutional power and save the country from what interests it involves-and they will leave an excitement whose consequences no man can this drop shot gang where they ought always venture to predict, office has no charms for to be at home. They will send forth the worth them; "the post of honor is the private station," and talent of the land on such an occasion, and they would rather play the part of patriots, though party feeling may induce them to over- devoted to their country, than that unenviable

We pray the reader to note well the drift of this entire paragraph. Stript of its classical fibes; they brought out worth and talent, elegance, it means that the President should wherever they found it; they gave to the State bring his official influence to bear directly upon the most illustrious public hody so far as wis. the Legislation of Congress. This is directly dom is concerned, that ever sat within its bor- in opposition to the whole doctrine of the Republican party. It is more; it is diametrically So it would be now, could the question be opposed to the very opinion, expressed by the

We pray that some course may be taken to be thinks right; and the President, when any science. HE should not have any thing to do with the Legislature, 'TILL THEY COME OFFI-CIALLY BEFORE HIM.

Mark that, will you? and compare it with the extract from the Union. In 1820, the President had nothing to do with Congress till they came officially before him; -now, he would require them to pursue a certain line of conduct, in respect to a matter upon the considera-

Gen. Taylor lias made the "earlier Presidents" his models, and the people will applaud him for it .- Richmond Whig.

TA very few words may serve to explain the points of difference between us and our cotemporary of the Enquirer. on the subject of Southern rights. The editors of that print, we believe, "abhor the institution of slavery," and their late candidate for the Presidency and present favorite (Gen. Cass) " prayed for its abolition everywhere." We are not of this way of thinking, at all. We do not abhor the institution, nor do we pray for its abolition. We believe it to be the best system of servitude existing in the world. We believe it to be decreed on High, that one portion of the human family shall perform manual labour and menial drugeries for the rest. We believe, that the stalwart arms, the woolly heads, the coarse and odoriferous skins of the Africans, designate them as the fit instruments to perform these functions. We are content. that they should fulfil the mission marked out to them, as it were, by Providence.

In addition, we believe, they are far better provided for than any other laboring class in existence. We therefore, do not desire any material change in their condition. We do not desire, at any rate, to substitute whites to perform their du-

On another point, there may be ground of difference. We have some small personal interest in the institution of slavery. We are not satisfied, that a dissolution of the Union would enhance or secure that interest. The Enquirer says the slaveholders now lose by runaways to the Free of saying whether you approve of it or not .- raging before us, and our Union may be. States, some \$300,000 annually. What come immortal-the most glorious fabric would be the case in the event of a dissolution? The expense of a military force along the frontier, to be effective, would not fall much short of five millions. This is the view taken by the Abolitionists, which makes them in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Men, who set themselves up as the exclusive champions of yet been able to steer the ship. As for the South, ought to view the matter in all

While we are prepared to throw out of view mere questions of pecuniary interest, when the honor, the equality and the sovereignty of any of the States are involved; we would not make ninnies of ourselves and sacrifice both interest and honthe Senate; he sees how they are every or. We have it in our power to redress all our wrongs in a quiet and effective mode. Quit gasconade-give over Demwhere his moral courage—when he skulks | agoguing—and apply yourself to practical results. The North cannot exist without our cotton, our tobacco, our rice, our sugar, and without selling us their manufactures. There lies our remedy. If their insults and aggressions are intolerable. let us adopt a system of non intercourse. and open a direct trade with Europe.-That policy would have more effect than purpose of aiding General Taylor's mis. all your resolutions, all your Dissolution erable pretensions, and then fishing for speeches and all your Southern Conven-

KENTUCKY AND THE UNION.

Governor Crittenden of Ketucky, in his remarks on the violent disunion debates in Congress, utters the following noble sentiments:

" Dear as Kentucky is to us, she is not our whole country. The Union, the whole Union, is our country, and proud as we justly are of right of establishing, and from time to time althe name of Kentuckian, we have a loftier and | tering its municipal laws and domestic institumore far famed title-that of American citizen tions, independently of every other State and of power to protect us from the despotism of em-

such feeble hands. He is only strong in herself to abide by and support that Constitution, Congress has power to make all tion and the Union which is established. If that needful rules and regulations respecting the pledge were her only obligation, it ought to be Territories of the United States, every new acstill, he has only shown his anxiety to inviolable. But the seal of Washington stamp. strip himself of this very power, and lay ed upon it-the thousand glorious recollections the question whether the system of involuntary Democrat to vote for him 'till he was withto save the Union, your expressions are a little the Union at the feet of demagogues and associated with its origin—the benefits and servitude, which prevails in many of the States, drawn—that the Northern Democrats, be-"The Southern Whigs have drawn upon it now inspires, have, day by day, increased ritory. The periods of excitement from this our attachment, until the mere sense of plight. cause which have heretofore occurred have been ful, and affectionate devotion.

"The approach of any danger to it would be ment will prevail to an undue extent. the signal for rallying in its desence—the first Under these circumstances, I thought, ar moment of its peril would be the moment of its still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to rescue. I persuade myself that there will be put it in the power of Congress, by the admisfound in Congress, on the exciting subject sion of California and New Mexico as States, to gress.' which has given rise to the late agitation and remove all occasion for the unnecessary agita. alarm, a wise forbearance and a wise patience, tion of the public mind. that will secure us from danger, and that the

apprehended. to make it will enable us to preserve it. Our trymen in the vicinity of Salt Lake. whole history has laught us a consoling confidence in that Providence.

"Every member of Congress should vote as by the use of whiskey.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 22. CALIFORNIA, GOVERNMENT, &c.

Though the following Message from the President of the United States, in reply to a call upon him by the House of Representatives fornformation concerning the Territory of California, its Government, &c., was not transmit. ted to the House until late in the day, the subject is one which has excited so much interest that we give it in preference to other matter prepared for to day, in order to place it, at the earliest practicable moment, before our read-

MESSAGE from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21, 1850.

To the House of Represensentatives of the United States :

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompany. ing reports of Heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of Civil Governor in that Territory, and, left as I was to act under the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of any legislative provision establishing a Government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military command. ant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the Treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King, as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction, addressed to them severally by the proper De.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of established by Congress over that part of the should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State Constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such Government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any Government agent or officer to interfere with or exercise any influence or control over the election of Delegates, or over any Convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California, must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any Government, republican in its character, to be hope of luture peace and prosperity, every dictate at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet of wisdom, every feeling of duty, and every it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a Government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interfer-

ence of the Executive. I am unable to give any information as to laws, passed by any supposed Government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution, as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry dissensions among the people

of the United States. Under the Constitution every State has the -a name known and respected throughout the the General Government, subject only to the world, and which, wherever we may be, has prohibitions and guaranties expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective " As a party to the Constitution, Kentucky, | States, were not designed or expected to become interchangeably, with the other States, pledged | topics of national agitation. Still, as, under the ed faith and allegiance is lost in proud grate. safely passed, but during the interval, of what. ever length, which may elapse before the ad-"I can entertain no apprehension for the mission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excite-

debate, have spoken most boldly the language State Constitution, and will soon submit the of defiance and menace to the Union, will not same to the judgment of Congress, and apply be hindmost in making sacrifices for its prest for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted exclusively in consequence of any expression "Kentucky is not insensible to the causes of my wishes, inasmuch as measures tending to which have produced so much sensibility and this end had been promoted by the officers sent irritation with her brethren of the Southern there by my predecessor, and were already in States, nor is she without her sympathies with active progress of execution before any commuthem. But she does not permit herself to har. nication from me reached California. If the bor one thought against the Union. She dep., proposed constitution shall, when submitted to recates disunion as the greatest calamity; she Congress, he found to he in compliance with can see no remedy in it-none, certainly, for the requisitions of the Constitution of the Unireceive the sanction of Congress.

"Kentucky will stand by and abide by the The part of California not included in the templated Nashville Convention! Union to the last, and she will hope that the proposed State of that name, is believed to be same kind Providence that enabled our tathers uninhabited, except in a settlement of our coun- really desires any such thing, we venture to

obtaining an adjustment of the question of ject of a Southern Convention, yet awhile, - sidered very promsing.

boundary with Texas by a judicial decision .-At present, however, no judicial tribunal has the his section of the State; and we have not the power of deciding that question, and it remains | least doubt of it .- Ral. Reg. for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment. Meanwhile, I submit to Congress the question, whether it would be expedient, before such adjustment, to establish a Territorial Gov. ernment, which, by including the district so claimed, would practically decide the question adversely to the State of Texas, or, by excluding it, would decide it in her favor. In my opinion, such a course would not be expedient, especially as the people of this Territory still enjoy the benefit and protection of their municipal laws, originally derived from Mexico, and have a military force stationed there to protect them against the Indians. It is undoubtedly true that the property, lives, liberties, and religion of the people of New Mexico, are better protected than they ever were before the treaty

of cession.

Should Congress, when California shall presept herself for incorporation into the Union, annex a condition to her admission as a State affecting her domestic institutions contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time, after admission, when to her it should seem exthe State the right of self-government, in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will nfallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles laid they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people. To assert that they are a conquered people, and must as a State submit to the will of their conquerors, in this regard, will meet with no cordial response among American freemen. Great numbers of them are native citizens of the United States, not inferior to the rest of our countrymen in intelligence and patriotism; and no language of menace to restrain them in the exercise of an undoubted right, submistantially guarantied to them by the treaty of cession itself, shall ever be uttered by me, or encouraged and sustained by persons acting under my authority. territory ceded to us by Mexico, the people residing there will, at the time of their incorporation in the Union as a State, settle all questions of domestic policy to suit themselves.

the want, for a short period, of a Government that New Mexico will, at no very distant period, ask for admission into the Union, are founded on unofficial information, which I sup-

inquiries on that subject. Seeing, then, that the question which excites such painful sensations in the country, will in the end certainly be settled by the silent effect of causes independent of the action of Congress, I again submit to your wisdom the policy recommended in my Annual Message, of awaiting the salutary operation of those causes, begeographical parties, and secure the harmony of feeling so necessary to the beneficial action of our political system. Connectted, as the Union is, with the remembrance of past happiness, the sense of present blessings, and the emotion of patriotism, tend to inspire fidelity and devotion to it, and admonish us cautiously to avoid any unnecessery controversy which can either endanger it or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other. Z. TAYLOR.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL. The defeat of Forney, the Locofoco Candidate for Clerk of the House of Rep resentatives, has provoked a very pretty quarrel between our Abraham Venable (the silent.) and Burke of the Union .-Abraham lays the blame upon the Northern Democrats, and says that Forney was in fact defeated six days before. "It was apparent to all (pursues the namesake of the Patriarch.) that Mr. Campbell, who had been once dropped by his party, would be dropped again, and that the result must be the election of a free soiler over Mr. Forney. It was impossible that he could

But the Union is not satisfied with all that the Father of the Faithful can say, and lays it on to him in fine style for about Rowan, Davidson and Guilford, without a column. He digs Mr. Venable under the fifth rib with remorseless cruelty. He tells him, that Forney was the nominee of quisition of Territory has led to discussions on the caucus-that it was the duty of every blessings it has conferred-the grander hopes should or should not be prohibited in that Ter. hind whom Mr. V. takes shelter, "did not vote for and elect a Whig"-and that therefore, this was a mere subterfuge !

We agree with Abraham in his conclusion, that he was elected by his " Constituents for a higher purpose than to consume the time of the whole people in a their respective personal and political hootless struggle for a paltry office, pro- friends, we would suggest that this is all tracted at a great expense and the total suspension of the whole business of Con-

But, as to his serving any very "high" purpose, we must be permitted to doubt. It is understood that the people of the west. He is a terrible party man- his party is out; very men who, in the heat and contention of ern part of California have formed a plan of a and so far as he can, he will no doubt thwart all he may the administration of Gen. Taylor. Like the immaculate "done Brown," we have no doubt he would like to "poke" the Wilmot Proviso, or any other abomination at Old Zach. We shall keep our eye on such patriots!-Raleigh cept, the force of his own example. In-Times.

The "Standard" calls upon Gov. Manly either to convene the Legislature, or issue a Proclamation to the People of the State, in view of the portentious aspect of affairs. It prefers ble propriety and justness of conforming any grievance as yet complained of or to be ted States, I earnestly recommend that it may that the Legislature should be convened, in or. der that it might appoint Delegates to the con-

This is all sheer gammon. If the "Standard" say that it stands almost "solitary and alone." A claim has been advanced by the State of If the question of convening the Legislature for Texas to a very large portion of the most pop. any such purpose were submitted to the Peo. ulous district of the Territory commonly desig. ple of North Carolina, to morrow, it would hard. A Cherokee law, passed at their late coun. nated by the name of New Mexico. If the peo. ly command fifty votes in any one county in the cil, makes it the duty of the sheriffs of the sev. ple of New Mexico had formed a plan of a State. We had the pleasure, a few days since, vember, state that the present crop of Coffee eral districts, each, to summon a guard of four State Government for that Territory, as ceded of conversing with a highly intelligent Demo. designed they should always be. They would could tell what a day might bring forth, the pre. men to assist in searching for whiskey, and if by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, and had crat from the Western part of the State, who eend their best men to Nashville, and we doubt sent senior editor of the Union, then of the found, to spill it upon the ground. All the been admitted by Congress as a State, our reprobated, in much stronger terms than any very much whether Virginia would not be the Richmond Enquirer, thus expressed himself: murders committed in the nation are caused Constitution would have afforded the means of we have employed upon the subject, the pro-

Such, he assures us, is the universal feeling!

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

Salisbury, N. C.

that

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1854

THE GREAT ENTERPRIZE The North Carolina Rail Road

Our aim has ever been in relation to this important work to keep the public fully and truly advised as to the amount of the subscription list and to its prospect of success. We have given nothing in connection with the subject but what has been derived from the surest sources; but in spite of us, very erroneous impressions have from time to time gone abroad, which had an effect to retard if not to jeopardise its successful result. One of these statements is now current, and we pedient. Any attempt to deny to the people of think injuriously so. It is, that the whole stock has been taken. We are satisfied. however, that this is not true: we know of EIGHTY EIGHT SHARES of the hundred that down in our own Declaration of Independence have been taken, and we are pretty certain that this is all. Twelve more shares must therefore be taken before the last move can be made to consummate the organization of the company. That these twelve shares will be taken, we are morally certain. But where and by whom is the question. Will the Eastern section of the State, which is so vitally interested in the work, still hang back and wait for the West still to strain and struggle with the burden? We tell them once more It is to be expected that, in the residue of the that not much more can be done in this region. We now commit the residue of the work to Raleigh and the East. We do not say that we mean to give up if No material inconvenience will result from they shall fail to do their part, but we say for the present, they cannot expect us togo those Territories my desire that each Territory Territory which lies eastward of the new State further; and if they are ungenerously reof California; and the reasons for my opinion solved to throw more of the burden upon our shoulders, it will occasion a delay which may prove unpropitious to the final pose is common to all who have cared to make issue. We hear that the Commissioner to whom the reports are ordered to be made has been advised from a high quarter to call a meeting of the Stockholders at once and leave the completion of the subscriptions to the assemblage that may take place on that occasion. We protest decilieving that we shall thus avoid the creation of dedly against such a course. That will either devolve the remainder of the task upon the 88 who have gone into the work or at least upon the West; and we have already said enough to make known our opinion, that the Eastern counties on the route ought to take the remainder of the stock. There ought at least an opportunity be given to put the alternative to them distinctly, and when they have ingloriously refused to participate equitably, (if such should unfortunately be the case.) we will again appeal to the West to come to the rescue. We therefore advise and adjure the citizens of Raleigh and Wilmington and the East to make one determined effort, and all will be well. Petersburg and Norfolk should also understand that there is a crisis in the matter, and that a little help from them might put the undertaking out of petil. Surely such an appeal will not be fruitless!! Can they contemplate the action of the small county of Cabarras and witness the spirit expressed in their Resolution published in this paper, without feeling the keen edge of rebuke for their tardiness and indifference? Can they view the magnanimous action of the people of

> The Raleigh Register noticing the several nominations of candidates for Go vernor which have been made in differ ent parts of the State, holds the following language: " Now, with all due deference to the claims of these gentlemen, who have been nominated, and the wishes of wrong." And the editor then proceeds to show that these various nominations must have the effect of weakening and distracting the party, and admonishes the Whigs to forbear making nominations, but patiently to await the action of the Whig State Convention. We will not blame any one for acting on the suggest tion of the Register. But we really think the editor ought to have added to his prestead of this, however, he continues his remarks in the following words: "Yel, while we say this, we cannot forego an expression of our opinion as to the irresistiv to the usage respecting incumbents, which has prevailed for many years past." That is, in plain words, the re-election of Mr. MANLY. Is it not "wrong" for the Regist ter to speak his preference on this subject ? Won't it "distract the party ?

experiencing a sensation of shame at the

contrast with their own course?

Coffee .- Date from Brazil to the 24th No four hundred thousand bags less than last year. This may account for the last advance in the article. The growing crop, however, is con-