

consideration has been that not more than half the Southern states will probably be represented in the convention, and that its effect, under such circumstances, would be to weaken, instead of strengthen the cause of the South. In all of this reasoning there is great force, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Southern convention should at least be postponed until after the present session of Congress. In this view of the case, we should appoint no delegates."

Here is not only a positive refusal to co-operate, but a cool suggestion to abandon the whole thing, by one of the leading organs of the Democratic party. This is indeed a severe blow to ultraists, the full force of which they cannot but feel. We might multiply evidences of the disapprobation of the people, but we will not weary the patience of the reader after writing another indication, which we find in the letter of R. W. Floyney, of Washington County, to the Editor of the *Central Georgian*, who had suggested Mr. F. as a suitable delegate from the Eighth Congressional District, to the Nashville Convention. After thanking the Editor for the honor, and respectfully declining the nomination, Mr. F. proceeds:

"The fact cannot be concealed that the people of Georgia have not responded to the action of the Legislature on that subject. Nor is there such a unanimity among the slaveholders as could alone secure due weight to the action of that convention. Nor will the tone of Mr. Calhoun's speech strengthen the cause by promoting that harmony necessary to its efficiency. We, of the South, cannot abandon the strong position we now occupy by asking for an amendment of the constitution, believing it full and sufficient for our protection, and that we can alone be injured by its violation. Besides, it is hoped and believed by many that the present Congress will settle the whole question, on a basis satisfactory to the South, which will preclude the necessity of a convention."

Here, again, the necessity for the Convention is seriously questioned, and a severe thrust given to Mr. Calhoun's Utopian theory of an alteration of the Constitution.

These are some of the signs in Georgia, which induce the impression on our mind that the great mass of the people are too intelligent and conservative, to place themselves and the institutions of the country at the mercy of a few demagogues and political tricksters. Let the country mark the progress of events.

A part of the information received by the *North Carolinian* in regard to an affair which occurred in this town a few days since is entirely incorrect. There was no application of "a cane to the shoulders" of the Editor of the *Chronicle*, *Wil. Chronicle*.

It appears that a bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature, making it a penal offence for any citizen to aid in the arrest of a fugitive slave. We cannot believe that any such bill can become a law in Ohio; and its introduction must be regarded as the evidence of a spirit, as wild, as lawless, as unfriendly to the Union, as directly treasonable, we might say, as that of the country at this moment deplores and denounces in the miserable faction of Nashville Convention malcontents, who conspire the destruction of the republic.

It is true that such a law as this is in nowise more iniquitous and unconstitutional than the South Carolina law by which citizens of Northern States—as the colored sailors of Massachusetts—are imprisoned in South Carolina ports; but it is iniquitous and unconstitutional notwithstanding, and has not even the poor color of necessity with which the Southern law is attempted to be excused. It is true, also, that it must prove a nullity, destined to be swept out of existence by the decision of the first U. S. States court to which a case under it should be applied; but this fact only renders glaringly improper the attempt to enact it. Whatever we may think in the North individually as to the slavery question, in all its different aspects, there can be no difference of opinion as to the meaning of the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves; as there can be none as to the constitution itself being the fundamental law of the land, overruling all State laws which in any way conflict with it, or with the laws of the United States framed under it. No State has a right to say that its citizens shall not obey a law of the United States, which is in itself a constitutional law; and the attempt to interdict them is nothing short of nullification—precisely such nullification as was once universally rebuked when attempted in South Carolina seventeen years ago. It is, in fact, disunion. If Ohio has the right to absolve her citizens from their allegiance in one case, Mississippi has the same right in another; so has every State in the Union. And the moment such abolition is generally attempted, the Union is at an end, and the Republic exists no longer.

The Union of the States, in truth, exists in the submission of the States and of the people of the States to the Constitution and the supreme authority of the General Government; and whenever the submission is withdrawn, in any particular, by a State, that State is in arms against the Union.—*North American*.

Two Women frozen to death.—The *New Brunswick* papers speak of the cold as intensely severe last week. Two women, named Lindsey and Goodrich, who attempted to cross the river near St. John were upon the ice frozen to death. They each had bundles with them, and it is supposed that they first became benumbed, and finally so overcome as to lie down, and never rose again.

I think that it is not fit that every man should travel. It makes a wise man better, and a fool worse.

Mr. Stanly.—Gen. Cass and Mr. Clay, some time ago, in the Senate Chamber, spoke of themselves as being the best abused men in the country. It is more than probable that they are not slighted on this score. But in North Carolina these gentlemen are dealt kindly by, as compared with the treatment of the Democracy, of the Hon. Edward Stanly. They give it to him right and left, hip and thigh. To use a marine term, they take him fore and aft. Every species of weapon is brought to bear against him, except one; and that one his assailants have either entirely overlooked, or are afraid to handle. It is a bright, glitter blade, keen and inflexible. Truth is its name. If Mr. Stanly was indeed vulnerable, this sure weapon in a single skill hand would sell him at once—would do more at a single blow than those baser things, malice, envy, falsehood and detraction, can ever accomplish. It is vain for them to attempt to kill him off by accusing him of enmity to the South. That is a veil so thin that the eyes of the blind can penetrate it. Let them say he is opposed to Locofocism, and therefore we denounce him. That is a truth so evident that any fool may understand it. Let them say we can't scare, or drive him by our new humbug, the Nashville Convention movement. His speech of the 6th of March, will satisfy any man, that EDWARD STANLY is neither to be driven or scared into the support of measures which neither his judgment or feelings can approve. On the contrary, his quick mind and unflinching courage is a perfect terror to these Southern agitators, who are gambling for the spoils. He lashes them in the most refined style. No wonder they abuse him.

INTERESTING LETTER.
A gentleman attending the meeting of the General Commissioners of the Rail Road at Greensborough last week, writes to a friend in this place as follows:

"The Rail Road will be made. All the million has been paid and will pay but seventy-six thousand dollars, and that is less than one share of the hundred to the county of those on the line. Eight hundred and sixty thousand paid down and fifty-six thousand more were ready, but detained by accident: The work that we have heretofore done has been preparatory only to subscriptions. There were no legal subscriptions till the 5th of March, was paid, so that in fact we received 860 thousand dollars of subscription since we came here. A pretty good day's work! The 56 thousand will be undoubtedly paid in a few days, and the books are to be again opened for the remainder. We should have had more than enough if all had stood up that promised to join the 100 men, but several of these failed. The Petersburg Rail Road Company failed to make good its promise to subscribe forty thousand dollars. The rest of the failure was chiefly in Guilford and Davidson.—Some few have openly repudiated—others plead their inability to perform their contract, and some we have not heard from—the presumption is that many of them will comply. The harshest judgment is pronounced on all hands upon those who have wilfully renounced their solemn engagements. Unless they make the amende honorable a list of them will be put forth for the finger of scorn to point at. I am happy to say there was not a failure in either Cabarrus or Rowan—both did more than was promised; Orange, Wake, Johnston, Wayne, put up all they had pledged; so did Allemanee; so did Davie, (some 30 thousand dollars) Every thing is cheering in the prospect ahead. Guilford appears badly in the contest with Rowan just at present, but they feel it more than you would suppose, and a convulsive effort will be made to repair her lost credit. It will not be very difficult for Guilford to go ahead of Rowan as she is now circumstanced. Rowan has taken and paid for 1530 shares, Guilford 1178. There is only a difference of

ABUSE OF THE METHODISTS.

Mr. Stanly in his speech personally abusive of Mr. Hilliard, M. C., and an eminent and highly respected Methodist Preacher, deridingly and opprobriously called the preachers of Mr. H.'s persuasion, "hundred dollar fellows." He can't explain away the taunt and the reflection intended, for there it is, "hundred dollar fellows."

Mr. Stanly may think that if he should lose Methodist Popularity by it that he will propitiate the Baptists, of whom there are a great many in his district, so as to more than make up for such loss. We believe the Baptists are too sensible to be caught in any such trap.

Whigs about here are ashamed to claim Mr. Stanly as one of their party; and the Methodist Whigs are warm in their disapprobation of him.—*Hornets' Nest*.
It really appears to us that if the Editor of the *Hornets' Nest*, had been as willing to do justice to Mr. Stanly as he has shown himself willing to condemn him, that he could have seen how Mr. Stanly might use the term "hundred dollar fellows" without meaning it in a "deriding" and "opprobrious" sense. We often speak of our very best friend, as being "a very clever fellow." Who will pretend that when so used it is to be understood in an "opprobrious" sense. Custom has made it the very reverse. To conclude, in the face of Mr. Stanly's denial to the contrary, that he used the term (if he used it at all, and the report of his speech in the Congressional Globe does not show it) in a "deriding" and "opprobrious" sense, it appears to us, betrays a willingness to condemn that gentleman that would excite no surprise, coming from a democrat.—But in this case, Mr. Badger professing to be a Whig, this denunciation of a true man as Edward Stanly, is calculated, at least, to attract the attention of his friends.

Whilst on this subject we will pursue it a little farther, and invite attention to the following article from the same paper.

HON. EDWARD STANLY.

The speech recently delivered by Stanly of this State, in the parts which replied to Mr. Hilliard was a disgrace to himself, to the party to which he belongs, to the assembly in which he delivered it, and a damning disgrace to the State from which he hails. We have not seen a man here, Whig or Democrat, that does not agree that he has delivered himself of language unworthy an honorable member of Congress, and more suited to the brothel or bar room, than to the halls of a deliberative assembly.

He has done injustice to his State, proved himself recreant to the trust reposed in him, made avowments which mark him as a renegade to the South, and by his affiliation with northern fanatics, laid himself open to be called with more of truth than censure, a rank Freesoiler.

We wash our hands of any and all sympathy with such a man.

This article, to say nothing of its tone, startled us—we snatched up Mr. Stanly's speech and reviewed it with care, from beginning to end. He lashes the agitators of the Slavery question, whether North or South. He charges, that if Cass had been elected there would have been none of this excitement and agitation, and that it is a democratic scheme to embarrass the present Administration and to distract Whig councils and break the strength of the Whig party. We see nothing in the speech to justify the use of such terms as we quote from the "Hornets' Nest;" and we should be pleased that the Editor would point out those portions of the speech which excite him so much, and we will examine them more closely still. If it is really true that Mr. Stanly has disgraced himself, the good old North State, and "the party to which he belongs," as members of that party we want to have it distinctly understood, how, when, where, and all about it. We want to see the proof.

852 shares. Of this amount one gentleman, Mr. Peter Adams, had agreed to take 80 shares, and another gentleman, Mr. Hunt, 80 shares; they are both absent, but it is confidently asserted by their friends that they will "stand up to the mark." That would reduce the difference to 192 shares. With their present state of feelings this sum will probably be made up in a very short time. So that Rowan if she wishes to make her victory complete must go one share of the hundred more. Fourth creek has done nothing yet, we must try and get that. You know I had anticipated some failures, even more than has actually occurred, but I had not expected it either in Guilford or Davidson. They did not expect it themselves, and you may depend upon it they will make an effort to recover their position."

We have omitted to notice more particularly the present appearance and locality of Drs. Brown & James' Drug Store. In a former notice we mentioned that this Store is now situated in the new building of Mr. M. Brown, nearly directly opposite the Mansion Hotel. The room occupied is large, and being constructed expressly for Drs. Brown & James, is handsomely adapted to their business both as it respects convenience and show. We invite attention to their advertisement in this paper, and we venture there are few articles in the line of the Drugists that may not be obtained at this establishment.

THE ONSLOW MEETING AND THE DISPUTED RESOLUTION.

We present below an extract from a letter we have received from Owen Higgins, Esq., who was one of the Secretaries of the Onslow Southern Rights meeting. It now becomes the duty of some one, either of Capt. Etheridge, Mr. Cantwell, or the Editors of the *Journal*, to account to the public, and especially to the people of Onslow, how it was that a resolution of which a part, and a very material part, was rejected by the meeting, came to be published with that part attached to it—

"I will give you a detail of what I know. In the first place, I do not know where the resolutions were written, nor by whom.—The first I knew of them was, they were read by Mr. Saunders in the meeting.—Your information as to its not being known that a meeting was to be held that day was incorrect, for it was advertised a long time before it took place, but as to the 4th resolution, it is not in your paper* as it was passed at Jacksonville. I was one of the Secretaries of that meeting, which continued until night, when I went home. I supposed Capt. Etheridge, (the other Secretary) had the proceedings.—I went to Jacksonville in the morning and asked for the proceedings, when Capt. Etheridge said Mr. Cantwell had taken them to Wilmington, and would have them published. The resolutions were all right but the 4th, and that should read, as adopted by the meeting, thus: *Resolved*, That we hold the application of the Wilnot Proviso to the New Territories to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, unnecessary, unequal, and unjust; the balance, (and must eventually in the dissolution of the Union,) being stricken out by a vote of 29 to 27. I therefore hope you will make the correction. As I have stated, I was one of the Secretaries of the meeting, or I should not have said one word."

*We copied from the *Journal*.—*Wil. Chronicle*.

PATRIOT EXTRA.

GREENSBORO, APRIL 1, 1850.

Meeting of the General Commissioners of the N. Carolina Rail Road.

Held in Greensborough, March 30th, 1850.

At a meeting of the General Commissioners, appointed by the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company," ratified the 27th day of January, 1849.—held in Greensborough, on Saturday, the 30th March, 1850;—present:

WILLIAM C. MEANS, Concord;
JOHN B. LORD, Salisbury;
GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Raleigh;
JAMES M. LEACH, Lexington;
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Greensborough;
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Hillsborough;
SAMUEL HARGREAVE, Lexington;
ARCHIBALD G. CARTER, Davie,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and JOHN B. LORD, Secretary.

On motion of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, that GEORGE W. MORDECAI, Esq., who has been heretofore informally appointed the Treasurer of this Board and who has acted as such, be and he is hereby appointed Treasurer of the same, according to the provisions of the Charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

The Treasurer being then called upon, submitted the following

REPORT:

That there has been subscribed and the five dollars per share paid in thereon in the several counties the following sums:

From Raleigh,	134,000	From Orange,	\$97,700
Petersburg,	18,300	Alamance,	40,000
Wilmington,	50,000	Guilford,	117,800
New Bern,	34,000	Casswell,	3,200
Johnston,	5,200	Davidson,	85,200
Wayne,	16,000	Davie,	26,000
Rowan,	152,000	Mecklenburg,	8,000
Cabarrus,	86,700		

Making in all the sum of \$865,000, upon which there has been paid in \$433,400—being five dollars per share upon 86,680 shares as required by the provisions of the Charter.

That as was reported at the Hillsboro' Convention there had been subscribed, viz:

In Forsyth County 320 shares, equal to	\$32,000
Iredell " 80 " " "	8,000
Burke & " 80 " " "	8,000
McDowell " 80 " " "	8,000
Bacon " 80 " " "	8,000
Making in all,	560 " " "

Which, in the opinion of the Treasurer, has not been reported from accidental causes merely, and may be relied upon as positive subscriptions.

That at the Hillsboro' Convention there was also a subscription made of 400 shares in the name of H. D. Bird, but which was intended for the Petersburg Rail Road Company, and the Treasurer has been informed by a letter from Mr. Bird that their authority to subscribe to the Stock of this Company has been questioned at a meeting of their Stockholders, and that such subscription cannot therefore be made.

That there was also reported at the Hillsboro' Convention a subscription in the name of Johnston, Guilford and Davidson of \$47,000—more than the amount upon which five dollars per share had been paid in to the Treasurer from these counties.

Owing to the failures last above stated there remains to be raised the sum of \$76,000.

Which report was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were offered by WM. A. GRAHAM, Esq.:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Board immediately after its adjournment, prepare and advertise to be signed by the members of the same, and published in the newspapers of the State, stating that the sum of \$865,000 has been subscribed in the stock of said Company and five per cent. thereon paid in to the Treasurer of this Board; that the sum of \$56,000 more is known to have been subscribed by persons who from accidental causes merely, as believed by the Board, have failed to be reported on this day as having made such subscriptions and paid the first instalment thereon; that the sum of \$76,000, yet remains to be raised by further subscriptions to complete the amount of stock required for the organization of the Company; and requesting and directing that immediately after the receipt of said advertisement, the Books of subscription for stock in the said Company be again opened at the several places and by the local Commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose; and that they be kept open until the 1st day of May next, and that upon that day the said local Commissioners shall return their Books and the sum of money received thereon to John M. Morehead, Esq., at Greensborough, who is hereby authorized to receive and deliver the same to the Treasurer of this Board.

Resolved further, That the aforesaid local Commissioners and the friends of this great work of State improvement generally, are earnestly requested to continue their exertions in procuring subscriptions of stock as aforesaid until its success shall be secured by raising the balance of stock required as above stated.

The question being put upon the above resolutions they were adopted.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Chm.
JOHN B. LORD, Secretary.

Fayetteville and Western P. R. Office.
March 25, 1850.

Whereas the construction of the first Section of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road appears to have satisfied very generally the community of the Town of Fayetteville, and those who trade to that place, that improvements in the mode of transportation by these roads is well adapted to the condition and wants of this section of the State; and the Board of Directors as well as the citizens of Fayetteville are desirous to extend these roads in every direction—and the general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company, will be a favorable time for the consideration of such matters.

Resolved, That an invitation be given to the citizens of the counties of Chatham, Orange, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, and other counties in the North and West, as well as to the citizens of the counties of Robeson, Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Montgomery, and the other counties on the South of the line, and all others who may please to do so, to appoint delegates to attend in Fayetteville on the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock, that being the day of the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, to consult on the importance and propriety of building branches to the said road, North and South, as provided by the charter of the said Company.

Resolved, That the President of the Company cause this notice to be circulated as generally as possible.

EDD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

We desire to commend the subject of the above notice to the consideration of the public in this vicinity. We learn that the Plank Road survey is nearly completed up to Johnsonville (old Cross Roads) in Randolph county, a point 21 or 22 miles south of Greensboro; and we learn further, that the spirit of the Fayetteville people is up in favor of this mode of improvement, and that they are ready and willing to assist to a most liberal extent in a system of Plank Roads for the benefit of the up country and of their town. The invitation to delegates from this section is perhaps extended at a rather unfortunate time—just at the culmination of our Rail-road project, which demands the first attention of the people. But even the great scheme, we are sure, will not prevent the favorable regard of the people, or their aid to the Plank Road system. There is no danger of two much improvement in North Carolina.—*Greensboro' Patriot*.

THE CUPOLA FURNACE—LINCOLN TOWN.

When we were over in Lincolnton we called for a few moments, upon those enterprising young men, the Messrs. Edwards. We take them from appearances indicated while we were there, to be men of iron, determined to succeed if iron and industry form elements of success. They are just commencing life and business. Their accommodations are affable, and having already gained a fair reputation for faithfulness and neatness of their work we commend them to the patronage of all those, who wish castings of any kind, whether of iron or brass.—*Hornets' Nest*.