

MISCELLANEOUS.



From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
DEBATE ON THE RAIL ROAD.
 I rise, Mr. Speaker, though I very well know, That most of the members are wanting to go, But I don't care for that, sir, I'm as hungry as they, But I shant start a peg, sir, till I've had out my say. I've set down so long, sir, that I'm really quite sore, And I shant set no longer, now I've once got the floor; I've been in my seat, sir, now more than a week, And I'm tired to death, hearing other folks speak, And here I might sit, sir, from June till December, And when I go home, be called Sitting Member; But this sir, wont do, with one from our town, And I guess as how, sir, you cant put me down. We are told, Mr. Speaker that we'll travel this road Twenty miles in an hour, with twenty tons load; And all this to be done, sir, with a gallon of steam; By jinks, Mr. Speaker, 'tis a pretty smart team; The wheels turn so fast, we are told ('tis no joke) They say, sir, you can't, for your soul, see a spoke; 'Tis what I call, Mr. Speaker, a pretty good jog, And as folks now say, it goes the whole hog. But, sir, I'm no flat, and I knows what I knows, And I shant give my vote, till I know where it goes. But from what I can hear, sir, I guess I could tell Why the route now named suits Mr. A. R. so well; He lives in blank town, sir, and as I can larn, The rout aforesaid passes close by his barn. Mr. C. D. sir, wants it to go t'other way, Because it will help him in carting his hay; So does Mr. S. sir, I mean Mr. Scott, Because it runs near to his ten acre lot. This is all very well, sir, but what will folks say, Who have ten acre lots, and barns, up our way; When they see other folks go to market by steam, While they drag along, through the mud, with a team; And that aint the worst, for there's no use in waiting, While others have all the advantage, in raising; But, sir, up in our parts, we are all wide awake, And when we can see which route you will take, I can then tell you better, whether I'll vote yea or nay, But I reckon 't will be, for the route our way. And now, sir, I've done, and as members are dodging, I wont be the last to get to our lodging.

PROTESTS.

Nullification.—The day previous to the adjournment of our late General Assembly, Mr. BLAIR presented the following PROTEST, which was read and ordered to be inserted at large in the Journal:
 WHEREAS, by the 45th section of the Constitution of this State, it is provided "that any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals;" and whereas this House of Commons did, on Friday, the 31st day of December last past, adopt certain political resolutions; and whereas the latter clause of the first of said resolutions in the following words: "yet this Legislature does not recognise, as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States;" Therefore, the undersigned availing himself of his constitutional privilege, begs leave most respectfully to present his solemn protest against the doctrines therein avowed, as insidious in their character, designed to reflect upon the conduct and impugn the motives of a gallant and patriotic sister

State, tending to prostrate the sovereignty of every State of this Union, and to raise upon their ruins one grand consolidated government of unlimited powers, subversive of the liberties of the people, and ultimately leading to despotism and anarchy.

The undersigned avows, most distinctly, an ardent attachment to the Constitution of this Union, believing it the noblest structure of human wisdom, and so long as its letter is adhered to, so long as the powers not expressly delegated, are reserved to the States, so long will it retain its beauty and regularity; but whenever Congress shall presume to "feel power and forget right," and, by construction, assume jurisdiction over every thing or any thing, so soon will this beautiful edifice be found without order or proportion, obnoxious to the people, and by their fiat razed to the earth, a pile of splendid ruins. Then will we be called to mourn at the tomb of our departed glory; to weep over the relics of the last, best hope of the world, and to hear again promulgated the soul-harrowing, the degrading dogma that man is incapable of self-government.

To avert such a calamity; to preserve the legacy bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and consecrated by a lavish expenditure of their blood and treasure, let us confine the Constitution to its legitimate bounds; let nothing be done by construction or implication; and then, indeed, the "Union will be preserved."

The undersigned does believe that the nullification of a law of the United States, by any State of the Union, would be but little short of a dissolution of our Federal Compact; and a dissolution of this compact is only to be preferred to submission to a government without limitation of powers; but he does believe that exigencies may arise when it would be the part of wisdom to resort to this extreme remedy.

Let him for a moment, by way of illustration suppose a case. The Constitution of the United States recognizes our right to our slaves as property. Suppose the Congress of the United States, acting in a spirit of blind fanaticism, or false philanthropy, to enact a law, declaring all the slaves in the Southern States free men. Would not every citizen of North Carolina boldly oppose such a law? Would it not be our right and bounden duty to declare it null and inoperative in this State, and to resist its execution by force, if necessary? This may be called an extreme case. But such a case may occur; and extreme cases are only to be met by extreme remedies.

The undersigned repeats his strong attachment to the Union, and fervently prays that its bond may not be severed until time shall be no more.

(Signed)
 GEO. BLAIR, of Chowan.
 House of Commons, }
 Jan. 7th, 1831. }

President Jackson.—On the same day, in the Senate, the following PROTEST was presented, read, and spread upon the Journal:

The undersigned, claiming their constitutional right, do, in the face of heaven and their country, solemnly protest against the rejection, by the Senate, of an amendment pro-

posed by one of the undersigned, to the report of a select committee of the Senate, upon certain resolutions introduced into that body, approving of the conduct of President Jackson, and recommending his re-election, which amendment was in the following words, viz: "Resolved further, That this General Assembly do therefore recommend Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States for re-election." The undersigned knowing, not only from their intercourse with the people, but by their vote at the last presidential election, that Andrew Jackson was and is now the choice of the vast majority of the citizens of the State of North Carolina, had no hesitation in recommending the man of her choice to her sister States, and the people of the United States, for re-election. By so doing, North Carolina would not only be acting as many of the States have done, but would openly and boldly take her station among her sister States, and establish her claim to that political importance to which, as a large State, she is justly entitled. Not timidly avoiding responsibility, seem to hold herself up to the highest bidder, or appear meanly waiting to discover the strongest party, and then to chime in. Against such a course the undersigned do most solemnly protest, as being contrary to the character of their fellow-citizens, and casting a dishonorable stigma upon them.

The present time affords a crisis in the affairs of these United States, which by bad policy, may produce the destruction of this Union. One party in these States are for such a construction of the Constitution of the United States, as to give unlimited powers to the Federal Government, and approve of a profuse expenditure of the people's money for objects not contemplated by the Constitution; while another party are totally opposed to such a construction of that instrument, wishing to confine the operations of the Federal Government to the powers expressly delegated, and those necessary and proper to carry them into execution, and wish an economical expenditure of the public money. One party wishing to foster their industry at the expense of that of others, protecting Northern manufactures at the expense of Southern agriculture; while another party desire that every man be left to pursue such employment as he pleases, and employ his industry as he thinks best, without interfering with others, and that no more money be drawn from the pockets of the people than is just and necessary, for the proper expenditures of government. Thus producing an excitement which has already showed a spark, that unless stifled, by compromise and concession, must burst into a flame, to consume the bonds of this Union.

The undersigned, knowing that Andrew Jackson possesses the confidence of the people, and is a patriot, who, in the hour of peril, sought the post of danger and exposed his life for his country, while some of her citizens, if not actually leagued with her enemy, rejoiced at her defeats, and seemed even to enjoy her calamities, believe his patriotism would induce him to seek to mitigate party strife, appease contend-

ing passions, and conciliate conflicting interests; while his popularity would make that task easier to him than any other man.

The undersigned believe that Andrew Jackson is, at this moment, the only man, who, from his known patriotism and popularity, can restore the constitution to its true limits, and remove unnecessary burthens from the people. As men loving their country, they do therefore, protest against the rejection of the amendment proposed. As citizens of the Southern States, the undersigned do most solemnly protest against that vote of the Senate, as alien to Southern feelings and Southern interests; and as citizens of North Carolina, do they enter their protest against it, as being contrary to the feelings and wishes of the people of the State.

(Signed)
 RICHARD D. SPAIGHT,
 GEORGE O. ASKEW,
 W. MONTGOMERY,
 EDWARD WARD,
 HENRY SKINNER,
 JAS. KERR,
 J. H. HAWKINS,
 January 8th, 1831.

Great Eclipse—The Solar Eclipse of February next.

The American Almanac just published contains a great variety of calculations relative to the great solar eclipse which will be visible throughout the United States on the 12th of February next.—The central Eclipse will enter the United States from Mexico and will pass through the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, the north part of Georgia and South Carolina, and south eastern parts of Virginia and Maryland, thence proceeding along the Atlantic at a distance of fifty or sixty miles from Long Island, it will pass through the S. Eastern part of the Island of Nantucket, and thence to Halifax in Nova Scotia. The unobscured part of the sun will present an annular appearance at places within about 35 miles on each side of this track, and the ring will become more or less uniform in proportion, as the place is nearer to the central track. The duration of the annular eclipse, in places where it is central, will be a little over two minutes. The path of the annular eclipse will extend to the town of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable.

Horrible Murder.

—By the Gettysburg (Pa.) Compiler we receive information of a horrible scene, resulting in the destruction of a whole family, which occurred in Frederick county, Maryland, on the night of Thursday last. The dwelling house of Mr. John Newey, in Harbaugh's Valley, Frederick county, was discovered to be on fire, that night: Its inmates consisted of his father-in-law, himself, wife, three children, and a bound boy 17 to 18 years of age. When the fire was first discovered, it had made too much progress to be subdued; and those who first arrived at the scene in looking into the consuming house observed that Mr. Newey was lying on the floor with a severe wound on his head, the body of Mr. Tressler, the father-in-law, was nearly all consumed, except the bones; that of the boy, Lafferty, about half destroyed; and the other members of the family, the mother and children, roasted in a shocking

manner. By great effort, the bed on which lay the remains of the mother, was partly rescued from the flames, and was found to be very bloody. The whole scene seemed to impress on the spectators the conviction that this ill fated family had been murdered and their dwelling then set on fire. Suspicion was fixed on two men named King and Nicholas, as the perpetrators. The Compiler states that these men had been sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for robbing Mr. Newey a few years since; that they used threatening language since their liberation, and had left the neighborhood on the night of the murder.

Mince Pies.—This is the season for mince pies, and it is well known more or less brandy is always used in making them. In this age of Cold Water and Temperance Societies, the question has been put to us, whether a member of these institutions can with consistency indulge in such delicacies. We have pondered much upon this subject and have the satisfaction to announce, that in our opinion they are not prohibited, in as much as eating brandy is not drinking it.—N. Y. Cour.

Big George.—A black fellow by this gigantic name, a sort of out-law, has been for some time past putting the inhabitants of Rutherford county, North Carolina, in fear for their persons, goods and chattles. He has with him two females; and is supposed with his allies, to bear a charmed life, as neither law, human form nor bloodhounds can overtake them. They lately escaped from a party of eight men, who had surrounded them with loaded muskets.—N. Y. Con.

Newspapers in New York.

—An extract from Mr. WILLIAM's forth coming State Register for 1831, gives the number of Newspapers in the State at 234, of which about 90 are favorable to the present administration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are Anti-Masonic. In Putnam and Rockland counties only, no papers are published. In the city of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1.
 Pct. Times.

Suicide.

—On the 10th inst. Hugh Morrow, of Columbiana county, Ohio, hung himself near his own door with his wife's shawl. He was about 22 years old, and has left a wife and child.—Ohio paper.

War.

—The Quotidienne calculates that the French Revolution from 1789 to 1815, cost a loss in lives of 25,709,139 men slain in battle, killed in tumults or executed. There have been in the same period 62,389 fires, conspiracies and insurrections.

Law Decision.

—A London paper mentions that it had been lately decided by the Court of King's Bench, that innkeepers are liable to make good losses sustained by travellers sojourning in their houses. The case tried was that of a captain, who left his great coat in a coffee room whilst he proceeded to the custom-house, and on returning found it had been carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was reded against the defendant.
 N. Y. Ev. Post.