

# STATE IMPROVEMENT.

## Railroad Meeting on the 14th in Davidson.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

The Railroad Convention, held in Salisbury on the 4th of June last, having appointed Junius L. Clemons, Benton C. Douthitt and John W. Thomas Esq., an Executive Committee for the county of Davidson, for the purpose of bringing more fully before the people of the county the importance of the Central Rail Road, (the great enterprise of the day,) and soliciting subscriptions of stock to the same, the Committee called the people together in the court house at Lexington on the 4th day of July, and organized a Railroad meeting, by calling Dr. W. R. Holt to the chair and appointing William Harris and Alfred G. Foster secretaries.

Junius L. Clemons, Esq., then took the stand and entertained his audience for more than an hour in a logical, eloquent and effective speech, evincing on his part deep thought and great research. He began by paying the Legislature a handsome compliment for the liberal charter granted us, and deprecated in the strongest terms any attempt to array parties or make political capital out of this question; very properly remarking, that it was no more a political question than would be the propriety of raising corn to fifty cents per bushel. He then pointed out the many disadvantages under which western North Carolina labors, her capabilities for improvement, and urged at some length and with much force the benefits to arise from the construction of this Road, showing that N. Carolina, without the facilities of transportation, was unable to enter the markets of the world having an equal chance with her sister States, who enjoyed such facilities; and that the tide of emigration from her borders, owing to this deficiency, caused a depreciation in the value of her lands more than equal to the whole cost of the Road. In conclusion, Mr. Clemons made an earnest and truly eloquent appeal in behalf of those young men of our State who were now held within her borders solely by the attachment felt for the land of their activity, and who must, without some such improvement, be driven long to wander the ties which bind them to the old North State and go to seek their fortunes elsewhere. It is doing injustice to the speaker to attempt a synopsis of his speech. It was one of his happiest efforts and was listened to with breathless attention by the large and deeply interested audience present.

Benton C. Douthitt, Esq., next took the stand, though protesting his inability and want of practice in public speaking, yet he was enabled, from his long experience as a business man, to adduce facts in support of his arguments, which rendered them conclusive. He pleaded earnestly for the privilege of remaining in his native State. Without the Road he could not stay, but must expatriate himself and seek a more genial soil—(he could not say that) but a more congenial people.

John W. Thomas, Esq., next addressed the meeting, congratulating them upon the large number present and the interest evinced in the enterprise. He spoke feelingly of the Day on which they had assembled; contrasting in eloquent terms their situation with that of those illustrious patriots whose assembling on this day forms an era in the history of our country; and urged upon the meeting, like their ancestors to resolve to be free—free from the shackles which now retard our progress in wisdom, knowledge and of course respectability. He explained in detail, from his own observation, the cost and process of constructing Rail Roads, and finally desired it made known that now and in all time to come he was prepared both to make a Rail Road speech and to do his part of the work also—expressing his willingness to be one of a hundred to take the whole stock if necessary.

Charles Mock, Esq., confined his remarks exclusively to the profitability of the stock in the Road to the stock holders; showing that it must be profitable unless we differed essentially in our social organization from any people the sun ever shone upon.

Dr. C. L. Payne addressed the meeting briefly, suggesting the formation of clubs for taking stock; when various propositions by gentlemen present for the formation of clubs of ten, twenty, one hundred, &c., ranging in amount from \$3,000 each to \$500; but upon suggestion, this matter was postponed until after the meeting adjourned.

The Chairman made a few remarks, calling the attention of the meeting to the fact that this charter, unlike that of most railroads, was a perpetuity &c.

Upon motion of P. K. Rounseville, Esq., it was resolved to hold a mass meeting on the 3d day of August next, in the town of Lexington, to farther the prospects of the Central Rail Road.

The Committee then gave notice that they should attend the tax pathing, to address the people and solicit subscriptions of stock.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned in fine spirits, and resolved that Davidson shall be behind no one county in North Carolina in this great work. The books for subscription are to be opened on the 20th of this month, and in the mean time our citizens are actively engaged in forming clubs to take the stock in such proportions as they are able.

W. R. HOLT, Chairman.

WILLIAM HARRIS, ALFRED G. FOSTER, Secretaries.

From the National Intelligencer.

### North Carolina Fairly Aroused to a sense of Her Own Interest.

We are glad of an opportunity to call the attention of our readers to the great work, generally known by the name of the Central Rail Road, which it is proposed to construct within the State of NORTH CAROLINA. The General Assembly of that State, in a spirit of liberality which it never before exerted to the same extent, granted a Charter for incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, by way of Raleigh and Salisbury, to Charlotte in Mecklenburg county—a distance of about two hundred and ten miles—and agreed to subscribe to the stock of that company \$2,000,000 on behalf of the State, whenever individuals shall have subscribed One Million of Dollars, and paid up one-third of the same. The eastern terminus, Goldsborough, is on the Neuse river, at the head of

navigation and where the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad crosses that stream, about fifty miles from Raleigh. Its western terminus, Charlotte, is already the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, which starts at Columbia, (S. C.) and, running through Richland, Fairfield, Chester, and York districts, in South Carolina, and part of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, terminates, as above stated, at Charlotte. The counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davie, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Orange, Chatham, Wake, Johnston, and Wayne, that must constitute (very nearly) its track, are, in point of fertility and cultivation, not inferior to any part of the Atlantic States; and, when we consider their various towns and villages, with their schools, churches, banks, factories and institutions for the dissemination of knowledge; with the University, which is highly prospering; with the various courts, courts &c., at Raleigh, (where it meets the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,) with the valuable gold mines in all the counties west of Orange; with the immense coal deposits in Chatham; surely few schemes have ever combined the elements of success in more abundant degree.

It is understood that the Georgia Railroads, which will form a continuation of the North and South Carolina enterprises, are profitable, and have yielded above six per cent., of net profit ever since the first year after their being brought into use. Why the same thing may not be predicated of the now proposed undertaking cannot well be perceived, especially after the extension of the Georgia roads to Nashville, Tennessee, and Montgomery, Alabama, which improvements are both under contract. Some doubt was felt in relation to some provisions of the North Carolina charter but a Convention was lately held at Salisbury, combining a proportion of the character and talent of the State, in which these difficulties were maturely considered, and pronounced by that body not to be at all in the way of the accomplishment of this great work. It is believed that the action of this enlightened body will be satisfactory to their fellow-citizens, and that the work will be very shortly commenced. It will thus be seen that the great Atlantic chain, from the borders of Canada to the Mississippi river, through a healthful and delightful country, can hardly fail to be forthwith completed.

But suppose the citizens of North Carolina, with those of other States directly interested in it, should not be able to command the means of raising one million of dollars; it is still to be hoped that an enterprise so fraught with benefits to the whole Union, and so auspiciously begun, will not be permitted by the capitalists of the country to fail. It is believed that the closest scrutiny into the particulars to which we have alluded will satisfy the public that the stock must pay well; and it is not often that the credit, so sound, of such a State as North Carolina can be commanded to the extent of two millions of dollars for any single public work.

### RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A spirited public meeting was held in this City on Saturday last, at a very short notice, on the subject of the Central Rail Road, when the Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON was called to the chair, and S. GALES and W. W. HOLDEN, Esqs. were appointed Secretaries. The meeting was called to elicit an address from Ex-Governor GRAHAM, who had just returned from the States of the meeting and request his attendance, and most nobly did he respond to the call. His able and patriotic speech is noticed in another place. The meeting was also favored with some very pertinent remarks from Maj. C. L. HIXON; and after the adoption of appropriate resolutions of thanks to the speakers and officers, the meeting adjourned, with increased hope and zeal in the great cause of Improvement.—Star.

### THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

As early as the 6th of May, 1776, John Adams offered a resolution in Congress proposing that the Colonies should form independent governments.—On the 10th of the same month the resolution was adopted in a modified form. This significant vote was followed by the direct proposition, submitted by Richard Henry Lee, on the 7th of June, declaring the United Colonies independent of the British crown. After much discussion, the resolution was postponed to the first day of July, and at the same a Committee to prepare a Declaration was appointed, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benj. Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. This Committee afterwards appointed Jefferson and Adams to act as sub-committee to prepare the draft. Mr. Jefferson drew up the paper. The original draft, as brought by him from his study and submitted to the whole Committee, with interlineations in the hand writing of Dr. Franklin, and others in that of Mr. Adams, was in Mr. Jefferson's possession at the time of his death.

While Mr. Jefferson enjoys the honor of having written the Declaration, to Mr. Adams belongs the praise of being its great supporter on the floor of Congress. Jefferson himself said, "John Adams was our Colossus on the floor; not graceful, not elegant, not always fluent in his public addresses, he came out with a power, both of thought and of expression, that moved us from our seats."

On the 2d of July the resolution of independence was adopted, and on the 4th the Declaration itself was unanimously agreed to, and thus as Adams said, the greatest question was decided that was ever debated in America, and greater perhaps, never was or will be decided among men.

These two leading spirits in this great and decisive measure, after innumerable and invaluable public services, and after being spared for many years to see the glorious fruits of their labors, by a singular dispensation of Providence, were at length to take leave of the world together, on the same day, and that day, the anniversary of this very Declaration. There was a sublime beauty in the venerable spectacle. It seems like approving attestation of the Supreme Ruler, when these patriarchs and patriots were seen on the national birth day yielding up their spirits to Him who gave them. It was the wish of Jefferson, that he might see the sun of that day rise once more. Heaven in mercy granted his desire. He saw that sun, enjoyed its sacred light, he thanked God for his mercy, and bowed his aged head in the grave.—Adams also beheld the jubilee, and brightening with the thought he exclaimed, "Independence forever!" and died.

At the Freeman of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina, composed of the Counties of Edgecombe, Franklin, Halifax, Johnston, Nash, Warren, and Wake.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the request of many personal and political friends in different parts of the District, I present myself before you as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. No convention of the District having been held, no candidate has been nominated, and consequently the field is open for individual competition; and but one gentleman having declared himself a candidate, I feel that I do not endanger the success of the principles which I advocate, or the harmony of the party of which I am a member.

Born and educated among you, having resided in the District all my life, and being extensively acquainted throughout it, I think that I know your wants and wishes. Bound to you by the strong ties of home and kindred, and having in the late War with Mexico, given some evidence that my country is dearer to me than my life, I feel assured that you will not question my sincerity when I declare that I would not for any purposes of political preference or personal aggrandizement, knowingly espouse any opinion, or willingly do any act, tending to the injury of that country.

Appearing before you for the first time, it is proper that I should declare my political sentiments. As I shall endeavor to be brief, it will be sufficient to say that I am a Democrat; that, in forming my opinions on the subjects involving constitutional questions, I am guided by the principles set forth in the writings of those early commentators on the Constitution, Jefferson and Madison; that the policy of the late administration meets with my hearty approval, and that I yielded to it a cordial support.

I hold that the Constitution of the United States should be construed strictly, according to its true intent and meaning;—that each department of Government, whether Executive, Legislative or Judicial, should be confined to its appropriate and legal sphere; and that the powers, clearly, plainly, and specifically vested in each, are fully sufficient for all the purposes of government. By a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a strict adherence to the Constitution, many of those perplexing and exciting questions which agitate the public mind, would be avoided.

It is unnecessary to have recourse to dangerous and doubtful constructive powers, to authorize the establishment of a National Bank, when we have a constitutional Fiscal Agent, in the independent Treasury, which while it is free from constitutional objections, has proved itself in practice all that its advocates anticipated by safely keeping, readily transmitting, and faithfully disbursing the public monies, while it so regulates commerce as to prevent those fluctuations which in former years filled the country with financial embarrassment, bankruptcy, and commercial distress.

There is no need at the present day to deprive the President of the Veto or any other power exercised by his predecessors, provided the people use proper discretion in the selection of that officer.

The different States of this confederacy possessing equal rights, it is a violation of the principles of justice to tax the industry of one section for the benefit or protection of that of another; but if the constitutional powers of Congress can be so exercised as to raise the necessary revenues to defray the Government, as to afford incidental protection to any branch of American industry, surely no patriotic citizen would object.

I now come to speak of a subject, at the very mention of which, among us, pride, prejudice, and passion are prone to usurp the empire of reason. I allude to slavery, and in connection with the few observations which I shall make on that subject, I refer to your attentive consideration the Address of a portion of the Southern Delegates in the last Congress.

A controversy which, thirty years ago, threatened a dissolution of the Union, has in our day become so embittered as to fill the mind of the patriot with gloomy apprehensions as to the result.—Now has arrived the period, foreseen and deprecated by the Father of our country, that patriotic sage, who was first in council as well as first in the field, from whose oracular lips, more than half a century ago, came the solemn warning to his countrymen to beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." But laying aside all jealousies and heart-burnings, we should approach the consideration of this subject with calmness, prudence, moderation and firmness, inflexibly determined to contend only for what is right, and to be satisfied with nothing less. I am unable to see how this subject legitimately comes within the sphere of Congressional legislation—Congress cannot constitutionally pass any law restricting or prohibiting slavery in the States or Territories. Slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States, and as such are under the protection of our laws, whether in the States, on the high seas, or in the Territories which are the common property of the States. Congress cannot abolish slavery in the States where it now exists, or prohibit the slave trade between the several States; those are subjects for the consideration of the citizens of the States themselves, and by them alone to be regulated. The whole controversy in regard to slavery in the territories can be settled in a peaceable and amicable manner, by agreeing to a common ground on which all can stand. This is well expressed in the language of the Washington Union, a leading Democratic paper: "We propose" say they, "the ground of NON-INTERVENTION; by which we mean that Congress shall abstain from all legislation in relation to the subject of slavery in the new territories; leaving it to the people of the territories themselves to make the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union and to regulate their internal concerns in their own way." This is a generous, a forbearing and a patriotic ground on which all can and should rally and unite—a platform on which all true patriots and the friends of the Union can and ought to stand. "This doctrine leaves the whole question of slavery in the new territories open to the Courts of the United States, to be determined according to the constitution and the laws of nations. It does not attack the rights, nor injure the pride, nor condemn the opinions and prejudices of any portion of the Union upon the subject of slavery. It respects the guar-

[BY REQUEST.]  
CIRCULAR.

anties of the Constitution, without which the Union cannot be preserved, whilst it admits the great principle at the basis of all popular liberty—the right of the people to prescribe their own institutions."

The conduct of some of the citizens of the Northern States, the tone of their Presses, the intemperate course of many of their representatives in Congress have given us of the South grave cause for complaint; but while we denounce the fanatical enthusiast and factious demagogue, as curses to the country and foes to the Union, we should award merited praise to those peaceable citizens and patriotic statesmen, who, unaffected by the prevailing excitement, have risen superior to every prejudice, and nobly observed all constitutional provisions and compromises. We should beware of indiscriminate denunciation, lest we array against us in exasperated hostility those who have hitherto taken no part in the controversy.

The fanatic of the North may declaim with phrenzied zeal against our peculiar institution, but so long as the Constitution of the United States remains inviolate, we shall be safe in the enjoyment of our rights. Let us then determine to "study the things that make for peace," resolved that let others do as they will, as for us, we will stand by the Constitution. Let us be united and firm—unmoved by the taunts and sneers of those who may attribute our loyal forbearance to timidity, or to insensibility to our rights and dignity. We have too much at stake to give way to passion and excitement, and we should ever bear in mind that firmness and energy in defending our rights, are not inconsistent with prudence and moderation. When the barriers of the Constitution shall have been overturned, when the laws cease to protect us and our property, then, and not until then, will we entertain suggestions of recourse to measures which must inevitably end in the dismemberment of our "father-land."

It is to the Union that we are indebted for most of the blessings of a political character which we enjoy—for tranquility at home and respectability abroad; and that it may be perpetual should be the warmest wish of our hearts. We are called upon "by our proud recollections of the past, and fond anticipations of the future"—by our reverence for the memory of our fathers, and by our love for our children, to abide by, to preserve and uphold our Constitution and our time-honored Union.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I will only add that I shall as far as practicable visit the different parts of the District for the purpose of more fully explaining my views.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM J. CLARKE.  
June 30th, 1849.

### THE ABOLITIONISTS ON GEN. TAYLOR.

The Boston Republican, the organ of the Abolitionists, holds the following language respecting the President of the United States:

No public man in our history—no, not one—has played so deceitful a political game as this honest Gen. Taylor. His whole political life has been only a series of inconsistencies. If any public man ever richly deserved to have hypocrisy branded upon and burned into his forehead, that public man is Zachary Taylor.

This is very much like the language employed by the Richmond Enquirer and other Locofoco papers as "those wretched Abolitionists and Locofocos in every section of the Union. Both denounce Gen. Taylor with vulgar coarseness—which we consider a strong recommendation of him to all patriotic and right-thinking men.—N. O. Bee.

### A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been in His protection should ever humble themselves before His throne, and while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain as far as practicable from secular occupations and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty in His own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.  
WASHINGTON July 3, 1849.

The Foreign News brought by the two steamers, Washington and Canada, is of a stirring character, and indicates that more is to come by the next arrival of yet greater importance.

Rome is not yet entered by the French, but the letters and telegraphic reports, which we publish, show that a bombardment and assault were about to take place, which in all probability, would be successful, unless the Romans capitulated.

The report of the brilliant victories of the Hungarians over the combined Russians and Austrians, although thrilling and cheering, do not appear to be worthy of credit as yet. Private letters speak of them, but the newspapers, which are more likely to have quick information, have received no such intelligence.

Order is restored in France, but it seems to be the order of the bullet and the bayonet, not the order inspired by reason or by the love of the law. The Augsburg Gazette of the 16th inst. states that it is informed that the greater part of the Russian Guards suddenly halted on the 10th on their march to the South, and it is even said that a party of the guards who had reached the environs of Kowoo, have returned by forced marches to St. Petersburg.

The Poles assert that the cause of this counter-march is that a conspiracy had been discovered at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Gen. Twiggs arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., and took command of the Western division of the army.

RALEIGH TIMES.  
FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1849.

### THE STANDARD AND ITS POSITION.

The Standard of Wednesday week, like its predecessor, has a long article on the subject of Slavery in the Territories; and, though it has at last condescended to notice some of the positions laid down by us, which were, to a great degree, collateral, it has not yet met the main issue. It has not, and it will not, answer the questions we have propounded to it. It dare not answer them truly and without concealment. Such candor would reveal too palpably the covert and sinister designs of that print.

We have said, and we yet say, that its position and doctrines are inimical to the Union! We charge upon it the advocacy of doctrines, by the support of such men and their measures as Venable and Calhoun, which are hostile to the peace of the country and the stability of our glorious Confederacy. WE REPEAT THE CHARGE; and we again ask the Standard, [and we call for a distinct answer,] should Congress, at its next session, or at any future session, extend the Wilmot Proviso over New Mexico and California, and it should become the *act of the land*, what will the Editor of that paper do? Will he submit, or will he hoist the flag of Dissension? Will he resort to the constitutional means of testing the validity of such a law, viz. by an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Nation; or will he urge the adoption of Confiscation acts—Repudiation acts—Non-intercourse acts—which would be gross violations of the Constitution, and infamous infractions of the faith of the States? Which alternative would he adopt? It is evident to our mind that he would resort to the latter; and that he would join that demagogical Agitator, Abraham W. Venable, in procuring the adoption of laws, by our State, which would debase our character, and which would infuse discord and anarchy into our councils, State and National.

It is too late now to blink the true issue. It is a mere bugbear—a deplorable subterfuge—to attempt to alarm us with predictions that Congress intends interfering with Slavery in the States. It is but a cloak used by the Standard, and its coadjutors, to cover their designs upon the Union of these States. Congress dare not attempt the abolition of Slavery in the States. The true issue before us is this—SHALL THE UNION BE DISSOLVED if Congress extends the Wilmot Proviso over California and New Mexico?

In this contest we SHALL STAND BY THE UNION! We would not give up that glorious palladium of our liberty for California and New Mexico, though every hill team with easy gold and sparkling gems, and the valleys be covered with slaves as innumerable as the sands upon the seashore!

And now, pray, who are they whose patriotism has been so suddenly wrought upon by what they call Northern aggression? The very men who approved the course of Polk in signing the Oregon Bill with this very odious Proviso in it—the first Southern President, as Mr. Van Buren declared, from whom they had ever been able to get a recognition in full of the principle for which the Free Soilers contended. And such are the men who now have the audacious effrontery to charge the Whigs of the South with an abandonment of Southern rights, because they will not countenance and support John C. Calhoun, and his adherents, in their reasonable designs against the Union.

The game which such men as Venable & Co. are playing, proves what we have before charged upon the Administration of Mr. Polk, viz. a settled purpose to break up the peace of the country, and disturb the harmony of the States. The Mexican war, with its spirit of conquest, was the first Act in the Drama. Before that war, this agitating question of Slavery in the Territories had been adjudged by a satisfactory compromise. War came—conquest, and the acquisition of a large Territory followed. It was, from the beginning, no part of the intention of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, under any contingency, to give up California and New Mexico. In the face of their determination in this respect, what do we behold them doing? Why, raising a Regiment of upwards of a thousand men in the Northern cities, composed entirely of Free Soilers and Abolitionists, intended for California, and sent to that country upon the express terms and conditions that they were to be discharged there. Not a solitary Southern man was permitted to go into that Regiment—not a single recruit or volunteer was taken from the South. The Regiment was despatched to that country; and no sooner had they landed than we find their Commander, and many of the subordinate officers and men, uniting in public meetings to exclude Southern slave owners from that Territory. Most of these men are now actually busy in making public sentiment in that country against the introduction of slavery, and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Did not Mr. Polk know that this would be the case? Did not his Administration foresee it? After this giving Northern Free Soilers facilities for a prior occupation of the country, they put up, as their candidate for the Presidency, a man who avowed, in his Nicholson letter, that the inhabitants of the Territories were the proper persons to exclude or introduce Slavery; and, forsooth! when these very inhabitants, many of whom were sent there by Polk's Administration, have met in their primary assemblies and declared their determination not to suffer Slavery to be introduced there, what outcry do we hear from those who justified the acts of that same Administration? Why, that it is unjust and unconstitutional to exclude the Southern slave owner from carrying his property to those Territories. They send wittingly and willingly a thousand Free Soilers there, whom they knew would be in open hostility to Slavery, and then tell them, through their candidate for the

Presidency, that they had the right to control this matter; and when they find that they are about to accomplish the purpose for which they were sent, they shout aloud "Justice to the South! Northern Aggression!" &c.

But the intentions of the party in favor of acquiring this Territory to exclude Slavery; from it, in any event, is further shown by the course pursued in Congress when Wilmot first introduced his Proviso. It will be recollected that it was first attached to the Three Million bill, and nearly every Locofoco in the House of Representatives voted for it,—those from the South as well as those from the North. It was not then that odious and abominable bugbear it has since become. The object of the bill, in brief, was to enable the President to buy New Mexico and California; and it forever excluded Slavery from the Territory to be purchased. We say the Southern Locofocos voted for it—the Southern Locofoco press bewailed its loss. Who does not recollect the abuse they heaped upon the Whigs generally, and upon Honest John Davis in particular, for defeating it in the Senate by speaking against time?—John Davis, a Northern man, and Federalist, as our Locofoco organs rejoice to style him—he it was who prevented Slavery, at that time, from being totally excluded from the very Territory into which the Locofocos of the South are now running crazy to introduce it, and the Locofocos of the North are running crazy to keep it out.

But enough for to-day. We shall continue this discussion in our next, and enlarge more particularly upon the last view here presented.

### DEMOCRACY AND FREE SOILISM.

We are not of those who treat their readers with allegories instead of realities—with fiction instead of facts. And although we can hardly expect to reach the ears of the Democrats of North Carolina, we must do our best to warn the people of the South of the trap in which they are liable to be caught, if they continue to act with the Democratic party. Their own Organs are mute, and sound no alarm. We have been much surprised to find, that the Democratic presses in this State have never informed their readers of the union of the Democratic and Free Soil parties at the North, for the purpose of a combined opposition to a Southern President and Southern interests. And we now predict, (and we think we have a right to judge,) that they will keep entirely silent upon this subject until after the Congressional election in this State. It deserves to bear strongly upon those elections—it must bear upon them—the triumph of Democracy is the triumph of Free Soilism,—and it is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof, that every Democrat who may be elected from the South to the next Congress will add to the power and influence of the Abolitionists in that body, as fully and effectually as if he should vote with them on every question. There is a full and complete amalgamation with them by the Democracy at the North—and how is Democracy to get along without a union with them in the Halls of Congress? without voting with them in all important party questions? and without helping them out in all their measures and designs? Not at all—Democrats go with their party and their party friends; and every diminution of the Whig vote in Congress is a gain to the Abolitionists.

But we took up the pen to call attention to the State of New York. Here is an official announcement, from the Albany Atlas:

ALBANY, July 3.

The Free Soil State Committee accept the proposition of the Democratic State Committee, that the two conventions, representing the Democratic and Free Soil parties, meet at Rome, on the 16th August next, for the purpose of devising means for a union.

Let the people look at it, and ponder this matter. Let them inquire with whom will Daniel, Lane and Venable act, if elected to the next Congress? They would be Representatives from North Carolina—with whom will they act? Why, with all the Free Soil Democrats and Abolitionists who oppose the South, and General Taylor—a motley union of Abolitionists and Nullifiers, of every hue and complexion—all enemies of the Union, each wing in its own fanatical way, but all endeavoring to subvert the interests of their own party, and procure its accession to power. Who does not see that the Democratic party will thus sacrifice the interests of the South, as they always have done, for party purposes? And, in this view of the case, how can any true friend of the South hesitate, upon a subject infinitely above party, and so closely connected with American Union and American Liberty, as well as their own tranquility and security as citizens of the South?

The time advances when action must determine whether the people of North Carolina are willing to be betrayed into the hands of this unlovely League of Free Soilers and Abolitionists—let them look to it—and not strengthen, by their votes, this new-fangled Union of their unnatural "Allies."

### PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

We learn that there is a prisoner confined in the jail of Hertford County for passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit money. His Counterfeits were Fifty Dollars bills of our State Bank. He is awaiting the visitation of the next Judge for his trial.—He was very abundantly supplied with money, supposed to be counterfeit, most of which he destroyed or melted when he was arrested. Another person was in his company, of sanctified mien, but doubtless engaged in the same business, who made his escape.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Harvey Letic has been elected Teller, and Mr. Wm. G. Matthews Clerk, in the Bank of Fayetteville, which will commence operations in a few days.

And Mr. Samuel W. Tilghman has been elected Treasurer, and Mr. John M. Rose Clerk, to the Bank Road Company.

Mr. W. H. and Mr. T. P. Matthews, who is now in New York, will visit us, and spend as much of his time in Raleigh as he can possibly spare.

Governor Rice, of Missouri, has published a letter in which he complains with Senator Benton in his views of slavery. He admits that when he signed the legislative resolutions, he did not fully comprehend their import in favor of slavery.