FOREIGN NEWS

Serival of the Meamer Magara.

Velasiaarii Orvice Sacculla, (N. B.) Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 17, 1849.

stant, het day of sailing arrived at Halifax beweep 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. The commercial advices by this arrival are in

our have any good effects expected to follow a bountiful harvest been realized.

From Manchester, and other principal manufacturing districts, the accounts are far from satisfactory. Prices are receding and falling off, so that abort time.

entta dates Aug. 20. and Bunniay to Supt. 1. The place of M. Poussin. accounts are regarded as sufficienty in a commercial point of view, and it is expected that trade in the next four months will be encouraging.

There has continued a moderate domand for Cotat the departure of the Niagara in precisely the same position as at the sailing of the Caledonia.

Continental reports moresent trade and commerce in a quict state, and without change in prices .-sale of Cotton at that part received a considerable amounting to 1528 bales.

The European Times contains reports of the unfavorable appearance of the polatoes in Ireland .-We feel unable to conceal by our silence that a is mortifying indeed. sudden and a very rapid decay, similar to that which occurred in previous years, has taken place worts have escaped. We have before us the most ken place in the rot, but, whilst the prices continue undoubted abundance. The alarm has been sounmore tainted every day.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

By far the most important political news by this arrival is the possible, and even probable, rupture of Russia and Austria with Torkey. It forms the chief tonic of discussion in the English and French journals, as well as amongst all classes ; and in its well as all other matters of national importance, stated at upwards of 13,000. appear to have been almost wholly lost sight of --The most recent accounts from Constantinople state that the Emperor of Russia has made a formal demand through a special envoy to the Porte, for the surrender of Kossuth, Bem, and other patriots, who played a prominent part in the late Hungarian struggle, who have sought refuge at Widda on the Danube, in the territories of the Sultan. The Turkish Government, with a manliness that cannot be too highly commended, refused to be ballied into a compromise of its independence, and Prince Radzival after having ineffectually endeavored to bully the Sultan into a compliance with his demands. has taken an abrupt departure from Constantinople, and Count Trioff, the Russian Minister, has closed all diplomatic relations with the Porte.

England and France, through their respective representatives, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already, | ceased, in England and France, cabinet councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the 1,500 by exporters. surrender of these devoted men, a European war to be inevitable.

FRANCE

The Legislative Assentialy restimed, its sittings in the 1st just., M. Dupin in the Chair and 486 members present. The proceedings were simply of mauded an additional extraordinary credit of 140,-The Ningam, Capt. Ryrie, with 148 through 000 france, besides the sums already vited for the December next. The Minister did not anticipate the perilid when the troops might be withdrawn, but he assured the Assembly, that the results alall essential particulars the same as per the Cale- ready obtained, justified the hope, that an occupaionia. There has been no improvement in trade, tion so glorious for the French army would be speedily terminated. The suspension of intercourse between France

and America, caused much sensation in Paris when first announced, but a ramor having gained general belief, that England had offered meditation, many manufacturers have resolved on working that feeling considerably subsided. As soon as the dispute is terminated, M. Marrast or M. Theirs Another shall from the East Indies brings Cal- it is expected, will be sent to Washington in the

General Lautoriciere's mission to Russia has roved a complete failure, and he has left St. Petersburg, on his return to Paria, without being permitted to present his crodentials to the Czar as the ton during the past week, and the market munities Ambassador of the French Republic. General L., therefore, returns to France without having an opportunity of speaking one word to the Emperar on political matters, and the only memorial he will bring back of his mission, is the recollection of Our advices from Havre of Thursday state that the | sundry reviews, and the splendid suit of Circassian armor presented to him by Nicholas immediately impetus from the New York advices per Ningara, after his arrival at the Imperial head-quarters. and that a rise of 1 f. a 14f. took place ;-- the sales Considering that the President of the Republic went so far in his endeavors to procure a favorable reception for General Lamoriciere, as to banish the unfortunate Hungarian Refugees, the result to him

ENGLAND.

A communication from the Lords of the Admiralin the potatoes of the late planting. The early ty, under date Oct. 4, states that hopes are entertained that the news brought by Capt. Parker, of anguestionable proof that a serious change has ta- the True Love, arrived at Hull from Davis Straits, of Sir John Franklin's ship having been seen by low, we cannot reconcile the reported extent of the the natives, as late as March last, beset by the ice muchief with the still prevailing low prices and in Prince Regent's inlet is not without foundation. From the same source reports have been received ded in all the Irish journals, and, as far as our own that Sir John Roes's ships are in the south of Prince experience extends, the potatoes seemed more and Regent's Inlet, and that the vessels of both expeditions are safe. This hope is somewhat strengthened by the telegraphic message to the Admiralty GENERATE MONARCHY." since received of the Mayor of Hull, where the

True Love arrived last month. Cholera is rapidly disappearing from all parts of

England, as well as all parts of Europe, where it has raged so long and fearfully. The total deaths

IRELAND.

The Irish journals are filled with accounts of most sanguinary conflicts between the tenantry and State. the landlords for the possession of the corn and the long cherished hatred between the occupier of the soil and the owner, has now broken out with a degree of violence which threatens very serious results. Already numerous lives have been lost. In the Kilrush Union sentence of eviction has been passed against 1800 souls from land and their holdings. In such an unpromising state of things it is not to be wondered that emigration is proceeding with a fresh impulse. It is believed that the winter emigration from the South will be greater than the last.

The most discouraging circumstance that is to be found in the news from Ireland, is the fact that political agitation appears to have almost entirely

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Sales of Cotton for the week, 29,000 bales-of which about 5,000 were taken by speculators, and

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE MONARCHICAL PARTY.

The Washington Union, some time ago, avowed with more candor than is usual with it, that there existed a monarchical party in this country. The a formal character. M. de Tocqueville had de- editor, if he had thought proper, might have produced high authority for this declaration no less indeed than that of Thomas Jefferson, who not conto sungers, and with Liverprol papers of the Gib expenses of the Roman Intervention, until 31st. tent with making the charge, describes in the clearest and most explicit manner, the very class of persome whom he considers entitled to the distinction which such a title confers. The Lynchburg Pa- Int: triot has supplied the unisaions of the Foreign Organ, by copious citations from the letters of Mr. Jefferson, and to that paper we are indebted for the annexed extracts. Writing to Mr. Giles in 1795, he classifies the parties as"Monocrats and Republicans :" and in vol. 4th of his letters, page 450, he sneuks as follows:

> "Here then was the real ground of the opposition made to the course of the Administration. Its object was to PRESERVE THE LEGISLATURE TURE AND INDEPENDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE ; to restrain the administration into Republican forms and principles, and not permit the Constitution To BE CON-STRUED INTO A MONARCHY, and to be warped in practice into all the principles and pollutions of their favorite English models."

> Many years before the date of this letter, as early, indeed, as October 1793, when the system had not been in operation three years, speaking of Gen. Hamilton's policy, he says :

> "If the equilibrium of the three great bodies, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary would be preserved __ if the LEGISLATURE COULD HE KEPT INTE-EXPENT. I should never fear the result of such a Government ; but I could not but be uneasy when I saw that THE EXECUTIVE HAD SWALLOWED UP THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH."

> In a letter to John Adams, dated June 27th, 1813. he uses the following language :

"We broke into two parties, each wishing to give the Government a different direction; the one to STRENGTHEN THE MOST FOPULAR BRANCH, the other. THE MORE PERMANENT BRANCHES, and to extend their permanency."

In a letter to Gen. Lafayette, in 1823, he said " The tories (that is, the Monocrats) ABE FOR STRENGTHEN THE EXECUTIVE and General Government : THE WHIGS CHERISH THE REPRESENTA-Tive BRANCH and rights reserved by the States as the hulwark against consolidation, which MUST

Now we might safely leave it to any intelligent reader-to any man who is acquainted with the principles upon which the two parties have invariably acted, to say which of them comes under Mr. Jefferson's definition of Monocrats or Mona c ii ts. paramount importance, the Roman difficulty, as in England from cholera since 17th June last, are In order, however, that there may be left no room for the slightest doubt, we submit the following extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the Democracy in this, Mr. Jefferson's native

> "It has always been the desire of the Democratic party, to place, as far as possible, the appointing power in the hands of the Executive."

> The principles of the party are here clearly defined, and they correspond not only with all we have heard from the Democracy on that subject for twenty years, but with Mr. Jefferson's idea of a Monocrat or Monarchist. The same paper gave us, in a single paragraph, the character of the Whig party.

> "The partizans of the Whig party," it says, "in the House of Delegates, have exhibited a sort of instinctive abhorrence of an honest and powerful, for good, Executive."

larm for the cause of Republicanism, when he saw that act to be constitutional, advocate it consistentthat "the Executive had swallowed up the Legis- ly; while they, denying its constitutionality, are

alition in New York, our neighbor and the Post are friends and allies, and of course have confidence in each other's declarations and opinions :- Pet.

"It is to such fellowship, the Whig journals, throughout the State are coming day by day, under the ailent but corrupting influence of a pro-slavery administration. We hear not a word about Congress meddling with the subject of slavery ; the Whig conventions every where content themselves with denouncing the institution, but all seem to agree with the Tribune, that it is not wise to embarrass the government by passing a prohibitory or declaratory act."



Raleigh, N. C. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1849.

OUR THIRD VOLUME.

A few more Nos. of the TIMES will bring us he commencement of our Third Volume. In entering upon it, we shall endeavor to give new spirit to the Editorial Department, and, as far as we can, a more zealous support to those conservative Whig principles which we believe to be allpowerful for the maintenance of our rights; the preservation of our liberties; the security of the peace and tranquility of the country ; and the perpetantion of our beloved Usion.

For that measure of public patronage we have received, our most grateful thanks are tendeted to our subscribers and the public. We shall undeacor to meet their expectations, more fully, in the future ; and we trust they will still extend to us their kind favor and patronage. It takes years of our Southern country. We are willing still " to labor and to wait." We ask the candid, liberal merit and ability, our success will be commensurate with them.

Upon one subject, however, we wish, on the present occasion to address a few words to our readers. It cannot be disguised that attempts have been made to injure our Press, in the estimation of the people of North Carolina, because we see nothing in the present aspect of the Slavery question, to justify either a resort to violence or disunion, or to threaten them as remedies.

The truth is, we are unwilling to "calculate the value of the Union"-and are resolved to maintain it at all hazards and to the last extremity-but we are not the less determined to insist upon our rights by all lawful and constitutional means, so long as those means shall promise to be effectual in maintaining them. The present agitation upon this subject grows out of the situation This is certainly true ; and this abhorrence of a of the newly acquired Territories of California strong Executive either in State or General Gov- and New Mexico-our fiercest opponents denying ernment, gives them the undoubted right to be clas- the power of Congress over Slavery there. And sed among the disciples of Jefferson, who says that yet they are willing, (if we understand them.) and the object of his party was to keep the Logislature so are we, that the Missouri Compromise line shall independent, and who expressed the greatest a- be extended to the Pacific Ocean. We, believing

of their controlletions ? They cannot get them- impertance of which-its palpable injustice-its selves out of one dilemma without impling them- tranifest violation of a solente compact-its outsolves out of our another. As to what Gen. rage upon the letter and spirit of the constitution- has published a scheme for a National Current Taylor will do, when the time for action arrives, its cruel oppression-cannot be overrated by out in the N. Y. Advertiser, in which he rec we have no right to say, but perhaps our neighbor people. We allude to the Abolition of Slavery in the establishment of Banks, in different parts of the may derive some information from the following pa-ragraph in the last Evening Post. Since the co-ragraph in the last Evening Post. Since the co-ragraph in the last Evening Post. Since the co-ragraph in the Since the co-

of our situation, and the tremendous responsibili- readers. ties resting upon us, must point the course for prompt and effective action.

When that crisis comes, we shall be ready to meet it. it is not our nature to threaten beforehand : neither will we flinch from the detern ined action of that hour. We dare now, drawing the well from the future, with a calm and steady eye, to look probabilities and possibilities fully and steadily in the face-and, having taken our stand, our heart is nerved to abide the fate of Southern men and Southern Institutions, be that fate what it may, in God's inscrutable Providence. On this subject we are sure we dire right; and fearlessly and undauntedly shall we go shead. We say, then, that the ground we occupy upor

these subjects, is the only safe and temable ground for the South-it is ground that we can maintain. We stand upon it in common with the Whig party of North Carolina, to which we belong-in commen with the prominent, able and independent Whig presses of North Carolina, and it is our pride to be associated with them. We fix our limit, firmly, deliberately, constitutionally; and we say to the fanatics of the North and of the South ---"Hitherto shall ye go, and no farther;" and here shall your aggressions cease ! We can all unite upon this ground, and secure both peace and

We invite the attention of Printers and Publish ers to the Advertisement of Mr. JAMES D. Roys-TER, in another column, who has lately renaized and fitted up the Raleigh Paper Mill, and commenced making and furnishing a good article of hard and patient toil to build up a Newspaper in Printing Paper. Mr. Royster is one of our most can give thanks for the prosperity of his fellowenterprising and industrious citizens, whose promises the public may rely upon ; and we earnestjudgment of the public-satisfied, that if we have Ity trust he may meet with that encouragement and success which he richly descrives. It is desirable with us to have our Paper at hand, so that our tions and epithets with which we were assailed supply may be obtained in convenient quantities by the Editor of the Hornet's Nest, we threw that to suit every emergency : all Publishers who use a stigma of falsehood in his teeth--intimeting, that, great deal of it know the trouble and vexation of if he had any honor in his composition, he knew having to depend upon a distant place for sup- the manner in which an honorable man would plies of paper, when their calculations are liable seek for redress. It is too common to excite surto be overset and disappointed by any continually prise, that he who plays the braggart with his occurring accident to boat or car or wagon. We tongue or pen, will usually be found feelue in his ness habits of Mr. Royster afford a guaranty that quietly with the dishonorable brand of falsehood. every Order given him will be promptly attended to, and filled in reasonable time.

> speak their patronage for him, and invite them to give his paper a fair trial.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of North Carolina clo its Session on Friday night last, having transact- of nonsense a man involves himself, who labors to ed all the important business which came before maintain falschood by argument : if indeed there be members in one year. The following is the list of Officers of the Grand Division for the ensuing fufficited upon his friends ! (?) year, viz :

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Hon. TROMAN L. CLINGMAN, of this State. ture in the Slavery agitation, towards which the ment stocks, or for an issue of Treasury notes to minds of ont people should be seriously isclined. incorporated Banks or private Bankers, upon a de and their most earnest aftention directed. We posite of Government Stocks with the Secretary of have taken our stand upon it-but the emerget, cy the Treasury. Some of the Northern papers apmust dictate the remedy-it is not for us to inti- pear to be favorable to the plant and we notice mate it. The deep, solemn, heavy trial of the that "L. Bonnefoux," a Frenchman, we suppose hour when that emergency must be met, will de- claims, through the New York Mirror, that Mr. mand the concentration of the wisest minds, the Cliugman derived the necessary information from coole t heads, the most d termined wills, the brav- him, and omitted to give him proper credit. Elecest spirits, that the South can select from her where, the paternity of the acheme is ascribed to garmered treasury of great men-and their united Mr. Fillmore. We may publish Mr. Clingunn's counsels, after due deliberation upon the realities article, at a future day, for the information of our

× JACK FROST.

This sharp and anpitying visitor of October has wen frequently with us, since the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday gave way to clear weather ; and now it is getting time to house pumpkins, dig potatoos, save corn, &c. tint we may all be ready to keep Thanksgiving Day in so hearty a manner as to make our good Governor rejuice in the appointment, and cause the cockles of his benerolent heart to swell, when he reflects that all our citizens will be enjoying a good dianer, according to his Excellency's proclamation.

It's the frost, we suppose, that turns the gills of the Turkey Gobbier so red, when he is fat enough o .eat, and begins to feel, in all his greasy feathers, the tokens of his coming death, until he blushes to think how gloriously he will smoke upon the ample dish, and with what interest the surrounding spectators will watch the process of his carving up, their olfactories meanwhile regaled with the rich and husclous odor. "Off with his head !" Thanksgiving comes before Christman; and the jolly voluptuous days of many a Pig and Turkey will thereiny be abridged-their lease of life may be shortened by a month-and they will be Imrried steaming upon the board, "unwept," "unsung," but doubtless duly "honored."

Thanksgiving Day will be a glorious time to recomber the Printer, who (poor fellow !) has ne ther Pig nor Turkey fattenning, and who has besides mighty little to be thankful for, generally-and would absolutely have no use at all for such a day, were it not that his heart is large, and he citizens, with tears of gratitude in his eye!

THE WHITE FEATHER.

Our readers will recollect that, for the inginanfeel authorized to say that the character and busi- actions. Accordingly, this Editor sits down as upon his brow, as though some friend had passed

a jest with him upon a Summer's day. And yet The Publishers of the State who wish to en- this is the man who undertakes to preach Resistcourage Home industry and skill, are invited to ance to our Southern people, if the Wilmot Proexamine the quality of the Paper on which The viso is passed by Congress ! He does it-" who Times is printed this week, although all the im- inly searched has a liver white as milk !" A notaprovements contemplated by Mr. Royster are not ble leader would he be, truly ! If he has made yet completed. We think it will be found to have any dupes by his hollow pratings heretofore, his a good body, well sized, and to take the impres- pusillanimity now should open their eyes to his sion easily and plainly. We would like to br- true character, and awake them to the deceptive nature of his really weak-lunged, but apparently energetic and violently Southern, tirades against the peace and tranquility of the Union.

One has only to look at the last No. of the Hornet's Nest, plainly to discern in what a labyrinth it. We learn that there were some 60 Reir sen- any covered under his low ribaldry and buffoonerr. tatives in attendance-but hardly half of the Sub- The Whigs of North Carolina can hardly feel comordinate Divisions in the State were represented. plimented by having such an Editor, leaping "par-The number of Divisions is now 82 ; the Returns Lially on the Democratic platform," as the Lincola of 67 only of these being in ; but they represent Republican expresses it, while professing to stand the number of members at about 2500 : and it is in the'r ranks-counciting with, and treated as an estimated that the remaining 15 would swell the ally by, some of the Democ.atic Editors of the total to about 3200-being an increase of 2700 State, who flatter his independence, while they copy and chuckle over his articles as so many wounds Having stripped the "Lion's hide" from aff this terrible braggart of the Flornet's Nest, and revealed the quiet and pacific features of "the Asa," we dismiss him as unworthy our farther notice, until he shall cease to distract our party by his brawling fanaticism, or display some of the spirit of honorable manhood by resenting a studied affront. His stupidity can be pardoned-for that is quite natural-the bully, most assuredly, he can play no

RALEIGH PAPER MILL

Prince Radzival having returned to St. Petershurg to tell his tale of disappointment to the Czar, Fond Effendi, the present commissioner in the Danubian provinces, has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar to anticipate Prince Radzival's statement, and the attention of all Europe is anxiously directed to the North to learn the issue of the affair. The Soltan has conntennanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago.

The army of Ronelia is ordered to hold itself in readiness, and the local troops are being embodied.

There is no reason to doubt but that the best ac- at Turin. cord prevails between the English and French Cabincis, and, it is said, that a powerful French and English squadron will be ordered into the Mediterrapean forthwith, to be ready for any emergency pending the lasue of this absorbing question.

Austrian politics are of subordinate interest. It is positively asserted, with every probability of the surrendered, and thereby an effusion of blood has been avoided.

It was reported at Vienna, on the 20th ult., that Gorgey the ex-Dictator of Hungary had been shot Prices unchanged. by Count Edmand Zaky, whose brother was exccuted by Gorgey's decroe at Cropel.

ROME AND THE POPE.

The Manifesto of the Pope has appeared in an official form, and has been received with feelings of deep disappointment if not resontment, in all quarters. This feeling was especially participated in by the French soldiers, several of whom were put under arrest for having toru down or otherwise defaced the copies of the manifesto affixed to the walls.

The unnesty, in particular, was made the object of popular odium. The attitude of the French Milstary authorities is quite expectant,-it awaits ordera from Paris, but disapproves de facto, the measures onlered by the Papal Government, and whilet the Cardinals dare not walk the streets of the victims marked out by their inquisitorial de- Orleans 12 a 124 cts. cross walk about freely.

The Pope, relying upon Austria or Spain, or both, and being promined funds from Russia, seems to imagine that public epinion will come over to his side, and time shuts his eyes to the must obvious coursquences. The debates on the subject in the Fronth Chambers are ankibusly looked for, and should he French mope he withdrawn from the Paul Strice, there are structy reasons to apprehead, but is a resolution would immediately brank melie f

Col Sandtaken and Last

The New York papers of the 22d contain one day later news by express and Telegraph from London to Liverpool, dated London, 6th inst, p. m. The Paris Moniteur of the 5th says that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin, in reference to the recent contro-

versy with the American Government. The same paper also announces the appointment of M. Bois Lacompt, now French Minister at Turin, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and that Lucien Marnet is to succeed him

Intelligence from Constantinople confirms the report that a joint note of the French and English governments has been sent to Saint Petersburgh, which it is expected will have the effect of preventing a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

The Vienna Journals state that five hundred Hungarian refugees or patriots are on a vast plain truth of the report, that the fortness of Comorn has at Wilden, surrounded by the Turkish troops, and that Kossoth, Bem, and other Hungarian chiefs are lodged in the high fortress.

Commercial affairs remained in the same state.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Confirmatory Intelligence of the Discovery of Sin John Franktin, de.

A Boston vessel has arrived at New Londo Connecticut, from Davis's Straits. The Captain speaks of hearing of Sir John Franklin's ship in Prince Regent's Inlot, where the natives said they had remained four seasons and, were still surrounded by ice. The Indians spoke of them as alive and well.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22-D. III.

Sales of red wheat at 103 a 108 cts., and Ge 000 bush. at 63 a 62 cts. for mixed, and 63 a 64 ets. for yellow. Oats 48 cts. Bye 59 cts. The cotton market is without change since Sat Rome, for fear of anonuntering the popular fury, urday-cales small at 11 a 111 for tair Uplands-

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 22-p. m. Sales of red wheat at 103 a 107 cents. White do, 110 a 114 cents.

Corn not so fige. Sales of white at 61 a 63, am vellow 64 a 65 cents

Cotton is duller. Small sales at \$11 cents per Ib. for fair Unland.

'Mr. Smith was called yesteniay, says the Pitis burg Chronicle, in the Quatter Semida, and, wonderful to relate, no one constanted

HILL) - HILL - MARCON 10-12

Lung Whith The Law R

lative Branch."

So exactly in conformity with the Jeffersonian of the government during the reign of Jacksonism, that Mr. Clay declared that the country had been governed for eight years without the aid of Congress. It certainly has not seen less so since that

If then as the Union says, there is a monarchical party in this country, it is that to which his paper is attached, if Mr. Jefferson is to be trusted. Rich, Whig.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE SOUTH.

Our neighbor of the Republican is mistaken in saying that we read lectures to the Democracy of the South. We only tell plain truth about them -truth so notoriously true that they have no way to repel it, and have nothing in the way of reply but to retort the same charges on the Whigs as if would clear them. Mr. Polk commits the very act which they suspect that Gen. Taylor will commit. and not one word of rebuke escapes the lips of the Democracy. The deed itself is all right when committed by Mr. Polk ; the bare possibility that Gen. Taylor will commit it should deprive him of the support and confidence of the Southern people. But, sagely remarks our neighbor, the Territory of Oregon is "three hundred and thirty geographical miles north of the Missouri and Texas compromis line." Will be kindly inform us where he got the authority to construe the Constitution by "geographical miles ?" We had been under the im pression that what was unconstitutional North could not be constitutional South, and it so happens that the Mississippi Resolutions, on which our comments were made, take the ground that the Wilmot nesses 130 a 121 cts. Corn is steady-sales of 18, Proviso is unconstitutional-that Congress has not the power to exclude slavery from the Territories. But why did not this "three hundred and thirty geographical miles North" argument strike the Southern members of Corgress when the Oregon Bill. was under consideration 7 Why did they all, with the exception of Benton and Houston, both Democrats, make battle against the Bill on account of his very proviso, in every mode known to parliamentary warfare, and never perceive that it was all right until Mr. Polk said as 7 Nay more, how was it that the Democracy sustained Mr. Casa's octrine that Congress had no power over slavery in the Territories, and at the same time supported Polk in the assertion that Congress does possess

pevertheless willing to see its provisions further

extended, by way of settlement of this vexed idea of monocracy (or monarchy) was the conduct question. We violate no principle, in our course -but they surrender the Constitution of their country, as they understand it. The Missouri Compromise, however, has been passed by Congress-the power has been exercised-and it might be again.

The next question which arises we conceive to be this : Can we get the Missouri Compromise? Well, if the North is unwilling, (as appears to be the case,) we cound ! All parties at the North seem to agree in opposition to the further extension of Slavery. The adoption of the Missouri Compromise would allow its extension. Consequently, as it can only he passed by Congress, where the North has the majority, the hope of obtaining it, by us, is an illusion-never to be realized. But, even if it could pass the House of Representatives, have we any guaranty that it would be adopted by the people of New Mexico and Califormin ? and would they allow Slavery to exist South of that line, where it has not even yet been introduced ? We doubt it greatly. All the action they have beretofore had in the premises is adverse to the existence of Slavery at all-and deeply as we seem interested in their affairs upon this subject, we see no likelihood in the world of their resiprocating the interest, of of exhibiting a sufficiently tender feeling for our situation, to induce them

to consent to a compromise on our account. Would it be wise, therefore, for the South to insist upon this as an ultimotum, and threaten resistance, secassion, disusion, or any violent action, by way of remedy ? We are bound to look this thing in the face-and let us reason calmly and discassionately, and in a practical way, so that we may be understood, and leave no excuse for those who neek to misrepresent us. We are opposed to such action, as uncalled for in the premis wise, premature, unavailing, inefficient, unterable -it can be productive of no good-it may produce incalculable evil.

But suppose-not content with refusing the Mis souri compromise-the North insists upon a prohibision of Slavery in the new Territories-insult and injury anperadded-and will pozz it / What then? This is the subject we have been discussing for some time past, and our readers know fully our opinions upon it. We shall not repeat them now. They also know our opinions upon a subject nearer home, of vital importance to the South-a measure which may be considered as striking a

James H. Enniss, of Salisbury, G. W. P. George D. Boggan, of Wadesboro', G. W. A. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. Scribe. James Litchford, do. G. T. Rev. J. M. Breaker, of Newbern, G. Chaplain. William T. Shields, of Orange, G. Conductor. Henry Hardie, of Chapel Hill, G. Sentinel. The Semi-annual Session of the Grand Divison will be held at Newbern, in April next.

The progress of this Order,-so rapid and so wide-apread-must be gratifying to every friend of Temperance, Morality and Religion. May God speed it, to a much more abundant success. until every village and neighborhood of the State shall have a Division in their midst.

AUBURN RAILROAD MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the friends of the Central Railroad was held at Auburn, in this County, on the 16th inst, and addresses were dalivered by Measra. Perrin Bushee and S. H. Rogurs, of this City, and Linn B. Sanders of Johnton. We learn that the speeches were of an able and interesting character, and such as awake a spirit of inquiry and solicitude among the people there assembled ; and although the Books of Subscription were not opened, yet a promise was given that that District of our County would do its duty in contributing to the success of that great enterprise which it is confidently believed will do so much for Wake, as well as for the whole State. We trust these meetings will be held in every District. The people will listen and are anxious for light and knowledge upon this subject, that they may see their true inforests, and be prepared to act accordingly.

CINCISNATI, Oct. 19.

It is now fully ascertained that the Locofoods of of Ohio have a majority on joint ballot in the Legis-But why purshe the Democracy through the manes | de dig blow at Southern Slavery, the puramount | lature,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR NOVEMBER

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AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION.

The National Intelligencer has the following see m official paragraph in reference to a statement of a Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, in effect that Mr. Squier, our Charge at Central America, had no official authority for his decisive language to the Director on the subject of resisting European acquisitions on this hemisphere, but only acted on language used by Mr. Clayton, in a cusual anofficial Interview.

"It is due to the Secretary of State to may that # the clusing remark of this extract must be founded in adsinformation. We can undertake to st-te that the Secretary expressed no views to Mr. Squier in regard to the objects of his mission, or any other, reriant from those contained in his official factoriestion 3."

the power to exclude a lavery from the Territories ?