

From the Wadesboro' Argus.
On Tuesday last, after the adjournment
of our Court for dinner, A. J. Dargan,
Esq., announced to our citizens his in-
tention of running as a candidate of this
Congressional District, for election to the next
Congress, as the representative of said
District.
We had not the pleasure of hearing Mr.
Dargan's speech; but understood he took
the ground that he is a Whig—that he is
not satisfied with the compromise measures
of 1850—nor with the course pursued by
the General Government towards the South
—that for the sake of peace he is willing to
abide by said compromise if he faithfully
carried out—that he believes in the abstract
right of any State, at any time, to secede
from the Union; but he is not in favor of
secession at the present time, &c. This,
we believe, is substantially Mr. Dargan's
position; but as we did not hear his speech
we are ready and willing at any time to
stand corrected, if we have in the slightest
degree misrepresented that gentleman.
After Mr. Dargan sat down, Thomas
S. Ashe, Esq., offered Daniel Webster's
sentiment, to wit: "Liberty and Union,
now and forever, one and inseparable,"
which was heartily responded to, and
strongly applauded.
To this sentiment, or rather to the time
of its introduction, Walter F. Leak, Esq.,
of Richmond, objected. We believe he
took the ground that though the sentiment
was well enough in itself, yet its introduc-
tion at that time seemed to aim at throw-
ing a damper over the sentiment uttered by
Mr. Dargan; and Mr. Leak expressed him-
self astonished that a southern man would
give such a sentiment at such a time, &c.
Mr. Leak did not at all like the com-
promise measures of 1850; but for the sake of
peace he was willing to abide thereby, pro-
vided the fugitive act were carried out right.
He believed in the right of a State to se-
cede, and to choose its own time for seces-
sion, but did not think that secession was
expedient at present, and he was not in fa-
vor of the measure. This speech, as well
as Mr. Dargan's we had not the pleasure
of hearing; and if we have been misinfor-
med are willing to be set right.
Mr. Ashe then got up and sustained and
defended the sentiment he had offered.—
He said he had never conceived the idea
that a citizen of Anson county, or any one
else in the Court House, would for a mo-
ment object to the sentiment, and he was
astonished to hear a speech made against
it. Mr. Ashe denied the right of a State
to secede. There was no power in the
federal Constitution, nor in the construction
of any part thereof, under which a State
could possibly secede. The United States
Constitution, and all laws made in ac-
cordance therewith, were the supreme laws
of the land, and that every State, as
well as every individual, was bound to
obey them as such. That no State could
do any act at variance with, or contrary to,
the federal Constitution; and that as Se-
cession would be contrary to the intent and
meaning of that instrument, a State had no
Constitutional right whatever to secede.
Mr. Ashe thought the Supreme Court
of the U. States the proper tribunal for de-
termining the constitutionality of a law.
Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe if he believed
the Chief executive of the nation had the
power—or ought to exercise it if he had—
to call out the troops of the United States
to oppose a State in its sovereign capacity
as a State. Mr. Leak wanted Mr. Ashe
to give a positive and decided answer to this.
Mr. Ashe said that it was not only the
privilege, but the duty, of the President
to see that all laws made by Congress under
the Constitution were duly executed. He
was sworn to do so; and that when he did
not, he was perjured, and therefore acted
wrong. That when a State in its sover-
eign or any other capacity, acted against
the constitution, or any laws made there-
under, it became the duty of the General
Government to force such State into sub-
jection, even though the State might be
crushed thereby. He wished it distinctly
understood that the executive had not only
the right, but it was his bounden duty
to do so.
Mr. Leak asked Mr. Ashe what course
a State—North Carolina, for instance,
—ought to pursue, if Congress were to go
outside the Constitution and abolish slavery
in the States.
Mr. Ashe said that if Congress did such
an act, North Carolina would rise as one
man and resist such usurpation to the death.
Mr. Ashe believed that every State had this
natural and inalienable right; but that it
was a natural right, and not derived from
the U. S. Constitution; and that it was re-
volution or revolt and not secession.
Mr. Leak then intimated to Mr. Ashe
that as the federal government was much
stronger than any of the States, or number
of such States, there was a likelihood that
such a State or States might be crushed
in the struggle, and asked what then?
Mr. Ashe said that was very true; but
that the aggrieved State or States must trust
to the justice of their cause and to their God,
as did their fathers in the revolutionary
struggle, when fighting a power so im-
mensely superior to themselves as Great
Britain then was.
Mr. Ashe also stated that he merely gave
the sentiment and made the few remarks
which he did, as a citizen of Anson county,
as he had no intention then, or at any
future time, of being a candidate for any
office in the gift of the people.

the right to coerce individuals, but not
States: that it astonished him that a gen-
tleman of Mr. Ashe's standing, abilities,
birthplace, parentage, &c. should hold such
doctrines, &c.; said that Mr. Ashe as well
as himself could trace with pleasure their
blood back to the heroes of the revolution.
Mr. L. again stated that though he was will-
ing to abide by the compromise measures,
yet he could not see where the South gain-
ed thereby. He thought said compromise
was an insult to the South, and if he had
been a member of Congress at the time of
their passage, he would most assuredly
have voted against them. Mr. Leak seemed
to think that under the fugitive act a slave
owner could not recover his property, or
if he could it would cost more than it
would come to. He thought the British
Government was at the bottom of the slave
agitation, because they could not, with free
labor, grow cotton as cheap as the south
with her slaves, and therefore wanted slave-
ry abolished, so that they might be all on
the same footing. For this reason George
Thompson was now in the country agitat-
ing the question, &c.
Mr. Ashe defended the views expressed
by him. He thought the South had gained
by the compromise measures. Slaves could
be and had been brought back under the
law. In fact there was only one place
where the law had been totally frustrated.
That was in Boston. That city had, how-
ever, lately removed her character. Slaves
could now be brought back from there on
proof of ownership, &c., and he thought
there was every prospect of the law's work-
ing well. Mr. Ashe thought the South
gained on the territorial question. Accord-
ing to the joint resolutions under which
Texas was admitted into the Union, terri-
tory belonging to that State North of a
certain degree of latitude could not have slave-
ry thereon; but that under the Compro-
mise, the whole of such territory, as well
as Utah and New Mexico, was thrown o-
pen to the citizens of the states, and that
as Southern men had a right to carry slaves
to territory from which they were before
excluded. Mr. Ashe loved the Union and
wished its perpetuity. That was the rea-
son he offered the sentiment, which origi-
nated this discussion, and which he thought
would have found a response in the bosom
of every one present.
Mr. Dargan got up he said for the pur-
pose of setting himself right before the pub-
lic. He was a Whig. He had voted with
the Whigs, and suffered for being a Whig.
He once lost his election to a judgeship be-
cause he was a Whig, and he did not wish
it understood now that he was anything
else. He was, however, a secessionist.—
That is he believed in the right of a State
to secede; but did not think this the prop-
er time to do. He did not think the Com-
promise a just measure, but for the sake of
peace was willing to abide thereby.
The above, we believe is the substance
of what was said by the speakers, although
not put forth in so pleasing a manner. If,
however, we have in the slightest degree
done injustice to any one, we will thank-
fully stand corrected.
We now wish to say a few words of our
own concerning the canvass.
Mr. Dargan is the only gentleman so far as
a candidate. His sentiments are before the
public, and he is well known to every man
in this community. We now ask this
District, plainly and bluntly, do its citizens
wish to be represented by a gentleman who
believes that the only thing that holds this
glorious Union together, is the will and
pleasure of the States—that any State can
throw off allegiance to the general govern-
ment just whenever it takes a notion—that
the Constitution of the United States is a
mere fence of sand out of which any of the
states can walk as easily as a swallow can
fly out of a roofless barn—that the supreme
executive has no power to coerce any state
into duty—that in fact, our glorious fabric
is liable to tumble into fragments at any mo-
ment, merely at the pleasure of some more
refractory states, and that the general gov-
ernment, based on the Constitution, has no
right to use its own power to perpetuate its
own existence. We say, if the people of
this District believe in this state of things,
and they wish a candidate to carry out such
views, they will elect Mr. Dargan. If, on
the other hand, they believe that this Union
ought to be preserved—that there is any
meaning in its Constitution—that the con-
stitution has not only given the general gov-
ernment certain powers, but enjoined on it
as a sacred duty the exercise of these pow-
ers in certain cases, and among others,
that of self-defence and self-preservation—
that this constitution, and these powers de-
rived thereunder, would mean nothing at
all, if any state, at any moment could move
outside the influence of said government,
and set its powers at defiance that this state
of things must result in anarchy, confusion,
chaos and destruction—in fact, if they be-
lieve the Constitution is not a nullity—a
mere stringing together of senseless words
and phrases, and that the government found-
ed on this constitution is not a mere dead
machine, incapable of moving by itself or
forcing others to help it, then ought they to
bestir themselves in time, and secure, if
possible, the election of some man who will
not misrepresent them. There are plenty
of men in the District, and there is yet plenty
of time to do something if the people will
but get it in earnest. If they will do any-
thing, however, they must be up and doing
ere it is too late.
For our own part we believe that all the
people in the District are sincere lovers of
the Union—that they have the greatest ven-
eration for the Constitution—that master-
pieces of human wisdom, and that it would
be the very last wish of their hearts to see
the States set adrift. We believe further
that a very large majority of our people dis-
believe altogether the doctrine of secession—

in both theory and practice, and that those
who do believe in the theory have never
studied the dire consequences that would
be likely to accrue from the general ac-
knowledgment of such doctrines.
We wish it particularly to be understood
that individually we totally disavow the doc-
trine of secession, and that no matter how
high a respect we may entertain for any
man who holds such doctrine, it is totally
out of our power to support him for any
office under the general Government. This
we say from a sincere sense of duty, and
no respect from personal or party feeling.
From the Goldsboro' Patriot.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN PITT.
The reader will remember that we pub-
lished a short time since, an extract from
the correspondence of the Southern Baptist,
in which it was stated, that Pitt had declared
her independence to the British Crown, pri-
or to Mecklenburg, and that we requested
some friend in the county to give us further
information upon the subject. In reply to
this request, we have received a communi-
cation from a gentleman residing there con-
taining a transcript of the resolves, which
we publish below. From them it appears,
that after all, Pitt must yield to Mecklen-
burg the honor of having moved first in the
noble work, since the Declaration of the
former was made on the 20th of May, A. D.
1775. This circumstance, however, de-
tracts but slightly from the credit to which
she is entitled, since it is very probable, on
account of the poor facilities for intercom-
munication in those days, that she had ad-
opted her resolutions before she heard of
the same in the sister county. Under any
circumstances they reflect honor upon the
county, and patriotic and determined people,
a spirit which we venture to predict still ani-
mates the bosoms of their descendants, and
which will develop itself in action, should
the future prove that their lots were cast in
those "times that try men's souls."
We hope that our friend will pardon us
for publishing so much of his letter as will
throw light upon the subject:
GREENVILLE, April 4, 1851.
My Dear Friend—I saw some time ago,
an extract in your paper, taken from a paper
published in the Western part of the State,
which stated that the people of Pitt county
had declared Independence even anterior to
the people of Mecklenburg, as evidenced by
records in our Register's Office. * * *
The records alluded to, are the proceed-
ings of the committees of safety, for this county,
during the Revolutionary times. They are
now very much worn, but still perfectly
legible being written in a very plain and
handsome penmanship. Several years ago
I examined them, and took a copy, and of-
ten thought that I would send them to some
paper for publication.
Every day that I now send, are the near-
est approaches to a declaration of independ-
ence that I can find. The one of the 1st
July, is part of the proceedings of the com-
mittee, and it is inserted as such by the
Secretary, as it appears to be in his hand-
writing, with exception of the signatures,
which is in the handwriting of the several
signers. The other, appears never to have
been part of the said proceedings. It is on
a separate piece of paper, and a different
handwriting from the other, and the sign-
ers, in the same book with the committee's
proceedings. This last may have been pre-
pared by some member for those citizens to
sign, who did not have an opportunity of
signing the first; or it may be the separate
declaration of a party's disagreeing upon
some trivial point with the Committee party,
and appended to their proceedings for
preservation. I have preserved in these cop-
ies, the punctuation, spelling, and capital
letters of the originals. Martinborough
was the ancient name of this town.
Yours ever sincerely,
GEORGE V. STRONG,
Goldsborough.

"The subscribers, professing our allegi-
ance to the King, and acknowledging the
constitutional executive power of Govern-
ment, do solemnly profess and testify and
declare, that we do absolutely believe that
neither the parliament of Great Britain, nor
any member or constituent branch thereof,
have a right to impose taxes upon these Col-
onies to regulate the internal policy thereof,
and that all attempts, by fraud or force, to
establish and exercise such claims and pow-
ers are violations of the peace and ought to
be resisted to the utmost, and that the peo-
ple of this province singly and collectively,
are bound by the acts and resolutions of the
continental and provincial Congress because
in both they are freely represented by per-
sons chosen by themselves, and do solemnly
and sincerely promise and engage, under
the sanction of Virtue honor, and the sac-
red love of liberty and our Country, to
maintain and support all and every the Acts,
Resolutions and Regulations, of the Conti-
nental and provincial Congress, to the ut-
most of our power and abilities. In testi-
mony whereof, we have hitherto set our
hands, this 23d Day of August, 1775."
Signed by 77 persons.
From the Fayetteville Observer.
A RICH SCENE.
We have rarely witnessed a more funny scene
than that enacted by the "State of North Carolina,"
as embodied in the person of Wesley Jones, Esq.,
of Wake county, at the election of officers of the Flank
Road Company on Friday last. This worthy gen-
tleman was treated here with the courtesy to which
his really estimable personal character so well entit-
led him, and with the consideration due to one who
was, for the time, by the appointment of Governor
Reid, clothed with the dignity of the State, and the
power to do and to undo all things connected with
the affairs of the Company. No one thought, so far
as we know, until his conduct forced the reflection
on the mind, of the want of regard for the portion
of the State interested in this work, manifested by
the selection of a gentleman in no way identified with
us in feeling or in interest, but, if any thing, biased
by interest against us; and of one who did not aid
the meeting, during two long days of action and
argument, with one solitary suggestion or remark in
regard to its interests.
When the election of officers came on, the meet-
ing received with manifest signs of approbation, the
intimation made by Mr. Jones, that he would defer
to the wishes of the individual Stockholders. This
was not said in so many words, but it was understood
when Mr. Jones requested to be allowed to withhold
his vote until he could ascertain how the President
voted. Well, the individual vote for President
was taken and counted. It was shown to Mr. Jones
before it was announced to the meeting. The result
appeared to not with the State in a "drasidial quandary."
The old gentleman—"the State" we mean—seemed
troubled in spirit. He finally bowed upon the platform
on which the Hon. Chairman was seated, and com-
menced a whispering conference with that officer.—
All this struck the meeting as very odd. Nobody
could tell what was to pay. The conference con-
cluded by the Chairman declining,—so it is stated,—
to "take the responsibility" of advising his friend.—
The State descended from the platform. The State
asked that, to ensure some nearer approach to uni-
animity, another ballot should be made by the in-
dividual Stockholders! A call was made to know
how the vote stood? When lo! it was ascertained
that E. L. Winslow had received 736 votes, George
McNeill 293, Dr. T. N. Cameron 193, J. G. Shep-
herd 50, and J. H. Hall 10. It was found that the
regularity of nearly three to one over the highest re-
sult in any one also, and a clear majority of 200
over all others! Yet the State wanted a little more
unanimity!
Every body was astonished. Some were highly
amused, and some others very indignant. It was
suggested that unless the State voted, the Chair
would be bound to declare Mr. Winslow elected, as
he had a majority of all the votes cast. Finally, the
friends of Mr. Winslow,—fearing that if the State
were driven to vote, it would elect one of those who
were in the minority, and not willing to give a pretext
thereof, and moreover feeling assured that some of
those who had voted against Mr. Winslow could not
fall to be disgusted with such an exhibition and would
vote for him on the second ballot,—withdrew their
objections, and the ballot was taken. This time Mr.
Winslow received 809, Mr. McNeill 317, Dr. Cam-
eron 130.
After the votes were counted, but before the totals
were announced, Mr. McNeill asked to be allowed
to state, that he could not have accepted the office of
President even if honored by a majority of the electors
of his fellow citizens; much less made the electors
of his fellow citizens. It has been believed, I believe,
[Dr. Cameron was] and "the State," in a very
dangerous tone of voice, gave its 2100 votes for
E. L. Winslow.
It may be as well to remark here, that it is re-
ported, that "the State" came here impressed with infor-
mation received somehow or other, that Mr. Win-
slow would be distanced in a vote by the private
stockholders. Hence the magnanimous deference to
the wishes of the private stockholders before the ballot.
Next came on the ballot for Nine Directors. The
State had discovered that its magnanimity was all
"pearls thrown before swine." It didn't produce the
right sort of "unanimity" at all. And so the State
was suddenly "taken with a leaving." It asked to
be allowed to deposit its vote and go! Thrusting
the printed ballot, prepared for the purpose, into
his hat, "the State" marched out, and in a few minutes
was vociferating for his horse! "My Kingdom for
a horse!" said a bystander. The horse was brought
up all speed, and "the State" was off, exactly nine-
teen minutes and a half before sun-down, on the road
to Raleigh.
In the meeting, the wages called for a count of the
ballot! There was no use for any body else to vote!
The State had elected the entire Directory! In the
midst of this, an indignant voice was raised a-
gainst such contempt of the feelings and opinions of
the two hundred individual stockholders who had uti-
lized with the State in a great public work, against
the injustice of taking to itself the whole count-
and a call was emphatically made on the Stockhold-
ers to pull their ballots, and let it be seen whom the
Stockholders were willing to entrust with the man-
agement of their interests, so that the responsibility
might rest upon the proper quarter. This appeal
was successful, and a large vote was cast.

It turned out, on counting, that the State had elect-
ed—
J. W. Pearce, John H. Cook,
C. Benbow, Geo. McNeill,
S. C. Bruce, Alex. Kelly,
Alex. Marchison, James Kyle,
Four of these, Messrs Bruce, McNeill, McNeill,
and Benbow were in the old Board. The other five
take the place of Messrs. Daniel, McDermid, Thom-
s. Lutterick, D. A. Ray, H. L. Myrower, and A. A.
McKethan.
Now let us see how the votes of the individual
Stockholders were cast: For
G. McNeill, 1080 A. Marchison, 232
J. W. Pearce, 1034 A. W. Steel, 192
H. McNeill, 1002 J. Kyle, 192
D. McDermid, 919 E. J. Lilly, 154
T. S. Lutterick, 848 Alex. Kelly, 154
C. Benbow, 777 John Morrison, 84
E. J. Hiale, 644 D. Marchison, 36
G. Deming, 635 G. S. Hodges, 84
S. C. Bruce, 572 A. E. Hall, 24
H. Branson, 435 C. Montague, 19
J. Waddill, 421 B. W. Robeson, 12
J. H. Cook, 422 J. Martine, 12
A. A. McKethan, 257 B. Howe, 7
H. L. Myrower, 280 D. G. McRae, 5
J. W. Pearce, 273 A. Bruce, 4
D. A. Ray, 251 A. R. Kelly, 4
It will thus be seen, that eighteen persons each re-
ceived more individual votes than one of those elected
by the State: That fourteen persons received more
votes than a third: That the gentleman who received
the largest vote, and who from his location and his
character ought by all means to have been in the
Board) was elected by the State; and one per-
son who received only a little more than one-sixth an
equal vote of individuals.
After the very unceremonious exit of the State,
there was no quorum left. Nothing else could be
done. Our friend Mr. Banks was cut off in the mid-
dle of his speech, and must rest contented with the recol-
lection that he is undoubtedly entitled to the floor at the
next annual meeting! There was no opportunity to
render a vote of thanks to the Hon. Chairman, who did
deserve it, or to the State's proxy, who did not.
Several other matters required attention, but the
State did not stop to ask what else was necessary to
be done.
The meeting adjourned in great good humor.
Whigs and Democrats united in the laugh over the
recollection of the rich scene of the day.
PUBLIC MEETING IN HENDERSONVILLE.
A meeting of the Freemen of Henderson
County was held at the Court House,
on Wednesday the 2d of April, to take into
consideration the propriety of amending the
State Constitution by the people, in Con-
vention assembled.
On motion of H. T. Farmer, Esq.,
Capt. Hugh Johnston was called to the
chair. On motion of Wm. Bryson, J. P.
Jordan and J. S. Summey were appointed
Secretaries.
N. W. Woodfin, Esq., being called on,
explained the objects of the meeting with
great force and effect.
H. T. Farmer Esq., offered the following
resolutions:
WHEREAS; The subject of Constitu-
tional Reform, has, for some time past, agi-
tated the public mind throughout the
State, and whereas, the last General As-
sembly was divided between two modes of
amending the Constitution, viz: by Leg-
islative enactments, or by a free Conven-
tion of the people; and whereas, we be-
lieve that a frequent reference to fundamen-
tal principles is absolutely necessary to
preserve the blessings of liberty, and that
it is usual and proper that the will of the
people should at all times be freely ex-
pressed in their primary meetings upon all
questions affecting their interests, but more
especially, upon one involving such im-
portant consequences as the manner of
changing their organic law. Therefore,
Resolved, That all political power is
vested in and derived from the people
only.
Resolved, That the People of this State
ought to have the sole and exclusive right
of regulating the internal government and
police thereof.
Resolved, That we regard an unrestrict-
ed Convention of the people, as the only
proper and Republican method of amend-
ing our Constitution.
Resolved, That we will not support any
man for the office of Governor, or any
other State office, who will not pledge him-
self to advocate the call of a free and un-
restricted Convention.
Resolved, That we heartily approve the
suggestion to hold a District Convention
at Morganton, on the 2d Monday in Aug-
ust next, and that the Chairman of this
meeting be requested to appoint twenty
delegates to represent this county in said
Convention.
Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, advocated
them in a speech of great force and ability.
Gen. J. G. Bynum, of Rutherford, be-
ing called on, addressed the meeting in
an eloquent, and impressive style.
N. Coleman, Esq., of Buncombe, then
arose and opposed the resolutions, and
to which
N. W. Woodfin replied in a speech of
great earnestness, severity, and force; after
which, on motion of
Dr. E. R. Jones, the resolutions were
unanimously adopted.
The Chairman appointed the following
gentlemen as delegates, under six resolu-
tion:
H. T. Farmer; James Brittain; T. R.
Miller; D. R. Miller; J. W. Killian;
Jos. Maxwell; Jas. Spann; Jno. W. Er-
win; John Davis; E. G. Foster; E. R.
Jones; John Baxter; Wm. Brittain; J. S.
Summey; L. S. Gash; Alex. Henry;
James Patton; T. W. Taylor; John Clay-
ton; J. Freeman.
HUGH JOHNSON, PREST.
J. F. JORDAN, } Secretaries.
J. J. SUMMARY, }

CONVENTION MEETING.
At a meeting of the citizens of Buncombe,
held in the Court House, on Monday, the
7th inst., A. B. Chunn was called to the
Chair, and J. M. Edney appointed Sec-
retary.
N. W. Woodfin explained the object of
the meeting, in a clear, forcible and vigor-
ous style, advocating an amendment to the
Constitution by a Convention of the peo-
ple through their delegates, and set forth
the acts of the last Legislature in their
true colors; as depriving and denying the peo-
ple their natural rights, and showing to the
people the great importance of rising in their
strength and asserting their just rights,
which met with a respectful and a
very large and respectable crowd of gen-
tlemen from every part of the County.
Mr. Erwin then rose and offered the
following resolutions, which he supported
with a few earnest and eloquent remarks:
"Whereas, it is the undoubted right of
every free people to select their form of
Government, and make its Constitution
themselves, and whereas through this priv-
ilege has been used by the other States
of the Union, yet the people of North Car-
olina have not as yet exercised this great
right, therefore
Resolved, That there ought to be a
Convention of the people of the State for
the purpose of making such alterations in
the existing Constitution as in their sover-
eignty will deem right and proper.
Resolved, That with a view of securing
this paramount object we will without re-
ference to former party distinctions nomi-
nate a candidate for the office of Governor,
and request him to canvass the entire State
in favor of his election on this issue in order
that the people generally may be fully en-
lightened and aroused to the importance of
this movement.
Resolved, That those who favor a free
Convention, are the true Republican party
—the party of Equal Rights—the party of
the People—that they are opposed to mon-
opolies—against the influence of monied
influence of the State in degradation of the
rights of the people; that they are opposed
to restrictions upon the once expressive will
of the people and believe that that will
should, when fully expressed, be obeyed,
and therefore, we propose to designate our-
selves as the Republican party of North
Carolina.
Gen. Bynum was called on, but declined
speaking. J. M. Edney made a few re-
marks and offered the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the Chairman of this
meeting appoint a Committee of twenty-
five to act as delegates to a Convention to
be held at Morganton, some time during
the summer.
Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a
Committee of Three to act in conjunction
with like Committees from other counties,
in fixing the time and place for a Western
Convention to be held. These resolutions
were accepted as amendments to the origi-
nal resolutions and being put to the meeting
were unanimously adopted.
The Chairman appointed on the first
Committee, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Wood-
fin, M. Erwin, Wm. Williams, J. M. Ed-
ney, R. M. Henry, J. W. Patton, M. Pat-
ton, J. B. Sawyers, J. Burgen, S. W.
Davidson, W. J. Brown, J. F. E. Hardy,
J. Bank, G. W. Candler, Capt. W. R.
Murray, C. Moore, Joshua Roberts, Jas.
Lowry, F. M. Wilson, T. L. Gaston, W.
R. Baird, P. Roberts, W. H. Gammon, J.
R. Weaver.
And on the second, N. W. Woodfin,
M. Erwin, J. M. Edney,
A. B. CHUNN, Chairman.
J. M. EDNEY, Sec'y.
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL BOOK.—In
conversation with C. H. Wiley, Esq., of this
county, some days ago, we learned that he
had nearly completed the preparation of a
Reading Book particularly adapted and in-
tended for the Common Schools of North
Carolina. A considerable portion of the
book is devoted to the history of North Car-
olina, written in a style which is hoped
will engage the attention of our youth, fix
the great events of our annals upon their
memory, and cause a pride in their native
State, (which their fathers have not cher-
ished as they ought) to grow with their growth
and strengthen with their strength. This is
a new and certainly a commendable feat-
ure in a school book in this country, and will
render the work peculiarly proper to the
necessity of sending to the North for school
books, as well as for every thing else, long
enough, and therefore trust that Mr. Wiley's
arrangements for publication may partially
relieve us from such necessity. There are
many considerations why a school book
prepared in the South will suit us better.
GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.
THE TRUTH WELL EXPRESSED.
There is much truth in the following brief
paragraph from the Petersburg Intelligencer:
"Much of the opposition to the com-
promise measures is attributable to the fact
that they have been sanctioned by a Whig
Administration. Had a Northern Demo-
crat been in the position now occupied by
Mr. Fillmore, and given his assent to the
Compromise Bills, many who now denounce
the Administration would have been loud in
the praises of the Northern man who thus
manifested his southern feelings. We be-
lieve this as firmly as we believe that the
sun shines, and we further believe that had
President Fillmore, instead of signing the
Compromise bills, placed his veto upon
them, those who now so bitterly denounce
the measures, would as bitterly have denou-
nced Mr. Fillmore for not giving his assent
to them."
Boston Post.

From the Charlotte Journal.
CONCORD, APRIL 6, 1851.
Mr. Editor: I have just seen your paper
of the 26th ult. in which I find my name
proposed, as the Whig Candidiate for Con-
gress from this District.
Without flattering myself, that this dis-
tinction would, in any event, be likely to
fall upon me, I think the occasion appro-
priate, to disclaim (in justice to others whose
names have also been mentioned in this
connection) all desire, on my part, of being
considered an aspirant for that, or any other
public station.
We have many gentlemen in this Dis-
trict, who have rendered better service, and
made greater sacrifices in behalf of the Whig
cause, than myself. To them I readily
yield any pretensions my friends may seem
desirous of claiming for me. But I may
add, I trust, without doing violence to the
purpose of these lines, that I feel a deep
interest in the continued success of the
Whig Party. On the conservative princi-
ples of the great masses of that party, now
more than ever, depends the salvation of
the country. It is the only national party
that has been able to weather the storm and
preserve entire its unity and integrity.—
The Democratic Party is sharing a differ-
ent fate. In Massachusetts, an open con-
flict has been formed with Free-soilism. In
Virginia, they have declared for the Union.
While in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama
and Mississippi, the main wing of the
Party are going, body and soul, for Disun-
ion; and are thrusting out of their ranks
such men as Foote, Pinckney, Clemens,
Cobb and others, who yet hope to secure
the rights of the South, and preserve the
Union. Large sections of that Party have
ever discovered a wonderful, and unfortu-
nate proclivity for fraternizing with that
less spirit of discontent, abroad in the
land, and which manifests itself in the
varied forms, of Disunion, Abolition,
Dormism, Free-soilism, a thirst for war and
foreign invasions, agrarianism, radicalism
and Loco Focoism in general. To all
these factions, and to all these dangerous,
discordant and destructive elements, the
great body of the Whig party, deeply op-
posed, and always will remain, deeply op-
posed. A Whig administration is now,
at one and the same time, successfully op-
posing the progress of Northern aggression,
and tempering the ardor of Southern discon-
tent. In this work the Whig party are
degraded and sustained by many patriotic
Democrats, North and South. Let the Whigs
of North Carolina never desert him! With
God, Grant in the Cabinet, we may rest
assured all is well. Let the 3rd District
do its whole duty. Let us unite upon her
Candidate—go to the polls (opposition or
not) and vote our full strength. For one,
sir, I shall not fail to give my hearty co-
operation, to whatever individual may be
selected as our standard bearer.
Yours old serv't.
RUFUS BARRINGER.
T. J. HOLTON, Esq.

KEEP HIM DOWN.—Ay, keep him down,
what business has the poor man to attempt
to rise, without a name, without friends,
without honorable blood in his veins? We
have known him ever since he was a boy,
we knew his father before him and he was
a mechanic, and what merit can there be in
the young stripling? Such is the cry of the
world, when a man of sterling character at-
tempts to break away from the chords of
poverty and ignorance, and rise to a posi-
tion of truth and honor. The multitude are
excited by envy, they cannot endure to be
outstripped by those who grew up with their
children side by side, and hence the oppo-
sition a man encounters in his native place.
Despite of this feeling many noble minds
have risen from obscurity and lived down
their opponents; but others have yielded to
discouragement, lived in obscurity, and died
and made no sign. Let it not be said with
you, young man, persevere, mount up and
startle the world.
SLANDER.—Let it be given upon any
memory, that the person who repeats a slan-
der, even though he give the name of his au-
thor, is no better, and far more mischievous,
than its originator. He endorses the lie by
his repetition of it, and as, without his en-
dorsement, it could never have gained cred-
it, he is responsible for the mischief by the
laws of God and man. We would take a
spurious note far more readily from an hon-
est than from a known counterfeiter, and es-
sentially additional hand it passes through adds
to the deception. Besides slander is more
accumulative than a snow-ball. It is like a
sail, which every one will season to his own
taste, or the taste of those to whom he
offers it; or like the kite of a child, to which
additional exaggerations are attached, each
light in itself, but together forming a coun-
terbalancing weight, without which the airy
trifle would fall again to the earth, when,
with eager speed, he runs to make it soar
aloft.

A DEFINITION.—"I say, you Peter,
will you hab de graciousness as tojes open
your understandin' box, and gib me de
definition ob de big word 'bell-ters'?"
—Sartain, Cato—"I wotter do nuffin else."
De fac am, you unlettered colored man.
dere be one, two, free turpitudines to dat
double an' twified word. De best
signification 'scriptions on de eight bells
at de North-end church. Den down de
letters dat we fashionably gent'ly send to
our ladies. Finally, do libery sabbie folks;
wen dey lets out de sleigh bells, an' called
bell-ters'?" Am dere any ting else dat I
can do to enlighten you, dink, an' an
obscure cocacain, dis 'main', Cato?"
Boston Post.