THE TIMES.

CHARLES C. RABOTEAU,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance.
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THE RALEIGH TIMES.

A WHIG JOURNAL: DEVOTED TO POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851. Mr Dallas Haywood NO. 23.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

ADVERTISEMENTS,
Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be published one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Court orders and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
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A PROCLAMATION,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace: and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a foreign power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin and set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any Foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Now, THEREFORE, I have issued this my PROCLAMATION, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President,
W. S. DERRICK, Acting Sec'y State.

OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT.—The Mobile Southern Rights Associatian, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to report a preamble and resolutions on the Montgomery platform. The committee reported accordingly; but no one could understand what they were aiming at. Time was accordingly asked to consider their work. A discreet old politician, Judge Cuthbert, wanted to know what was meant by "*oppose*" in one of the resolutions, where it spoke of its being the duty of Alabama to *oppose* any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce any seceding State. To this interrogatory, Col Walker, one of the committee who reported the resolutions, responded, that what he meant by "oppose" was, not only to oppose in Bongress, but to oppose by the State, to oppose by the people, oppose every where, and in every way, even to THE POINT OF THE BAYONET! Judge Cuthbert replied, in his blandest and most amiable manner, "Then, my dear sir, why not insert those words in the resolution?"

UNION ORGANIZATION AT THE SOUTH.

The zeal and activity with which the Secessionists at the South are laboring to promote disunion have had the effect of arousing to action also the friends and supporters of the Union. We quoted some remarks from a Mobile journal the other day urging the necessity for vigorous action to confront and beat back the rising elements of disorder in Alabama. The same conflict is pending in Misssippi. At the last accounts Gen. Foote was traversing the State, making speeches at different points and exhorting all good citizens to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

An election for members of a Convention and of the Legislature is approaching in Mississippi, and the nomination of candidates for seats in those bodies are soon to be made. The Yazoo Whig of the 11th ult. announces a meeting to be held for that purpose on the twelfth of next month. All, without regard to previous party divisions, who are disposed to abide by the compromise, are requested to attend. "That the conservative wings of both the old parties," says the Whig, "have for some months past been practically blended into one moderate national party no one can deny.—But now the time for decided action on the great questions of Union or Secession approaches, it is time for them to organize into a party, and present a solid front for opposition to the treasonable assaults of their opponents against the peace and perpetuity of the Union of the States as it exists."

While the national conservatives of the South are thus uniting together and concentrating their strength against the adversaries of the Union in that quarter, it is incumbent on the national conservatives of the North to do the same thing in their section. The time is evidently at hand when plain developments will have to be made on this subject. It cannot be disguised that there are many at the North who, refusing to admit that there is any issue of Union or Disunion among any political parties there, are yet promoting an agitation and striving for ends which cannot be prosecuted without endangering the Union. Mr. John Van Buren fully expects, or declares so at least, that he and his confedrates can carry on and consummate their projects without affecting in any way the integrity of the Union; and in this opinion Mr. Seward concurs. They are laboring to make the slavery question the main staple of politics, the issue upon which parties are to be formed, the chief point upon which the general Administration of the government shall turn. They do all this with professions of ardent devotion to the Union; and at the same time hold open communion with the fanatical abolitionists of Boston, urge them on in their work of agitation, and declare a war of destruction against the coherent bond of the compromise compact.

Of what avail are declarations of attachment to the Union from men who pursue such a course as this! We are compelled to say, as the expression of a belief sincerely entertained, that if this combination of destructive elements, headed by Messrs. Van Buren and Seward, is not met and confronted by the nationalists of the North, the battle for the Union which the gallant champions of the South are preparing to fight will be little other than the struggle of a forlorn hope. Southern men rallying in the cause of the Union, are abandoning all previous distinctions of party; is it not clear that the same thing must be done by all who are preparing to stand by the Constitution in the North? The South will not be mocked. She will require sincerity for sincerity, firmness, for firmness; and battling for the Union as it is under the Constitution as it stands, she is not prepared to behold, as the result of victory, a Union in which a hostile fanaticism is to hold ascendancy, breathing destruction to her institutions, and threatening to sweep before it the feeble barriers of a Constitution already shaken to its foundations by their violence. She will fight for the citadel of the Union, and hold it against all adversaries, but not that it may be garrisoned afterwards by traitors.—*Balt. American.*

FUGITIVE SLAVE REMANDED.—*Brought to Baltimore.*—A letter from Harrisburg, dated on the 22d, says:—The thoroughfares of this usually demure borough were again thronged, this morning with an excited and threatning populace the colored portion of the community being called from the lanes and alleys of the suburbs as suddenly as if they had been but waiting for some magic tocsin, as a signal for a rush, pell mell, towards the residence of Mr. Commissioner McAllister. From the clenched teeth of one and all was hissing the news that "a man and wife, *and a baby*, had arrived in their midst in custody as fugitive slaves and were about to be remanded by the Commissioner." The intensest feeling was evinently abroad though no positive breach of the peace had been attempted.

The facts of the case, as I gathered them from the Commissioner, are briefly these: The alleged fugitives were arrested in Columbia, yesterd by Constable Snider, on a warrant, brought to Harrisburg early this morning and arraigned before the United States Commissioner, Mr. McAllister, who at once proceeded to the examination.

By the evidence, Daniel Franklin, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and Ally Franklin, the wife of Daniel, and their child, Caroline, about three years of age, were proved to be slaves, for life, of Barbara Wailes, of Baltimore city. Immediately after the hearing, the usual certificate was made out, under the act of Congress, and the fugitives ordered home. The morning train for Baltimore, by way of York, and through the Cumberland Valley, having started, (by which route it was intended to convey the slaves into Maryland,) they were taken to the tavern next the Dauphin County Jail, and were taken away in the evening's train.

Governor Johnston has not signed the bill repealing the section of kidnapping law of March 3d, 1847, which prohibits the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the detention of fugitives from labor; consequently, the jail at this place could not be opened for the security of the prisoners above alluded to. Of course the repealing act cannot become a law until it has the signature of the Executive, which he may withhold until any time previous to three days after the convening of the Legislature.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says that on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th ult., the citizens of that place were quite interested on account of the arrest of four negroes, supposed to be fugitive slaves; togethtr with a white man who gave his name as John Miller, and who was supposed to have abducted them. The negroes were taken before Esquire Robinson, who committed them to jail to await the necessary process, which was forthcoming on Saturday; and when it was ascertained that they were the property of one Mr. Kirman, of or near Florence, Ala., they were very properly ordered to be returned to his service, and the necessary certificate granted to enable Mr. Kirman's agent to take them to Alabama. The abductor was proceeded against, as a fugitive from justice, and ordered into the custody of the officer in pursuit, to be by him delivered to the authorities of Alabama, there to answer for the violation of her laws.

N. O. Pic.

CONVENTION QUESTION.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YANCY.

On Tuesday the 15th April, pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the people of Yancy County, took place in the Court House in Brunsville. The Meeting on motion of Samuel Flemming Esq., was organized by calling to the Chair, Mr. John McElroy, and appointing for Secretaries, Nathan Young and John Garland,—after which the chairman called on Mr. Flemming who explained the object of the meeting, in a speech of considerable length, force, beauty and eloquence, in which he alluded to the manner in which the question had been treated in the Legislature and called on the citizens to speak out on it. He said that he believed the Constitution needed amendment, and that it was the proper mode, and most consonant to the principles of our institutions, that it should be amended by a convention. He spoke of the present constitution of the State as a magnificent humbug, unequally distributing the power of representation amongst the people, and denying to the people the rights that are natural and inherent in all fundamental principle of free institutions. Mr. Flemming concluded his speech by offering for the consideration of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, The subject of constitutional reform has for some time past agitated the public mind throughout the State; and whereas, the last General Assembly was divided between two modes of amending the constitution, (viz:) by Legislative enactment, or by a free, unlimited and unrestricted convention of the people; and whereas, we believe that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to secure the blessing of liberty, and that it is useful and proper that the will of the people should at all times be freely expressed in their primary meetings, upon all questions affecting their interests, more especially upon one involving such important 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 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 sovereign will they deem right and proper.

Resolved, That we regard an unrestricted convention of the people as the only proper and republican mode of amending the constitution.

Resolved, That with a view of securing this paramount object, we fully concur in the proposition of the people of Buncombe in public meeting assembled, without reference to former party distinctions to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, and request him to canvass the state, placing his election on this issue, in order that the people generally shall be fully aroused and enlightened on 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 monopolies against the exercise of the monied influence of the state in derogation of the rights of the people, that they are opposed to restrictions upon the free expression of the will of the people, and believe that that will should when fully explained, be obeyed, and that therefore we propose to designate the movement as the movement of the Republican Reform Party of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the suggestion to hold a district convention at Morganton on the second Monday in August next, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said convention.

Resolved, That with the view of nominating a candidate for Governor, we are in favor of a state convention, to be held sometime during the summer or fall, and invite other counties of the state to hold meetings and appoint delegates to said convention, and that the District Convention at Morganton designate the time and place for the Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten delegates under the last resolution, to represent this county in the state convention.

The foregoing resolutions were read to the meeting, after which Mr. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, being called on, entertained the meeting in a speech that was characteristic of that gentleman, for its force, eloquence, and argument. He pointed out clearly to the people the great difference there was in the representation of the eastern part of the State and the west, and brought to view in a forcible manner the effect it had upon the improvements of the state, and insisted, and made it perfectly plain to every one who heard him, that to improve the state it was necessary to have the constitution amended, so as to give power to that section of the state that has the majority of the people, and stands greatest in need of state aid. Mr. Erwin of Buncombe addressed the meeting in a few brief and pertinent remarks, and concluded by calling on his Democratic friends of Yancy to meet his Whig friends of the county of Buncombe on this subject, and to go on in it, laying aside all party differences of opinion, and to act together on this great question of reform. After which, and a few desultory remarks from Dr. John O. Butler, the resolution were on motion unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Flemming, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as by the God of Heaven we are ordained to inhabit the highest county in the United States, and administer *justice* nearer Heaven than any County upon Earth, we will never submit to *injustice* from *others*, without entering our solemn protest, however Constitutional the authority.

The following persons were appointed Delegates to the convention at Morganton:

Col. Tilman Blalock, John Keener, Isaac Pearson, Col. A. F. Keith, Samuel Byrd, Col. James McDowell, David Proffit, Elijah Hunter, W. Dixon, Esq., A. Erwin, Jackson Stuart, Col. D. D. Baker, G. Garland, T. Baker, David Ballew, J. W. Garland, John Edwards, S. A. Hensley.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, as delegates to attended the State Covention, should it be held:

Maj. Saml. Flemming, Col. T. Blalock, M. P. Penland, Maj. T. Baker, Saml. Byrd, Nathan Young, John B. Woodfin, Isaac W. Broyles, Esq., Col. John W. McElroy, and Isaac Pearson, Esq.

Then on motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN McELROY, *Ch'm'n.*

N. YOUNG. }
J. W. GARLAND. } *Secretaries.*

From the Randolph Herald.

The Ashville News, seconded by other Western papers proposes a Convention of the people of Western North Carolina, to be held at Morganton some time during the approaching summer. The objects of the convention are set forth as "for the purpose of talking over the Constitutional Reforms discussed in the last legislature, and to enlighten each other and the public."

We consider thus a good suggestion, and being strongly in favor of submitting the question of amending the constitution to the people, we hail this move as one eminently calculated to insure energy and unity of action on the part of the friends of amendment by Convention. We are at a loss to perceive why some of the friends of the Morganton Convention prefer July to August.—We would suggest the opening of the Supreme Court in Morganton *as the* time.—August will doubtless suit farmers better than July, and their convenience is certainly to be considered as much as that of professional men. Besides, a large number of professional men will have business at Morganton at that time. We wish it understood, however, that we will not complain of the time; the Convention is what we want.

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW IN OHIO.

The fact that no violation or attempt to resist the Fugitive Law has occurred in the State of OHIO, where hostility to slavery in the abstract is almost universal, must be considered highly creditable to the intelligence of the People of that State, and their understanding of their duty as citizens to respect the Laws of the United State as constitutional obligations.

At the opening of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of OHIO, on the 16th instant, Mr. Justice MCLEAN, besides other remarks, congratulated the Jury that no violation or infraction of the law relating to the reclamation of fugitives from service had taken place within this State. He remarked that this fact spoke well for the character of the citizens of Ohio. He trusted that no forcible interference with the requirements or operation of that law would at any time be exhibited within the State. If the law were objectionable, let it be remidied by the ballot box. Forcible resistance should not be countenanced; it should be promptly discouraged and frowned down, Such a mode of redress has no sanction, and can have no sanction, from the institutions or morals of the country.—It tends alike to the subversion of all order, and the destruction of all the securities of our social existence.

The Judge also, at the same time, called the attention of the jury to the law of 1818, denouncing the preparation of military expeditions against friendly Governments. He remarked that from late reports it seemed that the Captain General of Caba apprehends such an expedition against the Government of that island. He admonished the jury that it was their duty to present to the court any person or persons, if any there were, who had been or were engaged within the State, in the getting on foot any such expedition, and this duty he hoped would be faithfully and fearlessly discharged, as he had no doubt it would be.—*Nt. Int.*

VIRGINIA, having refused to countenance the projects of the SOUTH CAROLINA disunionists, is now sneered at, taunted, reviled, and abused by the organs of the factionists. Very well. Let them go on.—Yet a little while, and the *whole* people of Virginia will learn to estimate justly the public character, motives, and objects of the leaders in the South Carolina conspiracy—nine-tenths of them do already. The *next* resolutions that the Legislature of Virginia are called on to pass in relation to South Carolina may be of a different character from those adopted at the last session. "Sympathy" and "regret" may be turned into distrust and abhorrence.

[*Alexandria Gazette.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Petersburg was held in the Court House on the evening of the 22d inst. The Mayor of the City presided and R. A. Pryor acted as Secretary.

The Chairman introduced to the Meeting, the Hon. Judge Saunders, of North Carolina. Judge Saunders addressed the meeting at length and with marked effect, in behalf of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. At the conclusion of Judge Saunders' speech Mr. A. G. McIlwaine moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting.

The Chairman appointed on the Committee Messrs. A. G. McIlwaine, D'Arcy Paul, R. K. Meade, T. S. Gholson and Wm. T Joynes. During the absence of the Committee,

Mr. John W. Syme addressed the Meeting, in response to a call. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Petersburg are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, for his able speech in behalf of the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a work of common interest to North Carolina and Virginia.

The committee appeared, and, through their chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the citizens of Petersburg deem the speedy reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad as of vital and pressing importance to the prosperity of the city, and it is not only expected that the citizens of Petersburg will materially aid said enterprise, but, from information to be relied on, it is probable that the success of it depends, in a great measure upon them: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, immediate steps should be taken to raise (for that purpose) a sum not less than $100,000.

Resolved, That the Mayor of this City and be, and they are hereby appointed a committe to wait on the citizens of Petersburg, and solicit subscriptions for the aforesaid purpose.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chairman of the meeting filled up the blank in the resolution with the following names: Messrs. D'Arcy Paul, H. D. Bird, Ro. B. Bolling, Edwin James, R. O. Britton, A. G. McIlwaine, Thos. White, J. H. Patterson, and G. W. Bolling.

Mr. McIlwaine suggested a caption for the subscription list, to which Dr. Cox and Mr. Branch objected. Mr. R. B. Bolling moved an amendment to the caption, and after considerable discussion the amendment was adopted by the Meeting.

The subscription list was then submitted to the Meeting, and although it was quite late and many of the audience had left, upwards of $30,000 worth of stock was taken upon the spot.

On motion of Mr. Gholson the Meeting adjourned.

ANDREW KEVAN, Chairman.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The Salisbury Watchman of Thursday last says:

"We are requested to announce to the readers of our paper that Biship Andrew has at the request of the Church and citizens generally of this place, altered the time of the next session of the North Carolina Conference which is to meet here, from the 15th to the 25th of November next.

"The Bishop, with his usually obliging disposition, has made the change, because of the very serious inconvenience it would have put our citizens to, as the time originally appointed would have embraced the Fall Term of our Superior Court.

We have received from the Standard Office a copy of Wm. B. Shepard's speech on Secession, put up in pamphlet form, in a style of typography highly creditable to the press whence it was issued. By the way, immense pains are taken to "keep before the people" this speech. This, we believe, is its third appearance in a different form. The next ought to be an *illustrated* edition, and we think we could suggest a suitable series of illustrations.

[*Greensb. Pat.*

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR ELECTED.

We regret to learn, that on the twenty fourth ballot, on Thursday, Mr. Sumner, the free soil candidate, was elected by a majority of *one* vote. The National Intelligencer says: "In view of his connexion with recent occurrences in Boston, we cannot account for the change that has been wrought in his favor. It should be remembered, however, that his election is the result of a bargain to which a large majority of the Democrats of Massachusetts is a party, and that the Whigs in the Legislature have nobly exerted themselves to prevent it."

NON-INTERCOURSE.—The Boston Journal says it is estimated that the slavery agitation in that city has injured the trade with the South and West to the amount of two millions of dollars or more.

A LAWYER'S TOAST.—Belonging, as he said, to the profession which had the reputation of being fond of fees, he offered—

Fee simple, and simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees—Female.

☞ A schoolmaster wrote to a lady:

How comes it this delightful weather,
That U and I can't dine together.

She answered:

'My worthy friend it cannot be,
U cannot come till after T.'

A CRAZY "CLERGYMAN" AT LARGE!—To show how badly a fanatic may sometimes rave, and yet be allowed to run at large without a strait jacket, we quote the following extract from a sermon of the notorious "Rev." Theodore Parker, preached at the Melodeon, in Boston, on Fast Day (Thursday week.)

"Last Thanksgiving day I said it would be difficult to find a magistrate in Boston to take the odium of sending a fugitive back to slavery. I believed, after all, men had some conscience, although they talked about its being a duty to deliver up a man to bondage. Pardon me, town of Boston, that I thought your citizens all men!—Pardon me, lawyers, that I thought you had been all born of mothers! Pardon me, ruffians, who kill for hire! I thought you had some animal mercy left, even in your bosoms! Pardon me United States Commissioners, Marshals, and the like, I thought you all had some shame! Pardon me, my hearers, for such mistakes! One Commissioner was found to furnish the warrant! Pardon me, I did not know he was a commissioner; if I had I never would have said it!

"Spirits of Tyrants, I look down to you! Shade of Cain, thou great first murderer, forgive me that I have forgotten your power, and did not remember that you were parent of so long a line! And you, my brethren, if hereafter I tell you that there is any limit of meanness or wickedness which a Yankee will not jump over, distrust me, and remind me of this day, and I will take it back!

"Let us look at the public conduct of any Commissioner who will send an innocent man from Boston into slavery. * * * * * * * A man commits a murder, inflamed by jealousy, goaded by desire of great gain, excited by fear, stung by malice, or poisoned by revenge, and 'tis a horrid thing. But to send a man into slavery is worse than to muder him. I would rather be slain than enslaved. To do this, inflamed by no jealousy, goaded by no desire of great gain—only ten dollars!—excited by no fear, stung by no special malice, poisoned by no revenge—I cannot comprehend that in any man, not even in a hyena; beasts that rave for blood do not kill for killing's sake but to feed their flesh. Forgive me, oh! ye wolves and hyenas, that I bring you into such company. I can only understand it in a *devil!*

"When a man bred in Massachusetts, whose Constitution declares "that all men are born free and equal;" within sight of Faneuil Hall, with all its sacred memories; within two hours of Plymouth Rock; within a single hour of Concord and Lexington; in sight of Bunker Hill—when he will do such a deed, it seems to me that there is no life of crime long enough to prepare a man for such a pitch of depravity; I should think he must have been begotten in sin, and conceived in iniquity, and been born "with a dog's head on his shoulders," that the concentration of the villainy of whole generations of scoundrels would hardly be enough to fit a man for a deed like this!"

Solon Robinson has addressed a letter to the Wilmington Commercial, calling public attention to the fact, that *straw braid work*, of the most durable and beautiful kind, can be manufactured out of the leaves of the common long-leaf pine. It must be prepared in the same way as the ordinary rye straw—gathered while in its most luxuriant state, and scalded and dried in the shade. It is then exceedingly tough, and almost indestructable. It answers admirably for ladies' work baskets. Mr. R. suggests that if generally brought into use, the whole world may be covered with straw hats at the least possible cost.

A NEW EMETIC.—We congratulate the Medical Board of North Carolina upon the recent invention of a new article of physic, more powerful as an emetic than epecacuana or tartar. We allude to the compliments that have recently passed between the Editor of The Halifax Republican and the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. Charley of the Republican plies "soft sawder" upon the Standard thick, and the latter pitypats it back upon Charley. Both Locos, and both Whig deserters. "A fellow-feeling makes 'em wonderons kind," indeed.

Milton Chronicle.

New Style of Hair Dressing.—The N. Y. Mirror says that a large proportion of the ladies of that city have adopted a new style of wearing the hair. It is called the Jenny Lind Lift, and is so arranged as to lift the hair above the temples, thereby given the phrenologists a peep, as 'twere, behind the curtain of some very interesting localities.—To a certain class of faces, says the Mirror, the style is quite becoming, but to the majority of ladies it is decidedly otherwise, giving them a bold, barefaced look, reminding one of obstinate "cowlicks" upon the side of the forehead. If this is the same style that has been in vogue here about a year, and which, we believe, originated here, we quite agree with the Mirror's estimate.

[N. O. *Picayune.*

Senator Rhett of S. C. whose son has been a member of the present Senior class at Harvard University, has removed his son from College, on account of the anti-slavery agitation in Massachusetts. A Boston paper says "the College Faculty have voted as a special favor that a degree shall be granted to the young man. Northern boys could not get a degree, without remaining till Fall Term, or offering some good reason for their departure."

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Agreeable to previous notice a respectable number of the citizens of Lincoln and adjoining Counties was held at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 15th ult. for the purpose of forming an Historical Society, auxiliary to the State Society of North Carolina. On motion, His Honor Judge Battle was called to the chair, and Dr. C. L. Hunter appointed Secretary.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Col. J. H. Wheeler, and Gen. J. G Bynum, in explaining the objects, and pointing out the great importance of such a society.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution and report the same the next day at 12 M. viz—J. H. Wheeler, W. M. Shipp, W. J. Alexander, M. L. McCorkle, T. J. Eccles.

The meeting then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

The citizens met pursuant to adjournment, Judge Battle in the chair. Col. Wheeler, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Constitution, which was adopted:

1. The objects of the Society shall be the promotion of historical literature, and the collection and preservation of memorials of the early history of our country.

2. Its officers shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and an Executive Committee of five members.

3 It shall have semi-annual meetings, and at the said meetings by some member at such place as the Executive Committee may direct an Address shall be delivered on some subject connected with the objects of this Institution.

4. The duty of the President shall be to preside, and in his absence one of the Vice Presidents shall act.

5. The Treasurer shall take charge of all the funds and pay them out, as ordered by the President. The Corresponding Secretary shall keep a correspondence and a little book with such persons as may be proper. The Recording Secretary shall keep records of the proceedings.

6. The meeting of this Society shall be semi-annual, at such times and places as the Executive Committee may direct. The officers to be elected annually. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to select some suitable person to make an address, and when accepted to publish said acceptance; as well as the time and place of delivery.

7. Each member shall contribute fifty cents annually, and each member on initiation twenty five.

After the enrolment of names the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

D. C. L. Hunter, President.
Benj. Sumner, Esq., }
Gen. John G. Bynum, } Vice Pres'ts
Capt. John F. Hoke, }
Capt. G. W. Caldwell, }
Wm. H. Michal, Treasurer.
John H. Wheeler, Cor. Secretary.
Thos. J. Eccles, Recording Secretary.
Wm. M. Shipp, }
J. W. Osborne, }
L. E. Thompson, } Executive Com.
J. M. Newson, }
Dr. D. W. Schenck, }

The Society then adjourned to meet on the Tuesday evening of the next Lincoln Superior Court.

THOMAS J. ECCLES, Sec'y.

A PROMISED COMPROMISE.—Mr. Botts has submitted a compromise in the Virginia Convention to settle the vexed question of representation. He proposes that the House of Delegates shall consist of 150 members, 75 from east of the Blue Ridge, and 75 west of it; the Senate to be similarly divided, and elected by districts. He also proposes a uniform ad valorem system of taxation, except where specially exempted by two-thirds of the Legislature; and to prevent the creation of a public debt, without at the same time providing for its payment by increase of taxation. Appropriations exceeding a certain sum, before becoming a law, must receive the vote of a majority of all the members of each branch of the Legislature.

☞ We commend the following *lessons* to the attention of our lady readers:

A lesson for Girls.—An intelligent gentleman of fortune, says the Bangor Whig, visited a country village in Maine, not far from Bangor, and was hospitably entertained and lodged by a gentleman having three daughters—two of whom, in rich dresses, entertained the distinguished stranger in the parlor, while *one* kept herself in the kitchen, assisting her mother in preparing the food and setting the table for tea, and after supper, in doing the work till it was finally completed, when *she* also joined her sisters in the parlor for the remainder of the evening. The next morning the same daughter was again early in the kitchen, while the other two were in the parlor.—The gentleman, like Franklin, possessed a discriminating mind—was a close observer of the habits of the young ladies—watched an opportunity and whispered something in the ear of the industrious one, and then left for a time, but revisited the same family, and in about one year the young lady of the kitchen was conveyed to Boston the wife of the same gentleman visitor, where she now presides at an elegant mansion. The gentleman, whose fortune she shares, she won by a judicious deportment and well-directed industry. So much for an industrious young lady.