

Came Sufficient for Heeding.

Charity walketh with a high step, and humbly not at a trifle. Where we disposed to indulge in brag, bluster, over what kind of satisfaction which one feels in a position...

To Readers and Correspondents.

An article on Agriculture, for which a premium will be awarded in advance of the time fixed upon, will appear in our columns shortly. A specimen shall be heard from soon.

Groceries in Charlotte.

Mistakes have frequently been made about the number of Groceries in Charlotte, and our neighbor of the "Courier" has fallen into an error in setting down the number at 12—a round dozen.

Cotton Still in.

Reader, look at that list of names calling the April Convention, and say if a devotion to Southern rights has abated. Say, has the "spirit subsided."

County Court proceedings next week.

Have you seen the City-like appearance of Mr. Trotter's show-window? Call around at the store next the Bank and take a look.

There were nearly 5,000 arrivals at S. P. LEE'S Hotel last year.

The question of the further extension of slavery at this time overrides all others. What is the Tariff question at this time, what the Sub-Treasury, what the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands?

Some persons may, through inattention to it, or through affected indifference, treat the subject as not worthy of much thought or interest. But they are deeply, seriously in error.

It is not a question of some importance that the guarantees of the Constitution be respected and preserved inviolate? Is it not important, that one section of the Union have the same protection from the federal compact and the same privileges and immunities under its provisions as another?

Tuesday, January 30th, 1850. VALERIUS' DAY.

Westmoreland. O that we now had here But one ten thousand of those men in England That do no work to-day. King Henry. What is that he wishes so? My Cousin Westmoreland? No my fair cousin! If we are marked today, we are enough.

Shakespeare makes that a great day for Henry V. when preceding the battle of Agincourt, that battle which brought him in its train another crown and a foreign throne, he addressed (Shakespeare) Westmoreland apparently as above. It was a day marking its bold colors alike deeply upon the French and English Histories.

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Abstract of principal proceedings of Congress.

As nothing of importance has transpired in Congress since the half-way organization, beyond the slavery discussion, we think our readers will thank us for a more abstract, and for omitting long-winded Buncombe speeches, and dry reporter's details.

Resolution by Mr. Seward directing inquiry from Committee on Public Lands as to propriety of granting settlements to exiled Hungarians.

A great many petitions presented by Webster and others on the subject of cheap postage.

Resolution by Mr. Houston, in the Senate in regard to the Territories. Slavery in territory south of 36, 30, to be no bar to its admission as a State.

Proposition of Mr. Thompson of Penn. so to amend the rules that every body be admitted into the house. Not adopted.

Excellent speech by Mr. Butler on the slavery question.

Mr. Douglas in the Senate, resolution to the Committee on District of Columbia, enquiring into the expediency of retroceding Washington City to Maryland.

Debate by Messrs. Pearce, Hunter, Dickinson and Davis upon a resolution extending the time of paying in the revenue under the Sub-Treasury act.

Amendment offered by Mr. Dickinson that certain specific appropriations be suspended.

Discussion in Senate upon the employment of Chaplains in Congress and Navy.

Petitions presented by Mr. Seward from citizens of New York praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Benton in Senate, introduced a bill to reduce the limits of Texas, and to cede the portion beyond the limits to the United States.

Mr. Foote offered a bill and made a speech upon it for the providing of territorial governments for California, Deseret, New Mexico.

Attempt of House of Representatives to elect a door keeper; no success.

Various other matters are referred to in the letters of Washington correspondents to the "Courier."

Candidate for Governor.

Mr. Editor—I believe, sir, the permanent success of Whig principles in N. C., imperatively demands a free and full expression of public opinion in regard to the approaching Governor's election.

I am clear, sir, that Gov. Manly would not be the most judicious selection. And I say this not because of his unfitness, his want of personal popularity or any unfaithfulness in the discharge of his official duties.

The question between the North and South has assumed a consistent form, and is hastening to a crisis. Maryland and lower Virginia have taken it up in earnest, and on account of the continued irritation produced by the elements of the seceding States, it is really a great excitement in these than in more Southern States.

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The Southern Convention at Nashville.

"OLD MECKLENBURG" SPEAKING OUT.

"Thrice armed is he whose cause is just."—Paraphrase. WHEREAS, we believe that the Slavery Question now agitating the Halls of Congress, is the most momentous and absorbing one which has occupied the minds of the American People since the formation of their government, and that it involves issues of the greatest moment to citizens of the South;

And whereas, by the simultaneous and cognate action of nearly every other Southern State, delegates have been appointed to the Convention proposed to be held in Nashville early in June next; which Convention will take into serious consideration the nature of the aggressions being made upon the South, and to devise ways and means, either to avoid the evil impending, to prevent the calamity of disunion, or to advise some mode of action for the redress of our Constitutional rights being disregarded and our just demands for equal immunities spurned; Therefore,

We, the citizens of Old Mecklenburg, believe that the time and occasion has arrived, when the whole people of the South, should speak in a firm, resolute and decided voice in relation to their rights and interests; and to take and maintain such a position, relative to our popular institutions, as will prevent unconstitutional and fanatical encroachments upon them, the preservation of which is indissolubly connected with the perpetuity of the Union and the stability of our government.

SIGNATURES RECEIVED.

- John Dixon, John S. Porter, Miles B. Abernathy, Z. A. Grier, E. H. Andrews, Robt Kirkpatrick, John R. Alexander, J. B. Boyd, W. W. Rankin, J. S. Caldwell, J. S. Gribble, B. Harris, T. M. Kirkpatrick, Joseph McCombs, Wilson Wallace, William McCombs, L. S. Williams, John Kimp, Juno, G. Grier, J. C. Johnson, J. W. Lewis, S. J. F. Farer, W. O. Moss, R. C. Bell, John O. Abernathy, John Kirk, Sen., A. A. Kennedy, J. E. Sample, C. B. McGinnis, J. B. Kerr, G. W. Ross, M. W. Robinson, D. L. Torrence, J. Corwin, Geo. A. Houston, John B. Peoples, Wm Ken, J. H. McDowell, Lewis Dickinson, J. P. Alsobrook, Jonathan Lewis, Joe Moss, John W. Houston, H. A. Hunter, Wm McConnell, James Hennigan, C. L. Hunter, Caleb Erwin, Jos. B. McDonald, J. B. Bayley, Rev Cyrus Johnston, John R. Daniel, John Henderson, A. H. Moss, J. W. E. White, John Campbell, W. S. M. Davidson, M. D. Jas B. Robinson, R. D. Alexander, Edw'd Lonergan, T. C. Wilson, F. S. Weddington, M. B. Schorn, C. E. Schorn, J. M. H. Flow, David A. Caldwell, A. B. Davidson, E. O. Walker, E. O. Elliott, S. X. Johnson, M. D. T. J. Lowry, B. B. Smith.

Washington, Jan. 21. The question between the North and South has assumed a consistent form, and is hastening to a crisis.

It has been suggested, by some of the Southern States, including South Carolina and Alabama, that their Senators withdraw from Congress, or, as Mr. Clay said, the other day, take off their hats to us, and say good bye.

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of the government in that Territory; and left, as I was to see of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without the aid of a legislative provision establishing a government in that Territory.

"With respect to the failure of execution of the treaty, so far as the cession of California, and to enable Congress to act at the present session, with as full knowledge and intelligence as possible on all matters of interest in the Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King a number of dispatches to California, and those dispatches are particularly referred to in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

I did not expect to express to the people of those Territories, in the event of the ratification of the treaty, the requirements of the constitution of the United States, from a plan of a State constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not expect, in any government, to be asked for any such government without a vote of Congress, nor did I authorize any government officer to interfere with, or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any election in making or proposing their provisions.

Under the constitution, every State has the right of establishing and from time to time altering its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State, and in the exercise of that right, every State has the right to regulate its territory, and to the prohibition of any law, expressly set forth in the constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation.

Under these circumstances, I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to have all occasion for the unnecessary agitation of the public mind.

It is understood that the people of the western part of California have urged a plan of a State constitution, and will soon submit the same to the judgment of Congress, and apply for admission as a State. This course on their part, though in accordance with, was not adopted, exclusively in consequence of my wish, however, my wish, to secure to the people of that Territory, by the admission of the United States, every new acquisition of territory has led to discussion on the question whether the system of involuntary slavery which prevails in many of the States, should or should not be prohibited in that Territory.

The part of California not included in the proposed State of that name, is believed to be disannexed, except in a settlement of only a small portion of that territory, and a claim has been advanced by the State of Texas to a very large portion of the most populous district of the Territory, if it is not included in the proposed State of that name. It is believed that the people of that Territory, in the event of a plan of a State constitution, for that Territory, as ceded by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and had been admitted by Congress as a State, our constitution would have afforded the means of obtaining an adjustment of the question of boundary with Texas by a judicial tribunal, in the event of any judicial tribunal, the power of deciding that question, and it remains for Congress to devise some mode for its adjustment.

Should Congress, when California shall present her petition for incorporation into the Union, as a condition to her admission, as a State, affecting her domestic institutions, be contrary to the wishes of her people, and even compel her temporarily to comply with it, yet the State could change her constitution at any time after admission, when to her it should seem expedient; any attempt to deny to the people of the States their rights, and government, in a matter which peculiarly affects themselves, will infallibly be regarded by them as an invasion of their rights; and, upon the principles laid down in our own declaration of independence, they will certainly be sustained by the great mass of the American people.

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No material inconvenience will result from the want for a short period, of the government established by Congress over that part of the Territory which is now in the hands of Mexico, until such time as the Government of New Mexico will at any very distant period, ask for admission into the Union on founded on unequal information, which I suppose is common to all who have cared to make inquiries on that subject.

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