

with neatacss and dispatch ; such as handbills, circu-lars, cards, bl inks, books, pamphlets, etc., etc.

All Communications intended for insertion in THE UNION, must be accompanied by the writer's name, and directed to the Editor.

All'letters on business, must be addressed to the Proprietor.

Business Cards. GEORGE ALLEN

## -DEALER IN-FANCY & STAPLE DRY GCODS BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, &C. POLLON STREET. NEWBERN, N. C.

W. HAMILTON, & WATCH MAKER. NEW-BERNE, N. C. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern, that he has opened a room two doors east of the Post Office, where he is pre pared to carry on the above business in all its branches. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired at short notice. All work warranted.

NEWBERN VARIETY STORE

THOMAS W. STYRON, WHOLESALE & RETAILDEALER IN DRY, GOODS, GROUERIES, HARDWARE, Furniture, &c. &c. East Front Street,

Three doors East of the A. & N. C. Rail Road Depot.

C. S. PRIMROSE, DEALER IN Staple and Fancy DRVQOO'DS. Ole. 36, Pollok Street, NEWBERN, N. O.,

CHARLES C. CLARK. Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on moad Street & doors below the COUR HOUSE. NEWBERN, N. C. JAMES E. METTS

Commission and Forwarding Merchant WILMINGTON, N. C. -13-tf August Soth, 1854

WILLIAM HAY, House, Sig and Ornamental PAINTING AND GILDING. MIDDLE STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE NEWBERN, N. C.

HART & BRO.

IRON WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor. THE subscriber having purchased the entire in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," soicits orders for Steam Engines, of any power or style, Saw Mills of every variety, Mining Manchinery and Pumps, Grist and Flour Mills, complete, Parker, Turpentine and other Water Wheels, Rice field Pumps and Engines, Leavitt's Corn and Cobb Crusher, Rice Thrashers, Shingle Machines, Shafting Hangers and Pullies, Cotton Gins and Gearing, Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass Locomotive and Tucular Boilers, Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers, Blacksmith work of all kinds, Iron Doors for Houses and Jails! THE ESTABLISHMENT.

and who wish to send to this School, will find it

decidedly advantageous to their children or wards,

to place them with the teachers to board, as we

feel a greater degree of responsibility for, and

more interest in the improvement and the deport-ment of such young ladies from a distance, as are

placed under our immediate charge. Pupils who

enter the School at or near the commencement o

he session, will be charged from the commence-

ment, to the clese of the session. Those entering

when the session is somewhat advanced, will be

charged from the time of entering to the close of

the session, and no allowance will be made for ab-

THE CLARENDON

sence, except in cases of protracted sicaness.

Newbern, August 20th, 1856.

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality of the execution of all or-ders the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannotif ail to give satisfaction.

## The Mechanical Department.

Being in charge of men of talents and experience I have no hesitation in saying that the work here, after turned out, shall compare favorably in eve ry respect with that of the most celebrated in the States and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send m their orders.

## REPAIR WORK.

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance. Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iro Works," Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN2 tf Otober \$1st, 1855.

That delightful and refreshing Aperient CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. For sale by F. S. DUFFY. Newbern.

## NOTICE.

To the Debtors and Creditors o JOHN FRESE, de'd.

THE subscriber having at the June Term A. D. 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses sions of Craven County, taken letters of Adminis-

mind has been occupied with the care of se- it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it lecting, for another constitutional term, the | can be only aggravated by their violence and President and Vice President of the United unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems States.

The determination of the persons, who are of social institution, political economy and of right, or contingently, to preside over the statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning administration of the government, is, under intemperance of thought and language. Exour system, committed to the States and the tremes beget extremes. Violent attack from

lar freedom, has distinguished and character- the Constitution. Ardently attached to lib-

In the brief interval between the termina- sider practically how the objects they would

the present session of Congress, the public even if the evil were as great as they deem was.

tion of the last and the commencement of attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that,

people. We appeal to them, by their voice the North finds its inevitable consequence in pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomthe growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events soever they will to the high post of Chief Mawe had reached that consummation, which gistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the voice of the people has now so pointedly the respective States of the Union, and the States, by a sectional organization and movemembers of the House of Representatives the ment, to usurp the control of the government several constituencies of each State, so the of the U. States. President represents the aggregate popula-I confidently believe that the great body

tion of the U. States. Their election of him of those who inconsiderately took this fatal is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sor vereign authority of the Union. step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon de-It is impossible to misapprehend the great

principles, which, by their recent political liberation, shrink with unaffected horror from action, the people of the U. States have sanctioned and announced.

factures, navigation and commerce, it is ne-

cessary only to say that the internal prosper-

ity of the country, its continuous and steady

advancement in wealth and population, and

in private as well as public well-being, attest

the wisdom of our institutions, and the pre-

dominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism,

which notwithstanding occasional irregulari-

ties of opinion or action resulting from popu-

ized the people of America.

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They have asserted the constitutional equal. leads nowhere unless it be to civil war and ty of each and all of the States of the Union disunion, and which has no other possible as States; they have affirmed the constitu- outlet. They have proceeded thus far in tional equality of each and all of the citizens that direction in consequence of the succesof the United States as citizens, whatever sive stages of their progress having consisted their religion, wherever their birth, or their of a series of secondary issues, each of which residence; they have maintained the invio- professed to be confined within constitutional lability of the constitutional rights of the and peaceful limits, but which attempted indifferent sections of the Union; and they directly what few men were willing to do book unrepealed, it remains there only as a have proclaimed their devoted and unaltera. ble attachment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all | the thirty.one States. subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit

and the essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the Republic. In doing this, they have, at the same time,

emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these U. States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature; fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country. had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an exal or defeat rights, which the Constitution socited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character and it is then existing act of Congress concerning the to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion. are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the in-

telligence and integrity of the people, do not

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South ; and so in els fect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

respective States acquiesced in the re-enacts

ment of the principle as applied to the State

of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce

in its further application to the territory ac-

quired by the U. States from Mexico. But

the representatives of the Northern States,

who, regardless of the statute line, insisted

upon applying restriction to the new territory

generally, whether lying north or south of it.

thereby repealing it as a legislative compro-

mise, and, on the part of the North, persis.

tently violating the compact, if compact there

this proposition was successfully resisted by

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not pessess conrebuked of the attempt, of a portion of the stitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the U. States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights-in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of any conscious act of disunion or civil war .---But they have entered into a path which servitude.

The several states of the Union are, by force of the constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power, Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Mis souri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity ; it takes away no right, it confers none. It remains on the statute monument of error, and a beacon of warning the constitutional rights of nearly one half of to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection

from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the states, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made ernments, aimed to facilitate the escape of the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous

It was alleged that the original enactment claimed according to law and in virtue of being a compact of perpetual moral obligaexpress provisions of the Constitution. To | tion, its repeal constituted an odious breach

An act of Congress, while it remains un repealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested gress whatever. In this way that system of with perpetuity, and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact ? Between whom was the compact ? No distinct contending powforbid citizens either individually or associa- for the maintenance of their common institu. ers of the government, no separate sections ted together, to attack by writing, speech, or | tions which existed in the early years of the of the Union, treating as such, entered into

upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions, of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them; it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in eff ct, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

measure originated in the conception of ex-

tending the limits of slave labor beyond

those previously assigned to it, and that such

was its natural as well as intended, effect,

and these baseless assumptions were made,

in the northern States, the ground of une

The repeal in terms of a statute, which was

already obsolete, and also null for unconsti-

tutionality, could have no influence to obstruct

or to promote the propagation of conflicting

views of political or social institution. When

the act organizing the Territories of Kansas

and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect

ceasing assault upon constitutional righ'.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled res gions of the U. States, if emigration be left ree to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor, will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the southern States possess relatively so much of vigor. that, wherescever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the northern States ? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior via tality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States ?

The argument of those, who advocate the enactment of the laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-exending or self-sustaining pow. er of their own, and will go howhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Cougress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them, if it be not strained up to perpetual legislation exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the U. States.

Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and dissemminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While therefore, in general, the people of

and other means were adopted to take away [ lemnly guarantied. In order to nullify the

extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Conharmonious co-operation between the authorities of the U. States and of the several States,

directly, that is, to act aggressively against In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the Southern States.

interference, foreign and domestic, that the

minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have

been so inflamed into the passionate con-

demnation of the domestic institutions of the

southern States, as at length to pass insensi-

bly to almost equally passionate hostility to-

wards their fellow-citizens of those States.

and thus finally to fall into temporary fellow-

ship with the avowed and active enemies of

erty in the abstract, they do not stop to con-

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances, of their govpersons held to service in the Southern States, agitation.

and to prevent their extradition when repromote this object, legislative enactments of faith.

MANUFATURER OF	FREZE, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all Creditors of	any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the	tion came to be frequent and Congress found i		the northern States have never, at any time,
		Union. Under the shelter of this great lib.	tion came to be negating and o me sas lound	all a start of the	arrogated for the federal government the pow- er to interfere directly with the domestic con-
	thenticeted within the time limited by law for	erty, and protected by the laws and usages of	stitution and the vindication of its power, to	in the first share and man presed by	dition of persons in the southern States, but
Chan and Innanad Waras	that purpose. Otherwise this notice will be plead	the government they assail, associations have	authorize the appointment of new officers	compromise of the conficting opinions of	on the contrary have disavowed all such in-
CORNER OF BROAD AND MIDDLE STREETS.	in bar of recevery.	been formed, in some of the States, of indi-	Charged with the execution of its acts, as if	sentiments of the members of Congress. Dut	tentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous
One door South of the Court House,		viduals, who, pretending to seek only to miss	they and the officers of the States were the	If it had moral authority over men's conscien-	affiliation with those few who persue their
NEWBERN, N.C.	LAND SALE	vent the spread of the institution of slavery	ministers, respectively, of foreign governments	cies, to whom did this authority attach?	fanatical objects avowedly through the con-
Course & Co	• — AT	into the present or future inchoate States of	In a state of inutual nostility father than the	edly refused to confirm it by extension, and	templated means of revolutionary change of
AYLOR, Dickson, Graves & Co		the Union, are really inflamed with desire to	fellow magistrates of a common country,	1 Lol statute statute to setablish ashes [	the government, and with acceptance of the
(Successor to Bates, Taylor & Co.)		change the domestic institutions of existing		and incompatible regulations upon the sube	necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered them-
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in		States. To accomplish their objects, they	aggression was followed by reaction, and the	ject. And if, as it thus appears, the suppo-	selves to be drawn into one evanescent politi-
CLOTHING,	THE Carolina City Company propose to	dedicate themselves to the odious task of de-	attacks upon the Constitution at this point		cal issue of agitation after another, apper-
Nos. 23 and 25 Dey Street,	- the alghest blader, on I uesday	preciating the government organization which	did but serve to raise up new barriers for its	the North, of course it could not have had	taining to the same set of opinions, and which
NEW YORK. o	use 25th day or November next, at City, a limited	with indiscriminate invective, not only the	delenge and security.	any as to the South. for all such compacts	subsided as rapidly as they arose, when it
	number of eligible Lots in said city, immediately	itizana of postionlar States with whose laws	The third stage of this unhappy sectional	must be mutual and of reciprocal obliga-	came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that
TONATHAN HATT		the G-I fault but all others of their fallow	controversy was in connexion with the organ.	It has not unfrequently happened that law-	they were incompatible with the compacts
JONATHAN HAT	Beaufort Harbor.	latigana throughout the sountry who do not	ization of territorial governments, and the	givers, with undue estimation of the value of	of the Constitution and the existence of the
Clock and Watch Maker,	It is hardly necessary to call the attention o	participate with them in their assaults upon	admission of new States into the Chion.	the law they gave, or in the view of impart-	Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law
KEEPS constantly on hand, an excellent as-	he Dublic to the importance of this sale. The	the Constitution, framed and adopted by our	when it was proposed to admit the State of	ing to its peculiar strength, make it perpet-	imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a
sortmert of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and	n ronged City is at the terminus of the Railroad	fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has		ual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the	new one, the country was invited by agita-
WELRY, of all kinds. All work done at the ortest notice, and in a workman-like manner.	rom Gol sboro' via Newbern to Beaufort Har- bor, which is the grand termini of the internal	secured, and the blessings tt has conferred,	formed of a portion of the territory ceded by	conscience, the judgment, and the will of	tors to enter into party organization for its
J. WHALEI	Improvement system of Nerth Carelina, and			those who may succeed them, invested with	repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by
Sign the Watch, Craven street, Newbern.	where a magnificant city must rapidly grow up.	there well know to be a revolutionary one	Congress objected to the authision of the	similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may	reason of the impracticability of its object
May 20th, 1853.	The City company only propose to sell a limi- ted number of Lots, to allow parties who ask at	The second and a second that the shands in	TALLET, UNICSS WITH CONUTIONS SALES I	prove the law to be unsound in principle	So, when the statute restriction upon the in-
	ance to obtain foothold an opportunity to do so	1 d d d a sou dittion of the subite and bleek	Themar views of Fublic Doney. The imposition	Experience may show it to be imperfect in	stitutions of new States, by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was ur-
GOLDSBORO'	another will not probably be given soon, as the		TAT SHOT & POINTLINE WAS BUUUGEDIULT I VELEVOUS	detail and impracticable in execution. And	ged to demand its restoration, and that pros
Female College.	Company has no desire to part with any conside able amount of the property.	would promote, is beyond their lawful au-			ject also died almost with its birth. Then
	able amount of the property. Terms liberal and will be made known at sale	thority; that to them it is a foreign object	presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France	merely to justify, but to require its repeal.	followed the cry of alarm from the north an
THE next session of this Institution will com-	48 tds.	that it cannot be enected by any powerd	residue of the territory ceded by France.— That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of	The constitution, supreme as it is over all	gainst imputed southern encroachment; which
I mence on the first Wednesday in August, 1855.		the States of which they are citizens the	by the adoption of a geographical line of	the departments of the government, legisla- tive, executive, and judicial, is open to as	ery sprang in reality from the spirit of revo.
Ample commodations are provided for any	PAINTS, OILS, & COLOURS	control nath to its accomplishment is inrough	Inditedeter	I mendment by its very terms and Congress	Introducty include on the second line of the
number of young ladies.	WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c.	burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaugh-	In this connection it should be be	or the States may, in their discretion, pros	of the South, and, after a troubled existence
For information, Catalogue, &c., address he	For sale by	tered populations, and all there is most ter	ten that France, of her own accord, resolved,	pose amendments to it, solemn compact	of a few months, has been rebuked by the
resident of the Faculty, Rev. J. H. BRENT. W. S. ANDRE W	F. S. DUFFY, Newbern.	rible in foreign, complicated with civil and	for considerations of the most farmsighted		LADICS OF & Partitute beacher

July 11th, 186