

THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1851. NO. 58.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALEB,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER.
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at \$1 per annum in advance; \$4.50 if not paid within six months; and \$5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.
Is issued every Wednesday at \$2.50 if paid within four months; otherwise \$3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11 1/2 a. m.
Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.
Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.
Tarborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.
Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.
Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.
Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.
On Sunday, it will be open from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,

SMITH'S BUILDINGS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words, E'h add'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.
" " Richmond	32 "
" " Washington	44 "
" " Baltimore	54 "
" " Philadelphia	74 "
" " New York	84 "
" " Fayetteville	21 "
" " Cheraw	28 "
" " Charleston	50 "
" " Macon	97 "
" " Montgomery	116 "
" " Mobile	138 "
" " New Orleans	172 "

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE

OF THE NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.

Board Meets at 11 O'clock.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 3.

W. H. JONES, Cashier.

F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of \$5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.

" " " Philadelphia " " "
" " " Baltimore " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE,

NORTH CAROLINA.

July, 19th, 1850. - 83

NEW BOOK STORE,

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

No. 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite
the Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD

CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCAD.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCAD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at

Pescad's DRUG STORE.

Dec. 9th, 1850. 99

Standard copy.

BANK OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100

Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest) at from 35 to \$44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,

No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows,

Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American

Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies

REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,

&c., also, Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels, and all

other Equipments on hand and made to order ta-

short notice.

N. R.—Having secured the services of Mr. HEN-

RY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the dif-

ferent orders, and well known in Baltimore as a super-

ior workman in the above line, I am now prepared

to compete with any establishment in the U. States,

in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited;

December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence

on the Fourth day of January 1851, and con-

tinue till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply

to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

December 4th, 1850. 93

Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle,

Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian,

Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington,

Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer,

Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will in-

sert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their

friends and the public generally, that they will

carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same

stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be

spared on their part to accommodate the travelling

community. Conveyances, with good horses and

careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at

short notice; and in fact, every convenience for

travelling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accom-

modating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on

hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,

FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by

the week, or month, or year, will have them well

attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on

Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the un-

dersigned pledge themselves to do all in their pow-

er to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

SPEECH OF MR. WOODFIN,

Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

[CONTINUED.]

But, sir, fortunately we are not at this day left without other lights on this subject. This Constitution has been expounded by its first framers and advocates and in the main these constructions have been uniformly adhered to ever since.

The construction placed upon it by Mr. Madison, as further explained in his letter to the North American Review, dated in August 1830, and which has been read and so fully commented on by the Senator from Guilford, is further supported by the opinion of President Monroe, in his message of 4th of March 1822, from which I read an extract:

"The Constitution of the United States being ratified by the people of the several States, became of necessity, to the extent of its powers, the paramount authority of the Union. On sound principles, it can be viewed in no other light. The people, the highest authority known to our system, from whom all our institutions spring, and on whom they depend, formed it. Had the people of the several States thought proper to incorporate themselves together, into one Government, they might have done it. They had the power, and there was nothing then, nor is there any thing now, should they be disposed, to prevent it. They wisely stopped however, at a certain point, extending the incorporation to that point, making the National Government thus far a consolidated Government, and preserving the State Government without that limit, perfectly sovereign and independent of the National Government. Had the people incorporated themselves into one community they might have remained such; their Constitution becoming then, like the Constitutions of the several States, incapable of change until altered by the will of the majority. In the institution of a State government by the citizens of a State, a compact is formed, to which all and every citizen are equal parties. They are also the only parties and may amend it at pleasure. In the institution of the government of the United States by the citizens of every State, a compact was formed between the whole American people which has the same force and partakes of all the qualities, to the extent of its powers, as the compact between the citizens of a State in the formation of their own Constitution. It cannot be altered except by those who formed, or in the mode prescribed by the parties to the compact itself.— This Constitution was adopted for the purpose of remedying all the defects of the Confederation; and in this it has succeeded beyond any calculation that could have been formed of any human institution. By binding the States together, the Constitution performs the great office of the confederation, but it is in that sense only, that it has any of the properties of that compact, and in that it is more effectual to the purpose, as it holds them together by a much stronger bond, and in all other respects in which the confederation failed, the Constitution has been blessed with complete success. The confederation was a compact between separate and independent States, the execution of whose articles, in the powers which operated internally, depended on the State governments. But the great office of the Constitution, by incorporating the people of the several States, to the extent of its powers, into one community, and enabling it to act directly on the people, was to annul the power of the State governments to that extent, except in cases where they were concurrent, and to preclude their agency in giving effect to those of the General Government. The Government of the United States relied on its own means for the execution of its powers, as the State governments do for the execution of theirs; both governments having a common origin or sovereign, the people; the State governments, the people of each State, the National government, the people of every State, and being amenable to the power which created it. It is by executing its functions as a government thus originating and thus acting, that the Constitution of the United States holds the States together, and performs the office of a league. It is owing to the nature of its powers and the high source from whence they are derived, the people, that it performs that office better than the confederation or any league which ever existed, being a compact which the State governments did not form, to which they are not parties, and which executes its own powers independently of them."

Mr. Chairman, these able exponents of the Constitution are quoted with approbation by Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States— He, like themselves, was a leading Republican. He further maintains that even to admit it to be a compact, to which the States are parties, it does not follow that a State would have a right to secede. But that it is the formation of a Government in which others are interested, and therefore, cannot be destroyed by one of the parties.

But, Mr. Chairman, this Constitution provides a tribunal to expound its provisions, and the laws enacted under its authority, viz: The Supreme Court of the United States; and this Court has uniformly given the same construction here laid down. I will trouble the Committee by reading the able opinion of that Court, delivered by Judge Marshall, in the case of McCulloch v. Maryland, 4th Wheaton, 316.