SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and County of New Hanover assembled at Masonic Hall, to take into consideration the course necessary to be pursued by them in the present aspect of National affairs.

The meeting was organized by appointing Major Sam'l R. Potter, Chairman; and John D. Bellamy and O. G. Parsley Secretaries.

On motion of G. J. McRee, the following resolutions were submitted to the consideration of the meeting and adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the repeal of the "Fugitive Slave Law" or the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia by the Federal Congress, will be such an indication of settled hostilities to Southern institutions as to justify and require as a measure of imperative necessity and safety, the secession of the Southern States from the Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the present aspect of public affairs, prudence and policy dictate that Whigs and Democrats, burying all old party animosities, should rally around the standard of Southern Rights until it has become the emblem of victory.

3d. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the war waged upon the South by Northern politicians, does not spring from philanthropy or any honest regard for Slaves, but from a fixed and reckless purpose to acquire political power and political ascendency even at the hazard of ruin to the South, and the dissolution of the Union.

4th. *Resolved*, That policy, particularly at this time, requires that the Southern States should take immediate steps to establish a commercial Marine, and such a direct trade with Europe as will render them independent of Northern Merchants, Manufacturers and Ship owners.

5th. *Resolved*, That our thanks are eminently due to the Hon. W. S. Ashe, of this district, T. L. Clingman, J. R. J. Daniel and A. W. Venable, for their able and patriotic defence of Southern Rights; and pledge to them our cordial support.

6th. On motion, it was further *Resolved*, That a committee of Ten be appointed to consider and determine the proper course to be pursued in order to carry out the 4th Resolution as above, and they report either through the public press or otherwise as to them may seem best.

7th. *Resolved*, That the papers of Wilmington are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Dan'l Dickson, Esq., the thanks of this meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries. Adjourned.

S. R. POTTER, *Ch'm'n.*

J. D. BELLAMY, O. G. PARSLEY, } *Secretaries.*

Committee appointed under the 6th Resolution:

A. J. DeRossett, Jr., Jno. McRae, Jno. A. Taylor, J. Cassiday, W. A. Wright, G. J. McRee, P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, Dan'l Dickson, W. E. Anderson.

MEETING IN GASTON.

According to previous notice, a large portion of the citizens of Gaston County assembled in the Court House in Dallas, when, on motion of Jas. H. White, James Quinn, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Webster, Esq., Dr. Lee A. Moore, and J. M. Lewis were appointed Secretaries. It was moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Meeting, when the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, viz: B. Shipp, Esq., Dr. Wm. Sloan, James H. White, Esq., Leroy Stowe, and J. M. Newson, who, after retiring a short time, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

We, the citizens of Gaston, assembled in a County Meeting, to take into consideration the alarming agitation of the Slavery question, deem it proper to proclaim to the world our long and devoted attachment to our once glorious Union—the ennobling pride inspired by the achievements of the past, and the hopes we uniformly cherished of a bright and prosperous future—and, emulating our sainted ancestors, to pledge, "Our lifes, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to preserve, if possible, this dear-bought Republic with all the compromises of the constitution *fully observed*; but if, after all our concessions, and our efforts to promote harmony, we shall be driven to resistance, we here declare our readiness and our determination to co-operate with all Southern patriots, without regard to party, in any wise measure that may be adopted calculated either to restore the violated Federal Constitution, or to protect the institutions of the South, and save the country from utter ruin.

To be prepaired for any emergency, let it therefore be

Resolved, That we will stand ready to co-operate in an constitutional measure of redress the South may adopt.

Resolved, That if steps are not taken to repair the wrongs inflicted upon the South, by the passage through Congress of what has been called the Slavery bills, the people should seriously consider the propriety of supending all business intercourse with the aggressive fanatics of the North.

The meeting was addressed by B. Shipp and J. M. Newson.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be signed by the Officers, and published in the Lincolnton, Charlotte, Raleigh and Columbia papers, and all others friendly to a united and determined maintenance of Southern rights and interests.

JAMES QUINN, *Chairman.*

J. M. LEWIS, LEE A. MOOOE, J. WEBSTER, } *Secretaries.*

The Mechanics of Fayetteville held a meeting on the 3rd instant, to take into consideration the interests of the mechanical portion of the community, and of the State generally. A committee of ten was appointed to take the subject under consideration and report to an adjourned meeting. *North Carolinian.*

We think it highly important and commendable for mechanics to take their own interests in their own hands. This thing has been too long neglected by Southern Mechanics and the consequence is that they are far behind those of the North in invention and improvement in the different branches of mechanism. It is a great folly to let petty rivalry in any branch of business operate to the suppression of that social intercourse and unity of effort which, when fully cherished, is almost certain to result in the mutual advantage of all concerned.

We hope to see the time soon arrive when Mechanics of all trades shall combine to assert the dignity of labor, when the knowledge and ingenuity of each shall be employed for the good of all. Thus they would secure to themselves the respect they deserve, and the community from being imposed upon by bunglers, undertaking to do work at half price, which *Master Workmen* alone are capable of doing well.

Mechanics of North Carolina, call meetings—form associations—take the management of your interests into your own hands, and thus assume the position to which you are entitled. At a crisis like the present it is highly important you should do so.

Warrenton News.

IMPORTANT MEETING. J. H. Danforth, Esq., the Postmaster at Eufaula, Alabama, having refused to deliver the National Era, an Abolition paper, to a subscriber, and having been admonished for it by the Assistant Postmaster General, a large meeting of the citizens of Eufaula, was held, at which resolutions were passed, sustaining Mr. Danforth, and declaring that in case of his removal for his conduct in this matter, no other Postmaster would be permitted to take his place.

The Pittsburg Synod of the Presbyterian Church, old school, closed its session last week without any action on the fugitive slave law. Several propositions had been introduced which distinctly declared the law void, as conflicting with the Divine law. But moderate counsels ultimately prevailed, and the Synod adjourned without taking definite action, or resolving upon a formal expression of opinion, as to the obligations of this law on the conscience and conduct of citizens with its jurisdiction.

CAROLINA MANUFACTURES. We learn that a telegraphic despatch has been received in this town from New York, stating that the superb buggy manufactured by our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. J. C. Thornton, and to which was awarded the first premium at the South Carolina Institute last year, has carried off the first prize at the Fair in Castle Garden, New York. There were nine other competitors.

Columbia Republican.

For the North Carolina Standard.

TO JAMES B. SHEPARD, ESQ.

NO. 2.

SIR: I addressed you in June last an article on the subject of your course on State debts, the principles of which have been established by experience, and the truth of which by the people of North Carolina has been most triumphantly sustained in the recent elections for Governor and Legislature.

The subject of the State debt and consequent liability of the people is always to them interesting and important. Now that the Legislature is about to assemble, it well becomes that intelligent body to ascertain the exact amount of the State's liability, real as well as prospective, and see what means are at her command to extinguish this liability; to create a *sinking fund* which can be set apart to meet these debts without resort to the ruinous taxation of the people.

In all her investments in funds and stock the State has been most unfortunate. Other States that have embarked in the schemes of Internal Improvements, have received some dividends from the stocks, and thus been enabled better to pay off these debts. But with few exceptions, this has not been the case in North Carolina.

The time has come that the State must meet this question fairly and fearlessly, and in no partizan spirit, but as statesmen and patriots. It is no use to pronounce eulogies on the State, and glorify the cause of internal improvement. The facts and figures are composed of stubborn stuff, and not to be thus affected. States, like individuals, may pay too much for the glory of internal improvements. Rev. Sidney Smith tells us what England has paid for glory, and what are the blessings of taxation:

"We can tell *Jonathan* the consequence of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, covers the back, or is placed under foot—taxes upon every thing that is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste. Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. Taxes upon every thing on earth, and water under the earth. Taxes upon every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home. Taxes upon sauce that nourishes the infant, and the coffin that encloses old age. The Englishman mounts his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle when in health; when sick, pours out medicine for which he is taxed 50 per cent into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent; throws himself on his chintz bed for which he has paid 25 per cent, expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid for a license a tax of 100 pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole estate is thus taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the Church, his name is recorded on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more." (See Sidney Smith's works, page 140.)

This picture may be strongly drawn, but it is true to the life. Let us avoid a similar condition; and the present Legislature, elected for the purpose of public good, should create some rampart which may stop this deluge of expenditure, by which our State may be reduced to the condition of Pennsylvania in '98, or Mississippi in later times. It is due to the people and to posterity to create some constitutional barrier to the use of the State's faith and credit to corporations and individuals. Let us profit by the wisdom and examples of other States. The State of New York has acted upon this subject.

Notwithstanding the great resources of that State, and the large revenues annually derived from her canals, the last Convention of New York, acting no doubt in obedience to the popular will on the subject, wisely inserted in the Constitution such limitations as will ensure safety against an overshadowing public debt, as well as punctually meet the interest and gradually extinguish the principal of that which had been created prior to the adoption of the present form of government. In compliance with the Constitution of New York, one million, three hundred thousand dollars, (being part of the nett revenues of her canals,) are annually applied to the payment of the interest and part of the canal debt, and after the year 1855, one million seven hundred thousand dollars are required to be applied to that purpose. The Legislature is authorized to borrow money to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, and the Legislature "may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars." Except for the foregoing objects, no debt can be contracted, "unless such debt shall be authorized by a law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and *such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest of such debt as it falls due*, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt *within eight years* from the time of the contracting thereof. *No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it, at such election.*"

The Constitution of Rhode Island ordains that, "the General Assembly shall have no power, hereafter, without the express consent of the people, to incur State debts to an amount *exceeding fifty thousand dollars*, except in time of war, or in case of insurrection or invasion; nor shall they in any case, without such consent, pledge the faith of the State for the payment of the obligations of others." The assent of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly is required "to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes."

The Constitution of New Jersey contains the following provision:

"The Legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of each debt or liability as it falls due, and, also, to pay and discharge the principle of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged, and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein and to the payment of the debt thereby created."

The Constitution of New Jersey also contains the following provision, inserted probably with the view of counteracting the modern practice known by the significant term of "log-rolling:"

"To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title."

The Constitution of Louisiana provides that, "The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Legislature shall never exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, except in the case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, unless the same be authorized by some law, for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; *which law shall provide ways and means, by taxation*, for the payment of running interest during the whole time for which said debt shall be contracted, and for the full and punctual discharge at maturity of the capital borrowed; and said law shall be irrepealable until principal and interest are fully paid and discharged, and *shall not be put into execution until after its enactment by the first Legislature returned by a general election after its passage.*"

The Constitution of Mississippi forbids the appropriation of money to objects of internal improvement, "unless a bill for that pupose be approved by two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature."

The same Constitution provides that no law shall ever be passed to raise a loan of money upon the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State, unless said law shall have been approved by a majority of both houses of the Legislature, during *two consecutive sessions* of said Legislature.

The Constitution of Texas prohibits the Legislature from borrowing money except by a majority of *two-thirds* of both houses of Assembly, nor is the Legislature allowed to contract any debt exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurrection.

The Constitution of Iowa contains a provision in reference to the public debt, loans, &c., very similar to that which has already been referred to in the constitution of New Jersey.

The Constitution of Wisconsin ordains that, "The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation." Unless for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the State in time of war, the Legislature is prohibited from contracting debts exceeding in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars, and every law authorising a loan "shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years."

The Constitution of Arkansas provides "that no other or greater amounts of revenue shall at any time be levied, than required for the necessary expenses of government, unless by a concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly."

I have not seen the new Constitution of Kentucky, but I understand it provides, that no law appropriating money to objects of internal improvement shall be carried into effect, unless it receive the approval of a majority of the voters at the succeeding general election.

The foregoing extracts demonstrate the hostility of the people of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Kentucky, to a large public debt. They evince no unbounded confidence in legislative discretion or legislative wisdom; on the contrary they are characterized by that spirit of caution and distrust, which observation has inspired and experience has sanctioned.

As in a former number, the writer of this disclaims any hostility to any scheme that may have been entered into for the welfare of our State. What has been done cannot be helped; we wish to profit by experience, and amend the future by the past.

CATO.

MILITARY AND SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL IN WESTERN CAROLINA. We have been long of the opinion that something of this sort is demanded by the necessities of our State. That education is essential to the welfare of a State, is a fact beyond all contradiction; and that the military education of her sons is equally essential for her defence and support needs no argument. We have been favored with the letter below, that shows upon what basis our sister State, Virginia, has organized and has in complete and successful operation her Military Institute. South Carolina has an Institute similar. We are gratified to learn that memorials will be presented to our General Assembly, to locate and establish a School similar to these, at or near the Catawba Springs, in this County. Properly encouraged by the Legislature, and under capable and scientific instructors, an Institute might be established that would disseminate knowledge and information not only to the present generation, but to thousands yet unborn. The location is beautiful, the buildings could be readily prepared to receive the cadets, as soon as organized, and would command the patronage not only of our own State, but portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and other States.

We deem this a matter of great moment to the country; and in the present crisis of our Southern country, essential to her interest, and we respectfully request the attention of our members of the Legislature, and earnestly request their co-operation and exertions for its establishment, on such a basis as may be worthy of the State, and most conducive to the welfare of its citizens. *Lincoln Republican.*

From Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, Adjutant General of the State of Virginia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, May 28, 1850.

Dear Sir: The Governor has handed me your letter to him enclosing one from Col. Wheeler.

The Virginia Military Institute was put into operation in November 1839, by substituting a corps of 40 cadets for the regular guard of 20 soldiers commanded by a Lieutenant, and costing the State 6000 dollars per annum. It was an experiment through which, the instrumentality of Col. Francis H. Smith, the Superintendant, a graduate at West Point, and a native of Virginia, has proved most successful.

The course of instruction and discipline are the same as at West Point. The corps of cadets has been increased to 120, of which 32 are educated at the expense of the State and are required to teach in some school in the State, two years after graduating. The other cadets pay their own expenses, which, *including every thing*, are not permitted to exceed $275 the first year, and $250 the succeeding years of the cadet's course. Such is the just reputation of the school, that many more applicants for pay cadetships offer every year than can be received—and the last Legislature appropriated $46.000 in 4 annual instalments, for reconstructing the buildings upon a plan adapted to the purposes of a military school, and to accomodate 200 cadets. The whole annual appropriation is a little under $10,000. No cadet is admitted under 16 or over 25 years of age. It is an excellent preparatory school for boys entering early and intended for professional life—the restraints of military discipline and course of mental and moral training establish habits of system, order and industry, no where else acquired—and the graduate still has time for a classical course at the University.

For those not intended for the learned professions, but the practical business of active life, it is the best finishing school.

The graduates are the best teachers—and are eagerly sought for and to an extent greatly beyond the supply. Many of the pay cadets teach for a year or two. The provisions for the cadets is admirable—to each one of them a diploma is an independence—it secures him at once employment as a teacher, not unfrequently a professor—and whatever emolument attaches to that station.

With high respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be very
Respectfully your ob't serv't.
WM. H. RICHARDSON.

The Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,
U. S. Senator.

Unless our Northern people, however, learn to look upon this Federal Republic in the spirit in which it is framed, and to execute all the articles of the holy covenant of the constitution in good faith, there is an end of the Union. We can dissociate ourselves into 31 distinct, and, in all respects, independent sovereignties; but we cannot execute the Constitution in the parts that suit us, and nullify it in the parts that displease us. The covenant to surrender fugitive slaves is unpopular in the North, but it is nevertheless a solemn covenant. If we are to enjoy the blessings and the benefits of one Government, and continue to be one people, popularity or unpopularity must be disregarded, and duty must be done. We tremble more for our country now, as we see the North shrink away from this painful duty under the Constitution, than we have ever trembled over Texan State threats, Nashville Conventions, or South Carolina secessions. If the North turns Nullifier, our republic is wrecked on the rock that has dashed to pieces all others, and as we go down the last wail of Freedom goes with us.

The slave case in Boston shows us that practical nullification exists in that city already. The act of Congress is virtually nullified.

Not only is the slave refused to 'be delivered up,' but the claimant is put under $10,000 bonds in a slander suit for calling the slave a slave.

It is evident that Boston cannot long nullify the laws without reciprocal nulification elsewhere. If the Constitution and laws cannot be enforced in Boston, they cannot be enforced out of Boston for the benefit of Boston. *New York Express.*

SIGNIFICANT. Every Democratic paper in Mississippi is dissatisfied with the measures of "adjustment" as they passed the last Congress. The Natchez Free Trader says that the first business of the called session of the Mississippi Legislature will be to condemn the course of Senator Foote on all the Southern questions that have come up this session in Congress, and, as the body from whose suffrages he gained his seat in the United States Senate, *to request his immediate resignation.*

SUICIDE. We learn that Mr. Cordy Alsobrook, aged about 50 years, living in the lower part of this county, committed suicide on the 17th instant by shooting himself with a gun. He left a wife and 5 children. He was a very poor man and had lost the use of one of his hands, which caused his mind to be greatly distressed. He had become tired of living and resolved to die. He shot himself in the presence of a son and daughter. The gun snapped five times before it went off. He was a peaceable citizen and a good man. *Halifax Republican.*

There has lately been a great falling off in California emigration from New Orleans. A regular line of seven schooners, which for a considerable time had full business in carrying passengers to Chagres, is now wholly withdrawn for want of patronage.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

OUR FIRST SEMI-WEEKLY.

We gave notice in our last that we should publish our first Semi-Weekly on Wednesday next, and our next Weekly on the Friday ensuing; but finding, after more reflection and inquiry, that it would be best to continue our Weekly on Wednesdays, on account of the run of the Mails, we have changed our plan and present our first Semi-Weekly to-day. The Semi-Weekly Standard will therefore be printed and mailed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the Weekly Standard on Wednesdays, as heretofore.

Our enterprise, we are glad to inform our friends, is likely to be well sustained. We are in the constant receipt of subscribers both to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly; and the prospect in addition is, that our lists will receive considerable accessions from names brought in by friends, at the opening of the Legislature.

Our most grateful acknowledgements are due, and are hereby tendered, to those pesons who have taken an interest in our success, and contributed by their exertions to extend our circulation. To our brethren of the Press also, we are under many and lasting obligations, for the very kind and liberal manner in which they have been pleased to notice our enterprise and humble labors.

Particular attention is directed to our "Terms," as published on our first page.

CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1850.

We are indebted to Col. Little for the Census Returns from Camden, Carteret, Stanly, and Wayne Counties. A mistake having occurred in our publication of the Census of Wayne, in a former number, we insert that County again, together with all the Counties thus far heard from.

	1840.	1850.	Increase.
Hertford,	7,481	8,312	828
Pasquotank,	8,514	9,033	519
Tyrrell,	4,657	5,128	471
Wake,	21,118	26,468	5,350
Guilford,	19,175	19,731	556
Camden,	5,663	6,049	386
Carteret,	6,590	7,001	411
Stanly,	5,609	6,983	1,374
Wayne,	10,891	13,487	2,596.

The above exhibits an increase of 12,491 in nine Counties. If the 79 Counties, large and small, should come in as the above nine have, the increase in population in this State, since 1840, will be a fraction over 100,000; but even with such an increase, we fear we shall lose a member of Congress.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

Gov. Manly has appointed Col. James F. Taylor of this City, an Agent through whom Societies and individuals in North Carolina may forward articles for admission at the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London, in May, 1851. The appointment is an excellent one. No one would give more attention to this subject, or perform the duties in question with more intelligence and discrimination, than Mr. Taylor.

This Exhibition is to be a *great Fair*, at which the productions of all the nations in the world, both raw and manufactured, are expected to be displayed; and the result of this Exhibition, it is anticipated, will be a better understanding of the resources of various countries and climes, and a consequent improvement and advancement in the mechanical, agricultural, and commercial interests of the world in general. The President of the United States has placed a vessel at the disposal of the Executive Committee at Washington, for the purpose of forwarding articles from this country; and a number of the Governors of the respective States have already appointed Committees to co-operate with this Executive Committee. Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, has appointed a Committee of twelve for this purpose, to act for that State.

LITERARY NOTICES, &c.

Mr. Henry D. Turner has laid upon our table "the Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, edited by his Son, 5th part," to be completed in six parts. This is a deeply interesting work.

Also, the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," printed in Boston, and published by the American Tract Society.

Also, the "Church Almanac, for the year of our Lord 1851." This Almanac contains a mass of valuable information in relation to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the English Colonies. The list of the Bishops and Clergy, which it gives, and the statistics of the various Dioceses, must render it acceptable and useful, especially to the Members of that Church. It is very neatly printed; and so is the "Illustrated Family Christian Almanac," mentioned above.

Mr. Turner has also sent us a lovely miniature likeness of the immortal JENNY LIND. A friend, who has seen Jenny, and heard her sing, pronounces it an excellent likeness.

THE UNION MEETING.

The call for the Union Meeting on Wednesday evening will be found in our columns to-day. The signers, numerous as they are, could have been doubled, tripled, or quadrupled; but "enough is as good as a feast," and there was no occasion for more. The signers embrace men of all professions, though most of them are merchants. The idea that this meeting originated through fear or cowardice as to the course of the South, or in any manner by Southern dictation, is as gratuitous as it is untrue. The meeting originated according to the best of our knowledge, in the purest and most patriotic purposes, in a love of the Union, in a determination to stand by the Constitution, in a common resolve to obey the laws of the land, in a detestation of fanaticism, in a weariness of agitation, and in an earnest anxiety to end debate upon settled questions of public policy. The signers wish to show the North, more than their countrymen of the South, that they are ready here, and now, to frown upon the spirit of Discord, Disunion, and Nullification so rife for mischief in our midst, and that, too, regardless of all legal restraint, and all sense of moral obligation. *New York Express.*

This Meeting was held on Wednesday evening last. It was expected to be a great demonstration on the part of New York City, which is, in many respects, sound on the Slavery question. The Express of Tuesday last contains the names of some fifteen hundred persons to the call for this Meeting.

DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE. We learn that during the meeting of the Grand Division, in this city some fortnight ago, a *Grand Union* of daughters of Temperance was organized. Ladies were in attendance from three subordinate Unions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. E. A. P. Lemay, of Raleigh, G. P. S.
Mrs. N. D. Hunt, of Franklinsville, G. A. S.
Mrs. L. M. Petersillia, of Raleigh, G. S. S.
Mrs. L. M. Makepeace, of Franklinsville, G. S. S.
Miss M. R. McKinnie, Smithfield, G. S. C.
Miss L. G. Briggs, of Raleigh, G. S. C.
Mrs. J. E. Boykin, of Smithfield, G. S. S.

We learn that the Consulship to Havana, in Cuba, has been offered to Hugh Waddell, Esq., of Orange County. This is a "snug" office, and we presume that as a matter of course Mr. Waddell will accept it.

FREE COLORED PERSONS AND SLAVES.

Public attention in North Carolina has been for some time past directed to the importance of devising some plan for preventing the increase of free persons of color, and of ultimately removing them entirely from the State. A course of this sort has been rendered the more necessary, by the aggressions of the free States upon our rights and interests, and by the constantly increasing obligations upon us to keep a strict watch over the habits and morals of our slaves. It is due to candor and justice to say, that we have among us some free persons of color who are worthy and industrious citizens, and who deserve the respect and confidence of the communities in which they respectively reside; but as a general rule, this class of our population are vicious, idle, and disorderly, and therefore a dead weight upon the body politic. They consume, but produce nothing; and in addition to this they corrupt our slaves, and render them, in many instances, insolent and insubordinate. Any law, looking to the removal of free persons of color, would necessarily operate harshly upon that worthy portion of them already referred to; but a law for this purpose would most probably be general, and they, we apprehend, will be ultimately compelled to share the same lot with the vicious and disorderly. We propose no plan on the subject. We merely allude to it, in obedience to the demands of public sentiment, leaving it to our legislators to devise the plan and apply the remedy for this growing evil. It may be, however, that some measure may be adopted, which, while it will rid the State of the great mass of this class of our population, will at the same time permit those to remain, of a certain age, (say beyond sixty,) who can establish a good character, or who may be able to show (with a good character,) a certain amount of property as the result of inheritance or honest earnings. This would operate as a reward for well doing to the industrious and deserving, and also cut off, by the restriction as to age, any chances for an increase of this kind of population.

One of the free States—Illinois—has already, by a Constitutional enactment, excluded free persons of color from coming within her limits; and Ohio is about to follow the example. The day is not distant, in our opinion, when most of the free States will adopt a similar course.

At the last session of the Virginia Legislature a law was passed appropriating $30,000 and levying a tax of one dollar on each free colored man, to be applied to the removal of this class of persons from that State. This appropriation of $30,000 is an annual one, and it will no doubt be increased in the future, if any increase should be necessary.

A friend at our elbow suggests that nothing would please him better than to see every free colored person in this State taken up bodily, and set down in the old-fashioned, *law-and-order* State of Massachusetts. Such an event would create a delectable stir among the descendants of the Puritans. It might serve to cool their affection for fugitive slaves, and incline them to restore the stolen property of the Southern people. Or we might visit them on this score in another shape, by offering a premium of three or four hundred dollars cash, to be paid on due proof from the State Treasury, to each free negro who would report himself within a certain time as safely landed on the soil of a free State. This would diminish the evil in our midst, and at the same time *please* and *gratify* our Northern fellow-citizens.

It is of the first importance to the value of our slave property, as well as to the welfare and happiness of the slaves themselves, that our laws in relation to them and to free persons of color, should be rigidly enforced. We call upon the Magistrates, County Attorneys, and the officers of the law to be vigilant and diligent in this matter, and to see that the laws are observed. We *demand* this of them, in the name of the people, and by every consideration connected with this subject, which can address itself to their sense of duty and their consciences. Our space will not permit us at this time to point out the various laws on this subject, but they are well known to those charged with their execution. Among them, however, we may allude to two evils: One is, the hiring of their own time by slaves; and the other, slaves going at large on Sundays and at night without written permits from their masters or overseers. These evils ought to be corrected at once; and if the present law on the subject is not stringent enough, let it be amended at the ensuing session. By the 86th Chapter of the Revised Statutes it is made the duty of the County Courts to appoint Patrollers once in each year, whose duty it shall be to patrol their respective districts and preserve order among the slaves. Do the Courts perform this duty? Do they see to it that Patrollers, thus appointed by them, are active, vigilant, and faithful?

We take the liberty of calling attention to another provision of our laws, on this subject. By the 17th section of the Chapter on "Crimes and Punishments," it is enacted that any person who shall "knowingly bring into this State, with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish within this State, any written or printed pamphlet or paper, the evident tendency whereof would be to excite insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance in the slaves or free negroes and persons of color within this State, or which shall advise or pursuade slaves or free persons of color to insurrection, conspiracy, or resistance"—such person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall, for the first offence, "be imprisoned not less than one year and be put in the pillory and whipped, at the discretion of the Court; and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of Clergy." Now this section ought to be altered, in our humble opinion, so as to take away from such person his benefit of Clergy, and thus subject him to the death-punishment for the *first* offence. This is the section under which the *Reverend* Messrs. Crooks and McBride were indicted at Forsythe Court. McBride was convicted; and if the law had been as strong as it ought to have been made at first, instead of being at large, as he now is, under a light forfeiture by way of bail, the gallows would have risen up before him as the merited end of his folly and crime.

We shall allude to this subject again, in its various aspects; and in the meantime we hope our brethren of the Press will generally speak out, and give to their readers the benefit of their reflections and opinions upon this important matter. The Legislature is about to assemble, and our laws on this subject will doubtless be brought before it for revision and amendment. Under these circumstances, the Press can perform no duty more acceptable or proper, than that of collecting and condensing the views of their respective communities, so that the amendments, additions, and alterations proposed may not only be well considered and matured in advance, but be in accordance, as nearly as possible, with the wishes and judgment of the public generally.

The Ohio Statesman says that all the Democratic members of Congress recently elected from that State, will vote to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. On the contrary, the Democratic members from Pennsylvania will generally stand by the law.

We regret to learn that the Steam Saw-Mill of W. S. Ballenger, Esq. of Johnston County, was destroyed a few days since by fire. We have not heard the extent of his loss.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

Boston is just now the seat of great excitement, on account of the Fugitive Slave Law. Indeed, all Massachusetts, with the exception of Daniel Webster and a few of the faithful Democracy, appears to be arrayed against this law, and determined in the first place to evade it, and in the second to repeal it, if possible, at the next session of Congress. We copy the following articles from the Boston papers, showing the nature of the excitement and its extent:

FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY. There was some slight commotion in this city yesterday, in consequence of the issuing of a warrant for William Crafts, and his wife Ellen, fugitives from Macon, Georgia, claimed by a person named Hughes, said to be a jailor, and acting as agent of the master of the Crafts. The rumors in circulation yesterday in relation to the affair were numberless, but the facts we believe to be as follows:

Mr. Hughes applied to Judge Sprague on Thursday for the warrants, and they were placed in the hands of George Devens, United States marshal, that night, or early yesterday morning. It was known to Crafts and his friends that an agent was here in pursuit of him, and his determination was to resist seizure; and for that purpose he armed himself, and professed to wait for the officer and agent, at his residence in Cambridge street, where he also has a small shop, in which he worked as a cabinet-maker. In the course of the forenoon, however, his friends prevailed upon him to retire to the house of one Hayden, in Southac street. In the course of the day both houses were reconnoitered by persons in the service of the agent, but there was no attempt to enter and make an arrest.

In the forenoon E. G. Loring and S. E. Sewell, retained by the vigilance committee as general counsel for fugitives, called upon Judge Sprague at his chambers, and interrogated him, specifically, whether he had issued any warrants, and, if so, against whom. Judge Sprague declined giving any reply other than to say that he regarded such warrants as standing upon the same ground as all other warrants, and therefore that he was not at liberty to make any disclosures in relation to them before they had been served. He also declined to answer whether he had or had not issued any warrants. At one time there was a large crowd near the court-house, and one white man made himself conspicuous at the corner of Franklin avenue and Court street, by haranguing the assembly, and advising them to resist unto the death, if any arrest should be made. Considerable crowds were also collected in Ann and Cambridge streets about the middle of the day; but, as no open measures were taken towards serving the warrants, the excitement died away during the afternoon.

Boston Post.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON. Yesterday afternoon, towards night, the excitement about Court square and Court street had subsided, and the only place of excitement, apparently, was at the west part of the city, where William Crafts, the fugitive against whom a warrant was generallly understood to have been issued, was quartered.

At noon yesterday it was advised by some of the particular friends of the fugitives to issue a circular, to be sent round to all the fugitives in the city. A circular was subsequently issued, generally circulated, and reading as follows: "To the rescue! Three fugitives about to be arrested! William Crafts supposed to be one! Be on the alert! No time to be lost! Friday, noon, Oct. 25, 1850."

During yesterday afternoon crowds continued to collect in the western part of the city, in expectation that some demonstration might be made. We understand that the United States marshal, Mr. Devens, endeavored during the day to secure the assistance of constables, and other officers of the city government, in making arrests, but was generally refused. One of the constables—a good-looking, able-bodied man—said that sooner than go in he would leave the city, and go out to Porter's and board, and let the parties "settle their own hash." *Boston Times.*

[By telegraph to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE EXCITEMENT. No arrest of fugitive slaves has yet taken place, and the city is quiet, although incendiary handbills are posted about the streets. Wm. H. Hughes, of Macon, Georgia, who came on to reclaim Crafts, has voluntarily given bail in $10,000, to answer to a charge of slander in stating that Crafts was guilty of theft in stealing himself and clothes. Knight, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon for slander, came on here on his own private business, and was called on by Hughes to identify Crafts, whom he had employed in Macon.

The vigilance committee has been increased to 100. C. G. Loring and other leading lawyers have volunteered to defend any fugitive who may be arrested. Crafts remains quiet at his house in Southac street. The houses in this part of the city are barricaded, and plentifully provided with arms and ammunition.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE IS HIS CASTLE. The Boston Journal states that, on inquiry of the marshal, Judge Sprague has intimated that the process for the arrest of a fugitive slave is in the nature of civil process; that in serving it an officer will not be justified in breaking open the other outer door of any dwelling-house; that every dwelling-house is the castle of its occupants. This protection, however, is confined to the dwelling-house, or house where a person sleeps, and not to his place of business. It is also confined to the outer door. If this is left open, or if the marshal is admitted within it, he may break open any *inner door.*

Thus it is that the laws and Constitution of the country are disregarded and trampled under foot, in one of the most enlightened cities in America; and lawyers are found mean enough to advise the arrest of a master claiming his slave, on the ground that he had slandered the slave in saying he had stolen himself! As the Washington Union well says: "A lawyer who would advise such an arrest must be as ignorant of law as he is lost to all sense of professional duty. The words imputed to the witness would not be *slander* if uttered a thousand times. To say that they would be is as absurd as to charge a man with slander for saying of another, 'He is guilty of *murder*—for he murdered a mad dog.'"

The houses of the fugitives in Boston are, it seems, "barricaded, and plentifully supplied with ammunition." The wronged and outraged slaveholders of the South look to the President of the United States *to enforce the laws.* High times, indeed, when runaway negroes, protected and fortified in the bosom of a sovereign State, are too strong for the laws of Congress and the Constitution of the land! Who has any thing to say now about *Southern* "disunionists" and South Carolina "nullification"? From the bottom of our heart do we hope that the vile fanatics and their natural allies, the Freesoilers, may be overthrown and crushed in the contest now going on, and the Union come forth unshattered and triumphant; but while we hope we fear also, for it is apparent that the deadly poison is circulating, more or less, in all Northern veins, and that the madness now prevailing among large portions of the Northern people is destined to increase both in its intensity and sway. Here and there we can see a bright spot in the midst of darkness; but in the very "cradle of liberty" the sun of the Constitution now casts its palest and sickliest beams. We turn with hope to New York City, and to glorious old Pennsylvania, and to portions of Michigan and New Hampshire; but we expect nothing calculated to cheer any lover of the Union, or friend of Southern rights, from Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, or Maine. Who, we repeat, are the "disunionists" now? Let events