[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

MIDDLEBURY, (Vt.,) August 24, 1851. The fifty-first anniversary of the commencement of this College took place oo the 20th instant, amid an immense concourse of people from all parts of the Union. Our town, otherwise as quiet as usual, was crowded in the extreme by visiters from the old States and the new States—the citizens of Vermont being scattered over the whole country, and this being naturally an occasion to bring many a wanderer from home back to the scene of his early childhood. Judge Douglas, of Illinois, was among this number. He arrived in town on Monday last on a visit to his native State, after an absence of twenty years. He had no sooner left the cars than he was recognised by some of his old friends, who at once took charge of him, and conducted him in triumph to the Vermont House, the principal hotel in the place. In the afternoon Judge D., escorted by the president of the College, the Rev. Mr. Labaree, and a very large number of citizens, visited the monument of Silas Wright, at Waybridge. The monument consists, as you may know, of a simple but beautiful column of pure white marble, about thirty feet high, with no other inscription than the name of Silas Wright, under a basso-relievo likeness of the great New York statesman. A plain iron railing encloses the column. This monument was raised by subscription, and cost \$5,000. Great credit is due to Mr. Jewitt, the superintendent, who lives in the neighborhood, and who never fails to hospitably entertain the pilgrims to the shrine of the great patriot of the Empire State. Were Silas Wright now among the living, there would be no difficulty in harmonizing the democratic party of New York.

On the same evening, the Lowell Brass Band played a serenade in front of the Vermont House, where the greatest number of strangers were congregated, and where Mr. Douglas had fixed his quarters for the night. At the conclusion of their delightful performance, three cheers were given for Senator Douglas, of Illinois, who had been the subject of this polite attention. A speech was of course called for, and Mr. Douglas spoke in substance as

He acknowledged the compliment, and express ed his gratification at the kind reception tendered to him wherever he had been through his native State, and especially in this place. This was his first return to his native State, after many years' absence, and he had hardly anticipated that he should be recognised, or that his former townsmen should have kept trace of the wanderer. Mr. D. an institution somewhat less renowned, but which he remembered, nevertheless, with affection, and the head of it with gratitude. His first visit, after paying due homage to the memory of Silas Wright, an apprentice.

[Here some one interrupted the speaker by the exclamation, "Three cheers for Douglas, the cabi- if they did not take half the pains they do. For net-maker." The three cheers were accordingly given, and made the welkin ring. Another voice-We will soon have him again at work at his old terial used will be hickory wood."

ing lived the greater portion of his life in a free State, upon the borders and within rifle-shot of a slave State, he was unable to comprehend the excitement prevailing on that question in extreme sections of the Union. Those who live on the borders were in the habit of trading acress the linemarrying, and visiting, and communicating with tions of both the free and the slave States, and, because they knew each other, cherished no unagainst each other. If slaves ran away and fled into the free State, the people of Illinois, like good neighbors, restored them to their owners with a full knowledge that they would be restored to liberty, if entitled to it by law. They do not interfere with their institutions, nor they with the institutions of Illinois; and for this reason they were good neighbors and friends. There were no time, during the whole agitation of the question of slavery, when all points in dispute could not have been amicably and justices of the peace, indifferently selected, one from creating no heartburning or unkind feelings among danger of dividing this glorious Union, in conseposition and residence rendered them ignorant of the true merit of the essential points in controversy. There was one way in which the slave controversy might yet be settled, and that one generally approved of by the people of Vermont on other subjects, to wit: by every man minding his own business, and abstaining from all interference with the concerns of his neighbor. If all would act on this good old maxim, the Union would be safe, and there would be no further talk about northern aggression or southern dictation.

Mr. Douglas was repeatedly cheered during his ers of a similar nature and character, were loudly applauded, even by those who were known heretoject. A volley of nine rounds was at last given for "the Giant of the West, and the young cabinetmaker of Middlebury."

On Tuesday the exercises consisted of two orations-one by the Rev. Henry W. Hudson, of the Philomathean Society, and the other by the president of Knox College, Illinois. The first was Websterian in its views-full of fancy, and brilliant in its conception and design; the second was religious in its character, and strongly inclining towards the higher law. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Hudson was apprentice to a wheel-wright at the same time and place that Judge Douglas was apprentice to a cabinet-maker.

The exercises on Wednesday consisted of music and dissertations on various subjects-among others, on the following theme: "Is civilization progressive?" The debate on this subject evinced a very high degree of mental cultivation, and much knowledge of ancient and modern history. The various degrees were then conferred on the members of the senior class, on several alumni, and, at last the degree of L. L. D. on Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and S. D. Bradford, of Massachusetts. Mr. Bradford is a democrat of the national stamp. opposed to coalition, a gentleman of high literary attainments, and of immense wealth.

In the afternoon we had a fine poem by Rev James D. Butler, of Danvers, Massachusetts, and rence, of Massachusetts, the Hon. Mr., Meacham, of Vermont, and Judge Douglas, of Illionois. Mr. Lawrence is a native of Middlebury, and a graduate of the College. He was a class and room mate of the late Stephen Molen, late president of the College, the intelligence of whose death arrived at Middlebury on that day. He pronounced an appropriate and eloquent eulogy on the character of the deceased, and his long-contined and effective their children a quarter to visit each traveling show, would invest the money in subscribing for a newspaper, they would confer a favor upon the child and themselves.

The Last Paize Tale. Amy's heart beat as if it would burst, but at length she found courage to say—[To be continued.]

career as a Methodist preacher of the holy Gospel n the southern States.

Mr. Meacham made a brief speech in aid of the College funds, which we trust has not been uttered has recently in vain. He evidently engaged the earnest atten-

tion of the audience. Mr. Douglas briefly alluded to his former resi-There was another institution in town, however, ary institutions to teach that liberty in all free gov- Union, have been responded to frankly and in good ernments, rests upon law, and that, under all cir- faith, in the full belief that the two pseudo commit- the country. cumstances, the supremacy of the law must be teemen were really entrusted with the commissions maintained. [Here the applause interrupted the and confidence of their party. orator.] There was one cardinal doctrine to be risions of the constitution.

that few writers have equalled Southey in ease and tributable in any degree to the Democratic party. gracefulness of style. In his prose writing espe- "The Republic pursues, in another long article, had never enjoyed the good fortune of being a praised, and which is truly admirable. In some of which are calculated, if genuine, to throw suspicion graduate of the noble institution whose anniversary his letters contained in the last number of his upon the political orthodoxy of a few individuals they were now celebrating; but he had, neverthe- "Life and Correspondence," just published by the professing the faith of democracy. If the individuless, taken some youthful lesssons in our town, at Harpers, he touches upon the subject of style. We als named were truly members of a democratic swers. In one place he says:

"As for composition, it has no difficulties for one I am sure, that most men would write much better sinks to the level of mere badinage. Again :

question what a young man should do who wishes to acquire a good style, my answer has been that he should never think about it, but say what he has to say as perspicuously as he can, and as briefeach other; they knew the conditions and institu-

It would not probably be possible for every wriworthy prejudices, and indulged in no hostilities ter to obtain Southey's excellence, even by following his directions, but the opinions of so distinguished an author upon this point cannot be without interest to all, whose vocation is to handle a Congregationalist.

CENSUS ITEMS IN SURRY. Mr. Love, the Census Taker for the county of Surry, in 1850, whom we met at Mocksville, on Tuesday last, gave us an back upon the old platform of its party, and mean ry have all been targets for the hot shot of secaccount of several remarkable persons and things with which he met in the performance of his dusatisfactorilly settled by the people of the border tles: He found two persons, each one hundred and States, by a reference of all points at issue to two three years old, and another, one hundred and two years. He visited forty-two families in two conseeach side of the line. And yet a question thus cutive days, and found "a right young baby in every family, two excepted." And last but not those most interested in it, and who had the best least, he found a woman two feet six inches in means of information in regard to it, was in great height, seventy-two years of age, and weighing one hundred and seventy-five pounds! Mr. Love says tration to be employed in vindicating its sincerity consequences; and consequences the most perniquence of the undue interference of those whose this is only a priming to some other things he came up with in Surry. Salisbury Watchman,

> an old file of papers recently, we found the follow-ing, which appeared soon after the returns of the census of 1840:

"The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been xamining the six returns of the ceusus, taken at constitution. The investigations show some curious speech, and his concluding remarks, with many othand permanent, that when applied to the populafore to cherish very different sentiments on the subcensus of 1840. And thus we may tell with great be nearly 23,000,000.

That was a close shot, was it not? The census of 1850 shows 23,267,498. Richmond Rep.

Prentice is very determined that some folks down outh shall be disunionists; they are cowards if they are not, in his estimation. It is quite natural that has been published or pretended to have been done come to be acknowledged the chieftains of the guewhigs should be indignant at finding no one in favor of immediate secession. Great calculations ficial source, or from any member of the commitwere made by whigs on this subject. They intended to lay in a capital of patriotism, by making war on secessionists that would redeem them from political bankruptcy. Disappointed as they are in their happy anticipations, they can't afford to confess it yet. They will swear that there are secessionists somewhere. They will have to hire a party to play secessionists, in order to give them an opportunity to show how they can demolish such Louisville Democrat.

" I am poor and can hardly afford it, yet I take a newspaper for my children," was the exclamation of an honest hardworking man, on being asked if he had a newspaper. Would that all fathers dren a good newspaper, which would soon create extemporaneous speeches by the Hon. Mr. Law- an interest for reading and afford the young a source of enjoyment which, in after years, they will recur to with pleasure. If parents instead of giving their children a quarter to visit each traveling show, would invest the money in subscribing for a news- ence to the candidates of the national convention, paper, they would confer a favor upon the child is wholly false and unfounded."

to say-[To be continued.]

[From the Richmond Enquirer.] The Whig Journals are wasting any quantity of ink and paper in publishing a corresponde has recently appeared in the New York Herald be-tween a Mr. Donaldson of Texas and a Mr. Greer

of Iowa on one side; and sundry prominent politicians of various shades of opinion in different porlence in town, and his twenty years' wandering tions of the Union, on the other. These first named wer hill and prarie. Though not having the hon- gentlemen have assumed the character of members or of being one of the alumni, he felt grateful to of the Democratic National Committee, in their side the institution for the honor conferred upon him. of the correspondence; and in this assumed Demo- cover their treason towards the South and the eratic character, have held communication not only resided over by Mr. Parker, from whom he re- with leading Democrats in the Union but such their fellow-citizens was the fact that those citizens ceived many instructive lessons, and from which he Whigs as Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and such were democrats, and consequently differed from was better entitled to a degree than from the Coll- Freesoilers as Salmon P. Chase of the same State them very widely in their ideas of government poli-He then alluded to the influence of MiddleHe then alluded to the influence of MiddleHe then alluded to the influence of MiddleSeptember of MiddleAnd Martin Van Buren of New York. That is the cy, is plain as the sun in the heavens.

It should be borne in mind that it was but-half bury College on the country-to its numerous grad- sort of good faith they have observed to the Demouates now dispersed through all the States of the cratic party which they profess to represent; and a score of years prior to the developments of fed-Union. He had met no less than fourteen natives as if to convince the public of the authenticity of eralism in the Hartford convention that the demoof Vermont, mostly graduates of that institution, their commissions, and the sincerity of their purin the Congress of the United States, who repre- poses (one of their alleged purposes being no less pletely demolished one of the most formidable orsented other States of the Union; and a high re- absurd than to bring General Commander of South ganizations that ever existed in this country. ponsibility rested, therefore, on the insitution which | Carolina, and Joshua Giddings of Ohio to shake had trained them. It was necessary, then, for the hands on the same platform !) they have published cided purely upon principles long known and thorlearned professors to inculcate sound doctrines in all their whole correspondence in the Herald. Those that regarded the constitution and the Union, and letters which they have written to national Demothe duties of one section of the Union toward anoth- crats, the supporters of the national Democratic cumstances a slaveholder. The friends who flew

three hearty cheers before his departure. Previ- party. We doubt not that this distinguished Sen- was the federal party in the campaign of 1800. Souther's Ideas of Style. It is well known that it contains evidencies of turpitude properly at- persons the legitimate fruits of their struggle for

cially there is that simple mystery of language, and the phantom which its imagi nation has formed out that neatness of sentence which has often been of the letters adverted to in our last issue, and infer that those to whom he was writing, had con- committee, to claim for them the right of changing sulted him upon the subject, and these are his an- a democratic principle would be to burlesque all party organization; but when it appears that those through which the sentiments of a party are disindividuals are neither members of any regular seminated, has exhausted its wit, its learning, and had been to the old cabinet shop of Mr. Nahum who will read, learn, mark, and inwardly digest the committee, nor clothed with authority to speak or its ingenuity in making wider the breach and set-Parker, where, twenty-three years ago, he had been materials upon which he is to work. I do not write for any committee, the attempt to treat their thing deeper the rancor between the two localities. mean to say that it is easy to write well, but of this sentiments as indications of party management For the last twelve years in particular the tone of

All that the people can gather from these letters myself, I consider it no compliment when any one is, that the special organ is striving to make it ap- too odious, no epithets too harsh, and no demeanor charged by the Federal organs, then are his constitu- nor death to the people of Mexico; and we do not praises the simplicity of my prose writings; they pear that the democratic party is as bad as whigare written, indeed, without any other immediate gery, and would not scruple to bargain with Sewtrade." Here the outhurst of sentiment was tremendous. Judge D. could not resist it. "If you mendous and the North who would not previously disposed of line the readiest and most perspicuous manner. But in the readiest and most perspicuous manner. But in long to the Constitution. All Mr. Venable asks is the long to the Constitution. All Mr. Venable asks is the long to the Constitution. But in long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; and it is because learning agents of aboli-long to the Constitution in its letter and spirit is a learning agent agen do," he cried, "I will try to make the glue stick, the transcript (if I make one,) and always in the their stock in trade to the whigs. If this be not ed as an enemy, and subjected to the same treatand you may rely upon it that the principal ma- proof sheet, every sentence is then weighed upon the plain English of the effort to make the demo- ment. Any democrat who took the liberty to dethe ear, euphony becomes a second object, and am- cratic party responsible for the speculatious of Mr. mur to their doctrines; who dared to entertain a Judge D. then referred to the present distracted state of the country, growing out of the agitation of the slavery question. He observed that have to the matter and the manner takes care of itself."

the ear, eupnony becomes a second object, and and biguities are removed. But of what is called style, not a thought enters my head at any time. Look to the matter and the manner takes care of itself."

The Observer owes it to the cause of truly presumed to discharge his duty as a citizen or report of the republic; who embraced in his whig conventions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, creed and his prayers the prosperity of the country and Vermont? These conventions are open commit-South which cannot be disregarded without destroying the constitution. These conventions have as hounds yelp after a panting stag. He was stighted as a "traitor to the North," "a doughface," This is glorious news. It comes by way put forward Mr. Vinton, Mr. Johston, and others, a "truckler to the South," &c. Who can ever foras practical exemplificatious of the whig sentiment of their respective States, and they are known to be Levi Woodbury, Atherton, and scores of others, disorganizers of the most exceptionable character; whose moderate counsels, enlarged views, and vet the special organ has no leisure to expose to the public the glaring opposition thus proclaimed to the only feature in the career of Mr. Fillmore ened to submerge the ship of State in its seething which gives him the slightest claim to the confidence of the people. Does the special organ fall mocratic party during the last quarter of a centuto contend that there is no difference between the barnburners and the Whigs? And was the programme of the administration, still daily stuck at and bravado, its attempts to incite the North to the head of the Republic, intended only as a decoy, quarrel with their southern neighbors, would lead to be abandoned as soon as the coalitions out of

> In our humble judgment, it would be far more creditable to this singularly unfortunate adminiswhen attempting to make the people of the South believe that it had not entered into the coalition Union have been weakened, religious contentions with Mr. Seward, than to be pretending to find have ensued, churches have been rent asunder, and ACCURATE CALCULATION. Upon looking over fault with democratic consistency on the subject of the people-many of them, at least-have come the Compromise, because one or two irresponsible to talk and feel that the two sections of the counhave intimated a free-soil and abolition propensity.

attention of our readers to the very pertinent re- to abolitionism, than which a more direful calami- column. intervals of ten years each, since the adoption of the marks extracted below from the Boston Post, sta- ty never visited this country. The abolition party ting the utter want of authority for the assertion at the outset was composed altogether of comefacts. The population of the U. States increased exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, which doubles of Iowa, were members of the National Democration outers from the whigs. But its directal influence of Iowa, were members of the National Democration outers from the whigs. But its directal influence of Iowa, were members of the National Democration outers from the whigs. But its directal influence of Iowa, were members of the National Democration outers from the whigs.

The following official disclaimer by the Union

tion of 1790, and brought down to the present time. of Messrs. Donaldson and Greer is the one alluded " NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will are authorized to state that there has been no meeting of the executive committee of the National Democratic committee in New York, or elsewhere, respecting a national convention, as has been incorrectly stated in several presses, founded on an article that originally appeared in the New York cerrespondence of the Vincennes Gazette. All that They have so far out-Heroded Herod that they have learn that the demand for their fabrics is constant, on this subject is wholly unauthorized from any of- rilla forces. Now, it may do for modern whigs to tee. The subject of a meeting of the national com- gun nearly half a century ago-they have somemittee at Washington during the session of Con- thing to make by it; it is a game with them that Their fabrics are eagerly sought after wherever they day last, on their way to the Coal Mines on Deep gress, to consult with members on the call for a pays; but what advantage any democrat expects can be reached without too much difficulty. The River, with the view of working the mines. One of place, has been suggested; but no person has had hension. Surely it is one of the most lamentable authority to act or correspond on behalf of the circumstances that ever occurred, that democrats for getting their goods to market. committee, nor has any meeting been called or held about it. There are two or three vacancies-one trap, purposely designed to ensuare them. But it in Texas, and one in Iowa-caused by the lamen- is so, and scores and hundreds of them are fast in ted deaths of Mr. Kaufman of the former and Gov. the abolition stocks, having sold their birthright for Clarke of the latter State: but the vacancies have a mess of pottage. not been filled, and cannot be filled without official action of the committee, or its executive members, which has not been had. Mr. Donaldson of Texwould do the same and thus place before their chil- as, and Mr. Greer, of Iowa, who have been represented as members of the national committee, are not such, and have no authority whatever to act or correspond for them. The representation of any concert or correspondence between any members of the national committee, having the slightest refer-

ical conduct of his wife on the subject of abolitionism.

[From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat, August 12.] Federalism at War with the South. More than thirty years have elasped since the fed-eral party commenced its crusade against the southern portion of this confederacy. The immediate cause of that crusade is to be found in the war of 1812, at which time the designs of that party discovered themselves at the Hartford Convention.

That this abhorrence of the institution of slavery, so ostentatiously displayed, was but a pretext to Union, and that the real ground of their hatred of

The political battle of 1800 was fought and deer. Above all things, it was the duty of all liter- platform of Baltimore, in different portions of the to his standard, and enrolled themselves under his banner, were in the main from the same portion of

With the remembrance of that terrible defeat was followed to the cars by a large concourse of the to advance the political prospects of Senator Hous- their fallen fortunes might again be retrieved. people, and numerous warm friends, who gave him ton than the substantial interests of the Democratic Never was a party so completely demolished as ously, on Wednesday, a letter, numerously signed ator will speedily disavow their proceedings, and was an overthrow which wrested from unwilling democrats and national whigs, was handed him, prove to the public that he looks as little to such hands a sceptre which had been long wielded for oliciting from him a Union speech at the court- unhallowed alliances as the correspondence of these personal and party aggrandizement at the expense no doubt approved of by the vast majority of all Union aim at such criminal and at the same time garded as plebeians, unworthy to be trusted with means of reasoning them out for the people at the following reflections upon the subject. We which entirely relieved them of all fears of a consolishall possibly publish the correspondence, if our dated government, and imparted to them the glo-Whig contemporaries should seriously intimate rious hope that they were to realize in their own

The plan hit upon by the federalists was

independence.

ington foresaw might prevail in this country, and their evening lullaby. The press, the medium the whire press has been eminently warlike. No taunts have been too provoking, no comparisons overwhelming majority; and if he is a Disunionist, as too menacing for it to include in. And, not con- ents, or a large majority of them, men of the same -the whole country; who regarded the North and patriotic efforts have in a measure rolled back the boiling flood of fanaticism and passion which threatbillows? The more prominent leaders of the de-

one to suppose that we were a nation of bull-dogs, which have sprung the nominations of leading whig freesoilers become fixed and unchangeable? whose business was to get the bone by fighting, and to fight whether there was any bone or not. No one could fail to see that a press thus prostituted to passion would produce the most pernicious there can be no real prosperity without dissolution. But without dwelling on this subject, we call the It was the tone of the whig press that gave birth sown were bound to vegetate and grow, whatever became of the wheat. And hence we have witnessed within the last few years the most unaccountable and inexplicable phenomenon ever beheld in the political firmanent of this country. We have seen men professing to be democrats and presses claiming to be democratic, joining with the them in their unrighteous abuse of our political brethren. Many of these new disciples have eximitate their sires, and to consummate a system beshould be so unwary as to be caught in a federal

> On the first page is a Democrat's opinion of the nomination of Scott. The Press of both parties at the South frowns upon the movement. Albemarle Bulletin.

And yet if Gen. Scott should be the Whig nomince for President, the Whig party of the South as a party, will support him. Mark the predic Raleigh Standard.

And mark too how the prediction will falsify the as well as talk. prediction. The Southern people can never be duped into the support of a man, whose nomina-EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM. Jacob Allen, an old tion has been effected by the tactics of Seward. esident of much respectability, hung himself at The shackles of party will not prove strong enough Cincinnati on the 6th inst., on account of the fanat- to compel Whigs to commit so suicidal an act. Albemarle Bulletin.

Morth Carolina Standard.

The Constitution and the Union of the States; "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH

HON. A. W. VENABLE. A late number of the Fayetteville Observer co tains the following:

SATURDAY, September 6, 1851.

"Hon. A. W. VENABLE. The tear of defeat by Mr. Graves has induced this gentleman to come out from the disunionists and avow himself a real " submissionist." We learn from the Milton Chronicle that he declared in his speech in Granville a few days before the election, that he " would uncondition ly abide by the Compromise"— that he would do nothing to destroy it"—" that he would stand by the Union upon the terms of the Compromise."

Of course Mr. Venable will be at once denounced by his Locofoco brethren as a "traitor to the South." At any rate, he deserves to be, for moved by the paltry considerations of a seat in Congress and eight dollars a day, he has avowed his determination to submit to what he and they have denounced as palpable violations of the Constitution and the rights of the South.'

Now, we have the best authority for pronouncing the above statement of the Observer wholly destitute fresh in their minds, and with a determination to of truth. Mr. Venable never made any such decla-It appears, however, from the following official avenge the blow which had proved so fatal and ration in any Speech delivered in Granville, or elsetaught early, and in the widest extent; it was that announcement, that they are but irresponsible in- deadly, together with an ardent desire to reinstate where. On the contrary, he distinctly and emphatiwhich referred to the obedience due to all the pro- dividuals, and have no authority to act for the themselves again in power, the scattered elements cally declared on all occasions during the campaign, Democratic party in their assumed capacity. Their of that disbanded army were collected together for that of the measures of "adjustment" he voted only Judge Douglas left here on Thursday last, and proceedings seem to be dictated, more by a desire the purpose of devising some scheme by which for the fugitive-slave bill, and regretted that his vote against the other measures could not defeat them, as such defeat would have compelled the free States to do justice to the South. He denounced the admission of California, the New Mexico and Texas bill, and the law abolishing the slave trade in the District house, which he felt compelled to decline, from cirmen would seem to indicate a disposition to effect of the public good. And it was a defeat the more of Columbia as disgraceful bills of surrender of Soutake pleasure in its enforcement, we must believe that cumstances beyond his control. His doctrines were for him, as the national Democratic party of the galling, because it gave the people, who were relegiance to North Carolina alone, and obedience to that were present; but Judge D, will find other suicidal coalitions. The Washington Union has political power, a voice in the affairs of the nation the Federal Government because she as one of the sovereign members of the Confederacy commanded him to obey, he said he would acquiesce in these measures as long as his State acquiesced; and while he asserted the right of secession, he disapproved of separate State action, but would act with his State whenever she might determine in Convention to act. doctrine of sectionalism-a doctrine which Wash-He denounced, in fact, the whole policy of yielding against which he warned his countrymen in his Southern rights for a hollow truce, and declared that memorable Farewell Address. And this spirit of the South had been deprived of her Territorial rights, sectionalism, having for its basis a pretended hos- and subjected to a confiscation of property in the tility to slavery, has been nursed and kept alive slave-trade bill, for the consideration of an empty ac- kidnapper nor a slave-trader can really respect it; ever since. It has been their morning song and knowledgment of the Constitutional right to recapture her fugitive slaves.

These were the grounds occupied by Mr. Venable in the late campaign; and he maintained them fear- sisting law merely as such, without regard to its inlessly, boldly, and without regard to the so-called "Union" demonstrations which were made against him. He has been endorsed by the people by an tent with quarreling with their fellow-citizens in the stamp. But they are all friends of the Union accordhe was unwilling to take less that he has been per- credit on Buffalo than all that her Rusts and H. K.

The Observer owes it to the cause of truth and

We give, in another column, from the Baltimore none in style. When I have been asked the foolish ments to free-soilism, and are admitted contradiction the South as but parts of the "stupendous whole;" Sun, some highly interesting and important intellitions of the sentiments proclaimed as a motto for whose people were brethren of the same great na- gence from Cuba. It will be seen that Gen. Lope z his master, are friends of Stanly also! the administration, that the Compromise is a final tional family, and each and all entitled to the same and his brave soldiers have carried every thing before settlement of the slavery question, and that the ex- protection and friendly regard-that man was at them-that Gen. Enna. the commander of the Spanecution of the fugitive-slave law is a duty to the once set upon by the whig press, and yelped after ish forces, has been slain-and that Lopez, at the

This is glorious news. It comes by way of Savannah, and was transmitted by the Editor of the As journalists it is our right and duty to discuss what-Savannah News to the Sun. We see no reason to

The following, from the New Orleans Picayone of a late date, would seem confirmatory of the news exerts its baleful influence over the whole Republic, above referred to. A correspondent of that paper, all of which is weakened and endangered endangered and endangered endange

"The news brought this moment, by the steam- mocracy in the eyes of civilized mankind. er Almendares, from the scene of warfare, is to we are liable to be called on to send back fugitives, the effect that General Enna has fallen into the hands an act which certainly renders us participants in their of Lopez. The Almendares brings eighty-two wounded Spanish troops; and of the number taken prison-think of stopping the discussion of this subject. The belligerent tone of the whig press, its threats ers by Lopez's party, he has had the humanity not to will be discussed, and the best thing is to look at it

> The humanity thus displayed by the invaders is not only noble in itself, but it is a stroke of policy in that manner. And if their testimony is to be rewhich must redound greatly to their advantage and

If we should receive any further intelligence before going to press, our readers will find it immediately following the news here referred to.

P. S. The triumph of Lopez is confirmed! The steamer Cincinnati arrived at New Orleans on the will behold a slave under the flag of this Republic." men, without any authority to speak for the party, try are a mutual burden to each other, and that 1st inst., with Havana dates to the 25th, bringing news confirmatory of that received at Savannah by speaks for itself; and Greely, be it remembered, the schooner Merchant. See the news in another speaks for Stanly. Greely and Stanly, and Stanly

> We shall no doubt receive more stirring and important news in the course of a few days, by the Prometheus or Empire City of the Chagres line.

> > A HANDSOME PRESENT.

We are indebted to Messrs. F. & R. Fries of Salem, in this State, for a present of some fine black too early in the Fall, and the Southern and Western Jeans for pantaloons, manufactured at their establish- being subject to blight on the tree before maturing. ment, which is superior to any thing of the kind we We have understood from Mr. Lindley, who, with have seen for softness, for finish, and for apparent other Orchardists, can furnish the trees here referred whigs in their wicked crusade, aiding and abetting durability of texture. We have no doubt it will wear to, that no fruit free from worms can be mised if the

time in the manufacture of woolen goods, and we kept running in the orchard during all the growing and equal, if not more than equal, to the quantity turned out. They have established a reputation in their business which commands public patronage. or six Welchmen, passed through this City on Tues convention, and obtain the best concentration of will be derived from it to the party-how it is to Plank Road, now being constructed to Salem the company who had previously visited these mines, opinion from all parts of the Union as to time and help the cause of democracy—is past our compre- and the Central Road, when completed, will add greatly to the facilities of this enterprising Company United States.

Why do not some of our merchants take steps for procuring some of these fabrics for sale ? Why will they continue to bring the "Kentucky Jeans" as it from New York to Liverpool and back. She left on is called, to this market from the North, when they the 6th August, the whole time occupied in the pascan get a better article here at home ?

We will take pleasure in showing this cloth to all who may wish to examine it; and we shall wear the inst., bringing a hundred and sixty passengers. pantaloons with more pride and satisfaction than if they were made of "cloth of gold." We trust it will soon become fashionable for all to wear panta- glorious news from Cuba, says: "What if the patloons of North-Carolina material and North-Carolina riots catch the murderer of the fifty Americans—the manufacture. We are all in the habit of talking of savage Concha? They will make him comprehend the importance of living within ourselves—let us do what a just retribution is. A gallows higher than

this State, to wit: The Salem, by the Messrs. Fries, to our country-mark that." Concha has acted like the oldest; the Rock Island, in Mecklenburg; and a fiend, and he can neither claim nor expect mercy one in Newbern, by the enterprising firm of E. R. at the hands of the triamphant patriots. We hope

GREELY AND STANLY.

The New York Tribune of the 19th August con tains the following announcement of Mr. Stanly's re-election. It will be seen that Mr. Greely, the ally and friend of Seward, entertains the very highes opinion of Mr. Stanly's patriotism; and that he joing the Raleigh Register in its cry of "agitator" and " disunionist" against such men as Clingman and

" NORTH CAROLINA .- Stanly's District. Hon. Ed ward Stanly was chosen to the last Congress just at ter Gen. Taylor's inauguration by a majority of bare. 47 votes. In that Congress, he pursued a cours of steady and open opposition to the Disunionists and to all schemes for disaffecting the South because of the non-extension of Slavery. He was constant regarded and spoken of by the Venable's, Meade, and Clingman's as a 'Southern man with Northern principles '—in effect a disguised Abolitionist. He declined a re-election to Congress, and Hon. Wm. H. Washington was nominated in his stead, but, he declining, Mr. Stanly was called into the field at a late hour, as the alternative was a surrender of the District without a contest. The result is his re-election by a much increased, majority and upon an in

In the same number of his paper which contains the above, speaking of the fugitive-slave law, Gree, ly says:

"The Fugitive Slave Law, we hear, cannot be to pealed. Perhaps not. But it may be portrayed, and it shall be. It is the most infernal libel on the name of Law which any Legislature has enacted within a life-time. It is an act from which Christendom recoils with abhorrence—the shame and grief of Ra publicans, the exultation and glory of Aristocrats, throughout the civilized world. The champions of Freedom and Progress throughout Europe hide their faces when it is named; happy those who are able to disbelieve its existence! It is an act which would seem to have been framed expressly to defy the axiom that Law is the divinely appointed shield of the weak from the violence of the strong, of the frugal laborer from the rapacity of the luxurious idler, of the simple and timorous against the swoop of the cunning and daring. To pretend that any just man would spectacle of Antonio escaping the whetted knife of Shylock. If this law cannot presently be repealed, there is so much the greater need of rendering it detested and infamous, so that no one can be found base enough to enforce it who would not be the hangman of his brother for a dollar-so that freemen shall loathe it and slave-holders be ashamed of it."

There it is-that is the language used by a Seward Whig, and by one who rejoices over Edward Stanly's re-election! " A man is known by the compa-

Greely says, in the same article:

" What madness, what futility, to talk of respecting such an act as the Fogitive Slave Law! Not even Humanity and the sense of Justice innate in every heart imperatively forbid it. The most that a conscientious man can undertake to do is not to oppose it by force. A certain measure of respect is due to a subtrinsic character. That respect we paid to the Mexican War, though we execrated and sought to arrest it from the first. We admitted its existence, and expect to be paying taxes toward the cost of it for ma-ny years yet. But we never wished evil, disaster now desire the capture of any fugitive from Slavery. How could we or should we ! The Constitution is Smith's can do in the way of manifesting their pe culiar zeal for ' Law and Order' for the next ten years. We trust Mr. Fillmore's generosity will have many imitators, and Rust's Constitutionalism very few.

What a picture is that! Look at it, ye friends of Stanly in the Eighth District, and then reflect that Greely, who curses slavery like a mad man, and Fillmore, who aided a fugitive slave in his escape from

Mr. Greely speaks generally of Slavery in a late number of the Tribune as follows:

"But we are told to leave slavery alone; it is the special curse of the South, and we have nothing to do with it. This is a great mistake in every way. ever interests the public, or whatever we think ought to interest it, whether in New York, England, Carolina or India. But in slavery we have a nearer interest than this; for it is an American institution, and writing from Havana, under date August 17, says: thing of the disgrace this institution casts upon De frankly and sincerely, and say the whole truth about it. And we are happy to see in the Southern States a relied on, the attitude of the free-spoken portion of the North in the controversy is and has been exceedingly useful, and has tended to expedite the great end which all enlightened lovers of their country must have in view, namely, the extinction of slavery by the States in which it exists. This end we suppose will be attained sooner than is generally anticipated. We do not believe that the beginning of the next century

Comment upon the foregoing is unnecessary. and Greely !

We copy in another column, from the Star, a list of the ten best winter-keeping apples for our climate. Northern and Southern varieties have been frequently tried by our farmers, and with but little success save in a few instances-the Northern varieties maturing orchard grounds are cultivated with any thing except Messrs. F. & R. Fries have been engaged for some the fruit trees; and furthermore, that pigs must be

We understand that a company, consisting of five pronounces the coal the richest and the best in the

The Steamship Atlantic, of the Collins line, Capt. West, has made the most remarkable trip on records sage being twenty-five days and seventeen hours, having arrived again in New York on Monday 1st

The Petersburg Democrat, speaking of the late Haman's will be his final resting place. This Caban There are at present three Woolen Factories in revolution is fraught with momentous consequences soon to hear that he has been shot or hanged.