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OVERNMENT, WE MUST PREVENT INJUSTICE TO PREVENT INJUSTICE WE MUST UNITE AT THE SOUTH."

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Santh, the South Forever.

L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor.

What ignoble soul will quail, What inconstant heart will fail, What true Southern band will lower Their flag to the usurper's power? None; but all will rush with might And join in Freedom's righteous fight; Will drive the foe from every field; And never to their mendates yield. The South! the South! her cause is good, We'll gain, or welter in our blood.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING!

At a meeting of the Citizens of York District, at York Court House on the 7th of Oct. for the purpose of taking into consideration, the agitating questions now before the country and to form a District Southern Rights Association, on motion of Wm. I. Clawson the Hon. I. D. Witherspoon was called to the Chair, and John L. Miller was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman in a spirited and animated address made known the object of the meeting. He alluded with considerable warmth and feeling to as by an unrestricted majority in our National Legislature. E. Moore, Esq., moved that a Cominstee of twenty be appointed to report a preamb'e and resolutions and Constitution, for the Assooutton. The following gentlemen were appointed: E. Moore, Esq., W. I. Clawson, Esq., W. B. Wilson, Esq., J. Bolton Smith, Esq., Dr. Wm. Moore, G. W. Williams, Esq., Dr. A. I. Barron, R.v. A. Whyte, John G. Enloe, A. S. Wallace, 14sq., Col. A. McKenzie, S. Rainy, Thos. P. Black, Rev. H. Ross, Col. Wm. C. Beatty, Rev. J. M. Anderson, Dr. C. Sandifer, Chesley Guinn. A. C. Sulton, and Col. L. P. Sadler. W. A. Latta moved that a Committee of five be appointed to report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sontiments of the people of York District as regards the Southern question. The following gentlemen were appointed: W. A. Latta, J. M. Ross, Esq., Major T. J. Bell, John S. More, and E. H. Gunning. They retired and prepared a Address and Resolutions, which were unanimous- of it, the Missouri line, (a line which in 1820 com-

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIVE In common with our fellow citizens of the South. we feel a deep interest in the important topics which the recent legislation of Congress has presented for their consideration. Solemnly it seems to us, as from the graves of their Revolutionary sires, the startling questions come, in tones hot to be unheeded, to every son of the South: Have you forgotten the price of your liberties Know you not the places of the revolutionary batthe fields of the South ! Have you no wives, no sons, no daughters, no homes ! Has the legacy we bequeathed to you been utterly fruitless? Have you made no progress in those social, moral and intellectual attainments which give to a people a noble and cherished renown? Has your past no lustre that it cannot be tarnished ! Is the future barren of all those high incentives to animated struggle in the cause of civilization, by which you may transmit to futurity a name and a fame of increased and increasing greatness? Will your imbecility, passively yield to folly and fanaticism, that which was won for you from tyranny and given to you for power! Are you willing that your end shall be to history a monument of infamy and debasement, as conspicuous as your origin was exalted and illustrious?

Let the people of the South, repudiating all political Esaus, answer for themselves, and we believe the response would satisfy the greatest solicitude ever felt by their ancestors, that their posterity might be worthy of their trials and sufferings during the gloomiest periods of the Revolu-

It cannot be disguised that the passage by Congress of the California bill alies the Wilmo Proviso, the Territorial bills for New Mexico and Utah, comprizing the remainder of the acquisition from Mexico, in which Congress refused to abolish the Mexican laws proffitting slavery-the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columhia-the Texas bill by which a sovereign State is to be dismembered and a part of her territory given over to free soil rule, she to receive 10 millions for acquiescing in the deed, or the sword of the government, for refusing to do so, force upon the South the afternatives of base submission or determined resistance to a most galling tyranny. The dontest between the constitutional rights of the South and a sentiment of fanaticism of the is decided, and political supremacy is d on the Northern standard. To what unrightgous attacks it will yet lead the rabble hosts of Northern fanatics against the rights, honor and of the South, the history of the means by which that supremacy was obtained, and the re-Sult of the battle just fought in Congress between truth and the constitution, clearly indicate. Beyond all doubt, the overthrow of the institutions of the South and her political, social and moral degradation, are the unrelenting aims, of the North, Mave the Northern States struggled for political supremacy, to guard themselves against the oppressions and exaction of the South ? Can a single political measure be named that ever has been originated, supported and advocated by the South, of sectional aggrandizement to herself, and in derogation of the constitutional rights of the North, or offensive to the honor of the Northern States as independent sovereignties? Not one. Nor have the Legislatures of the Southern States excluded the citizens of Northern States from entering their territories and enjoying all the rights of property belonging to them in the Northern States. If the South has done the North injustice, it has been in permitting many of her citizens to violate their consciences in this unhallowed land of sin and slavery, by satiating their inordinate avarice on the products of the South's trangressions, that when they returned to their immaculate North, they must needs do voluntary penance, by denouncing and traducing the open-armed hospitality which received them when homeless, and fed and clothed them when hungry and naked. If then the South has any sin to answer for, it is for the South's fidelity to the federal compact.

a friendly agreement or compact among a sister- millions of human beings are bound up in its ex-

ederal despotism. As political eq ed the confederacy, equally to bear its burdens and share its benefits. Each one retained the exclusive and absolute control and management of its domestic affairs. Each one the keeping of its own conscience. Territory acquired by such partnership, by purchase or by conquest, would of

right and justice belong to it as common property, to be held for the benefit of the citizens of each and every member, where every one might take with him his property and conscience; and if any the insult and wrong that had been heaped upon fact that in such acqusition, some of the partners thing should vary this conclusion, it would be the had contributed more than their proportionate share of the price. How do these principles apply to the Territory acquired from Mexico. The South has her receipt in full, sealed in the blood of her best sons, that she contributed two-thirds of the men, and by the operation of an iniquitous revenue system she will pay three-fourths of the money price. How is it to be divided? After sacrificing many valuable lives, and paying nipotent. But still more important, the civil and merican name, wildly and procipitately, to adopt eighty-five or ninety millions of dollars, her quota political liberties of the Southern people depend any measure which must inevitably separate from have said that unless these reasonable demands and that time may not be very far distant, we of the cost of the war and purchase money, and loosing from 600 to 900 millions of increased value of her slave property were the territory open to its introduction, the South is to be forever excluded from every inch of it.

> The South proposed as a compromise between her equal claim with the North to the whole territory, and the demands of abolition arrogance, that the South should be excluded from the whole promised the South out of three-fourths of the 1. 80,112 square miles of the Louisiana Territory.) the North not only rejected the Missouri line, by which she would have gotten two-thirds of the territory acquired from Mexico, but demanded even more than the territory disputed and seized upon a part of Texas, slave territory into the bargain. Thus taking by their compromise, their most extreme pretensions. Their compromise, did, however, contain an equivalent in the fugitive slave bill, by which the "Punic faith" of the North is pledged that hereafter the constitutional right of the South to recover her runaway and stolen negroes shall be respected, a bill the very necessity of the enactment of which, is a damning proof of Northern treachery. Who believes the provisions of that bill, can be effectual-in a country where public sentiment in its hostility to slavery, has called to its aid, the Legislatures and the Judiciary, has spurned the constitution, and has even prompted to the shedding of blood! And make the most of it-is it any concession to the South, that the North should observe towards her, the positive injunctions of the constitution? Lost indeed must the South be to all sense of duty to herself, if she can accept the restoration of one acknowledged chartered right, as a satisfactory reparation for the commission of other and many flagrant wrongs. Could such bill contain any thing conciliatory, it would be the proffer by the North of reparation for passed losses, as well as security against future ones. But no, the past twenty millions must be forgiven, and as a consideration for not being plundered to the amount of half a million annually (in stolen negroes,) the South must, in addition to her share of the price paid for this territory, and her estimated loss on the increased value of her slaves, give up all right to the rich treasures of California, and with it all inflict a mortal blow upon that institution, which is interwoven with the web of her moral, social and political being. And it is no palliation that with the kiss of Judas, the bitter cup has been proffered by some of her own perfidious sons, who leaguing with Northern enemies, turn a deaf ear to the solemn resolves of Southern Legislatures and the warning voice of deprecation, heard throughout the South,-insist that it is a peace offering, and that it will and commanded to rejoice and join in singing new hosannahs to the glorious Union-Nero rejoiced whilst Rome burned, but history out of tenderness to humanity, refused to record, that her citizens were asked to join in the heartless mockery, over their families. We know not which most to ad- stitution, and the South, mire, the insolence of Southern treachery or having borne oppressive tariffs, and vielded to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. and in all places belonging to the Government towards which the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia is the first move, the interdiction of the slave trade between the different states, and the final abolition of slavery in the states by act of Congress, her power and her greatness

Had the constitution given to Congress the unrank ingratitude of the North incurred by the limited power to abolish slavery, considering the ers. present magnitude of the institution compared with The constitution of the United States recognizes its unimportance at the formation of the Governno North, no South, no East, no West. It was ment, and that the lives and fortunes of eight tranquility, provide for the common defence and and we would cherish the londest desires for its Rev. A. Whyte, W. B. Wilson, H. F. Adikes, The most p'ensant trip we can recommend to

gone, she will be told that her right and privilege

of sending Representatives and Senators to Con-

gress, shall be solemnly guarantied to her by act

of Congress. Considering the unceasing struggle

of the North, by means of the slavery excitement,

to acquire power, does any man believe that hav-

ing acquired it unconstitutionally, they will exer-

cise it constitutionally? Should the North for-

bear their affacks upon the institutions of the South

even when they will have acquired sufficient num-

bers by the formation of new States to destroy

constitutionally, it will be neither upon the princi

ple of fidelity to solemn promises, nor of clemency

to the South, but because of their reliance upon

the working of the principle of 'limitation' embo-

died in these last Acts of Congress, to effect all

their wishes. In fixing its limits they may think

that they have accomplished the 'beginning of the

parchment prevail against perjured faith, and unprotect-a mere delusion? Must she still love and worship the Union, knowing it to be not only a false, but a malignant God! Neither is it a question whether the remedy be peaceable or not, but whether there be a peaceatle one that can save her. There being none, the consequences of the remedy

on it. 'Civil liberty and the existence of the Union are not as our Northern brethren would have us believe-correllative-but directly opposed to each own limits. It is the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, which is to lead the Southern States through the Red sea of riot, anarbathed Europe in blood and which has already given indications of the rising of its turbulent waves in the Free soil States of the North. Political demagogueism can never become dangerous, the control of her domestic affairs, to Northern isms, to be governed by a Northern majority, she forfeits forever all the chances which her peculiar

or in the desperate cause of the Revolution. Up-

organization affords her to perpetuate to the remotest period consistent with the imperfection inherent ercised a more powerful or benignant influence on the world, and there is none whose destruction. vided a safe guard against all insecurity. ces, than this institution for which the South is to be ex-communicated—religiously, socially and politically. The commerce of the world, the peace of millions of the human race at home and abroad,

depend on it. Is it possible that a people, possessing so powerful an influence over the affairs! of the world, would occupy as a separate and independent nation a very insignificant position delivering up of fugitive slaves. among the powers of the earth? Could she be goaded to a separation by greater wrongs, or elevated destiny? And would it be strange that she should cut the gordian knot of Union, and but endangering the lives of such as make the at-

Be it therefore Resolved,

1st. That the General Government is one limited powers, granted by the sovereign and in-

2d. That the recent legislation of Congress, respecting the subject of slavery, the admission of positions denying the right of property in slaves mutually pledge ourselves to support and carry California, and the dismemberment of Texas, are palpable and gross encroachments on State sovereignty, and if submitted to, will reduce the Sou- ing of slaves in the District of Columbia; proposithern States to a condition of helpless and hopeless

3d. That in sustaining South Carolina, in the maintenance of her rights and her sovereignty, in shall restore content and harmony ; and she is any and every emergency, we will use all the means which God has given us.

4th. That our gratitude is due to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, for their fidelity, and particularly to our immediate Representative, for the distinguished ability with the desolation of their homes, their firesides and which he advocated the cause of Truth, the Con-

the time will come, when as an equivalent for preparing a preamble, resolutions and Constitute of Vigilance. the following, which was also unanimously adopted. fort, and commingled blood of her citizens. The of Vigilance to diffuse information, to promote

PREAMBLE, CONSTITUTION, &c.,of the Committee of Twenty.

PREAMBLE.

evil to Southern interests. We have seen the der have been passed by Anti-slavery Speiches, and votees of religious fanaticism, and the aspirants have found their way into Congress without refor political honors, advancing steadily hand in buke from the public press; while any allusions hand, until they have become so formidable, as to to such a possible event in the South, has been threaten every thing in their course. The rise of greedily seized upon, and the alarm sounded thro' garded at first with scorn and indifference, but like Rio Grande. the plague spot or fretting sore, it has spread o- The gress outrage so recently perpetrated in the ver the whole body politic: and to the body poli- contemplated dismemberment of Texas, and introtic it is as dangerous and destructive, as is the ducing California; in sustaining the indelicate ingangrene to the body physical.

of political demagogues, must tend to the aban- ference to them is altogether unnecessary. donment of the laws of God and man. And as With these acts of aggression so fresh in our

hood of equal and independent sovereigns, by istence, and Congress were to attempt to exercise the foundations of society itself. The love of rule But we cannot consent that the powers of the Fed- I. Barron, and James Brian. The committee no- fall into the lap of a pretty girl.

dissolve the political bands which have connect- than serve in heaven.

ed them with another" had arrived. We believe | We have witnessed long and anxiously the prohe only way for the South to maintain her equal- | gress of events. Our representatives, like faithity in the Union, is to show herself ever ready to ful sentinels upon the watch tower, have warned law; and we will not consent that our right of maintain her independence out of it. This alone us of the dangers by which we are menaced .can give to the constitution an obligatory force, on Various means have been resorted to, to stay the will of a supercilious, rapacious and irresponsible the Northern conscience. In adopting remedies progress of evil, but like the Simoom of the Deit is for us to argue the question as we must act upon it as one of self preservation. It is not whether a remedy be constitutional: it is can the constitution save us from perdition? Can scribbled parchiment prevail against perjured faith, and unscrupulous tyrranny? Must the South still cling disregarded. Wide-spread ruin and desolation to the constitution, knowing it to be powerless to surround on all sides, without one bright spot or basis to which we can turn with any hopes.

Unwilling to surrender all that is dear, and yield without a further struggle, we are willing to make one other effort for the preservation of our rights. We approach the subject with emotions of profound solicitude and of painful solemnity, believshe may adopt, must rather address themselves ing that the present posture of affairs demands to those who have imperiled her existence .- prudence, moderation, firmness and union both of Were the contingency of the peaceableness of the sentiment and of action. Our citizens at large remedy a necessary condition of the South's right have been left to form their own opinions, and to resist tyrranny, then did our ancestors hold and | draw their own conclusions; and it is not too much exercise rights they never bequeathed to us, when to say, that there never was more perfect unanim-

they pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred hon- ity, on questions of natural and chartered rights. On the one hand all regard it as weak, unmanon the action of the South depends the solution by and unbecoming a free people, to submit tameof the success or failure of our Republican, Fede- ly to the long continued and dangerous invasions ral Covernment, if the South yields, States Rights of our rights-And on the other all regard it as are a nullity and the General Government is om- foreign to the character and unworthy of the A-

But governed by the law of self-preservation, and by the great principles of civil liberty, we are other: the civil liberties of all the slave-holding called, calmly to contemplate the tendency of af-States would rather seem to depend on its dissolu- fairs, and timely, to interpose and resist those tion or re-formation. The institution of slavery, acts, which are subversive of the true principles which is doomed in the Union, is the conservative of rational and constitutional liberty, and which, principle of civil and political liberty within its if not averted, will prove a death blow to Repub-

lican freedom throughout the world. The proceedings of the convention, which formed the Federal constitution show, that the subject chy and revolution, which has more than once of slavery was candidly discussed and maturely. considered, and the Union of the States was anally secured, by incorporating into that instrument distinct and ample guaranties of the rights of slaveholders. The convention in submitting it to the when socialism, Fourierism and agrarianism are several States expressly say that it is the "result forever excluded: and should the South now yield of a spirit of amity and of mutual defence and concession which the peculiarity of our political situ-

ation rendered necessary." The States as they acceded to the Union acceded as equals, and the citizens of each State are entitled to equal rights, privileges, and immunities .in all human institutions, the blessings of civil The States had not only the right of protecting and political liberty. No civil institution has ex- the institution of slavery within their own borders. but the constitution came to their relief and prowould be attended with more baneful consequen. permanency of the institution was liable to be affected, from the facility the slave might have in escaping to the free States. This was guarded against by the admission as a fundamental part of of Europe, the comfort, happiness and existence the compact, that the right of property in slaves was to be not only recognized but enforced. And as this was incorporated into the Federal constitution, so it was intended to be carried out by the provisions of the Law of 1793 providing for the

These provisions have been openly violated and resisted, and in effect nullified and abrogated in wooed by brighter hopes of power, influence and the free States. Every possible obstacle is presented rendering recovery, not only impracticable, leave to the future the solution of the wisdom of tempt. Owners in the discharge of their duty have been insulted-have been mobbed-imprisoned, and in one instance at least assassinated .-The decisions of the Supreme Court have become a nullity and Congress has been converted into an arena of strife and of bitter contention, and independent States which compose the confederacy. stead of affording a shield, has become the point whence the slave States are assailed. Here pro- of action, do adopt the following constitution and have been entertained; propositions prohibiting out its principles. slavery and bills prohibiting the selling and buytions to admit slaves to vote on the question of their own emancipation, and propositions to abolish slave labor in Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockvards and other public buildings belonging Preamble and Constitution. to the United States. Some of these have passed the House of Representatives and all have receiv-

compromise, or extend the line to the Pacific, and fifteen members. decreed that involuntary servituue should be forever prohibited in the territory. The determina- first Monday in every month and it shall be the tion has been expressed by different Legislatures, duty of the President to call meetings of the Assotution for the Association, returned and submitted interest in that country acquired by the united ef- Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the Con edicts registered by State Legislatures, have re- concert of action and to obtain signers to this Concently been confirmed by the Congress of the U- stitution.

Propositions too for a dissolution of the Union The political aspect of National affairs, portends have been repeatedly passed at public incelings; meeting. that power which is now so formidable, was re- every nook and hamlet, from the Arostook to the clusion of his remarks he introduced J. L. Bad- ment in our State press, and now our newspapers.

terference of one President and the high pretensions The natural issue of such a commingling of of another, are so fresh in our minds, and so give-

the legitimate fruits of such a commixture we have mind it is reasonable to suppose that mitch disseen both denounced in their assemblies and con- satisfaction exists. However much we love and ventions. The precepts of our holy religion have value the Union for the glories of what it has as hypocrites, and the vocabulary of hell has been properly administered, it cannot be disguised, that natures were obtained, ransacked for epithets to be applied to slave-hold- for many years it has failed in the object contem-

t we would say that, sooner than that power and of mischief predominates so strongly, that, eral Government, should be used for the purpose minated the following gentlemen: John S. Moore, have our slaves inveigled into the free states and there protected either by mobs or under cover of property in them be dependent simply upon the majority. Had any one a few years since pre-

> Yet such is the lamenable state of affairs. Th promising and preminent of whom great things were to be expected, have fallen one by one before the myrmidons of power, or have fallen a ready prey to the seductive influence of Executive pimps: party spirit a disaffected population, and a venal press have all contributed to bring about this state

> It now rests with us to say what we shall do. Once we would have proclaimed upon the house tops, that if our government would cease to agitate the subject of slavery, which was solemnly settled by the federal compact; if the free states would carry out the principles of the Constitution by repealing all laws repugnant to its spirit, and afford the facility contemplated by the fideral compact and the law of 1793 providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves; and if we were placed upon an equality in regard to the territories beonging to the Union, we would consider ourselves under solemn obligation to support it; we would were complied with, we would feel ourselves bound by a sense of duty to seek redress in any lawful and competent way. But how can Southern men hold up their heads and reflect upon the North, when so many were found in the ranks of the free

> Amid the gloom, it is refreshing to reflect that South Carolina stood firm. Union among our selves may yet effect much; it is our last, our only hope. Assembled to deliberate upon our condition, we may at least unite in expressing our views in a series of resolutions, and if any thing can be done tending to the relief of the South, must be by mutual interchange of opinion and con-

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it therefore:

1st, Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of limited and specific powers that Congress can rightfully exercise no power not specifically granted in the Constitution, or necessarily implied in carrying into execution some specific grant of power

2d, Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States being the result of compromise and concession, fully debated and deliberately adopted, is the common bond of Union, superior to al enactments inconsistent with its letter and spirit. and the supreme arbiter in all differences of opin-

7th, Resolved, That under existing circumstances and the present emergency, there is a manifest propriety in forming Southern Associations, and that it is the imperative duty of every citizen, to acquaint himself with the state of our political affairs.

8th, Resolved, That the citizens here assembled, the better to promote their interests, secure their rights and guard against the threatened immolader the following Constitution.

for the purpose of diffusing intelligence in our readers, -[Mercury, bounds, for more perfect union among ourselves for securing domestic tranquility, providing for the defence of our persons, property and institutions, and for bringing about harmony and concert

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. This Association shall be known as the York District Southern Rights Association. come a member of the Association by signing the ern papers .- [Southern Advocate.

Art. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be elected annually, and shall consist of a Presied a large support. Congress by a large majori- ident, four Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treaty have twice refused to carry out the Missouri surer, and committee of vigilance consisting of

Art. 4. This Association shall meet on the to oppose and prohibit slavery in the territory re- ciation whenever he may deem it necessary and The Committee appointed for the purpose of cently acquired from Mexico, and consequently to expedient, or when requested to do so by a ma-

be elected to deliver an address to the succeeding

Southrop) to the meeting. From his speech it acquaintance with us, but are more engerly the meeting at some length. His address was and Hotels would consult the convenience of the characterised throughout by a loftiness and dig- travelling public and their own interests, they fanatics-of the lawless-of the baser sort-and ing a triumph on the part of free soil, that a re. nity of sentiment rarely surpassed. G. W. Wil- will do well immediately to order a good North dressed the meeting. He had been taught to re- hotel or such a reading room takes a N. C. paper ancestors and cemented by the blood of Patriot Carolinians. This matter is worth their atten-Sires, but since it had become an engine of op- tion .- [N. C. Star. been denounced—the bible pronounced a cheat - been; and however much we would love and val- pression, he had no sort of reverence for it. The the venerated ministers of God's word stigmatized us it, for the happiness which it might impart if pledge was then laid on the table and many sig-

On motion of W. I. Clawson, a committee of ment making an appropriation for this important plated. If we know our own hearts we would not ten were appointed to nominate officers for the purpose. The amount, however, was reduced Not content to be equals in a government estab- disturb the great compromise which have been Association. The following gentlemen composed from \$290,000 to \$100,000. - Republic. lished in order to secure justice ensure domestic made and which alone can sustain and preserve it the Committee : W. I. Clawson, Daniel Williams, promote the general welfare, they would overturn perpeturity. No hearts beat truer than our own. Samuel Rainey, F. H. Simril, E. A. Ross, Dr. A. our bachelor friends is to trip your foot so as to

should be made—on the altar of the constitution, rather than suffer disappointment, our country of oppressing and trampling upon the rights and President, W. A. Latia, Col. R. G. McCaw, Col. that juncture "in the course of human events, must be turned into a very Pandemonium, by a interest of any of the States. We ought not to W. C. Beatty, Col. 1. D. Witherspoon, Vice Prewhen it becomes necessary for one people to set of wretches who would rather reign in hell consent to be excluded from territories belonging sidents. W. B. Wilson, Secretary, and Daniel to the whole people; we ought not to consent to Williams, Treasurer; which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

J. Bolton Smith, Esq., was appointed Orator, to address the Association on next Sale Day.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Yorkville Miscellany, the South Carolina papers and the Hornets' Nest and True

On motion, the meeting adjourned. I. D. WITHERSPOON, Chm'd,

GREAT REJOICING .- By whom? And for what? By Southern Editors and Southern men! For nothing; unless they are for the North against the South. We do contend if we understand the matter at all, that the South has gained nothing by the passage of those Bills, that there has been so much glorification over by Southern Editors and Southern men. In fact we think the recent action of Congress is calculated only to stimulate Northern Abolitionists, to go still farther in their mad and wicked career. They are indused to be lieve, that rather than dissolve the Union, we a

the South will submit to any and every thing. Talk about 'Union,' What care we for Uniwhen it is only to be preserved by a sacrifice property, honor, peace and happiness. The Col titution violated and trampled upon; and far be aggressions threatened and contemplated; Southern Editors and Southern men rejoicing.

We would advise all such to go North and I with their Northern alles-for the time may con to the South telling the Southern people that the is a time to rejoice when their joy ought to turned into sadness and deep dread for the futur-We are not disposed to 'rejoice with those who rejoice,' but to 'mourn with those who do mourn.

We admire the bold Southern ground that he been taken by some of our Southern Representa tives, Editors and individuals; such we are wi ling to stand by, fight by and fall by, in defence of Southern rights. And we mean what we sax We never intend to make one concession to those who wish to rob us of our property-or replie when acts are passed, calculated to stimulate and encourage them to go still farther in their mean-

We are for the constitution. But that Constitu tion must not be violated :- a broken Constitution which will not protect us in the sight of property, and in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, we do not want.

We are for the Union. But that Union must not rob us of our just rights. When it does it looses its charms .- [Roanoke Republican.

THE SOUTHERN STATES .- THEIR PRESENT PE-RIL AND THEIR CERTAIN REMEDY: This is the title of an Address delivered by Mr. John Towns. END at a public meeting in St. John's Colleton. It is the voice of the country speaking in terms not to be misund rstood. Is cities and large communities, where, by the constant attrition of mind, feeling ministers to feeling, an undue stress may be sometimes placed on passing events. But when integrity and intelligence speak from the plants. tion, then it is that we should look about us and see whether the catadel of our hopes is safe. We fully agree with the author that, "upon a question of this grave nature, which involves our political life or death, no concession is allowable which increases the strength of our enemies and dimintions, do form themselves into an Association un- ishes our ability to resist them." The mainthing may be obtained at Mr. Councill's priding. of We the undersigned citizens of York Distict, fice, and we commend it to the attention of

CHEAP PAPERS .- We have often beard the in quiry, why are the Northern papers so much cheap er than those in the South? The reason is this The money that ought to be expended on Southern papers is sent to the North to enable them N publish cheap papers, and thus enable them do keep the South flooded with their sneers, tannets and abuse. If you want cheap and good papers in the South, cease the suicidal course of sending Art. 2. Every friend of the South may be- your money to the North and expend it on South

IMPORTANT TO READING ROOMS AND HOTHER and South, that of all the "thousand and one Reading Rooms and Hotels along the great thoroughfares throughout the United States there are scarce a dozen who so far consult the comfort a if gratification of the North Carolina traveller, as to take a North Carolina newspaper. We have hear! many of our most valued and intelligent citizeus say, that when away from home they have freequently enquired for a N. C. paper, and the auswer is a vacant stare as if the host thought thene were no papers worth reading which could him from "Old Rip." We have ourselves been dis-Art. 6. That at every meeting an Orator shall appointed and mortified, in past time, either to find no N. C. newspaper at all, in distant reading . rooms or if (after search which attracted all eyes to the unquirer) a poor little, miserable, siekly During the absence of the committees, Col. R. sheet was discovered, crammed away amongst the G. McCaw addressed the meeting, in the true Pal | waste paper as if, inworthy of a file, we were almetto spirit, showing the necessity of action on most asharded of having instituted a search. But the part of the slaveholding States. At the con- the past 12 months has witnessed a vast improveger (the Editor of the Hornets' Nest and True are not only valuable to all who have business or would be difficult to tell but that he too was a sought after, than ever by our citizens when away Palmette. The Rev. A. Whyte, then addressed from home. If the proprietors of Reading Rooms hams in his usual pointed and happy manner ad- Carolina paper. Just let it be known that such a verence the Union formed by the wisdom of our and our word for it, it will become popular to N.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL. We correct an inadvertent paragraph by stacing that the House did concur in the Senare's amend-