



IF WE WOULD PRESERVE OUR GOVERNMENT, WE MUST PREVENT INJUSTICE; TO PROVENT INJUSTICE WE MUST UNITE AT THE SOUTH."

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Da cieta.

The biter does sometimes get bitten. Abolition

ism sometimes gets humbugged, but never so beau-

tif ully as in a case which came to my notice to-

day. During the great excitement a few days

since, growing out of the execution of the Fugi-

tive Slave Law, at the East, a fonting vagaboud

journey to Union Village, it this State, on some

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Sauth, the

What ignoble soul will quail, What inconstant heart will fail, What true Southern band will lower Their flag to the usurper's power 7 None ; but all will rush with might And join in Freedom's righteous fight; Wal arrive the foc from every field, And never to their mandates yield. The South ! the South ! her cause is good. Il gain, or welter in our blood.

REMARKS OF T. D. SPRATT, Esq'r., Before the Southern Rights Association, at Ebenerar, Y. [CONCLUDED.]

Shall we give up our property, or give up the Union ? In a dispassionate and calm survey of circumstances past, present, and prospective, so far as we are capable of penetrating the dark vista of the future, can we discover a single ray of hope, if this interference, this agitation, this abolition, is permitted to continue ? I confess for my own part I can see none, none at least for the happiness of the South, and her equality in this confederacy. It any one can see aught else in the picture-if interfere by the fundamental law of the land !

words on the prolific source of most of these troubles, African slavery, I will relieve your patience. If an intelligent traveller from some foreign country were to come among us, filled with benevolence and intent on truth, and see the contented and happy negro laughing and singing, without a care for the luture-if he see him well fed and clothed, and when sick, kindly attended to by his are.

owner and his physician : when he is old 'not casheered,' but kept, and sheltered, and provided for all the days of his life-would this stranger not be struck with the utmost surprise, if he were told, that the condition of this hanny being had throphists, that they were determined to release nim from his thraidom at the peril of the peace

and liberty of their own race and the desolation of one of the fairest portions of the earth? And if his astonishment could possibly be increased, what would be the extent of his amazement, if informed, that all this was done, or attempted, by those who had really no interest in, no connection, no business with the matter, which was as foreign from them as the condition of the Hindcos; and with which they were positively forbidden to

his vision is capable of perceiving a brighter pic. Suppose again this same traveller, in his so-ture in the landscape-I would certainly thank journ whitherwards, had happened to have passed him for his optics. I know you have all (and who | over any part of Africa, and had seen enough of in the South has not?) given the subject much anx- the condition of the negroes on that cotinent to ious attention. It has attracted the deepest reflec | enable him to compare it with the state of their tion and solicitude, and I think it is perfectly clear circumstances in this. Is it not certain he would to the reflecting mind, that the true principle for be forcibly struck with the contrast ; and wonder

But whatever the Chinaman might say, howey-

If there was any sin in first bringing them here

But whether it be a sin or a crime, or an evil

South Foreuer selves, there will also, now as then, be enough test question, for even if this Missouri line were country, educate its inhabitants, make it equally adopted joined with Maron's & Diron's and downed country, educate its inhabitants, make it equally And now, gentlemen, after saying a few more as deep as the pit of Plato, it would not settle the North deride and taunt us, and think us not question; unless indeed, it had the effect of exclu- in earnest. Now all this must be altogether avoiding forever from the Federal Government and ded, if we hope for Southern equality or indepenhalls of legislation, the abolitionists and their agi- dence (and not inconsistently either, as I take it tation. And think you this guaranty can be ob- with our anti-Tariff principles.)

tained from the North? No, Gentlemen, the The subject would present quite a different asagitation would still go on ; you might as well try pect if all these things were reciprocated. Bu to stop the wina and we would be just where we what northern man comes here to spend his money 1 They come here to make it and wher, made

Now if all this and a great deal more that might they take it back again. None, or very few, be said or affirmed of the subject be true, it lol- come to our institutions of learning, few subscribe lows, in my opinion, that a secession of one or to Southern papers or periodicals, though equal in more, or all of the Southern States, is their only every moneet to the world, I solemnly believe, ever convention of their people, see fit to offer the Mis-souri compromise line, or recommend any other nued as prosperous as the South is. It is proof course. I hope and believe there will be but one conclusive that this is a rich section and capable response from every true Southerner-Our allegi- of becoming far more so, and shews that it is ance, at all events, is due to the State of South worth contending for? This state of things, however, cannot last long, and we are impelled by Carolina, and with her we will stand or fall. I think it is becoming more and more manifest, the highest of all obligations to seek safety for the

that there is something incompatible and irrefuture and seek it in ourselves. concilable in a Union, betwixt slaveholding and "What e'er we see how e'er our footsteps roam non-slaveholding States, and that a final separa-Our first best country ever is our home." tion is inevitable. "To this complexion it must

And in the language of a devoted and noble so South Carolina, in the Maredian of his mighty ntellect-'Let us do our duty to our country and leave the consequences to God.'

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN NEW JERSEY .will certainly follow a separation of the States, but | A Constable probably killed .- The Trenton Gais it not almost equally as certain that it will come | zette has a letter from Lodi, in that State, dated if they remain together ? Assuredly war is a the 8th inst., which gives the following account of

From the Lincoln Republican. Submission failure in Union

The emissaries of federalism in Monroe, on the ith inst., failing to get their principles recognized the Southern Rights meeting, published in another column, seized the occasion, before the patriots had all dispersed, to make a demonstration avorable to the waning fortunes of that old party. After the Southern Rights meeting had adjourned, and the President had left his seat, S. H. Walkup, Esq., an amiable gentleman, of plausible of a negro, who has been a well known dock loafaddress, and calculated for the successful accomer about our docks for some years past, took a plishment of the object he undertook, ascended to the nis hand; and although he was called upon to submit them to a discussion, he hurriedly declared that he was about to submit them to the vote of the by-standers; we say by-standers, for there was no meeting organized. A lew persons, doubtless federalists, responded in the affirmative ; but there being no organized meeting, no negative was given; for no republican would participate in such ther this, to somebody that, sent him on his why a-mode of proceeding.

After this, Mr. Walkup moved carrying the same attention as at Union Village. At has have question in the same manner, that all editors friend- ing reached Whitehall, Sambo thought he would y to 'the cause' publish the resolutions. If he come back to New York, and resume his dockmeant the 'cause' of the South, we as a friend to loafing again, having made money and comfortsuch a 'cause,'publish the proceedings, to let the ables enough in the Fugitive Slave "business," public see a political curiosity; but if he meant the to make him tolerably independent during the 'cause' of the North, which we think, the resolu- winter. He tells the story of his adventures, with tions imply, we publish them to warn the demo- great gusto, and particularly the distinguished intcrats to be watchful, and to keep a close eye up- tentions paid him by the "big folks." He spent on the adherents of federalism every where.

several days at the house of Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont. Sambo now advises, his fellow loaf-"Resolved, That we are for the Union, as it is: ers, and the free blacks generally to go into "de bisiness, and make 'em fortune." The cream of the joke in this case, is to be found. in the fact, that the fellow was never South of Mason's and Dixon's line in his life ! He was born at Saratega, nia, and latterly in this city, but never in a slave State. The "documents" given him by some of the abolition gentry he fell in with are exceeding-

which Sambo is a most industrious member. The abolitionists there asked him if he was a fugitive slave ? Cuffee, to carry on the joke (for the fellow is a practical joher) replied in the affirmative whereupon they treated him very kindly, raised money for him, gave him good dinners, some very excellent clothing; and with letters from Brofrom town to town, every where receiving the

the government of the whole, was a strict construct how the race could have been so greatly improtion of the constitution. When first the tell spirit | ved here in so short a space of time ; and improof abolition reared its horrid form, attained a foot- ved too always, in that very state of slavery, hele in our federal councils, that instrument was which these same philanthropists did so despeour only shield ; owrather the rights reserved to | rately abhor. And should this sojourner take any " pencilings

the States under its provisions. But how little was that regarded ? it was trod- by the way." and publish them on his return to "don under foot; and the "higher law" was pro- his native land (China for instance) I imagine it claimed by the leaders of the fanatical band as the would be found he had given his opinion in faprinciple of their action, and every impediment vor of the institution of African slavery, as huover-thrown between themselves, and their victim. | mane and good, and tending to develope the fa-That victim is the South, the entire overthrow of culties of the race physical, mental and moral. her rights, property, liberties, and the extinction | I think it probable, he might say besides, in his of one or the other, or both of the rices. Is this not journal, especially if he were a pious man, that so? Can we shut out the truth from our minds, the God of the creations, the ruler of the universe, or hide it from our reason? When in the course must have directed the removal of this people to of all history has such a fanaticism, as now reigns | a land where they found a happier abode and a at the north among all classes, ever stopped in its | higher civilization, than they could of themselves, career, till met by a spirit and a power of resis- ever have attained in their own. I am apt to tance, which said-"thus far shalt thou go, and think moreover, that in the conclusion of his reno farther"? miniscenses of this remote country; he would con-

I have sald it pervades all classes at the North. | sole himself with the consciousness of the superi-And is there not abundant evidence of the fact ? ority of the 'celestial empire,' and thank Coufu-All their news-papers I have seen are anti-slavery cius, that his precepts had kept him from the in sentiment, and this but another name for aboli- fierce stripes, and turbulant passi tion in dispuise, and wants and awaits only the side barbarians." convenient time to avow it. All their political parties and politicians are influenced by it. Yes, er, the enlightened and true christian, I am sure, the first and foremost of them all, President Fill- would say that slavery here had at least promoted more and his secretary, the "one and indevisable," the good of the African; and that "God's ways the great Webster, I am sure, would be considered | were past finding out. abolitionists, any where in the world, and called so, if it were not for the fact that their brethren | and selling them ; we are not answerable for it. of the faith outstrip them so far in the fury of 'Let, the galled jade wince our withers are, untheir zeal. The convenient time will soon come. wrung.' Our Yankee brethren had the kindness to Events transpire with astounding rapidity in this send us this, with many other of their blessings, progressive steam-going age; and "coming events and innumerable variety of their notions. They cast their shadows before." The time will be when brought them here, sold them, pocketed the price, a majority of two thirds of both houses will come | and the d scendants of many a millionare are now to Washington, prepared to alter the constitution, enjoying the proceeds of the 'accursed trafic, as and to declare the negroes free. It is satisfacto- they call it.

rily shown that if may be in six years from this date. According to the relative increase of the is not now the question. It is here, and while population of the two sections, taking into the cal- here cannot be changed, except at the peril of our culation the vast emigration into the North and lives, the certain calamity of the whole South the new territories, the North will then have the and the inevitable destruction of themselves, or us, majority requisite to consummate the act; and to They cannot exist here in the present proportionratify it. And who doubts it will be then done ? ate number in any other relation to the white race if indeed they wait so long.

and that greatest of living enemies to his own sec- ciently inform us. the water will never cease to enlarge itself, per- their exit, as it did for their entrance. The por- And he illustrates his position by reference, in haps, till by broad-spreading it disperse to naught," tions of this continent, south and west of us and particular, to the inundation of the Roman empire, has declared his allegiance due to the general go- South, with the Islands adjacent, are capable of by the Goths and Vandals of Northern Europe, vernment-to whatever a majority in Congress sustaining many millions yet unborn; and wheth- and the longing eye which the Autocrat of Russia cessful demand for his slaves. He found that it may enact as the law of the land, however at war er in slavery or out of it, they are probably desti- and his people now cast over the Southern portions was useless to attempt to execute the law. That it may be with right or the Constitution. And ned to inhabit and cultivate them. Nor is it the of Europe and of Asia.

of Turkey or Russia. The greatest tyrant that mitted to express my entire disbelief in their men- was the weakness and effeminacy of the Southern the law all declared, without trying, however, ever lived, had some joye or fear for his subjects tal equality at least, and that no means or applian- nations, that invited the aggression and rendered that they could not execute the law. some conscience perhaps in his breast-but this ces, will enable them to reach the height of Anglo it successful, and as like causes produce like ef. The gentleman states that he believes that even intury-headed despot can possibly have none. No, Saxon. Law, liberty, literature and civilization fects, that the same effeminacy will continue to if the people of Massachusetts should not resist Our admiration of Senator Soule is almost bound-Agentlemen, our only hope for political saivation 'to the last syllable of recorded time.' So far as I invite the same aggression? And might it not the troops, they will take an indirect way, of reless. Born in France he was a Republican is in the reserved rights of the States, and our have glanced at them it is the inherent instinct of also, at the present juncture, teach us all a most fusing to execute it by running the fugitives off to Frenchman. A citizen of Louisiana, he is em- has just returned from the Eastern States, where own determination to vindicate and sustain them. their souls to look to a superior, to a master, and important lesson: that is, to 'avoid the life that Canada. He has no doubt that they are deter. phatically a southerner. In his veins courses no he has been spending several weeks informs us that Ours is certainly not an exception to the truth we must be that, or incur the execrations of our leads to such a consummation.' It should mined to prevent the slaves from being returned, submission blood-in his bosom dwells a soul the reports from that section, so far from being of the proposition, that it is the fault, the vice of offspring, forfeit all claim to the honor, or the in- teach us to avoid dependence on distant reabove federal bribery. Who that has seen him in exaggerations have not conveyed half the truth. in any eyent .-- [Fayetteville Carolinian. is governments to govern too much, and rob the heritance of our ancestors-consign our names to sources, and develope our own. Encourage our the Senate with an eye that would seem quenchde of their rights. It is founded in the very infamy, and their graves to desectation. less even by death-and a manner impressive as the fugitive slave bill is upparallelled, and the deown people in every way possible, that may THE RUMOR ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER .-mature of the in man heart, and he that doubts it, . In a review of the whole subject, the admission tend to clicit their energies and promote their proschaste-has not hung with breathlessness on the termination to resist it almost universal among all The Republic contradicts the reports that troops this never instituted. I would suppose a very strict of California, under all the circumstances, stands perity. Diffuse knowledge, and education physiliving strains of his eloquence. Never can we classes of the population especially in Massahad been ordered by the President to Boston, with souther into the principles or feelings, out as the paramount, the test question. It was cal and mental, among the masses, Patronise lorget his appearance at the close of his great chusetts. the view of enforcing the execution of the fugutive Money and power are always stealing done by a purely sectional vote-every man from Southern mechanics, and artists, and all kinds of speech during the last session-when the traitor slave law, should it be resisted. Clay, whose plans he had so successively attack- are congregated, and are openly countenanced to the few, (This is true I appre- the North voting for it, and, wo be the day 1 31 trades. And get over the erroneous and most It is true, it says that some changes have been was among the abolitionists, for how few, members from the South, 27 in the house and 4 pitiful idea if any one entertains it; that we must ed, called upon him to propose some other plan. and sustained by the people. Sympathising nucetmade in the position of troops; but not for the ob-Mr. Soule answered, leaning over his desk, as if ings have been held, and the most respectable cit-I soused and contemptible were they at first.) in the Senate, viz: Clay; Underwood, Benton, send to the North for every farming implement ectalleged. To relieve companies in Florida some he would reach Mr Clay with his finger, his long | izens do not hesitate to counsel and either open the wisdom of that famous apothegem. and Houston. It evinces a foreign conclusion-a every household and kitchen furniture, and every have been ordered to the North, some to Texas; black hair flowing back, and his eye gleaming un- or secret. This is one of the most intelligent rect of Liberty-is eternal vigilance." determination to put down the Southern people, domestic comfort. Cease to patronize their paothers have, been ordered from the North to the til even the Kentuckian submissionist cowered be- | communities in New England, the must watch closely the man-power, and the and power; and cannot be submitted to, if we re- pers ; their literary publications; their corrupt and South. The destination of one company ordered fore its glance, he answered, "Sir, we are in the In conformity with these counsels the negroes andy power in this country if we value our rights main in the Union, without degradation, hence- trashy works of fiction; their public and private minority -- it but little becomes the minority to pro- have determined to remain. to Boston has been changed, the Barracks there (sel interested in the destiny of our offspring. forth, and forever. And who can submit to that? teachers, Editors, &c., &c. Does any one supnot being ready to receive them. pose plans which would never be adopted-but erhous there never prevailed, in any age or It would not be Union of our fathers. It would pose we have not as good, or could not make as good The Republic adds, however, to these correc- were I to propose one I would not at least throw a ther states that the public sentiment in that seca more intense and universal desire for be no Union; for the very foundation and basis of as they ? At any rate, that we could not make tions, that if this exigency should rise. making it mask over the abyss into which I would hurl the tion of the Confederacy was such as to make it would be utterly good enough for ourselves ! If he does, he had the duty of the President to resort to the means South." And this is the man that the N. Orleans | highly unpleasant, if not dangerous, for one and irrevocably overthrown. It is the paramount better leave us, for certainly our upom is scaled, epublican America. vested in him by the Constitution and the laws to Crescent, Delta and Picayune-rotten, submission, 'known to be a Southern man to tarry there. Nevertheless, we must have faith in the exis- question, for another reason that is, that if the ul- so far as he, and such as he, are concerned. Our sence of human virtue; and in the ability of our timatum recommended by the Nashville Conven- wealth flows to the North in such streams and enforce their due execution, there is no doubt that vankee coward sheets are trying to calumniate. tace for self-government, if properly instructed tion-the Missouri line to the Pacific-were adop- sluices that it is no wonder she exhibits such evi- his duty will be promptly and prudently dischar-Tame hearted, and as Mr. Soule charges them unand enlightened. It concerns us much also to tod, and carried out-it would cut the so-called dences of prosperity as are described. Our mer- ged." der vankee influence, fitter tubs of political subcontrast well the minds and principles of men; State of California in too, and the territories also; chants go there for goods. Our young men to mission and cowardice, they would emit their ef-"Ion," the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, fluvia of calumny to shade the name of one of the are mostly on the Bank of South Carolina ; some and discover who might be for, and who against and consequently would involve the necessity of be educated at their literary and Medical Instituthinks it strange that the President has not been us in this contest : for entire unanimity is not to an entire re-adjustment of the whole matter-and tions. And as if to crown the climax of revolting informed of what was going on at Boston; and it greatest and noblest men of the age. But we have are on the Bank of Missouri. the expected. As in the war of the Revolution, of remanding the State back to her territorial con- absurdity, the wealthy and the fashionable wing is said the Marshal for that District will be dismiss- no doubt but the people of Louisiana will sustain w now there will be some on theside of the pow- dition. And how would the North be brought or their flight there every summer, to see sights, and ed for his dereliction of duty, and one appointed Mr. Soule. He is independent of New Orleans, prices. (we mean the submission part of it) with its van-

great calamity, and civil war the greatest of all : a transaction at Acquanock :

and may God avert it if it be his will. Yet if it A theft had occurred in the village : a free black is to come, better now probably than hereafter, for man, a resident, was accused of the act; a warwho would have such a struggle as a sure inheri- rant was taken out against him; two constables tance for his children? I cannot see however why | who had gone to his house to take him prisoner, war will necessarily follow. A love of peace, I found that he had gone off up the river; they tolsupposed, was the prevailing sentiment of the age. | lowed after and met hin, returning on horseback. am sure it is mine, and hope how soon the be- By this time it was dark. The constables atnign spirit of 'peace on earth and good will to tempted to seize him, the poor fellow (supposing men,' may pervade the entire globe. they were kidnapers) jumped from his horse and I think too that those who predict war as inev- fled home. The constables went to his house to

come at last," and perhaps the sooner the better.

As did Jacob and Laban of old, let one take the

left hand and the other the right; have each their

own laws and their own government, and live un-

der their own 'vine and their own fig tree.' .I

know it is generally taken for granted, that war

itable, are condemned already themselves, for do seize him, when still laboring under the same imthey not say, in effect-do they not admit, that pression, he attacked them with a knife, deterwe, the people, are incapable of and unfit for self- mined to die rather than be taken to slavery. He government, and therefore of a republican gov- so severely wounded one of the constables in the neck with the knife, that he is not expected to live. ernment-of freedom itself?

I do not quite take that view of the matter. I Subsequently it was proved that he had no hand do not think war will inevitably follow the asser- in it whatever. He also stated that if the constation of our rights. I do not think the Northern bles had informed him for what they were seizing people would be very keen for the encounter .- him, he would have made no resistance. They would be apt to consider 'discretion the better part of valor,' and to calculate the expenses a little, where they had them to pay themselves .--They would be apt to enquire what might possibly e the conseque the of the pro ded their own interests and institutions. Moreover, they would have to reflect, perhaps, on which side justice lay and consider that thrice is he armed who hath his guarrel just.' And how would their conduct be scaned by an impartial world? They broke over the constitution and drove us out of the Union, or made it so odious and tyrannical that we were obliged to leave it. And for this they make war on us! I can scarcely believe they will do it. But if it is to be, let come. I apprehend the North will not find it so easy a conquest as they might suppose. The South would fight for its fire-sides and altars, and with vigor for the graves of their fathers, and liberty and life and every consideration that could nerve the arm of the patriot. In such a cause they woule be about the very best soldiers in the world; and before the shout of victory would go up from our enemy, if it ever arose-

" Many a banner would be torn And many a knight to earth be borne,"

It is asserted by Allison, and other English writers, that the 'blue-eyed' nations of the North the inhabitants of that genial clime, and covet tion of the South-whose "glory, like a circle in Providence will doubtless find some way for their riches, their blessings, and their abundance.

part of the population not active in resisting the he has denounced the opposite of this sentiment time to meet the question of the unity or identy The invasion was successful in the former in- law, were perfectly passive; and although he as treason. His view of the government is pre- of origin. Or whether they are equal to the white stance, and the writer concludes it will be so in thinks that a large majority of the people were dicated on the assumption, that the States are not race in physical and intellectual organization. the latter, and would seem to infer therefore, that in favor of executing the law," they yet take no sovereign-that they stand in the same relation For were they unquestionably and evidently equal it will be so always and every where. The North steps to accomplish it. We think, however, he is to the central head, that the counties or Districts in every respect, it would not alter the case, and have heretofore over-run the South and appropria- mistaken. If a majority were willing to execute do to the States. Thus rearing up over the ruins we would be still bound by every regard for our ted its treasures and will continue to do so. I do +it, there would soon be found a way to do it. He of a broken constitution the monstrous despotism, mutual welfare to maintain the relation as it exists. not know that this can be assumed, as a fixed was very politely told that he was not safe in the or in irresponsible majority, without heart or soul With every respect however, for those who fact in human history, or in human destiny. But city, and that he had better not stay. They were and far nore absolute and detestible, than that held the contrary opinion, I hope I may be per- if so, could it not be very plainly shewn that it very anxious about his safety. The officers of

News.

and that we look upon Disunion as one of the greatest political evils."

SUBMISSION RESOLUTIONS.

"Resolved, That we approve of the recent meacompromise, and that we will cheerfully abide in this State in 1820, lived awhile in Pennsylvasures passed by Congress, as a great patriotic by them."

"Rosolved, That we do repudiate ultraism whether North or South: and that we will oppose them under whatsoever name they may be call. Iy rich. ed, and under all circumstances.

Now in the first resolution, we have an equivo- learn with much gratification that there, is every cal declaration, that the federalists are in favor of prospect of a monument being immodiately creethe admission of California, with her anti-slavery | ted to the memory of the gallant and ever to be constituion, and the dismemberment of Texas for lamented Butler. The surviving officers and the gratification of the abolitionists; for those are privates of the Palmetto Regiment have originanow embraced in the 'Union, as it is.' But, in ted a subscription for the purpose, which is being the second resolution, those iniquitous measures promptly responded to. The brave Gladden, who are, in themselves, fully approved. No regret is succeeded to the command of that Regiment, expressed at the wrongs inflicted upon the South; vacant by the death, on the plains of Churubusco, but her present degraded condition, if she submits | Col. Butler, has communicated with his comrades

An important question has been raised in the federalists. It is an invitation to the North to per-Northern prints by those who are favorable to the severe in her hostile aggressions. These tederal-and ere long we trust to see this appropriate and

ed that the issue of absconded slaves born anti-slavery agitators; for the measures which one, why sacrificed his life fighting under that in those portions of the Union into which they have they say they will so 'cheerfully abide by, are flag, which it is the proud boast of Carolinians. fled, are not to be classed with their parents as fu- unquestionably the results of those agitations. To has never been lowered to any foc.

the question'of recovery of runaway slaves from its | Executive dictation, that the Galphin administra- hour may not be far distant when again South true character as one of property, and place it in a tion might avoid the responsibility of either sign- Carolina may need the service of her some. Let false category as one of personal right. The law ing or vetoing the Wilmot Proviso, these federal- her not then be unmindful of past services. But of property in the South with regard to slaves must ists see no wrong to the South in dismembering let all contribute their mite in erecting this medetermine this question. The law makes the issue | Texas before her consent was given, and the face | morial to departed worth and valor. of slaves by the mother's side the property of the of the protest of her patriotic governor !

owner of the parent. The status of the slave, where beld as properly, must regulate the construction of of the federal compact to wrest it from her, without viduals as yet have only been applied to, and an act to carry out a provision of the Constitution her consent; and if it did not belong to her, it they, to their honor be it recorded, have munifiintended to protect the rights of property in slaves. was a high handed outrage to rob the other States cently presented one hundred dollars each. In a It slavery is an institution governed by local law, of ten millions of dollars and give it to her ; yet day or two we hope to be enabled to state that the all the incidents and consequences which attach these are the measures of which the federalists cutizens of Richland District are as generous as to it by that law come of force by necessary im- approve, and which they say they will "cheerfully they are patriotic. All should take their place plication. Whatever is the law where slaves are abide by."

held with regard to the issue must form the rule What next ? What are we to infer from the tions .- State Rights Republican. of interpretation for a statue of Congress, designed submissive spirit manifested by the federalists? to secure the owner in his rights, precisely as such Why, when the authority of the States shall have a rule would govern the courts of the State from been entirely abrogated, and the general govern- PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION-SUCCESS OF ARISTAwhich the slave had fled. It will not do, therefore, ment shall become a great central despotism, sla- EARTHQUAKE, to shield the offspring of the female slave from the very abolished, the whole South'a ruined waste, than the present. All history teaches us this; and cherish a kind of instinctive propensity to invade effects of the late act of Congress for reclaiming and the whites flying from their homes to escape That "greatest of living orators" as he is called, if it did not our own common sense would suffi- the regions of the 'sunny South'-that they envy fugitive slaves, under the plea that such offspring being reduced to an equality with the degraded were born in a non-slaveholding State .- [Evening] negro race, than we suppose we shall have these

same submissive federalists singing hosannahs to Congress and again passing resolutions promising On Thursday last, we saw a citizen of Fayette-' cheerfully to abide by' some other 'great patriotic ville, just returned from Boston, after an unsuccompromise 1

The last resolution implies that the patriots of the South are ultra fanatics, because they insist upon their rights; and that they, the federalists, will oppose them under all circumstances. Let all true Southern men, whether they have hitherto been whigs or democrate, take heed in time, and repudiate federalism, before it is too late. If that school of politicians should ever be suc cessful in another race which will give them a permanent ascendency, all hope for the South, in any other way than through scenes of blood too horrible to contemplate, will be at an end.

Mr. Soule-The SALADIN OF THE South .- | bers, and more than ever infested with them.

MONUMENT TO THE GALLANT BUTLER .--- We

seems to be a matter of congratulation among the in the various sections of the State on the subject,

gitives from labor. This is an attempt to withdraw say nothing of the admission of California, under These are times fraught with peril, and the

We understand that subscription lists are to be If the territory belongs to Texas, it was a violation found at both the Banks in this town. Four indin the picture, however small may be their dona-

.... LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO-THE

New Orleans, Nov. 13th

The schooner Bonita has arrived here from Vera Cruz with dates to the 1st instant.

The Presidential election in Mexico had taken place, but from the returns thus far it is somewhat undecided. Arista has not a majority, but the Trait d'Union says he will certainly be elected President of the Republic.

Arista carries the Federal district. He carned the following States, viz : Mexico, Quecetaro, Vera Cruz, San Luis, Quana, Junto; the federal districts, Orgasa, Coabueta, Taurantipeias, and probably Sonora, Sinatoa and Chilopa.

Almonte has carried Zacatecas and Yucatan, and Guerreoras has carried Durango and Mucovlian.

Predrasio has carried Michoacan, and Mugica has Puebla.

The shock of an Earthquake has been severely felt in Leon Roads. Mexico is in a terrible condition, regarding rob-

er, some lukewarm, and some who will give "aid forced to that? Think you a majority of Congress hear songs and drink water, and dissipate, and who will execute the law. and comfort to the enemy;" but if true to our. will undo the deed. Moreover and lastly, it is the spend money enough to build up their own back

kee Presses .- [Camden Lournal, [Raleigh Star.

WHAT TAEY DO IN THE NORTH .- A friend who He states that the excitement on the subject of

In New Bedford alone eight hundred ruraways

Our informant, a gentleman of intelligence, fur-Couthern Press.

New ORLEANS. Nov. 11 .- \$50,00 in spurious bills have been received from California. They

Cotton heavy; sales of 500 bales at previous

Some ships are taking Cotton for Liverpool at 7 1-16 cents per lb., while others ask 71 cents.