

The Charlotte Journal.

"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. APRIL 16, 1851.

NUMBER 19.

Editorial.

The Folly of Secession.

It is with sincere pleasure that we con- sider the attentive perusal and study of our readers the following admirable article, as the "FOLLY OF SECESSION" from the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot—the new Union paper recently established in that State. We would that it could be read by every man in the South, for the truths which it contains, and the manly and patriotic manner in which they are spoken:

Col. Thos. C. Parson, of Abbeville, a distinguished lawyer and a member of the State Convention, a mild and amiable gentleman, has pronounced "separate State action, the greatest blunder of the day." We heartily concur with the Colonel, in calling it a blunder, and also in declaring it to be "no remedy at all." It is very much like the remedy of a man who has been insulted, and in order to revenge himself, turns round and dashes his brains out against a post! South Carolina, in common with all the Southern States, has been grossly insulted, her rights disregarded and her honor outraged. The remedy proposed by the secessionists is for the State to destroy the Republic, separate from all her Southern friends, plunge her people into the horrors of a bloody civil war, and crash them to the earth with taxation.

That secession will separate us from every Southern State, as well as from the Northern States, no one can doubt. Georgia has taken her position of acquiescence by a majority of thirty thousand votes at the polls, and by a vote in her Convention of two hundred and thirty to twenty-seven! Florida has refused, by her Legislature, without a division in one branch, to elect Delegates to a Southern Congress. Alabama has not made, through her constituted authorities, a single move towards co-operation with South Carolina. One-half of Tennessee, the Whig party, refused even to countenance the Nashville Convention, and the other half, the Democratic party, retired from that Convention with open and expressed indignation. North Carolina, through her Legislature, has repudiated the right of secession, and declared for the compromise. The State of Virginia has not taken, and will not take, an onward step, whilst things remain as they are at present. Louisiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Texas, and all the other slaveholding States not already mentioned, except Mississippi, are beyond the pale of hope. It is said that Mississippi will not elect a single dissensionist to her Convention next fall. The Whig party are all opposed to the movement and the Democrats divided.

Can, then, South Carolina stand up, and single handed, fight her way out of the Union? That she will have to use force in revolutionizing her Government, is admitted, expected and declared, both by the State and the Federal Government. So says the Secretary of State, and so the President has intimated. The Legislature of South Carolina have made their calculations accordingly, in arming and equipping the State, &c. The Military Committee have intimated that our army should be ten thousand men. Let us see what this army will cost the State. Every soldier in the United States regular army costs the Government, including officers and all expenses, one thousand dollars per annum. It is said militia and volunteer corps cost still more.

This army of ten thousand men, rather a small one too, to contend against the whole United States, will cost the State ten millions of dollars. We must have a navy, and to build this, huddle as it would necessarily be, the State must expend, at a very moderate calculation, including its annual support, five millions more! The necessary defence of our sea coast, which the Legislature have in contemplation, would cost five millions or perhaps ten millions more! Here we have already the enormous sum of \$20,000,000, to be paid and raised annually by the State of South Carolina, for perhaps five years to come. The whole property of the State, real and personal, may be worth \$200,000,000. According to the last census, Greenville was worth about five millions and Laurens District seven millions. The latter may be a fair average district, which would make for the whole State, two hundred millions. Then in ten years South Carolina, by this revolution, will have consumed her lands and negroes in supporting her army and navy.

But in the mean time, her citizens will have fled, with their property, from this intolerable burden of taxation. We have already heard a number of her wealthy men say, that they would remove their property the moment that the State seceded, and that they considered themselves as justifiable in doing so, as they would be in removing from a house on fire, when there was no hope of extinguishing its flames. South Carolina will be some five years a bloody wilderness; the prudent and timid gone, the brave and patriotic dead, madly sacrificed on the field of battle; not a rose left to mark where the garden once stood.

Let us suppose that secession is peaceable, and that the Federal Government did not attempt to coerce the State, what then would be her condition? Has she strength and resources enough to maintain her independence? Does any sane man, with ordinary information as to the expense and dangers of an independent government, believe it? There are no army, navy—foreign ministers, to support a President and a Cabinet, and a thousand civil officers to maintain—our sea-coast to fortify, our commerce to protect, military

stations to be guarded and wars to be apprehended. Texas tried this state of independence and became a bankrupt—a prey to the depredations of Indians and robbers, an object of pity in the eyes of Foreign nations. But Texas is as large as a half dozen of South Carolina.

A friend remarked to us the other week, at Laurens Court, that the people seemed astounded when he reminded them, that in case South Carolina seceded, their children living in Georgia and Alabama, would be foreigners, and could not inherit their property, and that if they moved to the West, they could not carry their slaves, and would have to be naturalized there, before they could hold real estate or vote at an election, or fill an office, civil or military! But this is not all; every man going out or coming into South Carolina must be stopped and have his baggage examined, to see if he is not smuggling some goods to or out of the State! Every man who brings a load of bacon or a load of Irish potatoes from Tennessee or North Carolina, must stop at the line and pay duties!

We have no confidence in a weak, petty government. Such governments have always been in all history, a curse upon the people. Look at Germany, once so great and powerful, and now powerless and insignificant by her petty divisions and little principalities. There is Italy; united she composed the heart and strength of the Roman Empire, the mistress of the world, the nursery of all science, literature and art. The Italian States are now the contemptible fragments of that great and glorious Empire, with a population debased and degraded, and a country utterly desolate. Greece presents the same picture. Compare France now with what she was before her Empire was consolidated into one government. Look to the history of England in the days of heptarchy, when, by her divisions, her history became of as little interest as "the wars of the hawks and doves."

But are we justifiable, as a Christian people and a patriotic people, in the eyes of God and our country, in commencing this fratricidal war, in spurning the farewell admonition of Washington, the father of his country, and severing into fragments that Union which he established and which he declared to be the price of Liberty? There is a returning sense of justice manifested amongst the Northern people at this time in Philadelphia, New York and all New England. Agitation on the subject of slavery is said to be at an end in Congress. This black fanaticism has had its day, and like all madness it must subside, burn out and perish.

William Wirt on Secession.

The following is an extract from a letter of William Wirt, for twelve years Attorney General of the United States, and one of the most distinguished constitutional lawyers of the republic. He was Attorney General under Mr. Madison throughout his second term, and throughout the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration. In a letter to Judge Carr, of Virginia, in 1833, during the excitement of South Carolina nullification, he thus speaks of "secession":

"As to the right of a state to secede from the Union, I do not recollect to have ever heard it made a subject of discussion in the high times of 1793, 1799, and 1800, and consequently never heard the denial of the right to secede treated as a high federal doctrine. I cannot, however, distinguish between the right of secession and the right of revolution. No one, Federalist or Democrat, or even Monarchist, has ever denied the right of revolution, when the social compact is violated to the intolerable oppression of a part of the country. We, who only became a nation by the assertion of that right, ought to be the last to dispute it. All will agree that there are extreme cases of oppression which may be imagined and in which revolution is not only a right but a duty. But who shall judge when such an extreme case has occurred—the oppressed or the oppressor? If the latter, it is easy to see that no revolution will ever be permitted; for the case will never be admitted to have occurred. If the former, the danger is (as is now the case in South Carolina) that passion will too often take the place of reason, and the case will be continually thought or alleged to have occurred. But in all revolution the oppressed has necessarily taken it upon himself to decide, and has never admitted the oppression, nor let go his hold. War has ensued, and it has been a subdued rebellion or a successful revolution, according to the event. I do not know that we can come to any satisfactory conclusion as to the right of secession. We must admit the right in a case of extreme oppression. When the question is one of life or death, self defence becomes the first law of nature, and all will recognize the right of a State, in such a case, to save herself, if she can. On the other hand, if one State, in the effort to save herself, will destroy twenty three others, the same law of self defence authorizes the latter to save themselves, if they can, by preventing secession. So, at last, it resolves itself into a question of force and comparative strength, and becomes a physical instead of a moral question. Never, therefore, the abstract right of secession can be denied in theory, in a case where even political death would be preferable to existence under extreme oppression. But I can scarcely conceive the case that can possibly arise in practice, under a Government like ours, to justify a resort to secession. It looks

exceedingly like a desire to play the smuggler or the pirate for an Atlantic State in talk of seceding on the grounds taken by Carolina. I am far from considering the other States bound to permit the tacit secession of Carolina on the ground taken by her. I think, with you, that it is a question of vital existence to the rest of the Union. While I am forced, therefore, to admit no abstract right to secede for sufficient cause, on the theory of human rights, I am obliged, in justice to the other States, so to qualify it as to render the theory of its little practical value, and indeed almost to amount to a retraction of the admission. Such, however, seems to be the unavoidable result of the complicated relations of the States, or the incompetency of the human mind to extract a consistent and harmonious system of practical rights out of such complex relations. I confess my own inability to do it. And the proclamation seems to be in the same dilemma; for it admits the right to secede in a palpable case, but does not attempt to define the case, nor to say who is to decide whether it has occurred. This right, indeed, seems reserved to the Federal Government, which is a virtual retraction of the admission in a palpable case."

DISCOVERY OF BURIED TREASURE.

FOUNTAIN ABNEY—Ripon, Feb. 20. On Thursday, the 13th of this month, while a number of workmen were excavating at the ruins of Fountain Abbey, they had reached an arch, whose crown had always been visible, when a workman, putting his pick behind a stone, within a foot or two of the accumulated level, brought down what was at first thought to have been a quantity of old glass. To the surprise and astonishment, however, of all present, it turned out to be a number of silver coins in most excellent state of preservation. There were, in all, 354.—Three of Philip and Mary; 165 of Queen Elizabeth; 50 James I.; 159 Charles I.; and 7 Spanish pieces—date about A. D. 1640.—It will at once be apparent that this buried hoard must have been the property of some one in the troublous times of Charles the First, whose terror or caution had induced him to hide his money in this sequestered spot—the arch, no doubt, serving as a mark for the identical place. Sudden death or the termination of the owner's career in some of the bloody fights of the civil wars, had prevented him from returning and disintering his hidden savings.—English paper.

FIDELITY.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts, when the friend is sad or in trouble. Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure you sustain him in adversity.—Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and kind, the affectionate and virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

THE HORRID AFFAIR AT PITTSBURG.

A statement was published a few days since, of a mother, at Pittsburg, having received from her daughter a mortal blow with a poker. The facts are melancholy enough, but not quite so bad as that. The Pittsburg American says:

Some of the children were quarrelling in a room—the daughter was parting or reproving them, and had the poker in her hand when the mother came in, and, reprimanding the children, took the poker from the daughter, and turning round, and in something of a ruffled and excited state of mind, stumbled and fell, the poker entering her side, penetrating between 3 and 4 inches. She died almost immediately. The unfortunate sufferer was Mrs. Riddle, the wife of Squire Riddle, of Robinson township—one among the most worthy and respectable families in the country.

REMEDY FOR POTATO ROT.

Mr. John T. Snyder, of New Jersey, has furnished a remedy for Potato Rot, which is described as follows:

"At the period when the potato rot usually commences, scatter a handful of ashes around the vines on each hill, and it will effectually prevent the disease. The application should be made as late as possible."

Death of Distinguished Editors.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

While closing our last paper, we received the melancholy intelligence of the violent death of our late agricultural editor, John S. Skinner, Esq., which resulted from injuries received by a fall into the cellar of the Post Office at Baltimore. He was too much injured to be removed home, and died in the arms of the Post Master, when his body was removed to Lexington-street. Mr. Skinner was in the 65th year of his age, and leaves a wife and one son to mourn his death, and to honor his memory.

Mr. S. was Assistant Post Master General under Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, and performed the duties of his office with great satisfaction to the Government. After retiring from that post, he was engaged as agricultural editor for the Courier for near two years, during which time he commenced in this city the publication of "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil," a journal devoted to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, to which he had resolved to devote his life.

Mr. S. was truly an American in feeling and in practice, and all his industry and strong intellect were exerted to the promotion of the interests of his country.

M. M. NOAH, Esq.

Major Noah, the veteran of the press, as he was termed in New York, was seized with paralysis about three weeks ago, and after suffering until midnight on the 23d, departed this life, full of years and honors, being 67 years of age. Major Noah had been connected with the press for near half a century, in which time he was editor of some of the best papers of New York. He was also a Judge of one of the Courts, and a successful dramatist.

As an editor, Major Noah was one of the most brilliant, spirited and graceful paragraphists in the country. He always sustained the most cordial relations, not only with his brethren of the press, but with the public at large. Probably none of his fellow citizens, who have taken an active part in public business, ever enjoyed a more general esteem and good will of the country.

HON. ISAAC HILL.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, died at Washington, on Saturday, leaving a widow and three sons to mourn his loss. He was the editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, and had filled at different periods the stations of United States Senator and Governor of New Hampshire.

Mr. Hill was eminently a self-made man, rising from the humble walks of life to distinction, rank and influence, such as few men with the same means, and under the same circumstances, have reached in this country.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

The Indianapolis State Sentinel announces the death, on the 15th ult., of George A. Chapman, one of the original proprietors of that paper. Mr. Chapman has been well known as one of the most popular and influential democratic editors in the West. His death was caused by bronchitis, and he was ill but a short time. He was in the 45th year of his age.

JAMES CLARK, Esq.

James Clark, Editor of the Huntington Journal, died on Sunday last, of consumption. He met death with that calmness and fortitude for which he was characteristic in the whole course of his life. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of February, 1818, and was consequently 33 years of age at the time of his death. His loss will be universally felt and regretted by the citizens of Huntington county.—American Courier, 5th instant.

THREE CENT PIECES.

These are going to be the most convenient coins for small change that we can possibly have. They will be the death of the copper currency. The Philadelphia Sun says:

The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them—for payment of three, six, nine and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coins would naturally be used. For nine cents give three cent coins; for eight cents, a five and a three; for one cent give two threes and take a five, or give a dime and take three threes.

WHAT IS MAN?

Of the human frame, bones included, only about one-fourth is solid matter, chiefly carbon and nitrogen, the rest is water. If a man weighing ten stones were squeezed out under a hydraulic press, seven and a half stones of dry residue would remain. A man is, therefore, chemically speaking, forty five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five pitfalls of water.—Quarterly.

Mr. Clay at Havana.

On the return of Mr. Clay to his home he took Havana in the way. While there he was treated with great respect by the Captain General of Cuba, Don Jose de la Concha.—The New Orleans Picayune has the following account of the interview, furnished by a gentleman who was present:

Mr. Clay having signified, when he transmitted his passport, that it was his desire, in common with many of his countrymen, to pay their respects to the Captain General at such time as he might be pleased to suggest, his Excellency appointed the following day at 12 o'clock, as the hour when he would be happy to receive them. At that time Mr. Clay, accompanied by his friend Dr. Mercer, and also by Senator Downs of this State, Senator Clemens of Alabama, Senator Jones of Iowa, and the Hon. Messrs. La Sere and Penn, Representatives in Congress from this State; and the Hon. Messrs. Volney E. Howard of Texas, Stanton of Tennessee, and Holmes of South Carolina, with Col. Van Allen of New York, Col. Jennings and Stewart and D. C. Lubatt, Esq., of this city, repaired to the residence of his Excellency.—Mr. La Sere, at the request of Mr. Clay, acted as interpreter, the Captain General speaking French.

On reaching the palace the party was ushered into an elegant apartment, where the Captain General, plainly but tastefully attired in citizen's dress, entered the room, and greeted Mr. Clay with much cordiality. The latter then introduced his friends, and begged Mr. La Sere to say to his Excellency that he was glad to have the opportunity of thanking him, in person, for the courtesy with which both himself and companions had been allowed to land.

The Captain General replied, that he was most happy to extend to him the courtesies of the Island during his stay, and desired to know how long he and his friends purposed remaining in Havana. Mr. Clay answered, that he desired to remain about two weeks, parenthetically, with great good taste, "with your Excellency's permission." He went on to say that his friends were returning to their respective homes, with the exception of Mr. Holmes, who, on account of his extreme youth, was on his way to California.

This was said with Mr. Clay's customary smile of dry and quaint humor, and occasioned not a little mirth among those who could see that Mr. H. had arrived at full years of maturity. Mr. Clay continued that he now visited Cuba with three objects: one to recruit his health, another to meet his old friend Dr. Mercer, (turning gracefully to that gentleman,) and the third to pay his respects to his Excellency in person.

The Captain General then remarked, that the Government of Spain, had always been the friend of the United States from the day of their independence, and that he trusted their amicable relations would be strengthened by the visit of the distinguished gentleman he saw around him. Mr. Clay replied, that the Government of the United States, so far as he was informed, was extremely anxious to maintain uninterrupted those friendly feelings which had ever existed, and that whatever might be done by individuals, to threaten the continuance of those relations, he was sure the Government would deplore, and do all in its power to avert.

The Captain General here alluded to a rumor that another expedition was being fitted out from the United States against Cuba, and in the course of his remarks intimated that the Island felt strong enough to defend itself in such an event. After Mr. Clay had assured him that, in his opinion there was little foundation for such a rumor, the Captain General invited him, and such of his companions as might remain in Havana, to dine at the Palace on the Sunday following, at the same time stating that he was sorry their short visit prevented him from entertaining them as he desired. He however invited them to bring their ladies in the evening, to promenade through the palace and listen to the music in the Plaza, and thus ended his interview.

In the evening, which was beautifully brilliant, a number of American ladies, elegantly attired, visited the Captain General and his amiable lady. Among them were Mrs. Gen. Ashley and Mrs. Cox of St. Louis, Mrs. and Miss Scott of Iowa, Mrs. Volney E. Howard of Texas, Miss McCaleb of Louisiana, Miss Louisa G. Reid of New York, Mrs. Eckles of Tennessee and Mrs. Capt. D. D. Porter, and nothing could exceed the cordiality and delicacy with which they were entertained. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Porter conversed with the lady of the Captain General in Spanish, and were charmed with her hospitable affability.

Several Castilian ladies were also present and spoke English fluently, while all the Americans were delighted with their reception, as they were taken through the spacious and gorgeously furnished apartments of the palace. Meanwhile the well known bands, for which Havana has been long celebrated, were giving some of their choicest music in the plaza in front, the square literally crowded with citizens and strangers.

When is a lady not a lady? When she is a little sulky.

Pride. A hunchback imagining himself a descendant of Richard III.

The best kind of persons to work the quartz rock of California are 'skin flints.'

'I'm afraid I shall fall off,' as the thief said when he mounted the scaffold.

'It's all over with me,' as the pancake said when it was turned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Advance in Cotton, Flour, Grain and Provisions—The Pappel Bill in Parliament—Affairs in France, Germany, &c.

New York, April 3, 10 P. M.
The Mail steamer Baltic arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing 7 days later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.
The Pappel bill has been so modified and curtailed as to be acknowledged by no party, yet it still occupies the time of the House of Commons.

FRANCE.
The correspondence of the Times says it is impossible to deny that a reactionary movement is evident among certain legitimist circles in the Faubourg St. Germain, to accept a prolongation of the President's powers. The Sicile, in reference to the circulation of rumors, that France would assume a hostile position on the German question, says: So long as a good understanding subsists with England, there can be no war on any such account. A council of the Ministers was held at Elysee.

The news from Berlin, Dresden and Vienna was the principal subject of discussion.—The Council decided that instructions should be given to the French Minister at Vienna, informing him of the attitude France will take should a contest arise between the great German powers.

The views of the King of Prussia met with sympathy in the Council. The Minister states that the President had received notification from the Emperor of Prussia, notifying him of the marriage of his niece with Prince George of Mecklenburg.

GERMANY.
Fresh complications have arisen in Germany. Prussia and Austria no longer act in concert, and the secondary states coincide with neither.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 21st.

We have to report a better feeling in our Cotton market since the arrival of the last steamer, with an advance of 3d per lb. in American, and a better feeling in other descriptions. This improvement arises from the belief now generally entertained here that the crop cannot exceed 2,200,000 bales, which has given confidence to holders, notwithstanding the less favorable accounts from Manchester. Yarns being very quiet, and some descriptions of cloth, almost unobtainable, which has induced manufacturers partially to resort to short time.

Sales of Cotton for the week reach 42,930 bales, of which 32,700 are American, speculators took 15,740 and exporters 3,700 bales. The official quotations are fair Orleans 7 3/4 Mobile 7 3/4; Uplands 7 3/4; Middling 7 3/4 7 3/4 a 7d; ordinary 6 3/4 to 7d, 5 3/4 to 6 1/2. The stock in this port amounts to 491,000 bales, of which 306,000 are American, against a total stock at this period last year of 490,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American.

The late accounts from France reporting a slight advance in Wheat and Flour cessation of exports have created more confidence in the market, with a turn in favor of holders our having advance 6d. per bbl. and wheat 1d per 70 lbs.; Western canal flour is quoted 18s. 6d. a 21s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia 22s. 6d.; Ohio 29s. a 21s., some 18s. a 19s.; and Canada 20s. 22s. per bbl. Wheat 5s. 3d. a 5d. 6d. for Red, and 6s. a 6s. 2d. per 70 lbs. for White—Yellow Indian 30s. White 31s and mixed 29s. per quarter.

ASPECT OF DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.

Few things appear so very beautiful as a young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death—crimeless and fearless, that the little mortal has passed along under the shadow and explored the mystery of dissolution. There is death in sublimest and purest image—no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darkened that little face; death is come lovingly upon it; there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearnings of love indeed cannot be stifled, for the prattle and smiles, and little world of thoughts that were so delightful, are gone forever—Awe, too, will overcast us in its presence, for we are looking on death, but we do not fear for the lonely voyager—for the child has gone simple and trusting into the presence of its all-wise Father; and of such we know is the Kingdom of Heaven.

A GOOD TOAST.

At the late St. Patrick's celebration in Baltimore, the following was among the regular toasts.

THE UNION.—A tree of majestic growth.
"Woodman, spare that tree,
Tough not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

ATTN.—Know ye the Land.

The toast was received with nine enthusiastic cheers.

Aunt Phoebe says it makes her shudder to read so many advertisements of printers for "boys of good moral character," for she knows that they intend making "devils" of them.