

OREGON CONVENTION.

A convention of delegates, from States in the valley of the Mississippi, was held in Cincinnati on the 3d, 4th, and 5th insts., to take into consideration the propriety, &c., of peacefully settling the territory, with other matters which might come before it, in relation to that interesting section of our republic.

Resolved, That the right of the U. States to the Oregon Territory, from 45 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, is unquestionable, and that it is the imperative duty of the General Government, forthwith, to extend the laws of the U. States over said territory.

Resolved further, That to encourage migration to, and the permanent and secure settlement of said territory, the Congress of the U. States ought to establish a line of forts from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and provide also an adequate force for the protection of the territory and its citizens.

Resolved, That for the purpose of making known the causes and principles of our action, the following declaration is unanimously adopted and now signed by the members of this convention, with instructions to the officers thereof to transmit a copy to the President of the U. States, and to each member of Congress—and also to the Executives of the several States, with a request to present the same to their respective legislatures:—

A Declaration of the Citizens of the Mississippi Valley, assembled in Convention at Cincinnati, July 5th, 1843, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may induce the immediate occupation of the Oregon Territory, by the Arms and Laws of the U. States of North America.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Mississippi valley, do hereby declare to our fellow-citizens of the whole Republic, that in urging forward measures for the immediate occupation of the Oregon Territory and the north-east coast of the Pacific ocean, from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude—we are but performing a duty we owe to ourselves—to the Republic—to the commercial nations of the world—to posterity, and to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, not as being benefited by the further ex-

as they are with injury or diminution, should the northeast coasts of the Pacific ocean pass into the hands of a great naval power.

That as an independent member of the great family of nations, it is due from us to the whole commercial world, that the ports on both coasts of this continent should be held by a liberal government, able and willing to extend and facilitate that social and commercial intercourse which an all-wise Providence has made necessary for the intellectual improvement, the social happiness and moral culture of the human race.

That we owe the entire and absolute occupation of the Oregon to that posterity which without such occupations by the citizens, laws and free institutions of our great Republic, could not profit or make available to themselves or to the world the important considerations above set forth.

That however indignant at the avarice, pride, and ambition of Great Britain, so frequently, lawlessly, and lately evinced, we yet believe that it is for the benefit of all civilized nations that she should fulfill legitimate destiny; but, that she should be checked in her career of aggression with impunity, and dominion without right.

That for the independence and neutrality of the western coasts of the American continent, and the Islands of the Pacific ocean, it is important that she should be restrained in the further extension of her power on these coasts, and in the middle of the eastern portion of that ocean.

That so far as regards our rights to the territory in question, we are assured of their perfect integrity—based as they are on discovery and exploration by our own citizens and Government, and on purchase and cession from those powers, having the pretence or the reality of any right to the same.

That beyond these rights, so perfectly established, we would feel compelled to retain the whole territory in accordance with the Monroe's universally approved declaration of 1823: THAT THE AMERICAN CONTINENTS WERE NOT THENCE-FORTH TO BE CONSIDERED SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE COLONIZATION BY ANY FOREIGN POWER.

Influenced by these reasons and considerations so important to the West and the whole Republic—to liberty—to justice and free governments we do subscribe our names to this declaration with the firm, just and matured determination never to cease our exertions till its intentions and principles are perfected, and the North American Republic, whose citizens we are, shall have established its laws, its arms and its free institutions from the shores of the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, throughout the territories above specified, and we do hereby protest as we shall continue to protest against any act or negotiation, past, in process, or hereafter to be perfected which shall give possession of any portion of the same to any foreign power, and above all do we remonstrate against the possession of any part of the Northeast coast of the Pacific Ocean by the power of Great Britain.

[Signed by Col. R. M. Johnson, President, and ninety citizens of the six States in the Mississippi Valley.]

A NEW NEGRO NATION.

From an extract published in the Albany Argus, and derived from the Narrative of Mr. Wilson, a Missionary in Africa, we learn that he has discovered a nation of Ethiopians never before seen or described by any white man. Mr. Wilson is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties into the Atlantic, about twenty miles north of the Equator.

The mission is at the mouth of the river, but having a fine opportunity, Mr. Wilson accompanied Toko, a distinguished negro merchant, up the Gaboon and its tributary the Big Orombo, to Kobangai's town, 50 miles from the ocean, on the Bawke, a branch of the Big Orombo. This was as far up the river as he ascended. While there, he met with a new nation of Africans, some of whom were said to have come five days journey and others ten or twelve days journey from the sea coast. He calls them the Pangwe people, because they came from the direction in which a country of that name lies, the distance from the coast indicates that

knows region of Africa. The existence and use of iron of their own manufacture, seems very remarkable, and philosophers would say, indicates an advanced state of civilization, for it is known that a barbarous or savage people never have iron of their own manufacture until it has been first introduced by the whites. The non-existence of slavery and the slave trade among them, shows a feature still more distinctive from the ordinary African.

We are furnished by the Argus with the following passage from the journal of Mr. Wilson:

"During our short sojourn in this place, we met with a number of men entirely different in their features and general appearance from those in this part of the country, some of whom were said to have come five, and others ten or twelve days journey from the interior. They were known by the name of the Pangwe people. They were of a visit to this part of the country, which is as near to the sea coast as they have ventured. Hearing of us at this place, they came in considerable numbers, to see a white man and old Toko, one of whom was as much an object of curiosity as the other.

Those of them whom we saw, both men and women, were vastly superior in their personal appearance to the maritime tribes, and if they may be regarded as a fair specimen of their people, I should have no hesitation in pronouncing them the finest Africans whom I have ever met with. They wear no small quantity of iron, in the form of beads, and ornaments. This is drawn from the loins and fastened around the loins and waist by a coarse cloth. On the shoulders of the men, they wear a cloth which they wear as a protection against the sun and women a deal of taste.

the head in the rows, which we observed, did not unlike the fall of a cap. That on the back part is plaited into five or six braids which reach below the shoulders.

The men are of medium stature, remarkably well formed, healthy in their appearance, and manly in their deportment. They had knives, spears, travelling bags, and other articles of curious and ingenious workmanship, specimens of which we procured for a very small quantity of beads. All of their implements are made of iron of their own, which is considered vastly superior to any brought to the country by trading vessels. They set no value upon cloth, and as yet have never acquired a taste for tobacco or rum. Beads, powder and brass they prize very highly, and were willing to give away any thing they had for the smallest quantities of either of these. They represent their country as mountainous and healthy, and affirm that cutaneous and other diseases common to the maritime regions are unknown among them. They have never participated in the slave trade, and regard it, as is by no means unusual in their circumstances, with the utmost abhorrence.

ENDORSEMENTS.—If the following statement of the Herald's last money article is of extensive application, it indicates, in our opinion a most desirable change in the practice of Banks. As far as the security of the banks is concerned, indorsements is a thorough humbug, while it so inextricably involves merchants with each other, that the failure of one is a signal for a general explosion—going off like a package of Chinese crackers.—Charleston Mercury.

"These are apparently a great change going on in the relation of banking to general business. We allude to an evidently growing disposition among leading merchants to take advantage of the present depleted state of the banks, and in conducting large mercantile operations, to take the notes of mercantile dealers, payable to their own order, and procure their discount without indorsement. This is bona fide business paper, but is 'one name' paper, and as such creates some opposition, and alarms many of the banks; but it is matter of debate, whether the security of the bank is not equally as great, by confining every man's business within his own means, and responsibility, as by requiring two or three names, and thus forming knots of mutual endorsers, whose collective liabilities are much more likely to exceed their collective means than would the aggregate of individual debts, resting each on its own base. If, through the influence of the leading merchants, this system comes to be generally enforced, the duties and responsibilities of bankers will be greatly increased, and the business thrown more into the hands of those shrewd private houses most capable of appreciating the standing and real business wants of those seeking discounts. It is this fact and general knowledge, which renders the business of the Parisian bankers most safe and profitable to themselves, while it is most beneficial to the regular merchant."

John Slidell, just elected a member of Congress from Louisiana, is a brother to Alex. Slidell McKeezie, of Sam's fame.—Balt. Sun.

NORTH-CAROLINA

Wm. H. Payne, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE

Saturday Morning, July 23rd.

THE MARKET.—On Thursday we were quite a business appearance, owing to the quantity coming in from a fair trade in Bacon; it opened at 4 cent per lb. Several loads of it and sold readily at 4 to 5 dollars, of excellent quality. Wheat readily sold at 50 cents. But little Cotton is—last week coming in freely at 50 to 55 cents.

THE LAST CALL.

Election on Tuesday.

The election for Representatives will take place in a few days, we wish to say a few words to our fellow-citizens in relation thereto. We have no motive or private interest to promote, but you are in something of a predicament which we conceive to be best adapted to the promotion of the "greatest good to the greatest number"; for such the great and avowed object of democratic principles; such ever has been the motto of the Republican Party.

It is the duty of every citizen to go to the polls and vote for the candidate who represents his principles. Many bitter and malicious things have been published in the whig papers about Mr. Saunders, the democratic candidate. Principles have not been made the greatest, but slanderous attacks have been made; for the whig party, like a dishonest lawyer, defend their successes, mainly upon blackening the character of their opponents.

We ask you, fellow-democrats, if there is due among you, who glories in the principles of the great Republican party which elected Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to the Presidency, who can vote for Mr. Miller, the (misnamed) whig candidate? Is there one of you who can forsake those principles because a Mr. Wright, of Ohio, is alleged to have said that he "could not tell Saunders from a sheep at ten paces"? Is there one among you who can forsake those principles for any private pique against the democratic candidate? It is to be hoped not.

In conclusion we conjure every democrat to vote for the democratic candidate. However small your voice may be, let it be heard.

From the New Orleans Courier.

LOUISIANA.

150 GUNS!!!!

The four Democratic Representatives to Congress ELECTED.

We have the pleasing task to announce that the additional returns, received this morning, from the Lafourche Parishes, assures the election of Alcee LaBranche, by a majority of 500 votes, over his whig competitor, Edward D. White, ex-Governor, ex-Member of Congress, &c., &c., &c.

This is emphatically the greatest democratic triumph of all, for his district was considered the strongest whig district in the State, and Mr. White the most popular candidate of that party.

Further returns of the most satisfactory character are received by the same source from the 3d and 4th Districts. In every Parish, with the exception of two, Gen. Dawson has received a large and commanding majority. The vote in Natchitoches and Rapides, in the 4th District, is much larger in favor of Bossier than it was for Mr. Mason for Governor, and Brice for Congress. It is more than double.

Majority for Slidell 347
Majority for LaBranche 86

Bulletin of the Bee, has every thing prepared for his excursion to Salt River. It is said he will carry the Clay Club along with him; and that the old "Coo" is to be buried on the banks of that famous stream, with whig honors. Henry Clay is to pronounce the funeral oration, somewhat after the manner, (comparing small things with great ones,) of Mark Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar:

"But yesterday, this man stood against the world; But now he lies so still that no one will do him reverence."

We understand that this voyage is only postponed to accommodate one MOORE passenger.

Washington Alston, the great artist and poet is dead. He was a native of S. Carolina.

A nest of counterfeiters have been arrested in New York city. A woman among them.

The village of Warrenton, on the Mississippi, 10 miles below Vicksburg, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 5th inst.

WORSER THAN SLAVERY.

In the London Chronicle is an account of a conversation held with a hand employed on one of the farms in England. From the conversation we gather that the young man, (for he was scarcely 20) received but three shillings (about 75 cts.) per week, out of which he had to find his clothes and victuals; that he could afford to eat nothing but bread and lard; that he went to bed at eight and was up at four; that in the stable loft, (as did all the other hired men) all on one pallet, the sheets of which were washed but once a year!

This account is published in a London paper, and therefore of good authority. And this is the lot of those who manufacture and farm the "prospects" in whig parlance, while the laborer is left to starve, if he can do no better!

From a letter dated, Carthage, July 23rd.

so far as we are informed, the name of Bank, Distribution, Tariff, and Clay is sufficient with the people here who have never swerved from what they believe to be the true policy of Americans, to put down a stouter advocate than H. W. Miller. Our motto is, free trade—no monopoly—strict accountability by all public functionaries—no hodgepodge—with a determination to do our duty by voting on the 3d of next August for R. M. Saunders, who is so ably and judiciously qualified to carry out our every wish.

"What democrat" says a contemporary "regards the vulgar abuse of caversgers in the federal ranks, when the great leaders under whom the whigs won the Harrison victory are denounced by them in the following terms:

"John Tyler, the weakest, though the tallest of fools, and the most unblushing of political knaves;" and "Daniel Webster, the King of Federalists, and the fount of moral hypocrisy."—Richmond Whig.

The Editor of the Farmer's Advocate recommends the practice of killing birds, and says they are of infinite value to the farmer in destroying the myriads of insects that infest the earth. He mentions the case of the Devonshire farmers who paid a large sum for the destruction of all the crows; but who soon found that the multiplication of destructive insects proved a greater evil than the crows. He recommends the tarring of grain as a preventive against crows.

EXTENDED CHARITY.—The Moravian settlement at Salem, Stokes county, N. C., got up a sale of fancy articles, the proceeds to be applied to the rebuilding of the churches that were destroyed by the earthquake in Antigua (West Indies) some months since.

Three of the jury men on Whit's case have left Augusta, Ga., on account of the excitement in relation to their verdict of acquittal.

They have formed a Temperance Society in Melonsville; Apson county. The Society met on the 1st of July, and was addressed by the Rev. Wm. A. Morris, in his usual happy style. Six-nine signed the pledge. Another meeting is to be held on the 1st Saturday in August, when Dr. Wm. L. Terry will address them.

After a succession of hot and sometimes sultry weather, which seemed to defy the cooling influence of thunder and lightning, (often 3 or 4 heavy showers in a day,) relief came at last by the setting in on Thursday of a regular built northeast rain.

We should be glad to learn from our friend of the Standard, why it is that his paper, purporting to be published on Wednesday, does not reach here until Friday morning? It always used to get here on Thursday.

Gen. James Hamilton has taken up his residence in Alabama, in Russell county.

The influenza prevails in Wilmington.

DEPARTED SPIRITS!—A pamphlet under this title has been forwarded to us by the publisher, J. R. Cobon, of Philadelphia. Perhaps it would be as good an article as we could find with which to fill a space in the Carolinian.

What does the Observer think of "boots," now? Seem to pinch a little, don't they?

The yellow fever has made its appearance in New Orleans, very slightly.

Governor Morehead was in Greensboro' on the 14th inst.

NAVAL OFFICER DEAD.—Commander Alex. J. Dallas, of the U. S. Navy, died at Troy, N. Y., on the 12th inst. Mr. Dallas was a native of Connecticut, and a nephew of the late Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison. He entered the Navy about 25 years ago, and has seen much service.

A whig merchant out West advises for a clerk and adds, "some have a 'Liberator' need apply." This is as bad as the English clergyman who advertised for an organ, which he was desirous of purchasing for his rectory. After describing the size of the instrument required, he added in a postscript "Must be of the Established Church." If an organ which had been used in a Catholic or Dissenting Church would not be orthodox enough in its music for his purpose.—Y. O. Picayune.

Communications

THE PROSPECT.

"We have cheering accounts from several Counties. Mr. Rackan's election as Senator in Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus is regarded as safe by his friends. In Columbus, Smith will beat Williamson; Roberson will send at least one and probably two whigs. In Moore, Murchison will beat Harrington badly, and Morehead's majority will be increased. In Orange, the whole whig ticket will be elected. Such is the substance of information upon which we can rely."

The above Bulletin appeared in the Fayetteville Observer just before the election in August, 1842, but it did not fix Mr. Hays's reputation as a "Sir Oracle" by the most positive correctness, as is shown by

THE RESULT.

McRackan as the whig candidate for Senator in Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus beaten badly by Robert McVivie, democrat. In Columbus, Smith (whig) defeated by William

or one whig even to the Legislature, and stanch democrat, Col. Alexander Watson and Col. Nell Regan. In Moore, the gallant little Moore, victory perches upon the democratic banner; Harrington triumphantly beats Duncan Murchison, whig, and Gov. Morehead's majority decreased. In Orange, but one whig elected instead of the whole ticket. The whigs are celebrated for promulgating "news," "good news," "prospects," "glorious prospects," &c. &c., just before the election, and it is suspected that they resort to such means for effect. Some of them honestly believe what they assert and print, from hearing it frequently mentioned, such results are fixed on their minds as unavoidable; and they only discover the truth after the election; then they are politic in causes that produced their defeat, the principal ones are, our friends did not turn out, a thin vote, Apghy, &c. &c. It is often resorted to as a ruse de guerre, to put on an appearance of strength, when in fact they are weakest.

We make these remarks to put our friends on their guard, and warn them not to be deceived by federal whig tricks. Stand to your principles, and vote for the man who will represent these principles. The election comes on in a few days, and we have no doubt that their papers will be filled with charges, prospects, &c., entitled to as little credit as the one we republish and which heads this article.

Mr. Payne:—The "New York Tribune" a rabid whig print, which bears at its editorial head the name of Henry Clay for the Presidency, thus discourses in regard to the Louisiana election: "There would be no doubt at all of the result; if Loco Foco principles, were not the veriest Camæleon in the world. The sugar culture is the life blood of Louisiana, and the culture can only be successfully prosecuted under a protective duty."

The Editor of the Tribune is altogether in the dark as respects the operation of high duties. The new theory advanced here by some of our political economists, that "high duties, ungly low prices," has certainly never reached the Commercial emporium, or Mr. Greely has been taking a Rip Van Winkle nap. The old bubble that every branch of industry "can only be successfully prosecuted under a protective duty," is altogether exploded; "it has gone and forever." Fortunately, however, it exercised a wonderful influence in correcting public opinion in the proper quarter—the sugar region—and I can only account for its reaching there, through one of the talented editors of the New Orleans Picayune who is a native of this place, and receives one of the low papers. The result of the election is evidence of the fact. How it must have astonished some of the old Louisiana and Mississippi planters, when they found out that they had labored under a delusion for 27 years!

Agito:—"Locofocoism ever in Louisiana has declared itself hostile to all protection, and General Dawson voted against the new Tariff," and what is cheering to the heart of every democrat is, the reflection that the people at the ballot box have, in the case of General Dawson sustained his vote; and returned three other members equally as sound, good men and true.

UNNECESSARY NOTORETY.

"Solitary and alone" does North Carolina stand as it respects a vote upon either of the Tariffs of 1824, 1828, and 1842. We have had our attention called to the fact, that of all the members of Congress representing either of the agricultural States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi at the different periods, when the above bills passed, but one vote was given in favor of them, and that by a member from North Carolina—EDWARD STANLEY.

ADVICE TO THOSE WHO WILL TAKE IT:—"When you feel your passions raising, never confine or restrain them. How many bodies have been burst by too close an impudment of their contents?"

"Always proclaim the faults of others.—There should be no secrets in a Republican Government."

"Never give up your opinion, though you know you are wrong; it shows that you have no independence."

"Never forgive an injury. The power of pardoning belongs to the Governor."

"And as a woman is called the 'weaker vessel,' she should have half a dozen to help her."

Mr. Payne.

My reply to the editorial remarks of the "Fayetteville Observer" of the 12th of July, was prepared in a hurried manner, and was not as full as I could have wished; since which time, however, I have examined the "documents" and propose to take up the subject of "Comparisons" which in my table of comparisons are charged as paying a tax of \$125 per pair, when the cost is 50 or 88 per pair—that is, the duty is what is styled in mercantile parlance, specific.

I propose to argue the case dispassionately, and must request the Editor of the "Fayetteville Observer" to keep his temper, for "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that is slow to anger is greater than he that taketh a city." He has an undisputed right to publish his sentiments and opinions, provided he conforms to truth and decency, but in his reply to my first article headed "Comparisons are odious" he violates both. He writes with a proposed design of exposing the "rankest falsehoods" and "damnable slanders" which he charges are so frequent in that communication, and I think before I do done with the "Editor" his friends will acknowledge that "the boot is on the other leg."

The friends of free trade and of a revenue tariff have no objection to the minutest disquisition; contradiction and dispute like the collision of flint and steel often strike out new light; this is what the people want, which I intend they shall have, and propose to present it in a way they will easily comprehend.

The Tariff act of 1842 has the following title:—"Public No. 69. An act to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes."

The 5th section is in these words:—"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties: that is to say:—

In the 6th article of the above section I find, "On men's boots and bootes of leather, wholly or partially manufactured, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair."

Here is the authority taken from the law of Congress itself, imposing the duty. But the "Fayetteville Observer" sincerely asks in allusion to the table of "Comparisons" which appears so "odious" to him, "does not the poor man know this to be false, from the fact, that if he was to find the leather, he could not get a pair of common boots made for \$1 25; and yet he is told that boots which are sold to him for \$2 50 have paid a tax of \$1 25, leaving only \$1 25 to pay for leather, making profit of merchant, &c. &c." The thing is so preposterous that surely even the log cabin man cannot swallow that. I have taken occasion to say, before I proceed any further, that the charge was made as distinctly as it was possible for language to do it, that the boots cost \$2 50 and \$8 per pair, on which the duty of \$1 25 per pair is paid, and the context will prove it. And what is the fact?—Log cabin men, I address you, I am a plain democrat, and any assertion that I have made I will prove. I beg your attention for a short time, while I examine an "official" statement. (House of Representatives, document No. 273, July 20, 1842, page 1108.) It is a "general statement of goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth, produce, and manufactures of foreign countries imported into the United States; commencing on the 1st of October, 1840, and ending on the 1st of September, 1841."

BOOTS AND BOOTES.

Whence Imported, No. pair, Value.

Danish West Indies, 4 10
Hanse towns and other ports of Germany, 819 1020
England, 111 34
Holland, 412 1185
Scotland, 36 69
British West Indies, 18 31
France on the Atlantic, 6373 2309
Do " " Mediterranean, 12 49
Italy, 5 67
Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, 3 69
7799 24,707

Here is presented, at a single glance, the important fact, that in one year there were imported into the United States 7799 pair of "boots and bootes," the aggregate value of which was \$24,707. The average price per pair is \$3 16.

But what is the value at the place "whence imported?"

Hanse towns and other ports of Germany, \$1 24 per pair.
Italy, 1 40 do
England, 1 66 do
Scotland, 1 88 do
British West Indies, 2 50 do
Danish West Indies, 2 87 do
England, 2 91 do
Holland, 3 00 do
Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports, 3 28 do
Do " " Mediterranean, 4 08 do

The lowest price then, at the place "whence imported," viz: The Hanse towns and other ports of Germany is only \$1 24, (one dollar and twenty-four cents) per pair!!!

"Facts are stubborn things," "figures can't lie," and "comparisons are odious." Now, if the sagacious and erudite editor of the "Fayetteville Observer" can get over this document, he will have to do what "figures can't" do. He asserts that you, "the Carolinian" tells the poor man that he pays \$1 25 tax on a pair of coarse boots worth only \$2 50 a pair. Does not the poor man know this to be false, from the fact, that if he were to find

"This document I have left at the Office of the Carolinian, open to the inspection of any person, and I court an investigation, it presents many facts, astounding facts."