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# The North Carolinian.

BY WM. H. BAYNE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1850.

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## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
AUGUST 17, 1850.

**GOOD NEWS!**—The Senate has passed a bill which will probably pass the House, fixing the boundary of Texas, taking part of her territory, and paying her ten millions dollars.

A party of sixty U. S. soldiers, belonging to a detachment stationed on the confines of Texas, left their camp on the night of the 1st July last, and proceeded to a neighboring town, says the San Antonio (Texas) Ledger, and set fire to a large store of goods, which were all consumed, together with the papers and records of Gillespie county, Texas. The loss of property estimated at \$10,000. The provocation is said to be an affray between a clerk in the store and a soldier, in which the soldier was killed, and the refusal of the civil authorities of Texas to give the homicide up to military authority.

All this points to the necessity of settling the question of boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico.

### HOW TO MAKE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Goldsboro (N. C.) Telegraph says that "Reid the Wilnot proviso is elected Governor of the State—the black flag of abolitionism waves in triumph over North Carolina."

That declaration, so false and unscrupulous, will be reprinted in all the northern papers, and by them trumpeted as true, and thus it will be used to strengthen the cause of anti-slavery, and gain it converts.

It may appear unreasonable to some persons, to say so, but we firmly believe that the whigs of the south have done more to strengthen the anti-slavery feeling at the north than the real abolition presses have done. And we give the above as a sample of the reasons on which we base the belief.

The Goldsboro Telegraph says that a "storm of locofocoism has swept over the State." We suppose that is an acknowledgement that whiggery was in a very impure condition; so much so that it brought on a storm of locofocoism.

**THE BOLL WORM.**—We heard it remarked, says the Columbus Sentinel of the 1st inst. by an intelligent planter, a few days since, that his cotton fields were filled with the species of the boll worm. The cotton crops in this section are now quite promising, but they have been so much retarded by the unfavorable spring, that if the worm should make its appearance at the usual time, it must prove very destructive to the hopes of the planter.

Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions; otherwise they often forget, and let the advertisement run longer than necessary; and when the bill comes to be settled, there is something said about the cost. And when the advertiser does not know what the advertiser should attend to taking it out of the paper, because it misleads the readers of the paper, besides running him to more cost.

### NEW GOODS.

**COOK & JOHNSON**  
Are now receiving and opening their usual stock, embracing  
**Staple Dry Goods,**  
**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, and Patent Medicines,  
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails,  
and an extensive stock of  
**GROCERIES.**  
To which they invite the attention of dealers in this market.  
Aug. 10, 1850. 508-3t

### STILL MORE TIME.

The subscriber has recently returned from New York with decidedly the largest lot of  
**Watches & Jewelry**  
that he ever offered for sale in this market.  
**About 12 Doz.**  
**Watches on hand**  
of all kinds and prices: Silver-ware, plated ware,  
**MILITARY GOODS,**  
perfumeries, pocket-knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds; double-barrel Guns, some large and long; hunting tackle, and almost any thing else that may be called for in his line, look for the sign of Beasley on the Northeast corner of market square.  
JNO. M. BEASLY.  
Aug. 10, 1850. 508-3m

**\$25 Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber on the 24th of June, a negro man named RIOS, who formerly belonged to John A. Averitt of Gosport. He was purchased from Mr. Averitt by Lewis Wright, of Duplin, of whom the subscriber purchased him. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; is quick motioned, and is apt to look down when speaking. His eyes are reddish. He has a remarkable spot of gray hair on the fore part of his head, about the size of a quarter of a dollar; the other hair is black. He is 25 or 30 years old. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State so that he can be recovered.  
Fifty dollars will be given for proof to convict any white man of harboring said negro.  
JOHN T. WRIGHT.  
Aug. 3, 1850. 507-1f

### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The following sketch of debate, is probably about the most important which has occurred on the all-absorbing topic which has occupied Congress for the last eight months. It is a debate which ought to be read by every body. It took place on the 1st of August. We copy from the Union:

Mr MASON. Sir, if there be any event which has not yet transpired, but upon which we can reason from facts that are known, I apprehend it to be this: that the slaveholding States of this Union have made up their minds irrevocably to admit of no further trenching upon what they believe to be their rights than was done in the instance of the compromise called the Missouri Compromise. I think, sir, that those who are conversant with the people of the southern States, those who read the newspapers from those States, and who have looked at their primary meetings, and the resolutions of their general assemblies, will find that, although they declare unanimously that it was a concession to submit to the line of 36 deg. 30 min., they will submit to nothing below it. I take it for granted that at the proper time the same amendment which was offered to the bill lately under discussion by the senator from Louisiana [Mr Soule] will be offered to this, as a substitute for the amendment of the senator from Mississippi, if it shall be carried, or in place of it, if it should be lost. I want to know why it is that the majority of this Senate, having the power, will refuse to do now, in the case of California, what they were prepared to do within two short years past, affecting the very territory now in question, the Territory of California? Sir, if a refusal is to be made, let it be done, and let our people understand distinctly where they stand. Sir, I have looked at the record, because it has been said, that this line of 36 deg. 30 min., much as it has been sought by the people of the southern States, had been refused by them at a former day.

In 1848 a proposition was made by the honorable senator from Illinois [Mr Douglas] to extend that line to the Pacific ocean, together with the compromise therein contained, which was declared to be in full force and binding for the future organization of the Territories of the United States. The effect of that proposition was to run the Missouri Compromise line through this very Territory of California, which they now propose to admit as a State. And how was the vote? The amendment was carried by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-two. The whole of the southern senators voted for it, with the exception of one senator from the State of Florida, whose name does not appear on the journal, or whose name, I think, was given for it by southern senators. All the senators from the South voted for it except the one senator; it had seven votes, including four senators now upon this floor. When a proposition followed to engross that amendment, it received twenty-five votes from the South—the senator from South Carolina, who is now no more, [Mr Calhoun] being the only southern senator voting against the engrossment. The amendment was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of thirty-three, including eight senators from States where there are no slaves, one senator from Illinois changing his vote. Now, sir, I present this from the record, to show that when this compromise line was offered in 1848 it met the unanimous assent of the southern States upon this floor, with the exception of one senator from South Carolina. And further, when it was stricken out in the other wing of the Capitol, and when a motion was made in the Senate to recede, every southern senator (with the exception of one, the gentleman who made the motion to recede) voted against receding, and this vote included the senator from South Carolina, [Mr Calhoun].

Mr BERRIEN. Will the senator from Virginia allow me to ask him to what bill he has reference now?

Mr MASON. I have reference to the amendment offered by the senator from Illinois [Mr Douglas] to the Oregon bill, which was before us in 1848. I need only read a part of that amendment:

"That the 5th section, together with the compromise therein found, is hereby revived, and declared to be in full force, and binding for the future organization of the Territories of the United States, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted."

The line was thus to be run to the Pacific, and through the very territory of California which is now sought to be introduced as a State into this Union. Now, sir, if the issue is to be made up between the States holding slaves, here it is. In 1848 it was assented to. If, in 1850, it is to be refused, in reference to the very same territory, and if it is to be refused under protest of senators from the southern States here, declaring that, in their belief and in their judgments, those whom they represent will at every risk and hazard insist upon it, I submit to the Senate and to the nation, if those disastrous consequences which are anticipated should ensue, upon whom will the responsibility rest? Sir, this line of 36. 30 min., I believe has been almost odious to the slaveholding States. It was done with few votes from those States at the time it was adopted in 1820, and those votes were given to it in order to make peace and to avoid separation. It was done, as I understand it

history, in the belief of the statesmen and patriots of that day, that when the time had arrived, as to them it appeared it had then arrived, when people living under a common government could not enjoy property in common, it was prudent to avert the danger that would follow discord and dissensions by dividing the property; and this line of 36 deg. 30 min., since called "the compromise line," was adopted. The southern States have acquiesced in it from that day to this, a period of thirty years. They are prepared to acquiesce in it now. I feel, as one of their representatives, prepared to vote for it, conscious that the people of my State will approve the vote and acquiesce in it. But they will do it only as a proposition to preserve this Union. Sir, I have chosen to bring up the vote as it stood within two years, in order that, if the measure is not now assented to, my constituents may see and understand what within two years the majority have determined against them, for we are in a minority.

Now, Mr President, one word in regard to what fell from the senator from Kentucky. I do not know whether the senator speaks the opinion or judgment of a majority of the States represented on this floor. I do know that his age, his experience, and his position have enabled him, as he is entitled to, to direct the measures if not to mould the opinions of a large portion of the American people; and I heard him declare here to-day in his place as a senator, addressed to his brother senators, that it is the duty of the federal government to take no further account of State resistance than they would do of the resistance of individuals or of private citizens against the law of the land.

Mr CLAY. That is not what I said, and I repeat—and I wish all men who have pens to record it—that if any single State, or the people of any State, choose to raise the standard of disunion and to defy the authority of the Union, I am for maintaining the authority of the Union. That is what I said.

Mr MASON. That is exactly what I understood the honorable senator to say—that resistance made under the authority of a State is no further to be respected by the authorities of the United States than if it were made by a body of individuals on their own score.

Mr CLAY. (in his seat.) No further; none whatever.

Mr MASON. Then I understood the senator's meaning correctly, and stated it so. Now, sir, what is our government? an association of the individual citizens, extending through this broad land from sea to sea, bound by the acts of a majority, to be corrected into submission if they disagree to or refuse obedience to a law? Far from it. We have separately organized States—States that claim to be and are free, sovereign, and independent States, but who have yielded a portion of their power to this general government for a common object and for the common good; but they have regularly organized governments, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with unlimited power of taxation, capable of commanding the resources of their people to an unlimited extent, and recognized and acknowledged as governments. Those States, by the theory of our government, and by the usage of that government, are bound to look to and protect the safety and happiness and welfare of their own people; and if it be true—God forbid, the experiment should never be tried—but if it be true that in the government of the confederation a power is lodged to coerce the States into submission to their will; if in this federal government a power resides to hold the citizen of a State to an obedience paramount to his obedience at home, I need not say to that senator and to the country, that whenever the experiment is tried, you will have the whole tier of southern States, and I believe a large portion of the northern States, denying it. Sir, may Heaven, in its providence and in its beneficence, avert such an issue!

But we are forewarned by the senator from Kentucky, as his idea of the theory of this government, that it is capable, and that it is its duty to enforce obedience to its laws, whether the resistance comes from the authorities of a State or from an individual. Now, sir, how do these States stand? There is my own honored Commonwealth, whose limits are within view from the doors of this Capitol, and other States south of this, including Georgia, all of whom, through their own constituted authorities, have declared, and placed it upon their statute-books, that they will resist what they believe to be an unconstitutional act of power on the part of the federal government, should it be done, in reference to this slave question. The senator from Kentucky replies to them distinctly, Resist at the peril of blood if you do it, and that his counsel and aid shall be given to the bayonets of the federal government to reduce them to submission. Sir, it is well they should know it; and now they do know it, so far as the potential voice of that senator—and potent it is—can enforce it. Let it go to them, and let it go to them, as it will do, contemporaneous with the action of the Congress of the U. States upon this question of the exclusion of slavery in the territories. Sir, I wish to add no heat to that discussion—none in the world. The subject is one that we should deliberate on calmly and

temperately, and I hope we shall do it. I feel at liberty to speak for the State of Virginia only so far as I believe that I understand what she designs to do. To that extent I am bound to speak. I believe, sir, in my best and settled judgment, that when a law shall be passed by the Congress of the United States, and become the law of the land, which shall by its act exclude the people of the State from taking their slaves into territory south of the Missouri Compromise line, Virginia will do what has been declared in her resolutions already—not threatening resistance—she will take such measures, by her own sovereignty, as in her judgment will be best calculated to preserve the Union, as it can be preserved, and if not, to preserve her own safety and her own welfare out of the Union.

Mr President, after the loss of the bill, I really intended to say nothing about it. The senator from Kentucky insists that it was a bill to give peace and tranquility to the country. I am satisfied that he thought so; that that was his design and object, and that that would be the first and greatest wish of his heart. But, sir, I am quite satisfied that if it had passed, and if peace had been given to the country, it would have been a peace purchased by the surrender of the independence of all the southern States—a peace purchased by the surrender of their right to equality with the other States of this Union. I may have been wrong in that judgment; it was the best that I could pass upon it; and that we all acted upon the best judgment we could bring to bear upon it, I have no doubt—none in the world. I should have been highly gratified had it been in my power to have contributed to its passage, but I found it impossible and impracticable.

Perhaps, sir, what I have said has been a little in advance of the occasion, for I rose merely to reply to so much of the remarks of the senator from Kentucky as implicated what I believe not to be the true theory of our government, and what I believe to be a dangerous one. While I was up, I desired to present to the Senate the materials I had collected to show how the vote of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. stood in 1848, and having performed that duty, I will not further trespass on the time of the Senate.

Mr BUTLER. A great deal, Mr President, has been said about the responsibility which senators have incurred in relation to certain measures that have been under consideration, and of other measures that are likely to be introduced. The occasion and the responsibility connected with it are well calculated to suggest very grave considerations. We are dealing with the events of a fearful history. Permit me to say that certain results which gentlemen so much deprecate in words will be hastened by the language which has been so freely indulged in by the preachers of harmony.

The Senate will bear me witness that I have not in any remarks I have thought proper to submit to the Senate, introduced into the debate a single element, so far as I am aware, to inflame the public mind of the senate. I have made up my mind as to measures, and am willing to look results in the face. The particular subject before the senate at this time I understand to be the amendment of the senator from Mississippi, [Mr Foote.] I wish to say a word or two upon that, sir; and then pass to the other topics. I am perfectly willing to vote for that amendment, with the understanding that it will be to make a future State, or to give authority to make a future State in California—in other words to make a southern boundary for California. But if it be the intention to curtail the limits of a people—to produce a State, with the understanding that the senators and representatives elected by the people of California, or the so-called legislature of California, shall take their seats under the curtailed limits—I do not go for it, because I think we have no right to make any such arrangements for them. It will be a different State from that which they are framing for themselves. But, sir, for the purpose of harmony, harmonizing, and going so far as I can consistently with my duty to a State and obligations to a federal government—for I have obligations to both—I will yield to all that honor will allow; but to oppression and injustice; to the pretensions of arrogant dictation, I will yield nothing on this question. I will yield, sir, so far as to say, I will take a new boundary—35 deg. 30 min.—because that boundary is said to be convenient and natural—along a mountain. Thirty-six deg. and thirty min. is that which has been often indicated as the line: this is arbitrary, and if it become a point of honor I will insist on it. This proposes 35 deg. and 30 min. because it has eternal landmarks to indicate it. It takes off nothing valuable below.

In looking to a decision, I will consult good faith and the dictates of nature. But we become heated in controversy. I had been willing to that as a line of a territory. But, sir, under no circumstances can I go for the amendment to curtail limits, with the understanding that the senators and representatives of a State that has been organized, and to be organized under the constitution, and in a mode known to the constitution. In my present situation, I owe obligations to that constitution: they impose impor-

tant duties on me. They are such, however, as I must regard as consistent with those of my own State. My opinions and judgment may be very different from gentlemen who have but one government to serve.

Mr President, my opinions of duty vary very materially from those which have been expressed by the honorable senator from Kentucky [Mr Clay]. If, sir, the honorable senator from Kentucky is anxious for an occasion to try the strength of this government, perhaps he may be bringing about the occasion by measures of injustice and oppression, of which I believe him the committed advocate. Sir, it will never be brought about any otherwise. It may be hastened, and if so, it will be by those who consult the apparent strong. And I will say that, if that occasion ever shall arise for trying the strength of this government against a single State, or a number of States, who may dispute its authority, the senator and myself will be found in very different attitudes. Sir, if I understand his proposition, (and it is not the first time he has made it here,) it is that under no circumstances—under no circumstances would he be found to resist the federal government, provided its measures should be adopted by a mere majority, having the sanction of his judgment that they were constitutional, and the sanction of a majority would make anything constitutional.

In other words, the States of this confederacy are to have their destinies and their rights subjected to the arbitrary decision of an uncontrolled, self-sustained, and interested majority, and that makes the law for him; and he says, sir, that he will follow the standard of such a government to blood, and that if any State, or the people of any State, should raise the standard of resistance to such measures, he will be found ready, with his arm and voice, to stand by that standard and mingle in the blood of civil war. The State of South Carolina, Mr President, has been too often alluded to for one of her representatives to mistake the aim. I do not think that South Carolina has ever gone further, or has gone as far as other southern States in the Union. The senator from Kentucky limited his remark to a single State, or the people of a single State. My friend from Virginia noticed that part of his remark, and I shall not add anything by way of amplification. But, sir, he has said that the Wilnot proviso, that the abolition of the slave trade of the District of Columbia, or the abolition of slavery anywhere, any measure that could be adopted, connected with this bill, that he could regard as constitutional—and he regards them all as constitutional—should have his support, calling to his aid the bayonets of this confederacy to put down all measures of resistance. He advocates the doctrines of a despotism, under the disguise of a name. Mr President, Virginia—I believe North Carolina, certainly South Carolina—I speak for her—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi—and I speak confidently of these States—have said, in solemn legislative resolves, that if the Congress of the U. States shall enact the Wilnot proviso, or any kindred measure to insult and degrade the States whose rights would be threatened by them, they would resist it, some form or other; and I will say to the honorable senator that he might find something more than pleasing the gallery necessary to sustain him in such a conflict. The gallery, with their endorser near me, might not be so potent as appearances would indicate.

Mr President, I believe the honorable senator is a Virginian by birth. Sir, he has in some degree, reflected honor on his mother, and has given reputation to the State with which he has been identified—Kentucky, I award him all that history will award him, and what history may not deny him; but I will bring to him a beautiful illustration of the feeling which a child feels for the mother, even under the temptation of commanding duty. When Bernadotte was combining with the allied powers to make war with Bonaparte, he was both a sovereign and an ally; but it was one of the most touching incidents of history that, while he was willing to devise measures to put down Napoleon Bonaparte who was an enemy to Europe and the nation of which he was sovereign, he said, when he approached the confines of France, he could not press a hostile foot upon the land of his nativity. Such a sentiment would not control the honorable gentleman. I heard the honorable senator from Kentucky say that if Virginia, true to her history, should undertake to maintain her resolutions and resist the Wilnot Proviso, and other acts of injustice and oppression brought about by the acts of this government, and which she has denounced as a cause of resistance, he would be found mingling his blood upon the soil of his birth, to put her down as a traitor to the confederacy or government, as he calls it. Sir, those who have been spoken of as resisting I have enumerated: they are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. They all made the same declaration. It is for history to say these resolves are good when the occasion shall occur, as indicated in them. It will be for history to say how far their sons will be found ready to cooperate with the federal government in extinguishing an honorable determination of the members to resist measures of despotism by blood. Sir, there are in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the other States enumerated, officers in the

army paid by the federal government—in part paid by those States. I should like to see the recreant who could come with his sword against his native State—for I would call such a one a recreant in every sense of the word. Sir, of the officer that would do it, (I will not undertake to name him,) I have given the anecdote of Bernadotte as an illustration of the opinion I should entertain. Now, sir, I shall not arraign the motives of the honorable senator, nor shall I undertake to dispute his principles; for he has openly said, right or wrong, if he believed any measure of the majority of this government constitutional—and all acts under its forms, he would regard constitutional—he would maintain it to blood, under the obligation of his allegiance to the Union. My allegiance, as I have said, is to the State of my nativity, and the State that gives me protection, and her voice will always command my services: Yes, sir, I will go to her bidding, as a dutiful child to that of his mother. God knows the last thing I could think of—it is, so far to be involved in civil strife as to exemplify this duty. There is nothing more appalling than the thought, that friends and neighbors should carouse over a brook in the evening, and stain it with blood the next morning in civil strife—to think of sustaining life by drinking of the stream that should be discolored by the blood of slaughter and death.

I do not wish to bring about occasion for such scenes—for I do not look upon them with the same contempt that the honorable gentleman does. Perhaps I have not the same heart and courage to look upon them. They may be averted, but it must be by something more than the mere praises of Union in terms. South Carolina has given real evidence of her willingness to avert such a state of things.

Ay, sir, upon a mere point of honor she has looked to the termination of this controversy. Her people have made sacrifices, and have abided by various compromises. But we are not exactly worshippers of Juggernaut, to prostrate ourselves, and to be crushed by the wheels of the Union, when it shall be wielded by an unprincipled and insolent majority. No, sir; duty to herself—self-respect—will require her to stand to her rights. She did not go into the confederacy to have them sacrificed under the name of the Union. The views of the senator and myself spring entirely from our notions of allegiance, no doubt. I never could go to South Carolina, and cross the line to fight under any banner; but I never could do it under the command of an unjust government, and, in my opinion, under the authority of measures brought about by a system policy looking with a selfish regard to a majority in disregard to the interests intended to be secured by that holy instrument; and when the covenant is torn to pieces, I shall be ready to act under the dictates of my true allegiance for myself. It may be averted, and the honorable senator supposes it may be averted by his bill. That is an assumption—a pure assumption—Is he to suppose that nothing can secure the government but compromises, made not exactly at his instance, but such compromises as he shall regard as a sovereign remedy?

I must be permitted to say, as my friend from Maryland has said, [Mr Pearce,] he ought to allow gentlemen to have something of self-respect in giving utterance to their opinions? Are his measures alone to escape opposition? I hope, sir, that fear is no counsellor with me. I have, however, as much fear of consequence as any man; and I say now, that if you can have no better measures than the one now proposed to avert what I fear is coming upon the country, it would not have done it. And I have not had so much fear as to yield to a name. There may be a contest, and it will not be made by a single State. The gentleman will have to encounter a combination of States. He may wish to select a State, or the people of a State. I will not deny to him the tribute I have paid his talents. I could not withhold what history may award; but in such a contest his name will be as nothing. I believe he loves this Union—that his fame is identified with it, and I pardon much in one whose history is so much connected with it; but he must pardon me at the same time for saying, that in his eagerness to preserve this Union, he is advocating doctrines and using language that will destroy it. Praises of the Union are not devices that may tend to preserve it. Do justice to the obligations of the constitution—do justice and do not insult the weak; that is the way to inculcate harmony. To threaten violence, to use disrespectful language, is the surest way to kindle strife, and bring sections into hostile array. To talk of treason, and to impute it, will not make it so. Treason consists in betraying a trust, or a refusal to discharge a duty to the constitution of the country.

I will conclude by saying that people who have the privilege of dying with arms in their hands will never be hung as traitors; and shooting may be an even game. I do not wish the occasion, as the gentleman does, to try the strength of his government.

**LARGE COTTON STALK.**—The Central Georgian of yesterday says: "Mr Wm. F. Wamble, brought in a cotton stalk last week that beats anything that we have seen. It was five feet eight inches high, and had on it three hundred and sixty bolls and squares."