PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS:

In advance, per year, $2 00
Not paid in advance, 2 50
Not paid until six months have expired, 300
Not paid till the year has expired, 350

No subscription received for a less time than a year, unless the price be paid in advance.

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 17, 1851. | VOL. 12—NO. 638.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-one lines or less, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cts, except it remains in for several months, when it will be charged $3 for two months, $4 for three, &c. $10 for twelve months.

Liberal deduction for large advertisements by the year or six months.

☞ 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 an article is advertised for sale, WHEN IT IS SOLD, 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.

PRICES OF BLANKS

AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60 cents per quire.

Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices will range from 35 cts. to $1 50 per quire, thus:

1 quire cap blanks			$1	50	per quire.
2	"	"	1	00	" "
3	"	"	85		" "
4, 5 or 6	"	"	75		" "
10	"	"	60		" "
15	"	"	50		" "
20	"	"	40		" "
1 quire letter-sheet blanks			1	25	" "
2	"	"		85	" "
3	"	"		75	" "
4, 5 or 6	"	"		65	" "
10	"	"		55	" "
15	"	"		45	" "
20	"	"		35	" "

Any blank printed to order which has more matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for the above prices, will be charged extra according to the amount of matter, or the fancy-work directed to be done. In like manner, a blank containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet will be charged a less price.

NEGROES WANTED.

Cash will be paid for likely young Negroes if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept 14, 1850. 603-tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very general and well selected stock,

In all Lines,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL,

Nov 30, 1850 614-tf Hay street.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb, 23, 1850.

MALLETT & PAULMIER

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

135 Front street, near Maiden Lane

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. NEW YORK. J. PAULMIER.

Jan. 11, 1851 6m

Benj. Blossom & Son,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 145, Front Street,

NEW YORK.

Liberal advances made upon consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Grain, and other produce.

Jan'y 18, 1851 1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to consignments, and cash advances made on shipments to me or my friends in New York.

Feb'y 22, 1851 1y

JUST RECEIVED,

1780 Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf **HATS,**

And this spring's Paris and New York style of mole-skin, silk and angola Hats, a beautiful article. Also, men's, boys' and children's beaver, silk, and fur do., of every description, from several of the best manufactories in the U. States, together with a good assortment of my own manufacture, which makes my stock the most complete ever offered in this market.

A few beautiful misses' Gypsies and oil silk.

I have made arrangements that will enable me to sell to country merchants and dealers, at wholesale, at a very small advance, and respectfully invite them and all others in want of Hats and Caps, to give me a call, believing that it will be to their advantage to do so, as I have determined to sell cheap.

Highest prices paid for fur skins and lamb's wool.

DAVID GEE,

North-east corner Market Square, Green st.

March 15, 1851.

TOBACCO.

The subscriber has a good stock of Tobacco on hand, and will receive regularly, from Messrs J. Jones & Co's factory, qualities assorted, from common to very fine, which will be sold at the lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1851. tf

Bank Stock for Sale.

10 Shares of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington. Apply at this Office.

April 26, 1851 tf

BACON.

8000 lbs. Wayne county Hams and Sides for sale by

April 26. H. BRANSON & SON.

EMPIRE STATE COOKING STOVE.

The Empire Stove is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better and can be sold cheaper than any other kind of Cooking Stove. For sale by

C. W. ANDREWS.

Fayetteville April 26

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any writing ½ ounce avoidrupois or less. A letter weighing over 1 oz and less than 2 is regarded as 4 letters.

Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less.

No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over ½ ounce, except on 'official Business.'

Postage on letters from any office in the U. S., to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. 'Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M.'s whose com's were $200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over ½ oz. each on their own private business.—They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond.

Postage on letters to China, &c. may be 75 cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1½ cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them.

Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The Postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts., the single rate.

The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor.' A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter:

40 per cent. on the first $100;
33⅓ " " next 300;
30 " " " 2,000;
12½ " on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not am't to $500.

On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200 may frank names of subscribers and money to editors.

At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage.

Table of postages.

	1-2 oz	1 oz	2 oz	3 oz
Letters not over 300 miles,	5	10	20	30
Letters over 300 miles,	10	20	40	60
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	48	96	144

Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement, 1 cent.

Do. over 100 miles and out of the State, 1½ cts.

To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication.

Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except as before and undermentioned—for each not over	1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz	4 oz
	2½	3½	4½	5½

A fraction of ½ oz. over not to be regarded.

Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed—(to be prepaid,) 3 cents.

The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the U. States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the U States.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

(Arey's Row, Gillespie street,)

Has always on hand—

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds,
Winter shad, herrings, pickled shad, &c.

These are all-cash articles, and can only be had from me for the CASH, and they will consequently be sold at very low cash prices.

Fresh butter and eggs generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 3m

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. Philips & Robt. Wooten

Are prepared to furnish the public with

HORSES, CARRIAGES, & BUGGIES, FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good hostler and reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 6m

LAW NOTICE.

ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH

Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. y

WANTED.

A good Carriage Painter will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, April 12. tf

WANTED.

We want 5000 customers to call and examine our new and desirable assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected in New York, which we offer at extremely low prices.

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Chambrays, brown and bleached Shirtings &c &c. Also, Mitts, Veils, Braids, Bobbinets, Edgings, Laces, colored Bonnet Dimity, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Coats, from $1 to $15; Sacques, Coatees, Union Tweeds, Merino and Alpacca, pants and vests.

A prime lot of RIBBONS, which we can sell lower than any other house in town.

GROCERIES,

Porto Rico Sugar, Clarified do.; Rio Coffee, Starch, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Soaps, Mustard, Snuff & Tobacco, Dairy Cheese; Principe & Regalia Segars, Cognac Brandy, Port Wine, &c.

All persons desirous of obtaining bargains, are invited to call one door east of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.

March 22, 1851. 3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

Has just received a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, among which are

1200 pieces new style Calicoes,
250 " " " Ginghams,
340 " printed and embroidered Lawns,
Brocade and other Silks,
Swiss and other Muslins
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Lace and Edgings
Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Mareno Cassimere,
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap,
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand,

with many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 15, 1851.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers would announce to the public that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of STARR & WILLIAMS, for the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Dress Goods

in great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; barages; fig'd lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla, Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chimisetts; mus in, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR:

Black, brown, forest-green, blue, and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens; Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts to $8

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; traveling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemen's, misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851

BOOTS & SHOES

We are receiving our spring and summer supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS; embracing a very great variety of styles for ladies', gentlemen's, misses', boys', children's, and servant's wear.

Also, trunks, carpet bags, satchels, and window shades. Calf, Morocco, goat, lining, binding, and pad Skins; lasts, shoe thread, sparables, &c.

Our stock, which is very extensive, was bought direct from the manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Country merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line, are requested to examine our assortment. We will sell very cheap for cash, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 12, 1851. 633-6t

GREAT BARGAINS.

M. GREENTREE & CO.,

[*Market Square, next door to J. M. Beasley, Jeweler*]

Have just opened a large stock of ready made Clothing for Spring and Summer wear, consisting of dress and frock coats from $8 to $15.

Business Coats from $2 50 to $5 and upwards.

Pantaloons, vests, of all kinds for spring and Summer wear.

Silk, pocket and neck handkerchiefs, shirts, suspenders, &c. &c.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

March 22, 1851. 3m.

FOR SALE,

Joseph Woltering's superior BRANDY STILLS.

April 19. A. M. CAMPBELL, Agt

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints; Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarlton Muslins; rich Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes, white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width plain and rib'd Drab D'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

25 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 12, 1851. 633-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL, Attorney at Law,

Commissioner for Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to collections and all other professional business entrusted to his care.

April 12, 1851. tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

100 reams Wrapping Paper.
50 " Mill Paper, for yarns (blue) at manufacturing prices.

ALSO, a few barrels prime Lard, for sale by

April 12. H. BRANSON & SON.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

Stock of Goods,

selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of FANCY SILK GOODS, domestic and imported staple

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; straw Goods, a great variety; men's, boy's and youth's do. Also, fashionable mole-skin Hats; summer do.; Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, glass, and crockery Ware; ready-made Clothing; all of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 5, 1851 632-3t

$200 Reward.

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again; or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They runaway from my plantation in Moore county on th 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 633-tf

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

F. T. WARD'S

Old established Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

Is Removed

To the south-east corner of Market Square,

ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

Factory Drums and Cans,

and to do all kind of work for Factories; also

Roofing, guttering, and all kinds of *JOBBING*

done on short notice, & by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of Tin kept on hand, at wholesale and retail. Country merchants and pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDRES.

Sept 28, 1850

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.,

Are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their spring and summer Goods, embracing every article which is usually kept in Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the ladies in particular to their very handsome stock of

DRESS GOODS,

which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the ladies that they have no Jenny Lind goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the gentlemen they would say that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that have ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's BOOTS and SHOES, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas, together with a general assortment of CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, white and col'd; summer Vizites and Mantillas; lace and muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; mourning and second mourning ditto. Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c.

March 20, 1851.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY 17, 1851.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.

According to arrangements, a Convention of the Southern Rights Association of South Carolina, met in Charlestion on the 5th inst., for the purpose of making a formal recommendation of measures to the people of the State, concerning their political relations with the General Government.

Ex-Governor Richardson was elected President of the Convention, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The meetings of the Convention were ordered to be opened with prayer. The city was very full of strangers, from all parts of the State.

There were, says the Mercury, about 500 delegates in attendance.

A letter from Hon. Langdon Cheves was read, advising the Convention to use discretion in their action, and of the impolicy and imprudence of attempting secession alone, without the co-operation of the southern States, or some of them.

The letter was received rather coldly.

A committee of 21 was appointed, to whom a number of resolutions and propositions were referred.

That committee reported the following resolutions and address as the sentiments of the Convention:

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

2. Resolved, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

3. Resolved, That we hold the right of Secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy: and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

4. Resolved, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the Convention of the People, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

ADDRESS.

From the Delegates of the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina, assembled in Charleston, to the Southern Rights Associations of the other Southern States.

Having met to take counsel together, and having agreed upon that course which we think it right and necessary to pursue, we wish to lay before you the considerations by which we have been governed, with that frankness which the respect for you, and our desire to merit your good opinion, require.

We regard the position of the Southern States in this Confederacy as degraded and ruinous. The manifest tendency of those systematic aggressions which they have suffered for many years past, is to subvert the institution of slavery. If those acts of hostile domination, which have been rendered more insulting by mockery of language under the form of a Compromise, were final in their nature, and were not to be followed by any further aggressions, we should still regard them as outrages, to which sovereign States, possessing the spirit of freedom, ought never to submit. But those measures only form part of a system, gradually commenced, steadily carried forward, gathering strength from development, and proceeding with fatal momentum to its end. That end is the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States, and the towering of the free white population of the South to the same level with that agrarian rabble, which, already strong and dangerous, seems destined, before very long, to be the controlling power in the Northern States. We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the present Union. But we know that in this we differ from very many citizens of the other Southern States, spirited and intelligent, having the same interests, and suffering under the same wrongs, with ourselves, and who cherish the hope that the rights of the South may be vindicated and secured without dissolving the existing Confederacy. In this difference, it does not become us to assume to dictate, and we hope to stand free from that charge. Up to this time, the citizens of South Carolina, aware that peculiarity of political position, arising from past events, rendered a certain reserve on their part prudent and proper, have studiously avoided everything which might look like assuming the lead in the defence of southern Rights. They desired to act, because they believed that safety and honor required action; but they hoped that they might find leaders in other States; whom they might follow in defence of the common cause. When the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the proper leader of the South, declared her determination to resist, at all hazards and to the last extremity, hostile measures then threatened, South Carolina, with all alacrity, stood ready to support Virginia in carrying out her high resolution. When Georgia,—whose former resistance to Federal usurpation, under her heroic statesman, Troup, gave promise of unflinching firmness in any contest in which she might engage—proclaimed her determination to make a stand for the rights of the South, South Carolina rejoiced at the prospect of rallying under the banner of Georgia. And when her young and gallant sister, Mississippi, proposed the wise measure of a Southern Convention, for the purpose of endeavoring to unite the Southern States in maintaining their constitutional rights, and at the same time preserving, if possible, the existing Union, South Carolina heartily entered into this measure; and she has carried out the recommendation of the Convention so assembled at the instance of Mississippi, by providing for the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress, to whose meeting she still looks with anxious interest.

In all these proceedings, we think that the citizens of South Carolina have evinced all proper anxiety to avoid the appearance of arrogance or dictation, to act in concert with the citizens of the other Southern States, and to do nothing separately or precipitately. And now, strongly as we have expressed our belief that there is no hope for the South in the existing Union, we are prepared to give a trial, fairly and in good faith, to any effectual plan which may be proposed by any sister State of the South, for obtaining redress for the past and security for the future, without a dissolution of the existing Union, if there be a possibility of such a consummation.

But we find ourselves forced to consider the ulterior question, what we are to do, if we find that there is no reasonable hope of the co-operation of any other Southern State in any effectual plan of relief, and the alternative is presented to us of submitting, or acting by ourselves. And reluctant as we are to separate ourselves from our natural friends and allies, we have made up our minds. We cannot submit. We know that South Carolina entered this Confederacy as a sovereign and independent State, and that having been wronged, she has the perfect right to withdraw from it. Her sons must exercise the right and meet the consequences. If no other State will join us in relieving ourselves from the wrongs already inflicted, we see no hope in waiting for new outrages to arouse a higher spirit of resistance. The new outrages, we are well convinced, will come in due time; but we feel no assurance that the spirit of the vassal will rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head. On the contrary, we are that the South has already borne what it would not for a moment have submitted to ten years ago, and what the North would not then have ventured to perpetrate. We are not willing to try the experiment how long it will be before our spirit is completely broken, by gradually and continually yielding to slow and gradual but unceasing encroachments. And if the exercise of the right of secession is to be followed by the attempt on the part of the Government of this Confederacy to subjugate South Carolina, it is better that we should meet that attempt while we still have some spirit and some power of resistance left. If we have to submit to the condition of a conquered people, we think it less disonorable not to do so until we have first been conquered. And if anything could add to the necessity which we believe exists for a withdrawal from the existing Union, it would be the denial of the right of secession. For the denial of that right indicates of itself extreme danger. The right of secession has heretofore, and in better days, been regarded as unquestionable by all Southern politicians, with the exception of an inconsiderable number of consolidationists. And if ever that right can be denied without arousing the whole South to sustain it, the South will be ripe for the most miserable fate which has ever befallen any people. It will then, as a permanent sectional minority, have no defence against the tyranny of a Government combining all the vices of the corruptest democracy and the most oppressive foreign despotism.

We know the consequences which will follow a failure in our effort to maintain our liberty. We see clearly that a triumphant exertion of the power of the Federal Government, in subjugating a State will vastly increase that power, and greatly accelerate the change, already far advanced, of our Federative system into a Consolidated central despotism. We see, also, that South Carolina will not suffer the consequences of this change alone, but that the rest of the Southern States must suffer in an equal degree. They will have no safeguard against the Central Government, strengthened by crushing opposition, and rendered, by triumphant force, what our Northern enemies have long been endeavoring to make it by fraudulent usurpation—the supreme government of a consolidated nation—the sovereignty of one southern state cannot be destroyed, without the loss of their sovereignty by all the others. We are aware of the responsibility of doing an act which may hasten these consequences. We feel the respect which we owe to States having a common interest, threatened by a common danger, but not equally persuaded with ourselves of the necessity of action. And nothing would induce us to take, without their concurrence, a course which is to involve them in its consequences, but a thorough conviction of the necessity which urges us, and of our right to do so.

Addressing citizens of Southern States, associated to maintain the rights of the South, we cannot imagine it to be necessary to argue about the right of secession. We hold it to be the great State right, without which all others are nugatory and inexpable of being enforced; and your position assures us that your faith cannot be different from ours.

Nor can we regard it as necessary any further to discuss the wrongs which have been inflicted on the Southern States. They may be denied by those who shut their eyes to them, but you do not belong to that class. Southern and State Rights men may differ as to the necessity of exercising the right of secession at a particular time, on account of those wrongs. But as certainly as the right exists, each State must possess the right of secession at a particular time, on account of those wrongs. But as certainly as the right exists, each State must possess the right of judging for herself, as to the occasion and time for its exercise. If South Carolina decides that honor and safety require her to secede, she has the right to leave the Confederacy peaceably and without molestation. If the act of secession is not permitted to be peaceable, it will be from usurpation of power by the Federal Government, not from the nature of the act performed by South Carolina. Accustomed as we have been to violations of the Constitution, and of the rights of the Southern States by the Federal Government, we have to look forward to the probability of another outrage by that Government, in the attempt to force the State to remain in the Union. We suppose the attempt will be made, if the other Southern States permit it. Those States must decide for themselves whether they will permit it. South Carolina must decide for herself whether it is necessary to secede. Her sister States of the South will have no right to complain that she forces them into a position where they must either interpose to prevent her subjugation or, by consenting to it, abandon their own sovereignty, and lay themselves at the mercy of a despotic power. In seceding, South Carolina will simply do an act which all Southern men who believe in the existence of State rights at all, must admit that she has a perfect right to do, and which she regards as absolutely necessary. She will be acting, as she would have to act, if none of the other Southern States were in existence, and she were the only object of aggression by the northern States and the Federal Government. She is not answerable for the usurpations and injustice which may be committed against her. And for the sister States of the South to ask of her to refrain from an exercise of right which she regards as indispensable for self-preservation, would be an interference with her free action of a far different character from any with which she can be charged towards them. Sovereigns are equals. In seceding alone, South Carolina would be placing her sister States of the South under no constraint. If they should find themselves in a position of constraint, it would come from the action of the Federal Government, not of South Carolina. But if they should insist upon her refraining from the exercise of her right, and submitting to a condition which she regards as intolerable, they would make themselves parties with the Federal Government, in placing an unjustifiable constraint upon a sovereign and an equal.

We wish that the necessity for separate action by South Carolina, which we have contemplated, may be averted. We confine in the gallant spirits whom we address. There may be some hope of the assembling of a Southern Congress, to devise measures of redress and relief, upon which some of the injured States may unite. We have heretofore been willing to sacrifice much for southern Union. We still are. We do not desire to lead, but to follow. Propose any effectual measures for vindicating our common rights, and providing for our common safety, and we will heartily unite with you in carrying them out. We should regret most deeply to incur the censure of friends, with whom we have the strongest desire to act in concert. But we feel a deep conviction that we have not acted heretofore with any precipitation, and that we are in the right in the determination which we have formed. The self-abasement of submission appears to us unworthy of men still pretending to be free. The gloomy prospect of inevitable ruin, to follow submission, appears to us more formidable than any dangers to be encountered in contending alone, against whatever odds, for our rights. We have come to the deliberate conclusion, that if it be our fate to be left alone in the struggle, alone we must vindicate our liberty by secession.

A minority of three (out of the 21) reported the following resolutions as their sentiments:

The undersigned, the minority of the Committee of 21, dissenting, as they are constrained to do, from the report of the majority of the Committee, as involving a departure from the proper objects of this meeting, and prematurely making issues not called for by the present occasion, beg leave to recommend, as a substitute for said report, the resolution submitted by a delegate from Anderson, amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That feeling entire confidence in the Constitutional organs of our State Government, and the wisdom and fidelity of the Convention elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to leave to them the mode and measure of redress for the wrongs we have suffered from the federal government, as well as the time of its application; and, without indicating or suggesting the course it behooves them to pursue, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by their action, whether the same shall be for secession from the Union, with or without the co-operation of the southern States.

W. PERONNEAU FINLEY,
JAMES CHESNUT, Jr.
P. DELLA TORRE.

After an able and spirited debate, the report of the majority was adopted almost unanimously. Only six dissenting voices.

There was one delegate in the convention from North Carolina—Mr Badger, editor of the Charlotte Hornet's Nest. He was appointed by the citizens of York District.

The Convention met on the 5th and adjourned on the 9th.

The unanimity is certainly very astonishing, and we think very gratifying. There is nothing more discouraging or more contemptible in our estimation, than divided counsels on great questions of public policy.

The new postage law goes into effect on the 1st day of July next. The ordinary postage then on letters will be pre-paid three cents; not prepaid, five cents. One objection to this rate is, that an honest man will pre pay a letter on his own business, but the dishonest will not.

A Millerite Convention is now in session at New York, endeavoring to fix the day again for the final end of all things. One of their prophets, Mr Reed, declared he was ready, with positive proofs, to convince them that Christ would come before the 23d day of July next. But the convention were not entirely satisfied with his proofs, and kicked at the idea of his fixing another day, especially so soon. When the 23d day of July arrives, we shall see what we shall see.

A second Advent excitement appears to be beginning at Morrisville, near Trenton, New Jersey.