

mortal fountain of knowledge, become distinguished as a salutary control over the destinies of his country. It will present them with the name of Henry Clay, who, whatever charges may be preferred against him by political partisans, has arisen from the situation of a poor laborer, to a place of pride and spoken with a voice, whose tones have gone thro' our country like a message of salvation—thrilled the republics of the South with a spirit of liberty and independence, and rung over the waters of the Aegean Sea, till the Isles of Greece caught up the sound and shouted loud for joy. It will present them with the name of Franklin who ruled the wildest of the elements with a rod of iron, and in the day of his country's tribulation encouraged and sustained her till the cloud of war was swept as by a hurricane from her borders, and the shout of Freedom ascended proudly to heaven from the lips of two millions rejoicing patriots. It will present them with the names of others, whose lives by noble exertion in the cause of human happiness, have been identified with the common fortunes of the race, and whose influence, instead of perishing with the dissolution of their bodies is still flowing on in a mighty mass in that current of moral power which will finally sweep down the pillars of ancient tyrannies, and bear away their wrecks upon its returnless tide. With such examples before us, we need not be discouraged. With the light of such names luring us on to exertion, we may well go forward in despite of every obstacle, and effect a transmutation far more glorious than any which the visionary alchemist ever hoped for the transmutation of our time, our talents, and our opportunities into knowledge, and wisdom, and happiness.

AN ACT

Passed by the General Assembly of N. Carolina, in the year 1826, to prohibit the trading with Slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of May next, if any person or persons shall buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves, any cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, oats, corn, rye, pork, bacon, beef, leather, raw hides, iron, castings, farming utensils, nails, meal, flour, spirituous liquor or wine, peas, salt fish, flax, flaxseed, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, lumber, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, fodder, shingles, hoops, white oak heading, and potatoes; or if any person or persons shall sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares, and merchandize, or other article of personal property, every person so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace, and applied, one half to the use of the party suing for the same; the other half to the wardens of the poor of the county: Provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in the day time only, Sundays excepted, viz. between the rising of the sun and the setting thereof, to buy of, traffic with, or receive from any slave or slaves any such article or articles as aforesaid, for which he, she, or they may have a permission in writing, from his, her, or their owner or manager, to dispose of the same: and further, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, in the day time as aforesaid, to sell and deliver to any slave or slaves, any goods, wares, or merchandize, or other thing (spirituous liquors always excepted) in exchange for, or payment of the money, or article, or articles, which the said slave or slaves may have been, by the written permission aforesaid, authorized to sell.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall fraudulently give, or cause to be given to any slave, the property of another, a permission in writing, to sell, trade, or traffic in any article of personal property, without the consent or authority of the master, owner, or the person having the management of such slave, he, she, or they so offending, shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace in the county where such offence is committed, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars; one half to the use of the person suing for the same, and the other half to the use of the wardens of the poor of said county.

Be it further enacted, That if any slave or slaves shall buy or receive any of the aforesaid prohibited property from any slave or slaves, or shall sell or deliver any of the same to a slave or slaves, contrary to the true meaning of this act, he, she, or they, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, shall receive on his, her or their bare backs, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on,

by any constable of the said county, or other person appointed for that purpose.

Be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall trade with any slave or slaves, either by buying from, or selling to him, her or them, any article or articles of property contrary to the true meaning of this act, he or she may be prosecuted by judgment in the County or Superior Court, and, on conviction, shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back.

AN ACT

To prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful hereafter for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State; and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not, within twenty days thereafter, remove out of the State, he or she, being thereof convicted in manner hereinafter directed, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: and upon failure to pay the same, within the time prescribed in the judgment awarded against such person or persons, he or she shall be liable to be held in servitude, and at labor for a term of time not exceeding ten years, in such manner, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the court awarding such sentence; and the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be paid over to the county trustee for county purposes: Provided also, that in case any free negro or mulatto shall pay the penalty of five hundred dollars according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of such free negro or mulatto to remove him or herself out of this State within twenty days thereafter, and for every such failure, shall be subject to the like penalty, as is prescribed for a failure to remove in the first instance.

And be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall come into this State as aforesaid, he or she may be arrested upon a warrant from any Justice of the Peace, and carried before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which he or she may be arrested; who is hereby authorized and required to examine into the case, and if upon such examination it shall appear to him, that the said free negro or mulatto has come into this State contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall bind him or her over to the next County Court of said county which shall happen thereafter, taking such security for his or her appearance as may be reasonable; and upon neglecting or refusing to give such security, the said Justice shall commit such free negro or mulatto to the jail of the county, there to be confined until the next County Court, unless, in the mean time, he or she shall give security as aforesaid: and at the said court, it shall be the duty of the said Justices thereof to inquire into the case, and if it shall appear to them that the said free negro or mulatto has migrated into this State, contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall enter judgment against him or her for the aforesaid penalty, and may award execution thereon; and if in case he or she shall have no property, or not sufficient to satisfy the said debt, the said court shall adjudge, that the said free negro or mulatto shall be hired out for a term of time, not exceeding that prescribed in the first section of this act, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient to the said court.

Be it further enacted, That if after the expiration of the term of service for which such free negro or mulatto shall have been held in servitude, he or she shall remain in this State for thirty days, such free negro or mulatto shall be liable to the same penalties and punishment as are prescribed in the first and second sections of this act.

Be it further enacted, That any person, who shall bring into this State by water or land, any free negro or mulatto, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such person, so brought into the State, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the chairman of the County Court for the time being, and his successors in office, where such offence shall be committed, for the use of the county: Provided, that this act shall not extend to masters of vessels, bringing into this State any free negro or mulatto employed on board, and belonging to said vessel, and who shall therewith depart, nor to any person travelling in or through this State, having any free negro or mulatto as a servant, and who shall, with such person, depart out of the State.

AN ACT

Passed in the year 1828, to amend an act, entitled "an act to prohibit trading with slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any white person or persons shall hereafter sell, barter with, or deliver to any slave or slaves, any fire arms, powder or shot, or lead, except it

be for the owner or employer of such slave or slaves, or by the order of the owner or person having the management of the same, every person so offending, shall for each offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by warrant, before any Justice of the Peace, by the party suing for the same; and shall moreover be liable to indictment, for each offence, in the County or Superior Courts of Law, and, on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court, the fine not to exceed fifty dollars, and the imprisonment three months.

And be it further enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto shall hereafter sell, barter with or deliver to any slave or slaves, any fire arms, powder or shot, or lead, except by the order of the owner or manager of such slave, he or she may be prosecuted by indictment in the County or Superior Court, and on conviction, shall receive not exceeding thirty-nine lashes on his or her bare back.

We call public attention to the extracts made from the Wilmington Recorder, on the subject of the designs of a paper printed in New-Jersey entitled the "Rights of All."

The people in the Southern States must act in self-defence. If Northern fanatics will jeopardize our lives and our properties, and scatter among us the firebrands of rebellion and servile war, let the blow fall upon the heads of those who suffer themselves to become the dupes of the machinations of those fanatics. At all events, it is our bounden duty to provide against the mischief.—The approaching General Assembly will be obliged to pass some severe, though salutary laws.—N. Carolina Journal.

The 9th and 10th numbers of a newspaper, printed at Belleville in New-Jersey and entitled "The Rights of All," have been handed to us for perusal.

We have read these numbers, with mingled emotions of surprise and detestation—surprised, at the audacity; and at the insolent tone which pervades the editorial observations—and detestation, at the principles which the editor aims to promulgate under the cloak of religion; and under the profession of philanthropic feelings. An admission of the free colored people of the United States, to a full participation of rights with the white citizens; and a general emancipation of the blacks from slavery, are the purposes to which this print is evidently devoted. There is now no doubt in our minds, that a conspiracy for exciting insurrection in the South is carrying on, by the free colored people of the North, under a sense of imaginary wrongs and privations; and that a part, a small part only, we hope, of the profligate white rabble of that section of the Union, are combined with them in this conspiracy; and that emissaries have been dispersed, for some time, throughout the Southern States, for the purpose of disseminating false principles and infusing the poison of discontent. That a project so abominable in its anticipated progress and accomplishment; and so frightfully exterminating in its ultimate effects on the misguided slaves, who are to be dupes and victims of these machinations, betrays not, in its developments, any faultering of resolution, may be attributed to that unconcern which is experienced by those, who take their surveys of dangers and disasters, from points distant from the contemplated scenes of commotion.

It is the province of wisdom to prepare for warding off meditated mischiefs.—Our commissioners have commenced with ordinances, whose salutary results are already visible. We hope our sister towns, roused into a just indignation, by the execrable pamphlet of the base hypocrite and incendiary, Walker, are on the alert—that an active and strict and scrutinizing and indelible police, will every where be put in action; and that no precaution of vigilance will be omitted, which ought to have a hearing on the free colored people; nor any relaxation of discipline be allowed or connived at with regard to the slaves, until our State and National legislature, shall have passed such laws as will fortify us effectually against future emergencies. We rely confidently on the mass of intelligence and principle in the Northern States; that it will co-operate with us, by its representatives in congress; in enacting such laws, as will restrain the ill-disposed citizens of the North, from instigating the blacks of the South, to insurrection and its attendant crimes; and that our State Legislature will repeal such of our statutes, as prolong and environ with technicalities, the legal proceedings against culprits of the colored race; or such as mitigate the severity of penal enactments, against convicts of that race; and will make such wise provisions, as may enable us to meet future emergencies, with the requisite decision and energy.

We regret that the conduct of a few of our free negroes, in giving countenance to pernicious publications, will occasion much inconvenience and trouble and distress, to others of that class, who we know to be useful and exemplary citizens; and that our slaves are necessarily abridged of their innocent recreations from labor; and are exposed to interrup-

tion and annoyance—but regrets are unavailing—are worse than unavailing.—The crisis has arrived which demands imperiously, the strongest measures, that our constitution and laws can authorize—and if these be deficient in precautionary guards, such summary process and such an arbitrary course must be resorted to, as self-defence dictates and as self-preservation may enforce.

In the mischievous publication referred to, we find persons mentioned as agents, whose names we deem it our duty to republish, expressing our hope, that those who live in our sister towns, from their standing as men of character, may have it in their power to exculpate themselves, from the imputation of knowingly and willfully engaging as supporters of principles, which are subversive of law and order.

From the Rights of All.

Authorized Agents in North-Carolina Newbern, John C. Stanley. Elizabethtown, Lewis Sheridan. Boston, Massachusetts, David Walker. New Orleans, Peter Howard. Fredericksburg, Va., M. D. Batsch and Arthur Waring.

South Carolina.—Out of the city of Charleston, we had supposed, that the people of this State were nearly unanimous, upon the question of calling a Convention to consider of the proper steps to be taken in relation to the Tariff. But we were mistaken. The citizens of Greenville district have lately given incontrovertible proof, that they are opposed to Convention, Nullification or Disunion.

A dinner was given, a short time ago, by a portion of the citizens of Greenville, to the Hon. Warren R. Davis, their representative in Congress. In the course of the entertainment Mr. Davis made a speech, in which he developed his views on the line of policy which South Carolina should pursue at this time.—This speech produced great excitement, and the people, with great unanimity, as we understand, cried out, from all quarters, not only against Nullification, but against Convention. The excitement became so high, that Messrs. Thompson, Butler and Walker, the three candidates for the State Legislature, favourable to Convention, and whose election, before then, was considered as undoubted, immediately withdrew from the contest, and relinquished all intention of continuing to be candidates. Opposition to Mr. Davis, for Congress, was also, seriously talked of.

To give readers an idea of what, at least one, South Carolinian thinks ought to be done in the present emergency, we subjoin a part of Mr. Thompson's remarks, which he made, upon declining to be considered longer a candidate.—[N. C. Journal]

"I think that a convention ought to be called, to meet next spring.—Let five or six of our most venerable, distinguished and trust-worthy citizens be sent by it to Washington:—not to threaten, but calmly and solemnly to lay the subject before Congress, and more in 'sorrow than in anger,' to exhort that body, by every consideration of justice, of their own and our interest, by a just and wise regard to the permanency of a government of common benefits to us all, and by a sacred regard for the cause of civil liberty, which depends mainly upon the success of our great experiment, to pause in a course that may drive us to desperation. If there is any prospect of a change of policy, would not this contribute to it?—'If there was nature in them' such an appeal could not be resisted. But if it was, and our deputation was sent back, having received nothing but taunt added to oppression, I would stand firm upon the sovereignty of the State, declare the law null and void, and that it should not be enforced. If borne down, I shall have done my duty, and left the consequences to God—He alone controls consequences;—I can see the path of duty and of honor; let it lead to victory or defeat, I will follow. I may be vanquished—I shall not be dishonored. As an individual or a State, life is only desirable upon certain terms; take them away, the sooner it ends, the better. I do not desire to perpetuate a trembling coward's existence, whose only tenure is the caprice of my master. I would say to the spirited sons of a State, whose home was honorable until it was ours

"If we are doomed to die, we are enough to do our country loss.—But if to live, The fewer men, the greater share of honor."

I have no fears of any such result:

—none of disunion—less, if possible, of any resort to force. Did not Massachusetts brave Jefferson in the plenitude of his power, backed by the whole republican party of the country, declare by an act of its Legislature, that the Embargo law was void, and should not be enforced?—and what was the consequence?—Bayonets sent to Massachusetts?—or disunion?—neither.—But Jefferson was driven back, and the Embargo was repealed."

The recommendation of Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, as a suitable person to act as Treasurer, and receive the donations collected on board the various steamboats for the benefit of Fulton's heirs, seems to be generally and favorably noticed; and, by the following article, it will be seen, that by a respectable meeting lately held in that city, he has been confided with the trust:—

The Fulton Meeting, in Philadelphia, on Thursday 26th ult. was respectfully attended, as well as to character as numbers. Matthew Cary was called to the chair, and P. S. Duponceau and John Vaughan appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was, to consider the propriety of following the example of Virginia, of placing boxes, in the steam boats, to receive the contributions of liberal citizens for the heirs of the late Robert Fulton. A resolution was then passed, approving of the plan as one of the most feasible; under all circumstances, that can be adopted, for paying some portion of the debt of gratitude due to him and them. It was also resolved to take the necessary measures for procuring boxes for all the steamboats plying on the Delaware and the other waters to that neighborhood, and to prepare an address to steamboat travellers in that State, recommending the measure to their patronage. Another resolution was passed earnestly recommending the adoption of similar measures to the citizens of Pittsburg, with regard to steamboats plying on the western waters of that State. Nicholas Biddle, Esq. was appointed Treasurer to receive the donations to be made for the foregoing object.

From the Charleston Courier.

A M'DUFFIE PUZZLE.

"The grower pays the duty on the imported article."—M'DUFFIE.

A man in our district raised ten bales of Cotton, which he sold to a store-keeper here for 30 dollars a bale, making 300 dollars. They tell me that these thirty bales when they have been manufactured by British Mechanics, will make goods worth three times as much as my neighbor got for his Cotton; that is, 900 dollars, if the cloth is the commonest. The duties, Mr. M'DUFFIE says, are equal to 45 per cent. on such goods, so that the duties on the goods made out of my neighbor's ten bales of Cotton are, 375 dollars; and these are paid by the Planter. Now, I know for a fact, that my neighbor paid his store account, 75 dollars; his taxes, 25 dollars; and bought a wench and two children for 500 dollars; and paid 150 dols. cash, and always kept some small change about him, and calculates to pay as much more next year, on his negroes. Now where did he get the money to pay out of 300 dollars, the price of his Cotton, his 375 dollars duties, and have enough left for his other purposes? This puzzles me mightily. We farmers don't understand it. We get along, pay our debts, and buy a little every year, and don't know that we are ruined yet. The Lawyers who go to Congress say we are, I'll give a fat calf to any body who will just let me know who it is that robs me of money I never had, and ruins me without letting me know a word about it.

AN EDGEFIELD FARMER.

A new Voyage around the World is projecting in England.—A meeting has been held at the Royal Institution, to consider of a plan for a voyage of discovery directed to the East of Asia, and the great Archipelago of the islands that stretch from Java to the Kuriles, to be performed by Mr. Buckingham. The Duke of Sussex presided; and the resolutions approving of the object of the voyage, and of Mr. Buckingham's fitness to take the management of it, were moved and seconded by the Duke of Somerset, Lord Durham, Lord John