From the Mississippian, Oct. 25.

MR. FOOTE'S ENTREE INTO MISSISSIPPI.

Speeches at Jackson and Canton—Senator Foote hung in Effigy—Great Excitement.

Mr. Foote, so far, has spoken at two places, and how has he been received? At Jackson, every leading Democrat, and such State Rights Whigs as Guion, Clifton and Duffield, gave him the cold shoulder, while all the Fillmore submissionists of the most freesoil dye gathered round him. He spoke in the morning of Saturday last, and in the evening was completely demolished in argument and routed by Hon. C. P. Smith, whose speech on the Southern question, we learn, was acknowledged by Mr. Foote himself to have been one of the best he had ever listened to.

Mr. Foote next visits Canton. He spoke there on Wednesday last. The able and eloquent McWillie met him, and delivered a speech over two hours in length, in which he took bold and firm ground in favor of resistance. Mr. Foote followed, and upon his heels came McWillie again, who exposed in a most triumphant style, the absurd and conflicting positions which, in his very scattering speech, Mr. Foote assumed. Hon. Franklin Smith, in a style of patriotic indignation, completely riddled Mr. Foote, and denounced him as a traitor to the State and desecrating his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Foote we learn, left Canton in the stage before Mr. McWillie concluded his scathing attack. Mr. Foote's next stopping place is said to be at San Jacinto, in Tishomingo county. This is a big stride, and very much disappoints the people who expected Mr. Foote to discuss the Southern question with his colleague, Col. Jeff. Davis, as agreed upon by them at Washington. We suppose that Col. Davis is ready to meet Mr. Foote at any time.

Senator Foote at Canton—Second Speech and Second Defeat. We refer our readers to the sketch of Mr. Foote's reception at Canton.

We understand it was a perfect discomfiture to the recreant Senator.

The bold resistance speech of Col. McWillie takes with surprize Mr. Foote's Fillmorine friends in this city, who were led to believe from what he said, that McWillie would differ but little from Foote.

Col. McWillie remarked that Senator Foote had a great advantage over him, in having consulted the Southern views of Daniel Webster, Mr. Clay and Mr. Fillmore. He (McWillie) had no communication with such gentlemen. The keen satire of Col. McWillie was sorely felt by Mr. Foote.

Hon. Franklin Smith followed in a speech of great power. We understand that he denounced Mr. Foote as a traitor, and as desecrating his seat in the United States Senate.

The people became so exasperated, in the course of the evening, that Mr. Foote was hung in effigy.

On Tuesday evening the people again assembled, and Col. Tarpley of Jackson, addressed them in a speech of two hours in length, taking ground in favor of bold and determined resistance. It was received with enthusiastic applause.

Such, then, has been the effect of Mr. Foote's speech at Canton. Madison county did more for him in his election for U. S. Senator than probably any other in the State; and in that county, he has a large number of personal friends. She now, however, still stands where she had trusted Mr. Foote would stand. Upon realizing her mistaken estimates, it was to have been expected that she would administer to him a well-timed rebuke.

Foote's Reception at Canton.

CANTON, October 22.

Messrs. Editors: To keep you informed of what is passing, I forward you a brief sketch of the political events transpiring here in the last few days. Monday, the 21st instant, was the day appointed for Col. McWillie to speak at this place. At the hour appointed, a large meeting of our citizens, without distinction of party, met in front of the Court House, and Col. McWillie addressed them for about two hours, in an able and effective speech on the slavery question. He took the ground, very distinctly and explicitly, that the time had come for the South to resist. That though he was attached to the Union of the Constitution, the Union formed by our forefathers, he felt no reverence for, and owed no allegiance to a Union which had ceased to secure the objects for which it was framed, and existed only to oppress the South. That he scorned the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience, that he was prepared "to tread no step backward," that he concurred in the sentiment that the time had arrived when we should keep our powder dry, and burnish the rust from our swords.

Every sentiment of this kind was received with enthusiastic applause from the crowd.

After Col. McWillie had concluded, Gen. Foote arrived in the stage, and announced that he would address the meeting in the afternoon, which, in accordance with the announcement, he proceeded to do. He set out with some allusions to a meeting held in this place during the summer, which meeting had advised him to resign his seat. He said that this meeting had been heralded forth by certain newspapers, as large and respectable, whereas it consisted of only "twenty-three." Now, this latter assertion was false, but for that he is not responsible, as it had been thrust into his mouth by the little band of freesoilers who surrounded him on his arrival. He denounced the "Mississippian" as the organ of a contemptible faction of disunionists. He denounced the State of South Carolina, and uttered the contemptible slang of the freesoil papers about the chivalry. He adopted, and flippantly retailed, at second hand, Mr. Clay's denunciations of Barnwell Rhett; called him a traitor; and hoped he might meet the traitor's doom if he attempted to put in practice any of his opinions. I will not attempt to follow him, however, through the tirade of assertions and sophisms, blunders and contradictions which I have no doubt he discharged in your town a few days since.

When Mr. Clay's "able, ardent, and enlightened patriot" had concluded, Col. McWillie rose to reply. His appearance was greeted with clapping of hands, and shouts loud and long. He most effectually showed up the blunders and contradictions in which Foote had involved himself, and forever put at rest the unwarrantable assertion of the latter, in this place, that he and McWillie stood on the same ground. Foote left before McWillie had concluded, and never returned. It was remarked it was the first time he was ever known to leave a political debate.

It was regarded altogether as a decided triumph of the Southern men, and a complete route of the submissionists. MADISON.

MARK THE ABOLITIONISTS! It is stated in the New York papers that but two or three mercantile houses in that city refused to sign the call for the great Union meeting, held there on Wednesday the 30th ultimo.

The names of two of these houses are: *Chittenden & Bliss* and *Bowen & McNamee.*

These two houses, we understand, are patronized largely by the merchants of Fayetteville, and we suppose by other merchants in the south.

Besides being privately rank abolitionists, they even furnish money to sustain an abolition paper!

We hope that all the southern papers will brand these scoundrels as they deserve, and endeavor to prevail on southern merchants to withdraw their patronage from them. We hope and pray that no merchant in Fayetteville will longer patronize them in any manner.

It makes but little difference what a man's *private opinion* is, if he annoys nobody else with it, he has a right to entertain it; but when he goes to actively engage in carrying out his principles to the injury of other men, it is time to retaliate by available means.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST. Reading the newspaper praises of Jenny Lind's benevolent disposition, Mrs. Partington came to the complimentary expression in regard to the "fellow feeling in her bosom," which the Swedish Nightingale cherished towards the unfortunate and needy. Involuntarily raising her spectacles, and looking the very personification of amazement, the good old lady repeated—"A feller feeling in her bosom! la me, if that aint just the way the fellers used to do when I was a girl!" And then she re-adjusted her spectacles and kept on reading.

MISSISSIPPI. We learn from the Holly Springs Gazette, that a public meeting at that place, which was addressed by Col. Word, Ex-Gov. Matthews, and Col. Barton, three prominent members of the whig party, the following positions were assumed; that their Senators and Representatives should not go back to Washington next winter—that the sessions of the Federal Court in that State should be stopped, and that the service of any process by the Marshal or his deputies, should be prohibited.

SOUTHERN RIGHT'S MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Southern Rights was held in the Court House in Charlotte, October 29th, and was organized by the election of S. A. Davis, Esq. as President, and W. M. Mathews Secretary.

Mr. L. Badger being called upon explained very briefly the object of the meeting.

Upon motion made and seconded, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the citizens of Mecklenburg upon the laws recently passed by Congress respecting Slavery.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. John Walker, S. H. Elliot, J. M. Potts, Dr. C. J. Fox and L. Badger the Committee, who retired.

While the Committee were out, R. P. Waring Esq., who was called upon, arose and made an animated Southern address.

The Committee returning, reported the Preamble and Resolutions which follow, which being read, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Abolition fanatics of the North have from a very early period of our history made and continue to make aggressions upon the Institution of Slavery in the South, and notwithstanding repeated concessions on the part of the South have persisted in their warfare upon that institution; and being emboldened by their frequent successes and our many humble and pacific concessions, have not only invaded our domestic relations through these attacks, but have gone so far as todeny our constitutional rights; and whearas, we believe the admission of California as a State, (dictated as it was by their spirit of aggression and rapacity, and their disposition to deny us our just and inalienable rights,) to be unconstitutional, and passed in utter disregard of the equal claim of the South to a portion of that territory; and believing the offer made by them to purchase a portion of Texas is but another covert attack upon our institutions, a bribe and an insult.

Therefore be it *Resolved*,

1st. That we the citizens of Old Mecklenburg, in convention assembled, do in the first place and in the most emphatic manner, enter our most solemn protest against the law admitting California as a State into the "*Union*:" that we look upon such admission as impolitic, unjust, as disgraceful to the majority that passed it, and as a violation of the Constitution.

2d. That we have heretofore regarded and respected the line of 36 30 as a settlement line between the North and South upon this delicate and agitating question of slavery"; that we believe the spirit of the compromise establishing that line has been violated, and South of it, contrary to its express meaning, invaded by the recent laws passed in Congress and comprised in the Compromise or Omnibus bill; that we view their passage as eminently disturbing the harmony and tending to a rupture of the Union, if they have not already sounded its knell, and that against those laws, all and single, we do earnestly and seriously enter our protest.

3d. That we believe the Union of the South for the sake and safety of the South, to be a just and a righteous Union, and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with other Southern States that are using means to strenthen *this* Union and resist the violations of the Constitution.

4th. That we view the action of the North at this time, where every effort is being made to defeat the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, as further aggressive upon the South, and as deserving the just condemnation of the Southern people.

The following were offered by Wm. R. Myers, Esq., as additional Resolutions, and unanimously adopted:

5. That the States composing the Federal Union are free and independent sovereignties; that they may and of right should exercise all the rights of separate, distinct and independent commonwealths, whenever the protection of the Federal Government is withdrawn, or in the wisdom the people wronged, its delegated powers are wrested and perverted to the injury of that people, infringing upon their reserved rights or invading their institutions: granting to the Federal government such powers only as may be for the mutual protection and preservation of the whole.

6. That the State of North Carolina, in common with her sister States in the South, should adopt such Legislation or other action as may seem most expedient, pointing to restriction and non-intercourse with the North, that the disorganizers of that section may see the nature and feel the force of the evil growing out of their aggressions upon and officious intermeddling with the institutions of the South.

7th. That let others do as they list, we here pledge "our lives, our fortune, and our most sacred honor" to maintain Southern Rights and honor.

Previous to the passage of the Resolutions patriotic and eloquent speeches in their behalf were delivered by John Walker, Esq., and the Hon. G. W. Caldwell.

Mr. Myers made some very appropriate and spirited remarks upon the Resolutions he offered.

It was further unanimously

Resolved, That our Representatives elect to the Legislature have our warm thanks for the patriotic and able stand they recently took upon the Southern question.

Resolved, That Delegates be elected by this Convention to attend the Nashville Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. R. P. Waring and W. R. Myers, and Messrs. Jos. Doby and Zenas Grier alternates.

On motion. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the "Hornets' Nest," and that other papers in this State and South Carolina friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjournd, subject to the call of the President.

S. A. DAVIS, Ch'm'n.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

THE CROPS, &c.—*In Alabama.* The Greensborough Beacon of the 26th of October says:

We had a slight frost on the night of the 18th—the first of the season—and another on the night of the 19th. The cotton leaves and very young bolls on some of the slough lands were killed; but this was not general, even on the slough lands; and from all the information we have been able to gather, we are satisfied that the injury done by the frost is very slight. We are still without rain enough to lay the dust. There was quite a change in the temperature on Thursday night, preceded by considerable thunder and a very slight rain, and as we now write (Friday morning) it is quite cool. Cotton picking is still progressing finely, where there is much to pick out, though in many instances there is not much left to gather. Should the weather continue at all favorable for two or three weeks longer, the picking, with most planters, will be about ended—certainly be the end of November. The crop in this section, though by no means a good one, will turn out better than was generally expected a few weeks ago.

In Louisiana. The Madison Journal says: Considerable frost was observed on Saturday morning, the 19th, and again on Sunday and Monday; it has, however, done little, if any damage. The weather, particularly of nights, continues cool, and we may reasonably look for a killing frost before many days. Late cotton is opening finely, and planters are congratulating themselves on making quite as good crops as their neighbors in the Mississippi hills. Should we have no killing frost before the 1st or 10th of November, many of them will make a bale per acre.

In Arkansas. The Ouachita Herald of the 11th inst., says: About thirty-five days of the most delightful weather—dry, breezy, pleasant, (latterly cool) and healthful—the atmosphere has become overcast and murky, giving unmistakable tokens of imminent rain—not a drop of which has touched the parched earth within the above named time. Our planters have a glorious opportunity for cotton picking, which they are by no means backward in improving. Although the cotton planter hereabout will hardly average half a crop—taking the year 1847 as a maximum—yet, as prices rule at present more than twice as high as they did three years ago, it will readily be perceived there is no particularly just cause of complaint, provided the season holds ordinarily favorable a month or six weeks longer, affording opportunity to gather and carry it to market. The corn crops in this neighborhood are generally good; but, in many of the adjoining counties, we are credibly informed, there will be a great scareity.

NORTHERN PROSCRIPTION IN VIRGINIA. Before the adjournment of the Virginia convention, Mr. Floyd offered a resolution to the effect that power should be conferred on the Legislature to pass a law discriminating against all goods manufactured in a non-slaveholding State, by refusing a license for the sale of such goods; and gave notice of his intention to urge this resolution on the convention when it shall re-assemble in January.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States; "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

Mr. G. G. Lynch, one of the Mail Agents on the route between Weldon and Wilmington, has been removed by the Post Master General, and Mr. W. H. Lasepeye, of Wilmington, appointed in his place. We learn that this removal has caused much surprise and regret along the whole line of the Rail Road, among Whigs as well as Democrats. Mr. Lynch's *only sin* was his Democracy. Such was the general confidence in his honesty, fidelity, and capacity, that when rumors of his probable removal were circulated, soon after the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, memorials from Wilmington, from Halifax, and from other Counties along the line, signed exclusively by highly respectable Whigs, were sent to the Post Master General requesting that he should not be removed. The Postmaster General could not withstand these manifestations in his favor, and so retained him; but the present Post Master General, it seems, has gone to work in earnest, and is determined that Whig pledges not to remove faithful officers for opinion's sake, shall not remain *unbroken* so far as he is concerned. The Wilmington Commercial, in noticing this removal, says Mr. Lynch "has always been an upright, faithful and efficient officer, accommodating and obliging to all who had intercourse with him." This is *Whig* testimony, voluntarily offered in favor of a worthy officer who has been thrust from his place to make room for a *Fillmore* Whig.

We do not complain—we never have complained, because Democrats are turned out and Whigs put in. We hold to the doctrine that the party in power is entitled to its own agents to carry out its principles; and if the Whig leaders had avowed this doctrine, honestly and frankly, when they were soliciting the votes of the people, we should have passed over these various cases of removal without comment. But they told the people the contrary doctrine was theirs, and they made capital out of the very policy which they are now carrying out to the fullest extent. *We complain of their hypocrisy, and of the deception they have practiced on the honest masses.* We hold them up as politicians who will promise one thing to get votes, and do another to reward their followers and monopolize the offices for themselves. We hope the Democratic members of the ensuing Legislature will bear these things in mind, and act accordingly.

THE YANKEE BLADE.

The last Yankee Blade notices the opposition manifested to the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and says the people there ought to submit to the law "while it stands." Without quoting much of the Blade's article, it is sufficient to say that that paper is determined to stand by the law, but it is evident from its tone that it would like to see it "essentially modified" or repealed. After hitting the Georgians (Knight and Hughes) on one side, and the Abolitionists on the other, the Editors says:

"But let us do better. Let us get up a subscription to ransom this refugee, should he really belong to those who claim him. This will show our love of the slave and our hatred of slavery as emphatically as if we had spat in the faces of our mistaken brothers of the South, and broken up the Union. Let us not be mistaken in saying all this. *We hate the slave system, with a deep-rooted hatred.* We would no more have a slave than poor Cowper—

We would not have a slave to till our ground,
To carry us, to fan us while we sleep,
And tremble when we wake, for all the gold
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.

We argue this matter as we do, "not that we love the slave the less, but that we love America more!"

We hope Crafts will beat these Southern claimants in the law-courts, under fair forensic shield. But if he should not, let us leave off our brawling and contribute a few cents a piece to *keep him amongst us.* Let us lay a few red cents upon the altar of the Union; and go quietly to dinner, with consciences also liberated."

Out at last! We have been observing the Blade for some time, and generally it has "behaved itself" reasonably well on this Slavery question; but the tide of Boston "hatred" to the South has at last moved upon its "edge," and it "cuts" its Southern patrons most "unkindly." If the Editors of that print "hate the slave system" so "deeply," they ought not to count on Southern money earned by these "sinews bought and sold." The cause of the South is just, and we want no chicken-hearted, sentimental friends like the Blade. Let him quote Cowper and "hate" Slavery as much as he pleases, but let him do it on the strength of Northern capital. We hope all the Southern patrons of this concern will at once pay up and "stop." Cut him off—"he that is not for us is against us." The man who gives us our Constitutional rights grudgingly, or whose sympathies are with our escaped slaves, deserves neither our confidence or patronage.

MORE "PEACE MEASURES."

The Southern Press gives the following as the probable list of "Peace Measures" at the ensuing session of Congress:

"From all indications, we expect the following to be the programme of agitation and aggression at the next session.

1. The repeal or modification of the Fugitive slave law.
2. The admission of New Mexico as a State.
3. The application of the Wilmot Proviso to the Territory of Utah.
4. The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
5. The recognition of the Empire of Hayti.
6. The grant of public lands to actual settlers.
7. The construction of great internal improvements in the North.

Seven more bleeding wounds."

The South has been driven back, inch by inch, on this question until she now stands with her back to the wall. She acquiesces in what has been done, because she is devoted to the Union *as it ought to be*, and because she still hopes (how faint a hope!) for better feelings and better times. She acquiesces also, because she has been heretofore divided in her own councils, as to the mode and measure of redress; *but she will acquiesce and retreat no longer.* This is no threat—*it is a fact.* What she has to say to the free States is this: Let this question of Slavery alone—take it out and keep it out of Congress; and respect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law as it stands. If not, WE LEAVE YOU! Before God and man—in the presence of the nations, and with a wise reference to the interests of posterity—if you fail in this simple act of justice, THE BONDS WILL BE DISSOLVED! The Anglo-Saxon spirit says it, and the Anglo-Saxon blood will, if necessary, establish and confirm it. We assume to ourselves no right to speak for this State—she will speak for herself at the proper time; but we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this is the language of a majority of FIFTY THOUSAND of her citizens.

It is stated in some of the Ohio papers that Thomas Corwin—"bloody hands"—will consent to go back to the Senate, if elected by the ensuing Legislature of that State, which is Whig.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

The Fayetteville Carolinian, speaking of the outrageous conduct of the citizens of Boston on account of the Fugitive Slave Law, says:

"On Thursday last, we saw a citizen of Fayetteville, just returned from Boston, after an unsuccessful demand for his slaves. He found that it was useless to attempt to execute the law. That part of the population not active in resisting the law, were perfectly *passive*; and although he thinks that a large majority of the people were in favor of executing the law, they yet take no steps to accomplish it. We think, however, he is mistaken. If a majority were *willing* to execute it, there would soon be found a *way* to do it. He was very politely told that he was not safe in the city, and that he had better not stay. They were very anxious about his safety. The officers of the law all declared, without trying, however, that they could not execute the law."

On Saturday last we had a long and interesting conversation with a distingushed citizen of this State, who accompanied the Fayetteville gentleman of whom the Carolinian speaks, to Boston, with the view of reclaiming some escaped slaves. The slaves *had* been in Boston, but had left before their arrival, as they were at length informed by a Police officer who *consented* to serve them. This was the information they received, but there is no certainty it was correct. The slaves may be there now, concealed by the Abolitionists; but if their owners had succeeded in getting them in possession, under an order from a Judge or Commissioner, we have no idea, from all that we have learned, that they could have returned in safety with them, or indeed have brought them back at all. They would have been compelled to encounter a mob in Boston, and mobs in Worcester, Springfield, and Hartford, on their way home—mobs of thousands of excited whites and furious blacks, which no *posse comitatus* called out by the Marshal could have resisted or put down. George Thompson, the English Abolitionist is received with shouts and honors in Faneuil Hall, and Amin Bey, the Envoy of a Mohammedan despot, is toasted and dined in the City of Boston, while two of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of North Carolina, who had gone there in the exercise of their legal, Constitutional rights, are foiled in their efforts even to get sight of their property—their footsteps dogged by enemies—and they advised to leave forthwith to avoid insult and injury to their persons! Is *this* the Union which our fathers formed? In connection with this subject we ask attention to the following article from the Southern Press:

"THE BOSTON ENTERTAINMENTS. The Boston papers are filled with accounts of the delicate attentions paid, and the fraternal feelings expressed by the citizens of that place to Amin Bey, the Turkish ambassador.

The reception of the ambassadors from Georgia was equally warm, but not quite so flattering—the Bee, of that city, thus delicately insinuating to them that their absence was advisable:

"If these Southern slave hunters were our particular *friends*, we would by all that is safe and sound in the human face or body, advise them to leave the city. From the mobocratic spirit exhibited yesterday, it certainly is not safe to remain here. Notwithstanding all that the law and its administrators can do, their lives are in jeopardy. They cannot go through our streets without the fear of assault. The feeling is fully roussd in the breasts of many to visit them with the utmost violence. We seriously regret this, but nevertheless cannot evade the fact."

Mr. Webster, it seems, aided in doing the honors and eulogizing the Union at the Turkish entertainment, but we did not observe that Mr. Webster interfered to stop the outrageous proceedings of his fellow citizens, when insult was heaped on the ambassadors from Georgia, for relying on the professions of these deriders of disunion, that the Constitution was not a dead letter.

We certainly do not demur at any exhibitions of hospitality or of courtesy: but it must suggest painful reflections to every true-hearted American citizen, that the emissary of a foreign potentate is treated with honor and respect in the capital city of the North but three days after their nominal brethren from Georgia were placarded like felons on the highways—hunted, harassed, and insulted—and finally forced to flee, while asserting a right solemnly guarantied by the Constitution, and reaffirmed by the last Congress.

Are the free citizens of the South to be put out of the pale of the courtesy which the subjects of the Sultan receive? and is this the Union which Mr. Webster so lauds—this the entertainment to which the South is invited by the revolutionary city of Boston, and the glorificators of the "Peace measures!"

CENSUS RETURNS.

We are indebted to the Marshal of this State for the following Census Returns:

Gates County, 1850,	8.429
" " 1840,	8,161
Increase,	268
Halifax County, 1850,	16,597
" " 1840,	16,865
Decrease,	268
Franklin County, 1850,	11,713
" " 1840,	10,980
Increase,	733
Richmond County, 1850,	10,012
" " 1840,	8,909
Increase,	1.103
Duplin County, 1850,	13,482
" " 1840,	11,182
Increase,	2,300
Davie County, 1850,	7,950
" " 1840,	7,574
Increase,	376

NON-INTERCOURSE.

We clip the following paragraph from the last Newbern Republican. It will be seen that the Beaufort ship-owners are going into the work so long monopolized by Northern vessels, and that Southern products are henceforth—so far at least as South Carolina is concerned—to be carried on Southern bottoms. This is good policy. It is just as it should be. The Republican says:

"We understand that the vessel builders and merchants of Beaufort are fitting out all the small vessels belonging to that place, for the rice trade in South Carolina and Georgia. The planters in those States have determined upon practical non-intercourse with the North, and refuse to employ Northern coasters. Our Beaufort friends are the first to take advantage of the feeling against the North, and are preparing to go into the trade actively. This is as it should be. North Carolina can furnish any number of vessels suitable to that trade, and can man them with trustworthy and intelligent seamen. The profits of the business will fall into the hands of a Southern State, while the planters will have their rice crops carried to market at no more than the usual freight. We would direct the attention of our seamen to the inducements offered in this trade. We cannot say positively what are the police regulations of Charleston, and of South Carolina, but, we presume the owner of a rice trader could sail her with his own slaves. If this be so, there is an additional inducement to go into the business."

We invite attention to the Communication in another column, over the signature of "A Citizen," in relation to the poor and infirm of the Town and County. The suggestions contained in this Communication are worthy of consideration. They emanate from a citizen who is well informed in such matters, and who, we know, has the welfare of the poor and afflicted, as well as the interests of the City and County at heart.

ALABAMA.

Gov. Collier, of Alabama, has declined convening the Legislature of that State at this time; and he has written a letter "to the citizens of Alabama," giving his reasons for this determination. His main reason is, that public opinion is not sufficiently fixed as to the course the Southern States ought to adopt; and he apprehends that the Legislature, if assembled, would arrive at no final decision in the premises. He deprecates heated discussions and party strifes, and prefers to see Alabama mvoe when the South moves, unitedly, firmly, and finally—if move finally the South must, in consequence of the continued aggressions of the free States. He says:

"The opposition of the South must be powerless and ineffectual, until the Southern States, or the greater number of them shall consent to act unitedly and in harmony. This desideratum is to be effected by a full and frank interchange of views, *and a willingness to sacrifice to each other in matters of expediency, for the sake of union and effect; and not by bandying offensive terms calculated to irritate and estrange.* As we have a community of interest in the great question, it *becomes us to be tolerant to the opinions of each other*, and not attribute what some esteem premature and ultra-action to a spirit of disorganization. Let such feelings rather be attributed to an excess of sensitiveness, and an unduly excited patriotism. On the other hand, let it not be charged upon those who admit that the feelings and rights of the Southern people have been insulted and outraged, but think that the time for definite action has not yet arrived, that they are submissionists without the nerve to vindicate the honor of the South, or maintain the constitutional guaranties which protect her.

Conceding that the people of this State are ready for action, and have determined upon the mode by which their power is to be interposed, as a measure of discretion would it not be proper to delay the call of the Legislature until after the re-assembling of the Nashville Convention, and until the Conventions of Georgia and Texas, and the Legislatures of some of the Southern States, *especially of Virginia*, have acted? It cannot be unwise to listen to the voice of the land of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and unless its counsels shall become oblivious to the past and shed 'disastrous twilight,' to follow its guidance."

After laying down the right of each State to secede, whenever in the judgment of its people the Constitution has been palpably violated, Gov. Collier says:

"But have the people of this State made up their minds to secede, or are they willing to forbear still longer, in the hope that Congress will be restrained by a love of union, if not justice, from pressing measures, which, if persisted in, will lead to such a result? I have already said they have agreed upon no definite course of action; yet I believe a large majority of them are strongly disinclined to withdraw from the Confederacy, until other measures have been unsuccessfully tried, to resist further aggressions."

The Governor also alludes to the importance of adopting a non-intercourse policy with the free States. He says:

"Our resources, agricultural, industrial and commercial, are almost incalculable. Our cotton, raw and manufactured, would give us as much of the commerce of the world as interest or avarice could desire. We can grow and manufacture wool to an unlimited extent—and our iron, coal, marble and lime are sufficient to supply the demand of the Western Hemisphere. Let us avail ourselves of our exhaustless resources. To this end, we should abstain as far as possible from the use of Northern manufactures. Let us have our own carriage-makers, shoe-makers, clothiers, hatters, &c. Let us give a preference to our merchants who are importers, or who purchase their goods in our Southern cities of the importers. Let our merchants become exporters and importers, and our people discourage the employment of Northern shipping. To carry out these suggestions, we should endeavor to effect such modifications of the revenue and navigation laws, as make discriminations prejudicial to the South; and the legislation of this State, so far as the Constitution will permit, must favor the enterprise.

In addition to this, let us improve our agriculture, open our rivers, extend our Plankroads and Railroads—so as to cheapen and facilitate transportation and travel. All these things being done, and faithful school-masters dispersed throughout the land, offering a business education at the lowest practicable price, and we shall become a most powerful, happy, independent, and if I mistake not, a united people."

Col. King, of Alabama, has also written a letter giving his views as to the late "Compromise" measures and the proper course for the South. He says:

"I feel justified in saying, that the honor of the South remains untarnished. The constitution has not been violated. Still, we have good reason to complain of the gross injustice we have suffered by the admission of California as a State, with a territory greater than three of the largest States of the Union, (with the exception of Texas,) from the whole of which the Southern people are effectually excluded by the prohibition of slavery contained in her constitution. Against this injustice I exerted myself to the utmost; but does it furnish justifiable ground for a resort to the extreme measures openly and warmly advocated by a portion of our citizens? I think not. For if every act of oppression or unjust legislation furnished good ground for the destruction of this great Government—the wonder, and the admiration of the world—it would long since have been broken into fragments. When the embargo laws carried desolation to the shores of New England; destroyed her commerce, and left her ships to rot at her wharfs, what would have been the feeling, had that section determined to dissolve the Union? When the unjust, unequal and most oppressive tariff of 1828 pressed heavily upon Southern industry, which of the Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina, gave countenance to nullification? Far be it from me to palliate Northern aggression. No man has felt it more sensibly than I have; and few, if any, have resisted it with more determined spirit.—True, I have differed with many of my Southern brethren as to measures which a strict regard for Southern rights required me to oppose. I acted, as I am confident they did, in accordance with what we believed duty to our section demanded; which was in error, time must determine."

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The advocates for secession as I should judge from the resolutions adopted at several public meetings in this State, are actuated more from an apprehension of what may take place, than from what has already occurred. There is I fear, but too much reason to apprehend that the spirit of fanaticism, combined with the thirst of power, may still prompt the North to persevere in her aggressive course. Should such unfortunately be the case, and, regardless of the guarantees of the constitution, our rights of property should be invaded, *and the work of emancipation commenced*, every Southern man, and none sooner than the citizens of Tuscaloosa, would hurl defiance at the fanatical crew, and unitedly determine to defend their rights at every hazard and every sacrifice; even to the dissolution of the Union. God grant that the intelligence and patriotism of the North may succeed in arresting the mad career of these fanatics and unprincipled aspirants for power, and that harmony may be restored to our distracted country."

Mr. Senator King, it appears, is waiting for the "work of emancipation" to be "commenced"!! The "work of emancipation" will hardly be "commenced" *openly* and *by act of Congress*, during his day; but Slavery has already been hemmed in by that body, and the Northern policy is to *agitate* it out of existence.

If separation *must* ensue, *let the Southern States go off together.* As one people, possessing common sympathies and deeply interested in the same species of property, let them stand or fall in the same great movement. Separate final action, by any one State, or a portion of the Southern States, is greatly to be deprecated. Let South Carolina wait for her sisters. They will soon be ready to join her, or the agitation of this question will be arrested and the present Union preserved. A few months must solve all doubts. The present condition of affairs cannot, in the very nature of things, endure much longer. UNION or DISUNION—let the people of the free States answer for the consequences to this age and to all posterity! The issue is in *their* hands.

AMIN BEY—MR. WEBSTER.

A public dinner was given on the 5th instant, at the Revere House, Boston, to Amin Bey, the Turkish Envoy to this country. The whole affair was gotten up and passed off in the best style. Amin Bey spoke handsomely in reply to a toast given in favor of his Sovereign; and was followed by Daniel Webster. The National Intelligencer says:

"Mr. Webster replied with great eloquence and earnestness. He began by saying, "I am a Union man; an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said: "He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a fraction, but the *United*—not as the guest of a dissevered and broken country, but as the guest of the *United* States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God, they are all *United* States. It is the capacity of *united* citizens of *united* States that we are now assembled to welcome to our festivity a distinguished man from a distinguished country; and it is in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorize, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary, said Mr. Webster, "but I say it is only as a united people we can ever be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." He had always resisted the opponents of the Union, and he should always continue to do so. He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it; but they will soon find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of one country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary—the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of this great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I stand by it. The slavery question New England can only interfere with as a meddler. She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city in the Island of Cuba. But, whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should hereafter—as in former days—be in favor of the Union. At the conclusion of the speech the whole company rose and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State and three for the Union."

That small man with large pretensions—Robert C. Winthrop—was also present, and spoke. The Intelligencer says: "Alluding to the Union, *Mr. Winthrop said he adopted heartily the whole language of the distinguished man* [Mr. Webster] *who had preceded him.*" And yet Mr. Winthrop, acting the part of a "crazy and mischievous" man on the subject of Slavery, voted at the late session of Congress against the Fugitive Slave Law and in favor of abolishing the institution in the District of Columbia! What base hypocrisy!

The "Raleigh Standard" seeks to create the impression that it is a "few of the faithful Democracy," alone, in Massachusetts, who appear willing to recognize the Fugitive Slave Law. This is altogether untrue. The facts, indeed, are just the reverse.

Register.

The Register then goes on to allude to a letter from the Hon. Samuel A. Elliott, the late Whig member from Boston, justifying his vote in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law; and that paper also refers to the fact that Horace Mann was thrown overboard at the late Nominating Convention in his District, and a Whig nominated "who knows how to entertain other ideas than the single one of political hostility to Slavery." This all sounds very well—but what are *the facts?* Here they are: Mr. Elliott succeeded Mr. Winthrop. He voted—and we give him credit for it—for the Fugitive Slave Law; *but he was compelled to give way, and another Whig has been nominated in his place.* That vote sacrificed him. As to Mr. Horace Mann, it was distinctly stated by the Whig Convention which set him aside, that their object was to get the Fugitive Slave Law altered or repealed, and that Mr. Mann's course had been so rabid in Congress that he would exercise but little influence in the House on that subject. Mr. Walley was therefore nominated in his stead, and the great object of his mission to Congress will be to alter or repeal this law. He is spoken of as a meek, mild, smooth-tongued, *gentlemanly* Abolitionist. These are *the facts.* In addition to this, Mr. Mann has been also nominated by his friends in that District, with a fair prospect of re-election.

In connection with a "few of the faithful Democracy" of Massachusetts, who are sound upon this question, we ask the attention of the Editor of the Register to the following Telegraphic despatch from the National Intelligencer of Saturday last:

"BOSTON, November 8.

The Democratic meeting held here last night declared in favor of the fugitive slave law and of the Union."

What will the Register say to that? Has any *Whig* Meeting in Boston approved that law?

But it is useless to discuss these points at any length. We only ask that justice be done to those noble-hearted Democrats of the free States who are still true to the Constitution and the rights of the South. Their numbers, we admit, are rapidly diminishing; and Southern Whigism has done as much to "kill them off" as Northern fanaticism. But throughout the free States "the leprosy" is more or less "upon all." *The South must unite.* We must forget the past, and act—*act* to save the Union, if possible—and if not, ourselves. In the language of Judge Strange: "The Citizens of the North—Our friends and brothers, *if they wish*; our enemies only, *if they will have it so.*"

LATE FROM EUROPE. The new British steamer *Africa* arrived at New York a day or two since from Liverpool, with dates to the 26th ultimo.

The cotton market was quiet, though there was a slight advance on the previous week's quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, without any change in prices.

The Telegraph report presents no new feature in the affairs of Great Britain, France, or other parts of Europe. The extension by the National Assembly of the term of office of the President of the French Republic to four years is said to be deemed certain.

Late accounts from China represent that an insurrection had broken out in the southern provinces, having for its object the overthrow of the young Emperor.

The passengers from California, who lately arrived at New Orleans in the Steamer Alabama, brought over $50,000 in spurious bills of the Bank of South Carolina and the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, N. C. All the bills are of the denomination of $100. The innocent holders took them in San Francisco in exchange for gold dust.

In the Indiana Constitutional Convention, says the Southern Press, the committee on rights and privileges of inhabitants have reported an article prohibiting the immigration of negroes into the State, and also their right to hold real estate.

WHITES AND BLACKS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Statistics founded on the tax returns received at the office of the Comptroller General of South Carolina gives the white population at 280,385, and the slave population at 358,714.

The Whigs of Michigan, at their recent State Convention, adopted Resolutions nominating Gen. Scott for the Presidency, in 1852.