

by the execrable conduct of the incendiaries, demonstrate that a crisis has arrived, involving the very existence of the State:—and if such measures have been resorted to without absolute necessity, but have grown out of a popular excitement, created by the proceeding of the Abolitionists, the evil is not less on that account, nor the less to be deplored. When we contemplate the painful scenes which have been exhibited at *Vicksburg*,—when we hear of travellers arrested, and suspected persons being *lynched*—when we witness the restless anxiety which seems to pervade the whole South, and the almost universal disposition on the part of a people (heretofore distinguished as a "law-loving and law-abiding people") to take the law into their own hands—we do, indeed, tremble for the reputation, the welfare, nay, the liberties of the Southern States. If the proceedings of the Abolitionists should be attended by no other effect than to reconcile the South to such an irresponsible despotism, as must eventually spring out of the proceedings of Lynch Clubs, and Committees of Vigilance and Safety—these alone would be sufficient to convince any one, that the evil is not to be much longer endured. We hesitate not to say, that our Country will not be worth living in, if measures shall not ere long be devised to put an end to agitation, to restore peace and tranquility, and secure the triumph of law and order throughout the Southern States: To effect this, much may be done by vigorous action on the part of the constituted authorities of the State, aided by an enlightened public opinion—but after all, the Abolition Societies will still exist, a fearful contest will be constantly waged, and even could we succeed in defending ourselves from the invasion, and be able to keep the enemy at our borders—this can only be effected at the expense of perpetual agitation, unceasing efforts, and a consequent popular excitement which must be attended by the most injurious consequences. To remain at peace, the evil must be cut up by the roots—THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES MUST BE DISSOLVED—and this we believe can only be effected by the CONJOINT ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is fortunate for the South that there is one subject at least, which can unite them, and the period is at hand, when we MUST BE UNITED, in sentiment and in action, or ALL WILL BE LOST. That the South is not now united, as to any course of conduct, is a painful truth. The proceedings of the incendiaries have, indeed, roused them from that fatal apathy which threatened to become "the sleep of death." But we have not yet been brought to see and feel the true character and extent of the evil, much less to realize the necessity of united councils, and of prompt and decisive measures. In North Carolina, a faint voice has been heard, from one or two quarters, responsive to our appeals. In Virginia and Georgia, judging from all we have seen, a large portion of the people seem more intent upon electing *Mr. Van Buren* to the Presidency, (an advocate of the Tariff and Missouri restriction,) than upon securing the rights of the South. It is notorious, that the *Richmond Enquirer*, and papers of that stamp, have betrayed their trust, and openly sacrificed the South, at the altar which they have sacrilegiously erected to Jackson and Van Buren. The degrading spirit of man worship, like the idolatry of the Israelites of old, will assuredly bring down upon us the terrible punishment due to apostasy. That any man born and bred at the South, should at this crisis, bestow even a thought upon the honors and offices of the Federal Government,—that he should dare to sow division among the people, and distract the councils of the South, for the sake of *Martin Van Buren*, or any other party leader, excites a degree of astonishment and alarm, inferior only to that with which we contemplate the partial success of such efforts. Behold the lamentable consequences!—Virginia about equally divided! and Georgia on the eve of a contested election (the interest in which has nearly absorbed all other considerations on the part of her citizens) which is to decide whether her rulers shall be the partisans of *Van Buren* or not. We hope, however, better things of the South.

When the designs of the Abolitionists shall be more fully developed and exposed—when the evils flowing from their operations shall be more generally and deeply felt—when the eyes of the people shall be opened to the wretched delusion, that they have any thing to gain by the elevation of political aspirants to office under the Federal Government—but, above all, when the GREAT BODY OF SLAVE HOLDERS shall be brought to realize the absolute necessity of UNION AMONG OURSELVES, with a view to UNITED COUNCILS and UNITED ACTION, then, and not until then, can we hope for success in the great struggle in which we are engaged. In the mean time, the Abolition Societies will go on—thousands and tens of thousands of their incendiary papers will be published and circulated in spite of all that may be said, or will be done. In the end, however, when these societies shall have gathered strength—when the anti-slavery sentiment of the North shall be greatly extended and fortified, we shall be aroused from our slumbers, and awakened to a sense of impending ruin. The people will then see the necessity of adopting the only measure that promises security—a CONVENTION OF THE SLAVE HOLDING STATES. That measure, if resorted to in due season, will prove effectual for the redress of our grievances, the protection of our rights, and the preservation of the Union, we do not entertain a doubt. That we shall be compelled eventually to resort to it, we have no more doubt than we have of the existence of anti-slavery societies at the North. If the slave-holding States could now be brought together by their delegates in Convention, to set forth our grievances—present our claims, declare our rights, and announce authoritatively our unalterable determination to maintain them, BY COMMON COUNCILS AND A COMMON COURSE OF ACTION, we do not entertain a doubt that our triumph would be certain and complete, without endangering the Union. Delay will render the accomplishment of these objects much more difficult.

In bringing together the slave-holding States, by their delegates in CONVENTION, the primary object must be, to make an authoritative Declaration of the Rights of the South in relation to slavery—and to claim, in the most solemn form, of the non-slave-holding States, the fulfillment of their duties under the constitutional compact. The proceedings of public meetings are read and forgotten—and when our Northern Brethren have gotten up an Anti-slavery meeting, and assured us that they have no sympathies with the Abolitionists, they think they have done all that can be required of them—our public presses are loud in their praises of the liberal spirit displayed at these meetings—unkindling men among ourselves congratulate each other—and here the matter ends. But are the Anti-slave-

ry Societies dissolved! Have Tappan and his associates discontinued their operations? Have the Abolitionists been put down? Listen to their declarations, and then judge whether any thing has yet been accomplished in our warfare against these wicked or deluded Fanatics. They say—

"In the midst of the mighty convulsion that is raging around us, the great carnival of Tyranny and Persecution—we possess our souls in patience, and stand prepared, in the calmness of innocence, in the firmness of integrity, and in the majesty of conscious rectitude, to encounter all the malice and fury of a guilty, tyrannous, and infuriated people. WE SHALL NOT YIELD AN INCH. We shall not abandon a single principle, nor suppress a single publication, nor recall a single agent, nor dissolve a single society, nor relax a single effort. Lamenting our past indifference, slothfulness, unbelief, and covetousness; we shall aim hereafter to be more zealous, more active, and more liberal."

The citizens of New York meet together and resolve that the Abolitionists are wrong and ought to discontinue their proceedings—they reply "we will not yield an inch, we shall not abandon a single principle, nor suppress a single publication, nor recall a single agent, nor dissolve a single society, nor relax a single effort"—and what follows? Why, the people of the North quietly fold their arms and say, they are "very sorry for it"—but it is impossible to interfere with "the freedom of speech and of the press," and then, forsooth, complain that the South is not satisfied, and talk about "reaction"!!! Now it is perfectly clear that out of this state of feeling and opinion at the North, nothing good, at least nothing effectual, can possibly spring—and if the Abolition Societies can only be put down by penal laws, passed in the States in which they exist, it follows that some radical change must be effected in the public sentiment there, before redress can be obtained by the South. A solemn APPEAL, made by THE COMBINED SOUTH, will assuredly effect this object, unless, indeed, the disease is too deeply seated to admit of any cure—and if this be so, the sooner the truth is made manifest, the better. If nothing short of a dissolution of our connexion with the Northern States can secure the rights and interests of the South, the Union will unquestionably be dissolved. But we repeat, if any thing can avert this dire calamity, (which we regard as only inferior to that dangerous and perpetual interference with our domestic institutions, with which we are now threatened,) such a Convention as we have suggested, will effect it. Coming from the combined South, it will be impossible for our Northern brethren to disregard it. Calling for action on the part of the North, that call must be acquiesced in, or deliberately refused. Mere words, professions of sympathy and friendship—declarations of opinions—must either then be carried out into efficient action, or they must be considered as altogether empty, idle, and unmeaning. Next in dignity and importance to the Declaration which made the old thirteen Colonies Sovereign and Independent States, would be a Declaration of a Convention of the slave-holding States, setting forth that slavery as it now exists in these States is, in all its bearings, a domestic question—that the people of no other State have any right to interfere therewith in any manner whatsoever—that such interference is utterly inconsistent with the Federal compact, and will no longer be submitted to—and calling upon the Northern States to put down by PENAL LAWS the Abolition Societies, and to suppress that fanatical spirit among a portion of their citizens, which is making war upon our Institutions, and threatening our safety, and declaring, that if this just demand be refused, we shall hold them, as we do the rest of the world, enemies in war, in peace friends. Let the truth be made known by some declaration like this—(couched in such terms as become sovereign States speaking to their equals)—that the whole South is united as one man in a fixed and unalterable determination to maintain our rights, and defend our property against all attacks, be the consequences what they may—and we are as confident as we can be of any thing future, that REDRESS WILL BE OBTAINED. Let it be remembered, that the end to be aimed at, is the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Societies, by the Legislatures of the Northern States, and the establishment of the principle that our Institutions shall not in any way be interfered with hereafter by the citizens of these States. We have assumed, as we believe the fact to be, that a large majority of the people of these States, including the great mass of talent, fortune, and influence, are now opposed to such interference, though they do not see and feel the necessity of going further at present, than merely to express this disapprobation. We have shown, that the conduct of Tappan, and his associates, would, if the several States were wholly independent of each other, impose upon the State of which they are citizens, the obligation, according to the rules of international law, of inflicting upon them such punishment as would prevent a repetition of their offence. We have also shown, that the obligation in this respect, is at least as strong under the Constitution of the United States, as it could be among independent nations, and therefore, that it is the acknowledged right of the Southern States to insist on the Abolition Societies being put down, and the unquestionable duty of the Northern States to accede to the demand. All this being clear, and we say so from a thorough conviction that the more these positions are sifted and examined, the more incontrovertible they will be found—can any rational doubt be entertained, that a solemn declaration on the part of the whole South announcing these great truths, and claiming from their Northern brethren the fulfillment of their duties under the Federal compact, would present a case which would make an irresistible appeal to their justice and patriotism? At this time, there is not one man in a thousand at the North, who believes that the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Societies, and the prevention of all further interference with our Institutions is essential to the preservation of the Union—the Citizens of the South themselves, though they have so said, have hardly brought this truth home to their own minds. It is time that all parties should be made to feel and know, that THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH IS AS SACRED AS THE UNION ITSELF. The first, and great end, therefore to be obtained by a Southern Convention, will be such an appeal to our Northern Brethren as may convince them of the absolute necessity of putting down the Abolitionists by State Legislation, and this we are persuaded, can be effected by such a Declaration as a Convention may put forth,—and that it can be effected in no other way. We are well aware of the objections which will be urged against such a measure, and we know that a host of interested men, who desire to use the South merely as an instrument for the advancement of party leaders, will sound the alarm of "the

Union! the Union! in danger!" If this senseless cry shall be suffered to drive the South from their duty to themselves and their prosperity, all we can say is, they will feel, when too late, the fatal effects of their folly and weakness.

We believe that the Union is in danger, in great and imminent peril:—unless something effectual be done, and that shortly, to put down the Abolitionists of the North, and thereby to restore that harmony and good understanding, which so long and so happily existed between the North and the South, all political connexion between them will assuredly be dissolved, and then we shall have commercial rivalry, political jealousies, and bloody wars with all their attendant train of evils. It is to arrest these dire calamities, and to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, that we would recommend a SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The proper time for a CONVENTION of the non-slave holding States, will be when the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, shall have adjourned without passing laws for the suppression of the Abolition Societies. Should either of these States pass any such laws, it would be well to wait till their efficacy should be tested. The adjournment of the Legislatures of the Northern States, without adopting any measures effectually to put down Garrison, Tappan, and their associates, will present an issue, which must be met by the South, or it will be vain for us ever after to attempt any thing further than for each Southern State to provide for her own safety, by defensive measures of her own. If the issue presented is to be met, it can only be done by a Convention of the abridged States, the proceedings of which to be of any value, must embody and make known the sentiments of the whole South, and contain the distinct announcement of our fixed and unalterable determination to OBTAIN THE REDRESS OF OUR GRIEVANCES, be the consequences what they may. It may be thought, that it would be giving too much importance to the Abolitionists to call a Convention, merely to put them down, much less to adopt, for the purpose, measures which may possibly lead to a dissolution of the Union. We believe, however, that we must either put down the Abolitionists, or in the end they will put us down. We regard them as the embodied spirit of that political fanaticism which, in Great Britain, from small beginnings has at length destroyed the West India Colonies. This spirit is now for the first time walking abroad in our land,—so feeble and immature, that it may be crushed,—shortly it will attain a giant's stature, and with a giant's strength, will tear down the pillars of the Temple, and leave us overwhelmed beneath its ruins. Like the cloud of Samaria, appearing at first "no bigger than a man's hand," but soon spreading over the Heavens, and devastating the earth by its fury—the cause of Abolition, now confined to one or two small spots in our country, will soon pervade the whole land; and our peace, prosperity, and happiness may be utterly destroyed. It is not merely, however, the putting down of Anti-Slavery Societies that makes a Convention necessary,—we would seize the occasion to come to a FAIR UNDERSTANDING WITH OUR NORTHERN BROTHERS, as to our rights and their obligations, under the Federal Constitution, in relation to this vitally important subject. We must have this question settled once for all,—whether our peculiar Institutions are liable to be assailed by our confederates. We must establish the principle, that our domestic Institutions must be held sacred, and that this is the only condition on which we can remain in connexion with them. We must have it clearly understood, that in framing a Constitutional Union with our Northern brethren, the slave holding States consider that they have rendered themselves no more liable to any interference with their domestic concerns, than if they had remained entirely independent of the other States, and that as such interference would, among independent Nations, be a just cause of war, so among members of such a confederacy as ours, it must place the several States in the relation towards each other of open enemies. To sum up, in a few words, the whole argument on this subject, we would say, that the Abolitionists can only be put down by legislation in the States in which they exist,—and that this can only be brought about by the embodied opinion of the whole South, acting upon the public opinion at the North, which can only be effected through the instrumentality of a Convention of the slave-holding States. For this, however, we believe the public mind is not yet prepared, especially in our sister States.

The object of these Essays, therefore, has merely been to call public attention to this subject.—The great danger to be apprehended is, that the public mind may receive a wrong direction, which, leading to the adoption of inefficient measures, and a reliance on temporary expedients, may disappoint our expectations, and involve us eventually in ruin. Such we consider all the various schemes to which we have already alluded, and to which we must now add the more plausible projects of a CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, and a commercial non-intercourse. Having already extended these Essays beyond the limits which we had prescribed to ourselves, we cannot enter at large into these propositions. We shall therefore, merely suggest, that a Convention of one class of citizens must be less influential than a Convention embracing all classes—one composed of private persons must have less weight than one composed of Delegates of the People; and there is nothing which a Convention of Merchants could say or do, which might not more effectually be said or done by a GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. We have no faith in the efficacy of non-consumption resolutions. The non-intercourse system failed in France, when backed by all the power of the Emperor, while Europe was at his feet. It failed in this country, when it was the darling scheme of Thomas Jefferson, "the man of the people," and was sustained by the popular opinions of three-fourths of the State. The truth is, that the great mass of mankind, under the impulse of feeling, or a sense of duty, may be willing, on an emergency, to encounter privation, or even to lay down their lives in a good cause, yet they can never be brought to endure patiently long continued privations. Soldiers march to battle more willingly than they submit to the discipline of the camp. A system of non-intercourse or non-consumption, if long continued, would wear out the patriotism of the people, and to produce any effect, it must be universal. Besides, if Tappan's teas, and the Lowell Cottons, are as good, and can be sold as cheap, as similar articles in the New York or Philadelphia markets, how are they to be distinguished from others? The simple employment of secret agents would defeat all your prohibitions. Having no "ear mark," the goods of the Abolitionists cannot be distinguished from others of the same

description, and even if they could, men would be found ready to make their fortunes by dealing exclusively in these prohibited articles, of which they would enjoy a monopoly. We do not think there would be found much difference in extending our non-intercourse system to cities, instead of confining it to individuals. The door to evasion would still be wide open, and we are persuaded that the spirit of resistance would be exhausted, in a vain and fruitless effort to effect, by indirection, what should be accomplished by an open and manly course of conduct, better adapted to a high minded and gallant people.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the *Charlotte Journal*.

A DIAMOND FOUND IN NORTH-CAROLINA!

That a *Diamond* has been recently discovered in North-Carolina, in a mineral association similar to that of the *Diamond Mines of Brazil*, is a fact which the scientific world will hear with much interest. And, without regarding it as a circumstance likely to give rise to new speculative investments, (which we think it will not occasion,) the announcement of the discovery will, we conceive, not be a matter of indifference to any.

On this interesting subject, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter addressed by Thomas G. Clenson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished Graduate and Professor of the School of Mines in Paris, to a gentleman of this town, (for many years past extensively engaged in the mining operations of this District,) by whom the stone, in its native rough state, was submitted to Mr. Clenson for his inspection and determination of its character:

"On the *Diamond* question there has not been a dissenting voice—I exhibited the Gem at the Geological Society, and read a short notice concerning the same. It was too late for publication in the number of *Geological Transactions* that has just appeared—but the Publication Committee have made mention of it. The paper I read upon it has been forwarded for publication to the 'United States Naval Lyceum,' the first No. of which appears in November. I thought that *Journal* would give currency to the interesting fact, and give you proper credit for the discovery."

We shall publish the memoir referred to, on receiving the *Journal* which is to contain it.

From the *New-York Courier and Enquirer*, of Nov. 8.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

We learn, from authority which cannot be questioned, that a gentleman in Philadelphia, known to be a friend of the Administration, declared on Saturday, that Mr. BARTON, our Charge at the French Court, had written such a letter to the French Ministry, by the direction of Gen. Jackson, as cannot fail to produce a war in six months!

We do not believe the gentleman is correct in his estimate of the consequences of any letter written by Mr. Barton; but we have no question but he made the declaration, and from his high standing we are equally certain that it was made, and subsequently when called upon, repeated, upon what he believed good authority. Thus much for this rumour, for as such and nothing else, should it be treated. We will now proceed to state what we understand, upon good authority, to be the existing state of our relations with France.

We stated sometime since, that the French Government had caused it to be intimated, through its Charge at Washington, that it was prepared to pay the indemnity whenever General Jackson would cause it to be officially communicated to the French Government, that he approved of Mr. Livingston's letter written on the eve of his departure from France. In reply to this, the *Globe* stated distinctly, that the French Charge had not made any communication to our Government on the indemnity, and that the President would cheerfully cause it to be stated to the French Ministry that he approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, whenever an application to that effect should be made to him by the representative of the French Government. This was a full answer and a satisfactory one, to our allegation as put at that time; but we have reason to believe that it was not quite as ingenious as it might have been.

We alleged that the intimation of the willingness of the French Ministry to pay the indemnity on the approval of Mr. Livingston's letter being officially communicated to them, was made to General Jackson through the French Charge. Herein lay our error. We now are informed that the following are the facts of the case, and that the intimation was made through the Baron Rothchild, and not the Charge.

It is alleged, and we call upon the *Globe* for information as to the truth of that allegation, that a formal demand was made upon the French Ministry, by Baron Rothchild in his capacity as Banker of the United States, for the indemnity voted under the late act of the French Legislation. To this demand the Ministry gave a decided negative, unless accompanied with an explanation of the offensive language used in the message of 1835. In consequence of such refusal, Rothchild is said to have inquired whether the reply was official and final, and received for answer that if his application was to be considered official and authorized, then the answer was of course also to be so considered, and that it was final as to the intentions of the French Government. Upon this, Rothchild is said to have agreed that the demand should not be considered official, and that his communication to the President of these facts should be of an unofficial nature, accompanied with such suggestions for the minister as would lead to an adjustment of our difficulties.

This being settled, Rothchild, it is said, addressed a letter to the President advising him of what had transpired, and assuring him unofficially from the French Ministry, that if he would cause his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be officially communicated to the French Government, it would be considered an ample explanation of his message, and the indemnity be paid. To this Gen. Jackson demurred, and took, as we think, a very proper and dignified position. He said "I will not cause any such notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be given to France or any other power. The letter was official and has been by me publicly approved. If France will appreciate me officially that such approval when communicated officially to that government will be satisfactory, and the indemnity in consequence paid, I will not hesitate a moment to cause it to be done; but I cannot take so unusual a course without an official assurance

that it will not be rejected and further explanations demanded." We call upon the *Globe* to say how much of this version of the affair is true, and for ourselves we have no hesitation in adding, that if correct, as we believe it to be, the President has taken a view of the subject which will meet the cordial approbation of the people.

From the *Raleigh Register*, of November 17.

FEDERAL COURT.

The United States Court for the District of North Carolina met in this city on the 12th, and adjourned on the 15th inst.—the Hon. Henry Potter, District Judge, presiding.

Several Civil causes were disposed of, but none which presented questions of general interest.—There were two causes on the criminal docket. The first, the UNITED STATES v. NATHAN HUNTER, of Kentucky, charged with passing a counterfeit Note on the Bank of the United States, to a citizen of Haywood county. The defendant was acquitted. Mr. DEVEREUX, the District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. IREDELL the defence.

The second case was an Indictment, containing various counts against THOMAS T. PATTON, of Buncombe county, and was founded upon the Act of Congress making it felony to fabricate any paper for the purpose of obtaining money from the Treasury Department, or offering any such paper, knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud the United States. The fact of forgery was not controverted, but the Defendant offered to prove by the individual on whose behalf the false affidavit was offered, and by other testimony, that the applicant was fairly entitled to the Pension sought to be obtained for him—that the Defendant had good reason to believe his claim a good one, and was not, himself, to receive any pecuniary advantage by the transaction—that he did not attempt or design to defraud the Government, and that the material facts stated in the forged affidavit were true.

The introduction of this testimony was opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground, that the intent to defraud, though necessary to constitute the offence charged in the counts for presenting the paper at the Pension Office, knowing it to be false and fabricated, was not necessary to sustain the first count in the indictment—that this count was founded upon the first section of the Act of Congress, by which the fact of forgery was rendered penal, without regard to the actual intent by which the party might be influenced.

This question was discussed with much ability by the District Attorney for the United States, and Mr. BADGER for the Defendant. The Court decided that the evidence was not a valid defence under the first count in the indictment. A *nolle prosequi* was thereupon entered upon all the counts except the first, as to which the Defendant submitted to a verdict and moved, by his Counsel, for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence negating the *defraudulent intent* was improperly rejected. This motion was, by consent of both parties, adjourned over to the next Term, (when the vacancy now existing on the Bench, in consequence of the demise of Chief Justice MARSHALL, will doubtless be supplied,) and the Defendant entered into recognizance for his appearance at that Term.

The circumstances attending this case were novel in their character, and the trial one of more than ordinary interest. As another investigation, however, may take place, any other than a mere statement of the legal questions discussed, might be regarded as improper.

The Cape Fear Bank.—It is supposed that the subscriptions to the new Stock of this Institution will greatly over-run the required amount. At the close of the books at this place yesterday, the number of shares taken amounted to 1,789; and we learn from the *Raleigh Register*, that up to Monday last, 276 shares had been taken in that city. This leaves but 623 shares to be subscribed in all other places.—*Fayetteville Observer*, of Nov. 16.

Washington Monument.—We are rejoiced to find that the Board of Managers of the Society for erecting a grand National Monument to the memory of Washington, in the city which bears his name, have determined to prosecute the work with a zeal which cannot fail of success. Agents have been appointed for most of the States and Territories, whose duty it is made to call on the people throughout the whole country for subscriptions; and the Consuls of the United States in foreign ports have also been requested to act as agents for the collection of funds from Americans residing abroad. In this way we have no doubt that such a sum may be raised as will erect one of the most splendid monuments in the world. There is no American who will refuse to contribute something to such an object.—*Id.*

Mr. Madison.—We conversed with a gentleman, a day or two since, who had lately seen this venerable patriot at his residence in Orange, and we are happy to learn that, although Mr. Madison is exceedingly feeble, being strong enough to walk about his room only, yet he is free from any positive disease, and retains the full possession of his almost unrivalled faculties. He is in the 86th year of his age.—*Id.*

Petersburg and Roanoke Rail-Road.—On the 2d instant, the President and Directors of this Company declared a dividend for the last six months of five per cent. No better evidence of the success which has attended this improvement can be required.—*Petersburg Intelligencer*.

COTTON.—Since our last date, 2,855 bales have been sold in this market. We quote to-day at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. A few bales, however, have been sold below 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ and a few above 14.—*Columbia Times* of Nov. 13.

The Synod of South Carolina and Georgia was opened yesterday, in the Presbyterian Church, with a sermon by the Rev. N. Hoyt of Georgia, after which the Synod proceeded to the choice of a Moderator, which resulted in the election of the Rev. John Witherspoon, of Camden, S. C.—*Id.*

White and Black Slaves.—Complaint is made that at the South an overseer is deputed to see whether the slaves do their duty. At the Michigan election, Van Buren blue tickets were given out and persons appointed to watch whether the white slaves deposited the blue ballots. Where is the difference?