Before I conclude, I feel called on to notice the frequent allusion made to South Carolina during the course of this discussion. Every one who has listened to what has been said, must have been struck with the bold assertions of the Senator and others who have taken the same side, in reference to her depression and difficulties. It has been solemnly asserted that no one could venture to say that she has realized any of the anticipated advantages from reduction of the duties. I propose to answer these bold and declamatory assertions, as I have others of like kind, by appealing to facts, resting on official documents. For this purpose I have selected the same period of twenty one years, from 1819 to 1841, divided into the same divisions of seven years each, and have formed a table marked H, giving the exports from the State for each year and the aggregate exports for each division. Reference to it will show that the aggregate exports in value from the State during the first period, from 1819 to 1826 inclusive, was $55,545,572 and that from the next, terminating with 1833, under the operation of the two high tariffs of 1824 and 1828, the aggregate exports decreased to $52,965,513, showing a falling off of a million and a half, under high duties. Turning, then, to a period of reduction, the period depicted by gentlemen as so disastrous to the State, we shall find instead of a decrease, the aggregate exports of the period swelled to $78,338,534, being an increase of $25,375,081, compared to the preceding period of high duties. The effect on the imports is still more striking, both in the falling off during the period of high duties, and recovering under that of reduction.

But it has been attempted to explain this rapid increase of exports on the ground that a large portion are the products of Georgia, drawn to the port of Charleston by the railroad to Hamburg, opposite to Augusta. It is probable that there was a greater amount from Georgia during the last period, compared with the preceding, from that cause, but nothing like sufficient to account for the increase, as would be manifest by turning to the exports and imports of Georgia for the same periods. I find on examining them, that they have followed the same laws in the two periods, the exports remaining about stationary during the period of high duties; and the imports regularly falling off, and both immediately and regularly increasing throughout that of the reduction; with this difference, that Georgia has increased in both even more rapidly than Carolina, probably because of her increased population. But be that as it may, it clearly shows that the great increase of Carolina is not owing to the cause to which it is attempted to attribute it.

But as great as the impulse is, which has been given to her export trade, I do not deny that South Carolina, like all the other States, is suffering under great pecuniary embarrassments, not, however, in consequence of reduction of duties, but in spite of it. Her suffering is from the same general causes already explained, with the addition of several peculiar to herself. Short crops from bad seasons for the last two years; a destructive fire, in the heart of her commercial capitol, which destroyed a large portion of that city; a heavy loss estimated at about three millions of dollars, from the insolvency of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania; a large expenditure on a railroad project, which has been found impracticable; and the deranged state of the currency in the surrounding States which has done much to embarrass her commerce. But, in the midst of all difficulties, she stands erect, with a sound currency and unimpeached credit; and as likely to ride out the storm as any other State. Gentlemen greatly mistake, if they suppose she is so ignorant and stupid as to confound the cause of her difficulties with what has [illegible]

Having finished my remarks as far as they relate to these resolutions, I propose to advert, in conclusion, to a topic which has been drawn into the discussion by almost every one who has spoken on the opposite side. It would seem that there has sprung up, all at once, among our manufacturing friends, a great solicitude about us of the South, and our great staple. They look on our ruin as certain, unless something should be done to prevent it, and are ready to [illegible] the distress about to overwhelm us. They see in Hindostan a great and successful rival, about to drive us entirely out of the cotton market of the world; against which, according to their opinion, there is but one refuge, the home market, to be secured by protective duties. To this panacea they resort for every disease that can afflict the body politic. But admit the danger, I ask of what service would the home market be to us, if we loose the foreign? We have already possession, substantially, of the home market. The whole amount of cotton goods imported for consumption in 1840, was but little more than six millions of dollars, about the one eighth in value compared with that manufactured at home. Of the imported, by far the larger proportion are fine and light articles, which would require but a small quantity of the raw material to manufacture them; not more at the outside, I would suppose, than thirty thousand bales; so that if every yard of cotton goods consumed in the country was made at home, it would only make that addition to the quantity of cotton already consumed by our own manufactures. What, I ask, is to be done with the residue, which is five or six times greater, and now finds its market abroad? Do you suppose that we are such simpletons as to assent to high duties on all we consume—to be highly taxed in all that we eat, drink or wear, for such paltry consideration? But suppose we should be simple enough to [illegible] what security have we that the East India cotton would prove to be cheaper than ours, as you allege it will, that the duty which would be laid on it [illegible] not be repealed, just as [illegible] indigo, raw hides, and many [illegible] might be supplied [illegible] pardon me. I cannot take [illegible] ingenuity you have shown, in [illegible] the compliment [illegible] am a little [illegible] witnessed. You must [illegible] before you ask me to [illegible]

But is the danger [illegible] real? [illegible] cessful rival in the cultivation of [illegible] lost we shall have at least [illegible] we will not be the [illegible] revolution in all [illegible] would become of our [illegible] merce? What of [illegible]

[illegible] I have taken from a late English paper (the Manchester Guardian) an article which speaks with great confidence that the experiment has proved a failure. I will thank the Secretary to read it:

Cultivation of Cotton in India.—Since the publication of the letter on this subject, addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Indian Government, we have learnt, through the medium of letters received by the last overland mail, that the efforts of the American planters who went to the western side of India have so far entirely failed. Indeed, so far as we can learn there has been very great neglect and mismanagement on almost every point connected with their operations. It would seem as if the directors of the East India Company had thought it was quite enough to send them to India, and that all further care about them was quite unnecessary; for on their arrival in that country, they found that no direction respecting them had been given; and they were absolutely losing their time for two or three months, until instructions could be received from the Government. Then, instead of letting them survey the country, and choose the situation and soil which appeared best adapted for the culture of cotton, when instructions were received, they were taken at once to Broach, and there placed under the direction of a gentleman who felt no interest in the matter, but who took upon him to choose soil and situation for them. He allotted them what was considered very good cotton land—that is, land of a strong and tenacious quality, exceedingly well adapted for the growth of the native cotton, but which former experiments had shown to be very unfavorable to the American plant, which has a large tap root, and thrives as badly in the stiff black soil in which the native cotton is grown, as carrots would thrive in a stiff clay in this country. As a matter of course, their crop of upland cotton has failed, with the exception of a very small patch which they had planted on a place of light sandy soil, which the tap roots of the cotton were able to penetrate, and on which the plants were exceedingly luxuriant, and covered with large pods of cotton. From the strong black soil, it was not supposed that they would be able to pick a pound per acre of good cotton. So far, therefore, the cultivation of American cotton in Upper India has made no progress, nor do we imagine that it is very likely to do so hereafter. From all we have read upon the subject of Indian cotton cultivation, it seems to us, that the best chance of success is to be found on a careful and discriminating growth of native varieties, and a careful gathering and cleaning of the produce. This was one of the objects to which the attention of the American planters was to be directed; but, hitherto, we find very little has been done. At the date of the latest advices from Broach (the 24th of November,) they were putting up a gin house for ginning native cotton; but, owing to the great number of obstacles necessarily experienced in such a country as India, they made very slow progress with their work and it was feared that the growing crop would be entirely over before their gins were ready. Up to the date mentioned, no satisfactory experiments had been made as to the capability of the native cotton to stand ginning. Some trials were about to be made with a hand gin, which, one would suppose, ought to have been the first step taken, before incurring a large expense in erecting machinery, which may prove useless. On the whole, we fear the prospect of receiving any large supply of superior cotton from India is not at present very flattering. In order to overcome the difficulties presented by the habits of the people, and by other causes, great energy and perseverance, on the part of the agents of the Indian Government entrusted with the control of the experiments, is absolutely necessary; and [illegible] success. Hitherto, we believe the Government agents have lent but a cold and indifferent aid to the experiments; and it is, therefore, to be feared, that, unless the matter should be put into other hands, there does not seem to be much chance of any good result from experiments from which so much was expected.—*Manchester Guardian.*

In confirmation of the opinion of the writer of the article, that of intelligent individuals, well acquainted with the country, might be added, who speak with confidence, that, taking price and quality into consideration, we have nothing to apprehend. We might, indeed, have something to fear during the continuance of the Chinese war. That country is the principal market for the cotton of Hindostan, and while it remains closed, the cotton intended for its market may be thrown in such quantities on the European as may materially depress the price. But the present relation between Great Britain and China cannot long continue. It can scarcely be doubted that the former will at last succeed in opening the market of China to the commerce of the world to a much greater extent than it has ever been heretofore; when, so far from competing with us, the cotton of Hindostan will not be sufficient to supply the demands of that great market.

But I am not ignorant that we must rely for [illegible] the cotton market on our [illegible] industry, and capacity for producing the article. Nearly, if not altogether, one half of the solid surface of the globe is capable of producing cotton, and that too in the portion the most populous, and where labor is the cheapest. We may have rivals every where in a belt of 70 degrees at least, lying on each side of the equator and extending around the globe. Not only the far East but all Western Asia, quite to the 25th or even to the 40th degree of latitude, a large portion of Europe, almost all Africa, and a large portion of this continent, may be said to be a cotton producing region. When the price of cotton rises high, a large portion of [illegible] its production, which [illegible] a great [illegible] and I have [illegible] we will continue to [illegible] against the world [illegible] favorable [illegible] climate, a plenty of cheap land, held [illegible] simple, without rent, or poor rates. But above [illegible] we have a more efficient laboring population [illegible] to any in the whole cotton growing region [illegible] for whose labor we have paid [illegible] paid for in advance, for our property in our slaves is not [illegible] including [illegible] advantages we may [illegible] labor, at its lowest [illegible] already paid for [illegible] of its superior efficiency, its better and more skilful direction, under the immediate eye of intelligent proprietors, of cheap unencumbered land, favorable soil and climate, and greater facility and cheapness of transportation to the great markets of the world. But this is not all. We have another and great advantage. There is not a people on earth who can so well bear the curtailing of profits, as the Southern planters, when out of debt. A plantation is a little community of itself, which, when hard pressed, can furnish within itself almost all of its supplies. Ours is a fine provision country, and, when needs be can furnish most of its supplies of food and clothing from its own resources. In prosperous times, when the price of our staples is high, our labor is almost exclusively directed to their production, and then we freely and liberally part with their proceeds in exchange for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and provisions of all descriptions from the West, and clothing and all the products of the arts with the North and East; but when prices fall and pressure comes, we gradually retire on our own means, and draw our own supplies from within.

With these great advantages, it is not wonderful that in all the great struggles that we have had for the cotton market, (they have been many, and great,) we have ever come off successful. It is incident to that great staple article, cotton, the first in the whole circle of commerce to be subject to extraordinary vibrations of price from the causes to which I have alluded. At one time prices are high and profits small. It can be permanently cultivated only by those who can best go through these great vibrations. We are willing to hold it on that condition, and feel confident we can, with justice from this Government. We dread not the competition of Hindostan; but your unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive legislation—that legislation which pushes the expenditures of the Government to the most extravagant extent, and which places the burden of supporting the Government almost exclusively on the exchanges of our products with the rest of the world. Every dollar of tax imposed on our exchanges in the shape of duties, impairs to that extent our capacity to meet the severe competition to which we are exposed; and nothing but a system of high protective duties, long continued, can prevent us from meeting it successfully. It is that which we have to fear. Let the planters avoid banks, keep out of debt, and have a sound currency and low duties, and they may bid defiance to competition, come from what quarter it may, and look forward with confidence to a prosperity greater than they have ever yet experienced.

From the South Carolinian.

TEXAS MEETINGS, &C.

We greatly regret to see that a Meeting has been held in Charleston, to provide measures of aid to Texas, in its contemplated invasion of Mexico, and that urgent and exciting appeals are making in the papers, to the same effect. Can it be possible that those engaged in these measures do not see the glaring impropriety of them, and how much the character of their State, and safety of the South is involved in them? It is surely one of the first duties of the citizen, to sustain his Government, in all its legitimate measures, and especially those involving its relations with foreign nations. Are these meetings calculated to promote the negotiations, now pending between our Government and Mexico, and for the prosecution of which a Minister has just been despatched to that country, with special instructions? Is it consistent with the public faith and honor of the country, or the duty of the citizen, for the latter to be making war upon Mexico, while the former is at peace with it—professing peace, and a desire for peace, and prosecuting peaceful negotiations? If it be right for a portion of our citizens thus to take measures for war, it must be equally so for all of them to do the same; and is there any of them that would not [illegible] Mexico [illegible] Minister,) to [illegible] as the South, in the great principle of non-interference? If we have a right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico and Texas, have not the British and Northern Abolitionists an equal right to interfere in ours? Does not the one plainly justify the other, and voluntary open the door to it before the whole world?—and can we flatter ourselves with the hope of impunity, in such matters, against all the divine laws of right and justice, which nations as well as individuals must obey, or pay the penalties of infraction; or that we, of all nations or persons on earth, are alone exempted from the awful fiat, "With the measure ye mete unto others, shall be meted unto you"?

The idea that we owe any thing to Texas beyond the great precept of the father of our country, "peace and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," is utterly absurd. What if our citizens have been ours, they have [illegible] abjured their [illegible] country, and [illegible] themselves upon the list of foreign nations [illegible] wholly unconnected with [illegible] for us and our interests; and though we may very properly feel an interest in the welfare and happiness, let us not forget in this, what we owe to our own country, our own Government and Laws, our national faith and honor, and our [illegible] right and justice. Let it be the pride and glory of every South Carolinian, never to forget [illegible]

Alarming.—We find the following paragraph in the New York *Express* (Whig) of Monday last:

New York members of Congress bringing out Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency.—While Mr. Van Buren is approaching the hermitage by the round about way of New Orleans, and the heads of the Mississippi, *oiling the wheels*, all along the way, these screws are rapidly getting out of place here in the Empire State. The Poughkeepsie Eagle notices a fact, the like of which we have noticed elsewhere, viz. that the member of Congress from Dutchess is writing home, that Mr. Calhoun is the strongest man "the Democracy" can run for the next Presidency!

We most thoroughly agree with the "member of Congress for Dutchess" in that opinion, but why should the Whig press speak of it so much with the air of men who have just learned that they are "done for?"—*Charleston Mercury.*

FOR RHODE ISLAND.

Two companies of United States troops, of 71 men each, left Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton, Sunday morning, in the steamboat Providence, for Rhode Island.

There are now two companies under Major Payne, at Newport. Revolution, it will be seen it seems, is not a *peaceful* business.

The Governor and Council last week decided to recall all the arms of the State lodged to the "Independent Volunteers," the "Woonsocket Light Infantry," and the "United Train Artillery." The Artillery company have refused to give up their guns, on the ground that they are property of the company, not of the State. If, as they allege, the guns are their own property of the State. Gov. King has no doubt that they belong to the State; and if so, he will take them.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, May 13, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR,

LOUIS D. HENRY,

Of Cumberland.

The next Presidency.

From present signs, it appears that it will not be possible to repress the great anxiety and growing interest which is everywhere already manifested not by politicians, but by the great mass of the People on the subject of the next Presidency. The deplorable condition of the country and the gloomy prospects before us under the administration of the party now in power, have had the effect of inducing an anticipation of the future in the natural desire that is felt by all, to ascertain who of our able Statesmen is to be placed at the head of the now triumphant Democratic party in the next contest for constitutional liberty and popular rights.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear the inquiry—"who is to be our next Candidate for President?" There is unquestionably a great and unusual anxiety in the country on this important subject, which is constantly increasing; an anxiety that will require, before very long, to be satisfied.

It is very evident that the movements of the Federal Whigs on the subject have, in a great degree, given an impulse to this feeling. There is a good deal of jealousy in their ranks. The leaders of Whiggery in this State brought forward in their Convention at Raleigh their old candidate again—one so often defeated here and every where else—we mean Mr. Clay. He comes before the people mounted on his old hobby horse—the Protective Tariff—with the Bribery act in one hand, and his Legacy resolutions in the other. Another branch of Whiggery in New York has brought out Gen. Winfield Scott, a Hero, who never killed many British, and not a single Indian that we recollect to have ever heard of, but who marched with military pomp over the sand hills of Florida and then marched back again.

While these demonstrations are being made by the friends of a National Debt and High Taxes, it is not strange that the Democratic Republicans should begin to be aroused to action. Hence we see that the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Pennsylvania, have mentioned his name, in some of the county meetings, as their first choice for the next Presidency; and in Kentucky the friends of Col. R. M. Johnson have set forth his pretensions. In the Southern [illegible] on the subject. The Press, it is true, in many parts of the South, has given [illegible] no expression of opinion, and doubtless so far as this goes, it is a powerful evidence of popular feeling. If we may judge from these expressions the conclusion is certain that the Democracy of the South, with small exception, are rapidly concentrating on *John C. Calhoun*. He seems to be universally looked to as the man of all others in this Republic, best qualified to relieve the Government from its fallen state and restore the original purity and honesty of its administration. There are some undoubtedly, who, feeling indignant at the foul injustice done to Mr. Van Buren, would as a first choice, prefer his re-election, but the majority of these know too well how difficult it would be to overcome the unjust prejudices existing in the minds of thousands of honest people, especially here in the South against this great and persecuted man, to be willing to risk the contest on his name. It is to restore the Constitution and the Government, not Mr. Van Buren, that the Democracy of the country are to enter on the next contest for the Presidency. History will do him justice. When the passions and prejudices of party animosity shall pass away and be forgotten, the name of *Martin Van Buren* will stand on the page of history in glorious rivalry with his Republican predecessors of immortal memory:—there must rest his hope. Never in the past was a harder contest more nobly maintained than that in 1840 under the lead of Mr. Van Buren. What the people now have to do is to fight, not for MEN, but for PRINCIPLES:—they must wrest the powers of the Government from the hands of a party the most reckless and unprincipled that ever held sway in this Republic, and place them in the keeping of men who not only comprehend the true spirit of our Institutions, but who will administer them for the good of the whole. The opinion that Mr. Calhoun ought to be the People's Standard bearer in the approaching contest for equal rights and [illegible] is gaining ground every where [illegible] For ourself, we freely confess that we are glad to see it, for where can we find a greater man, a more pure statesman than John C. Calhoun! His long experience in public affairs—his unequalled ability—his acknowledged talent for administrative duties—his thorough acquaintance with the Constitution and laws of the country—his Roman simplicity of manners—his unsullied private character which not even the breath of slander has tainted, or the bitter malignity of party spirit has ever assailed, all these taken in connection with his profound wisdom as a Statesman, pre-eminently mark him as the man to reform the Government, and bring it back to where Jefferson left it. We verily believe that should Mr. Calhoun be declared the candidate of the Democratic Republican party, he will be supported in North Carolina with more enthusiasm than even Gen. Jackson was in the day of his proudest popularity. Thousands who refused to go for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, will quit the Federal banner and rally with us for Calhoun and Reform—the contest may be warm, but the victory will be certain.

The Democratic Victory in Virginia.

The triumph of the Democratic party in the old Republican State of Virginia has been most glorious and complete. Clay Federalism is utterly routed and overwhelmed beyond all hope of a rally hereafter, and not without sore reason may the Bank and Tariff partisans of true Whiggery now execrate "Virginia abstractions." The Federal organs thought to gull the people and play the humbug game of 1840 by demagogue appeals to their pockets on the question of the land money—they thought the *bribe* of Mr. Clay could do the work; "money or no money" was the issue they made, and upon which they relied to carry the State, but they have been defeated most signally, and the Old Dominion, the native State of Mr. Clay, has now recorded her unqualified and strong condemnation of all his schemes for subverting the Constitution, for plundering the South by another Tariff, and fixing on the people the Federal policy of a National debt and high taxes. We will give the returns next week when received in full. The Lynchburg Republican speaks as follows of the triumph:

OUR VICTORY.

The Republicans are very naturally elated at their success in this State. They rejoice that their own beloved Virginia is still true to herself and to the country. They rejoice that her voters are too intelligent to be humbugged, and too honest to be bribed by the leaders of Federalism. But they will enjoy their victory with becoming moderation. The result is exceedingly gratifying to the Democracy of the *whole* country—but they will not be so extravagant in the demonstrations of joy, as were their opponents after the Presidential election. They will not celebrate their victory with "bonfires and illuminations:" nor will they evince their joy in any other than a *rational* manner.

We cannot but regard the result as a great *moral* as well as a brilliant *political* triumph. Our adversaries in the canvass appealed to the worst passions of the human heart. They hoped to gain the day, by making the voters of the country believe that their *pockets* would suffer seriously by the refusal of the *Democratic* Senate to receive the State's quota of the distribution fund. The increased taxes of the present year, and other burdens upon the people, "too grievous to be borne," were attributed to the rejection of the land money. They thought the yeomanry of Virginia too ignorant to understand the plain proposition that, for every dollar received under the distribution law, they would be compelled to pay back a much larger sum. But how completely are the hopes and expectations of the humbuggers put to flight by the *results* of the election! A clear majority of FORTY against them, on joint ballot! This is indeed decisive—overwhelming.

The Mississippi Case—again.

By the act of Congress of 1793, when a citizen of a State commits an offence and runs away to another State, the Governor of the State in which the offence was committed has a right to *demand* the fugitive from the Executive of the State in which he may be found, and to have him surrendered.

It appears that in the year 1841, a man by the name of E. W. Saunders was charged with stealing and carrying away a negro from [illegible] County, Mississippi, for which offence a true bill of Indictment was found against him. He escaped from Mississippi and took refuge in North Carolina. It further appears that the Governor of Mississippi did according to law, and in proper form, send to this State and make a demand on Governor Morehead for the fugitive from justice, and that he delayed and at last positively refused to give him up according to the requisition of law, and by this illegal conduct not only shields the culprit from trial, but sets at naught the supreme law of the land.

We have called on the Federal organ at Raleigh to make public the correspondence and papers on the subject, but the call has been evaded on the ground that they are too long.

This is a matter of sufficient importance to claim the attention of the people of North Carolina. We shall before long lay all the facts of the case before our readers, and let them judge whether or not Governor Morehead has acted properly in disobeying the law, and refusing to surrender up for trial, upon high legal demand, a man against whom a Grand Jury of a sister State has found a Bill for negro stealing.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell—successor of Lewis Williams.—We hear from the 13th Congressional District that the ultra Federal Whigs are muttering harsh thunder against their new member, Mr. Mitchell. So far as we can ascertain the wherefore, it is because he has had the unpardonable effrontery to come out against the act giving the Public Lands away, and against the new taxes about to be put on the people by Mr. Clay, Adams, and Company. Well, this is pretty audacious in Mr. Mitchell at first, and no small offence against Whiggery:—we hope they will score him well for it. If Mr. Mitchell has any notion of taking a stand for the rights of the people, he should never have accepted the Whig nomination. Has he not sense enough to know that if he be a Whig he must go for squandering the public money, and then for taxes to fill the void created by extravagance?—He must either go for giving away the proceeds of the public lands—for new taxes—for a great National debt—for gagging the Democrats, and for Henry Clay, or he may expect to be abused, vilified, cursed and denounced by every leading Federal Whig in the 13th Congressional District. He must either do their bidding to the full—for Whiggery tolerates no liberty of conscience—or he is no true Whig, and must expect their most ferocious and vindictive persecution. Remember, Mr. Mitchell, to keep clear of the "Corporal's Guard"—of Wise, Gilmer, and the immortal George Proffit—they are unsuitable associates for good Whigs.