POLITICAL.

### SENATOR BENTON'S SPEECH ON SLAVERY.

We have received the whole of Col. Benton's highly interesting speech to the people of Mis-souri, delivered at Jefferson city, Mo., on the 26th ultimo. There are about a dozen columns of it; but we are limited to the following synopsis and extracts :

The speech was drawn out by the resolutions recently passed by the General Assembly of Missouri, denying the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. The resolutions were designed to instruct Mr. Benton and his colleague. For himself, Mr. Benton declines to comply with them, and appeals to the people-the whole people.

Col. Benton starts out by giving the substance of the Missouri resolutions, which he says are a mere copy of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions offered in the Senate, in February, 1847; that he sees no difference between the two, but in the time contemplated for the dissolution of the Union-Mr. Calhoun's tending "directly," and those of Missouri "ultimately," to that point.

Having established, to his own satisfaction, the identity of the two sets of resolutions, and declared those of the South Carolina Senator to be the parent of those of the Missouri Assembly, Mr. Benton gives his attention first to the former, and begins with an argument against them, derived from the conduct of the originator himself. He says:

"In the year 1820, Mr. Calhoun was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, and as such was required by the President, in common with the rest of the Cabinet, to give his opinion in writing, to be filed in the department of State, on the question of the power of Congress to prohibit elavery in Territories, and on the constitutionality of the 8th section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which section applied the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787, to more than half of the whole territory of Louisiana. The questions were momentous .--The whole Union was then convulsed on the subject of slavery, growing out of the Missouri controversy. Congress had just passed an act for admission of Missouri without restriction, but prohibition of slavery in all the territory north t of her. The act was just coming to e for his approval or disapproval. If im, it became a law at once ; if diswas defeated forever ! for it was stitutional majorities of twould not be obtained for the be President. villing of passing or de-

cabinet minister under Mr. Monroe, supported the are unanimously against it. constitutionality of the Missouri compromise act,

"Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of the crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby is, forever prohibited."

" Such, says Mr. Benton, are the words of the act-the very words of the Wilmot Proviso; and f any modern copyist is to supercede Mr. Jefferson in the paternity of that proviso, it should be John C. Calhoun, and not Davy Wilmot !--It should be called the Calhoun Proviso! and that for many and cogent reasons. In the first place, he was near thirty years ahead of Davy n the support of this Proviso. In the second place, his position was higher, being a cabinet minister, and his voice, more potential, being a of the veto power, where three votes were a majority-Davy, only a member of the legislative power, where it requires a majority of both houses proviso is a weak contrivance to prevent slavery | about nothing." from being where it is not, and where it never Mr. B. excuses the great body of the Legisla--from 36 degrees 30 minutes to 49, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains-over territory nearly a thousand miles square-nearly a States of 50,000 square miles each-more, in fact, than all California, New Mexico, and Oregon put together. Over all this vast territory, the proviso, supported by Calhoun, abolished slavery-abolished it, then existing by law-and shut it up from the slave emigration of the South .--And now what becomes of the dogma in his mouth, and that of his followers, so recently invented, of no power in Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories ? What becomes, in their mouths, of the new fangled point

of honor, just felt for the first time in thirty years, Ir. Monroe. 11e of insult to slave States in their exclusion from

colored citizens. This the State at once com- upon slavery in territories, kills that pretensio plied with, and did not refuse as Mr. Calhoun had No legal establishment of slavery in California said she did. Without then re-applying for ad- and New Mexico is then to be looked for. That by proclamation of Mr. Monroe. Having, as he thinks, established the fact, that Mr. Calhoun, as a

"Of the new emigrants, all those from Europe, constitutionality of the missouri comprehense of Asia, Mexico, Central and South America, and all those from the non-slaveholding part of the United States, will be unanimously against it. There remains, then, to overbalance all this unanimous mass, only the emigrants from the slaveholding parts of the United States-in itself the smallest branch of the emigration, and it divided on the question-many going for the express purpose of getting rid of slavery and very few so far in love with it as to go that distance. for the pleasure of having a law-suit with his own negro, and with the certainty of coming out second best in the contest. There is, then, no slavery at this time, either in New Mexico or California, in law or in fact; and will never be either, in law or in fact. What, then, is all the present uproar about ? Abstraction! the abstract right of doing what cannot be done ! the insult to the sovereignty of the States, where there is no insult ! all abstraction! and no reality, substance or practice in it.

"The Romans had a class of disputes which southern man. In the third place, he was part they called de lana capræna-that is to say, about goat's wool ; and, as the goat had no wool, the dispute was about nothing. So it is of this dispute among us about excluding slavery from to do anything. In the fourth place, Calhoun New Mexico and California. There is none was successful :- Davy is not. Finally, Davy's there to exclude, and the dispute now raging is

will be : Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to ture for these resolutions against him, conflicting kill slavery where it then existed by law, and with instructions already read and obeyed-on where it would now exist, in point of fact, if that the ground that not half a dozen were in the se-blow had not been struck. The proviso support-ed by Mr. Calhoun abolished slavery where it ex-resolutions did not emanate from any known deisted by law-in all the upper half of Louisiana | sire or understood will of the public-says it is a question above party, and he means to keep it there-defies the few " conspirators," as he calls them, saying : " Between them and me, hencemillion of square miles-enough to make twenty forth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch ! and no communion, no compromise, no caucus with them."

In regard to his "opinions," which have been wanted, he refers to his votes of 80 years-and says :

But you want public declarations of personal sentiments: very good, you shall have them. My personal sentiments then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to day, I should oppose its coming in : if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States. As there is none in New Rhode Island, Mexico or California, I am against sending it to Massachusetts, He then reviews the conduct of Mr. Calhoun those territories, and could not vote for such a Ohio, with great severity in relation to the Florida Maryland measure-a declaration which costs me but little, North Carolina, the whole dispute now being about the abstract Alabama, right of carrying slaves there, without the exer-Louisiana. cise of the right. Texas. "To finish this personal exposition, I have to Mississippi say that my profession and conduct-no unusual Tennessee, thing with frail humanity-lo not agree. I was Kentucky, born to the inheritance of slaves and have never Indiana, been without them. I have bought some, but only on their own entreaty, and to save them from execution sales; I have sold some, but only for misconduct. I have had two taken from me ington, makes a similar estimate, and claims for the by the abolitionists, and never inquired after abolitionists the balance of power in the House. them ; and liberated a third who would not go makes good what we have heretofore said, that every with them. - I have slaves now in Kentucky, who are elevated to the dignity of real estate, by be-Democrat elected from the South, is substantially a vote given to the abolitionists. The Democrats, ing removed from Missouri to Kentucky; and without the aid of the abolitionists, cannot possibly. will have to descend next fall to the low degree by the concession of its Metropolitan organ, have of a chattel interest, in spite of the laws of Kenmajority. Every diminution of the Whig vote, tucky, when I shall remove them back to Misthen, is a gain to abolitionists. Let Maryland elect souri. And I have slaves in Washington City-6 Whigs, North Carlina 9, Alabama 7, Louisiana 4, perhaps the only member of Congress that has Texas 2, Mississippi 4, Tennessee 11, Kentucky 10 any there-and I am not the least afraid that -and then there will be no possibility of Free Soil-Congress will pass any law to affect this properism, with its canting hypocrisy, controlling the desty, either there, or here." tinies of the country. But if the Democrats in these Mr, B. then declares that he has never made States divide the representation-if North Carolislave speeches in Congress, because it was a prina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee are recrevate wrong to alarm individuals with ideas of inant, on their heads rests the responsibility of giving to the abolitionists the balance of power in Congress, security of their property-though he had never and subjecting all the legislation of the land to their seen any danger to slave property by the action tender mercies." of Congress. He concludes this part of his speech, however, and in one of which. North Carolina, there are some with an eloquent peroration as to the fulfilment divisions, will learn a lesson by the result of the of a great republican example which we owe to feud in this District, which has resulted, according struggling liberty in ancient empires of the world. to the above monitory paragraph, in a gain to the

Benton has struck Calhoun a fatal blow; there is no denying it. But that was unavoidable :---Calhoun's inconsistencies were so glaring, his contradictions so monstrous, his abandonment of the South so frequent and so injurious, that it did not require as strong an arm as Benton's to prostrate him. But that does not prostrate the rights, the constitutional and natural rights of the South. We do not recognise Mr. Calhoun as our champion, and are not, therefore, bound to abide the issue of the combat. The fight is a personal one between these two Demacratic aspirants for the favor and support of their party. That Col. Benton has displayed consummate skill as a tactician in singling out Mr. Calhoun as his ad versary, is true beyond question. He could not have selected a man more unpopular, or whose whole course was more obnoxious to severe and just animadversion. And he has executed his bellicose demonstration with singular energy and adroitness. His lost " Calhouniac" is a poser; it routs his adversary beyond the possibillity of a rally.

This controversy between these two great Democratic rivals is only important to us of the South as foreshadowing the danger which menaces us. We have no interest in the result as between them. We staked nothing upon Calhoun, and therefore, if he is unhorsed by Benton, we lose nothing. But it is of the very highest moment to the whole people of the South, to know, in time, the overwhelming ascendancy which Benton has obtained in the Democratic party, and the strong probability, the almost absolute certainty, that he will be the candidate of that party for the next Presidency.

In this view of the matter, every accession to he Democratic strength in Congress from the South, is, to that extent, an accession to the strength of the enemies of the South, for the whole will enure to the benefit of Benton. Let the people of North Carolina re-elect to Congress Mr. Venable, Mr. Daniel, and politicians of that stripe, and though for a time they may affect opposition to Benton, yet when the nomination is made, all their abilities and influence will be exerted to secure his election. The same will be true in respect to the Democrats of Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. Every Democratic Congressman from those States will, from the force of circumstances and party ties, be an aider and abettor of our worst enemy, and a foe to the only man, who, by his position, can render us invaluable assistance. Richmond Whig.

### THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Washington Union has the following estimate of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives :

Whigs. Free Soilers. Dems. 10 Elected, 72 To be elected :--

The National Era, the abolitionist paper in Wash-

The Richmond Whig justly remarks: "This

We trust that the States which are yet to vote,

abolitionists, and jeoparded the Whig strength in

the House of Representatives. It would be indeed

a sad reflection for Southern Whigs to entertain,

that "on their head rests the responsibility of giv-

ing to the abolitionists the balance of power in Con-

gress, and subjecting all the legislation of the land

Let our brethren of the South bear in mind that

them to fight a battle fully equal in importance to

the Presidential election. We have succeeded in

electing a President, against many obstacles in our

own ranks, as well as those of the enemy, and we

had a House of Representatives, which it is our fault

if we have not kept. Let our friends who have yet

to vote, take warning by the past, and sacrifice all

personal prejudices at the shrine of patriotism. Let

Who is Clay, or who is Taylor, but a representa-

Principles, not Men," be the rule of action. Let

to their tender mercies."

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	and the second statement	-		20 97 9	18,000	75 Nos 14

# MALE ACADEMY. Warrenton, North Carolina,

THE TWENTIETH SESSION will com-mence on Monday, the 2nd day of July. Able and experienced Instructors are employed in the several departments of the School. Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, who exercises over them a control, at once strict and parental. Students are fitted for any College in the Union or for the active duties of life .-The objects sought to be attained are a thorough Ed. ucation, and high moral improvement. To ac-

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Correspondents.

sibility, and saw settlement in the territories bought by the blood the gravest adand treasure of the whole Union ?" fined to have d and responsion the 3rd of

treaty, the Indian policy, the annexation of Texed his cabinetas, his hostility to General Jackson, and talks en to writingabout nullification and disunion doctrines. required them Mr. B. undertakes to show also that Mr. Cale 6 h, all the houn not calv supported the abolition of slavery firmative on in territories, but also in a State, the State of ediately aplaw of the

Texas. He says: "In the session of 1844-'45, two resolutions ay-March were adopted for the admission of the State of en opinion Texas : one, single and absolute-with the Misonality of souri compromise in it: the other authorizing from him negotiations with Texas for her admission on an of Conequal footing with the original States. The Senutories, ator from South Carolina was then Secretary of tions State, and virtual President of the United States; n had and in that capacity, he seized upon the absolute resolution, selected it, and applied it to the State of Texas, and thus run the Missouri compromise line through that State, thereby abolishing slavery in a State--in a part of a State--making one part of the same State free soil, and one part slave soil, and so it stands at this day ! Before the act of Mr. Calhoun, the whole State of Texas was slave soil--made so by the laws and constitution binet of Texas "

were After some particular notice of the Missouri of Mr. resolutions, Col. B. comes to the main point, in resolu which he declares it is absurd to deny to Con-. Westgress the power to legislate as it pleases upon Dix, of the subject of slavery in the territories-that it ling, and to is absurd to claim it for the territories. They lesses-and have no form of government but that which Con-Id, the most gress gives them, and no legislative power but in the casethat which Congress allows them. Congress lead, but both governs the territory as it pleases, and in a way highest form compatible with the constitution, and of this hat of recorded any State that has been a territory is a complete ime as the true example, and Misscuri as much so as any.

e slightest expec-Congress has the power to prohibit or admit against any huslavery, and no one else. It is not in the terriony was in his tories; for their governments are the creatures his son-in-law, of Congress, and its deputies, so far as any legisring the interlative power is concerned. It is not in the States abinet, and the separately. faft of a letter to a

He then proceeds to remark on what he calls were endorsed thus : the gross delusion which has grown out of the i, March 4, 1820." political metaphysics of Mr. Calhoun, that citiartments and Attorney zens of a slave State have the right to remove ogatories themselves were with their slave property into New Mexico and California. There is nothing new in this part of tion. a right under the powers Col. Benton's argument. It is simply that prope Constitution to make a regulaerty is in the law that creates it, and that the law cannot be carried an inch beyond the State-that Sth section of the act which passed both in the 3d instant, for the admission of i into the Union, consistent with the Conterritories. No Judge could execute them .- election.

" No !" says Col. B.

"The citizens of the States cannot carry the laws of their States with them to Oregon and California; and if they could, what a Babel of slave law would be there ! Fourteen States. each carrying a code different, in many respects. from each other; and all to be exercised by the same judges in territories where there is no slave law. What absurdity ! No such thing can be done. The only effect of carrying slaves there racy. And Benton for 25 years has been the would be to set them free. It would be in vain Ajax Telamon of the Democracy. to invoke the Constitution, and say it acknowledges property in slaves. It does so : but that adds to the testimony of President Monroe's autois confined to States."

" Diary of John Q. Adams," bearing date March and that is that Congress has the constitutional lition movement. He is cordially received. In power to abolish slavery in the territories; but the meanwhile, the Southern Democracy, who she has no slave territory, in which to exercise the power. We have no territory, he says, but the remainder of Louisiana north and west of Missouri-that in California, New Mexico and Oregon-and that north of Wisconsin, now Minesota. In Louisiana, north and west of us, it was abolished by Congress in 1820. In the territory north of Wisconsin, now Minesota, it was abolished by the Jefferson proviso of 1787. In Oregon it was abolished by Congress in 1848, by what you may call the Benton proviso, if you please. In New Mexico and California, it was abolished by the Mexican government in 1829, confirmed in 1837, and again in 1844.

### THE SOUTH IN DANGER !

Three recent events are of very grave significance, and ought forthwith to awaken the Southern people to the danger which threatens them.

1. The open and avowed coalition between the Northern Democracy and the Abolitionists, on the Platform of Free Soil.

2. As part and parcel of this coalition, the accession of a Northern man to the Editorship of the Democratic organ at Washington, coupled with the declaration that that paper will in future pursue the "non-intervention" policy on this ques-

The open advocacy of free Sollism by Col. 3. Benton-a Senator from a slaveholding Stateand the most prominent and influential member enacts it, and that if a different rule prevailed, of the Democratic party, and the probable candithere would be a confusion of laws in the new date of that party for the Presidency at the next

common object of Whigs of every name? These three events, we repeat, are of very serious import. They are the acts of people, who States yet to vote, is exerting its powerful influence have hitherto professed to be the exclusive and in behalf of the purposes of peace and harmony. It peculiar champions of Southern rights. Who reserves its batteries for its political enemies, and has not heard of the intense devotion of the Norpours oil upon the agitated waters of Whig discord. thern Demccracy-" the natural allies" to the institutions of the South? Who has not heard the Washington Union's denunciations against Free Soil!-which is now the corner-stone of Democfaith and for your firesides .- Rich. Republican.

It is in this aspect that this movement is most important. Benton is aspiring to the Presidency.

He abandons and denounces his own section, The New York Evening Mirror of the 29th ult. con-The next is what he calls a practical point, and throws himself at the head of the great abo- tains the following little story, which it is said Gen. for years have duped the Southern people with the notion that the Northern Democracy were their best friends, are professing to disapprove their leader's conduct, in order that they may succeed in the approaching elections to Congress. Let these elections pass by, and then we shall see whether these Southern Democrats are for or against Benton. Of the fourteen Democrats elected from this State, we do not believe there is one who will not be found zealously sustaining the election of Benton to the Presidency-renegade and abolitionist though he be-if he be the nominee of the National Convention. The rights of the South-the very existence of Southern institutions-are nothing with these gentlemen, in comparison with the ascendancy of Party. We had striking proof of this in the case of Cass. The Democratic Convention in this State had taken the very strongest ground against all men, who were in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and they declared, that under no circumstances, whatever, would they support any man who recognized the power of Congress, or of its creature, a Territo. rial Legislature, to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. The first act which these men did when they reached Baltimore, was piano. to vote for Lewis Cass, who had made a speech in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and had written a letter contending that a Territory had the same right over the subject of slavery that a State had!

complish these desirable ends. no efforts are spared by the Principal, who has had successful experience 3 5 leges excellent. the Session. matics In the English Department 11 107 113

of twenty years' duration, and who has never studied or practised any other profession than that of teaching. The location is, and has ever been, famed for health ; the society is good, and Church privi-TERMS : For Board, \$10 per month ; \$59 for For Tuition in the Languages and higher Mathe-\$15 \$12 50

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal. June 21, 1849. (Standard 3 weeks.) 50 6t

Notice.

ON the first of August next, we will sell, at THE Summer Session of the public sale, on a credit of six months, the mence on the 2d day dia House and Lot on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, on which Mrs. C. A. Lewis now resides. tent teachers. Bond with approved security required. Possession given on the day of sale, if desired.

WM. H. BATTLE, Exrs. of J. RICHARD H. BATTLE, W. Lewis June 18, 1849. 49 6t

State of North Carolina-CHATHAN County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849.

John Gilmore and Sally Gilmore,

Thomas Gilmore, Samuel Gilmore, sen., Benjamin Johnson and wife Ibby, Wm. Burns and wife Delilah, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children of Anna -Parish, dec'd. Caveat to Will of Stephen Gilmore, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the River are now in good could the defendants, Archibald Hunt and wife Mary, and the children ef Anna Parish, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State : It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Weekly Raleigh Register, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next; then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Will o the said Stephen Gilmore, dec'd., shall not be adour defeat in Virginia has rendered it necessary for mitted to probate and record. Given under my hand at Office, the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1849.

> N. A. STEDMAN, CI'k. Pr. adv. \$5 62. 47 -w6w

Valuable Land For Sale HE Subscriber wishing to carry his Negroes to the South, offers for sale the following valuable Fracts of Land, viz :

there be no idle talk of Clay Whig, or Taylor Whig. **One tract containing 1650** Acres, and situated 9 miles west of Smithfield. There is a tive of that great cause which we believe to be the large and convenient Dwelling house, on this land, cause of the country, and the success of which is the with all necessary out-houses. It is excellent farm-We rejoice to see that the Whig press of the ing land for this country, and there is enough of it in cultivation to produce six or seven hundred barrels so potent in imparting tone and " of corn. There is, also, a Grist and Saw-mill on the tive organs, and its diuretic quite tract. The plantation is well watered-and one third purifying and cleansing the black of the land in cultivation is low-ground. There are, also, about thirty thousand turpentine boxes cut. That is the wise, sensible, honest course. To the

rescue, gallant Whigs of the South ; and, remember-ALSO, ing the solemn truth "that every Democrat elected ANOTHER TRACT, lying twelve miles below Smithfrom the South is substantially a vote given to the This is excellent farming land, and as good range ing to these organs, are the loss field, immediately on the river, containing 440 ACRES. abolitionists," strike home and strike hard for your for stock as any in the State.

Those wishing to purchase such lands, will please lo Water. It is especially rody call on the Subscriber, at his residence, 9 miles west of Smithfield, and he will take great pleasure in showing them and giving every one an opportunity to judge for himself. to judge for himself.

iter. The all-absorbing queon every one: What shall do, g escape this terrible scourge! Among the few places of can beg leave to call the attention di ticularly of those residing in the the Buffalo Mineral spin the upper end of Merkienburg miles South of Dan River, and # town of Clarksville. The lonic pa brace up and fortify the system and approaches of this pestiferous man

that whatever gives tone and early bowels and skin, and brings in nious action the innumerable of

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HE recent appearance of A the principal cities and seen towns in the State of Virgini, general prevalence of the Choleral out the country, induces the sel will be much more widely existent morable visitation of 1832. Edd

JOHNE Memphis, June 7th. 1849.

Buffalo S The

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substantial Steam Ferry Bun, conveying persons, wagons or de the Mississippi river, stall hour Having constructed and fitted up

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From the full survey of this part of his subject, Mr. Benton comes fully to the conclusion, that the Southern Senator, when a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, did believe that Congress had full power to prevent or abolish Slavery in the United States Territories,---and that he remained of this faith. till he fixed his eyes upon the Executive Chair, and began to lay the foundation for steps by which he might ascend to this eminence .--Then came his foster-fathership of "the peculiar institution," his Nullification hobbies, his " firebrand" Resolutions on the subject of Slavery in Territories, dec.

slavery in a Territory ?'

With these questions was an original draft of

letter in Mr. Monroe's hand writing, not dated,

signed or addressed to any one, but supposed to

be written to Gen. Jackson, which letter shows

that these two questions were put to Mr. Monroe's

Cabinet, were answered by them in writing, and

that they were unanimous in answering the ques-

Mr. Calhoun, when his Nullification Resolu-

tions in the Senate were thus confronted by his

Cabinet Opinion, having (as Mr. Benton says)

evaded and plead " want of recollection," Mr. B.

graph, evidence afforded by extracts from the

tions in the affirmative."

8d, 5th and 6th, 1820.

Mr. Benton thinks Mr. Calhoun was particularly unfortunate, on the occasion of his attempt to extricate himself from the predicament in which he was placed by Messrs. Westcott and Dix, in he adds: his endeavors "to rehabilitate himself of assuming to know all about" the Missouri Compromise. Col. Benton here quotes that portion of Mr. Calhoun's speech on this point, and then proceeds to show from the constitution of Missouri, President Monroe's proclamatio and other data, that Mr. C.'s recollection was most sadly at fault. This part of the speech makes sad havoc with Mr. Calhoun's statements, showing that the con-stitution of Missouri was presented to Congress the session succeeding the adoption of the compromise act, and not previous to it, as Mr. C. had said. Also, that the admission of Missouri was not at first deferred because of her permitting sla-

After giving copies of the decree of the Mexican government of 1829, and the law of 1837.

"This is the decree, and this is the act of Congress confirming it, abolishing slavery throughout the Mexican republic. The constitution of 1844 does not abolish slavery, for that was done before, but prohibits its future establishment. Thus, there is no slavery now in Mexico and California; and consequently none in any territory belonging to the United States; and, consequently, nothing practical or real in the whole slavery question, for the people of the United States to quarrel about. There is no slavery now by law in any territory; and it cannot get there by law, except by act of Congress; and very, but because it did not admit the rights of free The dogma of no power in Congress to legislate idency !

Greene, of Rhode Island, used to relate to disappointed applicants for office. Perhaps it may not be without an application at the present day. The joke is old, but nevertheless good :

A NEW VERSION OF "THE GRAPES ARE SOUR."-

A field slave in the South, to whom meat was rare blessing, one day found in his trap a plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities. "O how fat ! berry fat ! The fattest I eber did see! Let's see how I cook him. I roast him? be! No, I won't fry him ; I stew him."

The thought of the savory stew made the nigger forget himself, and in spreading out the feast to his imagination, his arm relaxed, when off hopped the rabbit, and squatting at a goodly distance, he eyed his late owner with great composure. The negro knew there was an end of the matter, and summoning all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, shaking his fist at him all the time-"You longeared, white-whiskered, red-eyed son of a -----, you no so berry fat arter all noder !"

(S "I'm afloat !" I'm afloat!" screamed out a young lady of powerful lungs and fingers to match, as she exercised both at the

"You're afloat, eh !" growled an old sea the public for inspection, and the sale will continue And this man was their candidate for the Preslus and Neptune. "I should judge you was afloat, by the squall you raise."

#### ROBERT A. SANDERS. Johnston Co., May 7, 1849. 37-tf

## Sale of Town Lots.

Buffalo Water is recommended THE undersigned Commissioners, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 16th day of July tone to the stomach and increase stimulates the liver to a health and that fatal current of fluids, on next, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, the Lots in the Town of Boon, Watanga County, which town site is located on the main road, the bowels by the collocation poison, is turned in a different a direction, to be finally diminister leading from Wilkesborough, N. C., to Jonesborough, by the venal organs. This ner a Tennessee, near Council's store, on said road. The No, he so berry fat he lose all he grease. I fry him? He so berry fat he fry himself. Golly ! how fat he ten or twelve springs of good water in the boundary the Water is not a mere brackes the occasion, but a matured openation in his of the location of the County-seat ; and one beautiry bowel complaints of the onser ful small branch of running-water, passing through or near the centre of the location of the County-seat, not the least familiar of the last mal machine, that whatever more action of the kidneys, lessens day which presents more conveniences to the Lots than any other County-seat in the Western part of the quality of the fluids thrown on the State. Persons wishing to purchase Lots, for summer and Family residences, can have the opportulactic in warding off the Chira a elevated and healthy section a ba nity of good springs of the best of water, at or near their Lots, as there will be no part of the Town, but what will be within one hundred yards of a good fearful disease has never rei fearful disease has never relation fearful disease has never relation The proprietor has made arranged fortable reception of three business who may think proper to seek the retreat, remote from the seal has will find good appetites, good make ciety. Added to these solid comes the sear will meet with all these spring; and as for the climate; and health of the County, it cannot be surpassed by any part of the United States. At the same time and place, the Contracts for building a Court House, and also a lail, will be let to the lowest bidder-the buildings to be made of brick. At which time, on the first day the gay will meet with all the and recreations common to other of the sale of the Lots, a plan will be submitted to

NOAH MAST, May 28th, 1849. 47-w31

Mecklenburg County, Jane 1, 58 the old Dominion.