PANOLA COUNTY, MISS., Nov. 16, 1849. Mr. Gales: Conformably with my promise to write, after reaching my destination, and communicate whatever might afford interest or pleasure to your readers, I shall proceed and state facts alone relative to this country. Before I speak of the State of the this State, allow me the liberty of a few remarks in relation to your own, contrasted with South Carolina and Georgia quanquam animus horret meminesse rifugitque fluctu. Since leaving North Carolina, about two months ago, I am more Carolina, about two months ago, I am more strongly than I ever was before impressed with the conviction, that prompt and energetic measures on her part, are all important to render available the immense amount of wealth in her bor ders, and to retard the rapid emigration flowing thence to this and to the still richer country be-When a native Carolinian leaves the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and comes on to Camden, South Carolina, and takes the Cars on that Road, it is actually with sorrow and mortification that he travels with so much ease to Branchville; his thoughts irresistibly recur to the slow and jogging pace of the former, taking from eight to ten hours to run a distance the latter will carry him in two. From Branchville, where Cars run to Columbia and to Charleston, his speed is more rapid, on by Aiken to Hamburg. An Omnibus carries him to Augusta, and thence Rail Road Cars, with still greater rapidity, to Rome, in Floyd County, Georgia, over wide rivers, through lofty andrugged mountains, but mostly through a beautiful and productive country. On the road, or rather, within a mile or two of it, stands the Stone Mountain, a curiosity indeed, and worth a ride from Raleigh to behold it. It is a solid rock that covers upwards of a thousand acres and rises to the height of twenty-two hundred feet. On its summit is erected a tower one hundred and eighty feet high-from which, it appeared to me, that your Capitol might almost be seen. The Road from Augusta to Rome, surpasses and frowns in to insignificance all other works of Internal Improvement South of the Potomac, and in addition to the facility it affords travellers, it has brought into requisition an extensive and a very productive portion of the State, and presents a striking monument of enlightened State policy, by rendering a cheap, rapid and convenient market to the products of a hitherto valueless region. 'I he lands are now eagerly sought after and well cultivated. As they improve in value, the revenue of the State increases, and as facilities augment industry, enterprise, its inseparable concomitant, attends it. Georgia has already twelve millions invested in Rail Road stock, and it is on dependence of her faith, that the Road from Rome to Chatanooga, its terminus on the Tennessee, is progressing,-This Road will be completed in a few weeks, thus opening communication from that River to Augusta, Macon and Savannah, her chief commercial towns, and taking all the travel of the South west through the extent of her territory.

Were North Carolina-discarding her sectional prejudices, and laying aside the party animosity prevailing on national politics—patrioucally to unite in the construction of her contemplated routes, the same, nay greater benefits, would result. No State in the Union has it more in its Rail Road to connect with South Carolina, and to run from the mountains to the sea-coast. The articles that it would be profitable to rear were there any convenient means of getting to market. From the middle to the extreme north-west, grass and clover grow finely, and cattle, sheep, horses and hogs thrive as well as in any part of the United States. The Eastern part is unsurpassed in the production of corn, rice, potatoes and peasits fisheries are truly lucrative, while timber, turpentine and tar will always command a fair price. No portion of America affords purer, cooler water, better mill-seats and falls for factories than North Carolina-particularly from the western boundary ant; fruit of all kinds that grow in the Northernemperate zone almost comes spontaneously; to bacco, wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, beans, turnips, artichokes, buck-wheat, honey and hees wax, &c., &c., might all be advantageously cul tivated. The State is free from debt, her treasury comparatively full, her cit zens unembarra sed, and strange indeed it is, most strange, that an intelligent people should allow demagogues to lan the popular breeze to so lamentable an extent as to involve the consideration of all things in national politics, to the prejudice of State interests The miserable pretext for their opposition to all works of improvement is a professed regard for the people's interest; they do not want them taxed. And prey who are the people? Do they belong to these contemptible men, that they dare presume to dictate to them, to deceive them, to misrepresent things to them, and excite their preju dices and passions, that their own narrow views and petit ambition may be gratified? No-the ple are the legitimate sovereigns of the land and should scowl such pretended patriots away assume the reins of government, encourage and foster a lofty State pride, and maintain a manly independence by selecting and electing men of virtue and ability. When they shall do this, then, and not till then, the State will flourish, her citizens prosper, and wealth accumulate, and the vast efflux of both that now fill the Western-high-

ways will cease. I have extended my remarks on this subject to such a length that but a short space can be appropriated to observations on this From Rome to the Blue Pond, at the foot of the mountains in Alabama, I saw but little, having traveled during the night in the Stage. From that place to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee the country is mountainous and poor, and inhabited by the most ignorant and miserable population I ever saw. Gunter's Landing is but an apology, and a meagre one at that, for a place.-The tavern is in correspondence with the place, and the Steam Boat, News, that runs between Gunter and Decatur correst on a with the house they style Tavern. Decatur is a small town that looks like it had seen brighter days. The country from Decatur to Tuscumbia is level and rich beyond the conception of a Wake planter, but it is badly watered. The public conveyance from Decatur to Tuscumbia is in a Rail Road Car drawn by two horses, driven tandem. The road from Tuscumbia to Holly Springs runs over a hilly, broken country, part of it much worn and washed, yet it is so much more productive than any in North Carolina, that it may be termed rich. Holly Springs is the prettiest town on the road; it is forty miles from here and there are many splendid plantations and elegant buildings in sight. Tishomingo, Tippah and Marshall counties lie finitely better than I expected, and all things seemed abundant. Corn was selling in Holl Springs at one dollar per barrel; here, owing to have seen three hundred barrels cribbed from scventy acres of high-land that had but one plough. ing. Stock live well here, for I have not seen a poor hog nor a poor cow in the State. Oxen

take this country altogether, it is a desirable one, and should be settled by poor men who are compelled to work the earth with their own hands; for here they can certainly make more than they can spend. I know hundreds who should be here, in abundance, instead of where they are in poverty and want. Land sells low enough and stock hings in this really Democratic State, in which every officer is elected by their majesties-the Truly yours,

WHAT WILL ALWAYS HAPPEN To a People who content themselves with standing still and crying " Free Trade !- give us Free Trade! !'

Here we have roughly sketched the reections arising on a hasty comparison of the progress of North Carolina and Massachusets, rompting the inquiry as to the formerthat disastrous influence is it that has suddenly checked the growth of this noble confederate of the Republic? Of expanded surface, various but almost every where delightful in her climate, and in all times distinguished for hospitality and patrionsm; among, not the first, to declare herself in favor of independence and self-government; how is it that during the last decennial period, she hould have halted, like a noble steed suddenly "let down" in the race? Comparisons are odorous, as Dogberry says

nomical inquiry, they are often useful. Let us then compare the old North with the old Ray State. In geography, she spreads over an area three times as large. In topography there is a striking resemblance; according to Darby, "mountainous in the West, hilly in the Central, and low and sandy in the Eastern sections." In 1790. North Carolina began with a population of 393,371. Massachusetts with 37-,717. From that time to 1830, for forty years, North Carolina continued to widen the gap, coming out by the census of 1830, with apopulation of 737,987, while the old Bay State was short of her by 127,579—her population being then but 610.408. But how was it in 1840? say in fourteen years after Mr. Jefferson said it was time to place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist?" The policy of protection being established by the votes of the South, Massachusetts wisely determined, as it was forced upon her, to make the most of it, and began, accordingly, to draw the loom and the anvil close around the plough and the harrow. Though she had not the great material of coal, iron, leather or cotton, or wool, or corn, or beef, she set to work to build factories; and now she makes shoes, and power to become independent than she, with a ploughs, and spades, and screws and jackplanes, and pails and piggins and brooms, and broom-handles, and combs and almanacs-in als; the land is rich and produces in great variety time and corn; and what is the result? Why, to realize the advantage of having the progap between them, and instead of being 197,-987 behind her, in population, she had reduced the excess over her to 15.720; and will pass the poll ahead of her in 1850.-And then, will her sons who refuse to read "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil," because we point out these things, more in sorrow than reproach, still shout for "free

> Very well, we know the advantage enjoyed by Massachusetts in her sea-ports; but why did that advantage never tell, until she determined to seize the benefits held out, even by a precarious system of protection, instead of crying for free trade? And has not North Carolina always enjoyed the freedom of being compelled to send away her corn to be eaten, and her cotton to be worn, and her tobacco to be smoked in old England and New England; bringing back half their value in hoes and ploughs, and shoes and blankets, and cloths, and molasses and onions? while her sons and her grandsons pride themselves on all holding on exclusively upon the plough, the field-pea, and the pine tree.-Has she not had "free trade" with a ven-

producer. Here we behold these two States | yet you must remember what our office is !maintaining their relative position in the race Have we not promised to devote our time for forty years; Massachusetts in fact rather and faculties, for the remnant of our lives, giving back, her people being, even as late fearlessly and honestly, and, God knows, and return to the land (the great machine of your own resources and the protection of man, as he well said, there could be no doubt of production) the refuse of its products; see your own industry out of the hands of po- what he thought on these subjects; but this the scarcity of cleared land and the great desire to in the same period, had increased only 15,- premiums for a little more than half that! I that the Whigs differed on the subject of make large crops of cotton, it commands two dol- 435; having gone from 737,987 up to 753,- might reprint for your inspection the valua- slavery, as they did upon many other things grow to an enormous size, and are much used by producer. As between these two classes ip-culture, may be found one of the best pathe planters. Water is scarce in the streams in and the products of their industry, it was— pers that has appeared in any country at any doption of the resolution. It was unneces- us to see our highest citizens laying aside dry weather, but the planters have good wells for here's one and there's the other, and her lands time. I could show you how, twenty-eight sary now, he urged, for Northern or Wes- party, uniting in a labor so eminently contheir families and holes dug about their planta- more than double in value. While North years ago, Warner Washington, of Virginia, tern Whigs to be pressing the Wilmot Pro- nected with the high honor and elevation of

our own country." It was, as we have al- the State: ways avowed, principally to demonstrate this truth, the understanding of which is indisin the play-but for purposes of politico-ecopensable to general agricultural improvement, that the Editor consented again to connect his name and to give his whole mind and faculties to another agricultural periodical—one which we fearlessly say deserves to be read by every agriculturist in the Union, and not the least by those who dissent from its doctrines, but who are not afraid to look an argument in the face. Let those who differ with us show their confidence in their opinions by answering our arguments, not by refusing to hear them.

insure to the farmer a ready and steady de- same degree impoverishing their own, by a yet he was not for making any such things to increase his crops. Cattle-shows serve scarce a tear of regret. Home! that word in common with Mr. Winthrop and others. him for amusing holidays. They amuse the of such magic power over most hearts, seems had successfully resisted any such new inwives and daughters, and give them too, very to have with him an indefinite signification, terpolation into the Whig creed. properly, a chance to show their ingenuity or at least to know no limit but the wideand skill in the handiworks of the butter-la- spread regions where the stars and stripes of draw his motion to lay upon the table; which dle and the needle; but the assurance of a America are seen to wave." market at hand is the great thing to insure at the last census she had nearly closed the ducer surrounded with prosperous consumers near at hand. In all North Carolina there are but four towns altogether, with a population rising above 2000, and of these not one

reaches 5::00! These are :-Wilmington Favetteville 4285 Newbern Raleigh

While Massachusetts has six towns rising above 10,000, and fourteen above 2000, of which ten are above 5000; and then look at their educational statistics:-

In 1842, Massachusetts had scholars at the oublic charge North Carolina Whites unable to read or write in

Massachusetts, In North Carolina Then look at their railroads:-

North Carolina, with an area three to one, Massachusetts in which, in 1848, she had invested of capital paid in. \$25.889.591, and on which, in

that year, 5,539,828 passengers were trans-Now, readers, especially our friends of the Now let us see again the effect of diversi- old Atlantic States, you must not believe ying employments, and of bringing the con- that we take any pleasure in bringing these sumer to take his place by the side of the facts before you, but feelingly the reverse as 1820, employed in large proportion in ag- with heart as well as mind, to lay before riculture, compared with their employments you, as well as we can comprehend them. in other pursuits. Previous to that time, the true causes of agricultural decline and of when the old North State was not only hold- agricultural prosperity?-and seeing here, ing her own, but rather opening daylight be-tween them, the sons of Massachusetts, in most no facilities for it, betake themselves diversify employments-to bring the consum- be recreant to our own duty, and humiliat- would take up their beds and walk. er near to the producer, that she might les- ed in our own esteem, if we failed to warn sen the cost of transportation and exchange, you to take this question of the development first to start in opposition; for, as a Southern how, like magic, a change comes over litical partisans and office-jobbers, into your was no place for the discussion—this was no her dream! At the time to which we have own keeping? How easy would it be for time-and he therefore moved to lay the rereferred, the proportion employed in North | us to turn to the index of one of our own old | solution upon the table. Carolina was, in agriculture, 174,196, man- volumes of 'the American Farmer,' twenty ufactures, 11,844. Well, now the bugle five or thirty years ago, and tell you from sounds for another heat-the judges take that, how to "and breed fattening hogs," their stand, and how do these gallant sisters how well they "thrive on pumpkins," how found a party upon an exclusive slavery test, come out at the close of it in 1840? Mas- a "Mr. Peck made one hundred and twen- when the Whig party in the North had dissachusetts now only 15,720 behind; her ty-four bushels of corn an acre," and "John claimed any such test, and repeatedly depopulation had shot up from 610,408 in 1530, Bellenger 119" in 1821, while in 1849, twen- | clared that it considered it a national, not a to 737,699 in 1840; having increased in on- ty-seven years after, the Maryland State sectional party, and were unwilling to found ly ten years 127,291; while North Carolina, Agricultural Society gives one of its highest a party on such a test. It was well known by placing the consumer within reach of the in 1820, where, even on the subject of turn- such exciting questions.

ted, owing to the buffalo gnat and musquito. To | Well, it is for telling and demonstrating these | the loom and the anvil are close to the plough, truths in a thousand ways, for the benefit, milk fetches as much per pound as butter does not of the loom and the anvil, but of the in North Carolina, where all are at the plough plough, that we are denounced by men who and nobody comparatively at any thing else. make no other attempt to answer our argu- If you believe in these doctrines, take hold ments but by obloquy and the withdrawal of, and help us along with this plough. If of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-beaper than in North Carolina. I will write to the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of their patronage. Yet, do those whose in-the serior of the serior of t ou again ere long and inform you how they do our aid? We are accused of being "sold and abuse—for, if affectionate admiration, to the manufacturers." How is this? In if homage for their hospitality their cour- sion of opinion from Northern gentlemen, he Rhode Island, the manufactures are some! age, their probity and their patriotism, ever should have his. As to the abolition of slaand how many subscribers are there, does was well rooted in the heart of man, such very in the District of Columbia, he had, the reader suppose, for "The Plough, the sentiments have ever been ineradicably fix- with a colleague of his, publicly expressed Loom, and the Anvil?" Somewhere, we ed in ours, for the people of the Southern believe, short of thirty! in Pittsburg, not States as a people! We have eat salt with city of New York, that it was not expedient half as many! Well, be it confessed, it is them, and we think we know them. We to press any such efforts now. So far, on not their interest per se, that we are laboring are, in fact, ourselves, bone of their bone and this point, he agreed with the resolution for sels. a little harder than any operative in their flesh of their flesh, but that only makes us the time being; and as for the application works; but because, as here we have de- the more regretfully few that, the longer they of the Wilmot Proviso to California, he could lars' worth of gold dust, besides nearly half monstrated, the prosperity and proximity of the loom and the anvil are indispensable to sending all the products of their lands to be California had passed such a prohibition of number of whom is about 160. the welfare of the man at the plough. Yes! sold far away from their lands, the further will slavery for herself. It was one thing altowere we called upon in the midst, and by they fall back in the wake of other States in gether to pledge himself or his party friends were we called upon in the midst, and by they fall back in the wake of other States in getner to pleage misself or his party friends to a negative—that is, to say what they the 25th and 26th of November. One hunter of the 25th and 26th of November. One hunter of the 25th and 26th of November. William to a negative—that is, to say what they deed are now there, waiting a passage to Callin another column we in United States, for whom we have been la- ment. To show that we do not exaggerate, would not do. If Maryland abolished slave- dred are now there, waiting a passage to Calboring conscientiously for more than thirty hear the eloquent lamentations of Judge ry, the gentleman from Georgia even would ifornia. years, to express most sententiously and STRANGE, himself among the most gifted and not object to its abolition in the District of frankly our opinion as to what is best for the devoted sons of the old North State, in an ad- Columbia. Why then pledge ourselves for farmers and planters of the United States, we dress recently pronounced to the gentlemen all time to a negative? Then as to Califorshould say, "The greatest possible variety of, of the Literary Societies of Davidson College- nia or New Mexico-first, it might not be and prosperity to, other pursuits, in the near- an address, that, had we the power, we would necessary to legislate at all; next, an effort est proximity to the plough and the harrow in cause to be prefixed to every school-book in might be made there to enslave Indians,

> people, this want of State pride is sadly con- cies of slavery the whole country was opspicuous. Its monuments are around us in posed. Why then require a pledge from the every direction. In our unquelled forests— Whig members of Congress, who might even in our deserted farms—in our dilapidated vil- be in the minority, that they would not pass lages-in our decreased representation in the any law prohibiting any sort of slavery? National Legislature. A large part of our Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, was products are ascribed abroad to other States. favorable to the resolution, and should vote plumage of which they have despoiled us.— its introduction here, and hoped Mr Toombs We share little in the profits derived from would withdraw it. converting our raw materials into articles of Mr. Toombs said he had well considered immediate use, -or sending them to foreign this whole matter, and under no circumstanmarkets, and making those exchanges which ces should be withdraw it. He hoped to see and personal friends. He always felt, when There need be no poorer land on earth of themselves alone have rendered so many it met, fairly and manfully.

After all, the truth is great: let us hope to postpone. This, amid cries of "question." improvement, for then the land gets back that it will prevail. For ourselves, we will "question," was carried; nearly the whole the refuse of its products; and these are sold follow wherever she appears to lead; even caucus rising for the postponement, and onwithout ruinous deductions to cover the cost though it should be on the back track .- Iv eight in the negative, being three gentlewestern portion is rich, beyond calculation, in short, what does she not make for the people of transportation. But look again at the Fools only believe themselves infallible— men from Georgia, Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, coal, lime, and all the precious and valuable met- of the good old North State, except turpen- course of things where a people have begun they only are ashamed to retract, when con- and four others, whose names I have not ed to him to be no substantial foundation for

## THE WHIG CAUCUS.

the adv..ntage of being present at the delibgress, assembled in convention at the Capital, we find in the New York Express the fol- in voting for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker. lowing interesting report of what passed on in any thing that may serve to shed light however, as "an unfortunate event," "a sad upon the predicament in which the House occurrence," or "assuming of a great resof Representatives now finds itself:

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 2. The Whig Delegation gathered in caucus at the Capitol on Saturday evening, according to previous notice, and all Whigs proper, or Whigs quasi, then in the city, were there. A calm, collected, and unanimous expression of feeling was expected, as from a band of brothers assembling for a common purpose, to present a common front against a common nemy; but, much to the amazement of all, save those in the secret, the Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, struck a note that startled the at-

As soon as an organization took place, and after a short preliminary address, setting forth that he had well considered what he was about, and that, as a matter of duty, he could not avoid it and would not withdraw it, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, offered the following

" Resolved. That Congress ought not to pass any law prohibiting slavery in the territories of California or New Mexico, nor any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution, than an intense excitement was aroused; but it did not exaress itself in action, or in violent words—but a discussion ensued. want of custom for the products of the plough, to the manufacture of your raw materials, and, as I understand, the calmest and coolest were swarming off to look for wild honey in sending them back to you after deducting all in manner, taking all things into considerathe West. They thought the hive was crow- the profits of manufactures,—seeing, I say, tion, ever known under such circumstances. ded. Thus we see, that in 1820, she had these people who, like you, were formerly The Whigs were not at first certain what Mr. employed at the plough and the spade, 63 .- sticklers for free trade, now diversifying their Toombs was after-what he meant-what 460; and at the loom and the anvil, only labour, and every year, increasing the num- was intended by him and his associates-but 33,464. Then she stood 127,000 behind ber of consumers in proportion to produ- it soon became manifest that unless the Cau-North Carolina in population, but & when cers, their land all the while becoming enrich- cus took in this, as its own firebrand, and she changed her system, and determined to ed and enhaunced in value; should we not adopted it as its own, Mr. Toombs & Co.

Mr. STANLY, of North Carolina, was the

The first Northern man who had any thing to say was the Hon Mr. DUER, of New York. He was surprised to find here an effort to

dissolved. The Union could not be held together: it was not in the power of its best friends in the South to hold it together, if slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished by the action of Congress. Mr. STEPHENS begged Northern gentlemen to express their

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said, as Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, asked for the expres-Sandwich Islanders, or Mexicans, to make "But among the educated portion of our them work in the mines. To all that spe-

They deck themselves, as it were, in the for it, if pressed so to do; but he regretted

than is, naturally, much of that of Massachu- nations, both ancient and modern, proud, pros- Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, remarksetts—a sorry and singular combination of perous, and happy. A great portion of our ed that, though he was in favor of the Wildead-looking sand and stone! But popula- fellow-citizens are enriching, with their tal- mot Proviso and of abolishing slavery whertion will draw the food even from these! - ents and their wealth, other States, and in the ever it could be constitutionally abolished. mend at his door, and for the rest you may cha ge of domicil. Yes, the North Caroli- a test for the National Whig Party, and when, leave him to the instinct and promptings of nian wanders from his native land, and in Massachusetts, such a thing had been athis own nature. He will soon find out how leaves the sweet fields of his childhood with tempted at the Springfield Convention, he.

Mr. CONRAD begged Mr. Stanly to withhe did, when he substituted for it a motion yet been able to ascertain.

Toombs, of Georgia, rose and left the room From the pen of one who doubtless had and with him four other gentlemen who w subsequently followed by Mr. Hilliand erations of the Whig Representatives in Con- | Alabama, who said he left to avoid misrepresentation, but that he should take pleasure This Hegira of the five or six members that occasion. We copy it because we are from the Whig caucus of course created an

sure that our readers will take a deep interest intense sensation. It was only spoken of, ponsibility," "a sign of bad omen," &c., but no reproaches were indulged in. Every thing had been discussed in the best of tem-

troduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this meeting do nominate the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP as the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 31st Congress."

The resolution Mr. Vinton prefaced with remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Winthrop, and then the caucus adjourned, subject to the call of Mr. Morehead, the chair-

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

We were present a few evenings ago at the Coast Survey Astronomical Station, on Capitol Hill, which was put in telegraphic connexion with Cincinnati, for the purpose of determining the longitude between the two places. The electrical clocks in this city and Cincinnati having been introduced into the completed circuit, every beat at Cincinnati was recorded at almost the same instant on Saxton's revolving cylinder in this city and every beat of the clock here was recorded in like manner upon Mitchell's revolving plate at Cincinnati. At the moment a star passed the meridian at Washington, by the touch of a key, the record of the passage was made upon the disk at Cincinnati, as well as upon the cylinder at the Washington station, and difference of the time of the two clocks would of course indicate the difference of longitude. The distance between the two cities, let it be recollected, is upwards of five hundred miles; this distance was annihilated, events happening at the one bei ginstantly recorded by automatic machinery at the other. The interchange of star-signals was soon interrupted, however, by the intervention of a cloud at Cinci 4 ati. a d the remainder of the eve i g occupied by the gentlemen present in a philosophical

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.

discussio on the subject of the velocity of

the transmission of electricity. We were

ever more impressed with the power of the

telegraph to a mihilate space, and bri g i to

sta t me tal communication i dividuals

separated by hundreds of miles .- Nat. Int.

By reference to the list of Delegates to the North Carolina Rail Road Convention, our 419. But see again how differently the two ble papers committed to me by that emin- as to which they had not agreed to act to- readers cannot fail to see numbered some of people had been employed. Massachusetts ently worthy and distinguished friend of ag- gether, and as a national party they did not the State's brightest jewels-those who have had nearly trebled her manufactures, there- riculture, G. W. Jeffreys of North Carolina, expect to coerce individuals to think alike on always been steadfast and true to her amid tions from which stock are watered. There are no water mills in twenty or thirty miles of this; no water mills in twenty or thirty miles of this; proportion of agriculturists to manufactures; but what good would all that do? what to present a constitution, which would save Carolinian we were proud to see it. Time has generally attached to the cotton gins. From Memphis, fifty miles above, as good flour is obtained at \$5.50 as you use in Raleigh. There is not telling how much cotton can be made here per the plough; one consumer for fifteen production can be made here per those employed in agriculture being in 1840, would there be in it new and profitable or available? What we want is market—consumters one at the loom and the anvil for fifteen at the plough; one consumer for fifteen production. When this territory was about the plough; one consumer for fifteen production. When this territory was about to be acquired by an unconstitutional war, would there be in it new and profitable or available? What we want is market—consumters one at the loom and the anvil for fifteen production. When this territory was about to be acquired by an unconstitutional war, work at the consumer for the fifteen production. the plough; one consumer for fifteen producers of a good year; as lief, been gathered. The crop is much more abundant here than was expected after the late foot and continued rains in the spring and summer. I have seen as good deal of land that will make from a thousand, to fourteen lundred per per sere. The fall has been mild and pleasant, the plough; one consumer for fifteen producers! And can we who late from a flow occupation leads to the great the plough; one consumer for fifteen and continued from a cause of a good deal of land that the party struggles of the day, more late from a flow of occupation leads to increase of population a leads to the excitation of wealth by an unconstitutional war, the opposed the war, in common with near the produce out of your own State, to New Engand and to old England, you losing the cost of give encouragement to its own within our own control. Will you then, farm the opposed the war, in common with near the producers! And can we, who look on and see this, fail to perceive that will compel the manufacturer of European defective frost yet, and the creation of wealth by an unconstitutional war, the opposed the war, in common with near the produce of your own State, to New Engand and to old England, you losing the cost of your own State, to New Engand and to old England, you losing the creation of wealth by an additional that there is a better day coming for them and the reation of wealth by incompel the manufacturer of Europe, whether it be of the cloth or of from 10 country is full of partiages, and the creation of wealth by incompel the manufacturer of Europe, whether it be of the cloth or of from 2 and the savery in the best of our abilities, in this great work, and aid in pushing the early struggles of the day, more important, dearer to the true hearts which and the opposed the war, in common with near the opposed the war, in common with near the produce of your own State, to New Engand and the Old England, you losing the cost of your own state, the produced in the produ

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived at New York from Chagres, with dates from California to the 2d November.

The Constitution for the State of Califor-

nia has been adopted and published. The reports from the gold region continue to be encouraging. The health of the miners was generally good, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of dysentery. The estimate of the number of persons at the mines runs up to 80,000.

Many vessels had arrived at San Francisco from Europe and the United States .-There were in port a hundred British ves-

The Crescent City brings a million of dol-

Some thirteen hundred persons, on their Wednesday, December 12, y way to California, passed through Chagres

## MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

In our account yesterday of the cordial greeting between this gentleman and his with more regret upon any proceeding to with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with more regret upon any proceeding the cordinal with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordial with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordinal with our public affairs, than upon the standard of the cordinal with our public affairs. numerous friends, we had time only to an An briefly to his remarks on the occasion. An Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Owen, Cabo him, reports to us that Mr. Clay remarked substantially as follows: "He had received, while in Philadelphia, a

ery kind letter signed by many of his warm

friends here, inviting him to give the citizens

of Baltimore an opportunity to wait upon him; and he had at once and most cordially accepted the invitation, both because it enabled him to tulfil a promise to do so, made by him on a former occasion, and from a gratifying conviction that he had in this city The introduction of this proposition, it was a large number of devoted, ardent, political elicited much discussion, and called forth he came among the citizens of Baltimore, Whigs-sentiments, which, we confess in that he was among friends—to Maryland he was indebted for his "better half," and here he was always at home. The letter which he had received alluded, in very kindterms, to his return to the Senate, and to certain grave and important questions that are likely to occupy the attention of Congress during the coming session. He alluded to the question of slavery, in connection with the re- ducer of the Resolution, and those who the New Mexico. On the one hand, it was ur- essay long-r to assail Southern interestable ged that a Congressional enactment was indispensable to prevent the institution of slavcry from taking root in these new territories, while another party contended as earnestly that such an act would be unconstitutional. because it would deprive them of their right to take their slaves there. He deprecated the agitation of this subject. There appear- Representatives. the fear that the institution of slavery would six impracticable—we can call them noting When this vote was announced, Mr. ever exist in these territories, and especially gentlemen, made any serious of in California. The character of the country, Winthrop; indeed, one of them, Mr. His its population, the industrial pursuits of that Alabama, said, on leaving the caucus," population, every thing connected with that country, seemed to him to forbid the idea that slavery would be introduced there; but the agitation, in connection with the subject, seemed to have assumed a grave aspect, and there are some who went so far as to talk of disunion -a disunion of the States of this stronger. And it will be recollected that glorious confederacy. The thought to his these four, Mr. Cabell, of Florida, public mind was full of horror. No ills which could long and able letter in the "National long be entailed upon a nation-no evils of which | cer," in vindication of his vote for Mr. West the imagination could conceive, could justify which was satisfactory to the mind of every a remedy so desperate-a remedy bringing in its sad train such a host of calamities and The Hon. Mr. VINTON, of Ohio, then in- ruinous results. War would be one of the first consequences of disunion-a war between these States-a war horrible in its character and dreadful in its consequencesa fraticidal war-entangling foreign alliances entered into by the severed States of the republic-the destruction of the true interests | cus, composed as this was, could only lawre of the States themselves, and finally the erection upon the ruins of their former greatness

> of a military depositism. And when the future historian came to record the cause of our downfall, he would find that it had been written in that of Greecein that of her Philip and her Alexander .-Renewed and continued applause.)

Whatever else he might or might not do in his place in the Senate, he would pledge himself that there was one position which he would occupy: that of bold and earnest defence of the sacred interests involved in the his point Mr. Clay drew himself up to his ull height, and enunciated this sentiment with the full volume of his magnificent voice; thereby giving it an emphasis that made every heart thrill, and it was responded to by cheer after cheer of tumultuous applause.]

Mr Clay then said that he had spoken more fully upon this point perhaps, than he should have done upon such an occasion, but | cede that, as a thoroughly versed parliament the subject was one of so grave a character and as a courteous, high-minded gentlement that he had not been able to avoid an allu- Winthrop has no superior, and but feed sion to it, especially as it was one of the points referred to in the letter of invitation fearlessly, manfully, and eloquently be in which he had received.

Mr. Clay's remarks were listened to with the deepest attention by the crowd that filled the spacious rooms, and he spoke with great earnestness and eloquence. The scene was in the highest degree interesting, and it was in the "Old Cradle of Liberty," and in the evident to all that while "the old man elo- ty, in behalf of the just and equal rights de quent" had lost none of that wonderful pow- tions of the Union; and more-that Mean er which has ever enabled him to sway at dings, Allen, Root & Co., will never your will the hearts of his auditors, neither the Winthrop, because he will not join in a lapse of years nor the reverses of political life, had weakened one jot the earnest and heartfelt affection of the people.

Baltimore American

## THE CRY OF WOLE

A Washington correspond of a Southern paper states that both parties of the South are united in their purpose to resist any farther aggressions upon the slave states, and of this State, in 1824, a "little more And that danger to the Union is at hand. But ized," and "less subject to the policy of the difficulty is, according to this writer, that Merchants," let him read the article the North don't belive a word of Southern determination, and expect it all to end in gas. Editor undertakes to show what will almit The fact is, that there has been so much vaporing and threatening heretofore with such lame and impotent conclusions," that the North may be pardoned for its present derihas been so often raised, that when the animal is really at hand, no one will be prepar- gument, conclusive preofs that up County ed for him. Less talk and more action would thrive, in its Agricultural department, which have anchored the Southern Ark on a poli- lects to give encouragement to its own

fiften miles distant in the Mississippi valley, all qualities of fine fish are caught, and around it deer, bear and wolves are killed. The soil about the lake—known here as Per Con Lake—is resented as remarkably fine, but it is not cultivation market-house, commands \$1000 an acre!

of your own mines, and your own mutton, your own mines, and your own mutton, that, if attempted and turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation market-house, commands \$1000 an acre!

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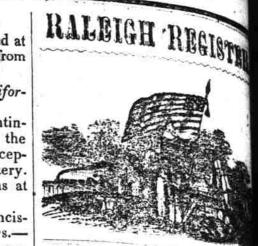
of your own mutton, your own mines, and your own mutton, that, if attempted and turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation market-house, commands \$1000 an acre!

of your own mutton, that, if attempted and turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation market but in sort of land in proportion, until now, land at any your eggs, and your own mines, and your own mutton, that, if attempted and turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation to market but in sort of land in proportion, until now, land at any your eggs, and your own mines, and real estate had been sold what turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation to market but in sort of land in proportion, until now, land at any your eggs, and your own mines, and round it is not cultivation.

Times.

of your own mutton, your eggs, and your own mutton, that, if attempted and turnips? for this you may rely on it is not cultivation.

To your own mutton, your eggs, and your own mutton, was, and he said it not in threat but in sort of lands in the was a sugmenting the power of lands in the was a sugmenting to your eggs, and your own mutton, your eggs, and your own mutton, your eggs, and your own mutton, your eggs,



Ours are the plans of fair delightful by Unwarp'd by party rage to live like by

RALEIGH, N.C In another column, we insert a letter to

Y. " Express," which gives, apparently, thentic account of the proceedings at the O of Whig members of the House of Represent liard and Morton, to co-operate with the jority of the Whig delegation in the superior Mr. Winthrop. The cause of the withdra these six gentlemen from the counsel of party, as a party, to resist any and even for the restriction of slavery in the Termin the abolition of it in the District of Color timents of some of the most prominent forded us much gratification. They all en Ashmun, of Massachusetts, avowed that he tion of slavery had been rejected as a party the Whigs of the North, and opposed the cation of the test now proposed from the

From the remarks of Mr. Stephens, of G. we have an indication that the object of be tion was inappropriate to the friendly on of a great national party, and more especials tion of a candidate for Speaker of the H From all accounts, it does not appear

should take great pleasure in voting for ML throp for Speaker." It will not be forzone every objection urged against him by his no and ingenuous man. In the able, impartala the presiding officer of the House, there was The course pursued by Mr. Toombs was under any circumstances, an "apple of die but, when, if not its object, its tendency, w defeat a gentleman whom Whigs of all at have been pleased to honor, and whose me purity of character and great nationally de ment have reflected much honor on the pu which he belongs, it could not do create deep sensations, and, perhaps, ma trust and alienation. Its advocates have p will continue to oppose Mr. Winthrop, will him. They happen all to be, like him, pure, elevated characters. They all must upon the floor of the House. They all known tended against the assults of the abelian and that his eloquent voice has often bear against the institutions of the South, a manner countenance such a crusade!

"The Plough, the Loom and the If any reader desires to have an explanament and cultivation of our own resource copy to-day, from the last number, in the pen to the people, who conject themselve standing still and crying "free trade-ging"

In the journal to which we here refer, the

We are requested to state that the