EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS RUFFIN OF ALAMANCE.

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Delivered before the State Agricultural Society North Carolina, October 18th, 1855.

" The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is a most important element in the cost, amount, and value of production. I very frankly avow the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin and of slaves of the Afprivate ends of our agriculture as any other could be making our cultivation not less thor-ough, cheap, and productive than it would be, if carried on by the whites alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves would make it; and, therefore, that it has a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical and moral state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here, entering into that controversy which has con- dependents is founded in nature ; and unjust, nected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is un-factions, struggling for political power. It is un-necessary that I should, for every one is aware, I who led the Israelites through the wilderness, believe, of the nature of the controversy and the and legislated for them by inspiration, undermotives of the parties to it. It is one of the conservative effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the a deep conviction of the inestimable Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it : and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren, towards our fellow-citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienste the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were any thing in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would though willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye. But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitu-tion clearly recognized our slavery, sustains the rights of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be pronounced and carried out by those and comforts of life, and a contented state of on whom the Constitution itself confers authority. My purpose now, however, is merely to mind. maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholesome to the moral and social condition of each race. In support of the the same plantation, and bred together, they first part of the proposition, a decisive argument have a perfect knowledge of each other, and a is furnished by the fact that the amount and mutual attachment. Protection and provision value of the productions of slave labor in this are the offices of the master, and in return the country exceeds those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions, of an equal service; so that they seldom part, but from nenumber of men in any other country, as far as cessity. The comfort, cheerfulness, and happithey can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery ; since the blacks, by the constitu-

labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat.

moisture and exposure, which are found to be fa-

tal to the whites, whose systems are better adapt-

ed to the different conditions of the atmosphere.

In truth, if the free men in those States in which

well ordered community; and many of them are of great and useful influence in society. It is a mistike, too, equally notable, that slave-holders are above or exempt from the cares and holders are above or exempt represent them as the ruthless and relentless ty- acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of pro-rants, of whom some persons delight to draw perty in individuals, and in order to make the over-charged and exaggerated caricatures. Al- labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property though the labor of a large slaveholder is not in the lands oc. upied by each Indian, and workmanual, yet it is not the less engrossing and o- ed by his slaves, was recognised by the nation nerous ; and the feelings between masters and and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were their slaves in the great bulk of our population established among them ; farms were extended, is kindly on the part of the former, and affection- dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn rican race is as well adapted to the public and ately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, after the fashion of the whites, schools and churchindeed, is not a pure and unmixed good. Nor is es opened, and the red man became as the white anything that is human. There are instances of man in his occupations, property, education, and cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and religion. And now those tribes form intelligent refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and and thriving people beyond the Mississippi brought into subjection but by extraordinary se- with enlarged knowledge, property, and power verity. But these are exceptions, and rare except with a printed statute book, with a legislative body and regular tribunals of justice. Such works tions. Great severity in masters is as much ophath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! posed to the usages of our people as to the sentippier than either would be here, ment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvel-other. Of course, I am not about the master. Moderation in the punishment of lous that, still, it should be pursued by persons lous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation. under a phrensy against slavery in the abstract, excessive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be prefatally bent on its restriction and destruction. sumed, but quite the contrary. The meek man though they thereby should desolate our fields. desecrate our altars, and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers ? Such philstood this better than those who paint us so frightfully, without knowing much about us. In anthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and must treating of the different degrees of homicide, he gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, had regard to the known motives of the human alarm some. But I believe we need not appreheart, and thereon founded the presumption, hend much danger to our personal rights or pothat the slaying of a slave by the master is by misadventure, "because he is his money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree against us. But it can only be for a season, and or duration of the infliction as to make him "die a short season. For, in every part of our belowunder his hand," and thus evince that discipline ed conntry, there are men, and, I trust, many was a pretence, and the killing of designed ma-lignity or wanton brutality. I appeal to every as able as we to understand and explain the conone, if our experience is not in accordance with stitution, and calculate the value of the Union as the divine statute. The same motive induces morals of his slaves ; to care for them, and pro-

justly. Such men must have great influence in the master to be observant of the health and society, however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the Constitutional vide for them ; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though rights of their fellow-citizens-not less their felsteady labor. That this is the course-the eslow-citizens because living far apart-for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so tablished habit of the slaveholding portion of the more readily, than when, under the guidance of country, is plainly to be deduced from an inrease in the numbers of our slave population bewise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of yond the ratio of natural increase in the populathose who dishonestly led them into it. The tion of any other nation : which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries very excess of the error ensures its speedy per-

we shall be one people again in good feeling : and But the interest of the owner is not the only therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even security to the slave for humane treatment: there towards those who may now seem to hold it in is a stronger tie between them. Often born on the least respect : and in that I only sympathise. I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow-citizens åt home.

mutual attachment. Protection and provision THE EUROPEAN WAR .- It needs no second slave yields devoted obedience and fidelity of ght, but nothing more than ordinary discrimination, to understand that Great Britain has beome entirely satisfied with the alory which she ness of the slave should be, and generally is, the has achieved in the present contest with Russia. study of the master; and every Christian master with the honor which has fallen to her officers, rejoices over the soul of his slave saved, as of a and with the profit which is likely to accrue to brother, and allows of his attendance on the herself. She is sick of the contest, and her mertions inherited from their African ancestors, can ministry of God's word and sacraments, in any cantile men are tired of the drains which are church of his choice in his vicinity. The condimade upon their pockets, and the damage which tion of a slave denies to him, indeed, opportuniis done to their trade, by this European war. No ties of education sufficient for searching the glory can accrue to England, for she has no army Scriptures for himself, and working thereout his wherewith to achieve military glory, and no arown conversion; but God forbid that should be my leaders who are likely to confer any honor slavery prevails be allowed credit for common necessary to salvation! It is not: for to the upon her. There is but one voice in England

There is some apprehension that the war

Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Univerped by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1855. with the state is to the state of the state of the state THE "REGISTER" enters to-day upon the fifty-seconth year of its existence.

MASS MEETING AT WELDON. We learn that the Mass Meeting of the friends of the American party at Weldon, on Friday last, was a brilliant affair. There was an immens concourse of persons in attendance, and, our informant writes, "never were men actuated by a better or more determined spirit." Col. PAINE addressed the people with much ability, in the forenoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., spoke in the afternoon and at night. Both of Mr. MILLER's efforts are spoken of as among the best of his life. We are promised a full account of the meeting.

THE AMERICAN PARTY, as we understand its principles, wishes to disfranchise nobody. It does not aim to deprive of the right of voting

any man who may now possess it. Its operations are not retroactive. What has been done, has been done, and they are willing to let it stand as it is. They look only to the future-to the checking of that foreign influence which is growing so strong among us, and to which Protestant foreigners, almost in every instance good citizens, are possible more opposed than even the nativeborn population. The American party does not wish-it has never expressed the desire-to render foreigners incapable of holding office-to make foreign birth a disqualification. It wishes the qualifications for office to remain precisely as they are left by the Constitution. It professes ception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe and truly professes, a sacred regard for that instrument, and it remembers that Washington warned his countrymen against making changes in it. It will not bestow office upon, or give its votes to, any man who owes allegiance to a foreign power, and regards that allegiance as paramount to the Constitution of the United States.

foreign Protestant voters of the land. Had the immigration to this country been composed entirely of Protestants, the American party, as such, would never have existed. These men seek no separate organization among us.-They melt into the American population and become Americans in heart and soul-in every thing but birth. They come here for that purpose .--They hear of a great country, where religion is one-tenth of its misdeeds, the changes would free, where employment is plentiful, where the have been rung incessantly throughout the pursuits of industry are well rewarded, and the South, and very likely another Nashville Consire possesses them to cast in their lot with its people. They do it freely and loyally. they swear allegiance, they make no mental reservation. It all foreigners were like they are, we should not hesitate to entrust them with any office-not as foreigners, but as Americans. There is no conceivable difference between us and the bulk of foreign-born Protestant citizens. They see the dangers that threaten us from abroad as well as we do. They know that our lestruction would be their destruction. They cannot, if they would, separate their cause from ours. If we are to be overwhelmed by the foreign Catholic governments, assisted by men at home-who, though we will not call them traitors, are yet doing us as much mischief as though the souls of twenty Arnolds animated every one of them-they will suffer from it as much as we. We entirely agree with them that this war They have resisted as firmly as the American party has all the encroachments that have come from this quarter. To disfranchise them would be to prove ourselves ungrateful for an assistance which has always been cheerfully rendered, and which, unless improperly rejected, will never be withheld. Such, we think, are the sentiments of the American party by an overwhelming majority.; There are, it is true, ultras in that party, as there are in all others, but extremes never constitute more than a small minority.

THE DEMOCRACY, THE SOUTH, AND T UNION As often as once in four years, on the approach of a location Convention for nominating the Democratic presses in the South candidates for President and Vice President, we what enthusia-tic upon the subject of the nationare certain to find the leading locofoco papers at ality of the Democracy, to look to the ingredients bundant food for reflection in the following acthe South, that in the interim eat fire after the which constitute this boasted compound, espe- count of Esquimaux life most approved secession pattern, becoming in- cially in the great Empire State. A correspontensely national, devoted to the union of the States, and exhibiting the most charitable and fraternal feelings towards the northern wing of their party. A little more than four years ago. (as the "Mobile Advertiser" very properly calls cultar significance, and, if any thing more ulara to mind,) the people of the South were assured has been eliminated by any of the anti-davery by these leaders, with the zeal and earnestness that sincerity and a vivid sense of impending

danger could seemingly alone inspire, that no nen of any party were reliable at the Norththat all were leagued against our rights and imnunities, and that resistance, even to crossing payonets and exchanging bullets, was inevitable, we would preserve our institutions from destruction and our honor from tarnish. The cry of wolf was rung so incessantly throughout our borders, that timid people, unacquainted with political gull-traps, solemnly believed the hideous

monster was really at our very doors, and doubtless slept with an eye open, that he might not devour them without their knowledge or resist-A few months passed on, when, presto, change

the wolf became a very quiet, inoffensive lamb, and, as if to atone for the hard things they had reported about him, his recent villifiers took him tenderly in their arms, and pressed him affectionately and complacently to their forgiving bosoms. The tocsin sounding danger (to the South-ah no! but) to the success of the locofoco party in the approaching Presidential canvass was now heard, and Southern fire-eaters and Northern Free Soilers sat down, "cheek by jowl," in a grand "pow-wow" at Baltimore, and, with enthusiasm effervescing like uncorked champagne declared the great democratic family re-united, and agreed to support a regular Down-Easter, a genuine Yankee, for the highest office in the Union. The "re-organized" triumphed. But the Pierce Administration signalized its accession to powe by deliberately violating the pledges upon which was elected. It set diligently to work to crush out" the only friends of the South among the New York Democracy, the "Hards," and to In this they are supported by nine-tenths of the exalt her bitter foes, the "Softs;" it supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when cornered, and excused itself at the North on the plea that its passage would prevent the admission of any more slave States; it played "fast and loose upon the Cuban question; it made itself a laughng-stock by its naval exploit at Greytown; and, n brief, conducted things generally so bunglingly, that, were the Whigs in power, and guilty of

at this time says the National Intelli

dent calls our attention to the exact position of views of squatter sovereignty and the slave queztion. The facts set forth have at present a peorganizations of the North, it has altogether, escaped our observation. Our correspondent avs: The Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette' is edited by Hiram A Beelle, the postmaster at that place, who was a delegate to the recent Admi distration (Soft-shell, so called) State Convention at Syrause, New York. for the nomination of a ticket and the erection of a platform of principles for the support of the failful of the present Antional Administration. In the number of the Gazette' herewith transmitted you will find the two following resolutions, embodying its Northern views upon the slavery question:

... Resolved. That we regard the organization of ands of armed borderers, and their intrusion into the Territory of Kansas, not as bona file settlers, but for the forcible subversion of the rights of its legal electors, not only as a violation f the peace of the Union and the rights of the community assailed, and as an example full of danger to the States, the safety of whose institutions and domestic tranquility require to be protected against external influence and the instigation of secret emissaries, but as distinctly subversive of the intent of Congress, as declared in the bill organizing the said Territories, to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States ; and that all the power of the Federal and Territorial Governments should be exerted to redress these outrages, and to vindicate the rights of the

neonle thereof. Resolved, That while the Democracy of this State will faithfully adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution and maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they doen this an appropriate occasion to DECLARE THEIR FIXED HOSE FRRITORY.

"As Mr. Beebe holds the responsible post of senanster as well as being an editor whose paper supports and speaks the sontiments of the durinistration, there is no doubt but his publiation of the platform of principles of the party newer is thy anthority. At the Convention which adopted the above

datiorm upon the slavery question we observe that several of its nominees are persons who have heretofore been conspicuous in entertaining Abtrick II. Agan, who is the nominee for the imortant position in the State of New York of state Prison Inspector. He is one of the editors and Proprietors of the 'Onondaga Standard.' an Administration paper published at the city of Syracuse, and he too may be regarded as speaking 'by authority' the sentiments of the Administration. In that journal of the 10th instant is found the p.o. edings of the 'Democratic County

## THE HARITS OF THE ESQUIMAUX. "The arctic expedition of Dr. Kane has been to file in more than merely physical discoveries -The student of the science of human nature which has of late been inaugurated, will fine a-

"The Esquimaux settlements are some forty miles apart, and generally consist of but two or dent calls our attention to the exact position of the Northern Administration Democracy and its teen or twenty. These buts are generally built of massive stones, some of them several tons weight, and it is a matter of surprise how they could have possibly got them up. sledges, the buts are handed down as most valuable property. Some of them have been seen built of whalebone probably from a fish taken by them after being killed by whalers. In sum-mer they form tents of skin, and, at a pinch, of suow. They are hospitable, and fond of visiting, and so these settlements keep up an interchange of communication, and live very happily. Their huts are heated by means of stone lamps, cut by themselves out of a sort of soap stone, fed with blubber, and with a wick of ground moss. By his means they manage to keep up a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, while temperature out of doors is as many degrees below zero. They usually eat raw meats—the flesh of walrus and seal; but when they do cook any thing or make any soup-which they make very good-it

is by means of these lamps. Their sleeping places are platforms built stone, raised some eighteen inches from the floor -so as to keep in the warm atmosphere-and overed with grass taken from islands at a distance. Their clothing consists of fox skin jumpers or coat, with an inner jumper of bird skin, the feathers inward, hear skin trowsers, bear skin boots and bear skin gloves. The dress of the women is similar to that of the then, except that the former were cost extending half way up the thigh, while those of the men do not extend to the knee ; and that the ladies also wear a sack to their hoods, which they call nessak, in which they carry their children. The men are of a medium size and stoutly built, while the women are of a smaller stature and slighter. They do not practise the Mormon habits of polygamy,

but are, on the contrary, extremely particular about their matrimonial relations. This has been the universal testimony of travelers who have visited them. As with all savage nations, the onus of the labor devolves on the women. The THATY TO THE EXTESSION OF SLAVERY INTO FREE men come in from the hunt, throw down the prey they have secured, walrus or seal, and the women have then to go to work, skin the animals prepare the flesh for food, extract the bones, and prepare the sinews for sewing purposes. One of the ordinary acts of hospitality or civility on the part of the ladies is to take a fowl, or a piece of neat, chew it up very nicely, and hand it to the

visitor, who is expected to be overcome with gratitude and finish the operation of chewing. It would give them dire offence if there should be any failure to do honor to this act of hospitality dition or Freesoil sentiments. Perhaps no one of In all other respects they exercise to a remarkathem, however, is more prominent than Mr. Pa- ble degree the same virtue. The Esquimaux of the Northern regions profess to have a dread of going to the Danish settlements, lest they should be eaten up by their southern brethren while these last entertain the same dread, and with more reason, of the northern tribes. Those tribes, however, which live as high up as the expedition penctrated, seem to be becoming gradually extinguished, and we understand that Dr. Kane has formed the philanthron scheme of collecting these 1 e ple together. He proposes, we Convention, of Onendaga county, among the dele-

sense and the capacity to understand their own poor and the unlettered, the Christian graces are with regard to the stormy days before Sebastowants and interests, the utility of the employ- promised and given in an especial manner, be- pol, and that is of mortification and sorrow. A productiveness are | cause they have less pride of intellect, more simslave labor and its established beyond controversy, simply by the plicity of faith, and more singleness of heart; fact that it is done. Men who are thoroughly and among the slaves of this country there are and yet the rejoicing of Britain was only in the versed in the practical operation of any institu- many exemplary Christians. Indeed, slavery in valor and success of France. She had done nothtion certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling | zation and enjoyments of the African race than the closer to it, as by its natural extension it be- all other causes, but it has brought more of them for funeral purposes. The war is still more uncomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its that benighted continent, from the Advent to utility to the Commonwealth, because it was con- this day, have, or, probably, those for centuries tinued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all which one may hope and believe that under ditimes after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that difficulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the with us. Upon the slaveholder, the impressions helpless Africans and bring them here, than for are not less distinctly durable, nor less beneficial. us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to Their their own discretion and self-destruction. fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the discipline, reward and punish according to their miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes

only to show that we would have done righteven though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of-in still holding these people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would the slave and uniting him to his owner. I know not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population .--

When did any man, for example, leave Northpeaceful religious society-less numerous than formerly-who are forbibden by an article in their never warred or contended against this institution here, nor sought to seduce or spirit away their the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A neighbor's slaves; but like the quiet and Christian men they professed to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the North-

slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. Bat I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Caro- It is only when the authority is disputed and relina because other owners would not follow their sisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if example. On the contrary, when our slavehold- kept to themselves, unprompted from without ers remove, they carry their slaves with them will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor, further south, where slavery is, if possible, more Why should this propitious state of things be firmly fixed than here, because they expect the changed? Why should any wish a change? Eslabor of the slaves to be more productive. Be- pecially, why should persons, who have no conwho do not hold slaves, some from choice and some they do, officiously interfere in a relation so enfrom inability to purchase them, and nevertheless they are content to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those men migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go Scattered over the plantations in rural occupato the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their same number of uneducated working men have own exertions. These facts, which cannot be often been in other parts of our country. denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence are no part of the State, with no political power, unanimous conviction of our people that slavery. as it exists here, is neither unprofitable, nor im-

west, in which slavery did not exist. With that

politic, nor unwholesome. For certainly, though understandings and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men. It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true

influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot re- backing out of the war, any more than a man as supposed or set forth by some, that slavery defrain from asking your attention. The sad fate of would impair his character for courage by de-MILITABY EXCURSION .- The "Independent results,' resolved to repudiate all concessions and which is regarded with less abhorrence or dis drawings, reports, instruments and documents of grades free labor, and, consequently, that our the Indian tribes in territories, now forming the oppose by all legitimate means the admission into the expedition were preserved." Guards," (Capt. DeCarteret,) made an excursion, clining to 'stand up' to a lad whose ears he had pleasure, perhaps, than any other. We refer t population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave owners, dissolute United States, is familiar to every one With this Confederacy of any more States if they hapjust pulled. over the North Carolina Rail Road, to Hillsboro' political or party ingratitude. All parties take the exception of a few small remnants, seated The war game has become an unpopular, as pen to recognise the domestic institution of slave-CORRECTION. on Saturday last,-returning the same evening. and proffigate in morals, as well as atrocious ty- among the whites, as a degraded caste, in one or to themselves the credit of struggling for the ad-The article which was copied from the Louiswell as an unprofitable game, in England, and two of the northern States, all belonging to that the feeling against it is likely to increase.-Bosrants. But that is not true-not at all true : We are gratified to learn that they were received ville Journal, by the Raleigh Register and Kin-ston Advocate, headed "The City of Raleigh-Sire vancement of the public good ; therefore, those and there never was a greater mistake than to region are extinct. They had no separate prowith marked attention in our sister-town and ton Courier. A KISS IN FEE .- A young German girl was who are laboring for the triumph of a party are suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in perty, and therefore they never engaged in the Walter Rateigh," and commented upon as the in the estimation of that party, at least, engaged that they made a fine impression. acquitted on a charge of larceny yesterday in the us, who know the contrary so well, when we pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. production of a citizen of Kaleigh, was written Court of Quarter Sessions. Upon the verdict of THE MISSING .--- The Cincinnati are told that white men do not work here, and They were killed up in wars with the whites, or, in a laudable vocation. How often is it the case. by our distinguished and talented contributor. MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .--- We are callacquittal being rendered by the jury, she manithat they do not because it is considered disgrace- at their instigation, with each other, deprived of Times says that on the 3d just., a number of per-OSWEGATCHIE," Mr. M. W. Wise, of this place. that those who bear the burthen and heat of the fested her joy and her gratitude in a manner ed upon to record the happening of a most melsons in that city plainly saw a balloon in the air. ful. Why, there is not a country on earth in their land, and, consequently, with reduced sup-The editors of these papers will please make this day are the last and least remembered amidst which, by a powerful glass, was discovered to be ancholy accident this morning. As Mr. Gabriel which very much astonished her counsel, the which honest labor and diligence in business in plies of food by the diminution of game, and brucorrection .- Murfreesboro' Gazette. court and the bar. With tears of joyful happies, brother of the proprietor of l ne shouts of mere Party triumphs ? Even in th infers that it may have been the ses and conditions is considered more re- talised by intemperance, they wasted away while noimes Ho balloon of the missing aronaut, Winchester, who face of equal or superior qualifications, on the part spectable or is more respected. We, like every they were yet savages. The same fate befell tel, was driving up Front Street, the horses at- ness bursting from her sparkling eyes, she em-Advices from Alexandria, mention the anumade an ascension at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 2d tached to his omnibus became frightened and braced her counsel and imprinted upon his glowother people, have the idle and the vicious a- most of those at the South, and from the same of those who have led the van, in the hour of sing fact that the Viceroy of Egypt, Sail Paran away, and Mr. Holmes was thrown from his ing cheek a kiss which resounded through the inst., and has not since been heard of. The mystery mongst us. But they are chiefly those who causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave court-room like the melody of sweet music. Her in France and throughout Europe, returned cha, who had left in his steam-vacht for a tour peril, the drones, who possessed neither the boldseat and almost instantly killed. How frail is involving his fate has excited a wide spread inhave the least connexion with slaves, and partic- consideration. There were five large tribes on counsel, a young gentleman of fine personal ap-pearance, though taken by surprise, received this ness nor energy to assume responsibility, are perthe tenure of human life. - Wil. Herald ularly those employed in agriculture, and are to this side of the Mississippi-the Cherokees, the terest and curiosity, which possibly may never port two days afterwards, having changed h Le found, without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their indeed, part of their territory was within our be satisfied. The most plausible explanation i mitted to monopolize the honors of conquest .intention in consequence of a severe attack tender acknowledgment of his valuable services that he probably fell into Lake Eric, over which Matthew, the Apostle of Temperance, has been All parties could learn a salutary lesson from the sea-sickness! This is the more extraordinar from his fair client as a legal tender. The girl he was last seen, and that his balloon afterwards from the fact that he ought to be accustomed example of a certain military captain, who never wandered uncontrolled through space till its gas left the scene of her trial and her triumph unsuperintendence full employment, work, they borders. Therefore we are more familiar with requested to visit Mount Vesuvius in order to conscious of the gaze and the smiles of a crowd- miral-in-chief of the Egyptian fleet. the sea, having been for about fifteen years all and their sons, with their slaves ; and it is sure, them, and I will speak only of them, though I that no one here ever treated them or thought of believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherowas expended. forgot in the hour of victory the means, however extinguish the crater. ed court-room, and only grateful to her counsel humble, by which it was obtained. them as disgraced by it. Indeed, every one, who kees and Creeks suffered losses of land and peofor her deliverance from a charge which had It is said that an application will be made to Congress to establish the grade and rank of Ad-Ber The Hon. Andrew J. Donelson and Thos. by intelligence, integrity and industry, provides ple like the other tribes; but they differed threatened but a moment before, like a dark cloud. The New York Herald denies that "the phys A. R. Nelson, Esq. have been chosen delegates for himself and his household, either in the field from them in one circumstance, and only one, by the State Council of Tennessee to the Nation-MASS MEETING .- There is to be a Mass Meetto burst upon her head and darken her future ical condition of Mr. Mason is extremely delicate. miral, with the understanding that "Old Ironor at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, from which, however, most important consequen- al Convention of the American party to nomi-It is a political manœuvre to prepare the public ing of the friends of the American Party at Wind-Restie Casta party at Wind-wides" is to be the first on whom this honor is to be degradation. is as highly respected here, as in every other cos resulted. It so happened, that, while yet nate candidates for President and Vice President. for his recall, so that some hungry expectant may sor, Bertie Co., to-morrow, November 1st. conferred [ Philadelphia Ledger of Wednesday. be honored with a foreign mission.

out rejoicings from every quarter of the realm, America has not only done more for the civiling for herself in the whole Russian war which could warrant the touching of a bell-rope except into the Christian fold than all the missions to popular in England, because it begins to be seen that Turkey and the Ottoman government perceive no difference between being eaten up by to come would, excepting only the recent colo-Russia or by the Western powers, and that they nies of blacks on the western coast of Africa, by rather incline to the former. Lord Stafford de Redcliffe, who made the war on the part of Engvine direction the lights of civilization and the land, is out of favor at the Sultan's Court, and knowledge of the true God may be reflected is about to retire from his ambassadorial position. back on that whole land. Such are some of the Blessings be upon his blunders, his sour temper beneficial effects on that race of their connexion and his narrow mind ! The London Chronicle, whose voice was for war during all the controversy, long before the He is habitually a man of employment. As in military life, he must train his troop to their appeal to arms was made, in criticising some of he peaceful sentiments of Tory writers, says duties, lay out their work, and superintend its

execution; and by a mild and just, though firm ought to be prolonged only till satisfactory terms peace can be obtained. Yet Russia shows no lination to sue for peace. On the contrary deserts; and he must never fail in sympathy with them, in regard to innocent enjoyments, at she has evinced a disposition to fight to the last. proper times, and their needs in sickness and in The Chronicle despairs of peace while it dreads health. Sometimes matters, very trivial in themfurther war, and England is in a situation simiselves, have exceedingly great effect in improving lar to that of the unfortunate individual who drew the elephant in a lottery, only being a great deal worse off than he could be, for he could a gentleman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the betshoot the elephant, but England cannot kill ter among his slaves, by the small boon of a France or Turkey, and she has them both upon cheap looking-glass for each of their quarters her back Another bound his people to him by a devoted One English writer says, very sincerely i-

affection, by joining with solemnity in their pro-Curolina in order to get clear of his slaves or of cessions at the burial of their dead, in a graveslavery? We have, indeed, a respectable and yard, which he had protected by a plain post and plank enclosure It is a great error in those who do not know creed from holding men in slavery. Even they our slavery, to confound authority in the private

relations, though it be that of a slave-owner, with would, after all, prefer the Russian to the Western alliance. What, really, have we been wastpolitical despot is separated from his subjects .-ing our blood and treasure for ? Time may show He knows them not, nor loves them. He symthat this is not an idle question ; for disasters pathises with none of them, but their positions greater than the Russian war may reside in it." and feelings are in constant hostility. But au-Great disasters gather around the imaginations thority in domestic life, though not necessarily, of the British at the present time. They say in is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreat-Liverpool, that " the war fever is diminishing .ed, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the There is no doubt of it. The horrors of the 8th superior which generates a humane tenderness in their naked details, sicken; and glory, which for those in his power, and renders him regardful we did notecreate, is not telling. The prospect alike of the duty and the dignity of his position. too, of inactivity for six months, tends to damp enthusiasm; and the spirit, not kept alive by either brilliant victories or angering defeats, speedily loses its intensity. People fail to see their way into the future: the war hitherto had a tangible object-Sebastopol ; but now we look as were, upon vacancy, or upon Mackenzie's Farm,-not worth having, if we could get it, sides, there are many inhabitants of this State cern in it, who are not of us, and know not what which it seems at present we cannot. We want peace, and the allies should candidly state the tirely domestic and delicate? We know that conditions they require; Russia refusing, then our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, treat Russia with the contempt implied by a reand a contented and cheerful race of laborers .-fusal to fight with her for and on her barren wastes; we should withdraw our armies, at least tions, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the as far as Varna, Scutari and Gallipoli : a brace of steamers would suffice in the Black Sea . the Slaves ice will serve the same purpose, until spring, in the Baltic : as we have beaten the Russian army, sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law destroyed Sebastopol, compelled the Czar to sink or policy of the country; and where slavery ex-ists labor and capital never come in conflict, beand burn his ships, it would be foolish to afford him an opportunity of recovering, in any way, cause they are in the same hands, and operate in his lost honor, by our risking a possible or the slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, slightest failure; this would imply contemptnor a strain on our morals, nor a blight upon our

scorn-which neither man por nations can enland. A signal instance of its beneficial political dure, and retain respect ; and it would not be a

really less dangerous than peace would be -Hostilities terminated, what is to become of Tur-In the transactions of private life, all look key? The present Minister of the Sultan is so upon ingratitude towards those whose kindnesses anti-English, that Lord Stratford refuses to reand aid have been liberally bestowed, as a sin cognize him; and it is feared that the Porte savoring more of the principies which govern the Evil one, and his immediate subjects, than any other which could be named. From it spring many of the worst motives which could possibly gain sway over the human heart.

But whilst ingratitude is viewed with so much detestation, when displayed in the transactions of private life, it nevertheless creates but a passing sensation, when exhibited in connection with public duties and political action. This is often seen in the neglect which follows to the grave the soldier, who spent the spring time of his life in the service of his Country; and how numerous are the instances, where men who served their Country in high offices, acted as faithful legislators, and watchful sentinels over her rights, in troublous and dangerous times, have been left in their old age to penury and want! The history of our own Country affords many such examples. They could be named, but such particularity would aronse unpleasant feelings, and could hardly enkindle for those who are gone any generous emotion of sympathy or regret. The living are, themselves, a more eloquent-appeal than mere language could afford. All remember the exclamation of CARDINAL WOLSEY.

"Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my King, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies!"

But there is another species of ingratitude

cention would have been the consequence. not a syllable of disapprobation was heard from the whilom secession press-not a note of warning was sounded.

cal horoscope. The injustice, unfaithfulness, and wretched bungling of the Administration, both in its home and foreign policy, and the threatening signs of danger, in the future, to the country, aroused a strong feeling of nationality and patriotism throughout the land, which soon made itself practically\_felt at the fount of all power. the ballot-box. The locofoco party beheld with amazement the strides the new party was making to influence and power. Town after town, city after city, and State after State, bowed in submission to its mysterious sway, and the prospect was almost certain that it would sweep the Union and control the next Presidential election. When this became evident, ah ! then it was that Southern Democratic presses and peripatetic orators felt the scales fall suddenly from their eves. and discovered the Abolition wolf, gaunt, fierce and hungry as ever, on his now accustomed walk, in quest of Southern prey. Then was the cry of Northern aggression and Northern enmity revived, echoed and re-echoed in every Southern State where an election was pending ; then were Southern men told to burnish their armor and natch their firelocks, for the great struggle which hev intimated, was close impending. But again the political current shifts, and we behold

another change. The American party, partly from treachery, mistaken policy and mismanagement, and partly from the calumnies and misapprehensions to which it was subjected, loses its prestige of invincibility, is defeated in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, conquers only by a fierce struggle, and with the loss of its Governor, in Tennessee, and holds out little encouragement for success in Georgia ; whereupon locofocoism again lifts its drooping head, and sees faint hope of electing the next President, and so holding on to the reins of power. Now a change of tactics is desirable, unsoundness must be abated, and, it is alrealy intimated, for the "n'th" time, that the wolf is off the track, that the Northern Democrats are amazing proper fellows that, as Wise says, we have whole hosts of good friends at the North, and that the glorious Union must endure forever!

THE LATEST JOKE .- A correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun," writing from Hertford in Hon. James Buchanan for the Presidency is freely discussed in various circles in "the old North to who will be the Vice? The inquiry is made tofore expressed. as to whether it will be Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, or Ex-Gov. Reid, of North Carolina !' Think of that, Master Brooke,

gates to which we observe the names of T. G. Alvord, W. W. Van Brecklin, and C. F. Williston, who were also delegates to the State Convention be subject to less vicissitudes

before referred to. It is also observed that Mr. Agan, above name I, was at this County Convention But another change is indicated by the politimade one of the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year, and hence is a fair exponent of the principles of his party. It is therefore significant that the same men who were delegates to the State Convention, and nominees thereof, were also delegates to the County Convention, and are there made prominent committee men for the future management of the party. But it is more especially important, as the character of the platform adopted by the State Convention had been befogged by the publication in some of the newspapers of resolutions as a part of the party platform which, though offered in the Convention, were not adopted by it. Therefore, as more nointedly expressing and as explanatory of the Administration party creed on the question of slavery and squatter sovereignty, the following resolutions, passed by these delegates in Com-Convention, are taken from the "Onondaga Standard,' edited by the party nominee for a high and responsible office, for the information of the readers of the Intelligencer, viz:

" Resolved, That the repudiation on the part of and by the Southern or slaveholding States of the Confederacy of a solemn compact of more than one-third of a century's duration, and the full benefits of which, during its continuance, they have realized, and which was but just becoming of practical importance to the North, was a breach of faith unpardonable, and is an admonition not to be disregarded that compromises with slavery are entered into but to be broken ; and that henceforth we repudiate all compromises except those contained in the Constitution.

"'Resolved. That the recent inroads into the Territory of Kansas by armed bands of Missourian borderers ; their attempt to overawe the free people of that Territory, and to prevent a full, fair, and free exercise of their rights as citizens at the ballot-box; their usurpation of power therein: their attacks upon the peaceful citizens of the country for no other cause than the exercise of free speech, is but the first bitter fruits of a false system recently conceived for political purposes, and christened, since its birth, 'squatter sovereighty.

" Resolved. That we will oppose, by all legitimate and constitutional means, the admission into this Confederacy of any more slave States ; and that therefore we are opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise."

"These resolutions are reported to have been adopted 'unanimously ;' and the editor-candidate for Inspector of State Prisons, in his editorial columns, remarks thereon as follows : "'The Convention was nearly full, all the towns

but Van Buren having been represented. The best feeling animated the delegates, and the proceedings were conducted in a spirit of harmony and fraternity that promise gratifying results .this State, says that "the probable nomination of On the subject of the resolutions there was entire unanimity in the committee, and their report was adopted without a dissenting voice. The sentiments expressed in the resolutions are such as the State," at this time, and the question is asked as Democracy of the county entertain and have here-

"It may, therefore, Messrs. Editors, be considered as promulgated by authority and officially that with 'entire unanimity' the Administration Democracy of New York have, 'in a spirit of harmony and fraternity that promise gratifying

are told to gather them from the most norther regions and bring them down to the Danish settlements, where they can enjoy more comforts and

The Esquimaux have a priest, whom they call Anjekok, who performs marriages and burial services, and is supposed to have some influence of the heart. When a couple is married, their riends have imposed upon them, for a certain length of time, abstinence from certain kinds of neats; and when a young man or a young woman dies, all the young men and young women of the settlement are condemned to the same sort of abstinence. The priest is believed to have power over the walrus and seal, and in a time of ressing scarcity to be able to call them up to the surface of the water. Their faith in the Anjekok is the only approach they have to religious belief. They spend their long winter of four months, total darkness, in sleeping and eating, never going out to hunt unless pressed by necessity. They have no sort of amusement except singing and an accompanying motion of the lasty. which can hardly be designated dancing. They do not use tobacco in any shape, nor do they smoke any other weed or root for the purpose of stimulants, nor would they allow any smoking in their huts. The children always get a name selected from whatever subject happens to be on the tam's in the paternal hut when they are born. In Leively or Godhaon, island of Disco, the nonulation of 250 or 800 is composed principally f Esquimaux, pure and half blood. They manage to keep up a good deal of social enjoyment by means of dancing, singing, and music. They have a peculiarly good ear for music, and can manage to play on the jewsharp or violin any air they hear. The women are said to be great rogues, if not in stealing gentleman's hearts, at least in pilfering tin-pots and plates, and anything of that kind. We saw one-young gentleman connected with the expedition, who had no less than three specimens of the hair of young hadies of Leively. One of them is dark as the raven's wing, of the silkiest texture, and can e from

the locks of a full-blooded Esquimaux ; another is dark brows, very fine, and belonged to a halfblood ; and the think, of golden color, and of equally fine texture, showed unmistakeably the Danish blood of the lady's vire. We presume these love tokens will be duly treasured, though not in the National Museum at Washington .-This same gentleman has a quantity of skins and furs which he has brought home with him as reminiscences of Greenland. But they will have to be fumigated or to undergo some other process f purification, for the Esquimaux ladies, who have the tanning operation in charge, not being able to procure bark have recourse to a liquid which answers as well, but which careful chambermaids do not tolerate the presence of in a

The Esquimanx never resort to the barbarous node of cutting off frost-bitten limbs. They apply to them a piece of rabbit-skin, and always with good effect. We are sorry to see that one of the expedition lost his life by the amoutation of a frost-bitten foot, and that three others have had to suffer amputation.

It may be a fact worthy of note that Dr. Kane went to the Arctic regions provided with daguereotype apparatus and plates, but that from the peculiar nature of the atmosphere no impression could be taken. These, and a valuable collection of specimens of natural history, geology, and casts f the Esquimaux, with the libraries of Captain Kane and officers, had to be left behind ; but the