POLITICAL

R. D. Raymond

A late number of the "National Intelligencer" contains a highly interesting and able Communication, from a Gentleman in Alibama, upon the subject of Slavery and the Southern States-copious extracts from which we subjoin below.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

- Mesars. EDITORS : From the era of the formation of our Union until now, the question of slavery has been a constant bone of contention between the two great natural divisions of our country, the North and the South ; or, to adopt a more modern name, the Free and the Slave States. This controversy, instead of vielding to the efforts of time, and in importance and virulence, till it is to be fraced that, under its blighting influence, this glorious Republic, this colossal monument of the wisdom and patriotism of the heroes of the Revolution, will crumble into dust, and the United States become "What Askilful in pursuing them? In agriculture there is no charlatanry. We do not parade dividends.thens is." It may be that my excessive ad-miration for our noble institutions makes me proclaims our feats. Even agricultural journals arful-like the Queen of Carthage, "commis fute timens;" but, living as I do in the heart of the South, I cannot be insensiare unhappily at a discount with us. our labors in solitude, afar from the thoroughfares of men. We do not ' roar in the midst of congreble to the murmurs that I hear around me. gations :' but it is with us, as the Psalmist says I cannot but feel that there is danger; and, was of old, when 'a man was famous according as he had lifted up his axe upon the thick trees.' We supply the life-blood which sustains the trade though my arm be but a feeble one, I would stretch it forth to avert it.

A residence of two years in the State of Alabama has enabled me to judge somewhat correctly of the South, and her peculiar "in-stitutions." During that time, I have been equally in the palace of the slaveholder and the cabin of the slave; I have examined slavery in all its phases; and discarding, but with difficulty, the prejudices and opinions formed by early habits and early associations, (for until that time my life had been spent in one of the free States.) I have found that slavery is not such an evil as it has been represented; that the sufferings of the slave are nothing in comparison to what I have often witnessed in the cities and poor-houses of the North. It has appeared to me therefore a duty, which I owe both to my friends

st the North and the people of the South, to state candidly and frankly the results of my observation, leaving them to judge of their correctness; and I hope the rectitude of my nasal twang of the Yankee is not heard. The intentions will be a sufficient apology for my North have derived from the South have enabled them to build new and enlarge old manufactories; to make from the Lowell of 1840, with its two

The traveller through the States of the North gazes, with wonder and admiration, upon the triumphs of human science and worth \$12,400,000. It is 20,796 and property skill as there exhibited. He sees their harbors filled with vessels from every nation. loaded with the products of every clime. He sees their canals and their railroads penetrating every valley and winding at the foot of every hill. Their rivers either bear navies on their bosoms or propel the machinery of a thousand manufactories. And, where water power fails, the enterprising Yankee has cal-led to his aid the potent energies of steam, and made the loom to weave and the shuttle to fix even on the dry and arid plain, or the

ture had scarcely begun; only eighty-one light bales were exported from America the ensuing year. By 1804, our crops had reached one bun-dred thousand of our present between bunyear. By 1804, our crops had reached one bun-dred thousand of our present bales. In the next, fifteen years, in spite of embargo, non-intercourse, and war, it had again increased threefold; and in fourteen years more, it had run up to 1,200,000, the crop of 1833 being fourfold that of 1819. At this latter period it was thought the maximum of production had been attained. Indeed, it had fre-quently been believed that this limit worked, it had fre-Suffice it to say, that they consist in the unsuitaquently been believed that this limit was reached. Now, however, it was the universal conviction. tries in the torrid sone. In Brazil, the p'ant grows to be a small tree, having few bolls, and Yet, in only nine years more, we had doubled the crop again; and, notwithstanding the low prices, since 1842 the production has been on the increase, and the crop of last year is estimated, while we iving five or six years. In other parts of South America similar difficulties have to be contended with. In Africa, from the tyrannical and arbitrary nature of the Governments, it is impossible that write, at 2,800,000 bales. • • •

large capital should be invested in this or any "Nor have the other agricultural productions ther branch of business Mexico can never be been neglected in all this time. The ancient staan exporter till another race of people shall posples, tobacco and rice, have slowly but steadily increased, and the sugar crop, which in 1832 was seas her fertile valleys. "The home supply is never equal to the very small demand of her own 88,000 hogsheads, had risen by 1847 to 240,000 hogsheads, nearly threefold in nineteen years. In breadstuffs, our superfluities would enable us to manufactures." Where, then, can we find a country able to ompete with our Southern States in the producsupply the wants of the world, with scarcely an effort to increase them. How, then, can a people who can do what we have done be justly called idle or ignorant, unfaithful to our interests, or untion of cotton ! No one that has investigated the

subject at all can hesitate in saying they stand ue without a competitor Here nature has been lavish of her gifts. To a climate exactly suited to its growth, she has added a soil capable of sustaining a plant so exhausting to it as We publish no seductive calculations. We build cotton. With these natural advantages, togeth-er with the mildest and best regulated Governneither palaces nor cities. No subsidized press ment under the sun, and possessed by the hardy Anglo Saxon race, who can wonder that the Southern States of this Union have far outstrip ped every other part of the world ! And yet the South can and will, if a market be supplied, doub e their last crop, great as it was, in ten years. In fact there is no limit to its capabilities for pro-

and commerce and finances of the world. We Nor will the consumption cease to keep pace keep steam expanding, machinery in motion, and with the supply. As Christianity and civiliza-tion are extended, so will the demand for clothing the lightning traversing the wires, and we do it in silence. We are scarcely known amid the stu-pendous operations whose sole basis is our labor increase, and the world must flock to our shores to procure it. The consumption of cotton has and our skill. The power of a people who can been increasing very rapidly in Europe within do all this, who can do what use do, must be immense in every way whenever they see proper to exert it, and incalculably valuable to them must be that institution, though it be undisguised slavehe last three years, and yet not more than two hirds of her people use it; and of the one thousand millions of people on the surface of the earth, not one half use it as an article of clothing. The day is about to come when the remain-Such is a picture, drawn in graphic colors, and glowing with all the fire and spirit of Southern five hundred millions will come to buy of us; when our commerce, great as it now is, will bechivalry, inflamed with resentment under injury, come yet more extended ; when the utmost energies of the producer will be taxed to supply the ergy and indomitable perseverance" which the Southern people have manifested in the cultivawants of the consumer ; when America will have tion of cotton. They have made America the reached a pitch of greatness of which she never yet has dreamed. Nor will the South be an inmarket of the world; they have built the navies of the Union, and freighted them for other lands, cubus to weigh down and retard our country in its onward and upward march to glory and wealth there is not a sea over which the stars and stripes have not floated, not a harbor in which the On the contrary, on her prosperity, on her untir-

ing industry and perseverance will depend, in a great degree, the success of the whole. If she gives back, the whole machine will stop; the genius of liberty will droop her-pinions, and sink down from her proud position ; another Italy and another Gence will be seen on the e-tern shores of the Atlantic. But I have not touched upon half the resources of the South. Cotton is but a small part of her

terprise of Massachusetts alone that have done this. She is dependent upon the South for the 434,000 pounds of cotton consumed in that single productions. I have before me a table, compiled rom the census of 1840, which shows the whole city per week. Let the energies of the South be productions of South Carolina for that year to have been \$33,937,807. The value of cotton that Mr. Calhoun's views of the powers of the trated ; let indolence and an ignoble love of ease seize upon her sons; let that decay and deg-radation upon which the North has so long harped be her lot; let slavery be abolished, and Lowell raised was \$9,100,000, leaving a balance of \$24,-837,807 produced in South Carolina, exclusive of The same is true, to a greater or less extent, of every other Southern State.". By a recent are really the most shallow and superficial that could and her sister cities will relapse into their former insignificance : their factories will be deserted ;chemical analysis, it is ascertained that the wheat their operatives will be cast upon the world to fill raised in the South contains nearly fifty per cent. the post-houses and prisons of the North ; stagna-tion will seize upon commerce, for its life blood mate. The yield is nearly as good.

In Indian corp the South leaves the North far

LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY

We have, time and again, called attention to the hypocrisy of the Locofoco Editors of North Carolina, as exhibited in relation to the question of Slavery in the Territories. We do not intend to let this matter rest with what we have said on the subject. It ought to be kept fresh in the recollection of the people : and with this purpose in view, we shall again advert to some few of the counts in our dictment. on which we have perhaps heretofore been more elaborate.

And first, as to the Wilmot Proviso. They -the Editors aforesaid-say that Congress has no power to legislate on the Subject matter of this abominable measure. Congress then, has no jurisdiction of the question, and it cannot acquire any, even by consent of parties : yet the last Legislature of North Carolina gave Congress to understand that the adoption and extension of the Missouri Compromise line by that body, would be a pro-Extraordinary Preparations of the Porte for per and satisfactory disposition of the Slavery section : and the Locofoco Editors every where 100,000 MENIN THE FIELD. chimed in, and hoped that Congress would so set-tle the question. These editors therefore wanted Congress to legislate on a subject matter of which they say it has no jurisdiction, and thereby violate the Constitution and perpetrate the crime of per-

Again : Congress did pass the Wilmot Proviso far as the Territory of Oregon was concerned ; and a Locoloco President approved the bill, under the solemu obligations of the oath which he had taken to support and defend the Constitution : yet these same Editors, who say that Congress ossessed no power to pass any such law or in any way to legislate on the subject, justified and applauded him for approving the law, and declared that he was guilty of no infraction of the

constitution-of no violation of his plighted faith the South ! Again : They lay it down as an axiom-a mat-

that all who entertain the opinion that Congress the principal. has the constitutional power to legislate on the abject of slavery in the Territories, are unsound the faith, and utterly unworthy of the confidence of any friend of the South. The Hon. oted for him for United States Senator, and no found any fault with that vote. On the con- capital about the 10th or 12 h of October. rary, they immediately set about flattering Mr. ingman, whom they had for years been slandering and reviling, and have ever since endeavor- ing were going on from davlight to dusk. ed to make him believe that they regard him as a marvelously proper man, and one who is entirely

their true exemplar-the great expounder of the genuine Southern doctrine on the slavery question: and think that all should be dealt with as abominaheretics who dare gainsay the wisdom or pro- steamer L'Avesun. Their destination is said to priety of a single sentiment that he utters in relation to the subject. Mr. Clingman, however, says General Government in relation to slavery in the Territories, as set forth in his celebrated Resolutions, "though perhaps plausible at the first glance, possibly be presented." Yet Mr. Clingman, notwithstanding this his well-known opinion of the Delphic Oracle, was voted for and be-praised by should induce them to apostacy. Even had no the disciples of Mr. Calhoun as aforesaid ! yet these abominable news-hawkers are erying, Wolf! Wolf! Wolf! and trying to make Turkey is, that those pashalics in Europe, which there are men amongst them who are not to be trusted on the slavery question ! True, there are tened rupture between Turkey and Russia. such persons : and these very Editors are the men + Under the influence of Russian emissaries, chief-We warned our readers of the wrong done them 1840 was 174,968 hogsheads, worth \$14,181,156, by the passage of the Oregon bill. We told them that it was the Wooden Horse, in the bowels of which the enemies of the City were lying con- a revolt. cealed, and to trust it not within the walls. The Locofoco journals cried out all was well : and now they have the face to hold themselves up as the exclusive friends of the South ! Out upon such brazen faced hypocrisy ! They are not to be trusted on this or any other question. Prejudice has so blinded their eyes-party has so corrupted their principles, that they are no longer faith-worthy : and all who put their trust in them, will assuredly



Vnwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers Large Number of Steamers of War in RALEIGH. N. C. English Fleet Sailing for the Dardanelles.

10

Wednesday, October 31, 1849. 105- We send a few copies of our weekly issue of to-day to Gentlemen who are not Subscribers to the Register. If they are willing to become such, will they be kind enough to notify us of the Editor of the "Standard," hoping that he may fact?

THE EUROPEAN NEWS

The last intelligence from Europe indicates no trict. For we regret the unfortunate position of immediate change in the aspect of affaits on the the "Standard" in this matter, and sincerely wish continent. All efforts to revolutionize have been it a speedy recovery from the infatuation and parsuspended-at least for a season, and until some tizan madness, which have induced it, for mere new developement of the smouldering heat of re- party ends, to take ground against the South. But volution shall force an opening, and break out in we cannot seriously believe that there will be any some unexpected quarter. A sort of hollow truce actual difference among Southerners upon this viseems to have been entered into between the revo- tal subject.

and as no one is gifted with a prophet's ken, no trict ? Her citizens, that we know of, do not deone can speak, with confidence, of the hour or the sire it; and nothing worthy the name of reason day when the struggle for freedom will re-com- can be given for it. It will be the madness of parmence. The nations of Europe may repose in a ty-a paltry yielding of infatuated and ambitious long sleep of despotism, or may rouse themselves leaders to the dictation of fanatics. It will be the to a new conflict with their masters, after a brief offspring of the political frenzy of those, whose period of inaction

others by more liberal ones. France, though far has been the admiration of the virtuous and great in the constitutional cause.

But by far the most intcresting feature in Eu- Congress to the unholy work of laying the axe at ropean affairs, at present, is the recent demand the root of this noble tree, which has sheltered our made by the Czar of Rusia on the Sultan of Tur- sires and us for near three quarters of a century, key, for the delivery of the Hungarian refugees. and which has been spreading its branches far and The Sultan, backed by England and France, has wide, not only to shelter us, but to offer an asylum refused the demand of the Czar. What will be the to the oppressed friends of liberty in every land, consequences of this refusal, cannot be told. War Shall it perish by the vile assaults of religious or may ensue, and if so, a general one. The Empe- political fanatics? God forbid ! for if this be the ror of Russia may make this individual act of the moral or political condition of our age and Coun-Ottoman government an adequate pretext for try, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of commencing hostilities. No doubt he would be Columbia be the first fruit of what may be expecglad to plant his banners upon the walls of Con- ted afterwards, then it is high time for us, though

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT. We have the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers, of both political parties, to the Communication signed " R.", in our paper of to-day, upon the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This Communication, which is the first of a

series, is from the pen of one of the leading and most gifted public men in the State,-formerly a Member of Congress, and distinguished, while there, for his bold and fearless defence of Southern rights, on more than one occasion-and from the very able manner in which he treats his subject. he has unquestionably bestowed much careful thought and research upon its investigation. We concur most fully and cordially with the views

as expressed by the writer. He very properly thinks that the aggressions of the Northern Abolitionists upon the Southern institution of Slavery, which threaten the integrity of the Union. should be met at the threshold, viz : in their efforts to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia :--- and we take the liberty of commending his articles to the especial consideration of the find much comfort in the cogent reasoning by which "R." proves the want of constitutional

power in Congress to abolish Slavery in the Dis-

lutionary spirit and the despotic powers that be; Why should Slavery be abolished in the Dis-

minds and hearts are not atfuned to the harmony Already has the spirit of revolution accomplish- of the social compact, and of kindly fraternal reed much. Germany, Naples, Italy, and others, lations, who cannot see the beauties of our admirhave demanded and received concessions-some able system of checks and balances, which was ov constitutions, where none existed before, and the glorious discovery of our Patriot Fathers, which

from a state of real freedom, is sufficiently near it in every Country, and is now, without doubt, the to prevent her people from receding to monarchy : surest reliance of our best and firmest hopes for and Hungary, though bound in chains by the des- the perpetuity of our free institutions. And yet, potic power of Austria and Russia, still has a heart these very fanatics, for whose lasting benefit, in part, all this was done, urge on their leaders in

Advance in Cotton. Wednesday, Oct. 24--8, P. M. The steamer Europa brings the announcement her own arrival at Liverpool, on the 7th inst.

A faint effort is being made to revive the poli tical excitement of the country. Conciliation Hall has been opened-letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 6r to be of all men admitted without argument- of rent collected. John O'Connell is, of course,

THE TURKISH & RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY. Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the Chomas L. Clingman says that Congress does extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the Enossess the constitutional power to legislate on the glish papers contain many reports respecting the bject of slavery in the Territories; yet a very probabilities concerning the issue, but of course arge majority of the Democratic and Locofoco multiling definite can be arrived at until the reembers of the last Legislature, with a full knowl- solution of the Emperor and his Imperial Counedge of Mr. Clingman's opinion on this subject, cil shall be made known. The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense Locofoco Editor in the State, that we have heard anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish.

> In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the Turkish capital, drilling and review-

A letter of the 25 h alt. states, that before en tering the Turkish territory, official assurances orthodox on the slavery question. And yet again : They hold up Mr. Calhoun as refugees were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board American corvettes and the French be Greece. Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter ou

his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals. From Widden the news is somewhat startling It appears that Amiliah had been sent to urge the retugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been su ce-s'al. Kossuth, Dombinski, Guyon, Zamovski and others, all swore that no persor-

with five days later intelligence from New York than that by the steamer Washington, which arrived at Southampton on the 6.h ins'.

IRELAND.

the Bosphorons.

Defence.

Departure of the Refugees from

Turkey.

FAVORABLE FINANCIAL NEWS.

barren and dreary rock. All is life, activity and bustle,, and his wonder is increased a hundred fold when informed that this is the work of only a half century.

But when he turns his face south ward, and to sit and gaze in silent despar upon his overstock-breathes the milder air of Virginia and Caro-ed granaries, waiting, but waiting in vain, for The tobacco crop of the ling, a far different prospect meets his eyes. There are few large cities and towns; the locomotive and canal boat are not so often seen making their way among the hills; the sound of the steam engine and the manu-factory but rarely falls upon his ears. The usbandman alone crosses his path. Nothbut fields of cotton, of tobacco or corn, meets his eye, and he involuntarily exclaims that this country is far behind the age; he cries out against the lack of energy and en-terprise of its inhabitants, and wonders that the same final country. In the West is our granary; in the South do we raise the raw material to supply the they do not imitate their more fortunate Norm neighbors, that, like them, they may be crowned with plenty, and the wealth of nations flow into their laps. He finds that, at the time of the formation of this Union. and for the succeeding twenty years, the South was even superior to the North in commerce, manufactures, and wealth. He wonders what can have been the cause of this decline in prosperity; immediately concludes that negro slavery has occasioned so much evil, and calls upon the South, with affectionate earnestness, to liberate her slaves and follow in the wake of her northern competitor. The conclusion has been received by the great mass of the people of both sec-tions of our country, and I am not aware that any attempt has been made to prove that the South has not degenerated so much as has been almost universally supposed, until Mr. ELWOOD FISHER, of Cincinnati, gallantly threw down the gauntlet, and, in a mas-terly address, delivered before the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association," of that city, triumphantly vindicated the honor of the South against all the aspersions that have been heaped upon her. To this address I am indebted for many important facts, of which I intend to make use in the course of this discussion

Is the generally received opinion of the premature decay of the South correct? The abject of the present communication is to show that it is not.

After the forcible presentation of numerous statistical facts, the writer proceeds to

say :--]

After such an expose as this of the condition of the two sections of our country, who will seperat the stale charge against the South of want of thrift, or lack of energy and enterprise ? The annals of history throughout the civilized world do not record an instance of greater enterprise or more indomitable perseverance than has been evinced by the Southern planter in the cultivation of his great staple. I have before me the July number of the Southern Quarterly Review, and find the following extract so apposite, that I hope I may be pardoned for making use of it :

But the South is habitually denounced-and she habitually admits the truth of the denuncia-tion for want of skill and enterprise and perseverance in all her pursuits, and an enlightened regard for her pecuniary interests; for her apathy and idleness. A glance at the history of her cotton culture will show in a moment how utterly false all this is. The Southern planters have not evineed a turn for commerce, though possessing an immense coast, and materials for ship-building to an exhaustless extent. They are not apt to the

home-market for his wheat, but will be compelled

ry, which makes them what they are.'

but yet not exaggerated, of the "enlightened

nmense profits which the manufacturers of the

worth \$12,400,000. It is not the energy and en-

will have ceased to flow :

n perfect harmony, man

oes he breathe our air?

some one to come and buy. There is no truth more evident than that of the mutual dependence of the different parts of this The value of the rice exported in 1840 was \$1.country on each other. The North cannot say to 942.076 the South, "I have no need of thee." The East

cannot refuse the aid of the young but giant West. Like the different wheels of a delicately wrought na and Texas? Why of the hemp and flax, the watch, when all are properly adjusted and move All these, of themselves, are an inexhaustible admires the curious mesource of wealth. temptible and unable to take care of itself as they have supposed. A dark and gloomy cloud is ris-

factories of the East ; and in the Middle do we due the fires of fanaticism-unless compromise procure the material by which the Steamer crossand concession take the place of bigotry and m s the ocean, the locomotive traverses the land. tolerence, we are gone ! Our eagle, our glorious American eagle, which has soared aloft on the and a thousand looms and ten thousand spindles are kept in motion. Through the whole are seen breeze for seventy years, twice defying the asour rivers pursuing their devious way, our rail-roads and our canals, leaping over valleys and pier-capital of Mexico, will be shorn of its strength, cing through mountains, like veins and arteries, and fall prostrate to the earth. The Genius of conveying nutriment to every part of the system. How beautiful the arrangement! How admira-Liberty will rise with drooping pinions, and with a sad and mournful flight will bid adieu to earth ble the adjustment and uses of the parts ! How and wing its way above the clouds. Oh! that wonderful the wisdom, and how beneficent the Americans, American patriots, would feel that Creator, who has devised all this, and has united there is danger! The South has begun to "calthese parts, so different, and yet so admirably a- culate the value of the Union." They find any dapted to each other, by bonds that can never be thing better than disgrace and dishonor. Alreabroken! Where, oh where, is the man that can dy I hear the notes of preparation. But it is not be so blind to his own interest, so filled with madthe clash of arms or the shrill notes of the clariou ness, so much a traitor to his country and his race, that fall upon my ear. It is the sound of the loom so full of 'daring against the Majesty of Heaven, and the artisan's hammer; it is the heavy breath that he would attempt with his puny arm and feeing of the steam engine and the whirling of wale strength to sever those bonds which His hand ter-wheels. They are preparing to throw off the has forged, and cast the noble ship of State, that shackles of dependence, to manufacture their own has so gallantly breasted the billows of adversity, goods and use their own ships, that, when the and so manfully withstood the surges of war and of treachery, upon the rocks of faction and the ven forefend !) which shall sever those iron bands quicksands of a bigoted fanaticism, a dreary and which now unite our country in undivided and abandoned wreck 7 Lives there such an one, and we hope indivisible brotherhood, they may march on alone to independence and wealth.

Has the South attained the maximum of her R. H. G. prosperity or not ! A little attention will, I think, show conclusively that she is yet in the dawn of FLORENCE, ALABAMA, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

her greatness; that the sun of her glory has but risen above the horizon; and that its beams, which now shine upon us with so much effulgence, are but precursors of a yet more glorious brightness, before which their lustre will be paled and dimquestion :

Let us, very briefly, look at the cotton crop in this country, as compared with that in the rest of the world, and see what are the prospects for its

In 1791 the amount of cotton raised in the world was 490,000,000 of pounds, of which the United States produced two millions, leaving 488,000,000 to be raised in other countries. In 1848 the Uni-ted States produced 1,120,000,000 of pounds, and all other countries, according to an estimate in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Doc. 146, 4th vol. Ex. Doc, 135-6.) 440,000,000. So that, while the United States have increased their production in geometrical ratio, the rest of the world actually produces now, 48,000,000 of pounds less than it did sixty years ago. In 1818 Great Britain imported from the East Indies 247,659 bales of cotton, and from the United States only 217,580 bales. In 1840 she imported from the United States 1,246,791 bales, and from the East Indies 216,300 bales, which was more than she imported from those countries in any single year since 1816, with the exception of 1836, when 3000 bales more were imported. Here, also, we have a great

increase on the part of the United States, and a decline on that of the East Indies, the second coun-try in the world in the production of this article. What can be the cause of all this? Is it owing to the superior skill, and energy, and industry of the American cotton-growers, or to some peculiar adaptation of soil or climate to this plant, which ly one, as we will presently see.

against the masts of the useless ships that will be behind, both in the quantity per acre and the ranged beside the deserted wharves of New York whole amount raised. The State of Michigan the honest yeomanry of the country believe that and Boston; the Western farmer will find no produced, in 1840, 2,277,039 bushels, and the State of Arkansas, with not half the population, The tobacco crop of the Southern States in

which 119,484 hogsheads were exported .--Why need I speak of the sugar crop of Louisia

lumber and mineral productions of the South? Such is the South; such it will be. Let the North, then, learn that the South is not so con-

be deceived and betrayed .- N. C. Argua. ing above the horizon, and unless all arise to sub-

melancholy day arrives (if it ever do, which Hea-

AN ELOQUENT SENTIMENT FROM & WHIG GOV-ERNOR.-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, in his

recent annual Message to the Legislature of that State, holds the following language on the slave ion, or to threaten them as remedies. If it should present a graver feature in its progress, let the emergency dictate the remedy ; in the mean time, let us insist on our rights by all constitutional

means, and also resolve to maintain the Union at all hazards and to the last extremity.' I am willing to yield the honor of disunion doctrines to those who rely upon them as a cure to any present or probable evils to arise from the question of slavery. Upon them will rest the responsibility (and a fearful one it will be) of calculating the value of the Union, and cheapening its dignity and duration, in the estimation of any portion of the American people. With the Union, we have every thing to inspire the hopes and impel the ener-gies of patriotism, amid the vast field of improvement that lies before us. Without it, we have nothing worth maintaining-worth living for-worth dying for! Clouds and darkness rest upon such a future; sectional jealousies-border fravsendless collisions-the prostration of trade and commerce, and the ruin of American liberty, fill up the baleful picture. Against such a contemplation, all men of all parties ought to turn with instinctive horror. The Union ought to be deemed invaluable-as when it was formed it was

deemed indispensable. It is invaluable, and deserves to be the last of human institutions that shall fade before the trumpet of retribution." THE SOUTHERN INDEX .- The Rev. B. Craven. Nature has furnished to the South 7 That the en- of Union Institute, Hunt's Store, N C., proposes

ergy and enterprise of our people have been one to publish, once every two months, at \$1 a year, great cause, no one can doubt, but it is not the on- a periodical under the above title, with the following leading objects :

NORTH CAROLINA.

Of all the States south of the Potomac. none has more titles to respect than North Carolina. This State has not received in other parts of the Union the esteem and consideration which are due to her modest worth. Her situation is unfavorable to notoriety. Her extensive sea-coast is rendered almost useless for the purpose of commerce by a barrier of sand. She has no large city the most perfect unanimity exists between the which serves as a point of attraction, and two parties. collects and distributes information respec-

ting the State. The country on the line of the railroad, which is the principal thoroughfare for strangers, happens to be the most barren and unimproved part of her soil.

Yet she is rich in revolutionary reminiscences, in resources of the forest, field and mine, which are still undeveloped, in varied and mannificent scenery, in literary institutions, and a substantial and well disposed population. Situated between two States, one of which is foolishly endeavoring to maintain the pomp of departed greatness, and the other having a strange passion for being conspicuous at the expense of being ridiculous, she has avoided the errors of the American Union. Her domestic affairs have been managed with prudence and success. She has neither been eager to try " I see nothing in the present aspect of the ques- novelties nor neglect the real improvements tion to justify either a resort to violence or disun- of the age. In internal improvements she val engages cautiously and moderately, anxious to develope her resources, but careful not to hazard her credit. She has an excellent system of courts, and her judiciary has been

adorned by some names that would reflect lustre on any tribunal in the world. Her citizens are orderly and quiet, and generally vield an honorable obedience to the laws. She has not been as much distinguished as 5th and 1 ith inst., are quite unimportant.

some other States for the brilliancy of her public men; but a State which has sent to the national councils a Macon, a Stanly, a Gaston, an Iredell, a Graham and a Badger, has no cause for mortification on that score. Her general quietness has gained for her the appellation of Rip Van Winkle : and though he may perhaps be liable to the reproach of public and private recklessness, we regard sive. such a failing as "leaning to virtue's side." Manchester (N. H.) American.

The Washington Union says the complaints against Mr. Polk's Administration had no end. It would have been fortunate for the country if the Administration itself had never had a begin ning.-Lou. Journal.

are pirtly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great foment in consequence of the threa ly members of the Greek church, three vassals of the Sultan betraved a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opprtunity to get up

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers for and from all the principal ports of Europe ; but the general firmness of the public funds indicates that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the London Times, write ting from Paris, says that a note addressed by the English government to the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinopie. couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single expression or threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of

an independent sovereign. Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper in structions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterramean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardinelles.

I have also reason for repeating, that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur announced the appointment of Lucien Murat as Minister to Turin, and M. Bois La Compt. now Minister at Turin, as Minister Pleniotentiary to Was hington. But the fact was stated. of which there was no doubt, that the government was totally ignorant of what had passed in America when M. Bois was named.

The only allusion made in any of the papers received, to the difficulty between the French and the Paris Presse :

Some explanations of the affair are necessary .--The French government demanded an indemnity for the losses caused to French subjects by the war in Mexico. This demand having met with some diffoulty, the French government charged our minister o announce to the American government that the indemnities claimed would be kept back out of the anboth, striving neither to rule nor to dissolve nuities not yet due out of the twenty-five million francs for which we were the debtors of the United States. It appears that the letter written on the maintaining the claim, has expressed its disappro-

> As was expected, the proposal of M. Napoleon Bonaparte has met with the approval of the Committee to which it was referred. They declared that the uniting(7) of the Bourbone, and amnesty to the insurgents of June, being included in the same proposition, established an unbecoming assimilation of the two parties mentioned, and at once unaninously decided on recommending the Assembly for o take it under consideration.

The proceedings of the Assembly, between the

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERFOOL. Oct. 13 .- If we except great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the week has not been active. The Produce Markets, both here and in London. continue to receive large supplies, and to most descrip-orders. He has purchased new and complete tions of goods there has been a moderate injury. The Corn Markets are firmer, and, if any thing. machinery, employed experienced and skilful op. she may perhaps be liable to the repronch of have an advancing tendency. Nevertheless, the inertness, we confess that, in these days of transactions going forward are by no means exten-

> Monday, when the Europa's advices were known, prices immediately advanced 1d. per 15., and both spinners and speculators purshased to a large extent. Tuesday was a holiday at the public officer, and on Wednesday, when the mar-30,000 bales having changed hands.

On Thursday the sales were 20 000 bales, and MISS BREMER is described by those who have yesterday a large business was transacted at

nople,-that is a point towards which a with fearful anticipations, to take care for the fu The most unwelcome feature of the news from covetous eye has been turned from the North for ture! If this, we say, be the state of things, then

ple,-the great goal of his ambition. to- We are requested to call the attention of

those interested, to the Advertisement, in another column, of HOOPER's Patent Netting Machine. The loom was exhibited at the Fair recently held in Baltimore, and excited much interest and attracted much curiosity among the Fishermen. Though it has been at work but about twelve months, we learn that the Patentee has sold a ve ry large number of his seines.

15- We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of HENRY W. MILLER's able Address before Fellowship Lodge, No. S1, of Masons, delivered in Smithfield, on the 21th June

A Benton Organ at Washington. It is stated in the Northern papers, that Messrs.

Blair and Rives have dissolved partnership ;- that the latter will continue the publication of that very valuable paper, the "Congressional Globe," and that the former will set up a paper to advocate the pretensions of Old Bullion to the Presidency. Mr. Blair has imbibed at his romantic " Silver Spring," very decided free soil notions, and hold-American governments, is the following, copied from ing with Benton, that they are the true Democratic Jeffersonian doctrines, he is determined to

bring them into practical operation.

THE AURORA.

Mr. Toole has announced that the number subscribers already received is sufficient to justify his enterprise, and that he expects to issue the first number of his paper on the first of November, by subject by M. Poussin was couched in rather un which time he requests those holding subscription suitable language, of which the French government, lists to send in the names obtained. His address is Wilmington, N. C.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A Post Office has been established at Beatty's

RALEIGH PAPER MILL.

We are much gratified to witness the enterpri sing efforts of JAMES D. ROYSTER, Esq., who has leased the above Establishment, to make such improvements in the manufacture of the various kinds of Paper, as will enable him to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their eratives, and, from what we know of Mr. Royster himself, he will devote his assidnous personal-ex-The cotton market has been much excited. On ertions and supervision to the Manufactory. We have been shown a specimen of his Paper,

and do not hesitate to prohounce it superior to any that we have ever seen manufactured at this Establishment before and equal in quality, perhaps, ket re-opened, the buying was as brisk as ever, to a great portion of the Northern Paper used so generally in our midst. We expect to obtain

many a year; but the hour, and the man for that we hope and believe that the South, with one leed are not yet come, and Nicholas must know heart and one mind, will bring into action some In a contest with England, France and Tur- antagonist principle or effort that may redeem us key, he knows success cannot perch upon his stan- from the impending ruin. But we cannot, we dard. His imperial eagle must wheel round and will not, believe, that this Government is thus, or round in many a mazy circle of political machi- ever. to tymble into ruins ; though we do believe nation, before he can alight safely on Constantino- that the wicked ambition and vulgar insensibility

of the Abolitionists are well calculated to sully it ! The Wilmot Proviso, itself, we have ever regarded as fraught with great evil and wrong to the South. We have, to the extent of our ability . combatted its injustice, its disregard of sectional equality, and its violation of fraternal ties. And it is well known to our readers, that we have earnestly insisted on such a union among Southern men, as would secure a firm and vigorous resistance to it, by all lawful and constitutional means. In the pursuit of this object, we have been compelled to expose the hypocritical pretences of some among us, who, by the affectation of an intemperate zeal in favor of Southern institutions, have been endeavoring to convert this into a party question

We have been assailed by the "Standard." "Newbern Republican," "Hillsboro' Democrat," and such like, because we could not discover that the Wilmot Proviso was unwarranted by the constitution. Earnestly as we have opposed that measure, yet, in our regard for truth, we have been forced to admit that the mere power over the question had been conferred upon Congress, and we did not choose to fritter away the strength of our opposition, by attacking it from a weak and untenable position. Offensive as we have ever conceived it would be, and ought to be, to the South-yet we have seen its exercise could have no direct practical bearing on the institution of slavery in the States; inasmuch as nature had already, by laws more stern and unvielding than any of human enactment, forbidden the introduction of slavery in New Mexico and California, in consequence of their utter inaptitude for slave labor. We have said before, and the result begins to prove that we were no false prophet, that when something practical was presented. when some crisis directly involving danger to the South had to be confronted, we should be found in the breach, when these Bob-Acres heroes who Bridge, Bladen county, and C. J. DICESON ap- from the very position, ou which alone they dehave been deriding us, would be found fleeing clared the true friends of the South could consent to sland.

The "Standard," as we have said, in the eagerness of its zeal to bring discredit and distrust upon those Whigs who could not deny the mere constitutional power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso-a minor question-admitted its constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia-a question of far more exceeding and fearful import. We stated some time since, that we could not admit this power. Our convictions have become strengthened and confirmed, that Congress can not, without a violation of the constitution. interfere with slavery in the District. For expressing these views, we are prepared, in advance, to receive the same measure of denonciation and vulgar abase which has been lavished on us, for opposing the Wilmot Proviso on the grounds which seemed tenable to us, and much of our paper, hereafter, from Mr. Royster, We certainly shall receive this abuse and denun-

