Raleigh Megister.

From the Goldsborough Telegraph. THE 3 CHARGES AND 18 SPECIFICA-TIONS.

CHARGE THE IST. Keep it Before the People. That the graet portion of the Democratic Press, and of the leaders of the Democratic

party at the South generally, have been striving, and are striving, to alienate the people from the Union.

Specification First, That nearly or quite every Democratic paper in South Carolina, advocates Disunion openly and without res rve, and that every leading Disurionist in that State belongs to the Democratic party.

Second, That the leading Disunionists in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, who are running candidates for high offices in opposition to the Union party there, (which is composed of Whigs and Democrats) belong to the proves that the leading object of the Demo-Democratic party.

Third, That whilst the Editors of the Democratic papers in North Carolina deny that of the Union. they are for Disunion, they constantly agirate the slavery question, advocate the doctrine of secession, and give encouragement to the rank spirit of Disunion in Sou h Carolina, - THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET. all of which is calculated, particularly at this time, to lead to a dissolution of the Union

Carolina. at a time when South Carolina was of Mr. Fillmore's Administration breathes threatening to secede from the Union, and but the sentiment of a large portion of both when that State would have seceded at once. political parties of this section of Virginia. had other Southern States encouraged her to When he entered upon the duties of his ofhepe for support in her mad purpose, by the passage of resolutions favoring that purpose. Fifth, That all this time many of the lea-him in an eminent degree to fill the Presilina, (besides the Editors of Democratic pa- "slavery and the Union," we considered pers) continue to agitate the slavery question, him "perfectly sound;" and that, al hough to exeggerate the wrongs the South has re- he went into office under "many embarrasspeived from the North, and to advocate open- ments," all would be "well in the end."ly the doctrine of State secession-all of By his administration of the affairs of the which is calculated to exasperate the people, country our confidence in the man has been and to alienate their attachment to the Un more than confirmed, and our hopes more ion; at a time when there is great danger that than realized. His honest, disinterested, South Carolina will attempt to break up the and firm course on the subject of slavery, Union within twelve months. Sixth, That Thomas Ruffin Esq., the Drm. Union, have won for him the warm admira-

ocratic candidate for Congress in this District, tion of the patriots of all socions. He told is an avowed, open, and strong secessionist. us in his first message that, to the extent of CHARGE THE 2D.

Keep it Before the People. That the great body of the Democra ic par-

ty of the North, by the support of which it has availed i self from Free Soil and abolition votes in national and State elections- Magistrate, is safe, for he commends bimfrom the movements of its leaders-and es- self in the highest degree to all lovers of pecially from the numerous and repeated coalitions it has formed with the Free Soil and abolition parties, is favoring greatly the panied him in his northern tour come in, as abolition movement against the rights of the South, if there is not reason to fear that it

ty in New York, in 1844, cast its vote for commanding figure, his graceful manners. gospel in such circumstances, "These things teach cruelty are in their habitations".

James K. Polk, which turned the scale in their habitations of the scale in their habitations. In our society a pure religion and more elevated after. Are its advocates governed by the law would have won the admiration of all. election to the Presidency of the United What is said of Mr. Graham's personal ap-States pearance. Mr. Halls efficiency, and the el-Second, That Martin Van Buren, a Democravic Ex President of the United States, and true of the Secretary of the Inferior, Mr. oth rwise, and consent not to wholesome words, are bound by this constitution, so long as we what it has been doing for a series of years-un- preserved by cu tivating the instincts of the true one whom the Southern leaders of his par y Stuart, who occupies a front-rank position even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to form an integral part of the Union? Let this point willingly have made the land of freedom the perheld up to the people as a "Northern man among the first men of the age, and needs with Southern principles," was the prime nothing to qualify him for a still higher sta-

peace and the Union.

for men who are determined to repeal or nullify the fugitive slave law. Fourth, That in North Carolina, some the democratic papers avow open Disunion

From the Lewisberg (Vu.) Chronicle.

sentiments, and uphold and justify South spirit and spoke the same language, on the great agitating questions of the day, then should we have Carolina Secession in plain terms. Whilst another portion of the Democratic press expeace and quietness in all our borders, and live topresses a reluctant acquiescence in the Comgether as brethren of the same glorious family. promise, but holds it up at the same time as

"Here, then, in view of the character of Roman

Democratic leaders in North Carolina come out decidedly for the Compromise, and argue to prove that the South has lost but little, and gained much, by the compromise.

But there his character stands in its high and un-Sixth, That this total absence of uniformi sullied integrity and loveliness; not as the advo- if the result does not bear me out in saying, on be y of views, and settled purpose, especially cate and friend of Roman slavery, but as the friend in regard to the great Compromise Measures, attempting to revolutionize the established principles of social order. If these were evils in the cratic party, as a party, is to agitate the sla-Roman Empire, the way in which he desired to very question for political and party purposes, remedy them was by preaching the gospel; by diffusing its spirit of love and gentleness, and regardless of the consequences to the safety leaving it to work the cute of evils, by the gradual melioration of them, which he knew it could not suddenly remove. And therefore he says not a word on the subject of slavery; utters not a hint rebuke to Philemon for being a slaveholder; We publish in another column the notice not one intimation about giving Onesimus his freeme, to lead to a dissolution of the Union of the editor of the New York Evening Mir-Fourth, That the Democra ic leaders, led ror of the President and several members of and treat him as a Christian man ought to treat a on the movement and discussion in favor of his Cabinet suggested by their recent visit Christian slave. Would that Paul's mantle had secession in the last Legislature of North to New York. That portion which speaks fallen on all the ministers of the Gospel, and that Carolina. at a time when South Carolina was of Mr. Fillmore's Administration breathes the example of this great apostle might speak in these ends of the earth ! Slavery, what is it ?-What has it been ? What is it now ? What is the slavery of the South compared with the tenfold more extensive and more absolute servitude of the myrinds of the Russian despot? What is it in mental, and moral, and physical degradation com-pared with the condition of operatives in the manof England? Let the British Quarterlies answer these inquiries. The word slavery is not the evil; evil, the most judicious writers on the other side of the water instruct us, that the working classes a Master in Heaven. of Great Britain "have as great an amount of toil, and as few bodily comforts to remunerate them as the unanimous, views of the North. That there his integrity and patriotic devotion to the the power vested in him, he would at all times and in all places "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." His fidelity to this pledge has been equalled only by his discretion The country, with such a Chief That portion of his Cabinet which accomthe reader will see, for a full share of com-

which we noticed in our Tuesday's paper. Would that all our Northern ministers breathed the same

I demand then, in the name of common hon-

a bargain, in which the South yields every thing and gains nothing, thus declaring that they are willing to become Submissionists, to what they ho'd up as aggrevated wrongs done to the South. Friff. That on the other hand, some of the esty, if we are not religiously bound by this com-pact? When our fathers pledged their fortunes, him; he does not tell him to restat the public ad-thorites; he does not 'help him' to escape his bon-dage; he sends him back. Northern Abolitionists gressors and the most mischievous of men. I shall gressors and the most mischievous of men. I shall it enjoins upon all men the duty of being faithful be greatly disappointed in my views of the North. pathy.

half of the great mass of Northern men, we are of law and good government. He was far from no truce-breakers. We are honest men, and the friends of good order. We are friends of the South, and make no war upon their domestic ins. it utions. Whatever reasons we may have had for abolishing slavery among ourselves, their domestic institutions are not our business. We are not responsible 'or them, even if they are wrong ; any nore than we are responsible for other sins over which their own laws have the exclusive control. And if they are right, what have we to do, in interfering with them? There are unreasonable and misguided men among us; but the South does us great injustice, if it allows itself to believe that these men are the true indices of the Northern character. We do not disturb the rights of the South. To the free colored man we open our doors and our charities; but we would have it understood, that the North is not the place for fu-giuve slaves. Some of them are no doubt good citizens; but, prime facie, they are all bad. They are a trouble to us; they corrupt our population, overload our prisons, are a nuisance to our aimshouses, and had better be at home where they are better employed and better governed. Nor is it ders of the Democratic party in North Caro- dential chair, and that upon the subject of ufactories, and more especially in the coal mines among the least of the benefits of the "Fugitive Slave Law," that they are so rapidly disappearing from the midst of us. Most sincerely do we say it is the amount of sin and suffering that it so often occasions which we deplore. And if this be the get not that there is One Being in the univese, to whom you are remonsible, and that you also have We believe these to be the general, though not

the slaves of ancient Egypt or Rome." Cruelty should be a difference of opinion on the subject of is always sinful; slavery not always. I do not see slavery, does not surprise us; but that there should how any Christian can affirm that slavery under be men in the midst of us who adopt extensive Christian influences is sinful I have no desire measures to resist the Government, throw the land to be a slaveh liler; but if I were such a slave- into confusion, and separate what God has joined bo'der as Job, Abraham, and Philemon, my con- together by a common descent, a common lan science would not condemn me. If all masters guage, common interest, common laws, a comwere like these where would be the sin of slavery ? mon honor, com ton intermarriages a common sys-There is great want of consideration on this tem of Christian benevolence, common Churches, subject in the minds of some who are otherwise common Rivers and Railroads, a soletin compact, wise and sober men. If slavery were a sin per se, sealed by the blood of our fathers, ratified by ourwe should not find in the New Testament, so selves, smiled upon by the God of Providence, and many counsels to masters and slaves in regard to envied by the nations; cannot be accounted for their mutual obligations. A Northern Abolitionist could not go into the Southern States and address a promiscuous assembly of masters and slaves in such language as the following: "Let as many plore such divisive measures. If we are resolved slaves as are under the yoke count their own mas- to have no alliance with States where slavery is ters worthy of a'l honor, that the name of God and counte nanced by one of the most sacred of earth his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that I y compacis, to show them no favor and give their South, if there is not reason to fear that it pliments-truly such, because they are true have believing masters, let them not despise legitimate claims no quarter, if we mean to intro-will become identified with this abolition With the S aunton Spectator, "we regret them, because they are brethren; but rather do duce the iron-bed of Procruster and make our own specification First, That the abolition par-severance of the President on his tour. His direction of the Bible is to all the ministers of the of theirs, then farewell to peace, "instruments of severance of the Unin. It is no easy matter for amples.

> the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about ques alternative but to abide by the Constitution, or secede from these confederated States. Why should strife, railing, evil surmising, and perverse disput the South secede? They utter no complaints tings of men of corrupt minds." Could the apos- against the Constitution; and only ask that its stipulations be faithfully observed. Are the North modern abolitionists, than in these lew words ?- prepared to assume the responsibility of seceding ? A few may be prepared for it, misguided and misnecessarily a sin? And what shall we say of the guiding men-men who are prepared for anything.

We give the following extracts as a fair appeal from their Southern brethren ; and justice the free States will not receive them. Indiana norman of the admirable work by Dr. Spring to the South constrained them to consent to that will not, Ohio will not. When a colony of them, Constitutional protection of the slaveh Jding States, which lies at the basis of that subsequent legislation which new mittees the land. The compact was a torne for compact; and without it, the indecendence of rese United States is a fact that would never a try been recorded in Amer-

that such things as these are, to the last degree, galling to the South ? There is this one fact. on this subject, that may not be overlooked. The slaveholding States are unhappily placed in such history, not by their own fault only, but by the capidity of Northern slave-traders. Instead of being goaded to phrensy, as they are by Northern Abolitionists, they have demands upon our sym.

There are men among us who are deliberate'y prepared to dissolve the Union, rather than submit to the fugitive slave law; this doctrine they publicly avow and defend. But I entreat them to consider, if this would be kindness to the Slave .-Will the slaves become freemen by such a mea. sure as this, or will they by such a course, find one link of their bondage broken? What if such a disunion cannot be effected without a civil war. which is certainly no unreasonable supposition Can an enlightened conscience be satisfied with this crusade against the Union, if it should thus prove a crusade in favor of slavery? Again, I demand, what does the slave gain by it? What does conscience gain, what does a benevolent spirit toward the slave gain, by turning this land into a battlefield? Is this sympathy with the slave, or is this washing our hands of the sin of slavery? Where will the poor slaves be, when this work of death is accomplished? Nav, fear comes upon me, when I ask, what will they be about, while these instruments of death are pre paring, and this work of death is going on ? Ab olitionists know well what they will be about be cause they foresee and have predicted it. They will just be cutting the throats of their masters. Is this wise ? Is conscience satisfied with this ?-We know it is sufficiently cruel to the master ; but is it kind to the slave? After all the wrongs gress are frequent, and unbesitatingly entered you have inflicted upon him, can you counsel him become thus a wholsale marderer, and go to

stained with blood ?

If this is the dark side of the picture, look then at the fa rer side. Suppose you are able to effect a peaceable disunion of the States, and consent to establish a distinct Southern Confederacy. Do you help the slave by this; or do you most effectually rivet his bondage, and perpetuate his claims? It by all wing such a confederacy, you could secure the abolition of s'avery, so far as slavery is change, but only to come back to its original starconcerned, you would be the gainers by such disunion. This you would not thus expect to accomplish. You gain nothing by it; you even shut the door against those kind influences by which slavery has been so rapidly melting away in the Northern States,

Nay, farther, if when these States are once diyour acknowledgment of slaveholding rights, your engagement to protect them, and your obligations some fugitive slave law, which would place you certainly in no better condition than you as to divine what it is that abolitionism is seeking | In our society a pure religion and more elevated

and what if he had declared that slavery is a sin, the North forgotten, that on the question of sla- To us it seems that it is high time for this mad dear-as his companion, most near-to mitigate and that he never could "teach and exhort such very, the advantage lies with the South ; that the spirit to take counsel of conscience. It would his sorrows, or to share his prosperity. That things ?" Let as listen to what the next sentence ('onstitution rec-gnizes the right of the master to have a melancholy triumph in the severance of empire over which she governs has its origin in oquence of the Attorney General, is equally addresses to such a man: If any man teach the service of his slaves; and that we ourselves the Union. It will have doue its work then; and dignity and purity of character. It can only be manent house of bondage. But it is not the bright side of the preture, that we are allowed to look at. Separate these States, the rights of the sex-the inconvenience of their designated, to wit : peaceably, or not peaceably; and you draw an air line steeped in blood. You establish a thou. sand cities of refuge for the fugitive slave at the North, by, which you augment the vigilance of his owners and his own bondage, and you commence a border warfare, where mutual hatred and recriminating, retaliating vengance will perform their a ly to have adapted the sterner sex. The beauty accursed work. Nay more ; you lay open the different sections of the land to those foreign alliances to her a different, though not less important deswhich will embroil o her nations, and invite the English lion and the Russian eagle to their prev There is one thought more which I may not suppress. " Charity seeketh not her own." Christian love values a whole more than a part. The shave population of this land has cost us dear already. It has cost us time and money that ought to have been better employed; it has cost us divided counsels; mutual love and confidence, embittered feelings, and unsleeping jealousy. It may cost us the peace and prosperity of the fairest hand in the wind ?- N. S. Whig. the gallows. Defend your liberty and the liberty ulating others to resistance, unless my single con- charity which " worketh no ill to his neighbor," on which the sun shines. In the name of that of your wife and children, as you would defend science is more enlightened than the conscience I ask, has it not cost us enough ? Shall we sayour life and theirs against the assassin. If you of the wisest and best. I may feel that I am right, crifice the harmony, the good faith, the honor of G these States for the fugitive slave? To me it seems, MAD this is asking too much. Our fathers lavished their blood and treasure to very little parpose, if the custody of the criminal law, under an indictment ence of the higher conscience of the law and the prosperity of these States is to be thus disturbed. party has made a bargain and sale of their funct. Defore the time proposed for sen-party to the Freesoilers and abolitionists in thing Delegates to it, the People of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, who had been united votes, they have elected Charles Sum-counted upon as game already bagged; show-UNITED STATES. In pursuance of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States ner, a notorious Freesoiler and abolition ag-itator to the Senate of the United States. itator to the Senate of the United States. to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain Lead ore," approved there are evils in civil government wh ch it must meet the issue even in the strongest case, and one 11th of July, 1846, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, wink at, it may perhaps seek out a land, where which none but a blinded conscience and a sophis-President of the United States of America, do hereby tical reasoner would present, and say, I love my States of Illinois and Wisconsin at the periods herebrought to our shores; but I am not responsible inafter designated, to wit : for that unrighteousness. He may be a sufferer; At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT. but I am not under obligations to relieve the suffering, if by so doing I produce a greater amount of suffering. For the crushed aud deserted Awithheld from the public sale of the 24th of May. frican, I would do and suffer much, if thereby 1847, ordered by the President's Proclama ion of the I could make him better and more happy. But it is a deplorable fact, that the African race has 20th November, 1846, viz : North of the base line and east of the 4th principal meridian. The east half of the southwest quarter of section for the efforts of the Christian Church. religion has never flourished among them, and they remain to this day almost entire strangers tine ; the northwest quarter of nineleen ; and the Conscience has its claims on the subject of sla- to Christianity. We have no doubt, that under east half of the northeast quarter of twenty one, in very. It instructs us that we should be kind to the reign of Jesus Christ, they will be elevated to such things and say, this is just what we are to the slave. We owe a debt of justice to injured the true worship of God; nor can we suppress township one, of range oxe. look for from Northern Christians ? If so, it is no Africa and her sons. We ought to meliorate their the hope, that the early curse pronounced upon The east half, the east half of the northwest quarmarvel they advocate a disunion of the States .- condition by every expedient of christian love and them will be alleviated. But we cannot forget that er and the east balf of the southwest quarter o-Who would bind his destiny with communities wisdom. And this every christian slave holder there is a judicial barrier between them and the section two; the southwest guarter of the northeast whose religious papers are the hot beds of bloody revolt? It is well for this piratical navigator, that he does not show his colors, and that if he science is pressed with the question, what can be quarter of seven, the southeast quarter of the south-east quarter of section twelve, and the southeast quarter of thirty two, in township oxs; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty five, ultimately done with the slaves of the South, but is no evidence of this. Had we ou selves, for and the east half of the northeast quarter of thirty for myself, I have no such conscience, as would three thousand years, been "the common spoil permit me to give them their freedom. I have no of the world," and subjected to their degradation, six, in township Two; and the west half of the southwest quarter of *lucenty four*, in township FIVE, hesitation in saying that it would be a sin at once 1 much doubt if we should have risen higher in to set them at liberty; they would be friendless intellect than they. We cheerfully give them of range Two. The east half and northwest quarter of the northand homeless, and wander as vagabonds in the this intellectual equality; but we cannot rescue west quarter of section twenty one; the southeast and look to the God of my fathers for protection earth. There is not so miserable a population in them from the ancient curse. We have given quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty five ; the from this religious frenzy, and for the wisdom that is profitable to direct us. My countrymen, where ty and exposed to crime. Could I liberate all the bright day will arise upon them. "Ethiopia northeest of the northwest quarter of theirty one; The affering ty and exposed to crime. Could I liberate all the slaves in these states by a prayer, I could not of-shall soon stretch out her hands unto God;" but sort of men are we surrounded ? What genius of fer that prayer in love to the slave. The way is she shall be Ethiopia still. If I read the curse sorr of men are we surrounded i What gentus of ier that prayer in love to the slave. The way is wickedness is this, which thus utters its bloody not yet prepared for so wild a project as the im-counsels from God's altars? We look upon such mediate abolition of slavery. The British Gov-in the million not yet prepared for so wild a project as the im-mentators to whom I have had access, read it, even balf of the northeast ; the west and the east half of the northeast quarter, and the in the millennium she will be the subordinate and half of the northwest quarter of five ; and the east but the utterance af millions, when we say that there is yet piety enough at the North, and wis-. were the question now to be decided by the British were the question now to be decided by the British South Carolina, and advocating her Disu-nion schemes, or uniting with the Whigs, Edward Stanly. Mr. S. will be the candi-compact, to disavow such wicked and mischievons nion schemes, or uniting with the Whigs, Edward Stanly. Mr. S. will be the candi-compact, to disavow such wicked and mischievous and section in the peril of the descendants of the des coansels. In the memorable struggle for our national in-taught them that a sickly sympathy and an ill.

Indiana and while they are encouraged in this seditious of them, spirit by so many of the unreflecting among our-

selves, we may not keep silence. I have lived long enough to see, that, on the great subject of republican liberty, the United States are at issue with the world; and that if, on this question of slavery, they can triumph over us as a divided people, they will have given the finishing stroke to civil and religious freedon. The crisis has to civil and religious freedon. The crust in come. The eyes of the world are upon us. If completed at all, the tragedy will be completed soon. These are not groundless fears. There is a deep current setting the wrong way; and men are not winting who know well how to is a vail themselves of it, both for ecclesiastical and is political ends. Our mist important interests are difference are undone, we shall deserve of section the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty; the south half of thirty theo. a condition, that the slover mut be either slaves or masters : and that what under other circumstan-ces seems to many persons unkind, falls withm vail themselves of it, both for ecclesiastical and

the bounds of self-preservation. This burden is political ends. Our most important interests are laid upon the South, laid upon them in our early at stake; and if we are undone, we shall deserve at stake; and if we are undone, we shall desire of section thirty; the south half of thirty two; and our chains. Our only hope is in Him, whose the cast half of the northwest quarter the cast half of the northwest quarter and the cast half of the northwest quarter the cast half of the cast half of the cast half of the cast half province it is to frustrate the destructive counse's of men, to change or defeat their purposes. and not suffer any weapon formed against us to prosper.

> From the Cincinnati Times. THE TURKISH DRESS.

There has been a great deal of twaddle pub'sh ed lately to show how daring the ladies are going to be, in introducing a new style of dress. We see it stated that it will certainly be done-that certain ladies have ventured to appear in the streets of New York, Philadelphia, and Syracuse, &c. The origin of this foolery was in the latter place, a village in western New York, a district of country famous for innovations on established landmarks in morals, science, phlitics, and common sense. Thereabouts, when a boy, we first heard of steamdoctoring, and learned that a Johnny Raw, fresh from the lapstone, could for \$20, and with the aid of a patent, be qualified to practice medicine on the steam principle. The Mill rism a few years since had armies of disciples, and more recently, that smart Foz family called spirits up from the vasty deep for a dollar a sight, to rap the small remains of common sense out of the weak noddles of the credulous, par excellace. There the pure abolitionists give vent to the ravings of troubled consciences, and pass resolutions insulting the Gov. ernment, only to demonstrate their entire ignorance

of morals, government, and patriotism This is an age of excitement and innovation. Changes in all matters connected with real pro-

But the thinker and the scholar know that the the judgment seat, and sink to perdition thus dress or costume of a people is never changed suddenly, and great innovations are only made in it by slow degrees. The dress of a people is a part of their character, their civilization, and existence. You might as well attempt to change their language, religion, or government. It has been changed in astions, but only after their complete corquest

and subjugation. Fashion, that tyrant of the hour, may sometimes modify it, so as almost to effect a ting place. The head dress of a gentleman in western Europe and America, for the last thousand years has been a hat.

The Turkish dress has admirers. It appears to be admirably adapted to the character of the na tion who wears it. It is light, fantastical, and flippant.

The Turkish female holds no rank in society except to excite desire, or minister to the pleasures of the "lords of creation." They are closetinct confederations, except one which rests upon | ly confined in the house, and uneducated, except in trifles. The daughters of the rich are given away as presents, and those of the poor sold as properiy

Their dress, like their character, is intended to excite the dalliance of the hour. We know not the slave population would be the gainers by a what our ladies can see attractive in such ex-

Commissioner of the General Land Office. June 3rd, 1851.

North of the base line and east of the the The west half of the northwest quarter of meeting

The west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight; the northwest quarter of the north west quarter of thirty-five; and the west half of the northwest quarter of thirty-six, in township Twin. TT-SINE, of range ons. The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of

section fifteen ; and the northeast quarter of the

the east half of the northwest quarter of thirty siz, in township TWESTY-NINE, of range Four. North of the base line and west of the 44

principal meridian. The west part of the east fraction of section ffleen; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quar. ter of twenty-two, in township TWENTY-RINE of

range onk. The west fractional half of section sevenleen, in ownship TWENTY-NINE, of range TWO.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of In accordance with the provisions of the set of 11th July 1846, herein before referred to, pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above mentioned lands, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry, and no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military service ces rendered to the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act entitled "Au act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Govern ment," &c., approved 3d March, 1831: The trace will be offered and sold in such legal subdivision as will include the mine or mines, at not less that two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if not sold at the public sale, at such price, nor shall be easied at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the the same shall be subject to sale as other lands. The sales will each be kept open for two wells

(unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and he longer, and no private entries of the land in the tracts so offered will be admitted until after the ar piration of the two weeks. In further execution of said act, I have caused the

Commissioner of the General Land Office to public with this proclamation a brief description of the above lands, prepared from the official documents, Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of April. Anno Domini en thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. By the President :

MILLARD FILLMORE J. BUTTERFIELD.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The tracts embraced in the above proclamation of the President, comprise all the residue of the lead mines yet to be brought into market of the Witten sin river. They enver those mines (particularly the portion situated in Illinois) worked under former lesses from the Government which had not expired at the date of the sale of the adjacent mines, and therefore possess the advantage of being prepared in immediate operations without incurring the ineres ed expenses incidental to opening new mines, as most of them are believed to be very productive, They are all more or less conveniently situated in reference to the navigable rivers and other they means of transportation of their products to 81 Louis. and are in the midst of a country yielding abundantly all the agricultural products of the lais tude in which they are located.

J. BUTTERFIELD

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mover of the great Free Soil Convention tion than the one he now fills with so much held at Buffalo in 1848-the first regular and ability." extensive organization of that pestilent party. North has tormed political coalition after political coalition with the Free Sorters and in New Hamshire-then in Massachusetts- whilst endeavoring to show the dangerand then in Rhode Island.

the United States.

succeeded in electing the latter to State and National offices, in opposition to the National Whig party.

CHARGE THE 3D.

Keep it Before the People.

ty at the South acting in unison with the an actual fact susceptible of proof ! conservative portion of that party all over From the Natchez Courter we learn that the Union, has a settled, certain and firm Gen. Freeman and Senator Foote addressed Platform on which it stands in reference to the people of Attala county, Missisippi, on the settlement of the slavery question, to. the 28th ultimo, and that, in the course of wit: A cordial and hearty approval of the his remarks, Senator Foote bore the follow-determination of President Fillmore, as ex- ing testimony to the views and wishes of Mr. pressed in his message to Congress, "To re- Calhoun in relation to the Southern Secesgard the series of measures known as the sion : Compromise-as a settlement in principle and in substance a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced," the Democratic party, as a party. agrees in nothing relating to the slavery question, but to agitate it for party purposes. Specification First, That in South Carolina, nearly all the Democratic party reject the compromise in toto and insist either on immediate secession from the Union, or for

postponing it only, until the other Southern States can be brought to secede with them in a body.

Second, That in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, the leaders of the Democratic Newbern, as far as the chairman of the comparty are found either acting in concert with mittee had heard from the different coun-

Third, That the Democratic party at the AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DIS-CLOSURE.

The regular readers of this paper will doubtabolitionists. First in the State of New York less recollect that, in its discussion of "the Evil -then in Ohio-then in Connecticu'-then of the Day," in the early part of the last year, which might be apprehended, in case of a Fourth, That the most important condi- general representing of the Southern States tion of these coalitions was a bargain made in the first Nashville Convention, through between the leaders of the Free Soil and abo- some impulsive or hasty movement-of the lition party, that the candidates for office instant formation of a Southern Confederacy, which were to receive their united support, we placed before them an anonymous Letter to having escaped from bondage and tasted herry, should be composed of equal number of us, advising us to warn the North that a Con-Democrats and Free Soilers and Abolition- stitution for such a new Government, to suists-and that by this means many rank persede the good old United States, had been Free Soilers and abolitionists have been elec- already prepared, and was only waiting for ted to State offices and to the Congress of an occasion to be presented and put in action.

For reasons of our own, we placed confidence Fifth, That within the last few weeks at in that statement, though anonymous. a time when it is of the utmost importance Fortunately for the whole country, but to keep clear of all ultra men whether Dis- especially for the state of the South, the unionists or Free-soilers, the Democratic Nashville Convention proved to be an absolute, party has made a bargain and sale of their failure. Before the time proposed for sen-

Sixth, That very recently in Roode Island into which they had like to have been enand Connecticut, the Democratic party in trapped; and the State of Louisiana, as well those States has united with the Freesoil and as the Western Southern States, would have if such a one had been already prepared. The present canvass in the State of Miss-

issippi has elicited information that the existence in writing of such a prepared instrument of Disunion was no false suggestion-That whilst the portion of the Whig par- no ingenious fable designed to deceive, but

"He said that the idea of demanding amendments to the Constitution, and, in case of failing to obtain them, resorting to secession, was first broached by Mr. Calhoun after our October Convention in 1849; that Mr. Calhoun to'd him that he (Mr. C.) had no expectation of obtaining these amendments; but Mr. C. thought that if they should be refused, why then the South would unite in the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and that Mr. Calhoun had prepared a Constitution for this new Republic which was to have been formed out

of one of the fragments of our present Union." WHIG CANDIDATE.

No Whig candidate has as yet been agreed upon. At the time of our last advices from

tions and strifes of words, whereof cometh enzy. tle have furnished a more graphic description of

Are not such instructions a marvel, if elavery is fugi ive slave law, if such instructions as these but is the North prepared for this? Millions of are binding?

is in hourly peril of being seized and dragged back

die thus, you die nobly, and your blood shall be yet other men have a conscience as well as myself the redemption of your race. Should you destroy In matters of high national interest and safety, my sacrifice shall be for the deliverance of your peo-

It would seem that the laws of the land are

the religion of the Bible ? Is this the teaching of thority ? Christ and his apostles ? Is this the Christianity of the North ; and shall our Southern friends read them. "Stat nominis umbra." It sometimes hap-

pens that those who make light of their obligations to the Supreme Law-giver, think more seriously of their responsibilities to their fellow men. For myself, I fear for the state of my country,

Very different views I know are taken of this and unballowed hands should invade the sanctuary subject. A religious paper in our own city, not of our sacred Union! Never! No, never, till only adopts, but justifies itself in adopting the foi- our Father's God abandons to national suicide ! lowing language. "To the fugitives themselves, this is no law, and to resist it even unto death, is the echo is reverberated by our solemn oaths, nor their right, and 1: may be their duty. To each dare we appeal to a higher law, with this oath upindividual luguive, to every man or woman, who, on our lips. Conscience affords no refuge from this dilemma.

Besides, has the nation no conscience ? and is to slavery, we say, be fully prepared for your own not the law of the land an expression of the condefence. If to you death seems better than s'avery, science of the nation? I would not resist the futhen refuse not to di - whether on the way side, gittve Slave law. even if it scandalized my conat your own threshold, or even as a felon upon science, much less should I be excused in stim-

the life of your assailant, you will pass into the own conscience may not be clamorous in the pres.

there is no law, and where every man's conscience Abolition parties-that they have run candi- nothing to do with the plot. So that no op- worse, such teaching, if we have been rightly in- then let me remain an obedient subject in a land fugitive slave. He may have been unrighteously dates partly Democrats and partly Freesoil- portunity was afforded for bringing forward formed, comes from the lips of ministers of the where, by the testimony of my own conscience, this Constitution of the United States South, gospel. We can scarcely believe our eyes when the laws are wise and more equitable than in any we read such things; and when we read them, we other country on the Globe. What sane man confess we feel somewhat as Moses felt when he would wish to live under a government in which fell upon his face before God's throne. Has the dictates of each man's conscience formed each it come to this, that any of Christ's ministers are man's law? There may be instances in which preaching the seditions doctrine of open resistance the conscience of the one or the few might be to the laws of the land, and resistance unto blood ! safely trusted ; but, if we look for this one or those Is it so, that the fugitive slave is religiously incited few, shall we find them among those, who, upon for ages presented the most discouraging field by the ambassadors of peace, to kill and slay, ra-the rights of private judgment and conscience, ther than submit to the laws of the land ? Is this build the right of revolt and resistance to au

teaching as subversive of all religious, moral, and soical obligations. And our own single voice is did well to make it. But, by its exacting appren-

woman. Her very delicacy and fcebleness are her best defence. Termagants and men-women may hold conventions and pass resolutions about dress, the tyranny of men, &c .- they are but the gaseous exhalations of the corruptions of the times, as fl eting as the air.

The sphere of woman is in the domestic circle. She is not expected to encounter the dangers and perform the duties for which nature seems especi-

of her form, the delieacy of her mind, have given tiny. Let no frivolous love of change or giddiness of mind weaken those instincts of modesty and of dignity which now clothe her with divinity .--

We shall lose that confidence we have a ways had in woman's tact, if the suggested change in her dress receives the least countenance.

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

CRAWFISHING.

The Democratic candidate for Congress is craw-

fishing, backing out from the Secession doctrines the undermentioned townships to wit ; he advocated in the Newbern Convention. What's

At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the eighteenth day of August next, for the disposal of public lands within the following named townships and parts of townships, viz : North of the base line and east of the fifth principal

Sections thirteen, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five, east of the St. Francis river, in town ship three, of range Four Township nine, of range seven.

meridian.

thirty-two and thirty-three, in township thirteen

neucing on Monday, the first day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands in the WISCONSIN, commencing on Monday the third following named tracts on and near Cyprese lake, day of November next, for the disposal of the fol

meridian.

of ten, fractional sections fourteen and fifeen, the north half of seventeen, the east half of twenty-one, twenty two. the north half and southwest quarter of twenty-three, the northwest quarter of twenty six, and the west half of the northeast quarter of twenty-seven, in township three, of range roth-TEEN.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with " these swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby is cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the state authorities before the days appointed for the commencement of the public sales respectively, under the sot, entitled, " an act to enable the state of Atkansas and other states to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits" approved September 28th 1850, will be excluded from the sales. And no locations for land bounties heretofore granted by my

tled, 'an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government,' dc, approved

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the days appointed and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed ; but so sol shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and as private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks.

June 31d, 1851.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

N pursonnee of law, I, MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, or

hereby declars and make known that public size will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Arkanese, at the periods bereinafter

At the Land Office at BATESVILLE, commencing on Monday, the first day of september next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional town

ships, viz: North of the base line and w st of the fifth princi-Township two, of range THREE.

Township two of range roug. Fractional township fourteen, north of White riv er, of range wikg.

North of the base line and east of the fifth prindpal m ridian.

Township fifteen, of range two. Fractional townships eleven and fwelve, of range

At the land Office at CHAMPAGNOLE, commencing on Monday, the fifteenth day of Septem-ber next, for the disposal of the public lands within

South of the base line and west of the fifth prin-

cipal meridian. Townships eleven and fourteen, of range saves-

Township eleven, of range EGETEEN.

meridian.

South of the base line and west of the fifth principal

Township four and part of an Island in section declare and make known, that public sales will be thirty-two an held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the of range ong.

At the Land Office at LITTLE ROCK, com-

lowing tracts containing lead mines, which were North of the base line and west of the fifth principal

The south half of section eight, the south half

law of Congress, for military services rendered is the United States, will be permitted on any of the above mentioned lands, as provided by the act, esti-

By the President :

