

Libertus ef natale solum.

RALBIGH, SEPTEMBER, 11, 1850 TEXAS BOUNDARY BILL PASSED.

readers the final passage, in the House of Representatives, of the bill for the adjustment of the Texas boundary, in connexion with the bill to provide a territorial government for New Mexi-The vote by which it was rejected on Thursday was reconsidered, and the bill passed by a vote of 108 to 97.

charity.

up a contest more bitter and more acrimonious

than any we have before had; that every con-

which we have been involved, they will exercise

other kind of liberty were a base thraldom. She

she could develop her resources of iron, coal, lime,

influence over the destinies of our country.

of our readers:

still of that impression.

feelings, trampled upon, and maligned : Yet, af-

terall, they are willing and anxious that their

grievances should be redressed in a constitution-

national councils quietly settled and peace re-

prevent them from contending for justice vibra

oppose Northern fanaticism, and to resist North-

orn aggression, is to meet the danger face to

protect them from any such danger.

But suppose this should be the case.

After being twice defeated it has finally pass ed by a majority of 10 votes, and will doubtless be immediately ratified by the Scuate. We sincerely rejoice at this news, and hope and believe Texas will accept its propositions. We insist that the question of Southern rights should be kept distinct from this question. Let it be considered as a mere matter of boundary, and let her most the proposition with the proper spirit of conciliation and moderation. Many, who are firm in their attachment to Southern institutions would feel no sympathy with Texas in ease of a collision with the Federal Government, and it is fully for her to suppose that the whole South would make common cause with her. Let her sell the territory-it will not make it any tous. the less Store territory! There can be no Wilmot Proviso hung over it; and unquestionably, her slaveholders will have the right under the poray and that the northern politicians will stir agitation to a close. Constitution of the United States to carry their property thither. Let the direct violation of the titution in this respect and in respect to test between the North and the South has been Fugitive slaves, be made the test questions; let more severe than the preceeding one, and that it be only necessary for the Northand the Federal Government to stand aloff and witness the trage that spirit of moderation which will effectually edy of our cutting our own throats!

We are indebted to the Messrs, Cats well and Daniel, for copies of the report on the proposed line of steamships to Africa, &c. We also acknowledge, our obligations to the

Hon, Goo. E. Barozz, for a bound copy of the "Report on the Finances."

It is thought, that Congress will adjourn in a few weeks. But it is said that the President few weeks. But it is said that the President will immediately convene them again if they reme without first settling the great ques

SLAVES RUNNING HOME AGAIN. The Delaware Gazette states that the selaves who some time since ran away from Mr. Calvert of Prince George County, applied to the Watch-house for ledgings, in that city a few nights since, stating that they had been to Pennsylvania, seere tired of freedom, and were trying get lack to their master. They stated that to get tack to their master. They stated that they had been decoyed off by a white man, whose name they did not know, by specious promises and delusive hopes, and that they much prefer-red living with Mr. Calvert, as his slaces, than to lead the life they did after they reached their and commend them to the serious consideration

The mayor telegraphed to their owner wh

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF N. C. The official returs from the whole State have been received at the Office of Secretary of State, and present the following authentic result: 41.844

David S. Reid, (D.) Charles Manly, (W.) 42,071

Reid's maj.

before intimated, local questi sprung upon us solely for political capital, have had very much to do in producing this result, The plank road-the turnpike-free suffragemay add the decided stand taken by the Demo-cratic party for Southern rights—commanded as well as Right. many Whig votes for Mr. Reid.

This vote, then, cannot be considered as a lina. The Old North State is Whig to the core, and whenever the cherished principles she has may rely with unwavering confidence on their triumphant vindication !

In confirmation of this opinion it is scarcely soccessary to refer to a few of our prominent ex-

The Fayetteville Observer (Whig) attribute our defeat to Free suffrage-the white basisthe Western turnpike-the plank road-the spirit which had actuated them in agreeing to passed, because the North see that their ends Nashville convention-the cry of taxas-the central Railroad-the Raleigh elique.

The Wilmington Commercial (Whig) says many of them contending so realously for their favorite candidates as to excite prejudice against Mr. Manly. Col. Reid commanded the votes of parties. Southern rights gained Mr. Reid votes

The Wilmington Aurora (Dom.) says, "it is strictly a triumph of southern rights. It is not a democratic triumph; no such thing." The Mountain Banner says:

"We are happy to say that we believe that every whig who voted for Col. Reid on Thurs-day has is as true as steel to his party. The

democratic party has acquired no strength amongst us. Rutherford county would have given any other whig 1000 majority. The Register (Whig) says: "It will not be denied, in the first place, that several hundred Whige in Rutherford, (700) one hundred and fifty in Cleaveland, (150) two hundred and fifty in Washington, (250) and, at least five handred (500) in other counties, where the change was not so decided as in the three above enumerated, voted for Reid, for reasons which

we have suggested—making an appropriate of six-sen hundred undoubted Whig votes (1600) that are contests when the percental issues that oper-sed against Gov. Manly shall not exist, to di-ide and distruct the party, those votes will gain be east in accordance with those cherished rindples which they have always sustained.

There is a rumor in circulation, that a Telegra atch has been received at Charleston, to the that the Gogarnar of Toxas murched towards Pe with 10,000 men, to take actual possesslow of the territory of Texas, now in possession of U. S. troops, and held by them.

se is nothing of the matter in the Charleston

Moorney of Cumberland celebrated the

also lost bis life at the pacification by Congress of the existing The people of this State are far from being says won golden opinions from the numerous la-

t of agitation which has so long perplexed our to make a cruende against imaginary fees, or to judges of such pieces. of agitation which has so long perpendicular out of the second of the se ing in the demands which they may make of the of honor! But, on the other hand, they are far North to give them what they have a right to from being so craven and cownrily as to tamely REFFIN C. J .- Doe on dem. of Chasteen ask at their hands. Even if all their grievances and meckly submit to insults and to blows, and Danl. and W. Philips from Haywood, reverse may not be redressed, they will hall with delight thus, by their action, to invite a repetition of yen, de novo. E. Matthews v. P. Gilreath, T. E. may not be redressed, they will hall with delight thus, by their action, to invite a repetition of Jefferson, from Rotherford, judgment affirmed, anything which will enable them to believe they injuries. No, they are as far from this, as they H. Hamilton v. J. Eller, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. anything which will enable them to believe they inquired to be supported by are from useless agitation, and unnecessary a mentaffirmed. H. Kirkpatrick v. Bogers of denied an equal participation in the rights and larm; but when the proper time comes for action will. A. Mitchell et al. v. Dobson et al. in E privileges which our constitution promises to of any sort, they will exhibit the cool and steady will, ges which our constitution promises to of any sort, they will exhibit the cool and steady ty from Wilkes, bill dismissed with costs. Jone The South does not ask of the North to courage of the Macedonian phalax, which would v. Abernathy, from Lincoln, jndgment affirmed hem. The South does not ask of the North to courage of the France and defy any attacks. We Showns, Ex. v. Barr & Baker, from for surrender any of her principles or to submit to brave any danger and defy any attacks. We Showns, Ex. v. Barr & Baker, from for the principles of the following that the neople of ment affirmed. Denon dem. of J. anything which would give the South an undue repeat it, we do not believe that the people of ment affirmed. preponderance in the government. All that they this State desire any onslought to be made upon Ratcliff, from Buncombe, verdict reinstated, and ask is that they will cease this eternal warfare the Constitution or upon the Union: They inask is that they will cease this eternal warfare the Constitution or upon the Union: They in-upon our institutions with which they have no tend to maintain the integrity of the one, and H. D. Carrier v. Adam Hampton, from McDowconcern, and cultivate a fraternal spirit towards contend with all their power for their rights cxthe South, that their citizens should not abuse per the other. This is the only true policy—
v. Heggarby & Gaither, from Iredell, judgment and outrage the feelings of our people, but that this is the course which the whole South should it they should manifest a disposition to cultivate a adopt.

one which will tend to mutual forbearance and Constitution and the integrity of the Union, for any of those rights which we have been so car-Macon, judgment reversed, venire de novo. We should not coolly cal-Colvert v. Whittington, from Wilkes, judgment We believe that the South is truly disposed to nestly contending. We should not coolly cal. Colvert v. cultivate peaceable relations, and, if met in the culate the possible contingency of a dissolution affirmed. White v. same spirit, will oppose no obstacle to the gen- unless it be reacen upon us against our will.— ment anrance. Mosteller v. Bost & Bost, from Lincoln, decree lightly reversed. W. Murphy V. eral good feeling and harmony which should We still have a means of redress under the Con- Jas. McCombs, from Rowan, reversed, judgment characterize us as a people. If we are not mis-taken, we see some such indication in the action of Congress, which will justify us in indulging whatever section they may come, and declare to T. J. Edwards and G. W. Holcomb, from Chero-T. J. Edwards and G. W. Holcomb, from Chero-T. J. Edwards and G. W. Holcomb, from Cherothe hope that this long protracted contest will soon be brought to a close, and the cloud which of which we so proudly boast inviolate, we can dem. Jas. Gibson v. Fred. Walker, from Rowan has hung so long over our prospects as a nation, and will succeed.

will be dispelled, and that in the sunablue of It is idle to say that the Southern mind is peace we may be permitted to enjoy those bles- aroused on this subject. There is much deep, ing which our superior institutions guarantee determined feeling amongst our people on this important question, such a feeling as will, before But there are some, who think that in the event a long time shall have elapsed, force our repreof a settlement being effected, it will be but temperature to bring this ceaseless and harassing Robt. Thomas, from Renderson, judgment afformed. Van Pelt v. Phifer & Young, Cabarrus.

THE TEXAS DIFFICULTY.

All eyes are turned to Congress with anxious Fugitive slaves, be made the test questions; let the issues be purely of this character and there can be no mistake of the whole South. But if issue is joined under cover of a doubtful claim, we will be divided amongst ourselves and it will be divided amongst ourselves and it will be made to be so until it produces a rup-tire. We cannot believe that this will be the case. We hope for better things from both sections, and believe that knowing the great danger in the multi-restriction of the country, has prepared the public mind for a which we have been involved they will exercise. which may disturb the harmony of our national al. from McDowell, indignent affirmed. Isaac councils or excite isological and animostics be councils, or excite jealousies and animosities between the citizens of different sections. But the matter in dispute between Texas and the U-nited States has assumed quite a new phase.— Clerk.

de novo. J. C. Walker and wife v. Smoot, from the State authorities had any intelligence to Stimulated by the prospect of success, which that effect, was postponed on the ground that awaits a system of measures rabulated to destroy your political equality, our opponents will that Texas should act for herself within her not pause in this crusade against our domestic for Jenny Lind. South will then see that she must depend more nited States has assumed quite a new phase. upon her own resources, and establish that prac- Resistance to the military government establishtical operative independence, without which any ed by the United States over the territory of New Mexico, is threatened by the authorities of could better her manufactures and agriculture. Texas, and the nation is about to be plunged into a frightful struggle before an opportunity may gard to the matter of fugitive slaves, is not rep-&c. She could build up her seaport towns, es- be offered for such a disposition to be made of resented by the violent outrages of its negro and tablish an extensive and flourishing commerce, this matter as will prove satisfactory to Texas Abolitionist mobs, it will become the Legislatures which would enable her to import directly to and to the whole South. We had hoped that the of the Southern States to consider the proper Rusk, whose term expires on the 4th of March her own ports, and thus be perfectly indepen- bill of Mr. Pearce, which passed the Senate, means of redressing injuries to their citizens, dent of Northern importations. Her means would have been taken up and passed by the which have defied all attempts at prevention. and her resources have gone long enough to other house without delay so as to have put it The late ocurrence at Harrisburg has produced build up northern cities, schools and colleges, in the power of the Legislature of Texas, now in a good deal of excitement along the Pennsylvanand have contributed to give them that immense session, to ratify it, if it be acceptable to them, in border in Virginia, and although the inhabiwealth which enables them to wield such an and thus put this matter forever to rest.

But if Texas forestalls, the United States, if We heartily concur in the following able and mirited remarks of the Richmond Republican as vokes a collision between her troops and the Uto the duty of the South in such an emergency, nited States forces, and declares she will submit the cuuning deceits of Northern officers. The laid over in expectation of news by the mails "What then is the duty of the South? It is force, we see nothing but the most doleful prosto fling out at once the banner of Union and In-nerronesca! It is to seize these few years, of pect in the future. Whoever may be right, or and send them in pursuit of fugitive slaves that building up Southern Commerce, Southern Railroads, Southern Colleges and Schools. Southern the flames of discord between the two sections Industry in every department of human enter of the country, which would break out and of nothing represent. Rich. Times. only in importance to the most sacred duties of spread devastation and destruction over the land.

Religion. We should like to see Hume Association accorded would release to the land. Southern sentiment concentrated, or tory on either side would be a disaster to both

in their behalf. We trust that the whole Southern people will not only transact their business,
but seek their amusements within their own
locality. Let this course be pursued, and the . Let this course be pursued, and the in a short time, will be able to meet any the rising sun. Whatever may be the rights of will unite them now) she should be@reated as an equal in when We do not believe that any considerable portest of the political complexion of North Cars- tion of the people of North Carolina are, in any and weighed, and justice be done to her and to Pennsylvania. manner, favorable to any schemes, which will, the general Government. We know that oxe by the remotest possibility, endanger the integ- question involved in this dispute has prevented always maintained the great national princi. rity of the Union. Our uncestors of revolution and will still provent its settlement. Unless our ples of the Whig party-are made the issues of any memory weighed well the blessings which Northern brethren would consent to cease this a political contest, our friends in sister States would accrue to them from the adoption of the continued agitation on the question of slavery, suggravings. It is an interesting and instructive the proclamation for an election of members of Constitution, and, after mature deliberation, de- and give to the South anything like a fair protermined to ratify it, and thereby pledged them- portion of this newly acquired territory, not only selves, so far as it was in their power, to pre- would all danger of a collision between the genserve it inviolate; and to hand down its blessings | eral Government and Texas be avoided, but the to their remotest posterity. Coming into the whole subject in dispute would be settled in a Union in good faith, they expected the provis- week. It is useless to tell the South that the ions of the compact to be carried out in the same Wilmot Proviso will not be urged or cannot be this more intimate Union. They never consider can be accomplished by other means in as effecthem. They never stipulated for such bless- country, be made, it makes no manner of differ- very midst. ings as would deprive them of their rights, or ence as to the particular way in which it is ac-They always thought that they were entitled to made, it will matter but little with Texas whoth-

be done which may endanger the Union or, in We would not propose any ultimation for the complain, that they have been outraged in their meet with their approval,

CHOWAN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES. al way, and that their rights should be protected This Institution is under the supervisi by force of law. We are satisfied that a large the Baptist Denomination, and located in Murportion of the people of our State are more de- freesboro', a quiet little town of about seven hun stroug to see quiet restored to the country, to see dred inhabitants, with a good reputation for those distracting questions which perplex our health and morality.

We are informed, by an official notice in the stored once more, than to witness the triumph Recorder, that about seventy students have been of any party. Our people are a union people: in attendance, the past session, now brought to a they love, venerate and, respect it; and will develope, and that the future prospects are fine and fend it with all their power. But this does not encouraging.

The exarcipation of the various classes occ. the Constitution. They know that there is a pied a period of three days, commencing or right and a wrong way to accomplish everything, Tuesday morning, Aug. 6th, and ending or and they are satisfied that the way for them to Thursday evening following.

THE CASKET. The young ladies in the higher classes have face, to present a bold front to those who would established a semi-mouthly Periodical of this We do not husitate to prosounce this false, as ride them down to the dust, and to declare to name which is read at the regular meetings of them that every effort on their part to force pal- their literary Society. During each day the aupable wrong upon our people, should be met in dience were occasionally entertained by the readthe spirit of determination which autmated our ing of original essays by the young ladies from forefathers in that long and painful struggle for the Casket which for beauty of conception and

ality and that liberty which no Ameri- force of thought, chasteness of language, image- our table. fanatical or quixotic. They feel no disposition dies and gentlemen present, who are competent

GANTON. judgment, Robt. Posten v. Robt. Henry, from reversed, venire de novo. Foster v. from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. hey should manifest a disposition to cultivate a adopt.

\*\*Baxter, report of Clerk overruled as to neoncillatory temper between the two sections.

It it idle to look beyond the existence of the

Nash J.—State v. Worley, from Buncombe.

judgment affirmed. John Butts v. Patton, from ment affirmed. Mosteller v. Bost & Bost, fron judgment reversed, venire de novo. Feather-ston v. Featherston, from Henderson, judgment

eversed, venire de novo from Cherokee, judgment reversed, judgment for plaintiff. Platt v. Potts and Pendland, from laywood, judgment reversed, and venire do no State on account of Ramsour & Summer in Equity, bill dismissed at Plaintiff's cost. Gen-Brooks v Ann Jones, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. Jos. Cockerham v J. Nixon, Surry. All eyes are turned to Congress with anxious judgment reversed, venire de novo. Brown v. concern to see what it will do to extricate the Brown, in Equity, from Rowang-decree for plain-

de novo. J. C. Walker and wife v. Smoot, from

REPRISALS

Unless some satisfactory evidence is soon en that the public sentiment of the North, in retants of that section are as strongly attached to eral members said they would not vote for a supby this mail. Our right to equality in the die the Union as any people can be, they seem to be porter of that clause in the bill. The result tribution of the public domain has never been she takes possession of that territory and pro- losing patience at the evil of having their slaves of the last vote was not then known at Austin, assailed by even a plausible argument. enticed away, and protected from reclamation by and the subject of the election of Senator was judgment, we ought to have stood immortably to no compromise, will suffer no adjustment to Martinsburg Gazette, usually a moderate and be made, but will retain the whole territory by discreet paper proposes, as a practical and prompt remedy, "to form armed parties or companies whatever may be the proper plan to adopt in this might be arrested, and Abolition mobs put down might be arrested, and Abolition mobs put down at all bazards." A correspondent of the same another way. Gen. Rusk himself appears, paper discusses the subject and urges the policy by his remarks in the Senate, to have anticipated form, I beg leave to refer you to the Assistance of the 17th inst. and to that position to send a hu

only in importance to the most sacred duties of Religion. We should like to see Home Associations formed with these objects, and the whole the annals of our country, contest in which victors assument concentrated, or substitute of substitute and out of the proceeds pay the owners of slaves. But we hope that the threatened collision will redress of the property so seized seek Texas, (and we do not pretend to decide upon sal passed by the next General Assembly-and this is done, we shall in a short time hear

LITERARY NOTICES

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, for August is full of interesting original pieces, and illustrated with whole Southern youth See advertisement

SOUTHERN LITERARY GAZETTE - In another column may be found the advertisement of this excellent paper, which we can safely recommend trict included within the boundaries claimed by as far superior to any similar northern publication, the newly formed constitution, is about 800 in point of true merit and high literarary attain-

ered it a question which should be seriously tual a manner. But if a fair division of this crowded with the Prospectuses of the cheap ered it a question which should be seriously tual a manner. But if a fair division of this maintained whether they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory, purchased by the common treasure of the whole they would be deprived of newly acquired territory. "there was a want of unity in the whig party; any rights which that instrument guaranties to mon blood and common treasure of the whole better and worthier papers and magazines in our

For our own part we are are determined to for such advantages as would render them in- complished. The South wants a fair division cease this suicidal policy in future. This unwise ticularly by the report of Major Neighbors, the the ultra anti-internal improvement men of both ferior in privileges to the citizens of other States and she will not be satisfied with less. If this be in the publisers of the South to publish the proin the publisers of the South to publish the pro-spectus of Northern newspapers. How can we able portion of the country, in the prosecution They always thought that they were entitled to made, it will matter but little with legas whom spectus of Northern newspapers. How can we of his mission, to organize that part of it east of blame the people for taking papers that we thus the Rio Grande under the laws of Texas. We for then her citizens will have the same oppor-But after all, the people of this State do not tunity to emigrate to it with their property and the Northern papers are about to break down our wealth or ability may have atta favor disunion, nor do they wish for anything to to enjoy it there as the citizens of other States. own, when we cut them a stick to break our own tial position in New heads!' We trust that the press of the South reach the highest honors of the State, in preferthe slightest degree, weaken the attachment of settlement of this question. We believe that will look into this matter-that the people of the the people of one portion of the country to those both sections should hold themselves ready to South may cease to support Northern newspa- they could not preserve their relative influence of another. They feel that they have suffered accept any proposition which shall deal fairly pers-that all may encourage home industry. long and, much, that they have endured many with all the States, and not declare that it must Who ever saw the prospectus of a Southern paper and heavy grievances of which they may well be done in one certain manner and that only, to Southern papers are taken at the North? How producing the present state of things in New can we expect to prosper when we send abroad Mexico than a disinterested regard for the rights can we expect to prosper when we send abroad for everything we need, instead of supporting of either Texas or the United States. The question of the admission of New Mexico into the Union will now probably soon be brought before breaking down ourselves?

WHIG BANNER .- We are gratified to learn tha our friend Col. Long is getting a pretty good subscription list. The Col. has done much for the Whigs and they should sustain him liberally as we trust and believe they will. Herald.

Spinit or Yun Age .- The last number of this interpating temperance journal, came to us much enlarged and otherwise improved. Success to its enterprising editor.

Brew's Atmanac .- The Farmer's and Plant er's Almanae for 1851, by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., is published and for sale. The "getting up" of this Standard Almanac, this year is fully equal to any of its predecessors.

rich and beautiful. Its embellishments are su WOODWORTHS YOUTH'S CABINET: for September is well filled and handsomely illustrated.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, for September

Genry's Lapys Book for October is decidedly

and willingly give up unless with them he ry and elegance of style, were very good, and its well filled pages next week. It is published st his life. The Communicator, published in this town

has been enlarged; and further improvements are proposed by its enterprising Editor. Functieville Observer.

From the N. O. Picayune of the 2d September THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE:

The debates in the Texas Legislature show that there is no difference of opinion whatever in that body on the subject of the rights and duty of the State in relation to the Santa Fe territory. Every man is in favor of asserting State invisdiction, and of rusing the necessary troops; although some differences exist as to and means and mode of raising them. The to the desires of a few ambitious politicians, are each resources of the State treasury consist of about \$35,000, which has been raised by an anual per centage of the revenues of the State and set aside under the constitution to form a this cannot be constitutionally taken, but the questions now before it .- 1b. general opinion appears to be that it may be used, and remain "a charge upon the State," until the common school fund is established.— The subject was discussed in joint committee of both houses on the 16th. The principal subject of debate was

ing a specific force and giving the Executive the power of raising as many as he may find necessary for the purpose of completing th submission of the inhabitants of the Santa Fe counties. Three thousand appeared to be favorite number with those who prefer th limitation of the Executive authority. They computed that seventeen hundred would necessary to keep the U. S. troops in check and thirteen hundred to overswe the New Mexican insugents against the State authori

No definite proposition had been weered but the prevailing opinion seemed to be that about three thousand should be named as the basis of calculation for present provision, with a contingent authority to the Governor to call out more, if needed

among other subjects, a call upon the Governor for correspondence between hunself, or h's predecessor, "that may have been entered into with any other State of the confederacy. The mover stated that he wanted to know of Isaac ficially whether the State could depend for men, money or arms upon other States; and if ture. own limits, and not look beyond them until the time of collision should make it necessary.

One proposition was to apply to the Governcalm, deliberate firmness, which shall monifest

themselves favorable to his reelection; but under our constitutional bond of union, and de some hesitation was expressed on account of termined resistance to all who oppose them. bus) hill. That bill, as it stood, was consider. on early period of the present session ed unfavorable to the rights of Texas, and sevof the votes on the bill. Gen. Rusk's vote at that time just hits the humor of the Legislature but it is not so clear that his subsequent, so the pending here.

In favor of Mr. Pearce's bill may not at the pending here.

I had occasion, a few days since to discuss I had occasion of Canfornia. My

The full accounts of the proceedings in Santa Fe, relative to the formation of a State government for that portion of territory commonly known as New Mexico, are important as well as known as New Mexico, are important to the mointeresting. They show in a new light the motives and designs of the persons who have been

1. As evincing a disposition to conciliation, mount-banks and pedlars retire in disgust, and

1. As evincing a disposition to conciliation, mount-banks and pedlars retire in disgust, and as a State. Desire for office and ambition of power appear to have penetrated to that remote hasty and inconsiderate course of action on a subject of vast importance No one can read the detailed accounts of the affair without becoming convinced that from its commencement to its termination all precedent was overridden, and a novel and inadmissible mode of proceeding introduced. We have aiready called attention to the manner in which the people of Santa Fe began their movements in favor of independent State sovereignty eriodical and should be put in the hands of the convention, the formation of a constitution and its adoption by the people, all of which important events happened within the short space of thirty days. When we consider that the length of the dis

> miles, that the population is small in number, and scattered over an extensive area that inter communication is exceedingly slow and difficult, we are at a loss to account for a celerity in legisconsidering that only the i ababitante of Fe and its immediate neighborhood were at all concerned in the movement. This opinion is corroborated by many circumstances, and par-Mexico, should desire an in dependent government, under which they might ence to dependence on Texas, in which situation It is probable that the desire to represent a State in the Senate or House of Representatives, Congress through the demands of the elected Senators and Representative. That only that the proceedings in this instance has been in defiance of precedent, but that the rights ing with the demand for admission, we hop there will be no hesitation in promptly rejecting it. It is probable that when the question of boundary with Texas is settled, the portion of compelled to undergo a long pupilage before ta-king an independent position as a member of the

In favor of the immediate admission of New Mexico without regard to the claims of Texas two arguments are made use of, which involve palpable fallacies in reasoning and errors of fact. One is, that by our treaty stipulations with a visit to Auson. He says "we have picked up Mexico we are bound to give to the territories ceded by her, the benefits of State governments when they shall possess the requisite qualifications; the other is that under the constitution a man puppy, which is no curiosity at all.

pulation. The first of these arguments, the ror in which arises from a mistaken view of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo. we have al-ready noticed, and shall therefore say nothing therefore say nothing The latter, involving, as we have more about it. said, an error in fact, is, we are surprised to see, advanced by some papers of high standing, though a simple reference to the constitution itugh a simple reference to the constituti would immediately expose its fallacy. instrument does not specify any particular number of inhabitants as necessary for the adission of a State, neither does it require that States shall be admitted at all. It simply says diency or necessity of the exercise of the power, Congress is free to judge and decide at its own discretion. In the case before us, there are grave reasons why it should not be exercised

We cannot doubt that Congress in its wisdom will act on this subject with all due deliberation. having a view to the wishes and prosperity of the whole country, which is so deeply interested school fund. Some of the members think in a speedy and peaceful settlement of the vexed

LETTER FROM JUDGE BERRIEN.

Washington, August 17, 1850.
Gentlemen: I duly received your letter invit ng me to attend a mass meeting of the citizens and have delayed my reply from the pressure number of the troops it might be necessary to my engagements, as well as from the desire to raiser and onmore varied between muthorize watch the progress of events here. I regret ve ry much that I cannot be with you, but I do not feel that I could leave my seat in the Senate, either in justice to you, or to my own feelings.

The immediate object of your assemblage, the Allow me to speak frankly with you, both Houses of Congress, they have felt that gold eatin damask. The curtains of the same they could exert it without hazard, as their in- material, with fine real thread lace undermeath terests or inclinations might dictate. as they have studiously done, to the course of In the House of Representatives, on the 15th the press, and to conflicting results of the variresolution of inquiry was moved embracing, our public meetings in our State, it has been imthe apartment. Her chamber is no less gorgonous public meetings in our State, it has been im-possible to make them believe that we could be 18 furnished, the bedstead being covered with a

ment of the United States for aid, under the constitution, to suppress insurrection within the State!

A resolution was moved to so interest. A resolution was moved to go into an elec-tion for S-nator in Congress to succeed Gen. Rusk, whose term express on the 4th of March leen heretofore ranged, should rally to the stand-ard of a great and united Southern Republican next. Those who spoke generally declared party, whose motto should be Equality of Rights,

his position towards the Compromise (Omni- My views on this subject were expressed at greas, in a speech which was published in Geor-

of the 19th for a letter ensually omitted in the publication of the 17th. I send also a copy of my remarks on the 17th. I send also a comy remarks on the Texas question—deliany prospect of so amending that bill as to ret

the party entitled to decide a question of the disposal of her own territory. If any State had interfered between us and the United States, in If any State had

3. Because the territory to be ceded would become part of New Mexico, and free from the

4. Principally, because relieving Texas from attention to the manner in the debt, it would develop her energies, and be the fact, it would develop her energies, and be the fact, it would develop her energies, and be the fact of the task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere. It is a quarter as of incalculable importance in itself, wrong idea, to suppose nothing is erviceable and necessarily leading to the formation of that is made at home. We know of many 4. Principally, because relieving Texas from

Your deliberations will not, I suppose, extend to a mode of resistance to these aggressions, if they should be continued. That, I presume, will belong to the convention, should it be necessary to assemble it. I furbear, therefore, any sugge n on that subject-and conclude this coply by sell by the very neighbors of whom they rethe expression of the earnest hope that your fused to purchase. insels may be characterized by unanimity, by ardent, unfaltering devotion to the Union, and by a determination as immovable, to maintain

and fellow citizen.

JNO. McPHERSON BERRIEN. To Samuel J. Ray, Esq., and others, in behalf of the citizens of Macon.

LETTER FROM GEN. QUITNAN .- The Mississipplan contains the following letter from Gov. he Quitman, in reply to a note from the editor of the Freshet. Vicksburg Sentinel:

JACKSON, August 18, 1850. My Dear Sir-Your note of yesterday, calling my attention to the comments of the Vicksburg hig, upon an article in the Sentinel of Thurs

day last, was received late last night.

I find nothing in your article to justify the comments of the Whig, especially after the Mississippian of the 18th Ju sition upon this subject. I therefore see no reason to avail myself of your kind and obliging offer to deny that you spoke by authority from me. siring no concealment, I have no objection that it should be known that I believe the title of Texas to the territory claimed by her on this side of the Rio Grande to be indisputable; that the forcible seizure of, any part of this territory by the National Executive would be a wanton act of despotism, which should be sternly resisted by Texas; that as the evident purpose of this movement is to convert a portion of her territory to mon cause with Texas; and that in the event of a collision of arms, or great danger thereof, would deem it my duty to convene the Legislature of this State, and recommend to them the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to aid territory purchased from her, will, in addition to our sister State in the maintenance of her that lying west of the Rio Grande, and forming the remaining part of the province of New Maxico, he erected into a territorial government, and to the will of the great mass of the people of this State.

I remain, very respectfully, your friend and bedient servant, J. A. QUITMAN; To J. C. Jones, Esq., Editor Vicksburg Sen-

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal is or

admit new States when they possess a certain RECEPTION OF JENNY LIND IN REW. The New Yorkers are going mad about the

Swedish Nightingale. The Hernld has an immess about this very minute and circumstantial, about this young lady's arrival, but some of its puricular young lady's arrival, but some of its puricular are so ridiculous as to be evident exaggerates, are so ridiculous as to be following in the ride from the The Hernid has an immese amount of detail

"There appeared to be no now or gaining through the crowd. The driver had only to hat the form it he whiped the horses, which he found to be useless and then he whipped the crawd, when immediately the Nightingale put her head to be useless and then he whipped the crawd, when immediately the Nightingale put her head out of the window, and said, with much excitence. You must stop I will not allow you to strike the people; they are all my friends and have come to see me. This sentiment was received with a deafening cheer, and the crowd made way themops; although some differences exist as to without the greatest caution, particularly as the proper steps to be taken and the ways rights and interests of a third party, in addition of the Swedish Philomel."

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE. Jenny Lind is twenty nine years of age, but does not look more than twenty five. She is not what many persons would regard as a very beautiful w.m.n; but she possesses a beauty vastly sup-rior to mere symmetry of features—a soul beaus in her face, lighted up from the bright intelligence within, especially when she is excited or speaks. Her large soft eyes are of a beautiful blue cal-

or. Her whole countenance is highly intellect-ual; but what strikes the spectator most is he lofty and dignified benevolen to that shines from every feature. Her cast of countenance is ob-long, and larger than most women of her height which is of the middle size. She has a fine has such as all first-class singers possess. Her har is a light brown, and her counterious is blood such as all first-class singers possess. Her bair is a light brown, and her complexion is blond. We learn from the New York Tribune, of Mon

day afternoon says:
"Mdle. Lind and her suite are still at the Irrcompromise bill, has been disposed of in con-ing House, and no time has yet been fixed for her formity to your wishes; but questions of deep trip up the Hudson. She has produced the most agreeable impression upon all around her, and you, this is the more gratifying, innsmuch as it is not. The the customary adulation which is paid to fame of although I must necessarily do so briefly. The the customary adulation which is paid to fame of efforts of your representatives here have been all kinds, but a sentiment of warm personal reparalyzed by our divisions at home. Georgia gard. On her part she seems delighted with everything. Her suite of rooms, a dining room ecupies a high position among the States of the everything. Her suite of rooms, a dining room union. If her citizens had united in a firm and and too bedrooms, were fitted up in a magnificent emperate demand of her rights, we could have ent style for her arrival, the furniture and paintbrained them. The absence of this union of ings in them being valued at \$7,000. In her entiment has weakened us and strengthened drawing room the forniture is all of the finest With a numerical superiority in carved solid resewood, covered with yellow and

The tables of recewood, marble and papier mache richly inlaid, with pearl. One of board canopy of the finest lace, and the coverlid of the sistance. These considerations have also had most splendid purple satin, beautifully embruidtheir influence on southern representatives, cred, and with a face bender. Mille. Lind was They are adverted to in no querulous spirit, but suprised at the richness and elegance, and to urge you, respectfully but earnestly, as you seemed curious to know whether every article value your constitutional rights, to union in fu-

PAYING FOR A GUEST.

If the following, which we take from the

Charleston Mercury, of the 21st ult., is not the true, unadolterated, and the real American protective system, then we are no judges. It s a most sensibly-expressed article, and contains, in a nutshell, the whole doctrine in favor of home industry. We shall soon expect to see South Carol na throw up her hat, and shout for a tariff of protection. IN. O. Bulletin.

"Encourage your own Mechanics .- Do not send abroad for help if you have work to do, when it can be done in your own neighthat ground. Every departure from its in the do, when it can be done in your own neigh-form of compromise of any sort, diminished our borhood—perhaps at your next door. En-strength, until at last there is too much ground courage your own honest, industrious, faithful that time just hits the humor of the Legislature to believe that we are destined to be reason in mechanics. They need all the work they the form of the legislature to be a supported by the such a convert of the measures now can set. By such a convert on the support of the such a convert of the measures now can set. can get. By such a course, you keep money at home, assist the worthy, and have just as good work performed. It is the only way to make a town prosperous-to support voor position to send a hundred indes for articles that, to say the least, could be manufactured as well at your own door, there will always be little or no business done in the place-the churches will be thinly attended, and all kinds of labor extremely dull. Wherever mechander its provisions just to the South, I endeavor-ed to perfect it. The proposal of adjustment ics are the best employed, prosperity is seen-

> is the source of unspeakable happiness. "Whatever you have to be done, leok around and see if your neighbors cannot do it. our cession of 1802, I would have considered it If you have a house to build or a shoe to top, a harness to be made or a pump to be bored, a pack of cards to be printed or a well to be dug, just look among your neighbors, before you undertake to send abroad; and if you have instances where men have refused to purchase work made by their neighbors, and sent to t distant city for the articles they needed, and paid a third more for them, when behold! they had been manufactured and sent away to

"Let it be the motto of all-I will encour age my own neighbors, turn you will encouraged also. A mutual feeling of good will I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your friend and kindness will spring up in your midst, and prosperity will be observable in every street and in every dwelling."

We give below, says the Halifax (N. C.) Republican, the names of some of the most importent Farmers in our immediate neighborod and vicinity, who have suffered by the

N. M. Long 3 or 4000 Barrels. Dr. W. L. Long, 1 or 2000. Estate A. A. Austin, 2000, Col. A. Jovner, 1 or 2000.

Mrs. Epps, 1 or 2000. John Ponton, 500. J. J. Long, 2 or 3000. W. A. Daniel, 1000 or 1500. W. H. Gray, 1000 or 1500. John H. Fenner, 1000 or 1500. Gen'l Persons, 1 or 2000.

J. J. Bell, 1 or 2000. T. P. Burgwyn, 2000 to 2500. W. H. Day, 1000.

H. K. Burgwyn, 2000 to 2500. D. Clanton, 500, P. S .- We regret to learn that in addition

to loss of Crop, Mr. T. P. Devereux, lost a considerable quantity of live Stock.

GOV. SEWARD AT YALE COLLEGE. We find the following paragraph going the

"GOY, SEWAND AT YALE COLLEGE.-The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College were likely to elect Gov. Seward as their next orator, last week : but some parties present objected to him. on the ground that he maintained 'extreme opinions,' and a Southern gentleman threatened the

withdrawal of Southern patronage from the col-lege, if the college accletics countenanced and honored such men. This was sufficient. Mr. Seward was not elected orator. This was the right course. Let Southern men try it on a large scale, and they will witness the same results. The "withdrawal of Southers