

Libertas et natale solum.

RALBIGH, OCTOBER, 2, 1850.

is receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the ,Star," in the city of Baltimore, and receipt for the

"Pro Bono Publico" unavoidably erouded out.

## THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH

Now that the storm which agitated and threat ened the country has passed away, and the heat of sectional jealousy is about to be cooled down, it becomes the people of the South to consider the position they occupy, and to adopt such a policy as will secure permanent peace and prosperity to themselves. They have heretofore so far eglected to improve the opportunities with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them, as to rive to their brethren of the North all the advan ages which an active, energetic, thriving and ndustrious people desired. They have directed beir attention almost exclusively to the production of a few great agricultural staples, and have

In view of the disasters with which the course of Northern politicians has threatened the South. it well becomes the Southern people to consider well upon their position and to seriously reflect upon what their duty to themselves as well as their interests demand that they should do. We presume that there will be a season of quiet and TO THE CITIZENS OF GREENE, MARENpeace, and it is our firm conviction that now is the time for action. Let every Southern man ask himself what he should do, what all should do in the probability that this war upon our inutitutions and our rights should be renewed as in all likelihood it will be. Shall we depend upon the North for everything that we use? Shall this system of commercial vassalage and dependence still exist? Is there no means of rending asunder the chains which bind us so closely in bondand Shall we settle back into a state of inactivity and anothy, and permit the opportunity to pass by of rendering ourselves independent of self. For, with States as with families, those m markets and Northern manufactures? Can we do anything to remedy this unfortunate for state of affairs? We think we can,

Where can we point to a country up the globe which has been more bountifully supplied with more abundant resources and more elements of greatness and success than the Southern States? In what country can be found a more productive soil, a more goalal climate, a greater variety and richness of production? In what land has nature scattered minerals more profusely than in ours! Where are there greater inducements held out for commerce and for trade of all kinds?-Then why do we not avail ourselves of them!-Is there anything in our Southern institutions at telegracter which forbids it? We believe is not, and that we are wilfully blind if we do not see that we should now take a fresh start and do all we can to build up our many and va-

Let the South, then, manfacture her own ton, open her own mines of ison, coal, &c., and of all kinds. Lether build up her scapert towns and establish a commerce with all the principal nature that we use. Let any man think of it. ports in the world. Let her build her steamers Probably every thing he has on, was made a broad. His hat, his cravat, the linen or cotton and her vessels of burden and transport in her own bettoms the productions of her fields, ber the cloth in his coat and pantaloons and vest,

forests, her mines, and her labor and skill.

The question then comes home to every North all the materials and most of the made-up articles of the wardcobes of his wife and daughters. Have we the capital and have we the requisite and sons, his tongs and shovels and tools, th Have we the capital and have we the requisite amount of skill to commence such an enterpriser Asto our productions and resources there cannot be two opinions. All know that they are unbounded. We have asgreat a variety of productions as any State in the South; we have streams which, with a little improvement, can open a manuscript of the streams which, with a little improvement, can open a manuscript of the streams and abroad. And the artisans angus not the short makes design to the streams and abroad. And the artisans angus not the short makes carriages makes the sketch and abroad. And the artisans angus not the short makes are makes the sketch and tools, the same and so the short same and tools, the same and tools, communication to all ports of the State, and afford as much water power as can be found in any country of equal extent; we have gold, aliver, due to fine men of their craft elawhere. When iron, cupper, lead, coal, lime and other minerals we consider that all of these things and nearly in abundance; and above all, there is much capitally all of the articles in the grocery line that are used by us. are purchased abread, we see at sal in the State now idle, which might be profit-Why cannot our people with all those facilities do as well as the Northern people with not half and as well as the Northern people with not half the satural advantages? We have the raw material at our very doors, we have the capital and the labor unemployed, and all we now need is that came will come forward who have the talent and the means to set the ball in motion.

Northern is grantly supplies us with manufactured articles of all kinds from an axchalve, to show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show, at the same time, how excellent a market show as a show, at the same time, how excellent a market show. addy invested in various branches of manufactures.

the most expectation of all kinds from an axe-halve, to show, at the same time, how excellent a market the most complicate machinery, and we permit the finite of our labor to be drained from the drained from the drained from the carried off in a raw state to furnish employment.

If it is not too disproportionate to the amount of enterporary—his 'sweetness' must 'waste' on the service required. But when it is considered that we have a commercial marine second to that shovel him up on his 'Bommer' heap-carried off in a raw state to furnish employment. consistency to entick northern laborers and meclassics, when we night manufacture with infinties advantage to convectees, almost every article
we now bring from the North Carolina
has convered already to a funded extent in the
manufacture, for the industry of other
people, and thereby to enrich them. To this
there might be but little objection; if all our
interests and our rights require protection whergaged in making cotton, and could continue to
make more of it in value, than they could of
other things. But when we survey the State,
we see that the cotton-land and the inhabitants
the teen the result! Has it been a losing buhas been the result! Has it been a losing buand By no means. Our manufactories have ham alde to make as good an article as is made at the North, and to escapele with the North in er ara markets. Our cutton yarns and course n feluics have not only found a market in er own fitnie, but have been sold advantageous-

s of having the material at their door, so only in the manufacturing arts, but those of agriculture also. For thus it is that the soil of agriculture also. For thus it is that the soil of Many poor people who do not find England and Scotland, instead of being exhaustand labor could be secured as cheap as might be profitable employment one half their time would be willing to work at moderate wages, where there would be constant employment and pune all payments. Our merchants and mechanics fort mutain a population of three the density sould not be injured in the least thereby, for it of that which is prospering in the long and rigsould have the teadency to increase their busiorous winters of New England, on an earth harness, and give them customers who could afford to by nature, alike of vegetative power, of metalic orea and of coal. Thus we should over to trady with them, who are now of no advantage what ever to them.

hat ever to them.

political influence which, ignorant of the subject
We desire in this connexion to call attention to, and insolent had function in spirit, New En the following report of a committee appoint South. It must be, that when the occupations and arts by which she has thrived, are spread in E. W. CARR, Esq. (N. W. Cerner of Third county, Ala., and to commend the spirit and arts of the country, possessing so and Walnut Streets,) is our authorized agent to one of the production. It will be seen that they are all declines for the country is one of the production. It will be seen that they are all declines and subscriptions for the City of Pull.

The production of the spirit and through the rest of the country, possessing so great natural advantages over her, her powerland influence will decline. And posterity will look arged with much force the importance of such a step have feebly pointed out, and we bleak a region, furnished by nature with nothing tions so ably set forth by the committee. We hope that our people will take courage by

the example here presented for their imitamanufactured articles in return. tion; and form companies in various parts of the State to embark in the various branches of man- most promote the interest of our State, and augufactures. It can be easily accomplished if entered into aright, and it will be of untold advan-tage to the interests and prosperity of the whole we should at the same sympathies and views we should at the same time, thereby, best defen-State. Now that we have commenced a system of Internal Improvement which will throw great public interest, in open the markets of the world to the rich and fertile manufactures, aspects which other Southern States are also taking of the subject, we come valleys of the State, why may it not be expected that manufacturing towns and villages should more nearly to the particular topic in hand. Of all manufactures, those of iron and cott spring up in every direction, and thus develope are probably of the greatest value and impor-tance. And for precisely these, our State, and as well the great mineral resources of the State,

uish to such an extent that they have become as promote the interests of agriculture in our the South generally, possess greater facilities, borders? Should such a policy be adopted by perhaps, than any other part of the worsd—certainly so in respect to cotton. And we cannot consider the North. competing with her sister States, in all that can elevate and adorn a State, and advancing to that the height of prosperity which will insure for her a groud rank in this great confederacy.

facturing and mechanic arts do not flourish.

the receipts of cotton at that port

expect from the use of so large an in

ouce what has become of our \$16,000,000,

We have called attention to these things only

This is one point of view in which we have

Because all of that cotton, worth

capital.

eniences, improvements and which wealth is apt to sure

rather more than 322,000 bales. Some of these

In this point of the country, the inducement to engage in cotton-manufacturing (beginning, of course, with the coarser articles,) is very great. Cotton is made in abundance around us: From the Alabatan Argus. GO, AND SUMTER COUNTIES then the South with her negro population, and the countries directly South of us, and those At a public meeting held in Demopolis, time since, a committee was appointed to pre-West, with which so large a trade is growing up pare an address to you in favor of the crection, at this place, of a Factory for the manufacture across the American Isthmus, afford the best of markets for such goods; and the demand for them, notwithstanding the high price of the raw of cotton goods. In compliance with the ap-pointment, we submit to you a few brief con-siderations. naterial, "bas increased, is

No country can be considered permanently The only question then remaining is, can the be cheaply and advantageously made here We have before spoken of some of the natura In the first place, they create and keep wealth in a community; and thereby aid in producing advantages of our situation. Cotton can be had here cheaper than at the North, because we get it without having to pay on it, freight, insurance, and difference of exchange. We are mved the same expenses on the manufactured article in that make within themselves most of the things they need—those that soll much, and buy little getting it to a Southern market. And these expenses are by no means small on the heavier intrices, which would first be made here. And finally our slaves, as experience has shown, (women and boys least capable of out-door laome consumption, increuse fastest their d. How much the interest of Alabama would be promoted by such a policy, a short statement will show. According to the Annual Review of the Mobile market, just published. during the

come the perpennally annoying, if not dangerous political influence which, ignorant of the subject

money could be made, except the for

at the same time afforded them the chief of those

raw materials by which their opulence was pro

duged, and the most valuable customers, taking

ment a population understanding the institutions without which, we could not any of us prosper,

ourselves against that ungrateful portion of th

doubt, when we see the advances already made

the time is not very remote when we shall be formidable competitors in the sale of articles made of these materials, against any people, in the markets of the world.

in neighboring States, in the use

relation to the policy of

Having thus briefly presented two as

country, which is most inimical to us.

While, therefore, by such a policy, we shall

it is true, came from Mississippi, but no more than have been sent from South Alabama, direct to New Orleans, or down the Chattahoochie to other parts than Mobile. We may safely say, then, that the last year's cotton crop of South Alubama was not less than 322,000 bales.— These, at 500lbs, to the bale, contained 161,000. u-wie up of that of

000lbs, which, at 10 cents per lb., were worth \$15,100,000. What has become of this ener-\$15,100,000. What has become of this cuer-mons sum of money, about one-fall of the amount of the annual revenue of the United Status?—a revenue which pays and maintains all the arms are a sum of the United the capital employed,
In ration to Demopolis as the site of the facory, we presume it was suggested because in the tory, we presume it was suggested because it is also sit-heart of the cotton-growing region, it is also sit-nation and our integrity as a people, while in-uated upon the Tombigbee river, just below the dustry, intelligence, temperance and virtue, are all the army and navy, and fortifications and di-plomatic body and civil officers and employees of unction of the Warrior this great nation, and keeps in action its im-mense administrative machinery? In looking directions, and with the port of Mobile, more greatness and power, nothing can prevent our pass the bill; the Sonate voted to sustain it by over,—as a Litige Factory would probably have becoming the first nation on the habitable globe." mense administrative machinery? In looking around, we do not see the face of our State in-proved and cubellished as much as we would o be owned by many stockholders, no other place, it was su sposed, would be so convenie to them all. This, however, is a matter which would, of course, be determined on by the stockholders themselves

B. N. GLOVER, O. H. PRINCE. G. G. GRIFFIN. A. R. MANNING, N. B. WHITFIELD, W. H. Lyon, Jr. L. B. LANE. S. STREDWICK, A. FOURIER, A. M. M'DOWELL, A. GLOVER. H. BLAKENEY. Marengo county, Ala., Sept. 4, 1350.

PUBLIC DINNER.

THE undersigned have been appeinted by the citizens of Demopolis and vicinity, a committee to invite these citizens of Greene, Sumter and Marengo Counties, and all others interested in the building of a Cotton Factory in this place, to a public dinner to be given on the 4th day of October next.

Also, the Commissioners and Stockhologra the Marengo Plank or Covered Road Company and persons in favor of the same, will hold seeting at the same time and place.

J. MARTINIERE, )

J. ROBINSON, E. A. TAYLOR. Demopolis, September 17th, 1850. THE NAVY APPROPRIATION.

From a comparatively small and inefficient

navy appropriation, has called the attention of all the sneers of a city upstart even though he may who are opposed to extravagant public expendi- strut in ruffled hirt and broadcleath. ture to this subject, and has started the 'aquiry | We have no desire to reply to the low wit

we see that the cotton-land, and the inhabitants suggested in making cotton, bear but a small proportion in comparison with the whole amount of land and population. By giving employment and the means of employment to those who are almost necessarily idle, we should save to the State much of the amount which contributes so largely to the opulence of New Eugland and old England. times of peace to prepare for war. Without a authorities of New York to head di-graceful abolition meetings, and throw insult at the competent number of steam-ships, it would be South, it is time that Southern men had with-

It is some point of view in which we have been suit advantageous to sever into this an indiscensus to show who have the capital to sever into they are cathered to protect the protection and manufactures of from as well as into other we should gain the very that the planters generally, after at the North!

A spanical sellor was made in this country to make a start in this important matter, but it seally hope that those who have take it in hand would carry it out, for we believed that it would not only prove prolitable to them, but advantage of resonant and manufactures of from a N. C. contemporary. If the Business are unable to the south who institutes the competent number of steam-ships, it would be south relief south remarks the should numbe the should number o

Regular lines have been established by our revument for the transmission of the mails and passengers, and it appears to us, to be, the true policy to increase the number, for whilst true policy to increase the number, for whilst were also instructed if we mistake not, to go in they may thus be made useful in time of peace, person, and arge upon Congress, the necessity they would prove of immense advantage to our

THE EXTENT OF THE UNION.

The unexampled increase of our country opulation wealth, commerce and extent of territory has been a matter of wonder and astonishment to the whole civilized world. From a comparatively feeble nation we have become at tions on the globe. These places which thirty tions on the globe. These places which thirty thing certain. The mere holding convergers ago were tenanted by the wild beast and kicking up a dust at home, and then in the state of their adoption, reflect much credit upon the State of their nativity. In another part of the paper from which we extract the regression of that county, to give effect to the recommends of that county, to give effect to the recommends. almost to set at defiance the creation of fancy the tlemen and give us your influence in the great aggressions it has undertaken. May the grace. blessings of civilization and liberty have been work! If Nag's Head were on the coast of the mercy, and the wisdom of the Most High spread over an empire which can vie with that Yankee-land Congress would have long since ap of the Cæsars in its palmiest days. Once hem- propriated millions for its re-opening. They med in by the Alleghany mountains, now our would have done something to get rid of memori empire extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific als. If nothing else will do, let's tense an approand embraces within its broad limits a diversity printion out of them .- [N. C. STAR. of soil, climate and productions which are unsurpassed by those of any other nations. From the granite hills of New England to the golden sands of California, our ever-busy population is diffused, carrying our institutions, our laws and our customs into the forcets and waste-places. and making the wilderness to bloom and blossom like the rose. Busy marts of trade have sprung trict of Columbia, in which will be comprised up upon the blue waters of the Pacific, and it the name, business and nearest post office of evbids fair to give rise to a commerce which shall ery business man in these States. Such a work far exceed that of our Atlantic shores. Our will doubtless prove of immense advantage to sails whiten the waters of every ocean, and our the commercial community, not only in the States steam vessels penetrate to every port on our mented, but in all those places which have busglobe. And wherever they go they carry with iness connections with them. Mr. Thompson them the evidences of our genius, enterprise, in- has undertaken a very heavy task, but we undustry and wealth. They herald the fact to an derstand he has the necessary facilities for acastonished world that we but a short time ago complishing it, and will undertake it in such a a feeble and unknown people, compete with systematic manner that he will no doubt accomthem in the beauty, variety and texture of our plish it satisfactorily. manufactures, in the cultivation of morals, the arts and the sciences, and in the diffusion of liberal principles. By the equality and justice of our laws, by the adaptation of our institutions to the wants and wishes of the community, by the acknowledgment of the rights of mankind, and above all by the diffusion of intelligence and education through all orders of society, we show to the world that a nation has been founded of the human race more potent for good than all

the power of all the crowned heads of the world. sition. There is much, then, to encourage the patriot or, ) can be instructed soon in the plain and ea- the great secret of our success; we have no titled lamation a vote of the people on the acceptant constitutes the wealth and power, the genius, should be ascertained. ments of the precise cost and profits of manu-facturing cotton goods. But that they are great, resources and permanency of the Republic. the prosperity of manufacturing communities who would lightly part with this heritage of shows; and the prosperity of a community is friedom? What American would be willing to change? Our path is onward-is rapidly progressive, and while we are true to our faith as a nation and our integrity as a people, while inwhence there our guides—nothing can impode our march to

ve the Junior Editor of the Bommer Ma. nure Gazette, to incur the contempt which is the sure reward of dishonesty, everywhere and at all

BEL. It seems that the 'Register' offinot consent to end the controversy it has so unnecessarily forced the invidious charge a base and contemptible alander. Shakspeare truly says-

Who stabs my name, would stab my person too, Did not the hangman's axe lie in the way.

If the 'responsible' means to ridicule the 'Star' fo devoting such marked attention to Agriculture, verily that lesser Solomon has much to learn, if he suppomovement of the 'Star,' will prove; (despite the scoffs of the 'Register') the dawn of a brighter day men the Agricultural interests of the Old North Congress, enjoyed the confidence of the Adnavy, this branch of our service has been so State. Our best and wisest men have ever considersch increased and strengthened as to require ed it the noblest of sciences, as it is the most indepenthe very large expenditure of nine millions of dent and honorable of professions, and the plain dollars per annum. This great increase in the navy appropriation, has called the attention of all the sneers of a city upstart even though he may well known in Washington, and was notori- General Assembly, and four delegates in such Fanaticism will either achieve a great triumph

the swallowing gulf
Of dark oblivion and deep despair! THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Our Merchants have resolved to repudiate th North, so far as the buying of goods are con cerned, and turn their attention to Southers Markets. Baltimore seems to be the principa market, and if the Merchants of Baltimore would

rons of the "Stall" Wm.

The Nag's Head Convention during its sitting in this place some months ago, appointed delegates to carry a memorial to Congress, praying that honorable body to give us an appropriation sufficient to re-upon Nag's Head Injet. They of accomplishing this great national work.— What has become of that delegation? How ma ny memorials have there been sent up to Congress respecting the re-spening of Nag's Head?

We must be permitted to say, that Congress is not so much to blame after all, for not making

allation, wealth, commerce and extent of terty has been a matter of wonder and astonsent to the whole civilized world. From a
paratively feeble nation we have become at
one of the most popular and powerful naton the globa. The nation was a matter before and a superstance of the most popular and powerful naton the globa. The nation was a country in
is not so much to blane after all, for not making
the appropriation; if the delegation had laid the
matter before Congress in its true light, as instructed by the convention, it would have had a
good effect. If the people will not urge it upon
the representatives and their representatives
of the States, or to rend it by sectional aggreswill not urge the matter before Congress, we
will never have anything done for us that's one

NEW MERCANTILE BUSINESS DIREC-

TORY. It will be seen from the advertison other column, that Mr. William Thompson, of Baltimore, proposes to publish a Mercantile Business Directory for the States of Delaware, Ma yland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the Dis-

From the Picayune of 27th Sept. LATER FROM TEXAS. By the steamer Galveston, which arrived this norning, we have later intelligence from Texas

The dates from Galveston are of the 17th The Legislature of Texas has adjourned out any action on the boundary question, to meet again on the third Monday in November next No intelligence had been received of the passage which is to wield an influence upon the destinies of any final bill by Congress, and the adjournment is for the purpose of meeting such a propo-

The Legislature did pass a law requiring the and the philanthropist in the progress of our Governor, in the event of any proposition being nation to wealth and to power. In the language received from the United States for the purchas of an honored member of the press: "Here is of the New Mexican territory, to order by probor, can be instructed soon in the plain and casy duties of attending the spindles and looms.
And this is the encapest labor in the United
States, and yields the largest profit.

Putting this address bastily to press, (which is for himself, and the energy of each combined,

This bill Gov. Bell vetoed upon several grounds among which are: That the proposition might g communities Who would lightly part with this heritage of among which are: That the proposition might nest remonutance. In view of the deployable "Cuke metal" costs only from 9 to 11 dollar community is freedom? What American would be willing to be insulting and offensive, and some discretion fact that some diversity of opinion exists in some per ton. The discovery has caused quite as Be vides, the unils already and fully in operation exchange his rights as a citizen of the New ought to be left with the Executive as to the prother, that the imperative direction to the Gov ernor to convene an extra session of the Legislature is in direct violation of the constitution of the State, which reposes the power to judge of the occasion solely with the Governor.

> The House sustained the veto, by refusing to two-thirds, but it failed for want of House sup-

The Galveston News contains the following judgment. paragraph, which gives encouragement of the the whole State as one man proposing nothing ready acceptance of the Boundary bill. ready acceptance of the Boundary bill.

We notice that some of the New Orleans pers are at issue as to the fact whether Gen. to end the controversy it has so unnecessarily forced upon us without repeating its accusation of 'dishon-esty.' Having already explained this matter to the satisfaction (we trust) of the unprejudiced, we deem it simply necessary, once and for all, to pronounce on the Sth. His sleeting was by many to end the satisfaction (we trust) of the unprejudiced, we deem it simply necessary, once and for all, to pronounce one or two days before the election took place before or after the legislature were informed of his vote upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State into the Union, to issue a proclamation ordering an election of be held in each and every county to deliver the election of the people of this considered a fair test of the sentiments of the

legislature respecting the Pearce bill.

Both the papers at Austin are talking very strongly against any sale of the Santa Fe terri

A DEVELOPMENT.

If that lesser Solomon has much to learn, if he supposes this 'great art' too contemptible to claim its just gin) says that in his speech before the public tribute from the press of the country. We rejoice that meeting of the citizens of Floyd country, on rights of the other, and lastly, to preserve, ina majority of the editorial fraternity in N. C. view the 29th ult., "the Hon. John H. Lumpkin this matter in a different light, and we flatter our- stated that the bill introduced by Mr. Douglas selves that the deep feeling aroused on this subject, of Illinois, authorising California to form a throughout the entire press of the State of Georgia, by the authority and the Senate. The mantle of the Elijah of mandate of the law, do issue this proclamation, Massachusetts does not seem to have fallen framed in consultation with Mr. Polk, and ordering and directing that the qualified voters upon his successor. Mr. Badger's com met his approval.

"Judge ministration, and speaks from his own knowl-

There can be no sort of doubt of the accuwell known in Washington, and was notoriwhich, if the South submit, she will be utterly disgraced and degraded, and hurl anothemas upon Gen. Taylor for following the course which Mr. Polk marked out before him! As the Macon Meanenger, foreibly says-

" Gen. Taylor, we think, unt dopted the policy indicated in Mr. Douglas's bill. California is now asking admission into the Union; and yet, strange to say the men who lauded Mr. Polk, who passed resolutions approving of his public policy, who feted him while living, and who honored him when fend, thaeatening to dissolve the Union should Congress confirm their own policy! "Xerily the conduct of some men is beyon

neeption. They shift positions as they do their garments.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS. The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Offices in N. C, for the week ending September 21, 1850.

Maple Hill, Davidson Co, Wm D. Wood

Peters Greek, Stokes Co. David Hall P. M.

Bishop Bascom's last words are said to any confidence in Almighty God is

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GEOR-

We received late last night, by Telegraph, he following Proclamation of the Governor of

ne recent measures of Congress have been re- es to be so stringent and effectual in its

The point of endurance has been passed. The destiny of the South is decided. She will not submit. And now we call upon the North to lay aside the feelings of party, and of section, and to reflect seriously, and to de-tion. It is too late to talk, now, of remanding will not urge the matter before Congress, we sion. The cotton growing States will all u- when she first asked admission into the Union will never have anything done for us, that's one mite with Georgia. So will the rest of the To run the Missouri compromise line by Congress. slaveholding States; self preservation requires gress in the face of her anti-slavery Constitut We ask now the North to reflect calmly and seriously on this momentous crisis, which determines the fate of the Union. As for the And we adope the North to reflect calmly to to a dead Dog, and then, possibly we may stand discard the schemes of party, the prejudice of some chance of having something done. We have a memorial at this Office which a solemn recognition of the consequences of at the unprecedented action of Congress in same fatuity in such an exigency, to renounce the God prevail in our councils.

By Telegraph For "The Southern Press." PROCLAMATION OF COVERNOR TOWNS.

To the Electors of the State of Georgia.

Macost, Georgia, Sept. 23-10 o'clock, p. m

Below I forward the Proclamation of Governo

owns, of Georgia: Ground W. Towns, Governor of said State, to he electors thereof, greeting: Having been of cially informed that the Congress of the United States has admitted California into the Union of the States of the Confederacy upon equal terms with the original States - a duty devolves upor me, in the performance of which I shall trespose upon the public but briefly. An unfeigned determine for public opinion, and the profound regard I entertain for the window, firmness, and patriism of my fellow-citizens of Georgia, will stify, me in a paper of this character, in recating my known and unchanged opanions as to to duty of the South in repelling Free soil on ncreachment, and arresting by all proper me ans. surpation by Congress. What wer's compute le with the honor and obligations of the people this State to the country, its laws, and wheel with the hand, and the leverage being its institutions, I doubt not will receive their sixty pounds to the square inch, the pump ea warm support, in an hour of danger, institutions are want-oly ontra val-veur your institutions are wantomy out a 5-2-will social organization derided—your henor deep-ly wounded, and the Federal Constitution violated by a series of aggressive measures ill tending to the consumation one object
the abolition of slavery. The common fer ccupy, has been denied you in the soleum form of law, under pretences the most shallow-it has a letter/giving an account of a discovery rell becomes you to assemble, to deliberate and I made by a young man by the name of Adams counsel together for mutual preservation and the Assistant Manager of the Brady's Beas safety, whatever it may cost. The extraordina- from Works in Claruon county, in the man ry events by which we are encompassed and the measures will demand or justify, must be left, as be, to the patriotiom, firmness, and prodence of the people themselves. Upon them were made with charcoal pig; and would crack redressing present wrongs. and providing other safeguards for future securi- Ev Adams, process iron can be made from -neither the one nor the other of which, howby patriotic efforts, perfect harmony and ction produced among the people of the South. In view, therefore, of the arricious Free-soil a raii that had been put to the severest test, le entiment and policy, not merely of the non-slave-putting; if while hot, into cold water; after while but of the Government-of the neat peril to which the institution of slavery weighing 80 pounds. Forty blows were girreduced by the act of Congress, admitting the state of California into the Union with a consti-ution containing the principle of the Wilmot recise, and in defiance of our warning and ear- pany costs from 18 to 22 dollars per ton, their

low-citizens, carnestly entreat you to cultivate for each other, a deep abiding sentiment of fraternal regard and confidence, and approach the task from which there is no escape, of deciding mon your duty to Georgia and the country, with paient investigation consulting neither tears or dangers on the one hand, nor permitting your eives from exasperated feelings of wrong on the other, to be rashly urged to Extreme Measures: Then I shall not despair of seeing failing to perform whatever patriotism, honor, and right may require at your hands. The Gen-

the 8th of February, 1850, having required me upon the happening of certain events, one of To cool the parch'd lips fevered glow. His election was by many for delegates to a Convention of the people of this st of the sentiments of the State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our what measures are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our honor, and constitutional obligations; as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to ariolate, the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the Constitution: therefore for the most numerous branch of the General and oreering and directing that the quantited voters for the most numerous branch of the General Assembly do meet at the several piaces of this State, holding elections, as fixed by law, in the several counties of this state within the se

> day the 10th day of December next.
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> Given under my hand, and the seal of the Executive Department at the Capitol in Milledge this 23d day of September, in the year o our Lord 1850.

GEORGE W. TOWNS. Governor. J. W. Parron, Secretary, Executive Deput

We trankly say at once that the fanatics of the North have made the most unjustifiable aggressions upon the rights of the South; but we cannot believe that the great body of the northern community are lending all their force, and aiming with all their might at "the consummation of one object—the abolition of slavshould not censure Gov. Towns for the complaints which he is urging and the course which he is pursuing. But we cannot sub-scribe to the accuracy of his statements. On On the contrary, we see around us some evidences of a better state of feeling and a more con ciliatory policy on the part of our northern countrymen. The Wilmot Proviso is pros-Usah, after a tremendous excitement of three years. The "free-soil encroachment" is thus arrested. California, it is true, is admitted by a long and with a consist of the soil of the soi

tution inhibiting slavery; but it is California

she, that has the same right to de in 1820, as several of the sovere have since exerted, and as Utab and New the following Proclamation of the people of Mexico will possess when they pass from the Georgia, calling a Convention of the people of chrysalis condition into the organization The language of this State paper is solemn, a State government. The present day, to ignified and determined. It indicates the is marked by another movement in farm resound revulsion of sent ment with which the South-in the fugitive bill, which provisions, that the abolitionists are already ing the ery of "repeal." - Union.

New that California is a Sovereign State, as do not see what can be effected by this come her back to a Territorial form of Govern this should have been the course of Congres when she first asked admission into the Union will be admitting the right of Congress to Legilate on this subject in the Territories; and it next step of the North who now has majorith in both branches of our National Legisle would be to abelieb that institution in the State But for the fact that so many Southerners rotes and looking to its faith and to its duties, with for its admission, we might well take exception tioning the unauthorized measures of a portion of the inhabitants of that unsettled country, by which the slave States are deprived of their pe litical equality, and robbed of all pecuniary in terest in the vast territory of Californial

We are glad that amongst others, Menn Ashe, Clingman, Daniel, Deberry, Outline, Sher perd and Venable, from North Carolina rote agnined this impolitic, if not unconstitutions movement .- [ N. C. STAR.

ALARM WHISTLE.

A new slarm whistle, invented by a Mi Daboll, of Connecticut, was exhibited last week in New York. It is intended for ship ogive an alarm during a log or other exigen at sea, and the sound is produced by the en densation of air by means on an air pump, the air escaping by the opening of a valve through a whistle, and making a most horrible she noise, that might be heard at least for the disance of a mile. Removing the whistle, and placing a horn upon the instrument, the soun s changed to that of a born, and is much The pump is worked by turning louder. be charged in half a minute. The invente stated that it produced an echo at a distance of fifteen miles on the Long Island shore, which the steam whistle failed to do,

Savannah News

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON -The Pittsburg Pos the Assistant Manager of the Brady's Bend facture of railroad and merchant bare from Coke metal. By the old method the rails very much and break with one or two blows. eight to ten dollars per ton lower, and of a superior quality. The process is not mention spoken of. The writer of the letter was shown they tried to break it with a sledge hamme en by six men alternately, and they could even crack it. The chargoal iron of the com of the Southern States, as to the proper mode of redressing the wrongs and avoiding the dange under the impression that the works would are, which all must see and feel; let me, feel have to succeed on account of the low price of have to suspend on account of the low price of

WOMAN. Not thine! not thine! is the glittering crest,

The glance of the snow white plume —

And the badge that gleams from the warrier's breast,

Nor is thy place smid the host Where the war-steed champs the rein, mes are like sea-fon Not there not there is thy glorious dower,

But a holier meed is thine; Where the proud have fallen in triumph's hour And the red blood flowed like wine And to smooth down the lowly bed

Not thine-not thine-is the tow'ring height, Where Ambition rears her throne-The timid dove wings not her flight . Where the chyle soars alone. But in the hall and in the bower, And 'round the humblest hearth, Man feels the charm, and owns the power,

That fetters him to earth!

DEBATE ON THE DISTRICT BILL

REPLECTIONS FOR ASPIRANTS. We confess our surprise at the course a tone of Mr. Winthop, of Massachusetts, on this bill, as we'll as generally since he entered

well known in Washington, and was notorious to the last Congress, that Mr. Polk was not only in favour of Mr. Douglas's bill but extremely anxious that it should pass. We have heard that he and members of his Cabinet exerted all their influence to secure the adoption of the measure. Yet extremely orthodox Southern Democrats of to-day tell us that to make California a State is an outrage to which, if the South submit, she will be utterly dispersion of the capital of said State, on Tuesday, and the successful submit of the measure. The prescribed by law for the election of representative will either achieve a great triumph of the counties as a re now entitled to two representatives; the managers of said election are required to certify, and forward to this Department, will either achieve a great triumph of the counties as renow entitled to two representatives; the managers of said election are required to certify, and forward to this Department, will either achieve a great triumph of the counties as entatives; the managers of said election are required to certify, and forward to this Department will be at the expense of the Union, and of a war which will end in two Republics, and in the successful soldiers of that war for Presidents. Civil ans, who aspire to the purple, should bear in mind. They will stand no day the 10th day of December next. chance whatever with the men of gunpowder. So that their prospect, even if abolitionism triumph, is a dark one. But, if it does not triumph, (and we do not believe it will,) it will be defeated so terribly that it can never revive again. If it fall, great will be the fall thereof. It will eary down with it every body who has any thing to do with it. Fanatteism is a fierce, but short-lived fever. We believe it has passed its crisis on the abolition subjeet, and that it will soon subside. At all events, the man who desires either the promotion of his in own interests, or those of his country, cannot do a worse thing than link his rtunes to that sinking cause .- Richmo Republican

> LARGE GOLD COINS,-Mr. Gwin, of California, has offered a bill in the U. S. Senate, to authorize the coinage of large rectangular gold coins or ingots, be struck at the United States Mint, the values to be from \$100 to \$10,000.

HATS AND CAPS. Sept. 21st 1810.