SPEECH OF JUDGE STARKEY, IN THE MI CISSIPPI CONVENTION.

duty was not assigned to some one more

addressing you. The subject of your contemplated deliberations is an important one: nothing less than a question involving in its consequences the liberty of this people-perhaps di- sippians displayed as much valor as any othsee y cremotely the liberty of other nanons. I trust that you will approach it dispassionately-that you will lay aside bers, as the citizens of any of the States. your party predilections, and meet it, not as They were distinguished for their prowes in politicians, but as patriote-as statesmen. We had flattered ourselves that the capacity of man for self government was no longer a subject of deubt. We have boasted of ours should we, yield the fruits of our valor, and as an example of a free government, based surrender with it our constitutional right of on an enduring foundation. I trust it equality? Congress cannot deprive us of it, may prove so, but events of recent occur- and ought not if it could; cannot say, that if rence seems to forebode danger. The convocation of this assembly—the intense interest manifest in every countenance here, are proofs that there is cause of alarm. For a time we have been prosis but a brief space, a mere point. The page of history is yet fresh which records our existence as a nation of freemen. Scarce has the stain of revolutionary blood, shed for liberty, faded from the face of the land, before it has been found necessary for the people of the South to prepare to check threatened aggression. And whence this danger! No foreign foe threatens us. Our countrymen, our brothers, are arrayed against us in civil strife. They seem to forget that they are allied to us by the most Congress interdict the use of any other prop-Union. Blinded by the poison of funaticism, they seek to abridge our constitutional rights in the enjoyment of our property, under minten. That instrument is but subservi- pecessity whatever was repugnant to any the mask of false humility. If the right end to their use. But why is it that we of them. No abjudgement of the right to do so was unquestionable, in Christian must be deprived of this privilege? Becharity it should be asserted without inflict | cause, say our northern brethren, slavery is mg remorseless stings to our sensibilities. The entire independence of the States was achieved by the most memorable struggle that history records. They were separate and independent sovereignties, and first united under articles of confederation. These articles were defective, mainly in not hav- power, to travel into the wide ethics, and ing provided proper means for raising a revenne, and in not giving Congress sufficient question for our conscience. Morality is and could not be established there without power to regulate commerce. These de- twin sister to religion; they are as inseparafects gave rise to our present constitution. In the convention which formed it, the States | regulate the one necessarily implies the power met as equals in political power. The small States were unwitting to relinquish their equality of power; the slaveholding States were unwilling to confederate, unless sacred a subject? If there is anything dear their slaves should be made a basis of rep- to au American, it is his liberty of conresentation, and the owners secured in their science-his right to worship his God at rights, These were exciting subjects. After the altar of his choice. I must admonish great difficulty they were compromised .- my Methodist and my Baptist friends to be The second section of the first article pro. on their guard. You may soon be told that vides that representatives and direct taxes your religion is a moral evil, and must be should be apportioned according to numbers, exterminated, for if Congress has the right to be ascertained by adding three-fifths of to legislate on the ground of moral evils, the slaves to the number of whites. The "to this complexion must it come at last." second section of the fourth article provides But who has a right to say that it is a pofor recapturing staves escaping into those litical evil? We do not find such a doctrine States where slavery did not exist. In inculcated by the constitution. Congress of the existence of slavery, and a guaranty within the range of the delegated powers; for its protection as the basis of representation, and as property. The constitution the reach of its legislative power, which is did not create property in slaves. Such right existed anterior to and above the constitution. As slaves were owned in many of the States, they would not of course have entered into the confederacy on such terms as would weaken the right of the owner to Moral and political evils are themes which this slave, to diminish the value. One of open wide fields for investigation, and if the great objects of the constitution was, that it should, in its consequences, protect property by giving protection and strength worthless. Instead of a limited, we have to the several States. But as the States Congress the right to control by legislation the property of their citizens. Such a grant of power would have been a complete surrender of sovereignty. A great consoli-dated government would have risen up, and most eigidly guarded against, by declaring that all power not expressly granted to Congress, was reserved to the States or to the people. Hence no power can be ex-ercised unless it has been granted by the constitution. The safety of the States and of the people is best preserved by holding Congress strictly within the limit of the delegated powers. No rule of construction can be safe which encroaches upon indi--vidual rights! The right to hold slaves as property became a fixed principle, inseparable from the other provisions of the constitution. Judged that description of propcrty scenes to have been thought worthy of specific and special protection. The constitution must exist and hurmonize is all its parts. Every principle it contains is must be exercised so as preserve inviolate amity should prevail between the different diinseparably connected together. It is an en- every principle of the constitution. tire thing, being the great frame-work of the government indissolubly united in all itsparts. It would not have been formed without the is promulgated which is equally disastrous iase tion of every feature; it is an infraction to us. We are told that, as slavery

se contended that Congress may prohibit If this error was canfined to politicians, it are not proposistent with that option sorral

ity which ought to be preserved. If the severeign authority in a State or nation can a great constitutional question, and on such our constitutional rights. The evils you Democrats of North Carolina any longer submit do nothing which shall produce inequality questions the people of the United States know. The great and serious inquiry is shall to the teachings of such a paper which GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFENTION: Whilst in the enjoyment of the public domain or have been taught to look to the decisions we submit to further degredations, or shall has taken sides with a foreign country against it, s'ner ely thank you for the honery on have property, surely such authority cannot be of the Supreme Court with veneration, but we seek redress? If the latter, how is it own, which that country itself dared not for a more the friends of the conterred on me, I regret that the important possessed by the federal government, they have not been accustomed to having them to be obtained? Let me again allude to ment to sustain-a paper, which has, therefore, very which has not but a limited power. The competent than myself. I dissemble not in attempt by Congress to prohibit slavery in at thus seeing them. The effect is almost you to weigh it well, calmly and dispassion- Let them cut loose from the paper, and from all declaring that this honor was not expected the territory of California has caused this by me, and hence feel more embarrassed in meeting. That territory is common prop-There each citizen of the United States has equal rights, is entitled to equal freedom in the enjoyment of the territories. I am proud to say, that in aquiring it, Mirsiser portion of their brethren in arms, and shed as much blood in proportion to their nummany a hard fought battle, but now they are to be told that restrictions must be imposed on their right to enjoy the conquest. Can we, we go, we must leave our property behind us. Property constitutes the means of enjoyment, and to exclude the property of the people of the southern States, is in effect to exclude the people, and appropriate the perous and happy under a free government; country to the Northern States. Such a but that time, in the great history of man, power is not possessed by a government possessing sovereignty; it could not be rightfully exercised even by a monarchy. The property of the Sou k consists mostly in slaves, and to interdict its use on our own soil would not only be unjust, but an arbitrary violation of the constitutiton. It is vain to talk of our right to the territories, if we may be deprived of the means of enloving those rights. The mere soil is nothing; it is the use that we may make of subject to our constitution-our whole conit which renders it valuable. As well might sacred ties, and to forget the value of the erty; if it can exclude a slave, it may exclude a horse or an ox. We do not derive the right to hold either from the conmitution. That instrument is but subserviis a moral and a political evil. Who has at the time we acquired it, may be protected the right to determine that it is so? Let them eradicate moral evils from their own land; we can take care of our own morals. Is it possible it has come to this, that Congress has the right, under a limited grant of regulate our moral conduct? That is a bly allied as cause and effect; the power to to regulate the other. Is it possible that in defiance of the guards in the constitution, Congress will encroach on so delicate, so may decide on questions of expediency but that cannot be a political evil, within secured to the citizen and prohibited to Congress. Congress has no power to say that constitutional rights are political evils. To that body, nothing is political evil which is secured to the States or to the people .-Congress may occupy them as the ground work of its netion, the constitution is an unlimited government. If the people, were sovereign, they could not surrender to the fountain of power, should determine that a political evil exists, they may apply the remedy, but it is not with Congress. This political and moral evil, it seems, is exclusively in the South, and those who have determined it to be so, and wish to eradiente which was an evil, of all others most dreaded, it. rosids in the North. As sovereign States we have the power to judge of and to correct moral and political evils within our limits. We ask not the interference of the North to correct our morals or our institutions. We do not intrude upon them; but only demand to be permitted to an inequality in the enjoyment of our common property .longress, it is true, may establish a government in the territory; but that government must be founded in equality. It must protect the property of the common

> Whether this power is derived under the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, or whether it is derived from the power to acquire territory, or the war and treaty-making power, is not material-it

owner, as well as his person.

But in the efforts to exclude our propety from that territory, another false doctrine to violate any of them; the symmetry is was prohibited by the laws of Mexico, we cannot take slaves without the authority of Notwithstanding this unqualified recogni a law permitting it. This is the doctrine tion of property in slaves, and the protection of a class of politicisms to our country who grovided for us enjoyment as such, still it look no further than the surface of the law. half abolish it in the territories of the United might be passed over as harmless; but it States. The Territories are common is also the doctrine which has been uncere-Congress to the use of one portion of the Supreme Court bench. We could overrounnon owners to the exclusion of another. look the groundless fallacies of a few pol-) quality of right must then prevail; and iticians; but when the senetity of the bench any net which would desired that equality is perverted, and its influence thrown as an cannot be valid. It is a principle in the element into the exciting cause of malcon-\$ w of nations, that "all the members of the tent and strife, there is just ground of comsummunity have an equal right to the use plaint. If this could be a judical question Rules may in any shape, that was the tribunal before of their common property." Rules may in any shape, that was the tribunal before be preseriled by the sovereign power reg- which it might come. With the decision, ulating the manner of its use, provided they the American people would have rested sat-1 the quarrel.

Quiet would have been restored. It was have endeavored to point out what I regard face the future may went? Can the patriotic as injurious to us as a decision regularly pronounced, because it has deterred the South whilst it has emboldened the North to persist in its efforts. It has caused one party to believe that it was right, and the other made "the worse appear the better cause." It is not true that slavery does not exist in California, although it may have been prothe conquering country may permit the municipal laws of the conquered country to remain in force, but this is only true of private or strictly municipal law; it is not true as regards political laws. By elementary writers laws are divided into public and private, or political and municipal .--Political laws are such as are organic, and confer power and form on the government. They give it vitality as an organized body. These political laws are sometimes reduced to the form of a constitution, which becomes supreme and paramount to all other laws, either public or private. Our constitution is the law of our being-it is the essence of our government; it is the combination of certain great principles, between each one of which there is a connection and dependency, and the aggregate constitutes a unit. To withdraw or destroy any one of them would break the entire fabric. It would lon off an essential part of our political power. When we acquired California, it became stitution-our constitution is an entire thing. The territory did not become subject to part of our government only, but every principle of the constitution prevailed there as an active principle, and superseded of necessity whatever was repugnant to any of new comers could be permitted .-The vested rights of the citizens there by a principle not inconsistent with this position. The consequence is, that we have a right to take our slaves there, because they are our property, secured to us as such by the principles of our paramount political law. It it were true that slavery was then prohibited by the laws of Mexico, positive law, then the constitution went there a mere cripple. But not so. Whereever the stripes and stars float over a territory, as an emblem of political dominion, they rest upon a perfect pedestal, formed by every principal in the constitution indissolubly cemented together As well may it be said that our constitution must give place to the

How strange it is, that whilst Congress has no power over the subject of slavery in consequence of an inhibition, that it should be contended that the laws of the conquered country should secure a prohibition, and thus triumph over our constitutional rights,

established religion of Mexico.

Thus, as I conceive stands the question of right; but if it were a question of expediency merely, how ungenerous the conduct of the North. We are united as a family of terests, but our obligations to each other require an observance of good faith, of good feeling, of mutual support and forbearance, With them it is matter of feeling onlywith us, it is a question of interest. Are they not prepared to yield their feelings and their prejudices for the sake of protecting our interest? If not they have forgotten the objects of the Union-mutual safety, prosperity and happiness dictated it. Are they willing to risk all these for the gratification of a mere imaginary philanthropy!-It would seem so. The Wilmot Provise is but the entering wedge. That accom-plished, and the rest will follow. Emancipation in the States is doubtless the ultimate object, and we have reason to fear that at no point short of this will the effort cease The Union must be dissolved, and the bless ings which we enjoy under our government must become a sacrifice on the alter of finaticism. We must become a degraded people or abandon our country to the African race. We would say to them, beware! You but soulle point," rush on to your own destruction.

'It is a subject of deep regret, that the powerful engine of prejudice is arrayed aginst us. Enormities are fabely ascribed to us, with a view to excite indignation .-They add insult to injury. We are held out as destitute of common mercy-degraded at home and abroad. The means employ, of are calculated to excite our slave population and endanger our lives. We hope and believe that there are still a few at the engage in this unuatural warfare. Our Union should be social as well as political, visions. But the ties that bind as are being daily weakened and the love of the Union diminished. We have remonstrated but in vain. We yield to none, in a deep and abiding love for the Union. We wish not to sever it, but to recement it We can vindiwould preserve it in all its purity. hope that a sense of justice would ultimatety correct the evil, but of this there seems now to be but little hope. We must take our stand. Let us survey the ground well and occupy that position, on which we can sund within the pale of the constituton; and when taken, let us maintain it like men who the blame rest on those who have provoked

Thus, ventlemen of the convention,

ately. We meet not here to discuss an ordinary topic Here we can have no party from an equal participancy in the territories, preferences. We are joint owners of this great estate. It is our birthright-our inheritance. We may have our honest differences of necessity of its preservation. Let us confer together aspatriots. Our country isabove our hibited by the laws of Mexico. True, party, Such feelings I trust and believe you all entertain and hope they may lead you to wise and happy results.

## E STAR.



Libertas et nziate solum.

RALEIGH, NOV. 14, 1849.

THE STAR.

The year is so near its close, that we save determined to defer our contemplated enlargement and improvement of the STAR until the begining of the new year. In the mean time, we respectfully request our friends who have subscription lists, to procure as many new subscribers as they can conveniently, and forward their names by the first of December at farthest.

STICKING TO THE LETTER.

A writer in a paper "down East," in our own State-we leave the reader to guess where- is out in a wrathful attack on Gov. Manut and the Legislature for recommending to the good people of North Carolina to observe a day of Thanksgiving! lie. He denounces it as unconstitutional! as a polluting union of church and State! asks if 'freemen will tamely submit to such legislation?" and if so, de clares "the yoke will be upon them?" solemnly adding, "if so, in vain did such man as Patrick Henry Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, and other natriots of the revolution, toil, bleed and die for the rights of man!"

This reminds us of a wise ecclesiastical decision. which, if our memory serves us, the story locates somewhere not more than a thousand miles from the region of this publication. A member of the church was duly arraigned before his brethren on the charge of drunkenness. The trial went on the charge was fully sustained, the fact was proved frankness, and firmness, our unalterable purand admitted; but it was denied that the culprit pose of maintaining our rights at all hazards, had committed a sin! and it was proved, too, to and to the last extremity"; and that this be the perfect satisfaction of his very grave and sage done by a remonstrance to the Congress of admitted, that California will probably preecclesiastical Judges, and, as in the case of the fellow who stole the honey, they "clared" him! Would the reader know how, they arrived at this most wendrous wise and just decision! Why, it was simply by sticking to the letter. It was which ought to carry every thing, and eveeorth in the mouth, but that which cometh out of it, that defileth a man, the drunkard, it was proved, did not vomit; the law was, therefore, explicit and conclusive in his case-he was unanimously acquitted.

Let it not be supposed by the reader that this was an unparalleled case. History furnishes an illustrious precedent. The ancient Muscovites were a grossly ignorant, but very religious people. We are informed by the historian that they had a public dispute on the question, whether it was not a sin to smoke tobacco, and that the advocate of the affirmative of the question proved that it was a sin to smake, but none to fuddle himself with liquor, by the very same pa sage of Scripture .--Here it is in the author's own language

" Un homme digne de foi m'a assure qu'ill avait assiste a une these publique ou il s'agissait de sa. and their victory in the entire State is bevoir si l'usege du tabac a fumet etait un peche ; le lieved to be complete. repondant pretenda t qu'il etait permis de s'enivrer d'eau de vie, mais non de fumer, parceque la tres rainte ecriture dit que ce qui sort de la bouche de I'homme le souille, et que ce qui y entre he le on the 6th inst.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

President Taxton's Administration has as yet had no opportunity to adopt any measures or de- column, advocating this important measure, velope any system of policy, except that which It is from a paper of well established repuhas respect to our foreign relations; and so far every tation, which has been long distinguished for thing that has transpired proves that no Adminis- its good sense and moderation. We cannot tration ever entered upon the difficult and delicate behave that any man born and raised under duties connected with that department of the Govern- a Southern sky can prosounce the writer ment with greater ability propriety, or success, or insune or a fit subject for a lunnic asylum. with brighter prospects of a brilliant diplomatic career. North who value the Union, and do not The doctrine of Washington, Madison, and Jackson, that whi at we will ever respect the rights of others, we will never suffer our own to be trampled upon, has been carned out to the very letter, and with such firmness and magnanimity as to have gained the hearty applicase of the whole country, excepting only a few disappointed pattisans, and added fresh laurels to the brow of the noble eid chief who stands at the head of the Government.

cate it only by keeping it inviolate. We But it is painful and disgosting to see an Ameri-We can journal pursuing the course of the late Deno be deaf and dumb, has been for several want it as our fathers gave it to us, and must era ic organ at Washington. That paper not ondefend it against infraction as a sacred duty by took sides against its own Government as soon we swe to their memory. The South has as the rupture with M. Pouss'n was known, but be one with these encroachments, under a since even France has acknowledged that the Administration served him right, manifests chagrin A public meeting was held in Petersburg at the happy result. It says, "Louis Napoleon on the 8th instant, which was ably address should at least have pretended to be effended ed by Ex-Governor Morehead, and which at the dismissel of M. Poussin." This is the appointed ten Delegates to the Greensborlanguage of the great Delphic Oracle of Democracy ough Convention. throughout the length and lireadth of the Union know their rights and are determined to Look at it; Willing to sisk, nay, even laboring Petersburg on the 7th instant—Rishop Anprotect them. We are not the aggressors, to produce a war with our ancient ally, rather presiding. and if the result should prove disastrous, let than witness the successful issue of negatistions which must redound to the praise of General Tay. lar, whose administration that same organ has sworn to appose "to the bitter end," "whatever of death from the use of Chloroform.

promulgated in advance, and are startled the importance of the subject-again entreat properly been designated as I'the foreign organ!'s pectable assemblage of the people of Caswho rely upon or give it countenance.

This journal and its satefiltes are vilifying and traducing General Taylor upon mere conjectures and files prophesying of what he will do in regard to our domest c affaris. What confidence can be opinion about its management by our placed in their croakings! Why, they would be that it was wrong. From this position, it has agents, but when the whole is about to be willing to see the wheels of Government stand swept from us we can not differ as to the still, sunk to the hub in the mud, or dashed into a thousand pieces, rather than behold them moving on regularly and prosperously under Whig rulethey would as remarks the Republic, "gradge the people their happeness, if promoted by the adminis-tration of General Taylor. We rejoice in the be-lief that they will have use for all their spite in this respect."

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday of Court, Week (19th inst.) at 11 o'cluck, a public Meeting of the citizens of Town and Country, will take place at the City Hall Central Rail Road project will be submitted to the meeting, and every individual who feels any interest in the Prosperity of the city of Raleigh and County of Wake, is orgently requested to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occa-

WELL DONE WILMINGTON.

A committee in a few days, procured subscriptions in Wilmington, to the stock of the North Carolina Rail Road amounting to \$18,900, and it is confidently expected much more will be subscribed.

MOUNTAIN BANNER.

After a temporary suspension, our friend the Mountain Banner has revived, and again made its appearance, a welcome visiter, at our desk. It comes forth from its collapse with renewed vigor and sprightliness, and makes a most respectable appearance among the improved hebdomadals of our State. Long may it live and prosper

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

The Wilmington Journal is out in an e larged form and entire new dress. The enterprise and diligence of its Editor merit the commendation and patronage of the pub-

TENNESSEE.
The Legislature of this State is now session. On the slavery question, Gov. TROUSDALE, in his message, says the North Carolinian, takes this position; he does not hold that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of slavery in a territory, and any attempt by Congress to establish or to prohibit slavery in the new territories, "would be an outrage upon justice and principle, which would justify prompt and efficient resistance by all the means known to the Constitution." He, therefore, recommends the Legislature to proclaim to our northern brethren, "in terms of respectful the United States.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Express says-"The whig majorities in the city will vary from 2000 to 2500,

The Commercial says-"The Whigs are victorious. In the Common Council there are eleven Whig aldermen and seven Democrats, and the board of assistant aldermen has the same numercial proportion. The city and county officers and Whig State nominations are also entirely and Broudly triumphant, and the four Whig Senators are without doubt elected.

Of the sixteen members of Assembly twelve, at least, are elected.

Brooklyn has done no less nobly than New York, carrying all her tickels triumphantly.

The Whigs have a majority in Albany; also in the county.

The returns from 19 counties give a Whis majority in the popular vote of about 6,600;

at New York, in the steamer Washington, with the North, and instead of building up

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We this week defer our own remarks, and invite attention to the article in another To our mind, he speaks language of truth

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

of this periodical. It will be found to con- | ful knowledge, and every man of business ought to tain more than its usual amount of reading possess a supy. Besides the usual setrenomical matter, and is illustrated by a number of handsome engravings,

The Petersburg Intelligencer says :-- a vile impostor, representing himself the nephew of J. N. Maffitt, and pretending to days levying contributions on the good citizens of that town. Look out. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a mole on his left cheek, and a rosy complexion.

The Virginia Conference assembled in

DEATHS FROM CHLOROFORM. We have seen recently several accounts. GOV. GRAHAM.

We learn from the Milton Obronicle that Ex-Governor Granas, being in Yaney last week, attending the Superior Coun, at enterprise, addressed a very large and reswell county, on the subject of the North Carolina Central Railroad; and that his able and patriotic address produced a most favorable impression on the minds of his audience. No man in the State is better qualified to present this enterprise to the people in its proper light-no mun can exert a greater influence on the public mind -no man deserves and receives greater confidence from all men, than Governor GRAHAM; and his untiring zeal and activity in this great cause, give him fresh claims to the gratitude and exicem of his fellow-eiti-

WE ARE ALL INTERESTED.

There is not a man, woman or child, in the South, whether the owner of slaves or not, who is not deeply interested in the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the slave-holding States against the encroachments of the Freesoilers and Abolitionists .-The accomplishment of the unconstitutional designs of this reckless and mercenary borde. to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. and prohibit its extension into the new Territories, would lessen the value of slave property, and in the same proportion blast the prosperity of the slave-holding. States, the ruinous effects of which would be more severely felt by the poor and laboring classes. than any other among us. Such an outrage upon our rights would thus deprive the rich of the means of giving employment and good wages to mechanics, laborers and artisans; and so far from keeping money plentifully affoat by spending it freely for the necessaries and luxuries of life, there would be no money in circulation, business would stagnate, trade languish, and desolation reign! But what would be the effects, if the exten-

sive and fertile Southern territory purchased by the common blood and treasure of the country were opened, as it should be to he introduction of slaves! what would be the effects in North Carolina? Here we have too many slaves; which depreciates their value and lessens the value of white labor; the settling of the new country would create a demand for them there; the prices would be such as to induce owners to sell all who could be spared; the State would be rid of the useless surplusage of that part of her population; the money received as the proceeds of their sale would be put in birculation among us, to give encouragement to improvements, build up manufacturing establishments, quieken trade and commerce, create flourishing market towns, aid our schools, create healthful action throughout all grades of the community, and line the pockets of every man who would make an industrious employment of his hands. Have we not reason, then, whether the owners of slaves or not, to be united and determined in

Contending for our rights?

But it is said, and we have heretofore sent a Constitution to the next Congress, deciding the question for herself, and demand admittance into the Union. What then shall be done! Why, admit her, whatever may be her decision. But it is not certain that she will decide this queston. What then shall be done? (Shall we sit quietly down, and let the reckless majority in Congress impose a tyrannical and unconstitutional restriction on the Territory, and not even so much as enter a protest against it! This thing is solemply threatened by the majority. Should we not rise up in the spirit of freemen, and unanimously protest against the execution of the threat? There will be no necessity for threateging fire and sword, fury and vengreance, and a dissolution of the Union --That is the last thing that should be thought of. Is it possible that we are so bound up in the shallows of constitutional expedients that we have no other mode and measure of redress! Far from it. There is one, which we have heretofore suggested, that must be admitted by all to be peaceful, constitutional and feasible. It is, to let the fanatics know, that if they commit further aggressions on the South, the South will league together in an Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS and family arrived inviolable covenant to cut short her trade her large and flourishing manufacturing and commercial towns, establish and support such towns among ourselves. In such a measure as this the laboring classes would necessarily possess and feel a deep and abiding interest. It is a matter worthy of their most serious consideration, as it is of the entire mass of the Southern people.)

BUSINESS MEN'S ALMANAC.

We are indebted to Mr. V. B. PARMER, Newspaper Agent of New York, for a copy of his "Bush ness Men's Almonac for 1853." This Almanac is highly and justly commended by the press-It must have been prepared with great care and We have received the November number labor. It contains a rich an ; varied fand of usetables and calculations, it contains tables giving the areas, population, banks and bank capital, rates of interest, times of election, produce of wheat, oats and corn, miles of Rail Road, debts and tannage of sit the S ates and territories, also, carefully prepared, condensed yet comprehensive articles on banking in America and in Britain, otton, breadstuff's foreign trade and navigation Canada, Cuba. California, postage reform, flore gu and domestic common carrying, coal trade, iron manufacture. British, frish and Continental railways, biographical sketches, &c.

M. De GARAY, who is directly connec ted with the Tehuantenee route enterprise arrived at New Orleans a few days since in the steamer Teviot from Vera Cruz. He states that a good wagon road over the Isthmus would be completed in about four weeks from that day. The distance is 144 miles, of which 115 are by land and 29 by water, and over this a mail may be carried through in fifteen hours. The total elevation to be overcome over the whole rous between the two oceans is about 600 fee-