

MESSAGE

Of Governor MOREHEAD in relation to the History of the State.

To the Honorable

The General Assembly of North Carolina: GENTLEMEN:—In my Message, at the beginning of the Session, I called your attention to various subjects in connection with the history of the State, and suggested the propriety of sending an agent to London, to procure from the proper offices there, copies of Documents, without which, it is impossible that our Colonial History can ever be correctly written.

Subsequent reflection and examination into the condition of the records and papers belonging to the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, have satisfied me, that we have a work to perform at home, of deeper interest, and of more immediate necessity, than that contemplated by the foreign agency which has been commended to your consideration.

The Act of Assembly, requiring that letter books should be kept in this Department, was passed in 1784, shortly previous to the close of Gov. Martin's administration. On the retirement of that gentleman from office, he placed in the hands of his successor, three well arranged manuscript volumes, containing his official correspondence, during the years 1782, 1783 and 1784—His example has been faithfully followed; and we have, consequently, an unbroken series of Letter Books, from 1782 to the present time.

From the close of the revolution, so far as the Executive Department is concerned, we possess ample materials for history. To what extent the files of the two Houses, the State Department, and other offices, can contribute memorials of that great struggle, is an exceedingly interesting enquiry, which no one at present is prepared to answer.

Governor Caswell's first administration commenced with the adoption of the State Constitution December, 1776, and extended through the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. A memorandum, in his handwriting, found among his private papers, shows that, at the expiration of this term of service, he deposited the papers which had accumulated in his office, in a chest, for preservation. The chest is not to be found in this Department. The interesting papers it must have contained, are probably preserved in scattered files in various offices.

Gov. Nash presided in the Executive Department during the year 1780, and until the summer of 1781, when he resigned his office. Of this brief but most interesting period, memorials probably exist; but none, it is believed, are to be found in any Department of the Government. His correspondence, if it can be traced and secured, will doubtless afford interesting information in relation to both the expeditions undertaken by Lord Cornwallis for the subjugation of this State; his advance to Charlotte, the gallant defence of that village, the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain, and the consequent retreat of his Lordship to South Carolina; are events which crowd themselves into the history of a few weeks, in the autumn of 1780. The battle of the Cowpens, the fall of General Davidson at Cowan's Ford, the apparent conquest of the State, consummated by the erection of the Royal Standard at the seat of Government on the 22d February, 1781, the defeat of Pyles, the battle of Guilford, and the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, following in quick succession, are among the most prominent events which give character to American history. The course of our patriotic State, from the earliest period, is imperfectly known and lightly appreciated; Cornwallis and Tarleton had better opportunities to ascertain the true character of our people, than any American historian; and they have borne bitter, but faithful testimony, of our rebellious nature.

Governor Nash was succeeded by Governor Burke, in June, 1781. The true character of this able, energetic, but most unfortunate Chief Magistrate, seems to have excited but slightly the attention of those most familiar with our history. Nothing in relation to him has been preserved in any of the public offices; but his entire correspondence, preserved by his only child, an intelligent and amiable daughter, who still survives him, may be obtained, and will shed light on the few dark but eventful days, during which he held the reins of Government.

Few incidents of the revolution are calculated to excite deeper interest, than the circumstances connected with the descent upon Hillsboro, then the seat of government, by the Tories on the 12th September, 1781; the seizure of the Governor in the midst of his friends; his delivery in eleven days thereafter to Major Craig, at Wilmington; his close confinement at Wilmington and Charleston as a prisoner of State; his escape from St. James' Island, and return to his office in the Spring of 1782; the duties of which in the interim had been discharged by the Speaker of the Senate, Alexander Martin.

One of the modes, which has occurred to me as best calculated to effect the object of this communication, is to authorize my successor in this department, to collect, if possible, such papers as may be necessary to complete the series of Letter Books, and have them copied and arranged under his supervision. In addition to this, he might, with obvious propriety, be authorized to obtain, as far as practicable, either the original papers, or copies of the proceedings of various town, county and district committees, organized in the province, in compliance with the recommendation of the Continental Congress of 1774, for the purpose of carrying into effect the Articles of American Association, and of the proceedings of the various Committees and Councils of Safety subsequently convened under the authority of the Provincial Legislature. Whatever may be the plan which may secure your favor, I can-

not suppose that the subject will fail to excite a proper degree of interest. Justice to ourselves and to our illustrious revolutionary patriots, requires that we should preserve the materials of our revolutionary history. Already have we redeemed from oblivion our glorious Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and established its truth and certainty, beyond all question, notwithstanding the insinuation of an illustrious American citizen, that it was a hoax and a fabrication.

Papers and letters now in the office of your Secretary of State, in the handwriting of William Hooper, one of the delegates of North Carolina in the Continental Congress, and whom the same illustrious citizen chose to pronounce a Tory, prove beyond all question, the assertion to be wholly unauthorized, notwithstanding its high origin. It is due to ourselves that our revolutionary history should be placed fairly before the world. No State has more to be proud of than North Carolina.

The British troops in no part of America met with such stubborn and unremitting resistance, in proportion to the means and numbers, as they encountered among the inhabitants of North Carolina.

Cornwallis pronounced the country between the Yadkin and Catawba, the most rebellious district in America; and he found his reception at Charlotte, in 1780, so warm and his stay so much embarrassed by the unceremonious manner in which the surrounding inhabitants were in the habit of paying their respects to his Lordship, and those under his command, that he had to retire into S. Carolina to avoid such annoying calls; and the recollection of their sojourn in that place induced the British soldiers to entitle it "The Hornet's Nest."

An extract from Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns, of 1780 and 81, herewith communicated marked A, will show the manner in which the enemies of America were received by the inhabitants of North Carolina.

Indeed, our whole history of the Revolutionary struggle, shows that no body of enemies to American Liberty, whether foreign or domestic, British or Tories, could find rest for the soles of their feet upon our soil; and it is our solemn and patriotic duty to preserve, by all means in our power, every memorial of that noble struggle. These memorials are now scattered over the State, and gradually disappearing; like the leaves of the Sybils, they rise in value as their number decrease.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

Executive Office,
Dec. 21, 1844.

Extract from Tarleton's History of the Southern Campaigns of 1780 and 1781. Pages 160—161.

"It was evident, and it had been frequently mentioned to the King's Officers, that the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan (Rowan) were more hostile to England than any others in America. The vigilance and animosity of these surrounding districts checked the exertions of the well affected, and totally destroyed all communication between the King's troops and loyalists in the other parts of the province. No British commander could obtain any information in that position, which would facilitate his designs, or guide his future conduct. Every report concerning the measures of the Governor and Assembly would undoubtedly be ambiguous; accounts of the preparations of the Militia could only be vague and uncertain; and all intelligence of the real force and movements of the Continentals must be totally unobtainable.

"The foraging parties were every day harassed by the inhabitants, who did not remain at home, to receive payment for the produce of their plantations, but generally fired from covert places, to annoy the British detachments. Ineffectual attempts were made upon convoys coming from Camden, and the intermediate post at Blair's Mill; but individuals with expresses were frequently murdered. An attack was directed against the picket at Polk's Mill, two Miles from the town;—The Americans were gallantly received by Lieutenant Guyon, of the 23d regiment; and the fire of his party from a loop-holed building adjoining the mill, repulsed the assailants. Notwithstanding the different checks and losses sustained by the militia of the district, they continued their hostilities with unwearied perseverance; and the British troops were so effectually blockaded in their present position, that very few, out of a great number of messengers, could reach Charlotte-town in the beginning of October, to give intelligence of Ferguson's situation."

A Shocking Story.—The Milton (N. C.) Chronicle of the 15th Jan. says:—"Turner Johnson, of Orange, was shockingly murdered by his daughter (about 12 years of age) on the night of the 6th inst. Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated—found no one about but this little girl—threatened to kill her if she did not kill him—she laid herself down before the fire, whereupon his daughter approached him, axe in hand, and with one blow, split his skull open! The daughter has been committed to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers, but nothing surprises us now-a-days."

Some thirteen free men of color, who came here on board of vessels from the free States of the Union, were yesterday placed in confinement by the Second Municipality police, in pursuance of the act forbidding free persons of color to come within the limits of the State. Such an impertinent interference with our internal laws as that of which Massachusetts has been guilty but tends to increased vigilance on the part of our police in these matters.

[N. O. Picayune.]
John Jacob Astor is said to be worth \$25,000,000; and his son \$5,000,000.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Treaty between the United States and China being yet under the seal of confidence, which has been removed from the greater part of the Documents communicated with the Treaty to the Senate, we have selected from those documents for immediate publication the following paper, which, for all practical uses, will be more interesting to our readers than even the Treaty itself, because it gives our Minister's own view of the character and bearings of the Treaty:

From Mr. Cushing to the Secretary of State. Macao, July 5, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the treaty of Wang Hya, as signed on the 3d inst.

On examining this document, you will find in the first place, that, in the description of the contracting parties, the language of the stipulations, and the mode of the execution, the style of perfect equality between the United States and China has been sedulously observed, and I may add, that this has been carefully attended to in the Chinese as well as the English duplicate of the treaty.

You will perceive, in the second place, that this treaty contains many provisions which are not embraced either in the English treaty of Nanking, or in the treaty supplementary thereto, which comprehends the tariff and the commercial regulations.

First. The tariff is amended, by the reduction of the duties on some articles of American production, and by fixing, with greater precision, what goods are contraband, or subjects of monopoly.

There is nothing in the English treaties to limit the power of the Emperor in the exclusion of articles of import or export.

Thus he might render all the commercial privileges nugatory, by prohibiting the exportation of tea and silk, and the importation of cotton or cotton fabrics; or he might obstruct the commerce in these or any other articles, by making them the subject of close monopoly, as is now the case with salt.

This is guarded against in the treaty of Wang Hya, by making the objects of contraband and monopoly a matter of stipulation between the Governments. And no modifications of the tariff are to be made without the consent of the U. States.

Second. By the English treaties, the Consul is security for the payment of duties, and is bound to prosecute for all infractions of the revenue laws of China. This is to transfer to the British Government the office and responsibility of paying duties, which involves much of regulation and of form in the prosecution of trade, which experience has already shown to be inconvenient to the subjects as well as the Government of Great Britain. All this is avoided in the treaty of Wang Hya, by making the duties payable in cash, which is perfectly acceptable to the merchant, and in accordance with the course of business in China.

A ship which, having touched at Canton, has there paid tonnage duties, and discharged a part of her cargo, may proceed with the residue to any other port in China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time; and goods which have been landed, and paid duty at one of the ports of China, may, at any time, be re-exported to any other port of China, without being subject to any further duty. This latter provision is equivalent to a warehousing system for all the coast of China.

Fourth. Due provision is made for the recognition and personal dignity and security of consuls or any other officers whom the Government of the United States may see fit to appoint for the superintendance of our trade in China.

Fifth. In regard to the payment of duties, various provisions are inserted, for the convenience of our commerce, with respect to the mode of payment, and, among others, that merchandise may be landed from time to time, as may be convenient, duty being paid on the articles only when they are landed, and that vessels may within a limited time, depart, if they please, without breaking bulk.

Sixth. Citizens of the United States are to have all accommodation at each of the five ports, not only as heretofore in the construction of dwelling houses and magazines, but also of churches, cemeteries and hospitals.

Seventh. Provision is made for the employment, by Americans, of persons to teach the languages of the empire; and the purchase of books is legalized; it having been the custom heretofore for the Chinese Government to persecute and oppress such of its subjects as either gave instruction or sold books to foreigners in China: which circumstance has been a great obstacle to the study of the languages of China, and the acquisition of the means of satisfactory intercourse with its Government.

Eighth. All Americans in China are to be deemed subject only to the jurisdiction of their own Government, both in criminal matters and in questions of civil right.

I shall have occasion hereafter to enter into these subjects somewhat in detail, and to suggest to the President the expediency of recommending to Congress the enactment of laws in this relation, applicable not only to Americans in China, but in Turkey and elsewhere in Asia, where Americans (in common with Europeans) are in like manner exempt from the jurisdiction of the local Government.

Ninth. Citizens of the United States in China, and every thing appertaining to them, are placed under the special protection of the Chinese Government, which engages to defend them from all insult and injury.

If the Chinese authorities neglect their duty in this respect, they of course become responsible for all consequences, on complaint being made to the Government of the United States.

In part execution of this, and corresponding provisions of the treaty, particular arrangements are in train for the further security of citizens of the United States residing in Canton, of which a report will be made to you in due time.

Tenth. The vessels of the United States are to come and go freely between the ports of China, and those of any other country with which China may happen to be at war, in full security; not only for the ship, but for all descriptions of merchandise; the neutrality of our flag, and every thing it covers, being especially guaranteed.

Eleventh. Provision is made for the protection and relief of vessels stranded on the coast of China or driven by any sort of vis major to whatever port of China; and also for the restitution of property taken by pirates in the seas of China.

Twelfth. Equality in correspondence between civil or military and naval officers of the U. States and those of China is stipulated, as also the observance of all courtesy and respect in the correspondence between individual citi-

zens of the United States and officers of the Chinese Government.

Thirteenth. No presents are to be demanded of either Government by the other.

The usage among Asiatic States of giving and receiving presents has been the source of great inconvenience to the U. States in those cases even where it has been a mere matter of courtesy. But, as the receipt of presents by the Chinese Government has always hitherto been assumed by the latter as an act of tribute on the part of the Government making such presents, it seemed to be still more desirable to abolish the practice at once by a provision of the treaty.

Fourteenth. Ships of war of the U. States and their commanders are at all times to be courteously received in the ports of China.

It seemed to me that such a provision would secure to our ships of war all such access to the ports of China as may be needed, either for their own relief or for the protection of the merchant ships and citizens of the United States; while it would be inconvenient to go as far as the English have done, and engage to keep a ship of war at all times in each of the five ports of China.

Fifteenth. Heretofore, no Government (except Russia) has held direct communication with the Court of China. At the present time, even the British Government does not hold correspondence with the Court of Peking. I insisted upon and obtained a provision for communications between the two Governments.

The article of the treaty does not specify to whom communications from the U. States shall be addressed, it being left to the discretion of the American Government to elect whom it will address, not excepting the Emperor.

Upon this point I shall make to you a separate communication, with reference as well to its importance as for the purpose of indicating the parties at Court, whom it will be most convenient for the Secretary of State to address, when occasion shall arise.

Sixteenth. In regard to opium, which is not directly mentioned in the English treaties, it is provided by the treaty of Wang Hya, that citizens of the U. States engaged in this or any other contraband trade shall receive no protection from the American Government, nor shall the flag of the U. States be abusively employed by other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of China. Upon this point, also, I shall have occasion to address to you a separate despatch.

I have thus, in a brief manner, indicated some of the peculiar provisions of this treaty.

Many of them are new and important. Some of the English newspapers have commented rather boastfully upon the fact that the English arms had opened the ports of China to other nations, and at the same time have, with flippant ignorance, ridiculed the idea of a mission from the United States to do that which (it was said) had been already wholly done by England.

I ascribe all possible honor to the ability displayed by Sir Henry Pottinger in China, and to the success which attended his negotiations; and I recognise the debt of gratitude which the United States and all other nations owe to England for what she has accomplished in China. From all this much benefit has accrued to the United States.

But, in return, the treaty of Wang Hya, in the new provisions it makes, confers a great benefit on the commerce of the British empire; for the supplementary English treaty stipulates that any new privileges conceded by China to other nations shall be enjoyed also by England, and there is a similar provision in the treaty of Wang Hya; and thus, whatever progress either Government makes in opening this vast empire to the influence of foreign commerce, is for the common good of each other and of all Christendom.

The details of the tariff are not yet completed, and some incidental questions remain to be arranged.

I shall dispose of these matters as soon as possible, in order to transmit the treaty, and all the correspondence, and various other particulars of the negotiation, in season, if possible, to be laid before the Senate at the opening of the next session of Congress.

I am, with great respect,
your obt. servt.,
C. CUSHING.

Hon. JOHN NELSON, &c.
From the New Orleans Bee, January 14.

MEXICO.

By the ship Harmann, which arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received our Mexican files to the 21st ult.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave information on the 14th, to the chamber of deputies, that the Department of San Louis de Potosi had participated in the movement against Santa Anna, as well as the garrison of the fortress of Ulica. He likewise communicated advices of a manifestation of a similar nature by the assembly of Michoacan.

Don Antonio Diaz de Bonilla, has been appointed Prefect of the Centre, in place of Don Francisco Ortiz de Zarata. Don Nicholas Bravo has been appointed General in Chief of the Army, charged with the defence of the Government.

Don Pedro Cartazar is appointed Commander of military operations in place of Santa Anna, and the latter on the 7th ult., was notified of the same, being ordered to Mexico at the same time, to give an account of his actions.

At Vera Cruz the portrait of Santa Anna was burnt amid the shouts of the multitude.

The Siglo XIX says that on the 16th Dec., at 1. A. M., the mint at Guanajuato was attacked by a body of cavalry, acting under the orders of Santa Anna. One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars was carried off, belonging to different Mexicans. The order expressly prohibits the removal of specie belonging to foreigners. It adds that the ex-minister Haro, and Gen'l Pacheco had taken the route to Lagos, in order to despatch without loss of time, by way of Silao, the plunder they had levied, together with some fifty thousand dollars of contributions wrung from the inhabitants at the fair. The same paper says that the Contra-pronunciamento of which Santa Anna spoke in his intercepted letter to Canallizo, did not take place at Zacatecas.

It was said at Vera Cruz that all communication with Mexico had been suspended. The news there consisted of little more than rumors well or ill founded. It was reported that Santa Anna was between Puebla and Mexico, at the head of about 3,000 men, and that he was preparing to march against the city of Mexico according to some, and against Vera Cruz according to others. In the interim Vera Cruz had adopted measures for an obstinate and vigorous resistance.

Letters have been received from Mexico to the 28th ult. They announce nothing decisive. The papers are filled with official documents of an exclusively local interest.

We are assured that Eschverria has not yet taken possession of his office as Minister of Finance. It is doubtful whether he will even accept place. In the meanwhile M. Reva Palacios fulfills the duties *ad interim*.

From all this it appears that the cause of Santa Anna is gravely compromised,—we cannot yet say whether it be entirely lost.

THE WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C., February 1, 1845.

The Democratic Business Congress.

Congress has now been in session for two months, and during all this time, the Democracy—the working men! of the country have matured and passed only one single act—that of holding the "Presidential election on the same day throughout the Union." What do the People think of this? Are they willing to pay these men eight dollars a day for discussing the annexation project,—a scheme from which they never can derive any benefit? If they are, satisfied with such a state of proceeding on the part of their servants in Congress, they ought not to be; for, when men are paid a high price to go to Washington for the purpose of making laws for the good of the nation, it is nothing but right that they should do the work assigned them.

Gen. Jackson, the soul of modern Democracy, has been for several years exerting himself in favor of annexation of Texas. It has been charged upon him nevertheless, that he was in favor of the treaty of 1819, which relinquished all our claim to Texas. The Hero denied the charge: But it has been proven, beyond a doubt, that he was in favor of said Treaty: His own hand writing establishes the fact. Thus it seems that General Jackson has not only acted inconsistent on this subject, but has denied the truth; and has permitted his followers to assail, without attempting to prevent it, the character of Mr. Adams, on a charge of having been in favor of the treaty of 1819, when in truth Mr. Adams was the only man in the cabinet at the time opposed to the measure. What wonder that Democracy is so generally dishonest when their leader sets such bad examples.

Mr. Hale, one of the Democratic Representatives from New Hampshire,—a State noted for its adhesion to Locofocoism—has published a Circular to his constituents, in which he avows himself opposed to the annexation of Texas. As soon as his opposition to this favorite measure of the Locofocos became known, the Richmond Enquirer and other kindred prints forthwith denounced him as a renegade and traitor to his principles; playing into the hands of the Whigs. Yes, every man now-a-days, who has the independence to oppose this iniquitous scheme of robbery, which this honest party proposes to consummate, is denounced as a traitor! It is to be hoped that Mr. Hale is not the only member of the party who views this subject in its proper light; but that a sufficient number will be found independent enough to preserve unimpaired the honor of the country.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of this State have passed resolutions unanimously, instructing their Senators in Congress, to "oppose the passage of any bill which may have for its object, any REDUCTION OF THE PRESENT TARIFF." Every person who is at all acquainted with political affairs, will recollect, that during the late campaign for President, every Locofoco orator and paper in this part of the country distinguished themselves more or less, by the torrent of abuse which they poured forth against the "black Whig Tariff;" it was this law which was draining them of their very life's blood," and that Mr. Polk was the very man to deliver the nation from its ruinous operation. But was it so in poor deluded Pennsylvania? No.—There Polk was represented to be a protectionist! It was there his speeches against the Tariff were printed in German, and headed "CLAY'S speeches against the Tariff, and it was there Mr. CLAY'S Tariff speeches were printed in German, and headed "Polk's speeches in favor of the Tariff." And the Legislature, (containing a large Locofoco majority) in order to show that they were sincere in supporting Mr. Polk as a decided Tariff man, passed the resolutions mentioned above, without a dissenting voice.

The amount of coinage at the Branch Mint at New Orleans during the past year is stated at \$1,208,500; of which there was in gold \$3,010,000, and in silver \$1,198,500—in all 3,448,000, pieces of coin.

The Whig Ladies of Ohio, have recently presented Gov. Corwin, a silver Pitcher as a testimonial of their regard for his services during the Presidential campaign.

We would invite the attention of the reader to a short notice, in this paper, of "THE AMERICAN PENNY MAGAZINE." We understand that it is to be on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, which was so deservedly popular. If it should resemble that work, (and it is said it will be superior,) it will indeed be valuable, and we shall not regret having made this notice of it.

The U. S. Senate, has passed the bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for expelling the Sergeant-at-arms, on the ground that his election was effected by bribery.

MASSACHUSETTS AND LOUISIANA.

On the 7th ult., the Governor of Louisiana sent into the Legislature a message communicating the proceedings of South Carolina, together with several letters addressed by Mr. Hubbard, the Massachusetts agent to Louisiana, prior to his return home. After the reading of the Message, Mr. Worth offered the following preamble and act, which were referred along with the message, to the committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The Legislature of Louisiana having passed and enforced "an act for bidding free persons of color from coming within her limits," the State of Massachusetts has thought proper to appoint an agent to reside in New Orleans for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and names of the citizens of Massachusetts (free people of color meant and intended) who have heretofore been arrested, during the period of the enforcement of the act, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime; and for the further purpose of testing the legality of such imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the desire ever manifested by this State, and the wish she still to continue kindly relations with the other members of the Confederacy, she cannot permit this gross assault upon her rights and interests to pass without comment and resistance. The statute which has given offence to Massachusetts was enacted for our security and peace. Experience has shown that association with the ignorant colored persons from the States that do not tolerate slavery, is followed by discontent among our black population, and by the escape of numbers of slaves to the non-slaveholding States, whence they are rarely reclaimed. They become (particularly in Massachusetts) special objects of commiseration and protection. The law is of the highest importance, required alike by prudence and humanity. Massachusetts, for many years has been incessantly warring against the slavery of the Southern States. Her delegates in the Congress of the Confederacy spare no efforts to excite the public mind against the institution, her State Legislature has even petitioned Congress to propose an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, by which the representation of our slave property is secured, and without which the compact of Union never would have been formed, and which, if abolished, would immediately be followed by a separation of the States.

Not content with this course of conduct in Congress and in her Legislature, which though she may have had the right to pursue, is not courteous to the slave States nor in accordance with the spirit of the Confederation, she has gone much farther—toleration has emboldened her, and she has ventured to send a subsidized agent to reside among us for the purpose of testing the legality of laws which we were forced to make to protect ourselves from the fanaticism mainly engendered by her citizens and stimulated by her authorities.—Such is the result. She has been pleased to add to the injury she has done us—heat only upon the success of the crusade against our domestic institutions, she is not satisfied with the excitement she has kindled within her own limits, the unkind feeling she has engendered among her neighbors, and the prejudices she has aroused throughout Christendom against us, but has finally determined to pay Missionaries to live among us for the purpose of agitating the institution of slavery, and at the risk, not with the object, of stimulating our slaves to insurrection and subjecting us to the horrors of such a civil commotion.—To prevent evils of such magnitude in our first duty, and one which we cannot perform too promptly or with too much regard. Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, &c., That any person or persons who has or have visited, or may visit the State as the agent of Massachusetts or any other State, for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and names of the citizens of that or any other State, who have been or may hereafter be imprisoned under the provisions of the laws of this State in relation to free persons of color, or to test the validity of said laws, shall, on conviction thereof, be subjected to a fine of not less than — dollars and to confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a period of not less than — years.

Noticing this matter, the N. York Express very judiciously remarks—"This decisive action on the part of two slave States—the one as celebrated for its violence as the other for its moderation—must convince the people of the North that any attempt on their part to interfere with the police regulations of the South must be ineffectual and injurious to the slaves, and that the only resource for them is to wait for a change of public opinion in this matter. This change cannot be effected by violently assailing the slave-holders or by attempting to question the right that custom and law have long given them, viz: that of regulating the movements of people of color within their limits."

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of Mr. Clay's speech, says:

"It appears that several members of the Empire Club are highly indignant at the glaring colors in which he showed up their characters. They are not contented with the attack which Mr. Yancy made upon him, nor with the result of the duel. He is now in daily receipt of letters threatening him with all kinds of castigations. One of the last he received was written with blood. He received one day or two since from a man who states that he is a mem-