

EDITED BY Ellwood Fisher & Edwin De Leon. TERMS. DAILY, \$10 00 SEMI-WEEKLY, (Tri-weekly during session) \$5 00 WEEKLY, 2 00

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CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 16. THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI—ADJOURNMENT.—The Anti-Slavery Convention last evening adopted a resolution declaring the fugitive-slave law a flagrant outrage upon the rights of the federal Constitution, and therefore it is an act against which the social and political influence of the people should be arrayed.

Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the slaves, it is no time to sleep. It is time to wake, and work, and live anew in the world. It is a time to do and suffer, and, if need be, die. It is a time for every one who claims to be a friend of the slave, to lay his hand upon the altar, and throw himself into the thick of the fight, and instead of being discouraged by untoward events of these times, lay himself out to do still more, neither giving nor taking quarter, until slavery shall be not only circumscribed in its limits, and defeated in its demand with regard to the fugitive slave law, but actually and really abolished from the land.

Resolved, That the recent delivery of Sims to his claimant, is a demonstration of the utter and hopeless subservience of the national Administration to the slave power, and the readiness of the ruling politicians of the country to place the whole North under the despotism of military rule to further the aims of the slave.

Resolved, That whatever are or may be our different views and opinions about political parties, we are united in the declaration that any man who votes for the friends of the Fugitive slave law, ought to be regarded as a political enemy to God and humanity.

Resolved, That the North is to be held responsible for the existence of American slavery—the people of the North are the real slaveholders. They have the power to strike it dead, instantly dead. It exists only by their diffidence, and therefore there can be no hope of peaceable extinction in this country until the public sentiment of the North has been radically and fundamentally changed.

Resolved, That we consider the Fugitive-slave law nothing in a treaty compared with the institution which it was passed to uphold. It is therefore no mark of respect to the Constitution to acquiesce in it, or to seek to repeal, or even to amend it, but all men are bound to strike at the root thereof that springs, and not to rest contented until they have destroyed the life of the parent itself.

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THE SOUTHERN PRESS

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1851. [No. 106.]

in comparison with the Georges, Henrys, Edwards, Richards. This woman who is not in distress ought to be ashamed of herself to taunt a man who is distressed with the historical fact that England's brightest days have been during the reigns of her queens, and we do fear that it will make a forethought—a real intent to kill, which is the worst of all sins the following blow at a man in his condition.

“Droptress! Yes, these we would have thought scientific ones. We do not long to ‘cut and sew,’ but do we not already have as disagreeable parts to perform? If we employ a physician, we must, ten to one, send to the apothecary for medicine, ‘using our own judgment’ in giving it; in short, we have the doctoring, and then pay the doctor for it. And who has not often looked upon a man, who, when sick, or whose families were sick, rather have their mother, or some old woman, than all the doctors in the land.

Now, we are moved with sympathy, and do deeply feel for the evangelical ‘man in distress,’ and none of the women shall attack him through our columns. We feel as if he were under our special protection, and if he will in future send his lamentations to us, we will publish them, that our readers may understand his manifold and desperate grievances. Moreover, we will join with him, and together we can lift up our voices and weep for the desolations which are coming upon Jacob, and the abominations practised in the house of Israel.

Women holding conventions and talking about having rights! O, I should! I should! Is not the glory departed from mine house? Tell me, thou New York Evangelist, and thou Evangelist of the Geneva, what it has been known in times past that the daughters of men have made war upon the sanctuary of sanctuaries, where in dwellth the shekinah of masculine prerogatives, or the great anhedrim, sacred to the wisdom of bearded lips? Hath the like been known in the days of the ancients, or is it a new evil under the sun? And how comes it that ye, being watchmen upon the walls, have not given warning in this great danger in time to save the men in the citadel from falling by the sword? Ye must be greatly to blame, and if your distressed correspondent will trust us, we will save him from his foes—protect him from the woman who would steal his trousers, for we do pity any body in distress, and this correspondent of ours who is not in distress, need expect no aid or comfort from us in her premeditated cruelty.—Saturday Visitor.

From the New Orleans Picayune, April 11. The Socorro Affair. ANOTHER AND DIFFERENT STATEMENT. In this paper, on the 25th and 28th ult., we published accounts of a truly tragical affair in the hanging of certain individuals for acts of violence and bloodshed at Socorro, in El Paso county, Texas. We received those accounts from a source which we knew him to be a disinterested, unprincipled fellow, and we have conversed with gentlemen who were in Socorro at the time, whose version of the whole affair and circumstances connected therewith, give it a somewhat different aspect, being desirous that the matter should appear in a fair and impartial light before the public, we shall here give the statement subsequently received by us.

We are informed that the ‘hands of armed ruffians,’ as they were styled in our previous accounts, were, many of them, the teamsters and other subordinate employees of the Boundary Commission, who had been discharged at Socorro, by the quartermaster, Mr. James Myers, three thousand miles from their homes, without money, provisions, or employment.

It is admitted that many acts of violence and outrage were committed, as complained of, but it is told us that the party who were the aggressors, were, many of them, the teamsters and other subordinate employees of the Boundary Commission, who had been discharged at Socorro, by the quartermaster, Mr. James Myers, three thousand miles from their homes, without money, provisions, or employment.

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Britain (1817) tons, 15,600,000 38,400,000 Coal exported, do. 1,500,000 1,000,000 Salt exported, bush. 7,500,000 18,000,000 Iron produced in England and Wales, tons 250,000 2,000,000 Iron exported, do. 628,000

Thus, then, while the population has about doubled during the last half century, the imports have increased three-fold, the exports more than ten-fold, and the above productions about ten-fold.

In 1840, the length of navigable canals in England and Wales, was 1,700 miles. In 1849, it was 2,300 miles. It should be remembered, however, that the Atlantic coast was introduced in 1820, and that the first act of Parliament for the construction of a railroad, was passed in 1826.

Since that time there have been constructed 6,000 miles of road of this description by an expenditure of at least 250 millions sterling, raising the annual income of nearly twelve millions sterling, carrying annually upwards of 25,000,000 passengers and employing a staff of more than 50,000 well paid officers.

It is interesting to note the work of the present age. The ‘Comet’ first sailed on the Clyde in 1811, and in 1848, Great Britain possessed 1,253 steam vessels, of 168,078 tons burthen. The London and West India Docks, the Breakwater at the Admiralty, the Victoria and Albert Docks, the suspension bridge, and the tubular bridges, have also been constructed during the half century. Nor must we omit that other wonderful agent, the electric telegraph, which has converted into simple matter of fact, the most impossible of fictions, and outstripped the fantastic performances of Prospero’s tricky spirit, binding nations together by invisible ties of sympathy, conveying important public and private communications with rapidity of thought, and arresting the steps of the thief and the murderer, as by the paralyzing stroke of a magic wand.

The value of real property in Great Britain, according to the income tax of 1803, was £967,284,000; in 1842 it was £1,820,000,000. The total amount of incomes derived from trades and professions, deducting both cases, those under £150, was in 1812 £21,247,600; in 1848 £56,990,000. The amount of capital subject to legacy duty, was in 1800 £4,122,000; in 1848 £44,348,000. The sums insured against fire in Great Britain, in 1811, £222,240,000; in 1845, £722,000,000.

The first Savings Bank was established at Ayr, in Middlesex, by Mrs. Priscilla Watkins in 1818, amounting to £21,452,888 standing in the names of more than a million of depositors; and this amount must be regarded as an accumulation of property since 1804, by the humbler classes of the community. A tendency to make any of the number of moderate, and a comparative diminution in the number of colossal incomes, is brought to light by a comparison of the income tax returns of 1812 with those of 1848, thus:

Income	1812	1848	Increase.
£150 and £500	30,732	91,101	196
500 and 1000	5,334	13,287	148
1000 and 2000	2,116	5,234	148
2000 and 3000	1,180	2,538	119
3000 and upw.	409	1,181	150

A very curious argument in respect to the improvement of the general social condition of the people of England, may be deduced from the increase in the consumption of those articles of necessity or luxury which are used indiscriminately among all classes of the community. The principal of the articles in the following table:

	1800	1850
Consumption of wheat, qrs.	60,000,000	15,200,000
Growth of grain, all kinds, qrs.	300,000,000	60,000,000
Wheat and wheat flour imported and consumed, qrs.	463,400	3,692,706
Consumption of coffee, p. head	1-10 oz.	1 1/2 lb.
Of tea p. d.	23	23 oz.
Of sugar p. d.	12 lb.	24 lb.
Malt used, bushels, in Great Britain, No.	700,000,000	1,400,000,000
Timber, do.	162,000	864,000

Let us now compare the prices of a few articles at the beginning and at the end of the last half century:

	1800	1850
Butcher’s meat, p. cwt.	5 8	3 4
The quarter loaf of wheat bread	1 10	6
Coffee, per cwt.	10 0	5 17 0
Tea, per lb.	5 0	3 4
Sugar, per cwt.	4 0 0	2 1 0
Calico, per piece	1 8 0	6 6

Nor must the subject of taxation be overlooked in this comparative estimate. In 1800 a population of 15,000,000 paid taxes to the amount of £25,000,000, or £4 4s. per head; in 1850 a population of 30,000,000 paid £260,000,000, or £1 13s. 4d. per head. But the past half century is particularly distinguished from its predecessors in the share of public attention and sympathy, which the condition of the poorer classes has obtained. The number of metropolitan charities established during the last fifty years is 295, those established between 1700 and 1800 were 491. The grand total of metropolitan charities is 1091, exclusive of those in the gift of the several dioceses, of Chelsea, Greenwich, and of government grants.

From the Laurensville Herald, April 11. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF LAURENSVILLE.—PURSANT TO THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOCIETY, a meeting was held at the Court-house, on Monday, the 7th April.

The meeting was called to order by the president, who made a few appropriate remarks, explaining the object of the meeting, after which the proceedings of the last meeting were read.

Col. J. D. Williams then offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the president, who shall nominate ten suitable persons to represent this association in the convention to be held in Charleston in May next, to consider and report on the resolutions and resolutions, to be held in the principles by which the delegation is to be governed.

Which being seconded by Mr. Edmund Paslay, and advocated by J. D. Wright and Col. P. L. Calhoun, was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the president appointed the following committee: Col. J. D. Williams, Col. J. F. Kern, Dr. H. Dillard, Capt. G. W. Sullivan, Dr. Thos. Weir, Dr. Wm. Kirby, and Dr. J. W. Simpson.

The committee then retired, and in a short time returned and made the following REPORT: Whereas, your committee deem it expedient to send delegates to the convention of the Southern rights associations, to be held in Charleston on the first Monday in May next, they therefore recommend that the following suitable persons to represent this association in said convention, viz:

Jefferson Sullivan, Richard Ferguson, P. L. Calhoun, J. D. Wright, George Anderson, Dr. Wm. Anderson, Dr. M. J. Butler, W. D. Byrd, Samuel J. Craig, and Dr. J. W. Simpson.

Resolved, That your committee recommend that the delegation be governed by the platform laid down in the preamble and resolutions adopted by this association at its organization, which are in these words:

“Whereas, in the long and constant agitation of the subject of slavery by the North, the admission of California into the Union, the Wilmot Proviso, and the establishment of territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without repealing the Mexican laws against slavery, which the majority in Congress contend are in force, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we receive a settled purpose of deadly hostility to the South, and a series of unconstitutional measures excluding her from

participation in the newly acquired territories, endangering the institution of slavery in the States, destructive of the sovereignty and equality of the States, and practically changing the federal government from one of delegated powers to that of a consolidated despotism, which knows no law for its administration, but the will of the majority.

Resolved therefore, That no people who have the intelligence to understand their rights, and the courage to defend them, ought to submit to such a series of abuses and usurpations, but that it is their right and their duty to themselves and their posterity to resist them ‘at any and every hazard, to the last extremity.’

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the most effective remedy for the aforesaid grievances is a secession from the Union.

Some difference of opinion having arisen among the members present, as to whether this platform had reference to separate State secession or not, in order to settle that question, so far at least as those (the members of this association) who were present were concerned, J. D. Wright offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee be authorized to report on our rights, as closed, and it is time for action.

Resolved, That the right of secession being admitted, we believe the only remedy left to the slave States of this confederacy, is to secede from the Union.

Resolved, That however much we desire the cooperation of one or more slave States, yet, if that cannot be secured by the Southern congress, recommended by the Nashville Convention, it is our duty, as the representatives of the Southern people, to secede alone, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention in Charleston, be left unintrusted, to act in their own discretion, and to be subject to the orders of the committee.

After a protracted and animated discussion, in which J. D. Wright, Col. P. L. Calhoun, Col. J. D. Williams, J. W. Simpson, esq; and Major M. J. Butler, Capt. George Anderson, Dr. Wm. Kirby, and Gen. Thomas F. Jones in favor of the original report, Dr. J. H. Dillard, was moved to strike out the third resolution, which was lost, when the substitute was adopted with but two or three dissenting votes from the South, viz: Col. P. L. Calhoun, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Laurensville Herald, and that the other members of the Association be notified to copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. F. JONES, Pres. J. D. WRIGHT, Secy.

From the Pendleton Messenger. MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF FLEMING COUNTY, Va.—The Association assembled at Pickett’s Court house on Tuesday the 1st instant, Gen. F. N. Garrison, the president, in the chair. When we entered the court room we found Col. William Sloan addressing the assembly. He said that he had been invited to Sloan were full of patriotic devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, and from the applause with which they were received, we would not meet with the approbation of the meeting.

On motion of Col. P. L. Calhoun, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Laurensville Herald, and that the other members of the Association be notified to copy. On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. F. JONES, Pres. J. D. WRIGHT, Secy.

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