

The Republic on Physics and Metaphysics.

The Republic has undertaken to show the superiority of the physical, over the metaphysical system of politics. It says that South Carolina regards this Union as a league, and that the North has acquired influence by perverting it and appropriating its means...

After thus showing what a whimsical notion of the meaning of words will sometimes get into the head of an editor, the Republic proceeds to perform some exploits in argument.

In contrasting the results of the two systems which have filled South Carolina with indignation, and bestowed upon Georgia the proud appellation of the "Empire State," we find that the Republic attributes to the one, and the prosperity of the other, to a combination of causes which we shall endeavor to present.

That is to say, in contrasting the results of the two systems, it would be unjust to say that they were the results of the two systems, but, of a combination of causes.

The employment of the population of South Carolina in 1840 shows the following results, from the male population, about seventy-five per cent. are employed in agriculture, about six per cent. in commerce, about seven per cent. in manufactures, and about one and a half per cent. in the learned professions.

From all which we are to infer that a system of employment chiefly agricultural, is indicative of a defective political system—that is of a metaphysical system.

We do not choose to resort to the delusive representations, in regard to the popular intelligence of South Carolina, to be derived from the census, nor to argue that her limited appropriations to primary education are insufficient to establish a high ratio of popular acquirements among the free white agricultural laborers.

The institutions of South Carolina are less Democratic than those of most other States. The right of suffrage is restricted to freeholders, and to a few members of the legislature; that body does everything. It fills the military, civil and judicial appointments. It casts the electoral vote of the State. It conducts the relations of the State with the Federal Government.

Now it so happens that, with one exception, every statement is wrong. The right of suffrage is not restricted to a freehold qualification at all, but belongs equally to persons without property. Its exercise is not confined to electing members of the Legislature—but extends to civil and military officers, sheriffs, clerks of court, &c.

The Republic tells us that in 1790 the population of South Carolina was 203,383. In 1840, it was 410,348. This is a population of 207,000 in 1840, and 203,383 in 1790. This is a population of 207,000 in 1840, and 203,383 in 1790.

Why did the Republic forget to tell us that Georgia has an area of 58,000 square miles, South Carolina only 28,000, or not half as much. Does not this account for the difference in the ratio of emigration to the two, and from them? South Carolina had even in 1840 twice as much population per square mile as Georgia.

The Republic tells us that the increase of South Carolina exports after 1842, was the result of her rail-road communication, which, with the assistance of Georgia, she has extended to the West. Does he mean to say that South Carolina had the assistance of Georgia in extending rail-roads within the borders of South Carolina? The reverse is the fact.

Far be it from us to institute invidious comparisons between South Carolina and Georgia. They are worthy to be sisters and neighbors. South Carolina took the lead of all the States in rail-roads. The road from Charleston to Hamburg was in operation before there was one in Massachusetts—before, there was one between the two great cities of the North, New York and Philadelphia—or between Philadelphia and Baltimore. South Carolina has now 561 miles of rail-road line, 348 of which are completed; and she is extending her lines East and West. She is the parent of the system of which Georgia is so great a patron.

We infer, then, that there is one class in South Carolina which constrains the political relations and controls the political action of the State; another that follows its paternalistic pursuit of planting, without diversification or improvement; and that the latter class, under the institutions of South Carolina, does not exercise the same influence that a corresponding class of population does elsewhere.

We infer the reverse. We hold that in no State is the planting interest more controlling than in South Carolina. Every one of the present delegation in Congress from South Carolina, is a planter. What other State can show the same thing? What is the representation of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, where we are told farmers have so much more influence? They are lawyers, doctors, merchants, &c.; seldom farmers.

The Republic goes on: We propose to state some facts, to prove that the prosperity of South Carolina has not increased for a century, and that this decline was occasioned by the condition to which we have referred, and to the competition of freer and more fertile States, and that the relative diminution of her population and of her productions is referable to the oppressions of the Federal Government, but to the mistaken policy of her statesmen and the impoverished condition of her soil.

At the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1790, the population of South Carolina was 203,383. In 1840, South Carolina had gained 207,000. In 1830, Georgia had gained 345,972. In 1840, Georgia had gained 410,348. The population of Charleston was, in 1810, 24,711—in 1820, 30,299—in 1840, 29,211.

The increase of her exports after this period is, we think, to be attributed to the railroad communication which, with the assistance of Georgia, she has extended to the West. This has not relieved the condition of the smaller cotton planters, which is much less prosperous than that of a corresponding class elsewhere. At the same time we shall compare the population and production of Georgia during the same period. This will demonstrate the superior agricultural advantages of that country with a regular system of institutions, and that division of labor which commerce and manufactures produce.

Why give the exports of Georgia and South Carolina in 1842? Have we no accounts before or since? or was there anything in 1842 to make the principles of physics and metaphysics operate more distinctly or powerfully than before or since. There is the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, for the year ending June 30, 1849. According to that, the foreign Commerce of the two States in that year was as follows:

Table with columns: Exports, Imports, South Carolina, Georgia. Values for 1849 and 1850.

Balance in favor of South Carolina, 3,848,041. So that South Carolina Commerce exceeded that of Georgia more than fifty per cent., although the population of Georgia was the largest by about 16 per cent.

Why did the Republic take the period of 1830-40, to show a greater ratio of increase of Georgia over South Carolina, and yet suppress the fact that in that very period the vast body of Cherokee lands in Georgia came into market, lands of great fertility, that were divided by lot among her people, and the price reduced so low as to invite vast bodies of emigrants to whom South Carolina could present no equivalent attractions? That event transferred large numbers of South Carolinians to Georgia, and thus operated by the two-fold process of augmenting one State and reducing the other.

The Republic tells us that in 1790 the population of South Carolina was 203,383. In 1840, it was 410,348. This is a population of 207,000 in 1840, and 203,383 in 1790. This is a population of 207,000 in 1840, and 203,383 in 1790.

Why did the Republic forget to tell us that Georgia has an area of 58,000 square miles, South Carolina only 28,000, or not half as much. Does not this account for the difference in the ratio of emigration to the two, and from them? South Carolina had even in 1840 twice as much population per square mile as Georgia.

Why did the Republic forget to tell us that Georgia has an area of 58,000 square miles, South Carolina only 28,000, or not half as much. Does not this account for the difference in the ratio of emigration to the two, and from them? South Carolina had even in 1840 twice as much population per square mile as Georgia.

This is moral power—metaphysical power. And it has been subverted only by subverting the Constitution itself, by the instrumentality of shallow Northern fanaticism and Northern numerical ignorance.

Promise and Performance. The meeting of the seceding National Whigs at Utica was thus heralded by their leading organ, the Albany State Register. Listen to this dreadful note of preparation!

Great political questions have arisen from time to time, under the Administration of our Government, and gone by. The great question of this day is, the Constitution and Union of the United States. Before this, all other questions, tariff, harbors and all, are destined to sink into insignificance. The question whether the Union shall be preserved, or madly lost and destroyed by abolition agitation, is a greater question, and a more important one to the mind of mankind, than the whole of the Union is to the mind of the people. Upon that question, the Convention which is to assemble at Utica, on the 17th, will have no little influence. Its assembling, its deliberations and its action, are anxiously looked for all over the country. There is an opinion abroad in some quarters, that upon the fate of the Union is suspended. There is no doubt that its influence will be long and deeply felt, both in State and National politics. Like the thirty-nine who rallied around the veteran Whig, Francis Granger, at Syracuse, its members will be bold, fearless and patriotic men, such men as always rise up in times of danger and trial, and they will discharge their duty to their party and their country, wisely and without fear or favor. For them the threats, the gibes, the jeers, the jests of the central dynasty will have no terrors. They will be the slaves of no man or set of men, but FREE, EMANCIPATED, INDEPENDENT NATIONAL WHIGS. No overbearing insolence can drive them from the ranks of the Union, no unbecoming reproaches and though evil reports, they will keep steadily on, and by their party, seek to promote the good of their country. Political despots and gamblers may well be alarmed, when such men come together.

Well, that band of Nationalists did assemble, and after a discharge of blank cartridges threw down their arms, and wheeled into line again under the black flag of SEWARD and HUNT, shaken in triumph over them.

Where are those "FREE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL WHIGS" now? Echo answers "WHERE?" Of what avail are mere resolutions when unaccompanied by the resolve to carry them into operation? What is the worth of words of moral and political power, if they are not to be followed by the deed?

The Richmond Enquirer has changed its name to "The Spirit of the South." From its article announcing the change, we extract the following: We have determined to alter the title of the paper. As Whig and Democrat are distinctions no longer in vogue, in spirit they should be longer in name. Let them die, and the banners of Lethe roll over them. Let their obituary be written and a requiem chanted for their souls, until our perilled honor has been vindicated, and our plundered rights restored. For ourselves, we pull down the flag, then, which has been for five years floating at the mast head of our little craft. We run up instead, "The Spirit of the South." These are the colors under which, henceforth, we sail. We will nail them to the main top, and signifying union with all true-hearted Southern seamen, and war alone with Northern pirates and their allies here, shall they fly as long as our hull shall ride above the waters.

The Richmond Enquirer has changed its name to "The Spirit of the South." From its article announcing the change, we extract the following: We have determined to alter the title of the paper. As Whig and Democrat are distinctions no longer in vogue, in spirit they should be longer in name. Let them die, and the banners of Lethe roll over them. Let their obituary be written and a requiem chanted for their souls, until our perilled honor has been vindicated, and our plundered rights restored. For ourselves, we pull down the flag, then, which has been for five years floating at the mast head of our little craft. We run up instead, "The Spirit of the South." These are the colors under which, henceforth, we sail. We will nail them to the main top, and signifying union with all true-hearted Southern seamen, and war alone with Northern pirates and their allies here, shall they fly as long as our hull shall ride above the waters.

The Whigs of the South can not surely be mad and besotted enough, not to profit by the warning so emphatically given by this Northern organ, nor blind to the consequences of such a surrender on the part of the last fragment of the national Whig party which held out even a show of conciliation or respect. We earnestly entreat them to ponder well on the significant admissions of the Register, and to weigh the performance against the promise.

Strong as the cords of party may be, such a strain must surely snap them asunder.

Kentucky Spirit. The following response from the Hopkinsville People's Press smacks of the old Kentucky spirit. We are convinced that such sentiments are much more common among the people of that State than the politicians who control the press care about giving expression to. The personal popularity of some of these may, for a time damp up this feeling, but the flood tide will finally break down all obstructions to its free flow. Kentucky is of the South, and must go with it, whether weak or woe betide.

"We see it stated that there are but two parties in all Tennessee, one in Nashville, and one in Memphis, in favor of the rebellious movement in the South. We believe there is but one in Kentucky, and that one seems merely to squint in the direction of disunion, without being exactly willing to travel the road.—Louisville Journal.

That "one" paper in Kentucky squints, not in favor of disunion, but in favor of the honor, interests, and constitutional rights of the South, and will not suffer itself to be deceived by home-bred Abolitionists or Yankee Abolition agents in slave States. Neither will it be bamboozled or frightened by the hypocritical howl of "disunion," from the mouths of those who pretend to be patriots, but who are really traitors, and have traded off Kentucky and Southern rights and interests to Northern fanaticism for the Presidency. And if the South is to be forever thus remorselessly sacrificed, piecemeal, to the bigotry of the North and the unwholesome ambition of her own recent sycophants, at least let her retain the honor of being the first to withdraw from an association of political inequality which can only retard her progress, impoverish her people, and render her contemptible in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Berrien. The Augusta (Ga.) Republic states that a public dinner has been tendered by many citizens of Lincoln county, to the Hon. JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN, Hon. W. T. COLGATE, and others, to take place at or near Raysville, at such a time as will suit their convenience. A large attendance is expected on the occasion.

From the same paper we learn that Mr. BERRIEN has also accepted the invitation to a public dinner, tendered him by the citizens of Burke county, "as a testimony of their entire appreciation of his patriotic course in support of the Constitution and equal rights, during the late session of Congress." The correspondence between Judge BERRIEN and the Committee of invitation, will be published at an early day. The dinner will take place on Monday, the 4th day of November.

Foreign Views of America.

Some amusing examples of the idea entertained of us abroad, are given by the European correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, a very intelligent and observing writer. While in Dresden, he says he purchased a copy of several constitutions. As a comment upon our own, by Dr. Rauch, a man of considerable ability, he found, amongst other curious things, the following:

"The President holds his office during the term of four years. But he may be re-elected for two or three successive terms; such as, for instance, George Washington, who remained President twelve consecutive years."

Dr. Rauch also gave to the President the right of filling temporarily the vacancies in the Senate, if any such occur; and on occasion of explaining laws you seek prohibiting the passage, by Congress, of any law ex post facto, the learned commentator explains this technical term by, "for crimes committed very long ago."

Another example given by the writer is the following: "A German student at college, in Cologne, who, belonging to the upper classes, had the task imposed upon him to furnish a written harangue or address of some sort, by way of exercise in style and syntax. The youth chose a fine theme, namely: a number of German emigrants, whom he supposes to see passing down the Rhine, on their way to America, and whom he addresses respecting their motives and intentions which could induce them to forsake the land of their fathers. After many expostulations, which are neither denied or admitted, he finally branches out upon the subject of slavery; he represents the iniquity of the institution, the unhappy lot of the slaves, and the guilty cruelties of masters. And that country, the cradle of the slave trade, he exhorts to prefer it to your dear fatherland—where no sooner will you be landed, you will be taken up, sold as slaves, you and your children, to spill your blood for fattening the crops of black American barbarians. Know then, if no arguments can convince you, it is unnecessary, it is impious for you to go, to voluntarily yield your liberty to abject slavery."

One of the professors of the college showed the writer of this amusing piece of workmanship, and although he attached no particular importance to the little incident, yet, coming as it did, from a boy who had nearly finished his course in one of the best Colleges, it affords a slight specimen of the crude views of the lower order, as well as of the boasted excellence of Prussian schools. The comments of the teacher beneath this article, did not even make allusion to the blundering error into which the young man had fallen.

The Enquirer, Ala. Democrat has changed its name to "The Spirit of the South." From its article announcing the change, we extract the following: We have determined to alter the title of the paper. As Whig and Democrat are distinctions no longer in vogue, in spirit they should be longer in name. Let them die, and the banners of Lethe roll over them. Let their obituary be written and a requiem chanted for their souls, until our perilled honor has been vindicated, and our plundered rights restored. For ourselves, we pull down the flag, then, which has been for five years floating at the mast head of our little craft. We run up instead, "The Spirit of the South." These are the colors under which, henceforth, we sail. We will nail them to the main top, and signifying union with all true-hearted Southern seamen, and war alone with Northern pirates and their allies here, shall they fly as long as our hull shall ride above the waters.

The Richmond Enquirer has changed its name to "The Spirit of the South." From its article announcing the change, we extract the following: We have determined to alter the title of the paper. As Whig and Democrat are distinctions no longer in vogue, in spirit they should be longer in name. Let them die, and the banners of Lethe roll over them. Let their obituary be written and a requiem chanted for their souls, until our perilled honor has been vindicated, and our plundered rights restored. For ourselves, we pull down the flag, then, which has been for five years floating at the mast head of our little craft. We run up instead, "The Spirit of the South." These are the colors under which, henceforth, we sail. We will nail them to the main top, and signifying union with all true-hearted Southern seamen, and war alone with Northern pirates and their allies here, shall they fly as long as our hull shall ride above the waters.

The Whigs of the South can not surely be mad and besotted enough, not to profit by the warning so emphatically given by this Northern organ, nor blind to the consequences of such a surrender on the part of the last fragment of the national Whig party which held out even a show of conciliation or respect. We earnestly entreat them to ponder well on the significant admissions of the Register, and to weigh the performance against the promise.

Strong as the cords of party may be, such a strain must surely snap them asunder.

Kentucky Spirit. The following response from the Hopkinsville People's Press smacks of the old Kentucky spirit. We are convinced that such sentiments are much more common among the people of that State than the politicians who control the press care about giving expression to. The personal popularity of some of these may, for a time damp up this feeling, but the flood tide will finally break down all obstructions to its free flow. Kentucky is of the South, and must go with it, whether weak or woe betide.

"We see it stated that there are but two parties in all Tennessee, one in Nashville, and one in Memphis, in favor of the rebellious movement in the South. We believe there is but one in Kentucky, and that one seems merely to squint in the direction of disunion, without being exactly willing to travel the road.—Louisville Journal.

That "one" paper in Kentucky squints, not in favor of disunion, but in favor of the honor, interests, and constitutional rights of the South, and will not suffer itself to be deceived by home-bred Abolitionists or Yankee Abolition agents in slave States. Neither will it be bamboozled or frightened by the hypocritical howl of "disunion," from the mouths of those who pretend to be patriots, but who are really traitors, and have traded off Kentucky and Southern rights and interests to Northern fanaticism for the Presidency. And if the South is to be forever thus remorselessly sacrificed, piecemeal, to the bigotry of the North and the unwholesome ambition of her own recent sycophants, at least let her retain the honor of being the first to withdraw from an association of political inequality which can only retard her progress, impoverish her people, and render her contemptible in the eyes of the world.

Mr. Berrien. The Augusta (Ga.) Republic states that a public dinner has been tendered by many citizens of Lincoln county, to the Hon. JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN, Hon. W. T. COLGATE, and others, to take place at or near Raysville, at such a time as will suit their convenience. A large attendance is expected on the occasion.

From the same paper we learn that Mr. BERRIEN has also accepted the invitation to a public dinner, tendered him by the citizens of Burke county, "as a testimony of their entire appreciation of his patriotic course in support of the Constitution and equal rights, during the late session of Congress." The correspondence between Judge BERRIEN and the Committee of invitation, will be published at an early day. The dinner will take place on Monday, the 4th day of November.

Periodicals.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS MAGAZINE, for sale by TAYLOR and MABRY, Booksellers and Stationers, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 9th Street, Washington. The October number of this able and useful Journal has been received. It contains:

- 1. A review of the "Union—Past and Present." By E. H. DEERY, esq., Massachusetts.
2. "History of the Internal Improvements of New York." By Hon. A. C. FLAGG, late Comptroller of the State.
3. "Money—its History and Philosophy—use and abuse—Part 2." By SAMUEL MARTIN, London.
4. "A Commercial Exploring Expedition Around the World. American Reciprocity and British Free Trade." By DAVID R. JACQUES of New York.
5. "With a large amount of Commercial, Manufacturing, Financial, and Miscellaneous information."

The luminous and cogent work of Mr. GARRETT, "The Union—Past and Present," is ably reviewed in HUNT'S Magazine, by Mr. DEERY. We have examined some of his positions in another column.

DE BOW'S REVIEW OF THE SOUTHERN and WESTERN STATES, for sale in Washington, by FRANK TAYLOR.

We have received the November number of this work, conducted on a plan similar, but more comprehensive than HUNT'S. This number contains fourteen articles:

- 1. "Manufacturing Industry." By the Editor.
2. "Little Red Head.—A Tale of Texas Border Life."
3. "Insurance of Character." By EDWIN HERRIOTT, of S. C.
4. "Chancellor Harper's Memoir on Slavery."
5. "South Africa and its Sports."
6. "Rail Roads and Transport at Home and Abroad."
7. "Manufacture of Sugar."
8. "Progress of our Great Cities."
9. "Commerce."
10. "Internal Improvement."
11. "Manufactures."
12. "Resources of Mississippi and Texas."
13. "Agriculture."
14. "Editorial and Literary."

This number is unusually rich and comprehensive—containing 110 pages, which is a very large amount of reading for a monthly. It is a work which ought to be in the hands of every citizen of the South.

The two works, DE BOW'S and HUNT'S MONTHLIES, are indispensable to the statesman, scholar, and professional men of the country.

Mr. Wilmot's Successor. The Toga Reporter thus endorses that "sound Democrat" who succeeds Mr. WILMOT. "Sound" dare deny that "the Keystone" is "sound" after such a repudiation of Wilmotism!

The following correspondence was published in the Broadleaf Reporter of the 5th inst. It did not reach us in time to lay it before our readers previous to the election, but we deem it right that they have it for reference. Mr. Grow is elected; he stands upon the platform of the radical democracy, and we have full confidence that the freedom of the 12th District will have no cause to regret their choice. Here is the correspondence:

"TOWANDA, Oct. 1st, 1850. GALUSHA A. GROW, esq., DEAR SIR:—The position in which you stand as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, and the absorbing interest felt by the great body of our people in the effort made by the slave interest to extend slavery, and to strengthen and perpetuate its power in this Government, makes it important that you should be fully conversant with the questions connected with this subject, should be generally known. The short time between this and the election, renders it impossible that you should meet with any considerable number of the voters of this District, and as a means of getting your opinions before the public, we respectfully ask for publication, your answer to the following questions:

1st. Do you acknowledge the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit by positive law the extension of slavery into territories of the nation, and do you recognize the necessity for the exercise of this power?
2nd. Do you in favor of the exercise by Congress of its whole constitutional power for the restriction and limitation of slavery?
Respectfully yours, G. F. Mason, T. J. Ingham, U. Mercer, W. Scott, D. Wilmot, E. O. Goodrich, N. N. Betts, Somers Kinney, B. Laporte, J. K. Smith.

"TOWANDA, Oct. 1st, 1850. GENTS:—Yours of this date is before me, and its contents noted. To your first interrogatory, whether I acknowledged the "Constitutional power of Congress to prohibit by positive law the extension of slavery into territories of the nation," and whether I recognize the necessity for the exercise of this power? I answer in the affirmative. I was one of the early supporters of that doctrine in the county of Susquehanna, and I have not since seen any reason to change my opinion on that subject.

Your second interrogatory in favor of the exercise by Congress of its whole constitutional power for the restriction and limitation of slavery, I fully endorse. In my judgment, the CONSTITUTIONAL INFLUENCE OF THIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE CONSTANTLY ON THE SIDE OF FREEDOM. Respectfully yours, GALUSHA A. GROW. To W. F. Mason, U. Mercer, D. Wilmot, N. N. Betts, and others.

"Spread of Phonography." We find the following specimen of free spelling in the St. Louis (Mo.) Times. The following clear and intelligible note was received by the Mayor, a few days since, and published in orthography, punctuation and all, after the original, as an unique sample of literary epistolary composition:

Sir:—feeling it a duty on My part for the Benefit of Myself and likewise to the public at large to advise you of my knowledge in what practice I believe is practised on the highway and well meaning part of the community having taken a glass of 2 of all last Saturday and Monday evening at a house on Morgan st between 4th and 5th I became perfectly unconscious of anything at a time when I was saying and doing not knowing in what practice I left the house or if with any one or not I remember nothing till the next morning I awoke in bed believing that my drink was drugged for some purpose unknown to me and that it was not the first time or second that it was so and believing likewise that the tavern keeper in consequence of its not doubting in what practice I was used for many bad purposes I deemed it prudent on my part sir to let you know that you such work is going on to the detriment no doubt to many an honest family trusting through you that the police may have a hint of it for the safety and well being of all classes of society. I remain yours Respectfully A lover of Justice (and pure Liquor) To the worthy Chief Magistrate of St Louis Mobile

BY TELEGRAPH.

There was a serious apprehension to-day of riot and bloodshed in this city, in consequence of the supposed arrest of fugitive slaves. A large number of negroes surrounded the court house, threatening to mob, before they would allow that their colored brethren should be taken. Bad consequences are expected.

WILLIAM UPHAM, was nominated by the Whigs in the 22d Congressional district of Massachusetts. GOTTON PROSPECT FOR 1840.—Mr. M. W. Phillips, of Mississippi, who says he is in weekly communication with cotton planters in all the cotton growing States, and that his means of information are ample, and of course a backward man in the country, in a letter to the New Orleans True Delta, says he has no idea that the crop of the present year will exceed 200,000,000 of bales. He says:

"Let any man conversant with the growth of cotton take the facts as they exist, and then calculate.—A cold, wet, and of course a backward spring—more cotton planted in May and June than was ever known—grass equal as bad as in 1849, and more corn brought than was ever before since the settling of the country; therefore poor teams and bad cultivation—then, no rain for the past six or seven weeks. What can be the result? Why, a backward season, with this drought—only four months to make and grow up! I assure you there are thousands of acres of upland that a frost this night would not cut short. The bolls now open are not half their usual size."

In another part of his letter, which is dated 9th inst, he says: "I am in error, if I am mistaken, I believe nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the planters are mistaken." He thinks planters should hold up, and not sell under 15 cents, which price, he thinks, is demanded by the present supply and demand.

CALLS ON GOV. COLLIER.—Meetings in several counties have called on the Governor to convene the Legislature, with a view of providing for a State Convention, to define the position of Alabama in the present crisis. It will be recalled that our last Legislature did not agree upon any one of the resolutions, but each House passed separate resolutions, which, if we recollect, were not substantially approved a special call of the Legislature, in the event some of the contingencies should happen, which have happened. However, that may be, should the public opinion of the State seem to call for it, we think Governor Collier is not the man to flinch from the responsibility. For our part we would not see the Legislature called to accept a non-intercourse policy, if nothing else.—Hunts Democrat.

Mr. Editor: The undersigned desire to avail themselves of your columns to call the attention of the friends of the Nashville Convention, in Pickens county, to the propriety of assembling at Carrollton, on the first day of the approaching term of our Circuit Court, (21st instant), to make provision for a representation in that Convention, and for the organization of a Southern Rights Association: Nelson Crawford, S. N. Ferguson, T. C. Lanier, David Noland, Wm. Cunningham, Wm. Hughes, Thos. B. Gardner, Thos. Hughes, D. Hudson, Thos. H. Lanier, Thos. Boone, Josiah Bunn, J. Rhodes, E. Clancy Goodwin, Benj. Morrow, John A. Holder, Saml. Cochran.

"THE ISSUE.—The Louisiana Statesman says: The advocates of the measures that have lately received the sanction of Congress, not satisfied with the sanction of Congress, have sought to have the law, would now drag on and terrify all who oppose them. They will not refer to an opponent of any or all those measures, the California, Utah, Texas boundary, or District slave trade bill, in respectful terms. They will not allow the freedom of opinion. But they denounce us as disunionists, and they are quite as deeply interested in the peace and perpetuity of the Republic. Men are not to be terrified by epithets, nor are they to be taunted with impunity. The anti-slavery feeling of the North, universally diffused there, has not been appeased by the late sacrifices extorted from the South. They will demand and are demanding new concessions and the present can not be a majority party, or a minority—it is immaterial which—the strength either embodied and embodying—and it will be seen before long that those that assail every true man as a "disunionist," will have the worst of the bargain.

From the South Carolina. CONCILIATION ITEMS.—The signs of the times indicate on the part of the Northern people of both parties. The few Whigs who seceded from the platform of Seward are not sustained by the Whig press of New York. Col. Webb has returned to his duties, as editor of the New York Courier, and his first article is to rebuke the seceding Whigs who wish to read Governor Seward's letter to the party for his Free-soil votes in the United States, and to recognize the necessity of the convention, which is called for the 16th, at Syracuse, as a mere matter of personal hostility, entertained against him by John C. Spencer and Francis Grant, whose political honesty the Courier is not willing to endorse.

Another significant sign of the bad spirit abroad, even in religious communities, is found in the following item: The New York State Baptist Convention, which met at Brookport on the 9th instant, Rev. Gibbon Williams in the chair, passed a series of resolutions repudiating the fugitive slave law as contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of National Independence, and opposed to the direct grants of the Constitution to every citizen, and to the law of God. And as such, they pledge themselves not to give aid or countenance to it, and to give effect to the law, for the speedy repeal of which they will do everything that is in their power.

We ask what inducement is offered to the people of the South to cling to a Union with such people. In all parties and religious sects, and among all classes, there are found echoes of these "fanatics," to give tone to public sentiment and control the elections. Talk of Southern disunionists, when such sentiments as the above prevail. The fugitive bill will doubtless be repealed. It may have the effect of uniting the South, and until the people are united, the continent will be seeing any signs of repentance at the North. Fellowship or union with such casting hypocrites, who set aside even the laws of common honesty, is neither desirable nor safe.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—This body was occupied the whole of Wednesday in discussing whether or not it would adopt, as one of its resolutions, the application of the "previous question," and finally agreed to do so, and to vote on the matter thereupon. The report of a committee who commends that the salaries of the officers of the Convention be as follows: President, \$85 per day; Secretary, \$100 per week; Sergeant at Arms, \$90 per week; Doorkeepers, each, \$25 per day; and the Pages, \$14 per week. The report was, for the present laid on the table. The celebrated "Woolly Horse," that Col. Fremont did not catch "on the highest peak of the Rocky mountains," died last week at Bridgeport, Conn. As he became a national character, by giving rise to senatorial and legal proceedings, the papers were checked in their printed demerit. He was, however, by no means the greatest "National" humbug at Washington last winter.

From the Louisiana Statesman. EVIENS, NORTH and SOUTH.—The Southern supporters of the compromise bills stand in peace to the country, satisfy Northern consciences, and put a stop to agitation. Now let us look for a moment at the course of events, since those bills became the law of the land, and the proposition for the immediate and entire abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia received fifty-two votes in the House of Representatives.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Winthrop, who opposed those bills as not going far enough to meet the views of the North in some respects, and too far in others, is considered the proper man to succeed the late Webster. He holds the Executive appointment, and will be probably without opposition. This Winthrop recently voted for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District—a proposition which even the legislature of Louisiana declared ought to be resisted to the last extremity," but which, we doubt not, there are a large number in this quarter ready to submit to, when the North demands it.

Next came the great Whig State Convention of New York. By an overwhelming majority it passed the two resolutions that follow: "Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, and with a free constitution, meets with our hearty approbation; and as territories admitted and established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to take the necessary measures to secure the territories on the first indication that slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into the territories."

Why are these facts concealed from the people of Louisiana? Why do perpetual appeals made in behalf of the Union, without explanation of the real causes that endanger that Union? Why cry peace when there is no peace? Why say "all is well," when the incendiary with his torch is at the gates at the North, and the incendiary at the North are permitted to carry on their nefarious scheme, unmet by Southern men who venture to speak in defence of the Constitution, of home, fireside and property, are traitors and disunionists. Northern men are "our brethren," and we are not to be divided. Now, we calmly ask the question of those concerned, if they really desire to carry out the compromise policy, why do they not make war on the Northern agents who are already demanding new concessions from the South? Why prefer a war on Southern men? The opponents of the compromise policy in the South are numerous—if not in a majority, they constitute a powerful minority—powerful in numbers, in influence, in energy, courage. Minorities grow, and even now this minority—if it be one—its too strong to be trampled on. Suppose, for instance, the legislature of Mississippi should call a convention of the people, and that convention should immediately withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied, and the convention would be able to defend itself against military coercion. If he did, it would involve the whole country. Here then, is a question which Mississippi wants nothing from the General Government, and which would withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied, and the convention would be able to defend itself against military coercion. If he did, it would involve the whole country. Here then, is a question which Mississippi wants nothing from the General Government, and which would withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied, and the convention would be able to defend itself against military coercion. If he did, it would involve the whole country. Here then, is a question which Mississippi wants nothing from the General Government, and which would withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied, and the convention would be able to defend itself against military coercion. If he did, it would involve the whole country. Here then, is a question which Mississippi wants nothing from the General Government, and which would withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied, and the convention would be able to defend itself against military coercion. If he did, it would involve the whole country. Here then, is a question which Mississippi wants nothing from the General Government, and which would withdraw the State from the Union—to dissolve the partnership—and restore the State to its original sovereignty—what power could prevent it? No tribute could be exacted, no money could be levied