

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1850.

It becomes our melancholy duty to announce the death of Hon. JOHN R. HARMON, a member of Congress, from Louisiana. He died on Friday last at New Orleans, after a lingering illness. The sad intelligence reached us last evening by telegraph.

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches that the claimants in Boston of fugitive slaves are themselves twice arrested, and then compelled to fly for their lives from the Court-house door—the temple of Justice, in the law abiding and Union-loving city of Boston.

A Few Facts for Southern Submitters.

IT IS A FACT that the Fugitive Slave bill was passed by the United States Senate. It is also a fact that although it was claimed by the Southern compromisers as the consideration the South was to get for all they surrendered—in the Senate but three Northern men sustained it.

IT IS A FACT that on the final vote in the Senate, out of sixty-two, (constituting the whole number) it received but twenty-seven votes! not one-half.

IT IS A FACT that twelve votes were cast against it—all from the North—and that TWENTY-ONE Senators either dodged or were absent.

Here is the record: YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turley, Underwood, Wales, Yulee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whittier—12.

ABSENT OR VOTING—Messrs. Benton, Bland, Bright, Clarke, Clay, Cass, Clemens, Dickinson, Douglas, Evans, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Morton, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Whitcomb—21.

"A concession from the North" indeed! three Northern votes for it, and absentees enough known to be hostile to it, to REVEAL IT (if necessary) the commencement of the next session.

In the House the same game was played, though more Northern men ventured to vote for it.

The votes of those from Ohio who ventured on the experiment, is thus commemorated in the Steubenville Union of that State:

WHO ARE THEY?—Hoagland, Democrat, and Taylor, Whig, are the only members of the present Congress who voted for the slave-catching law, who were put in nomination for re-election.

Hoagland's district can give 1500 Democratic majority, and yet he is beaten nearly 1000 votes. Taylor's district contains a moderate Whig majority, and yet he has been re-elected.

A large part, if not all of Mr. TAYLOR'S district is in the Virginia military district, and settled chiefly by Virginians, which accounts for his return.

IT IS A FACT that every avowed Free-soiler has either been re-elected, or replaced by one equally, if not more bitter in Free-soil principles, while the new accessions, direct or by combinations and coalitions, have been numerous.

IT IS A FACT that the Free-soil party will be more strongly represented in the next Congress than it ever has been.

IT IS A FACT that SEWARD declares himself a Union man, and considers the preservation of the Union essential to the success of his Abolition doctrine. It is also on record that he scoffs at the idea of Southern agitation impelling the Union, for he regards it as stronger than slavery and stronger than the South.

IT IS A FACT that BOSTON also claims the credit of having raised this cry of disunion to overwhelm Southern agitation on the subject of slavery; and that with Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER, he repudiates the idea of any more slave States.

IT IS A FACT that BOSTON and HOUSTON are the real heads of the Southern Union party, to which Mississippi has furnished the FEET in two of her sons originally most noisy in their denunciations of all who opposed the Nashville Convention.

IT IS A FACT that "this cry of Union is a masked battery," behind which the enemies of the South assail her.

IT IS A FACT in relation to Southern submission, that those who propose the thing, are ashamed to call it by its right name—and cover it up under "this cry of Union."

IT IS A FACT, that the sayings and the speeches of these Southern submissionists are highly approved of, by the very presses and persons most bitterly denounced and discredited by the same men as wholly false to the South, while the struggle was going on in Congress.

IT IS A FACT that Southern submission has strengthened the hands of the Free-soilers and Abolitionists—and that the only check upon them has been imposed by the "agitators."

IT IS A FACT that CLAY'S compromise, which gave more of Texas to Free-soil than PEARCE'S bill, was by them defeated.

IT IS A FACT that the Fugitive bill was first proposed and carried, by MASON and BUTLER.

IT IS A FACT that it never would otherwise have passed, and that it would have been lost in the Lower House but for the dread of Southern "agitators."

IT IS A FACT that the agitation at the South has alarmed the merchants of New York and Boston into attempting a demonstration to put down the violators of the Fugitive bill.

IT IS A FACT that they believe the Southern Acquisitives to the Compromise will submit to anything—and that they are more than half right.

IT IS A FACT that pennies and not patriotism are at the bottom of these "conservative" movements at the North—and that Southern "agitation" alone has brought them to their senses. (See the New York papers *passim*.)

IT IS A FACT that the New York press talks with a double tongue. The *Mirror*, owned by an office holder under the Government, says:

THE MERCHANTS AND THE UNION.—The New York merchants, whose pockets are threatened by the organizations now being formed at the South, binding the planters not to trade with a city represented in the Senate by an Abolitionist, are beginning to wake up to the dangers of disunion. They can discern, through the keen commercial sagacity for which they are so remarkable as a class, that an anti-intercourse league at the South, and a determination to stop the machinery of Government at Washington, is nothing less than a practical dissolution of the Union. Such a consummation would instantly convert our "principles" into beggary, and New York stocks, New York real estate, and New York merchants would instantly fall "like Lucifer from Heaven."

We have abundant evidence that our commercial men are beginning to force that which will be the inevitable "condition of things," if Seward and his Abolition minions are not checked in their mad career.

That is the voice of the "conservative" *Memoir*, one of the two controlling spirits there.

Listen now to the voice of the other, the destructive Devil, *Moloch*.

With an eye on Northern submissionists, thus contemptuously speaks he through the *Evening Post*:

The Journal of Commerce sees danger to the Union in this excitement. We see no danger to the Union, but we see much danger to the law itself; it is in danger of a speedy repeal. This is the true remedy for the state of things which the Journal so pathetically deplors. Abolish the unjust law, and you abolish all *important* complaints; you quiet the excitement and silence the pulpits.

IT IS A FACT that one of the most influential papers at the seat of Government in New York, thus speaks of the enforcement of that law:

It seems that the United States troops have been ordered out in Detroit to enforce the observance of the citizens to the unconstitutional fugitive law.

This is a sad spectacle, and such as in the earlier days of the Republic would have aroused the indignation of the Courts to resist the "democratic school of Jefferson." No such invasion of the States has ever before occurred—except when President Tyler ordered the Federal troops to put down by force, the republican government of Rhode Island under its new Constitution.

The law itself provides a most formidable force of irresponsible magistrates, and the authority of the Courts to appoint Commissioners and Assistant Marshals, is itself dangerous to liberty. This calling in of the military power to carry into execution a more than doubtful law, is a still more formidable aggression upon the independence of the States and the rights of the citizens.

IT IS A FACT that even that extreme man we did not secure the slave. To prevent bloodshed his master was paid a nominal price for him.

IT IS A FACT that as yet not a single slave has been literally "restored to service and labor" under the operation of this law; and that it has FAILED, except in showing the rottenness of Northern sentiment on this subject, and the depth of their scorn for the South.

IT IS A FACT that even the religious papers of the North preach up the violation of the compromises of the Constitution, and of the rights of the South, as a religious duty.

In proof of this, we copy below an extract from the Boston Zion's Herald, a religious paper of high standing in the denomination of which it is an organ, (the Methodist.)

"What is the duty of Christian citizens respecting such a law? We explicitly say, that such a question put to us by such a citizen would excite our surprise and our pity. Is there a God fearing man in the North who would hesitate to abjure such a law before heaven and earth, and at any penalty! The quaker has refused to bear arms and to pay tithes, and the world differing from his opinions, reverence be to the consciousness of good men in a case like this. We hope that from the very outset of this enormous statute will be found a nullity—a dead letter, doubly dead and buried beneath the curses of a free and Christian people. No small feat to treat it, and we shall treat men so.

"The free States cannot stand under the infamy, the straggling disgrace of this bill. We predict the slave power of the land. We predict the New England will shake, as it were, the very foundation of her hills; let any one man fall victim, any one spot of New England soil be disgraced by its enforcement, and a sensation will be produced which will shock into confusion all our present par relations, and embody hence-forward the whole energy of the public mind in attempt to annihilate at any consequence the slave power of the land. We predict that such an occurrence any, where in the North will send a sensation through our population which will be irresistible by any party management."

IT IS A FACT that under the action of the Adjustment, the North gets every foot of the vast territory in dispute for Free-soil. The South gets not an acre—but as an equivalent a paper recognition of a right acknowledged in the Constitution, and the re-affirmation of the Eighth Commandment.

IT IS A FACT that as soon as Southern agitation subsides, Northern abolition becomes more aggressive and more insolent.

IT IS A FACT that Mr. CLAY is a practical Abolitionist, and an avowed Free-soiler; and that the adjustment was framed to subserve his darling objects—the exclusion of the South from all new acquisitions, thus walling in slavery, for its final abolition—and secondly, the title to the "most sweet voices" of the national North in a certain national election, to take place in 1852.

The title has not yet been told; but as we imagine these, will suffice for one dose, we will reserve the remainder for a future occasion.

For the verification of these facts, we refer any one who entertains doubts, to the record.

The Northern Abolitionists claim that a person arrested as a fugitive slave should have a trial by jury in the State where he is arrested. They will know, that, if such was the case, no fugitive slave would ever be restored to his master, for they know that no Northern jury of twelve men would agree to restore him, no matter what facts might be proved.—*Louisville Journal*.

We have never said anything so derogatory to the North as that. But what a beautiful Union is this, if the people of one-half the States prefer the commission of perjury to the restitution of property, belonging to the other half, and recognized as such by the compact of Union itself!

IT IS announced that S. R. HORNE, First Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned. We are glad of it. We hope we shall have some regularity of the mails in future.

It is also announced that he is elected President of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York, at a salary of six thousand dollars. Is it the New York or Bremen mail steam line? Is it the line whose contract was extended for several years by Postmaster General CAVE JOHNSON, just before he retired? Mr. HORNE was at the head of the contract department.

Jenny Lind's Concerts at New York continue crowded. A correspondence between her and Mr. Barnum is published, in respect to the price of tickets, which caused the present reduction.

A New York letter says:

"Six hundred seats have been paid for by a party from Burlington, Vermont, who are coming to attend the next concert. The steamboat companies engaged to bring them and carry them back again at the rate of \$7 for each person."

Rev. C. W. Denison, junior editor of the Boston Olive Branch, is appointed an inspector of customs at San Francisco. The salary is \$2,000 per annum.

Foreign Allies of the National North.

If the report to which we called attention in yesterday's paper, relative to the unwarrantable interference of our Ministers abroad with the Slave question, be true, it is but another feature of the game now playing between the Abolitionists and their sympathetic friends abroad. We trust that that matter will shortly be satisfactorily explained, and a rebuke from the proper quarter be given for such mischievous and unwarrantable intermeddling—if it has been ventured upon by those representatives of the country abroad.

But be this as it may, here is another phase of the same policy exhibited, about which there can be no mistake, for we have the evidence from head quarters. We find this outrageous and insolent announcement copied approvingly into the leading Northern papers.

Hitherto the perpetration and connivance at petty larceny on their part, was deemed sufficient provocation to stir Southern blood—but here we recorded the progress to grand larceny on a gigantic scale—with free Canada the ally of the free North.

Mr. GRAYSON—who is an elassical scholar—must have had HORACE'S famous description of the painter, who "wished to join a horse's head to a fish's tail," on his mind—for his creation is just such "a delicate monster."

"It is," says the *Mercury*, "strangely illogical and self-contradictory in the most material points. Thus, in the opening part of the pamphlet, the author presents as the foremost and the grandest blessing of the Union, that it secures unlimited free-trade, freedom of intercourse, of social interchange, and all that, throughout a country as large as Europe. This is his ideal of the blessed Union we now enjoy. But towards the close, he takes up the anti-slavery agitation, and propounds, as the appropriate remedy for it, a general and systematic non-intercourse! That the Southern people shall not buy Northern products, nor employ Northern shipping, nor travel in Northern pleasure-resorts, nor send their children to Northern colleges. So the Union is to be loved, cherished, and preserved for the inestimable benefits of universal free-trade, and the South is to be saved from the Abolitionists by a rigorous embargo! This is argument of the newest sort."

But this ingenious "compromise" of the Collector, to serve at one and the same time Uncle Sam and the State of South Carolina, has not met with favor at home, but excited mingled feelings of indignation and surprise. No press and no person in that State has yet been found to cry amen to his exhortation.

The contrast afforded by the course of the gentleman who filled the office next in profit to the Collector's post, in the same city, is indeed noteworthy, from the spirit manifested by the individual, and the public approval which ratified and rewarded it.

EDWARD McCRAID had filled the office of United States District Attorney for upwards of twelve years, with distinguished ability—he had always devoted himself to his profession, not caring to enter into political life. Such are still his inclinations—and in the former struggle in the State he was a decided Union man. But the changed aspect of affairs had left him no alternative but resignation of his trust, to which he could not be true without being false to his State, should a collision take place.

He, therefore, sent on his resignation, without giving publicity to his private reasons.

A knowledge of the fact, however, having reached the public ear, as a tribute of respect he was nominated to the Legislature, and elected almost by acclamation; while the place he vacated is not yet filled—one gentleman having declined it, (as we are informed) and the task of finding an "acquiescent" being very difficult.

We contrast these two instances to show how "solitary and alone" in his views and sentiments stands the Collector of the Port of Charleston among his fellow citizens.

Mr. GRAYSON is a gentleman of considerable ability as a writer, and has hitherto been a frequent expounder of State Rights doctrines and the slavery question, in very readable review articles—but his political or personal influence is inappreciable. That he is conscientious in his convictions, we will not do him the injustice to doubt—but the subtle spirit of self-interest assumes the form of patriotism and of prudence as often with public men, as it takes the pretext of economy as a cloak for avarice in private transactions.

Holding the most lucrative office in the gift of the General Government in that State, the consciousness of the suspicion which would necessarily attach to his attempt to uphold that Government in what the entire State believed its usurpations, should have sealed his lips. Those who will most regret the publication of that indecent and injudicious letter, are his friends—their enemies will rejoice over it, in the spirit of Job's apostrophe.

We did not see an article of the *Louisville Journal* until we found it copied into the *Piedmont (Va.) Whig* of the 26th inst., which contains a statement that the senior editor of this paper begged the *Locofocos* of Cincinnati, through many a long year, to send him to the Legislature, and yet, not being able to comprehend his inestimable merits, suffered his prayers to be unwarded.

The allegation is utterly untrue. The senior editor of this paper never begged nor asked the *Locofocos*, nor any other party or person of Cincinnati or Hamilton county, to nominate, appoint or elect him to any office whatever. Whilst acting with the Democratic party of that district, there was no time when he desired any office in their gift. He was a candidate on one occasion for the Senate of the State, but that was against his own desire, and was acquiesced in only at the repeated and urgent request of particular friends—and on personal grounds.

From the stupidity and malignity of the article in the *Journal*, we presume it is from the pen of the nameless associate editor. The article is fit only for the *Piedmont Whig* to copy.

The *Richmond Whig* having endorsed WASHINGTON HUNT'S nomination even after his letter appeared, and the *Charlestonian (Va.) Free Press* having endorsed the letter itself, we present from the *Albany Evening Journal* the issue, as made in that State, in his election:

WE PUT OUT THE BLOT!—The Fugitive slave law is an outrage upon the moral sense of the People. The public voice demands its repeal or essential modification. But how can this end be effected? Not by *Locofoco* votes; for it is a *Locofoco* measure. No more than three Northern Whigs could be dragged into its support, while twenty-seven Northern *Locofocos* gave their voices for the measure! Let us not trust to the creators of an odious scheme for its repeal. We must rely upon those who will have a heart for the work. The sentiments of Washington Hunt on this subject are the sentiments of the Whig candidates for Congress. If elected, their votes will be found to conform to the wishes of the People, and the obnoxious law will be stripped of its odious features.

Gen. PAEZ has presented the corporation of New York with the sword which he wore through the war of independence in Venezuela.

The Sentiment in South Carolina.

MR. GRAYSON, Collector of the Port of Charleston, has written a letter to the Governor of that State advocating unqualified submission, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

With inconceivable joy and gladness the party presses here and elsewhere trumpet the glad tidings, that one office-holder in South Carolina does not desire existing relations broken up. They do not, however, state that the gentleman aforesaid advocates the most stringent non-intercourse—a stoppage of supplies—to starve the North into a sense of fraternity and justice.

In an exhorting, though courteous notice of this letter, (a copy of which we have not been favored with) the *Charleston Mercury* thus exposes the utter incongruity of its commencement and conclusion.

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Mississippi.

The State that took the first forward step in the great Southern movement, trends no step backward yet—though schemes may be on foot to lower her standard to the enemy she so boldly defied and domestic treason strive to sap her strength. The *Natchez Free Trader* says:

The only Democratic paper in our State that we felt doubtful about on the Southern question was the "Natchez Democrat." The "Natchez Courier" would copy from it. Wonder if it will copy the following. Hear him:

THE PROCLAMATION—THE GRAND ISSUE—THE UNDOING OF FACTIONS.—In another column of this day's Democrat will be found the Proclamation of Governor John Anthony Quitman, calling the Legislature together on the 18th Nov. 1850. The proclamation indicates the object, and from within the context of the matter pointed at, the defenders of it must seek the substantial elements to place the Governor of this sovereign State upon a firm constitutional ground. We came into possession of the Governor's final determination at an hour too late to press before our readers, as we have reflections as the emergency seems to demand at our hands. However, in the discussion that may hereafter arise, we are determined not to be misunderstood or misrepresented. To avoid both, we state now political affinities shall exercise no influence in determining our course.—It is now, as it has been for two years past, our settled determination to rise above party, and merge these Southern issues into general issues, testing their justice, not by the political standard that the end justifies the means, but rather by that standard which awards political and civil equality to the citizens of the North, South, East and West.

Every lover of the Union, every lover of our republican institutions, should, as one man, cast behind them all political prejudices, and meet these issues in a bold, manly and independent manner. We will denounce any man who will appeal to party as a traitor to the peace of the country and the Union of these States.—The issue is now made up, the North has forced the consideration of matters above party upon us, and we are called on to meet them, not as one man, cast behind them all political prejudices, and meet these issues in a bold, manly and independent manner. We will denounce any man who will appeal to party as a traitor to the peace of the country and the Union of these States.—The issue is now made up, the North has forced the consideration of matters above party upon us, and we are called on to meet them, not as one man, cast behind them all political prejudices, and meet these issues in a bold, manly and independent manner. 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