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SOUTHERN STANDARD

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Failure of the Compromise.

When Mr. Clay presented his resolutions to the Senate in February, 1850, as a basis of the compromise, he undoubtedly undertook to conform to the opinions of a majority of the people, whatever he might have thought of conforming to justice. He wanted to obtain the adoption of his proposition, even if he did not want to be president. He knew that the majority was in the North, and he must have intended to secure the vote of the North. Accordingly his plan was received with much approval, and little censure in that section, and was denounced all the way from Richmond, in Virginia, to Texas.

Yet Mr. Clay's resolutions proposed "suitable boundaries" for California. What was meant by that? Why according to all the ideas of "suitable," which then prevailed, it was inferred that the boundary of the new State was to be like those of other States. Mr. Clay was not then prepared to make the experiment on the South, of proposing the whole of seaboard California as one State. But time wore on. The South became more divided and submissive than was imagined—more than any body could have dreamed, after the resolutions of her State legislatures. Gen. Taylor was in power, and spoken of as a candidate for re-election. His policy, as indicated as to California and New Mexico, was more Northern than Mr. Clay's. He recommended the admission of California with the monstrous claim of limits made by her Convention, and also the admission of New Mexico as a State. Here were two Southern men bidding against each other for Northern support, at the expense of the South, and Mr. Clay acceded to the territorial pretensions of the inhabitants of California as "suitable." And the thing was done.

It was expected by the compromisers that the North, thus winning more than was expected or promised, would not only acquiesce but rejoice. And indeed bonfires and illuminations celebrated that victory of perfidy and fraud, all the way from Washington along the Northern seaboard. Two or three faint and feeble efforts of the same kind in the South were visited with popular condemnation, too promptly to be repeated.

Our faith in the bower of the great moral laws of the world taught us, that such a monstrous scheme could not prosper. Our knowledge of the moral infirmity of man assured us that cupidity, fanaticism and ambition would never have the moderation to pause and be satisfied with successful aggression. We therefore said, at the time, that this surrender to the North, instead of arresting the agitation there, would augment it, and bring down still further demands on the South.

But we were assured by the victorious compromisers, that agitation was now to be at an end—that free-soilism was put down—that the Wilmot proviso was dead—and the Union saved.

Well not six months have elapsed and what is the result? Why five Northern States out of sixteen, not one-third of the number, have approved the compromise: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois—a majority of whose Representatives and Senators would have voted for the Bill. But New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wisconsin and Maine have already pronounced against it, either in the elections of the people, or of Senators, or in resolutions. Even in Pennsylvania the attempt to repeal the laws obstructing the recapture of fugitive slaves has failed.

Thus the Compromise is repudiated by an overwhelming majority of the North, and agitation is still going on. Thus has the consideration failed, thus have perished the hopes of political preferment that operated in its support.

It is true, that the Southern opponents of the Compromise have not been adequately sustained. It is true, that the recommendations of the Nashville Convention have not been generally adopted. Many of the Southern States have permitted themselves to believe that peace, at least, had been obtained from the North, although at a ruinous price—and the *vis inertia* of political, as well as physical bodies, the love of ease, the deference for power, and the difficulty of redress, combined to paralyze them.

But it is now obvious that the controversy will proceed—and that the South, in consequence of her indecision and infirmity will have to contend for the remnant, as much as for the whole of her rights, against a power that now preponderates more than before. This is the result of submission.

Whilst, however, the necessity of maintaining a contest is thus obvious—it is almost equally clear that no contest is worthy of the South, unless it be for her full rights. These alone can make her safe. Anything less, subjects her to perpetual aggression, and perpetual defeat.

Let then those who assert the equality of the South persist. Let them remain united and determined. Those who were for the compromise will soon be compelled by events to take one side or the other. Let it be considered that the Southern party is powerful in number, in talent, in wealth, and above all in its cause. Let it be remembered that all schemes of injustice, however apparently successful at first, contain the moral elements of self-destruction.

When we look back in the history of the world and observe what mighty results have been accomplished by even a few men, by perseverance, fortitude, talent and zeal, and reflect that in great efforts all these qualities are developed and exercised, and that the prizes of life are due only to those who struggle for them, we have no reason to despair. The North is powerful in numbers, but it is weak from its factions and fallacies. At all events no people ever yet fell who were worthy to stand; and if unhappily the infirmity of the South should ultimately cause her overthrow, history will remain to attest that there were many who were firm and faithful to the last, whose counsels were unheeded, and whose efforts were unaided.—*So Press.*

When I hear a Northern man say the "Glorious Union," methinks I hear the bugle blast of the robber band; but when I hear a Southern man cry out the "Glorious Union," methinks I snuff treason in the tainted gale.—*McDuffie.*

The Fugitive-Slave Law null and void in Ohio.

Tappan, late United States Senator, and formerly chief justice of Ohio, indicates his opinion of the fugitive-slave law in the following language: "The fugitive-slave law of 1793, and its supplement of fastidiousness, are unconstitutional. When I was on the bench I decided that Congress could not constitutionally empower the State officers to enforce the laws of the United States.

"The Supreme Court of the United States have since made a like decision. The law of 1793, therefore, so far as it empowers the State officers to enforce the law, is now admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution does not give any power to Congress to legislate upon the subject of fugitive slaves. No express power is claimed. It gives no implied power, because the implied powers are only such as are necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, viz: the powers of Congress in section 8, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any departments or officers thereof. No power is, therefore, given to Congress to act on the subject of fugitive slaves.

"The last clause of section 2, article iv., 'no person held to labor,' &c., is simply an agreement between the States, and it is for the State to determine in what way and before what tribunal such 'claims' shall be tried and settled. This would have been done, probably, had not the slaveocracy, by passing the unconstitutional law of 1793, taken the business out of their hands. An article in a late *Evening Post* takes some very sound views on the subject. I have long thought and said that the law of 1793 was unconstitutional.

Senator Chase published the same opinion in the *Van Zandt case*. I think that now is the favorable time to urge this matter upon the public consideration. The Supreme Court has decided, with the above exception, the law to be unconstitutional. Let us appeal to their masters—THE PEOPLE.—and prove to the satisfaction of that higher court that the law is not merely outrageous, but that it is void for want of power in the makers. "Let the PEOPLE know their rights."

Progress of Abolition.

Abolitionism has conquered the North and almost conquered the South. Nothing can prevent the complete conquest of the South, but timely, manly, united resistance, and resistance a *l'outrance*. We believe that the South is fatally apathetic in the midst of appalling and threatening dangers. We believe the peril demands that every Southern State should be armed to the teeth, and hang out its banner on the outer wall and proclaim to abolition philanthropy in Europe as well as America, that the Institutions and property of the South will be defended to the death. A mock philanthropy has raised the standard of a war of extermination against us—Governments the most powerful on the earth: churches of all denominations, lay and clerical, under its banner. Our own Federal Government has joined the longer—and what are we doing? A powerful press, in our midst, cries "peace and union"—our Representatives and Senators hark in the fight, blanch in the storm, and compromise, where they should "die in the last ditch"; and the true men who sound the note of real danger and tell the people the honest truth are overwhelmed with vituperation and obloquy. And do not our enemies see these fatal signs of division and weakness among us? Have the Argus eyes of a furious religious fanaticism ever been known to sleep when a feeble point for attack has presented itself? Our dangers are fearfully augmented by our own false security, wickedly induced and fostered by ambitious public men and a party-blind or venal press. The attempt to raise a National Union party at the South, is at once the evidence and the agent of Southern infatuation. We are making a great outcry over the dangers of the Union, when with a loud and bold more appalling, are knocking at our own door-stones. For what is the Union to us, in comparison with our property, our lives, and the rights of supremacy of the white race? When the South becomes a Jamaica or a St. Domingo, in the name of God, what balm will there be in calling the people of the North brothers, what consolation in reading Washington's farewell address, or what music in the rattle of the stars and stripes?—*Columbus Times.*

A DISTANT RELATION.—We saw yesterday a recommendation written by an Irish friend of ours, in favor of a gentleman who was an applicant for a commission in the army. Among other things he says: "My friend, Mr. A. is closely connected with the President, his father having fought a duel with one of the Polks."

The above brings to mind an incident that occurred some time ago in Cincinnati, on board the steamer Buckeye, just as she was about to leave for New Orleans.

A tall countryman, carrying a pair of saddlebags on his arm and covered with perspiration, and who looked as though he could not tell his head from a bunch of shingles, rushed into the cabin calling at the top of his voice—

"What is Col. M'Intosh? Is Col. M'Intosh on this boat?"

No one answered.

"Well, then, what is the cap'un? I must see Col. M'Intosh."

On being informed that the captain was on the hurricane deck, our inquiring friend pressed thro' the crowd in that direction, and as he reached the deck in his ears just as he reached the deck.

"Run out the planks!—ashore with you, then quick!" shouted Capt. Hartshorn.

"I say cap'un, I want to see Col. M'Intosh—I must see him."

"I don't know him, sir," quickly answered the old sea dog. "We can't wait—go ashore, haul in the planks I say."

"O cap'un I must see the Kernel—he is a distant relation of mine, and I never seed him in my life."

Now Capt. H. is a warm-hearted man, as every body knows. The last appeal touched his feelings and he kindly inquired—

"How near of kin are you to the gentleman whom you are seeking?"

"Why, cap'un, he is the father of my first child."

"Cast off that hawser and let her go were the last words we heard. And the boat and the man that was in search of his relative wended their way to New Orleans. We have not heard that the man found Col. M'Intosh, or the place where he landed.—*Alb. Knicker.*

GOT HIS REWARD.—Thomas Butler King, formerly of Georgia, and notorious as a thorough Taylor and Fillmore whig and compromise man, and who, it is said, first went to California to aid and abet in the nefarious scheme of defrauding the South of her share of the territory, has been, in the consideration of his Southern patriotism exhibited in the service of Northern abolitionism, duly appointed collector of the port of San Francisco.

"Enough said." The betrayers of the South are sure of the rewards they seek—Federal patronage. What a glorious Union this is, especially to the household of Southern submissionists.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

Southern Rights Association.

The Convention of Southern Rights Associations, lately convened at Montgomery, having adopted resolutions expressive of their sense of the dangers which beset the Southern States, and of the mode of averting them; it is due to the great interest of the subject, as well as to the distinguished body which has considered it, that these resolutions should be responded to by this Association, in a full and explicit avowal of their feelings and opinions.

The subject of slavery, as is well known, constituted the chief obstacle which for a long time impeded the formation of the present Union. The slave-holding States, deeply impressed with the importance of safely securing this institution, which already had connected itself with their social and political relations, demanded guarantees for its protection as the condition of their alliance.

The South prevailed; the Union was formed, and in the Federal Constitution then adopted, we find the substance of those stipulations, which were considered adequate to the highest security.

If the Southern States stood so strenuously upon these grounds, at a time when the number of their slaves was comparatively so small, what should now be their vigilance when it exceeds three millions, a population greater than that of all the colonies at the close of the Revolution!

The hostile spirit which showed itself at the formation of the Union, and which, it was supposed, ceased with the adoption of the Constitution, early re-appeared in increased strength, and has from time to time impeded the action of the federal government, with the avowed intent of limiting the "area of slavery," as the surest means of destroying it.

It is through this influence that the equality of the Southern States, in the disposition of our territories, has been so repeatedly denied.

In the Louisiana purchase, the institution of slavery existed when we acquired it, yet Congress undertook to drive it out, and by law, to devote the larger portion of it to "Free-soilism." In our latest acquisition, the South is excluded from every foot of territory, upon the ground that as slavery did not exist therein, when acquired, such territory is not subject to its extension.

The design of this hostile spirit is now partially accomplished; the "area of slavery" is limited, and surrounded by a cordon of free States. Will its anticipation be realized? or will a spirit arise in the South and prevent this consummation by seizing upon the sword, and carving out for itself a path to safety?

To arouse the people of these States to a sense of their peril, a peril which if it do not fall upon us to-day or to-morrow, will yet precipitate itself with ten fold fury upon our children, is, with us, the highest duty.

It is to this end that patriotic spirits throughout the South are appealing to their countrymen to watch the progress of events now rapidly occurring in this and other countries, to read their own fate in the experience of other lands, and thus "forewarned to be forearmed."

In aid of this, Southern Rights Associations have been formed. Based upon no selfish principle, they exclude from their consideration all questions of personal advancement, and with a disregard of all party influence, they look to the offices of the country with the single purpose of securing through them the honor and safety of their own section of the confederacy.

Through such instrumentality and the investigation and discussion thus produced, they hope to reach the public mind, and consummate a union of Southern men as the only efficient means for resistance to aggression.

Speaking, therefore, in the name of the "Mobile Southern Rights Association," we desire to construct no "platform" which is not broad enough to contain every man who looks upon the late acts of Congress as aggressive in their present influence, but much more to be dreaded in their influence upon the future.

We desire that all should stand together who are now for resistance, either moral or legal of any kind or form; and if the time should arrive when the people of Alabama in solemn Convention, should prescribe a form of resistance beyond this, we should regard as *aliens* those only who then refuse to enlist under her banner.

As more specifically embodying our sentiments, we adopt the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the grants of power in the federal constitution are in no wise enlarged, or in any manner affected by the proviso which declares that the "constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof" shall be supreme.

When the States consented to grant certain powers for their common government they by that act established their supremacy.

The supremacy, therefore, arises out of the character of the grant, and is founded upon the consent of the parties to the compact.

When Congress therefore exercises a power not granted, as the consent of the parties of the compact is wanting, such act is not supreme, nor of any validity whatever.

2. That the people of the several States as parties to the compact have the right to judge of its infraction. To deny this right to the States, and confer it upon the Federal Government would be to make it a government without limitation of powers.

3. That at the formation of the Union, slavery was not considered as detracting from the rights of equality in those States wherein it existed.

The Union was made to depend upon a complete recognition of that institution which guarantees for its protection; and the constitution itself declares that it was formed to "ensure domestic tranquillity."

4. That the history of the country will indicate the truth of the assertion, that while the Southern States have ever been prompt to fulfill their obligations to their confederate States North, their own "domestic tranquillity" has been invaded by those who were bound by the good offices of neighborhood, the faith of nations, and the constitution of the land, to "ensure" its preservation.

Expeditions more dangerous than those against which Congress by its laws protects foreign nations, have been fitted out by the citizens of non-slaveholding States to disquiet us in our positions, and thus lead to the overthrow of our institutions.

The Legislatures of those States have lent their sanction to this invasion by denouncing our institutions, and resolving against any attempt on our part to extend them, and the Congress of the United States, intended as the common guardian of all, influenced by this spirit of hostility has failed to protect our institutions at home, or vindicate them abroad.

5. That we regard the acts by which Congress has disposed of the vast Territories acquired from Mexico, and that by which the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, as highly aggressive in their character. They were so denounced by Southern men before their passage, and we find nothing in the consummation of a wrong to increase our respect for it.

6. That we indulge in no hollow praise to the Union. The attachment of the South is vindicated by her past sacrifices in its behalf and her

present submission to wrongs done in its name.—The Union, such as it was intended to be, she will preserve, but a Union which shall make itself known only by its aggressions, ought to be and will be broken.

7. That believing this hostile agitation will continue, it becomes the duty of the Northern States by a united action to demand of the non-slaveholding States, renewed guarantees of their protection, submitting to their election compliance or a dissolution of the Union.

8. That it is their duty also by voluntary associations, as also by force of law, to cut off all commerce with those States which continue to maintain a hostile attitude to Southern institutions, and to those laws framed for their protection.

9. That the course of abolition in other countries, as well as its history in this, leaves us no ground to doubt that if it be not sternly resisted, the scenes of desolation which marked its triumph in other lands, will be illustrated in our own.

It becomes then the solemn duty of these States to prepare for an emergency, in which the alternative may be presented of *object submission to usurpation or the formation of a new Government.*

To consolidate therefore, their strength by a completion of their projected improvements, fastening the States together by hooks of steel to establish manufactures, and encourage home industry and employment of every kind. To build up a direct trade with foreign countries. To educate our children within our own borders; and to extend the large sums which Southern travel annually deposits at the North, to fructify and enrich our own section, are the obvious duties of a wise forecast.

10. That while we fully recognize the right of a State to interpose for the protection of its citizens against Federal usurpation by seceding from the Union, we do not hesitate to declare it unwise in any single State to separate herself from States with whose destiny she is and should be indissolubly connected in resistance to a common wrong. Such action would seriously jeopard the great interests at issue, and hazard the chances of division where Union would insure us safety.

11. That desiring to see the Southern States assembled together in Convention for the purpose of deciding upon their true course of action, we yet hold it essential that the delegates from this State to such Convention should be appointed or elected under the authority of a Convention in which resides the sovereignty of the people of Alabama.

12. That the Southern Rights party of Alabama bases itself upon the protection of Southern interests. For this purpose it seeks the Union of Southern men, and of Southern States, as essential to any well devised system of resistance. If however any other Southern State, in the exercise of its admitted right of judgment, should think proper for the causes which now exist to secede from the Union, it would in the opinion of this association, become the duty of this State, as of all the other States, to oppose any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the seceding State.

P. PHILLIPS, Chairman.

GENERAL FOOTE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald sums up the cost below of Gen. Foote's talking on the last day of the session.

"The last day's session of the Senate, however, was thirty-seven consecutive hours' duration. During that long day, from the beginning to the end, General Foote was present, and vigilant as a lynx to defeat the river and harbor bill. According to our recollection, he did not speak less than forty-three times during that long day, including speeches, questions and explanations; and sprung up from time to time, from no less than seventeen different chairs, now on this now on that side, always on the move, and forever claiming the floor, or asking leave for a single remark. If all that he said in debate during that day of thirty-seven hours is printed in the two official organs, it will amount in each paper to an average of twelve columns, or twenty-four in the aggregate: Twenty-four columns, at \$7 50 : : \$180 00 Pay for thirty-six hours, : : : : 12 00

Total, : : : : \$192 00

Cost of Senator Foote to the Treasury for one day's debate, one hundred and ninety-two dollars; his own plead in contributing to save \$2,346,000 in defeating the river and harbor bill, and \$100,000 in defeating the claim of Father Ritchie."

We have on hand an account of an anti-fugitive meeting held a few days ago at Upton, in Massachusetts, we believe. The meeting was composed of very respectable people. Here is a specimen of their resolutions:

Whereas, A bill, commonly known as the "Fugitive Slave Bill," has been passed by the Congress of the United States, in accordance to the provisions of which persons now free may be returned to slavery and all its horrors; and whereas the word of God pronounces slavery a sin, and as no human constitution or law can make that right which the word of God pronounces wrong—

Therefore,

1. Resolved, That "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

2. THAT WE WILL OBEY GOD.

3. That we will not obey the mandates of the fugitive slave law, because: 1st. They are unconstitutional, being not only unauthorized by that instrument, but a flagrant violation of all the privileges and immunities granted to us by it. 2d. That the law is unjust, wicked and oppressive, and in violation of that HIGHER LAW which is above all human constitutions.

4. That said law is the crowning act of infamy, and cannot be equaled by any previous legislation in our National Councils, and we brand all those who had any agency in its passage, who shall assist in its execution, or who shall counsel obedience to its mandates, as traitors to God and humanity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New York Tribune, in summing up the results of the New Hampshire election, remarks:

"So much—the legislature and governor as they may—is secure. There is a popular majority against the fugitive-slave law, and there are two members of Congress chosen to express that sentiment from districts manipulated expressly to do the other thing.

"Such is the general result of the first State election in 1851—a whig gain in Congress and in the State legislature—and a decided impulse to the cause of independence of party shackles. We hail it as an indication of healthful vigor in the body politic, and as auguring well for 1852."

Nor do we know what are the views of Mr. Wade, who was elected Ohio Senator, upon the necessity and propriety of sustaining all the compromise measures of the last Congress. But if he is hostile to any of them, his election will have no charms whatever for us.—*Lou. Cour.*

Hah! Then you won't be charmed. He goes for resistance—armed resistance; and if any of you Kentucky slave owners have the least curiosity to try one of his "charms," just step up into cheesedon and try to pick up one of your fugitives, and see how he will Wade into you.—*Cin. Eng.*

Boston Mob.

We contend that the people are responsible for the mob in the city of Boston. Not long since a meeting called by 340 reputable citizens, and presided over by the son of an ex-President of the United States, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we cannot believe that any citizen can be found in this city or vicinity, so destitute of love for his country and his race, and so devoid of all sense of justice, as to take part in returning a fugitive slave under this law.

"Resolved, That we individually pledge to our colored fellow-citizens, who may be endangered by this law, all the aid, co-operation, and relief which the obligations of each of us to the supreme law of God and right impose upon us; and we accordingly advise the fugitive slaves and other colored inhabitants of this city and vicinity to remain with us. We have no fear that any one will be taken back to the land of bondage, and we trust that such as have already fled in fear, will return to their business and their homes."

The above resolutions were calculated to, and did encourage and incite mobs and resistance to the fugitive slave law. Every citizen in Boston, is guilty of aiding and encouraging the recent mob, because they all acquiesced in the passage of those Resolutions.

For the Southern Standard.

Constitution of the Okitibbeha Southern Rights Association.

We the undersigned hereby agree to form an association to be called the "Okitibbeha Southern Rights Association." The object of which shall be to maintain our rights as guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE I.—Sec. 1.—The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Recording Secretaries and two Corresponding Secretaries.

Sec. 2.—Any person may become a member of this Association by signing his name to this Constitution.

Sec. 3.—Any person becoming a member of this Association, shall take the following pledge, to-wit: I hereby pledge myself, my fortune and my honor, to support Southern Rights in the present controversy between the Northern and Southern States; and as a means, that we pledge ourselves as far as practicable, to foster enterprises for the protection of the prosperity of the South, and men living among us who are true to Southern rights and interests in all vocations; while we will discourage and suppress all enterprises, and discountenance and oppose all men hostile to the rights and interests of the South.

ARTICLE II.—Sec. 1.—This Association shall meet at Starkville on the third Friday in each month and whenever deemed necessary by the President; or upon notice to that effect signed by any eight members.

Sec. 2.—The officers of this Association shall be elected semi-annually; and shall hold their office until a new election.

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Association, with the usual authority of presiding.

Sec. 4.—In the absence of the President, it shall be the duty of either of the Vice-Presidents to preside at the meeting of the Association.

Sec. 5.—It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct journal of the proceedings of this Association, and it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretaries to carry on such correspondence as may be necessary for the Association.

ARTICLE III.—Sec. 1.—A quorum for transacting business shall consist of not less than ten members.

Sec. 2.—A committee of safety shall be appointed by the President in each beat in the limits of the county, whose duty it shall be to report all matters to the Association, which they may deem fit subjects for its action.

Sec. 3.—No addition, alteration or amendment shall be made to this Constitution, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, at any regular meeting.

Sec. 4.—That we deprecate the further countenance of parties as they have existed under the names of Whig and Democrat, and that we will make devotion to Southern Rights, and not devotion to party, the test of our support of men for office.

SIMON C. MULDRON, President.
WM. BELL, Vice-President
SPEENCER HARRINGTON, Recording Sec'y
R. C. LOVE, Recording Sec'y
J. B. HOLLISHEA D, Recording Sec'y
JAMES J. GRAVER, Cors. Sec'y.
JNO. W. RICE, Cors. Sec'y.

Northern vs. Southern Slavery.

It is a notorious fact that the slaves of the South are in a better condition, physically and mentally, than the poor of the Northern States; they are better fed and clothed, and have more leisure for recreation. Instead, however, of taking better care of their paupers, they seek to take care of our negroes; and in doing so, they meddle with matters which do not concern them at all. They are perfectly nervous at the idea of compelling human beings to labor without recompense, while if they would consult their statute laws they would find that in many of their States they force poor white men into a state of slavery which is quite as odious as black slavery. As an instance in point, we make an extract from an article in the February No. of the Democratic Review, which contains a reply to a letter of the editor addressed to an eminent citizen of Connecticut, asking information as to the law in relation to "the bidding off of paupers." The following is the reply:

"It is the custom in many towns in Connecticut, to set up the paupers at auction every year, and to knock them off to the lowest bidder—that is, to the man who will take them for the year, at the lowest price. This was the case to my knowledge in several counties. I have always understood it to be a general thing in Connecticut. When we were in H. they were sold to the number of sixty for the year to our next door neighbor for fifteen dollars ahead, and he got all the work out of them he could, though most of them were infirm and not able to do much. They hoed his corn and sawed his wood, and weeded his garden; and being an extensive fisherman, they assisted in dressing his fish, and 'did chores' generally. They are made to work all that they are able. In H. the contractor, as I said, was a fisherman, and during the fishing season, a principal article of food for the paupers was the heads and tails of shad, which were cut off when dressed for salting. They were all lodged in a little one-story house, with an attic not exceeding 25 by 30 feet, and were all stored in together, male and female, with, as appeared to me, very little regard to decency. In case of the death of any of them, the contractor got a specific sum for their burial, and also, I think, secured the whole amount contracted for, for the year; indeed I believe the probable death of some of them, was a contingency calculated on in making the bid; so that the contractor had a direct interest in star-

ving them to death, or in neglecting them when sick."

This is white slavery with a vengeance, and is a ringing comment upon the sincerity of these dear friends of freedom.—*Nashville American.*

The following resolution was passed by a very large meeting held at Springfield, Mass: "Resolved, THAT WE 'BRING WITH WHOLE HEARTS' AT THE RESCUE OF THE ALLEGED SLAVE IN BOSTON, AS AN ACT 'JUST AND MERCIFUL TOWARDS MAN AND WELL PLEASING IN THE SIGHT OF GOD'; AND THAT WE HOPE THAT, 'UNION OR NO UNION, CONSTITUTION OR NO CONSTITUTION,' THIS WILL LEAD TO OTHER SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS."

SLAVERY.—The following extract is from the Ohio State Journal the central and leading paper in that State. Are Southern people wise, to expect or believe that the fugitive slave law will be executed when such sentiments are promulgated among the people, by leading and influential papers. Of course the multitude will think that such a law, is an outrage on society, and that it ought to be disregarded and opposed. Here is the extract:

"Slavery we take it, is intrinsically repulsive and disgusting. The human heart, not schooled by long practice to tolerate it, instinctively revolts against it. It never yet has been shown how slavery could have a foundation in any principle of natural justice. It is not likely therefore, that a feeling of dislike and opposition will ever die until slavery dies; the feeling will remain dependent upon circumstances for greater or less activity—higher or lower degrees of development."

The following brief and unique letter is said to have been written by Gen. Houston at the gloomiest period in the Texan revolution. The only applause that Houston really ever earned worthy of historical portraiture, was when he was drunk. Since he has got to be a sober man, his principles are thrown into market to the highest bidder; while he was a drunkard, his conduct alone was a subject of speculation.

CAMP WAST OF BRAZOS, April 6, 1836.

Maj. — I wish that company of Spies would range as suggested by you. The army increases and the enemy do not advance as yet. Reinforcements are arriving from the East. The army is in good spirits, and the General sober.

Your ob't servt.

"SAM HOUSTON, Com-in-Chief."

DEATH OF MAJOR NOAH.—This veteran editor, and accomplished writer, is dead. The Southern Press thus alludes to his death:

"We regret to learn the death of Major M. M. Noah, of New York, one of the veterans of the press, and an able and accomplished writer. In readiness of repartee, racy humor, and strong good sense, he had few equals; and his enmity of temper, and flow of wit, were as conspicuous towards the close, as at the commencement of his career. At one period he wielded no small influence over public opinion—and was one of the 'sagehens' of the Tammany Hall Democracy at the time of his death.

The readers of the *Sunday Times*, (the last paper which he edited,) will miss the genial humor which enlivened, and the wisdom which extracted sage counsel from the incidents of every day life, while they mourn the cause which has stopped the busy brain and pen that conveyed both in weekly communication to them.

What the South must Depend Upon.

This is explained in the following paragraph from a late communication in the Southern Press, written by the Hon. J. K. Polking of New York. Let Southern men read, and profit by his injunctions.

"I have lived almost fourscore years; I have passed through every grade of life, from that of a poor boy, self-educated and self-dependent, to a station among the highest of the land, which I attained without the sacrifice of my principles or my independence. During the whole of this long pilgrimage, I have been from habit and inclination, conversant with books, and have thus added to the experience of a long life, the lesson of the past; and from the experience and those lessons, I am inevitably brought to the conviction that the people of the South have no nothing to depend on for their future safety but united action in self-reliance. By this they will preserve themselves and their Union. All other hopes are idle; all other expedients, but dangers turned against their own bosoms. They must assert their own rights, and protect themselves, for they have no other protectors. The brand of fanaticism is applied to the homes of the people, and must be quenched now or never. Time was—time is—but time will soon be no more."

LINES TO MY BROTHER.

Dear brother—thy familiar tone
Re-echoes sweetly in mine ear;
It was thy choice to rove alone
From home and friends who held the dear.

At last Death closed thy bright career,
Forbidden us to meet on earth;
No pitying friend thy couch was near,
Far off the land that gave thee birth.

There was no mother's tear to flow,
Nor hand to ease the pains of death;
No sister's voice to soothe thy woe,
No brother to receive thy breath.

Departed one—a long farewell!
I would not wish to call thee back
From the bright and where angels dwell,
To lead Life's dark and weary track.

In the pure home of endless bliss,
Earth's parted friends again shall meet;
And smiles of lasting happiness
Shall nuzzle their heaven of love complete.

NEW JERSEY U. S. SENATOR.—Trenton, Feb. 19, P. M.—After fifteen unsuccessful balloting, to-day, for U. S. Senator, the joint meeting, at about half-past four o'clock, adjourned to meet to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, when the balloting will be renewed. Altogether, twenty-five ballotings have been had. On the last ballot the vote stood—Stockton 38, Dayton 34, Ford 2, Randolph 2, Evans 1.—Mr. Opatyck, Democrat from Huntington, refused, this afternoon, to go into the Convention. He had previously voted for Stockton. Mr. Mayhew, Whig, from Cumberland, who had also voted for Stockton, turned round to-day and voted for Dayton. All is excitement in Trenton. Stockton is on the ground.

The St. Louis Union, commenting upon Mr. Foote's account of the Union party he is so busy forming, as "composed of all the best men of both the old ones," says—"This reminds us of Randolph's account of the 'Union party' which was attempted during Thomas Jefferson's administration. After Randolph had fallen out with Jefferson, he was invited to attend a meeting or caucus in Washington, to be composed of the 'best men of all parties.'" Randolph says he was late in getting to the meeting, and when he got there it was organized, with Aaron Burr in the chair!

GEN. QUITMAN AT THE COLISEUM.—This distinguished gentleman has received many attentions in our city, but his warmest welcome was on Sunday night at the grand anniversary ball at O'Donnell's Coliseum, near the Poplar Market. The room is one of the most spacious in the city. It was splendidly decorated with banners and evergreens. When the General entered, escorted by a committee, the band struck up a martial air, and with a grace peculiar to himself, he passed round the circle to pay his respects to the fair daughters of Erin, who were assembled, in great numbers, on the occasion. He soon after, joined a cotillon, having the honor to lead out Mrs. D. C. one of the most charming ladies and beautiful dancers in our city.

The evening passed very agreeably, and the General retired highly gratified with the warm and generous reception of his Irish friends.—*Louisiana Courier.*