Southern Standard.

W. D. CHAPMAN
J. R. SMITH } *Publishers and Proprietors.*

ARTICLE TEN—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.—*Federal Constitution.*

COLUMBUS:

Saturday Morning, June 7, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS
WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

STATE RIGHTS TICKET—FOR THE CONVENTION.
GEORGE H. YOUNG,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
JAMES M. WYNNE.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND MERCHANTS.

The Standard is a good medium through which to circulate information. We are prepared to do work in a superior style, and we can accommodate a limited No. of advertising friends. Those who desire our services can find ready attention and prompt compliance with their commands by application at this office.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS SPEAKERS FOR THE DISTRICTS.

The following speakers were appointed by the State Southern Rights Meeting, held during the extra session, to address the people of their respective districts upon the Southern question:—

FIRST DISTRICT.—Roger Barton, J. W. Matthews, T. J. Word John W. Thompson, Thos. H. Williams, R. O. Beene, J. C. Thompson, and J. F. Cushman.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Wm. S. Barry, Reuben Davis, Gen. E. L. Acee, Wm. L. Harris, G. F. Neil, and T. N. Waul.

THIRD DISTRICT.—P. W. Tompkins, O. R. Singleton, C. R. Clifton, E. C. Wilkinson and J. J. Pettus.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Henry Munger, J. J. McRae, T. Jones Stewart, Hiram Cassidy, Henry Sturges, and P. W. Harris.

☞M. BOULLEMET, *Mobile, Ala.*, is an authorized agent for the "So. Standard." He is fully authorized to receive money and receipt for subscriptions, and to contract for advertising.

Columbus, Ms., March 1st., 1851.

☞The Secretaries of the various State Rights Associations throughout the State are requested to forward the proceedings of their Associations to the "So. Standard" for publication. It is intended to make the Standard a record of the progress of the Southern State Rights party in Mississippi.

☞WE are authorised to announce CAPT. JOHN C. TUTLE as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Colonel of the 19th. Regiment, Mississippi Militia.—Election 21st. June, 1851.

Col. Jefferson Davis.

By reference to the proceedings of the Convention held in this county on last Saturday, it will be perceived that our delegates to the Jackson Convention are instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Col. Jeff. Davis as a candidate for Governor. We have not time to prepare such an article, one setting forth all the points we desire at this late hour, on this subject. We must touch a point or two, they being in the judgment of most men, a sufficient justification of our convention.

What has given rise to the two parties in Missis ippi! We answer the result of the committee of thirteen, raised chiefly by the exertion of Gen. Foote.—The result of that committee was the passage by the Congress of six distinct bills, to wit: The fugitive bill; the bill for the admission of California as a State; the partition of Texas and the payment by the federal government of ten millions of dollars to Texas for the territory so ceded; the abolition of the slave trade in the federal district; and the two territorial bills for Utah and New Mexico. These measures gave rise to warm debates, and our Congressional delegation acted as a unit almost the whole time in opposition to these measures. In the Senate the case was different. One Senator opposed and the other defended these measures. One contended that his constituents would sustain him, the other made an issue on that point, and the glove was cast down in the chamber of the Senate of the United States, to be taken up in Mississippi.—The friends of Gen. Foote have presented him,—they have offered to fight this battle by putting the leader forward—they offer no proxy. The friends of the compromise measures court the issue—they stand by their leader, and present his course for endorsement or disapproval.

Col. Davis is the natural opponent of Gen. Foote on these measures—it was he who accepted the challenge to meet the issue made up in the Senate before the people of Mississippi. Our people as will be seen desire no proxy; they are content to risk the cause of Southern Rights in the hands of Davis.

If Col. Davis is the nominee, there is an open issue, and the record of speech and vote comes up between the two candidates, and the people can then say definitely at the ballot-box whether they acquiesce or not in the compromise measures. We know that the people are disinclined to permit side issues to be raised by Gen. Foote with other gentlemen, and if Col. Davis is the nominee there can be no side issues got up to draw the attention of the people off of the direct questions to be decided at the ballot-box.

We will further say that this opinion has become fixed in the public mind, to wit: to put forward the same men in each district for Congress who met and opposed those bills. Brown, McWillie, Featherston, and Thompson have all been put forward without opposition from any quarter.

The friends of Gov. Quitman must not misunderstand the people—they do not intend to cast him overboard. But between Gov. Quitman and Gen. Foote, an issue almost personal is made up—an issue having no relevancy to the contest. The issue is not union or disunion, secession or not secession. It is tame, ignominious submission to a series of unjust measures, or constitutional resistance. Gen. Foote may make up as many issues as he pleases with Gov. Quitman—the people are not called on to decide whether Gov. Q. is a disunionist, secessionist, or anything else. The opinions of Gov. Q., he is responsible for, and Gen. F. is now satisfied that they need no defence by any friend of Gov. Quitman's. The people have no interest in the private opinions of any man; they have an interest however, in the votes of their Senators and Congressmen, and the laws they aid in enacting are more important to them than a knowledge whether Gov. Quitman is for or against secession. They have more interest in knowing all about the abolition of the slave trade in the federal district, its ultimate effect; and what consideration the South got for the ten millions paid to Texas, &c., &c., than to learn the private opinions and pledges of President Fillmore and his whole cabinet to a generation of compromisers. The people are aroused, and they will permit no side issues in this campaign.

☞We have seen a statement recently going the rounds of the papers to the effect that 18 negroes had been surrendered in Ohio, under the demand of the fugitive slave law of 1850. It appears the 18 escaped together, and were all returned together. The compromisers are boasting of the success of the South in recapturing runaway negroes under the law of 1850.—It is stated by the papers that the history of the negro story noticed is this: Some abolitionists went into Kentucky and enticed the 18 to runaway from their master—they were conducted to Ohio, secreted by the abolitionists who had enticed them off. In a few days the master advertised, offering a reward of $1800 or $2000 for them, and then the Ohio philanthropists informed the master that the negroes were subject to his orders upon the payment of the reward. He did so and obtained his negroes, the statments say, without any legal process whatever. We believe this statement is mainly correct, and the compromisers are, indeed, hard pushed for material to go on when such circumstances are perverted to subserve them in keeping up a deceptive agitation.

Our Ticket.

The reader will see that the State Rights Union party in Lowndes has nominated its candidates for the November convention. The meeting making the nomination was large and respectable, and we believe every portion of the county was represented. Col. J. Gilmer was called to the chair and explained the objects of the meeting. A full report of the action of the meeting will be found in another column of the Standard.

We really deem it almost unnecessary to do more than simply announce the names of the State Rights Union candidates to insure for the action of the meeting universal assent and cordial approbation. The candidates are gentlemen well known and highly esteemed in this community by all classes; they are identified in interest and feeling with our people, and they stand as high in the confidence of their fellow citizens as any gentlemen. Two of them have been honored with public trusts, and the other gentleman has on two occasions been singled out from a host of able and zealous men as the champion and standard bearer of a large and enthusiastic party existing in our State heretofore. Col. G. H. Young is well known as a gentleman of talent and character; W. L. Harris has lived in this community for fifteen years to but little purpose if he has failed to make for himself a reputation for ability and probity that will command for his opinions respect; J. M. Wynne, is well known as a clear headed and sagacious gentleman, faithful to his public trusts, possessing business qualifications of a high order, beloved for his many noble qualities, and perfectly sound upon the pending issues of the day.—With such a ticket success is not doubtful—it is sure. As to opposition to this ticket that is out of the question. The Union party was organized in this county on an issue raised by as contemptible a set of demagogues as ever infested any State—that issue, Union or Disunion never had an existence; that is, there never was an organized disunion party in the State, and the effort of Union missionaries to drive or force men into disunion positions or announce disunion sentiments has most signally failed. Is W. L. Harris a disunionist? Let those who assert it remember he in a public speech said he had but one reply to make to all such slanderers, and that reply was monosyllabic: You lie. Is Col. Young a disunionist, or is Jim Wynne a disunionist? If they are, we hope some friend to the Union will prove it on them, & they will not get the vote of Southern Rights men. It is folly to talk about such men being disunionists, and that charge will be made against them only by base political hacks for a purpose as base as ever prompted the lying tongue to wag. Why this division in our community then?—The Union party was formed to put down disunion, a thing having no existence, and if there is no regularly organized disunion party here, it is very evident that a Union party is as worthless as our neighbor of the *Republican* stated it was the other day. In fact we are told that one of the Union leaders has said that Col. Young gave expression to sentiments that he, (the Union leader) fully endorsed, and that he was no better Union man than Col. Young—not so good, because Col. Young was far the best talker. If this is so, it is difficult to conceive the existence of a necessity for a division among our people. The policy of the South is surely not of divisions into parties on questions involving the very existence of slavery; and still less is it a wise policy to raise up immaterial issues among ourselves when there stands an enemy to slavery ever ready to take advantage of our divisions. The party then proximating the greatest good and at the least hazard, is surely the party most worthy of support.—The Southern Rights party propose specific measures, neither hazardous nor unconstitutional, and all pretend, even those who oppose us, that they much desire the consummation of our policy. Why not act with us then? Disunion cannot deter you, for we are not disunionists.

But there is no use of talking—our ticket will be elected. It has no books, reviews, pamphlets, newspaper articles and any amount of inconsistencies and political somersets to explain and defend. The fact is the race in this county as matters now stand, will be too tame and insiped—almost unendurable, and were it not obligated otherwise, we could suspend the Standard until fall, and spend the summer months at Cooper's wells, or Prewett's springs.

The Greensboro' Conventions.

On Monday last conventions of both parties assembled at Greensboro' Choctaw county. The State Rights Union convention nominated Col. W. S Featherston, and the submission or Union convention nominated Col. John A. Wilcox, of Monroe.

It is not necessary to say that we endorse most fully the nomination of Col. Featherston—he has represented this district two terms, the people know him; they have trusted him, and he has not betrayed them. He has not permitted the abolition spirit at the North or South to startle him from the full and complete discharge of his whole duty to his constituents, his State, the South, the constitution and the Union.

Col. Wilcox is a most excellent and clever gentleman, a most hearty and cordial friend, and tells an anecdote in inimitable style. For the Union candidate we have strong personal partialities, old and kind feelings, the result of much personal intercourse, and if we cannot defeat him now that he is opposed to us and nineteen-twentieths of those friends who have clustered around him in days gone by, on fair, open and honorable grounds, we shall stoop to none of those low and mean subterfuges resorted to lessen the confidence of the people in the political integrity of his oppnent, by a few basely corrupt political hacks who have so *very* recently avowed themselves the friend of Col. Wilcox. One word to those gentlemen in advance. If you desire the overwhilming defeat of Col. Wilcox, continue your present system of tactics and your highest ambition will be compensated.

The issue of Disunion cannot be made on Col. Feathston. He has said that whoever pronounced him a disunionist wilfully and maliciously permitted a festering and livid lie to rest on his lips. Col Featherston is before his constituents to be judged by the record. To that record he stands pledged, and if he is not sustained by his constituents he desires to serve them no longer. If he has been unfaithful to the South, the constitution or the Union—if he has cast one vote calculated to weaken the one or destroy the other; if he can be found anywhere advocating and defending Northern aggression, he deserves no mans vote in this district. We challenge his opponents to test him by the record—show his votes on the compromise measures and he is prepared to stand by them now.

☞We see that our Southern Rights friends in Alabama, in Inge's district, have proposed the name of Dr. James M. Beckett, as a candidate for Congress.—Col. Inge declines a re-nomination. We regret his withdrawal, but if Dr. Beckett will consent to run the seat of Col. Inge will be well and ably filled. Dr. B. is an able debater, a sound State Rights man, and a gentleman of cultivated mind. His views on the progress of abolitionism, its tendency and ultimate results we know from personal intercourse; and if there is in the Pickens district a man capable of casting over the whole subject a strong and clear light, and exposing the evils necessarially growing out of the present system of Northern aggressions, that man is Dr. James M. Beckett. We sincerely hope our friends in Alabama will nominate him.

Finality of the Adjustment Measures.

Let it be remembered that a paper pledging the signers to oppose all who failed to acquiesce in the compromise measures as they are called, was circulated in Washington last winter and obtained some eminent endorsers. It may be asked if those measures singly or collectively possess any more merit than any other acts of Congress, and if they are not subject, as any other laws are, to be amended or even repealed! It is true we believe, that the pledge to which reference is made, declares that the friends of the measures may move for amendments if they desire it, but every man opposed to those acts is denied the privilege of offering any amendments, for should it be done by any but a friend, those who signed the paper are pledged to oppose the move. This looks very like a gag—a predetermination and solemn pledge to resist every effort of the South to remedy any of the inefficiencies or to remove any of the inequalities of those acts. It looks very like determining that a majority shall rule the minority, and that to do it the more effectually the majority pledge themselves to each other, and to the country, that they will oppose every constitutional effort to amend or remodle any of those laws, and to make the opposition more odious, they pledge themselves to oppose all candidates for any and every office who dare oppose those measures.

This is pledging the South to acquiesce without appeal—it is pledging the friends of those measures to resist in all forms legal the agitation or discussion of them before the people, and looks more like an attempt to coerce the minority than anything we remember to have noticed for years. Members of Congress and grave Senators pledging themselves to resist any enquiry into their public conduct, and announcing themselves determined to oppose all candidates who fail to endorse their acts, is, to say the least of it, a novel proceeding in a republican government. It has always been held that the acts of a public servant were legitimate subjects of comment, and we never remember to have noticed a public servant pledging himself in advance to oppose those who simply demanded the right to suggest amendments to laws enacted by him. We had thought that was a right unquestioned in our government, but we are probably wrong.

The majority in this government is non-slaveholding, and we believe that every measure of the adjustment but one, commanded more than three-fourths of the Northern votes present, while but two or three of the bills commanded even a respectable vote of Southern men. The fugitive slave law was passed almost exclusively by Southern votes, and the abolition bill was passed almost exclusively by Northern votes, and yet with the great bulk of the people of the South opposed to a majority of those measures, she is pledged to submit by those members of the Senate and House who sustained them and signed the pledge.

By the way, this pledge was signed but by 44 members of Congress, we believe; all New England furnishing one signer,—he voted for the reclamation law and lost his re-election. Eight from New York signed it, and this is less than one fourth her delegation, and only two of them have been re-elected. Pennsylvania furnished one only, and in all of the free States there were but eleven signers, we believe.

Another Union Man.

Two or three weeks since we gave to our readers Seward's John Van Buren's, C. M. Clay's, and Horace Greeley's announced fealty to this "Glorious Union." Here's another of the "same sort," presented to the reader in the form of a letter from Charles Sumner, the Senator elect for Massachusetts, accepting the position. It may be said that Sumner is an abolitionist; admitted—he is a Union man nevertheless. But he is an Ultra; admitted—but he is a Union man nevertheless. Now in what does he differ from the Union man in Mississippi? Let us see.

Mr. Charles Sumner is an abolitionist—he is not for meddling with slavery in the States—he protests that government ought to prohibit its extension into new territory—so does Clay and some Mississippi Union men. He favored the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia—Mississippi Union men favor that measure by endorsing it by acquiescence and defence. He favored the admission of California with a clause in her constitution excluding slavery. Union men in Mississippi endorse that act by acquiescing in and defending it. He favors the idea that the Mexican laws exclude slavery from the territories of New Mexico and Utah. Those Union men who advocate the opinion that those laws are not in force, and sustain those who spoke against and voted against a proposition to annul them, lend to Mr. Sumner the advantage of all doubts on the question, and that is almost equal to an exclusion. Mr. Sumner declares that he will discountenance every effort to loosen any of the ties of fellowship between the States, and yet he favors the same measures the Union men do, demanding only the abrogation of certain clauses in one law, which by the way Congress has a right to amend or repeal, because a repeal of the law of 1850 revives the law of 1793, and it is evident the South has no right to complain at a law she lived 57 years under, and one too, enacted by our fathers, and countersigned by the father of his country, Gen. George Washington. The fact is, if we look at this thing closely, it will be seen that the Massachusetts Senator is a better Union than the Mississippi Union Senator man is: He will not declare for dissoluiton if he fail, but the Mississippi Union man declares for dissolution if Congress do no more than it has an undeniable right to do. Sumner is a true Union man—he believes in its indissolubility, and he is not of that tame school of Unionism that puts the hazard of it upon the Congressional exercise of a certain right. We are disinclined to put the issue of Union and Disunion on a matter so non-essential as the modification of the law of 1850. Its repeal revives the law of '93, and if those Union men at the North are sincere, they will see that the South have justice done her. On the whole, Sumner's letter is quite Unionish. Read it.

☞We take the liberty of calling the attention of our readers to a communication in to-day's paper over the signature of "*Zanoni*." The writer is one of the clearest headed men in North Mississippi, and he keeps an eye as closely rivited upon the developments of party as any man we know. He is a safe man to rely on, and his opinions are worth heeding and respect. He is not in the habit of writing for the press, but we do hope to be able to enlist the services of his pen for the benefit of our readers.

☞Our friend of the *West Alabamian* is not as deeply imbued with the true spirit of chivalry as we had supposed. It is ungenerous my friend to disturbe the deep repose of those brave spirits who seek to fill the grave of political martyrs. If they die in the faith, fold your hands meekly my friend, for it is not meet to exult over the sad fate of the poorest worm that winds its way upon earth. Uncharitable—unkind it was to turn that "poor, disconsolate mariner" up to the laughter of the heartless politicians.

☞We learn that Col. I. N. Davis, the congressional candidate for 1853, for the State at large, had a discussion with Col. Featherston, at Greensboro', and that the gentleman from Ponola came off second-best. It is not many months since we listened to a speech from Col. Davis, and we hope to hear him to-day. We admired his speech much, and we are anxious others should enjoy a similar pleasure.

A wager has been offered by a man in Oswego of $1,000 that he can walk 1,250 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, at the rate of one mile and a quarter an hour.

Testing a Principle.

"Mr. Potter has not been influenced by pecuniary considerations in the pursuit of his slave, but has been actuated by principle alone. He desired to test the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to demonstrate to the country its constitutionality, and its efficiency in protecting the rights of the South. Regardless of cost he has made the test. He has required his property at the hands of the law, to which even the fanaticism of Boston has been forced to yield reluctant obedience.—While he is gratified at the result, as exhibiting the fidelity of the federal and municipal authorities of Boston, he is nevertheless opposed to any compromise of principle with the abolitionists, and assures us that no sum of money they could offer could purchase his slave to be set free among them. This is the correct principle, and we conceive that Mr. Potter is entitled to the approbation of all true friends of the South and the Union, for the patriotic example he has set in this matter."

☞The above is from a Georgia paper, and as it presents the conduct of Mr. Potter in a novel light, we propose to offer a few words of comment upon it. It appears that Mr. Potter, the owner of the slave recently arrested in Boston, is very wealthy, and a strong advocate of the compromise measures, and in order to test the sincerity of the people of Massachusetts in faithfully abiding by and carrying in.o effect the whole series of measures, he caused his slave, Sims, to be arrested, who, it appears had escaped from Savannah and located in Boston. The slave was arrested and returned to Savannah. We published some account of this at the time, and our readers cannot have forgotten that the U. S. Marshal had his body of deputie , (a large body of armed men,) and that the city authorities numbered about two hundred more; and that the court of justice was guarded by armed men, chains suspended around the building to keep the crowd off; and that after the final finding of the commissioner, the slave instead of being despatched by the route first intended homeward, was sent on board of a vessel, under strong guard, about three o'clock in the morning. This indicates a singular state of public sentiment, and it is a source of satisfaction to know that Mr. Potter has in two very important particulars succeeded in demonstrating first:

That an explicit provision of the Federal constitution is still susceptible of enforcement in the city of Boston—and

Second, That it costs more to arrest a fugitive slave and retain complete possession of him than he is worth.

This is testing a principle of law with a vengeance. How do Southern men admire this! Mr. Potter desired to see whether a slave could be arrested in Massachussetts and returned to his owner. He has tested the question at an expense of from two to three thousand dollars, twice as much as the slave was worth no doubt. He has proved to his submission friends at the South how much it costs to enforce a compliance with a constitutional provison i Massachussetts, and he has also shown that Boston is almost as safe a place for runaway slaves to concentrate as is Canada. No man will attempt to arrest his slave in Boston after this experiment of Mr. Potter—it is too hazardous at the best, and it costs too much. Boston may hereafter very appropriately be called the "cradle of Liberty." For runaway slaves it is emphatically so.

Free Presbyterian Church.

The attention of all pious men is invited to an article in the Standard of to-day, headed "Free Presbyterian Church." It is an article which for its solemnity and the respectable body from which it eminates should command deep attention. It is not the outburst of wild enthusiasts; it is not the resentment of disappointed politicians, nor is it the whimpering of old men and women. We point to the manifestations of these religionists with fear, for we detect in them elements of mental strength combined with an overshadowing moral influence, calculated, under the guidance and teachings of those who expound from the sacred desk, to do great harm. These religious crusades combine within their circles the worst elements of man's nature.—The one idea takes possession of the mental faculties, and instead of the man being a reasoning, sentient creature, he is carried forward under the influence of the controlling thought. This is what we know under the name of fanaticism, and we are prepared to believe a people are upon the very confines of religious fanaticism when they shall so far forget themselves, and the rights of others, as to deliberately, and in open conclave announce doctrine so wholly opposed to the quiet of the country as that to which we cite our readers.—But let the reader decide for himself.

☞We insert the communication of a "Citizen of Noxubee," remarking by the way, that the expression approbatory of the character of the gentleman named will be re-echod wherever he is known, and he has in this State a legion of friends. That he is qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office with which his name is connected, we know; but he is no aspirant for public position, and we believe he would not accept an office were it tendered him.

We will remark that our correspondent is a gentleman of high character, and belongs to the planting interest, an interest by the way, too frequently overlooked. But if that interest is overlooked the fault lies with those engaged in planting, for sure we are, they possess the power and capacity to control. Noxubee must be represented, and we hope to see some planter, some gentleman identified with the soil and capital of the South put forward—our correspondent is well qualified in every respect.

For the Southern Standard.

NOXUBEE CO., MISS., June 2, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—There are many persons spoken of as candidates for Governor, in this State, and all spoken of have their particular friends, and all think the man of their choice the most available one. Now, Mr. Editor, we think, down here in Noxubee, (some of us) that you have in your town, the most suitable man to fill that station. Knowing that he has never aspired to any office in this State, we are afraid that he will not run—however, we have determined to invite him to give us the privilege of placing his name before the convention, for that high station. All who know him know that he would confer great honor upon the office. We mean Charles McClaren, of Columbus. No exceptions can be offered against him, either in this State or North Alabama. He has hosts of friends, from the latter, in this county.—It is high time for the farmers to come out and fill a portion, at least, of the high offices, of this State, particularly, when they are as well qualified as the lawyers, and where is the office of profit, or honor, in this State, that is not filled by a lawyer? We go in, these times, for placing farmers in office. Dark and portentous clouds are hovering over us, and we want those men in office, whose interests are most at stake. Col. reply through this paper.

CITIZEN OF NOXUBEE.

The *Plymouth* (Mass.) *Rock*, which supported Gen. Cass for the Presidency in 1848, now declares itself in favor of the "Higher Law," and speaks thus of the Fugitive Slave Law:

"That good is ultimately to come out of the enactment of this law we have never doubted, and the more rigidly it is enforced the sooner will the reaction come."

Cost of the Union to the South.

The "lucrative desires of the northern people, to employ the evidence of Mr. Madison, were aroused by the subject of the western territories during the war of the Revolution. "The contest for them," according to Chief Justice Marshall, "threatened the existence of the confederacy."—Virginia quieted the contest by a surrender of the lands, and the ordinance of 1787 interdicted slavery from reaching them. When the peace of 1783 was concluded, the States north of Mason's and Dixon's line contained in square miles 164,081

The States now south	647,202
The surrender of Virginia effected the result so that the north measured (square miles)	425,761
South	385,521
The next acquisition was Louisiana. Its condition as to slavery was settled by the Missouri compromise. The north took (square miles.)	904,607
The south retained,	284,445
The acquisition of Oregon, Florida, and Texas occasioned another settlement. The north took Oregon, (sq'r. miles)	341,462
Santa Fe country,	102,000
The south obtained Florida,	59,268
Texas,	212,000
The Mexican conquests, engrossed by the north, swell her limits, (square miles)	536,000
In addition. Thus from 164,081 square miles, the north has grown to (square miles)	2,382,903
While the south from	647,202
Has only reached to	850,831

This result, it will be seen, in every case, has been produced by false claims, on the part of the northern States. Their claim to the Virginia lands had no *legal foundation*. The Missouri and the Oregon restrictions violated the Constitution, and the attempt to coerce Missouri to abolish slavery, is now admitted to have been unwarranted. So the Supreme Court of the United States has in effect decided. The legislation of the last Congress was a sanction to the hostile action and hostile manœuvreing in California; and the refusal to give full and adequate protection to Southern property, on the common ground of the Union, was fraught with injustice and wrong. We find by this review, then, that the abolition views of the anti-slavery party North, have received powerful stimulants from the cupidity and ambition generated in these States. "The great consideration is," says Mr. Jacob Collamer, "that *the people of the north regard slavery as a moral and political evil*, and its *introduction into these territories* would be not *only* an *injury to them, but also to the nation. They consider that the extension of slavery over more country, is to encourage and perpetuate it. That the more it is circumscribed the less it is productive, and the sooner will it be emancipated.*

Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, exulting over the admission of California, says it secures "a preponderance of the free States in the Senate, and the ability, if true to themselves, to prevent the further acquisition of slave territory, or the extension of slavery beyond its guaranteed limits." 'We are admonished," says Mr. Hunt, governor elect of New York, "that the interdiction of slavery in the territory that may be conquered or acquired, will bring the Union to an end. With equal frankness, let me assure gentlemen that the free States will never consent to its admission as slave territory. That must be regarded as a settled question. The northern mind is formed and fixed." A recurrence to the late speeches and letters of Webster, Clay, Cooper, and Benton, will show that the most friendly northern party to the rights and feelings of the Southern people—did not for a moment contemplate a surrender of the principle of "no more slave territory." It will thus be perceived that the non-slaveholding communities have arrived to the conclusion to prevent any addition to the limits of slavery—any increase to the power of the slaveholding States.

Have we any assurance that other obligations to the slave holding States under the Constitution will be respected? The fugitive slave act of 1793, was rendered nugatory by the countervailing legislation of the States in the manner set forth.—The evidence this legislation gives of opinion, then, is conclusive, if evidence was wanting, of the hateful nature of that act to them. We are assured by the highest and calmest minds of the north, of a truth, which we cannot ourselves deny, "that in this country, no law, no constitution, can prevail against the moral convictions of the people.—These are stronger than parchment statutes, or tribunals. There is a feeling in regard to slavery, spreading rapidly, which cannot be withstood. It is not a fanaticism, a fever, but a calm, moral and religious persuasion; and whatever in our institutions opposes this, will be a dead letter."

What would northern feelings dictate, in the case of a servile insurrection? One of the bitterest complaints of the Abolitionists is, that the military arm of the nation is pledged to crush a "righteous servile insurrection." "We ought to say," says one of the brightest and clearest minds of the north, and one of those who prize the Union most highly. "We ought to say to the south, to congress, to the world, we will not fight for slavery. We can die for truth, for justice, for rights. We will not die, or inflict death, to support wrongs. In truth, this spirit, this determination, exists now so extensively in northern States, that it is impossible for a war to be carried on in behalf of slavery.

How stands it with the grant of slave representation? How long will the constitution abide the existence of a power to alter it. Massachusetts has demanded its alteration by the unanimous vote of her legislature. John Quincy Adams, whose report was to suppress the anti-slavery agitation, imbued the public mind north, "that when the powers of government came to be delegated to the Union, the south—i. e., South Carolina and Georgia—refused their subscription to the parchment, till it should be saturated with the infection of slavery which no fumigation could purify—no quarantine could extinguish. The freemen of the north gave way, and the deadly venom of slavery was infused into the constitution of freemen. By means of the double representation, the minority command the whole, and a knot of slaveholders give the law and prescribe the policy of the country." Hostility to this provision constituted the ground put forth prominently and distinctly in all the discussions, in favor of excluding the southern people, from the common ground of the Union.

At the Declaration of American Independence in 1776, slavery, as now recognized in the southern States, existed to a greater or less extent, in every one of the then thirteen colonies. The following table shows the slave population then existing in each colony:

1 Massachusetts,	3,000
2 Rhode Island,	4,373
3 Connecticut,	6,000
4 New Hampshire,	629
5 New York,	15,000
6 New Jersey,	7,600
7 Pennsylvania,	10,000
8 Delaware,	9,000
9 Maryland,	80,000
10 Virginia,	165,000
11 North Carolina,	75,000
12 South Carolina,	110,000
13 Georgia,	16,000
Total number of slaves in 1776,	602,132

Of the thirteen original members of the confederacy, seven have abolished slavery, viz:—Pennsylvania, New Jersy, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut. African slavery would have existed to this day in these northern States, but for the fact, that they were peculiarly a manufacturing section, and entirely unadopted to the culture of any of the great agricultural staples of the country, in which alone slave labor can be profitably employed. Slave labor was unprofitable in the north, and therefore only, was it abolished—no, not abolished but disposed of *for value received*, to the southern planter, who, from his peculiar climate and soil, could make it profitable in the production of cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, and other great southern staples.

Had the labor of the slave been profitable at the north, the Yankee Abolitionist would have been the very last to part with it—and the very last whose sympathies would have been enlisted in behalf of the negro race. This is evinced by the fact, that the Yankees who contract on our public works, or who come and permanently settle among us, are the very first to employ slave labor, and the most cruel in their treatment of the subject of it. And the reason is obvious. The Yankee is proverbial for his love of money and of gain. He is accustomed to make everything, from the wooden nutmeg to the more enlarged Yankee notion, turn to money. At the north he is in the habit of working white labor, and as he is not the loser by the bad health, the accidents, or even the death of the white laborer, he makes the most of his time, frequently unmindful of the most ordinary acts of indulgence and kindness to the unfortunate. Here it is that the legislatures of the northern manufacthring States have been compelled by common humanity, to pass what is called the "ten" or "twelve hour rule" limiting the working period of the operatives or day laborers, to ten, and in some States, to twelve hours per day—otherwise the heartless manufacturer, would absolutely work the poor operatives to death. When these men come among us, therefore, they are disposed to work the negro to the extent they have been in the habit of working the white man.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, eighteen new states have been admitted into the Union, (of which number nine are free, and nine slave states) which make the Union now composed of thirty-one members, as follows:

Free States.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Slave States.*	*Sq. Miles.*
1 Michigan	56,243	1 Texas	325,520
2 Illinois	55,405	2 Missouri	67,380
3 Wisconsin	53,924	3 Virginia	62,352
4 Iowa	50,914	4 Florida	69,286
5 Pennsylvania	47,000	5 Georgia	58,000
6 New York	46,000	6 Arkansis	52,198
7 Ohio	39,964	7 Alabama	50,722
8 Maine	35,000	8 Mississippi	47,145
9 Indiana	33,809	9 Louisiana	46,431
10 N. Hampshire	8,030	10 N. Carolina	45,500
11 Vermont	8,000	11 Tennessee	44,000
12 Massachusetts	7,250	12 Kentucky	37,880
13 New Jersey	6,851	13 South Carolina	28,000
14 Connecticut	4,750	14 Maryland	11,000
15 Rhode Island	1,200	15 Delaware	2,120
16 California	200,000		
Total	654,340	Total	937,525

Delaware, though nominally a slave State, is in fact a free State, having but a few hundred slaves, in course of speedy extinction, and the State itself being entirely northern in its opinion, and in the feelings and sentiments of her people. In a few years at most, California will be carved into four or five new States, which, with New Mexico and Utah, (perhaps variously subdivided) will be knocking at the door of the Union for admittance, and, unless they come, as it is not at all probable they will come, with constitutions recognizing slavery, they will be promptly admitted into the Union.—The north will be then triumphantly in the ascendant in both branches of Congress, and probably in all the departments of the government, and will be able to carry any point they please. If the past has been characterized by such fearful inroads upon the slave institutions of the south, what may we not fear from the future?

MISS DIX—AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot, relates the following interesting incident of Miss Dix:

The other day, in conversation with Miss Dix, the Philanthropist, during her visit to Greenville, a lady said to her, "Are you not afraid to travel all over the country alone, and have you not encountered dangers and been in perilous situations?" "I am naturally timid, said Miss Dix, and diffident like all my sex; but in order to carry out my purposes, I know that is necessary to make sacrifices and to encounter dangers. It is true I have been, in my travels through the different States, in perilous situations. I will mention one which occurred in the State of Michigan. I had hired a carriage and driver to convey me some distance through an uninhabited portion of the country. In starting, I discovered that the driver, a young lad had a pair of pistols with him. Enquiring what he was doing with arms, he said he carried them to protect us as he had heard that robberies had been committed on our road. I said to him give me the pistols, I will take care of them. He did so, reluctantly.

In pursuing our journey through a dismal looking forest, a man rushed into the road, caught the horses by the bridle, and demanded my purse. I said to him, with as much self-possession as I could command, "Are you not ashamed to rob a woman? I have but little money, and that I want to defray my expenses in visiting prisons and poor houses, and occasionally in giving to objects of charity. If you have been unfortunate, are in distress, and in want of money, I will give you some. Whilst thus speaking to him, I discovered his countenance changing, and he became deathly pale." "My God," he exclaimed, "That voice!" and immediately told me that he had been in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, and had heard me lecturing some of the prisoners in an adjoining cell, and that he now recognized my voice. He then desired me to pass on, and expressed deep sorrow at the outrage he had committed. But I drew my purse, and said to him, "I will give you something to support you until you can get into honest employment. He declined, at first, taking any thing, until I insisted on his doing so, fear he might be tempted to rob some one else before he could get into honest employment."

Had not Miss Dix taken possession of the pistols, in all probability they would have been used by the driver, and perhaps both of them murdered! "*That voice*," was more powerful, in subduing the heart of a *robber*, than the sight of a brace of pistols.

WARNING TO THE SOUTH.—The New York *Day Book* concludes its notice of Sumner's election as follows:

☞"We are not disunionists nor secessionists, but we distinctly say to the South, and with sorrow and shame, you cannot rely on the people of Massachusetts, or Vermont, or New York, or Ohio, to do you justice. You must take care of yourselves, your institutions, your property, your wives, your little ones, and fire-sides. *The quicker you* UNITE *in this decision, the better it will be for you.*" ☞ Let justice be done—peace, be still.

TRUE LIBERTY.—"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties." This was the desire of a noble Republican, John Milton; and he expressed the aspiration of every man who desires to be led through the knowledge of truth to the performance of duty. His desire is identical with the duty he owes to God and man.—Without this liberty, there can be no discharge of social obligations. Withhold it, and mind dies. Withhold it, and individuals and nations dwindle into insignificance. Withhold it, and you withhold the sunlight from the dial of civilization. Withhold it, and the view of God is darkened to mankind.