

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. WM. TROUSDALE,

The Soldier of Tallahassee, Talladega, Pensacola, the Glorious Night of the 23d December, 1814, the 6th January, 1815, of the Falls of Wauhatchie by the Three Banners of the Walter Hamrick, 17th, 18th, and 21st November, 1836; of Comoros, of Cherabon of Molino del Rey, and of Escopelap, in 1842.

The Election—Gov. Trousdale.

The sun on that day either goes down on Trousdale the Governor of Tennessee, as some poor reward for a life spent in the service of his country, or else as a traitor to her best interests, and with the brand of treason on his brow. Yes, fellow-democrats, it through supineness or divisions in our ranks, we as a portion of the jury before whom the Whig press of this State has arraigned him as a disunionist, find him guilty, and place upon his brow the damning word, traitor, and the Whig press will hold him up to the world as having been found guilty by a jury of the vicinage, of being unfaithful to the Constitution. It may be asked, why they make this charge, and on what they found it. They make it, because he will not join them in singing hosannas to the Compromise bill, although in the main point of submission, he bows to the majesty of the law, and advises a ready acquiescence. What more can be asked of any citizen, than a faithful observance of the law, although he may not think it the best that could have been passed on the subject to which it relates? They predicate the charge on what he says of these bills; and to enable you to judge whether the charge is just, we will state his positions, as nearly as possible in his own plain manner— He told you he thought the admission of California was without precedent—that the character of the population was such, as to prevent the formation of a State sovereignty in accordance with the spirit of our government—that the boundaries were too great—that Gen. Taylor, through his agents, caused her to organize a State government, apply for admission, and her claims were mainly pressed by those very northern Abolition members, who had voted steadily through the two preceding sessions against giving her a territorial government, and never would agree to give her any until they got a free soil clause in her Constitution. He told you that in the organization of the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, although the Wilmot Proviso was not there in words, it was virtually there; and he offered as proof the testimony of Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton, and, in fact, every prominent northern man. They all say that slavery is excluded from these Territories by the Mexican laws existing here at the time of their cession to this government, and that the courts would so decide. He told you that the influence of those great names would tend greatly, and was so intended, to influence the decision of the courts; for all recollect that Daniel Webster is called and considered, the "great constitutional expounder." He told you that if it did not have that effect on the courts, it would at least deter all slaveholders from moving there with their slaves, when they have been told by these great statesmen and lawyers that the slave would be free the moment he entered that territory. All know how timid property naturally is any how; and surely it would require a bold man to move there with his slaves, with the certainty that suit would be brought for their freedom immediately; and that that suit would have to be tried before an Abolition Judge, appointed by that Abolition President, Millard Fillmore. This the old General thought a poor way to carry out the Democratic doctrine

of non-intervention, as was contended by his competitor. He thought the proper way to carry out that doctrine was to remove all obstacles that might prevent any portion of the citizens of the U. S. from going there with any kind of property they might happen to own under the laws of any of the States. He thought the North—as it contended we were excluded from going there with our slaves, and as we had shed as much blood, and paid out as much treasure—as brothers and honest men, ought to have removed this obstacle, and then said to us, we will now risk our chances with you, as to who may be its first settlers. Go there if you wish with your slaves; we will not molest them, but leave the whole question to be determined by those who may settle there. This, he thought would have been the right sort of non-intervention, and no one would have objected. How different from this was the course of the North. They told us, we will not pass the Wilmot Proviso—it is not necessary. Santa Anna and the Mexican Congress have placed it there for us, and we will not let you remove it.— They are in the majority and have the control of the government, and actually made that reply when Mr. Pratt of Maryland asked them to pass an amendment rendering all Mexican laws null and void. They voted it down. This is the non-intervention and successful resistance to the Wilmot Proviso, of which our Whig friends brag so much. Trousdale told us this was a part of the great Compromise about which his competitor bragged so much; but that he did not think there was any great cause of joy, particularly when we had, to induce the North to give us a law to enable us to re-capture our fugitive slaves, to buy slave territory enough of Texas to make two States, and give it to them as free States, the latter to enable them to overpower us in all matters where our interests clash. Yes, we pay six millions to Texas to the North's four for slave territory, and give it to the North to convert into free territory, upon which to harbor our runaway slaves. And for what do we do all this? To get them to re-accept the clause in the Constitution, for the re-capture of slaves. In God's name, if they will not comply with the Constitution, associated as it is with all that is glorious in our past history, and sanctified by the names of such men as Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Hancock, the elder Adams, &c., &c., what will they observe?— Certainly not a simple law of Congress, repealable at any time, and which they are now trying to repeal. Call it Cushing, one of the first men of the nation, a short time since, in an address to the Democratic party of Massachusetts, urged them not to assist in the repeal of this law; for, said he, it is all the South got by the Compromise, and you surely will grant them the poor privilege of re-capturing their fugitive slaves at a cost of four or five thousand dollars each; for said he, "all they have recovered so far has cost them that." This, we think, justifies Gen. Trousdale in his opinion, that he thought it a very poor sort of Compromise, and that he did not think the South had gained much by it; and that he only acquiesced in it to give peace and quiet on the subjects to which it relates, and particularly that the North should carry out in good faith the spirit and meaning of the Compromise, and cease to agitate the subject of slavery. These were the conditions on which he advised acquiescence, though he thought from present indications the North would not keep her part of the agreement. He was fearful she would not. Will any one contend that the Compromise was not made with the wrong party, since it was the northern Abolitionists who had caused all this trouble; therefore, it was with them we should have agreed. Can it be shown that we did this? No.— They were no parties to the Compromise—they voted against it, and declared they never would abide by it. The South, with a very few men from the North who never had molested

us on this subject, passed it. Those who made it necessary never have and never will agree to it. All know we have been cheated by this bill, and it is the greatest folly to say we got justice. If we do, the North will say to us, if you are so easily pleased, we will force you to another trade of the same sort. No doubt they laugh when they hear a southern man praise it, and say they like to trade with such people. No—rather let us tell them we know we are cheated, but we bear it for the sake of peace and quiet—for the future, "knowing our rights we dare maintain them." It is for the expression of such opinions as these, that the old war-worn veterans whose limbs are all scarred with wounds received on the battle-field, whose life has been spent in the service of his country—is to be denounced as a Traitor by the Whig party. Men and brethren! shall such things be? Is such the reward of pure patriotism, and honesty of purpose? If not, then rally to the polls as one man, and give the Old Hero such a support as he merits. If this is done, his election is certain.

The friends in and about Boone's Hill, Cravston, and Millville, who have thought proper to address us the following letter, are assured that we highly appreciate their kindness and high commendation of our poor abilities, as set forth in their kind communication. We will endeavor to continue to receive their praise. One of the objects of the proprietors of the Observer, is to meet the approval of their subscribers, by furnishing them with such papers as they will be pleased to receive. This we are resolved to do, though it require much labor and a sacrifice of some personal predilections. Therefore, the request is entitled to, and shall receive, due weight with us in the controversy to which allusion is made. We will go further, and say that the controversy will be discontinued on our part, as soon as our honor and the interests of the Democratic party will allow. Remember, friends, that this controversy was forced upon us—that we have only been striving to defend ourselves and what we regarded the paramount interests of the party with which it is our pleasure to act. We will drop the controversy as soon as we can.

Editors of Fayetteville Observer:— Cherishing an abiding desire to see your entertaining and excellent newspaper continue as it now is, a welcome visitor whenever and wherever met with, and feeling gratified with the entire ability and success with which you have so triumphantly vanquished the Editor of the Lincoln Journal, and proven the entire falsity of the charges he has preferred against you, in the unsuccessful and uncalled-for controversy he has forced upon you—and believing he has sought this controversy for the sole purpose of injuring you with the people, and to bolster up his own sinking fortunes in the way of newspaper publishing, we do hope you will disregard any and all attacks he may hereafter make upon the Observer, and you will thus be enabled to furnish your readers with more useful and interesting matter than this discussion can possibly afford them. In a word, we ask you to treat any attacks he may hereafter make with silent contempt, and oblige.

Your friends.

We have read a letter, says the *Fayetteville Whig*, from a friend in Bolivar, from which we take the following extract:— "We had a very fine rain on Saturday night, 29th ult., accompanied with a light wind, which was the first rain of this season. Our corn began to suffer wonderfully, and I doubt whether it can be sufficiently reinstated to make a good average crop. The cotton looks promising. The river remains in *s' alto* *quo*—in about three feet of high water mark—and there it has been for a fortnight. Though we hear of a fall, no fall comes.

We had a magnificent rain here on day before yesterday. We do not know how far it extended, but if it was pretty general throughout the county, our planters may make two-thirds of a crop of corn, yet, though the prospect was most gloomy a week ago. Cotton we believe, is doing well.—*Canton (Miss.) Citizen*, 12th.

A Word of Caution.

Not having the gift of prophecy, it will not be expected of us to tell what will come to pass. Yet, we think we see a plain disposition on the part of the Whigs of this district to bring out one of their number and elect him Governor—they believing that the carelessness of the Democracy affords them reasonable hopes of success. Within the last few days much has been said by the Whigs on this subject, in a pretended joanlar manner. We believe they are as anxious to elect one of their party now as they ever have been—that they think the time has now arrived to make the effort—and it would not surprise us if the attempt be made. Then we say to the Democrats of Lincoln and Giles—be on your guard. Let us be ready for the emergency, if it should come. "Forewarned is forearmed." Select the candidate you believe to be the strongest, and vote for him. What though you have objections to both of them—waive your objections for this time. They are both Democrats, and will throw Democratic votes, and that will answer for all practical purposes. Let us go in for our principles, even if it has to be done at a sacrifice of all other considerations.

The Lincoln Journal and Us.

It will be gratifying to those of our readers who have personally pressed us to discontinue, on our part, the existing controversy between the *Observer* and *Journal*, that we have virtually yielded to their solicitations for this week, at least. The *Journal's* last "strong" article touching us, is merely a repetition of his former charges, which we have over and again dissected, fully exposed, and proved to be groundless. He persists in his charge against us, that we are striving to cast him into the Whig ranks, in consequence of his differing with *Trousdale*, and the *Observer's* position on the Compromise. Now, if this isn't downright impudence, we don't know what is; for he knows we never have made any such attempt. We defied him in our last, to point out in the *Observer* the first syllable making such charge. He can't do it. We contend that—so far from contending that the Compromise was a party measure, and that existing differences in the Democratic ranks on this subject should result in the proscription of any Democrat for his views relative to the same—the course of the *Observer* justifies us in saying that we have never even insinuated such a thing. Knowing there was a difference of opinion amongst Democrats as to the merits or demerits of the Compromise, we desired and resolved that its discussion should so far as we were concerned, be left to the candidates for Governor. This resolve would have been kept, but for the taunts and repeated challenges of the *Lincoln Journal* to show our hand on the Compromise. And now that we have gratified him, he complains that our showing up of these measures, which we do just as Gov. *Trousdale* does, tends to make a Whig of him. If this be true, we can't help it; it's his fault, not ours. All the accusation we remember to have brought against the *Journal* for its position and arguments on the Compromise was, that it was assailing us for the purpose of weakening Gov. *Trousdale's* position on that measure. This we contend for still. We believe that for a Democrat to defend Judge *Cappell's* position will necessarily tend to weaken Gov. *Trousdale's*. And further, we believe such an act in former times, would have been regarded as treachery to the Democratic party—be it as it may now.

As to our senior's trip to Winchester—when the *Journal* answers the queries we put to its editor several weeks since, he can get the information he desires. Compulsory measures are not necessary, to induce us to speak.

The census entitles New York city and suburbs to seven Representatives in Congress, which the State apportionment bill gives, viz: New York city and Williamsturg, on Long Island, six members; Brooklyn, one member—making seven.

Information Wanted!

Since the editor of the *Lincoln Journal* has totally failed to answer several questions we put him, we can not reasonably calculate on his giving the information which this publication is intended to elicit. We, therefore, trust some of his friends will be so kind as to inform the public, in what way that editor has lent his aid towards supporting Governor *Trousdale's* re-election, during the past six weeks. Will they point to one line that has appeared in the *Journal* during that time, which can be tortured into a support of the Old Hero's claims? Will they designate the No. of that paper, published within this period, which alludes even in a remote degree, to *Trousdale's* right to a re-election, or an effort to disprove the many false charges that the Whig press has propagated and circulated prejudicial to him? Will they show from that paper, that its editor has said he will vote for him, or that he desires any one else to do so?—A reasonable reward will be given for the desired information.

Facts to be Remembered.

Keep it before the Democracy of Lincoln County—that the editor of the *Journal* admits that he and the Whig candidate for Governor agree on the Compromise.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* insists that there are no issues between him and the Whig candidate for Governor, and at the same time complains at being called a Whig.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* will not deny detracting from *Trousdale*, by saying that he has taken the wrong position, and that he is not the exponent of Democratic principles.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* refused to report *Trousdale's* argument on the Compromise, made in his speech at this place.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* has been charged with giving "aid and comfort" to the Whig party, by endorsing the arguments of the Whig candidate for Governor on the Compromise.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* has attacked the *Fayetteville Observer* on the Compromise, with the intention, it is believed, of weakening *Trousdale's* position on that measure.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* has assailed and charged us with introducing new tests into the Democratic creed, because we said we were on the Democratic *Trousdale* platform.

Keep it before the Democracy—that the editor of the *Journal* charges federalism on us because we are opposed to the people of Lincoln County's being taxed to build roads and other works of Internal Improvements in other sections of the State; we being in favor of old Lincoln's having an equal share of the money thus raised and expended, if the State is driven into Internal Improvements.

Democrats of Lincoln—remember that the editor of the *Journal* has said in effect that the Democratic *Trousdale* platform is the cause of all the confusion that exists.

The Journal must be sick

—but it isn't the cholera, sure. And why? the reader may ask. Because, weeks since we asked it a few civil questions, and up to this hour nothing "comes from it!" Proof positive; isn't it?

FIRE AT ROME, GA.—Great Excitement.

The Huntsville Advocate, of the 16th, says: We learn by private sources, that the citizens of Rome were kept in a great state of excitement during a part of last week in consequence of an apprehended rising among the negroes. Constant watch was kept night and day. On Sunday night the large railroad depot and the extensive warehouse of the steamboat company, were burned, together with their contents. Loss \$15,000 or \$20,000. A considerable quantity of bacon was consumed, which belonged to individuals in this place. The buildings were, without doubt, set on fire.— We shall be able to give further particulars next week.

Items of News.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—The New Madrid (Mo.) Herald, of the 3d inst., gives the following account of the earthquake shock felt at New Madrid of the 2d: An Earthquake.—Yesterday (Wednesday) this place was visited by a good old fashioned earthquake.— The shock continued longer and was more severe than any felt in several years. A rumbling noise in the earth, resembling the sound of thunder, preceded and followed the shock. Our cotemporaries may boast of their tornadoes, hail storms and overflows, but when they come to earthquakes, they are no "whar." We expect to get one up one of these days, after the style of 1811-12, when we will show them that "some things can be done as well as others."

Since the above was written, we learn by a gentleman living in the vicinity, that the earth opened in several places near West Lake, and that an opening several yards in length, occurred in the yard of Mr. Wm. Connelly, about eleven miles from this place. It also opened near the residence of Mr. Silas Beavers, about six miles from here and sand and water, our informant says, was thrown to the height of forty or fifty feet. This is the first time that the earth has opened, or that a "blow" has occurred since the great earthquake of 1812.

**CALIFORNIA FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.**—We learn from our cotemporary that a fugitive slave law has passed the house, with a fine prospect of going through the Senate which provides that any person who may bring slaves into the State in good faith may be permitted to send them back in specified time, and it makes it the duty of sheriffs and other officers to aid in the execution of the law. The provisions of the act embrace all those who carried slaves into the State previous to its admission into the Union.—*Memphis Appeal*.

The last *Memphis Eagle* gives the following gloomy account of the condition of the crops in West Tennessee, &c:—

**The Drought and the Crops.**—We have just returned from a visit to the interior, and during our absence have heard more complaint in regard to all the growing crops than it has ever been our fortune to listen to before. The drought has now lasted more than two months, in all the surrounding counties of North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Arkansas. In every direction, as far as we could hear from, the corn crop is in a manner utterly cut off, and the cotton crop has been so much injured as to preclude the possibility of more than two-thirds of an average crop—if it does not ram within the week, more than half a crop cannot be made. We were assured on all hands that the prospects for both crops, at this season, was never known to be so gloomy before.

The Columbus, Ohio, *Journal* states that the wheat crop of that State is very large, and that the greater portion of it has been secured in good condition; and that although the corn crop is not advanced as far as usual, it nevertheless promises to be a good one.

**GRASSHOPPERS.**—The Washington, Pa., Reporter is told by farmers from various parts of that country that young grasshoppers are becoming alarmingly numerous. In some parts of Ohio, they have never been so numerous, and they are literally eating up the meadows and oat fields in some sections.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 12th, contains the following information from Virginia as to the prospects of the tobacco crop.

The Winchester Republic says, the prospects for a crop of tobacco in this State is much worse than last year. Few planters have anything like plants enough to re-set. Many crops have been planted over, and many of the plants are very small. A planter of Charlotte county says it is impossible to expect a full crop. This will keep tobacco up.

Great fears are entertained that the continued dry and hot weather will severely injure the corn crop in this section of country. It has now been nearly four weeks since we have had any rain, and the present hot sun is parching up vegetation to a considerable extent. The farmers have just commenced their oat harvest, which looks remarkably fine and is better than ever before known.—*Elizabethton (Ky.) Reg.*, 15th.

**THE CROP.**—We hear the most unfavorable accounts, from every direction of the corn crop in this region. In some places, the farmers have in despair, cut their corn and stacked it. Cotton is very backward also. From all accounts the corn crop every where in the South-west will be the shortest known for many years. In a portion of this county it has not rained for more than six weeks.—*Memphis Appeal*, 17th.

We were visited on yesterday evening with a considerable wind, and a light shower of rain,—just enough to make vegetation look like it had been drenched with walking water. Corn crops have already been greatly damaged.—*Sparta Times*, 17th inst.

**CROPS IN ILLINOIS.**—The northern and central portions have suffered by excessive rains, and the wheat and other crops materially damaged. In the southern portion the season has been very favorable, and the crops are excellent. In the Wabash valley, the wheat crop is better than was ever known before. In the vicinity of Springfield, the Register says the crops will not be as good as usual.—*St. Louis Times*, 14th.

The crops of corn and tobacco are beginning to suffer very much in this section of country from the want of Rain. If the drought continues much longer, the crops will sustain serious damage.—*Louisville (Ky.) Herald*, July 16th.

The want of rain is just now severely felt by the farmers. Corn is suffering very much, and unless it gets rain very shortly the crop will be cut considerably short. Tobacco is also needing rain but not to the same extent.—*Clarksville (Ky.) Freeman*, 16th inst.

The weather has been very warm for eight or ten days. The thermometer stood at 100 deg. on Tuesday last, and at 112 deg. on Wednesday. The crops stand very much in need of rain. We had a refreshing shower on Wednesday evening; but not enough to do much good; and we very much fear that the corn and tobacco crops will be slim, if we do not have a good rain soon.—*Springfield (Tenn.) Int.*, 18th inst.

We learn from sources entirely reliable, that the cotton crop is beginning at last, to yield to the long continued drought, and in nearly all the counties tributary to this place, the yield cannot reasonably be expected to be greater than the past season, if so much. The plant is very small—from eight to fifteen inches high—and has not grown any for the last month, and is now blooming to the very top, and should this dry weather be succeeded by heavy rains, which is more than probable, the present crop of flowers and bolls would be destroyed to a considerable extent, and it is too late to expect a full supply to do any good, so that we consider a half crop a full calculation for this region! The crop of corn, except in a few favored spots of low land, is past hope.—*Memphis Appeal*, 15th inst.

A letter from Owen county, Ky., states that the prospect for a good tobacco crop in that region is quite unfavorable. The hard frosts and weather in the spring have materially reduced the plants, in addition to which a small black bug had destroyed a great many plants.

**Crops in East Tennessee.**—The Athens Post says: Perhaps never within the memory even of that famous and venerated man, "the oldest inhabitant," has the wheat crop in East Tennessee proved more abundant. And not only is it more abundant, but the quality of the grain is better than usual.

**The Drought and the Crops.**—The *Memphis Eagle* of last week says: With the exception of a slight shower or two, the drought has now lasted six weeks in this region, and the consequence is the almost utter destruction of the corn crop, and very great injury to the cotton crop. We have seen several letters from planters in the interior, all of which give the most gloomy accounts— One of them from Marshall county, Miss., dated 30th ult., says, "The drought, with partial exceptions, is general and our crops will in a short time be beyond recovery." Another, from the vicinity of Lagrange, Ten., dated the 4th inst., says, "The crops in this vicinity are burning up with drought and heat." Another, from Columbus, Miss., dated 29th ult., gives an equally unfavorable account of the crops in that quarter.