

The Adbertiger. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 25, 1849.

Notice.

The Committee of safety and vigilance ap-pointed for Edgefield District, at a public meet-ing a short time ago, are requested to meet at this place on the first Monday in May next, at 12 o'clock, M. N. L. GRIFFIN, Chairman,

April 18, 1849.

Celebratian of the first Anniversary of Butler Lodge NO. 17, I. O. O. F.

The Procession will be formed at 11 o'clock at the Hall and will be conducted by the Marshall to the Baptist Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Bro. W. C. Monagar.

Order of Ezercista. Jet .- PRATER. 2d -Ope. 3J.-ORATION. 4th .- ODE. BEREDICTIOS.

The Procession will be re formed and return to the Ilall. At 2 o'clock the Members of the Order and invited guests will repair to the Plamer's Hotel to partake of a Dinner prepar ed for the occasion.

We call the attention of our readers to an article copied from the Tennessen Baptist.

OF Gen. QUITMAS has been nominated for Governor of Mississippi by various Democrat. Ic meetings in that State.

Gen. Pillow has declined being a can-Adate for Governor in Tennessee.

Delegate".

Sumter District has appointed cleven Dele. gates to the Convention to be held in May at Columbia on the subject of Southern rights.

Hon, W. C. Preston, This distinguished gentleman is at preson on a visit to Col. Bauskett of our Villagehaving reached here on Friday last. We are gratified to learn, that his health continues to improve. We sincerely trust, that years of neefalness yet await him in his present high station of President of our College.

The Weather. So far as we have been cuabled to learn the

inte cold weather has extended over every part to contrary from faith to down The lists doing to enope th

Gen da. A

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the . printer in all

# Fatal Accident.

Two men in this District by the name of WEBB and ATTAWAY, while Turkey hunting a few days since, before the break of day, with out each other's knowledge happened to take

been able to compete with other portions of SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. the country in intellectual contests. whether in BROTHER GRAVES :- The place of the the Senate chamber, in the Pulpit, or at the approaching meeting for this body. I am Bar, or in Literary effort. She has, indeed. ery sorry to inform our readers, is changed given out a fraitful crop of intellect-why from Nashville to Charleston, S. C. Freshould we neglect it ? quent letters were received in this city

We have not as yet been able to read the articles in the present number of the South-Cholera here, would prevent our brethren ern Quarterly, but so soon as we shall have done so, we will endeavor to draw the at-Foreign Board wrote two weeks ago, and tention of our readers to them more particularly.

We notice an article on "Pulitical Econo my;" on "modern Prose Fiction;" on the "Origin of the war with Mexico;" "Guizot's Democracy in France;" "Slavery and the Abolitionists :" ." Routes to California ;" aud among several critical notices, one on the " writings of George Washington."

# Austria and the United States,

The young Emperor of Austria, Francis Jo seph, has given a new constitution to his subjects, which is said to resemble in many particulars the constitution of the United States .-It makes all the citizens equal in the eyes of the iaw-destroying serfdom of every kind. It -ccures complete personal liberty, protection to property, freedom of discussion, freedom of mesting, and public institutions for the education | Convention. And the brethren of Charof the people.

There is to be a Diet, or central Legislature at Vienna-composed of two chambers, both s'ective-the principle of hereditary legislation not being allowed by the constitution. The twelve different provinces of the Empire, having local Legislatures, similar to the Legislatures of the separate States of our Frderal Union, are to send Representatives, elected by the Legislatures, to the upper Branch or Senate of the Central Legislature. Eve y Au-trian citizen who pays a certain amount of taxes. is allowed a vote for the members of the Lower House One general regulation for enstour and commerce is to be in operation for the whole

Empire For a nation so completely under despotic rule as Austria was before the Revolutionary their approbation an extra call in Charmovement in Germany, this is certainly a great dvance in politics. But it will behoove the people of that country to guard with alacrity the rights promised to them in this constitution ; for there is a wonderful proclivity in Austria to central desputism in its most aggravated form-The different Provinces of the Austrain Empire possessed once before, under an Act of the German Federative Diet, Provincial Leg-

ranny in the hands of the Imperial Deepot .-They were usually opened and prorogued by a regard, 1 remain your brother in Christ. willLiIAM B. JOHNSON. inagnificient display of Royalty, which of itself was a mockery of the people's rights, and while in Session, only such measures were discussed and adopted as were submitted by the Imperial Minister. Never was there a more successful effort to deprive the people of their rights and liberties under the generous pretext of securing

and show the period and any service of Antoerasy, and of every thing bitterly inimical | be full and efficient,

to free institutions. A Russian soldiery once introduced into the Austrian Empire, can as well subdue the quict freeman in the peaceful

## From the Hamburg Journal.

The following admirable a ticle from the South Carolinian, is the most original and one of the most forcible arguments that can be or has been urged against this institution

Discussion is the true enlightener of the people, and conducted as this one has pressing apprehensions that the fears of been by able hands, it is rendered obvious to the commonest understanding, that the joining the family of free states. from attending. The Secretary of the existence of a State Bank is not only contrary to economy and expediency, but roposed a change in the place of meeting. opposed to the essentail principles of lib-The pastor and members of the First erty and free government. A high toned people like ours, will not permit themformly stating (what is the fact) that there selves longer to be juggled out of their is almost no cholera in the city, and that freedom, but reading the unanswerable arwe did not think there could be any special guments offered them will in due season danger in our friends visiting us to attend annihilate a mammoth incubus on their the meeting. Two or three days ago the pecuniary and political prosperity. following letter was received from the

The Bank regards itself as only skotched not killed by the action of the last session. Let the people urge their Representatives to follow up the effective blow, and consummate their will. My Dear Brother :- The papers bring

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

We have said that no injurious results would follow the entire cessation of the accommodations afforded to the community by this Bank ; that its facilities would no he missed by its good customers, and that there is no sort of propriety in keeping it up for the convenience of bad ones. Indeed, it is the highest interest of the community. that no individual should obtain under credit, for his losses, whatever they are, have ultimately to be divided among them. If they fall upon a State Bank, they are divided at once, without further process. among all the tax payers. But there is another view of the accomodations of a State Bank like ours, which places in a clear light the inexpediency and gross injustice of such institution.

We believe that South Carolina has never received a donation or inherited a legacy. Even escheated property rarely reaches the treasury. All her public fundhave been collected by taxation from the people. As all property is taxed, and all ritizens have to pay equal in proportion to their property, a very large quota of the money raised by taxes is paid by what may he called the poorer classs -not paupers of course-but by meni n very moderate circumstances. Four-fifths, perhaps five-sixthe of the tax payers pay under five dollars each. Yet in the aggregate their contributions amount to a large part of the revenue. The surplus, accumulated from these resources, has been put into the talatures; but they were mere engines of ty-in large numbers to get acquainted with Bank of the State to lend out. And who ranny in the hands of the Imperial Despot.- you all there. With much affection and borrowsit? The poorer men? Certainly not. It is a very rare thing for men pay ing only five dollars in taxes, to venture within the doors of a Bank. They do not thick that Banks are created for them Directors are bound to lend to those well able to pay; and those known to be poor. are, not the customers they encourage. Probably not one in a thousand of those whom the Bank has accommodated, have been persons paying less than five dollars [ further introduction of this kind of property taxes. Yet these persons constitute eigh hundred in every thousand of the tax pavers, and are otherwise the houe and muscle the Stander in the the right portion of its funds comes from poorer classes.

By its operation, then the poor are made to lend to the rich. Contributions are levied from the poor, and by virtue of a State Bank they are disposed of to accommodate the rich. Far be it from us to appeal to subjection; nussia, me very mention of me to Nashville. Let as many of us zo as the prejudices of one class against another name of which, excites the idea of unreleating possibly can. It is hoped the meeting will or to stu up the poor against the rich in a country where none need he very poor ; and few are, but through their own idleness, cotton, rice, sugar, and the tropical pro improvidence, or dis-ination, in some way. But it must never be forgotten on any oc-its non importation, laws, and it becomes pitch their camp in such a neighborhood, I But it must never be forgotten on any occasion, that equal rights under the law

From the South rn (Athens) Banner. IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.

In our last paper we touched slightly upon the policy, recommended by a large portion of the Southern press, of the enactment and rigid enforcement, by the more Southern States of prohibitory laws against the introduction of slaves in the border states, and thereby preventing them from

We consider the whole of the reasoning not only fallacious, but if the proposed measure were carried out in practice, i would play precisely into the hands of the abolitionists by confining the slave to the soil, and producing the necessity for emancipation, when it shall be exhausted. That confining the slave to the soil, by prohibiting, on the part of the federal gov. ernment, the removal of slaves from state to state is "a part of a plan set on foot by the Abolitionists. for the purpose of over throwing the institution of slavery in the

States," was asserted-and asserted truly by the celebrated .therton Resolutions, o which we all heard so much during the last Presidential canvass. Every Southern man, not even excepting the support ers of Milliard Fillmore, that ardent friend of Southern institutions, was hot as pepper at the idea of the federal government altempting to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, and so hot did the publie indignation wax upon this subject, that the darling Vice President of the Southern Whigs came very near being wrecked in their affections, by the vote he gave on the Atherton resolutions in favor of the power of the government to prohibit such removal. Nothing could save him but an open retrazit of that opinion, founded upon a decision of Justice McLean. Now, whilst we grant that there is a wide distinction in point of theory between the exercise of an unlawful power by the federal government. and that of a lawful one by the state governments, yet for the life of us, we can not see why, if the prohibition of the removal of slaves from one state to another is calculated to overthrow the institution

of slavery within the states, that result should not as well happen under the exercise of the power by the one government as the other. If the Southern states merely meant that they would not submit to hav ing their throats cut by the fanatics, in tending to perform that d-lightful operation themselves, then we have nothing to say why they should not go right at it, as re-

commended. We wish it explicitly understood that we have nothing to say in defence of the morality of the slave trade, properly speaking. We do not desire to take off the brand put upon it by our legislature. But we think it would be very unwise to check. in the least, the emigration of persons with their slaves from state to state for the purposes of settlement, or the introduction of slaves from other states for the use of the purchaser.

There is a false idea abroad in the community that prohibitory laws against the in the state, would make that which we have already in the state more valuable. So prevalent is this supposition, that it is 11 110 foundation for those laws. We find learned Judge (Floyd) advancing it upon he bench, and sustained in a recent article

of the Savannah Republic. n. The value of labor, whether free

slave, like commercial commodicies, de pends upon the supply and demand. The demand for slave labor if unrestricted by and son in Northumberland street, last non-importation laws in the states, is a wide as the field of culture for tubacco.

hands of fanatics as this. Let us stop it al once.

From the South Carolinian. MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF

SAFETY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHLAND DISTRICT. COLUMBIA, April 7, 1849.

The meeting was organized by Col. W. Hampton, the Chairman being called to the chair. He stated that at the request of several members, and in accordance with his own feelings, he had called the Committee together at this time, and that the meeting was now ready for business,

On motion of Gen. J. H. Adams, Dr. Gibhes was requested to set as Secretary. Resolutions were offered by Col. Maxey Gregg, J. D. Tradewell, and A. Herber mont, Esgrs., and the meeting was addres sed by Col. M. Gregg, J. A. Black, Esq Gen. J. H. Adams, J. D. Tradewell, an A. Herbemont, Esgrs. After a discussio of the several series of Resolutions, those submitted by Col. Maxcy Gregg, with some amendments were adopted, and ar as follows:

Resolved. That an Executive Commit tee, to consist of seven members, of a host the Chairman of the General Committee shall be one, be appointed, to conduct all correspondence and transact all business which may not require the assemblage of the General Committee.

Resolved. That we regard it as desirable o hold a meeting of Delegates from the several District Committees with the view, of establishing a Central Committee for the State, and for concerting measures for the safery of the South ; and that we accept the proposition to hold such a meeting at Columbia, on the second Monday in May next, and respectfully invite the other District Committees to send Delegates at that time.

Resolved. That the Executive Committee be empowered to represent the District of Richland, at such meeting, or to ap-puint as many of their number as may be requisite for that purpose.

Upon the suggestion of the Chairman, the resolutions offered by J: D. Tradewell and A Herebmont. Esgrs., were referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chairman then announced the appointment of the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive Committee; W. Hampton, J. H. Adams, M. Gregg, J. A. Black, R. H. Goodwyn, A. H. Gladden, E. Sill.

Col. Gladden moved that the following gentlemen be added to the General Comnittee. which was agreed to : E. J. Arthur, E. DeLeon, W. B. Johnson, J. G. Bowinan. J. C. Morgan, A. S. Johnson, John Wallace.

Dr. Sill and A. Ilerbemont, Esg. placed in the hands of the Chairman some im-portant papers, which were referred to the

Executive Committee. Gen. Adams moved that the S he requested to publish the the meeting in the papers which being agreed to; the adjourned.

W. HAMPTON R. W. GIBBS, Secretas

LOUIS PHILLIPE .- A COM the Liverpool Courier under de don, March 14th, speaks in Th terms of the ex King of the French

"The mention of France reminds me that I saw Louis Philippe, and his wife week. They have taken a sort of private town residence there, which they are to occupy whenever they come up from Clarepitch their camp in such a neighborhood, I restricted to the limits of each. The sup- know not, but certainly a more disagreenis situated almost immediately behind Hurgerford Market, where all kinds of unsavory smells from decayed fish aboundand where bakers' shops and gin places thrive luxuriously. The old buffer him-self looked hale and healthy, but the Queenis evidently giving way rapidly from the effects of old age and the disasters through which she has recently passed. The Queen of the Belginns was paying them a visit at the time I saw them-so that the insignificant street above named contained that day within its precisis some astonishingly great people ; and yet nobody else seemed to be aware of the fact, or to care the price of a mackerel whether it was so or not."

P. S.-Exchanges will please insert the above.

giving the information, and proposing to leston, on Wednesday, 23rd. of May. We -hould have ample time for my circular to

From the Tennesses Baptist.

Church, replied to all these letters, uni-

EDGEFIELD, Court House,

S. C.; April 3, 1849.

as sad tidings of the presence and ravages

of cholera in New Orleaus, and also at

Nashville. The effect is, that some of us

have c included that we cannot go to Nash-

ville on the 2nd May, to attend the S. B.

leston. of this State have offered me the

hospitalities of that city for the meeting.

They propose to make an exchange with

you. Let them have the meeting now to

prevent disappointment, and you have it

three years bence, when your rail-road

Should the increase of cholera forbid the

neeting with you this year, there is no

any of getting another by constitutional

President of the Couvention.

REV. DR. HOWELL;

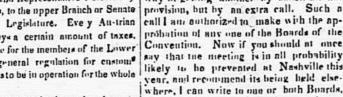
will be completed.

give the necessary information through the papers, and then we should have a ful meeting this year, and three years hence a full meeting in Nashville. Such is the panic on this side of the mountaius, that I am per-uaded you will have but few of us to be with you in May. I am very anx. ious when we go to the West, that we go

I immediately called together a large number of brethren, as many as I could allect, for consultation, who, upon reflection, concluded that although there is as we all believe. no danger in visiting Nushville, our brethren think there is, and possibly will u t come. The probability was that if we insisted upon retaining it the meeting must prove a failure, which it we should all regret very much. They, therefore progening sestion should be held in Charleston, on cordition however, that the next meeting, which will occur in 1852. shall be held with the First Church in this city, and we have so written to Dr. Johnson. Get ready, therefore, brethren

1 to go to Charle-ton now, instead of coming

Yours. &c. R. B. C. HOWELL.



their stand in the same wood. Mistaking each other's yelp, for the yelping of a Turkey, Attaway quietly and on all-fours advanced towards Webb, who, being nnable in the ear's twilight of the morning to distinguish him, discharged his gan, which emptied its contents into the face and breast of Attaway-causing almost instant death. This is Webb's statement, and there is no reas on to doubt it.

### Attrocious Murder.

It becomes our painful duty to record anoth. er of those rude acts of violence, lately of so frequent occurrence in our District, and so shocking to the feelings of our people. Mr-MICHAEL Loso, living in the North Eastern part of this District was found on Tuesday morning the 17th inst. in his bed horribly mangled by the discharge of a gun-the upper part of his face and head having been shot way. From the evidence before the Coroner's inquest the foul murder seems to have been committee by a ranaway slave, the property of Mr. Long-

### Southern Quarterly Review.

This valuable Periodical has come to hand accompanied by a short address to its Patrona -apologizing for some irregularities in the late image, and urging the prople of the South to a deeper interest in the cause of Southern Litersture &c. We 'rust the laudable efforts of the Proprietor in sustaining the Review will be fully repaid by increased patronage from the Southern Public. The necessity "of an organ of opinion in the South-f r the maintains ance of Southern rights and institutions, and the due stimulation into life and activity, of the tastes and intellect of the South." must be apparent to all who reflect upon the delicate relations of the South to the Northern portion of this confederacy, and indeed to all civilized Enrope. But apart from this, to draw out the talent and energies of native writers; and to guide the tastes of the reading public, are ob jects of vast importance in the improvement of society. There is evidently too great disposition among our people to neglect Southern Pe riodicals, and to encourage the poffed Journals of the North-which with some eleverness, contain very much that is trashy and ephemeral. Why is this? Is it not on account of a vitinted faste for novelty? It is the habit with many in fancy superiority about every thing ezotic, and to underrate all home productions. With them emphatically,

'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." This is all wrong. If we could only bring our minds to the thought, there is as much real tal ent and general worth in the productious of our native writers, as among these of any other region of the country. The South has always

njoyment of his happy constitution, as the hardy rebel innred to arms and military discipline. Such an alliance can be favorable to nothing else but tyranny !

#### WRITTEN FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MR. EDITOR :- I must be permitted to preface the lines below with a single remark .--They were written several years since after a series of domestic losses such as few have encountered.

## Twilight Thoughts.

'Tis sad yet sweet to be alone At silent eve, when shadows fall, And watch the rays, that lately shone, Fade, one by one, and vanish all.

There's something in this pensive hour. That wafts the soul back to those days, When winter-hearth and summer bower, Were gladden'd by affection's rays.

How many a joyons morning dream, Is like the bud that fails to bloom-How many a hope, like snowset beam, Is follow'd by a twilight gloom.

Oh! I have known the deatest ties.

That fillial piety e'er narst ; Despite my vows and suppliant cries, By death's releatless power burst.

They're gone, the loved ones, and the joys That clustered 'round them are no more Dark shadows pass before my eyes, The night of sorrow gathers o'er.

As such unhallow'd thoughts as these. A glim'ring verper scene awoke; A low note floated on the breeze, A sainted spirit sofily spoke;

"Weep not for us, but lift thine eyes, And pray that, all thy sins be forgiv'n, Thon may'st be fitted for the skies And join thy kindred souls in Heaven.

Thus will the sun of Rightconsness, Arise to thine enraptur'd sight, Nor shall his beams of love and peace, E'er leave thee to the gloom of night." A. S.

At an election held for Major of the Lower Battalion 7th Regiment of South Carolina Malitia, D. L. Shaw was elected, by a majority of 8. The vote stood, Show 266. Osborne 258 -Hamburg Journal.

There is a man in Boston who walks so slow that he weats a pair of spurs to keep his shadow from treading on his devoted to counteracting their treacherous heels.

LATE FROM MEXICO -By the arrival

here yesterday of the schooper Water Witch, Captain Brown, from Vera Croz the 31 instant, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 27th timo, and the Vera Cruz Arco-luis to the 2d instant, both dates inclusive.

Don Francisco de Arrangoiz has beer appointed Munister of Finance, in room of Senor Pena y Cuevas, who has resigned. The papers at the capital speak in high terms of the abilities of Senor Arrongois who brings to the performance of his duties the truits of observations made during The gentleman is well known in this city. where he was a long time Consul.

The Arco-Iris of the 2d instant, conains on account, taken from the Guarlia National, of a convention agreed on between the Government of Guatamala and the General of the insurgent army. Don Valentin Cruz, by which peace is restored to that hitherto distracted Republic. The latters appears to have dictated terms to the Government, which, however, seem moderate. The Republic was to be forthwith reorganized on the basis of a fair representation. The date of the conven- society, and corrupts the whole body-polition is the 28th of January. In reference to the partial insurrection

in the Southern part of the District of Mexico, it is stated that the insurgents had been met and routed by the Government troops under Gen. Alvarez. It is, however, believed by many that it will yet give Herrera's Administration much trouble before it is perfectly extinguished.

NON-INTERCOURSE-IN PAPER .- The eneer so long applicable to us. of advocating non-intercourse with the North, on a sheet printed on Northern papers is no longer so. The Telegraph (both Daily and Tri-Weekly) being sow printed on paper manufactured by the Messrs. M'BEE at Greenville, in this State. The quality of the paper will compare favorably with it at furnished by Northern manufactures, and is a hetter article than they can furnish here for the same price, which proves conclusively the capacity of our own citizens to complete successfully with Northern by Southern enterprise.

We are informed by the enterprizing gentlemen referred to that they cow furnish most of the papers in this State, and if some person of equal enterprise would go to work and establish a Type Foundry we would be entirely independentof the North-though there luns been some retributive justice in making them the producers of the raw material which has been chemes of plunder .- Columbia Telegraph.

constitute the very corner stone of liberty That every citizen shall be outified to the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his honest industry, is the very essence of free goveroment; and wherever and to the extent this said principle is violated, there exists de-potism and tyranny. What government can call itself republican, and yet raise money by compulsion of law. from one man or one class, to loan it out to another man or another class of men for their use and benefit? Does not this establish a Privileged Order at ouce, and one of the most oppressive kind? In what does it differ in principle from the

tithe and pension system of Europe? It many years residence in foreign countries. is in fact a return to the feudal policy; and though it does not fix on us a hereditary king and nobles it does while it lasts gives us an actual king, who makes and un-

makes lords at pleasure. The plan- and it is the plan on which this Bank was founded and is now sustained-of taxing and distributing a partion of the money raised solely among the fero, dishonestly violates every principle of free govern ment, and is essentially monarchial and oppressively tyrannical. Besides the specific injury it inflicts in its opperation upon the excluded classes it practically debases tic. It inevitably creates in the commonwealth a central, controlling power unknown to the constitution; and which, though little observed by the people, not only distributes the public funds among its favorites, but dispences to them also all the offices and honors of the State. It not only crushes every aspirant from the ranks who will not submit to its dictation, but it will not allow the humblest to serve the country without asking its permission.

SNOW STORMON THE 15TH OF APRIL! We certainly enjoy a peculiar privilege in having snow and strawberries, both fresh at the same time. For two weeks past the favored ones have been luxuristing in early strawberries, and vesterday the severest snow storm we have had this winter put the house tops and the streets in its pure while livery. From 12 until near 5 o'clock, the feathery flakes fell thick and fast, and the cold was very severe. The storm ceased, however, before dark, vet not early enough, we fear, to prevent ite doing great damage to the tender young cotton plants, now only about one or two inches out of the ground, in this vicinity.

In the Northern section of our State the fall of snow must have been heavy, as we only received the tail of it. Many years ago there was a slight fall of snow on the 6th of April; but we have never heard of one so late in the season as this - Columbia Telegraph, 16th inst ...

. . .:

the demand also. What do you gain by it. should they keep at an even rat-? But every one can see, that, if this res

trictive policy should be adopted, the de mand would be curtailed in a far greater ratio than it present, hears to the supply. We repeat "Let the thing alone." Your policy would lead to emancipation not only in the border slave states, but in your own, at no distant day. You would confine the slave to the soil, which he will wear out, and reach the very end you are endeavor ing to avoid !

We were very much pleased with the first part of an editorial of the Augusta Constitutionalist, of the 9th ult., on this subject. The editor placed it upon its true

grounds. Labor is as much an article of commerce as everything else. It is bought and sold. We were, therefore, gravified to see him place it upon the ground of "free trade." We regret that in a subsequent part of the article he saw sufficient reason to take it from this basis. He thinks the adoption of non-importation laws extended even to "purposes of settlement" would force the border states to seek an outlet in California and New Mexico. I this argument does not look to mere tem. porary restrictions, it defeats itself. If the policy remains permanent among the present slave holding states, we have closed a large market to open a smaller. When that becomes supplied, and the soil exhausted, as it must be, inevitably, by the slave labor, we must emancipate or send it off to countries, out of the Union, where it may be wanted. But has our friend of the Constitutionalist examined the process by which this kind of labor is to be transferred to New Mexico and California ? Does it not occur to him that it mnat pass through the states where the restrictions are to be enforced against either sale or settlement, and that it will be under the necessity of making a continuous journey by land, say from Virginia to California. of five thousand miles? Will a single

family, with its servants, leave Virginia under these circumstances. Certainly not. You must allow it to call by the ways and molest it as little as possible, if you wish it to perform this journey .- These territories are, in fact, to be cultivated by slave labor, if ever, from the nearest state. and these in turn to be supplied from those the Manufacture of printing and wrapping further North. It is to be accomplished by paper, thousands of dollars will be spent the natural and unrestricted course of emigration. We say nothing of putting arguments against ourselves into the mouths of | factory of Messre. Chase & Linton, which the fanatics, by preventing persons from is of fair quality, and with a little more removing into our state, with their "170- body, would bear comparison with any perty in slaves"-and thereby discriminating between one species of property and another. In fine, we know of no policy the press of Georgia will extend it to them,

recollects the unsparing abuse lavished upon every thing American, until lately, the London Times, which now adopts the following tone:

"For our own part, we believe that both in politics and in law, there is a much less interval between the Union and the mother country than is generally assumed. It was the rule of the first President to give up no more than the necessities of an independent and republican organization required. To this wise abstinence from gratuitous innovation may be ascribed a stability which has surprised the whole world, and which promises to last for ages still to come. Even in the midst of revolution and civil war when it was necessary to cut the natoral ties between the mother state and the colony, with the strongest means' and the most strenuous" determination, even then were found men. and they the leaders of the movement. who could warn the infant nation to stand in the old paths, and who could proclaim the oracular. Antiquam expirite nutrem. In that wise foundation of the American policy, we recognize at once the surest pledge of permanence and of abiding sympathies with the parent state."

NEW PAPER MANUFACTORY .- We are pleasedto see by the Athens Whig that Mressre. Chase & Linton, have their paper Factory in oberation near Athens. An establishment of this kind is much wanted in Georgia, and if proper care is taken in at home that now find their way abroad. The whig is printed on paper from the received from the north. These gentlemen deserve encouragement and we hope which would play so completely' into the -Augusta . Constitutionalist.