

EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE
HON. THOS. D. SUMTER,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Connected with all the questions that have been discussed in Congress, at the present session, has been the great absorbing one, who shall be the next President! The contest is an excited one; and is nowhere more so than in the councils of the nation which ought to have nothing to do with it, and which cannot interfere without connecting it with their legislation. Owing to this interference, Congress has done but little in the discharge of its duty to the country and to individuals. Having formed a decided opinion on this question, I will not hesitate now to express it, justified as I am in that course by the example of older and wiser men than myself. My honorable colleague, (Mr. Thompson) and also the honorable Mr. Preston, in their letters to my constituents of Cheraw, state very confidently that General Harrison is deeply pledged for the South on the Abolition question.—This was news to me, and I took especial care to inform myself as to that matter. Mr. Preston says, in the letter referred to, "not less extraordinary is the advocacy of a Missouri restrictionist against a gentleman who wore a crown of martyrdom on that occasion in the maintenance of Southern rights; who has suffered more than any man living in our cause; and who fought our battles in a remote region, removed from the support of sympathy, and without hope of reward." Again: "On the subject of Abolition, he sacrificed his political career in maintaining the constitutional rights of the South."

I wish to be cleared of the imputation of any ingratitude to him on the score of his sacrifices for the South, and therefore proceed to state what I have ascertained to be the extent of his claims to Southern gratitude.

In the first place, General Harrison was not a member of the 16th Congress during which the Missouri battle was fought, and Missouri ultimately admitted on certain conditions. He was a member of the 15th Congress; at the second session of which, the first proposition was made for the admission of Missouri into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States. General Harrison then voted against the clause prohibiting the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude into the State. But the bill was lost at that session by a disagreement between the two Houses; the House of Representatives having insisted upon the restriction.

It appears from this, that General Harrison, when the subject was first brought forward and before it had become connected with political and sectional excitement followed the impulses of his feelings & judgment in voting with the South. But, after he left Congress, and while the question was undecided and agitating the Union, and serving as a rallying point for all the enemies of Southern institutions, he yielded to the storm that was raging around him, and consented to the sacrifice that was demanded by our enemies. He made ample amends to his political friends for his aberration in the session 1818-'19.—The next year, before the Missouri question was settled, General Harrison was in the Senate of Ohio, and there assisted in maturing, and voted for (January 3, 1820) the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, the existence of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and in its tendency directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affect our national happiness; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our republican institutions; and whereas, the subject of the admission of slavery in the new State of Missouri is at this time before the Congress of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to use their utmost exertions, and take every means to prevent the extension of slavery within the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, and the new States to be formed within that territory, which the Constitution, and the treaties made under it, will follow."

This resolution goes as far as Mr. John W. Taylor, or any of the most ardent of the Missouri restrictionists of that day could desire; and it shows that General Harrison had no disposition to "suffer in our cause" and to "fight our battles in a remote region, removed from the support of sympathy, and without hope of reward."

In 1822, General Harrison was again a candidate for Congress, and was charged with favoring slavery. In a circular he said:

"Fellow-Citizens; Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few calumnies which are in circulation concerning me.

"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen I BECAME A MEMBER OF AN ABOLITION SOCIETY, established at Richmond, the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal

means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this Abolition Society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. THE OBLIGATIONS WHICH I THEN CAME UNDER I HAVE FAITHFULLY PERFORMED.

"WM. HENRY HARRISON."

In his Chief speech, delivered July 4, 1833, General Harrison said:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has long been an object near to my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise free, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon that basis, we might look forward to a day not very distant, when a North American sun will not look down upon a slave."

After this no one could accuse General Harrison of any leaning in favor of Southern institutions, and those who had suspected him of it, became satisfied, and ceased their clamor. He was proud of his Abolitionism, and looked forward to the day when the schemes of the Abolitionists could be consummated. The avowal of such sentiments, from one who has neither fanaticism nor ignorance to plead in extenuation of them, and who acts from deliberate policy, must be alarming to all the true friends of the South. That the Abolitionists themselves were satisfied with General Harrison's orthodoxy on this point, is proved by many circumstances attending his nomination for the Presidency. Stevens, Ritner, Burrows, Penrose, the Pennsylvania anti-masonic and abolition leaders, were the most influential in bringing about his nomination, to the exclusion of General Scott and Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay was sacrificed in the Convention to the interests of the Abolitionists. No one delegation from the Southern States voted for General Harrison. He was the nominee of Abolitionists. The following is a statement of the ballottings:

"First Ballot for Henry Clay."

Rhode Island,	4
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Kentucky,	15
Missouri,	4
Illinois,	5
Connecticut,	8
—	103

"For Winfield Scott."

New York,	42
Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
—	94

"For William Henry Harrison."

Maine,	10
Massachusetts,	14
New Hampshire,	7
Michigan,	3
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
—	94

"The second ballot was the same. On the third ballot, Connecticut and Michigan changed their votes to General Scott, making his vote 68, Harrison's 91, Clay's 95. The fourth ballot was the same. On the fifth ballot, New York, Illinois, Vermont, and Michigan, gave their votes to Gen. Harrison, which made his vote 148, which was a majority of the whole electoral vote of the Union. Connecticut and New Jersey gave their vote to Gen. Scott. The others, 90 in number, were for Mr. Clay.

"General Harrison was therefore nominated by the delegates from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illinois, and Vermont—by ten non-slaveholding States."

The nomination of General Harrison was hailed with triumph by the Abolition organs; the Emancipator said:

"Well the agony is over, and Henry Clay is—laid upon the shelf; and no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the anti-slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connection with his own ostentatious, and infamous pro-slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for anti-slavery victory! A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this great Republic, on account of his devotion to slavery. Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale—let the slave holders hear the news—let foreign nations hear it—let O'Connell hear it—let the slaves hear it—a slave holder is openly rejected for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of slavocracy is hastening to a close. The rejection of Henry Clay, and the nomination of William Henry Harrison, by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances is one of the heaviest blows that the mon-

ster slavery has ever received in this country."

The Liberator, published in Boston by Garrison, said:

"The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 5th December nominated William Henry Harrison for the office of President of the United States."

We regard this another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of slave holding power in this country. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly, have been nominated. We have faith to believe that no slave holder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic."

From a letter written by a leading Abolitionist, published in the Philanthropist, an Abolition paper printed at Cincinnati, I make the following extract:

"Have the Abolitionists not already reason to congratulate themselves on the concession made to their influence on the nomination of General Harrison? Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that General Harrison would have been the whig candidate, had it not been for Clay's anti-abolition speech in the United States Senate last spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great abolition victory?"

An examination of the list of delegates who composed the Convention, and particularly of those who voted for General Harrison, will show more clearly and positively what his principles may be, than any other test. In examining that list, we find him to be the nominee of the Abolitionists, of Federalists, of Bankers, and of Tariffites—men with whom the South has no community of interest, feeling or principle.

The Harrison organ here (the National Intelligencer) published Mr. Slade's speech and circulated it through the country.—Upwards of ten thousand of these speeches were sent abroad by the whig members, a list of whom I herewith present you:

"Whig Abolition.—We have been furnished with the following names of members of Congress who are charged with having sent out the Abolition speech of Mr. Slade under their franks. We publish them before the adjournment of Congress that the gentlemen named may know what is alleged before they leave the city, viz:

"Messrs. Brockway, Trumbull, Storrs, Osborn and Smith, of Connecticut; Messrs. Hasting, Adams, Calhoun, Baker, of Massachusetts; Messrs. Slade and Hall, of Vermont; Messrs. Clark, Gates, Granger, Kempshall, Morgan, Filmore, Crittenden, Russell, and Peck, of New York; Messrs. Edwards, James, Cooper, and Davies, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island; and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio."

Thus united and arrayed in support of General Harrison are all the odds and ends of opposition factions—the Abolitionists; the advocates of a National Bank, and of Bank expansions and Bank explosions—the friends to internal improvement and a protective tariff, and of the assumption of State debts. General Harrison appears so far as we can penetrate the mystery with which his friends will please to shroud him, and so far as we are able to judge from his past transactions to be a philo-abolitionist, and an advocate for a national bank, for a protective tariff, for internal improvements, and for the accumulation of surpluses in the Treasury.—Under such circumstances, it will be impossible for me, and as I confidently believe for the South to go for him. On the contrary, I would deprecate his election, as an evidence of a determination, on the part of the majority of the people of the United States, to pursue such a course of policy, as would inevitably drive the South out of the Union, or grind her to the dust.

On the other hand I shall look to the success of Martin Van Buren, as a proof that the great political reform, which began with the Maysville veto, and which has been consummated by the divorce of the Government from the banks, will not retrograde; and, further, that the tide of fanaticism, which has threatened to sweep away the rights of the South, will be checked in its course.

Your obedient servant,
THOMAS D. SUMTER.
July 20, 1840.

VIRGINIA.—The results of the recent Democratic Convention at Charlottesville, are in the highest degree cheering, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

During the session a committee composed of twenty three Delegates, one from each electoral district, gentlemen of discretion and character, was appointed to ascertain the probable state of parties of Virginia. By a comparison of calculations, and after making liberal allowances for Whig claims, it was decided that there would be a Democratic majority in fifteen Districts, and a Whig majority in eight, making the majority of Mr. Van Buren 5918. On this, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer remarks: "For our own part, we have tried some of these calculations by the information we had previously received from numerous counties, and we have come to the conclusion, that if our friends do their duty, we shall carry the whole state by at least 7000. We learn that our cause is gaining in all directions, as light pours upon the people,

and the humbugs of the Whigs dissipate into thin air. There was not a Delegate, with whom we have conversed, and we talked to at least a hundred of them on the result in Virginia—who did not seem to have made up a definitive opinion, and there was not one of them who did not count upon a strong and triumphant majority. We therefore announce to our Republican brethren every where, that Virginia is safe, perfectly safe, for Martin Van Buren."

Shipwreck and 50 lives lost.—An arrival at Boston brings the intelligence of the wreck of the brig Florence, Captain Rose, on the coast of Newfoundland, being on her return from Rotterdam. She had a crew of 8, and 79 passengers. Being thrown upon the reef and capsized, Captain Rose succeeded in getting ashore on a ledge with his crew, save one who perished, as the only means of saving the lives of the distressed passengers. But of the 79 only 30 were rescued. The wretched survivors wandered in this inhospitable region four days, with nothing but the bark of the trees to eat, and with scant clothing, when they reached on the 13th, the harbour and village of Rouse. The hospitable inhabitants furnished them with every necessary relief, and a vessel to take them to St. Johns, the residence of the U. S. consul. There too, every needed aid was readily afforded, and the captain and mate have reached Boston.

The Florence was owned by Captains Rose, Messrs. Badger & Peck, and Messrs. Badger & Messerode, and was insured in New York for \$11,000 which will cover her loss.

If a piece of wood which floats on the water, be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will be so severe, that a quantity of water will be forced into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will no longer be capable of floating or running to the surface. Hence the timber of ships, which foundered in a part of the ocean, have never risen again to the surface, like those which are sunk near the shore. A diver may with impunity plunge to certain depths in the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he could not live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason, it is probably that there is a depth below in which fishes cannot live. They have according to Joshlin, been caught at a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

From the Temperance Advocate.
LIMESTONE SPRINGS, Sept. 17.

Mr. Editor:—Through our friend Mr. Law, I sent you a hasty note from Rutherfordton. I now take up my pen a little more at leisure, to make you acquainted more fully with the prospects of Temperance in the mountains.

The Convention which assembled at Ashville seemed to me to act with one spirit, every thing was done with a singleness of heart for the promotion of the cause of Temperance. The establishment of their Periodical, although destructive of my prospect of obtaining subscribers for your paper, when I found it could be published at so low a rate as 50 cents per annum, met with my hearty concurrence. It seemed to me to be another means of carrying "glad tidings" to the poor, and as such, entitled to the hearty welcome of every Philanthropist.

I took no note of the proceedings, and cannot give you the statistics of the interesting report presented by Mr. McAnilly. The different Temperance Societies represented, were, I think, set down as being numerous, and devoted to the cause. The author of the Report, Mr. McAnilly, is the Presiding Elder of that circuit, in the Methodist denomination; and I was delighted to see a leader in that numerous, united, and devoted body of Christians, standing up so boldly, as an advocate for Temperance Societies. The Methodists from their origin have been the friends of Temperance, but has only been of late, that many of them have seen their way clear to come up to the help of the Lord, in the mighty battle which Temperance Societies are waging against drunkenness. I hope that all their ministers and their people will be hereafter, as one in this glorious cause.

The people of Buncombe who attended the Convention, and the visitors to the Mountains, who were at Ashville, appeared to me to be impressed most favorably in the cause of Temperance. Two little boys, and a most interesting and lovely young lady, pressed their parents to subscribe for your paper, and to them you are indebted for three out of four subscribers I sent to you. When this fact presented itself to my mind, I was reminded of that beautiful passage in the Psalms, "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings (that thou ordained strength, because of their enemies, that thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger." How true as well as beautiful! Children are rising up in the cause of Temperance, to "still the enemy and the avenger," the most cruel enemy and avenger of the human race, drunkenness. To this reflection arises another still more interesting. The virgin purity, and spotless innocence of our young and lovely sisters, throughout the land, are like the young lady to whom I have referred, on our side in this mighty cause. With the innocence of childhood, and the intense devotedness of woman to aid us, what need we fear all that the workers of iniquity can do; especially when we know

that our work is the Lord's, and that he will in the fullness of time bless it, as well as all who labor in it.

Much, it seems to me, has already been done in the Mountain Counties of North Carolina. More will, I am persuaded, now be done. Strong drink has not as many advocates there as in our own cherished State. The incorrupt Montaineer who has again and again bared his breast for his country, and who will always be in her hour of danger, first in the onset, and last in the retreat, is ready to lay down the poisoned cup of strong drink never again to resume it. It is only necessary to give to him the information which we possess, and which is rejected by many of our wealthy, intelligent, and otherwise respectable inhabitants, and it will be gladly received, and the seed thus sown will bring forth fruit "an hundred fold." Your paper, and their monthly Western Carolina Temperance Advocate must perform this good work; and I and every other friend of Temperance ought not only to cry to you and them "God speed you," but our shoulders ought to be to the wheel, and then like Gov. Miller's waggoner, we should carry every thing before us "with a surge."

Since I have reached this place, I have had little cause to be pleased with the prospects of Temperance. The regular visitors to this establishment are the most correct, worthy and pure people, with whom I have ever mingled. They are true Christians, who, like their ancestors, are without spot and without blemish. But this is race week, and a flood is upon us. I see in daylight more of strong drink indulged in by my young friends, than I am willing to see; and at night, I am pained to hear the savage yell of drunkenness ringing in my ears. This beautiful and healthy resort will probably never again be visited by a similar disgrace. I understand the Limestone Spring Jockey Club is to be dissolved, at this time; and would that it could be so, that every other one could be dissolved, throughout the State. Instead of doing good, they are doing harm, by encouraging vice, collecting together that degraded class of people called black legs, who hang like the wolves following the retreat of Bonaparte's army from Russia, upon the rear of every collection of gentlemen, who engage in horse-racing. The example of vice before boys is as contagious as the small pox, and every vicinity to a race course increases its ravages among them.

As usual, your friend,
JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.

Negro Shoes & Leather.
TWO thousand pair Negro Shoes, of prime quality, also Leather of every description. Planters can have their shoes made to measure by sending to the shop at Swift Creek Mills.

W. D. M'DOWALL & CO.
Sept. 19. 42 43

For Sale,
A VALUABLE Plantation situated on the east side of the Wateree river and Graness Quarter Creek, nine miles above Camden, (generally known as the Lucas place,) containing about 1200 acres, about 400 hundred of which is cleared, the land is of good quality and will be sold a bargain, as the owner (residing out of the State) is anxious to dispose of it. For information and terms apply to

C. J. SHANNON.
sept. 19 42 43

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or open account, up to the present date, are requested to call on Mr. M. Naudin, and settle the same before return day; otherwise they find them in the hands of an attorney.
JAMES CONNER.
Sept. 19. 42 43

NEW STYLE
MOUSLIN DELAINES, just received by the Great Western from Liverpool, and for sale by
ALSO,
7-8 bleached homespun, 5 cents per yard,
Good unbleached do 6 1-4 " "
Bed Ticks 16 " "
Plaid Homespun 6 1-4 " "
And other articles at the same low prices.
sept. 19 42

The Kershaw Troop
WILL parade on the first Saturday in October.
By order of Capt. Boykin.
W. A. ANCKUM, O. S.
sept. 19. 42



We are authorized to announce Col. SAMUEL S. TAYLOR as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives at the ensuing election.