seventy years, the southern States were to consent to be thus degraded and enslaved, instead of the pity, they would meet the scorn and contempt of the universe. The men of this generation, who would be responsible, ought to be whipped through their fields by their authors against I thank God. sponsible, ought to be whipped through their fields by their own negroes. I thank God that there is no one in my district that I think so meanly of, as to believe that he would not readily come into whatever movement might he necessary for the protection of our rights and liberty. Itell northern gentlemen, who are in hopes that the South will be divided, that we shall not have half as many traitors to hang, as, we did Tories in the Revolution. If gentlemen mean that the Union, upon the principles of the Constitution, is desirable

I will not controvert that opinion. But the Union never could have been formed without the written Constitution. So, if you now. by your action, practically destroy the Con-stitution, those injured, if able to resist, will not submit. That instrument was ordained, in its own language, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and socure the blessings of liberty" to all parties to it-namely, the freemen of the If, therefore, under its form, ross injustice is done, insurrections excited and the citizens of part of the States politicalby enslaved, then the Union ought not to stand, as an instrument of wrong and oppre-

There is throughout the South a strong attachment to the Union of the States. This sentiment rests not so much upon any calculations of interest as on historic associations and the recollections of common ancestral struggles and triumphs. Our people take pride in the name of the United States, and in being members of a great republic that furnishes a cheering example to the world. But the eyents of the last few years are rapidly weakening this feeling. Seeing that there appeared to be a settled purpose in the North to put them to the wall, many of our people, regarding a dissolution of the Union as the inevitable result of this aggression, have looked forward to the consequences of

such a state of things.

I will tell northern gentlemen, in the hope that many of them are not yet past the point of reason, what is the view presented in pros poet to many of the highest intellects in the South. It is well known that the existing avenue system operates hardly on the South and the West. The Government raises upwards of thirty millions annually by a duty or tax upon imports. But this system acts very unequally on the different sections of the For illustration of the mode of operation, I will take a single article. Railroad ron is produced in England at so cheap a rate, that it can be inrought to this country and sold, we may say, for \$40 per ton.* is much cheaper than our people can afford to make it at. They therefore ask the Government to require the payment of \$20 per ton by way of duty. The importer, therefore, instead of selling for \$40 per ton, ask 560, to reimburse himself for what he has paid out abroad, and to the Government. Every person, therefore, in the Urted States, who purchases railroad iren, las to pay \$20 more for each ton. are, however, some advantages to counterbalance this loss. In the first place, some our people, finding that they can make a profit by selling railroad iron at \$60 per ton, ngage in the manufacture, and thus find em-loyment. While so engaged, these persons consume the produce of the farmers and othrs, and thus make a home market for agricultural productions. "We see, however, ss of \$20 per ton falls on all those i rany part of the United States who may fined to those persons who are engaged in making iron, and those who live so near them that they can conventionity get their produce to the factories. In fact, this sort of manufacturing is confined to the State of Ponns, vains, and perhaps a few other localities. But my constituents can no more pay the manufacturers of Pennsylvania for iron in the roducts of their farms, than they could the ritish iron-masters. It is therefore to our advantage, as we must pay for it in cash, to get the iron at the lowest rate. This is ue of the southern and western people gencally. This illustrates the effect of our revnue and protective system. The burden is liffused over the whole country, but the enefit is limited to the manufacturers and to lose persons who reside so near as to have hereby a better market; very little more han one-third of the Union gets the benefit

the system, in exclusion mainly of the It is not easy to measure the precise extent of this burden. It has been estimated that wo-thirds of all the articles which would, i inported, be subject to pay a duty, are pronced in the United States. To return, for eady illustration, to the case of railroad iron. two of every three tons of iron consumed the United States were made in this counry, it would follow that the person who conned those three tons of iron, while he paid venty dollars to the home manufacturer: d if he lived so far from the manufacture hat he could not pay him in produce, it would ollow that, in fact, while he paid the Govroment but (wenty dollars, he would lose xty himself on account of the duty. When, erefore, the Government gets, as it is dong, thirty-three millions of dollars revenue e whole burden to the consumers of this mount the South pays, according to its population and consumption, forty millions of dol This sum I think too low in fact. In ars. This sum I think too low in fact. In he Patent Office report, made to the last ses ion of Congress, (the last one published; stated by the commissioner, Mr. Burke,

orthern man, that the annual value of aricles manufactured in the United States is ve hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Phis statement does not include iron, salt, oal, sugar, wool, the products of fisheries, nd other articles on which a duty is colleced; adding these, swells the amount to nearhat year were unusually large, on account if the famine abroad. Nevertheless, all the rticles imported, on which a duty is colleced, including the above omitted in the stateiont of manufactures, are in value only one idred and eleven millions one hundred and fty-four thousand three hundred and fittee? ollars. It thus appears that the amount innufactured in the country is more than six imes that imported. It is not pretended, owever, that this comparison affords a roper me sure of the amount of the burden ich the country may sustain; and that, while it pays to the Government thirty-three nillions, it pays two hundred to the manufacurers indirectly, thereby making the whole iss to consumers, in the first instance, two indred and thirty-three: millions. w articles articles are manufactured here s cheaply as they can be elsowhere; and a ery large number, at the places where they o made, are clieaper to the consumer than ald be the foreign article when transpord there. It is also true, however, that in a eat-many cases the consumer loses even ore than the whole duty, because he is not at Nashville in June next; and them a long aly obliged to pay it to the manufacturer, or good night to the peace, prosperity, and power of the present Federal Union; for the North fund it to the importer, but also a profit or r cent. on this duty to each trader through say, there shall be no peaceable separation-rose hands the article passes before nelies him. In other instances, the price is terinediate between what it would be withteny duty, and that which it would amount

It is stated in the proceedings of the convention ron workers recently held in Albany, New k, that some of the English establishments dethe first some of the English calabilities for the first on on tide water at a cost ranging from to \$20 per ton, or less than I cent per pound teh pg from they also say can be delivered in W York, duties off, at a cost not exceeding \$10

early. If after having been free for to by the addition of the duty. Want of ac- | back the French revolution, or man try to which our revenue system produces; but het it is most powerful and controlling canthat it is meat powerful and controlling cannot be denied. The Government actually raises more than thirty millions per year by these duties. The manufacturers, who certainly are interested in selling their productions at a high rather than a low rate, and those state interests, attach who understand their true interests, attach the greatest importance to the tariff system, and attribute to its operation effects even greater than I have stated them to be. There has been less complaint among consumers, because the cost of most manufactured articles has been dimininishing from time to ime. This fall of prices, however, is partly attributable to the great discoveries mad luring our day in chemistry, mechanism, and the arts generally, by which these articles are produced with much more facility. It is also attributable to the comparative repose of the world, which has directed capital and la bor, formerly consumed in wars, to industrial pursuits. Hence, though there is a gradual reduction of prices in the United States, yet it is still more striking on the other sid the Atlantic. In Great Britain particularly. as well as in certain portions of the Continent, such is the accumulation of capital, and so great who are subsistence, that prices are at the lowest possible rate.

have a right to take advantage of this state of things, just as the Europeans do of our cheap production of cotton. Instead of giving us half a dol'ar a pound, as they used to do, they as well as the people of the northern States, seem glad to get it for five cents per pound, in consequence of our over production of the article. We have, therefore, a natural right article. to purchase their productions at the lowest rate at which we can obtain them, to counterbalance the disadvantage we suffer from the accumulation of a different kind of capital and abor. To alleviate this burden, we of the South get back very little in the form of protection. Why, then, have southern men been willing to submit to a system so unequal in its operation! Because, as I have formerly had occasion to state, in the Convention which made the Federal Constitution there was a bargain made between the North and the South, that, provided they would allow our slayes to be represented, to permit importation for a time, and to deliver up fugitives, the South would, on its part, agree that a majority of Congress might have por pass navigation or tariff laws. As the power under the circum cossarily implied that it was ed, we felt hound in honor to acquiesce in the second

place, protection to such extent as might gi e our infant manufactures a fair start, was cal culated to advance the interest of the nation as a whole, though for the time it might bear hardly on us. And because, thirdly, we hoped that the southern States would after a time get to manufacturing themselves, as their interest required them to do, and thus escape the burden. It was thus that southern gentlemen, even after the North had partially failed to pay its share of the consideration, with great magnanimity continued to sustain the system.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1850. I wrote you yesterday. The Herald of 16th contains an account of the Meeting at Tammany Hall. The glory of Old Tammany has, indeed, departed. Her moral power is gone. The Democracy are shorn of their strength. They are now contemptible .-Faction, corruption and the love of power, for the sake of spoils and plunder, have done their work. The great days of Old Tammany are passed. She is now ruled by men without power or in. fluence. Those who love the Union, and who have looked forward cheerily to the great gathering in the old wigwam, and prophesied that there and then, the fell spirit of Free Soilism and Abolitionism would be rebuked and put down, are wofully disappoint-The result of that meeting has astonished many here. The effect of it through the South will be bad; far better would it have been, that the meeting had never been or held.

Such chaps as those who conducted the

Tammany Hall meeting have nothing to lose by a separation of the Southern from North ern States. Plunder has ever been their lifeblood-they have lived on it-and a dissolution of the Union would rather improve their chances for the future than the reverse .-They own no property; they have no houses and are not engaged either in commerce, agriculture or manufactures. But how is it with the merchants, shipowners, and men who have something at stake? No matter whether they are Democrats or Whigs. Let them pause now, while it is yet time, and think before they act. The Southern States ask it. They have warned their brethren of the North; will they heed it, while there is time to save the Union! There is a vast difference between warning and menace.-The South have, thus far, only spoken the former. The farmers of the free States, have their all at hazard. A few months may bring about a seperation so complete and so paraly izing to them, that they would give half their fortunes to have the opportunity they now have of averting the threatened catastrophe The South have counted the cost of a separ ation, and know the value of the Union to them, if the North are to continue the aggressors They love the Union, but not enthey hold dear under ifs Constitution, for the mere name of being in the Union. Every

ough to sacrifice their rights, and all that day convinces, them that the Southern States would be gainers by the dissolution of the Union. The presses of the North are deceiving the people in regard to the feeling in the South. They are doing it wilfully. The Southern States, through their presses, are not heard at the North—save in the Herald, their tone is not re-echoed. Hence, the mischeif that is about to ensue. The Northern papers are deceived, if not criminally trying to deceive, at this crisis. The Southern papers have no circulation in the free States --The voice of the presses of the South is herefore, silenced, or rather unheard out of its own borders. They have no central organ or press, which echoes their sentiments, eelings, wishes, their causes of complaint, and the justice they want accorded to them. The presses of the North sneer at any danger. and are daily engaged in lulling the people of the free States into a fatal security. Say what they may, at this moment the peo le of thirteen Southern States are ready for a Southern Convention, and ripe to carry its deiberation into effect, even should the first resolution be the solemn and serious one of seceding from the free States, at all hazards, and forever; and, the second resolution-no

ment can be accomplished Let the ball of disunion once be started, and it cannot be stopped! Let the South once taste disunion, and extermination only can check it. Southern leaders (as they are called at the North) cannot check it; Hampdon, in England, might as well have tried to stop the revolution which took off the head of of thirty sovereign States. Each State has its Charles the Let, or Mirabeau to have turned | rights. The Southern States are now acting

less solemnisto organize a Republic of the

Southern United States; and if the slavery

question is not settled during the intermedi-

te time the Southern Convention will meet

must be poured out before any new arrange-

a popular movement at the South, which is wilder and more fierce than the roll of seas.

And Why 1 The South have the right on their side, and they are aware of it. They do not want to be in a Union where their rights are trampled upon by the Majority, because they are the weaker and minority

Have the Northern States counted the cost? Do they know, or must the reality teach them that the South have everything to gain by lisunion, and the North everything to lose, et us examine a few simple facts: The past year, the Southern States have produced 2,500,000 bales of cotten, at present prices \$40 per bale, is \$100,000,000

The other products of rice, tobacdollars, produced in these succeed at States by wealthy capitalists at the North, who are likewise engaged in the attempt to ruin a por-tion of the Union which has made them princes in wealth. On the other hand, what do

the North produce and export? Why, the whole exports of the Northern or free States are not over forty millions at the outside! Now let us suppose a separainctured goods, would be cut off entirelyher cotton manufacturers would be ruined. One half the amount of her domestic exports would have to be lopped off. The South would manufacture for herself. She has all the materials and means to do so; she can do it cheaper; she has raw materials on the spot; | bid it! she has water power unlimited; labor is cheaper, either white or slave; she has more room, more ground for the erection of houses for the laborer; fuel is cheaper. She then has no expense of cartage, transportation, freight, or Northern Charges and commissions to pay.--This article would save the South millions per annum, by being her own manufacturer. There is not an article made at the North which cannot be manufactured cheaper at the ough to supply the woollen manufactures with all they require to make cloth for home consumption. For furniture, she, has wood walnut is higher than mahogany. In the vactures of carriages, and produces every North, and cattle are abundant. Artizans would crowd to the South, for there they would find employment and adequate comall the world; for she produces what other countries needs and must have. She would have sources of revenue far superior to the Northern republic, even if the free States her revenue would be spent in her own borders, while now even under the Pederal Government, honestly administered the slave States contribute far more tewards the support of the Union than the fifteen free States. These millions are drawn forever from her, and spent in the North. Let the ask again, where the free States are to derive their revenue from except from direct taxation. The North cannot import more than they export, no more than an individual farmer can purchase more than he can pay for with his produce. We will therefore state that the North in round numbers export forty millions. She

can import no more than her exports. She is forced to put a revenue on all her imports (hundreds of the most important articles of life are now free) of 40 percent, which would only give her a revenue of sixteen millions. Suppose that the South fix a tariff of 40 per cent, on her imports allowing them to be the same as her exports were last Mar, i c. on \$150,000,000. It would be sixty millions! Which section would be best prepared for a civil war if it is forced on the South to keep her in the Union? And where merchants of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, would be your proud commercial cities then ! Bankrupt and ruined. "Grass would grow in your streets, your ships would rot at your wharves!' Go on then and the free soil flame and a ruinous experience of a few years will teach you the value of the Union, that your own stupid ity and philanthropy have urged you to desroy! Go on people of New England-you whose destines are so enterwined with manufactures and commerce, and navigation, urge on your Garrisons and Abolitionistsencourage and stimulate your Free Soilers to war against a section that is supporting you until you force that important section to

separation, and see how dearly it will cost ments. Goon, merchants of New York, and force he South, in self-defence, to a separation from the North, and what have you left !--She is the conservative portion of the Union. Drive her off, and you perish; you have elenents in your midst, that without the conservative moral power of the South to regulate and restrain, will destroy eventually your property and your lives. It would deincralize hell itself.

You have a principle of plunder in your midst--a love of corruption and spoils that when federal officers no longer exist, will turn upon you. Go on poperty holders of N. Encourage and sestain your Greeleys and the other equally wicked and corrupt Fourierities and Abolitionists, until the South has cut loose from you, and these men can turn their attention to you and you and your property. Fourierism is worse with than in Paris. Greely has already started for a free bath and a free wash house. His next move will be for a free eating house, and then a free lodging house, a free clothing establishment, and who is to pay for it ! You. men of property. You, for so it will end .-Your doctrine is that the majority must govern, and the needy can out vote you ten to one. You are trying to apply to the South. urge on the majority, which is in the Free States, to vote down the rights of the South in the Union, and destroy Southern Institutions and property. The South understand the ultimate ruin, to them, of your game. You yourselves do not. They will resist it, step by step with the loftiest motives -for in saving themselves, rest assured they save you. If they cannot do both, then they are prepared to separate from a section that blind, and will not be saved.

Even on higher ground, it is the interest of the free Middle and New England States to unite with the Southern in opposing the Western. Looking to the future, if the South leaves the Union, what chance do the rich Eastern and Middle States stand against the overwhelming vote of the Western! None. The West contribute nothing to the revenue of the Federal Union, but they need, annually, millions to be spent upon their favorite scheme of internal improvements. You need none; but they will drain you for this purpose—they have the votes; and without the South, to conserve and act with you, they can and will do it, for they have the majority. Blind as you are, do you not see that it is your true policy to sustain the South, and her institutions! ay, even to increasing the votes of the slave States, rather than to diminish them, for your own eventual security against the West

Gentlemen of the North, reflect well upon these plain and practical views, and then whether the Union is of value suffidecide cient for you to raise your voices and act energetically in protecting the rights of the Southern States, which have been guarantied to them, as members of the Federal Union. We are not a nation; we are a Federal Union

together, You might force, by shedding some blood, a single State to remain in the Union. You cannot force a whole section of States, comprising eight millions of Southerners, to remain in a Union, which is acting worse than any tyrant of a nation could act, without the shedding of oceans of blood, of which the ling of oceans of blood, of which the free States would be apt to bleed quite as freely as those of the South. Are you preparfor this! If you are not, then be not deceived as to the paril in which you have placed not only the Union, but yourselves and the South. The crisis has come. There is but one alternative left. There will be no compronise. The South are firm. Before June they must have action that will satisfy them that their rights are respected. They must hate such action, by the people of the no other products of rice, tobacno and sugar, will not fall short of 50,000,000 slavery question finality. The Southern Here are one hundred and fifty millions of people are sick of being incessantly harrassed. insulted and tormented, through their members, at the seat of the General Gyernment at Washington, as being monsters and coldblooded lyrants over the poor African, the colored brother, by such cold-blooded scoundrels, hyperites, and unprincipled wretches us are sent to either House of Congress, from some constituencies. What do such men as

Seward, Hile, Chese, in the Senate, or Gal-

dings, King, and others, of similar kidney,

Nothing. Shall such men, miserable and

contemptible as they are, both in intellect

and influence, be pemitted to plunge these

thirty mighly States into all the horrors and

for the great interests of the Union!

carnage of a civil war! God in mercy for-There must be a settlement of the slave question before June arrives. The South oppose the admission of California. Why do they this! Because they are determined not to allow one move to be made which, directly or indirectly affects the slavery question, until their demands of non-interference by the free States are guarantied to them. This done, and they will vote to admit California, provided all the Territories are framed with-South. Her mountain ranges are well calcu- out any kind of restriction in regard to slavery lated for grazing. She can raise sheep en- by the General Government, or by the people of the Territory, while it is yet a Territory leaving it them to exclude or allow slavery when they adopt a Constitution and for all these purposes. In New York black form a State Government. On this there will be but one opinion through the South. South it is cheaper than pine. She has man- | Finally, every State which allows African slavery, (with but one exception, perhaps,) article necessary to finish them in a style equal to the North. She can make the leather she needs, for bark is cheaper than at the Tennessee, unless the slavery question is settled by Congress, previously. not, one of the results of the assembling of that Convention will be the instant separat pensation. Her ports would be filled with of the South from the North, and the latter ships of her own, and her trade would be with will have, in after days, only the miserable consciousness left to them that it has been brought about by their own wrong-headedness, in meddling and mixing with what concerned them not, and in violating the Constishould keep together as one republic; for then tution of the Federal Union, which was framed more to protect the minority than the ma-

jority, for the latter can project themselves

PATRICK HENRY.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

RECHARD M. DYSON, Editor.

2.37 All business connected with the "BAN-NER will receive the attention of the Editor at his office, in the rear of the Court House,

This celebrated invisical family will give a Concert at the Court House this evening.

Cotton. CHARLESTON .- Prices ranging from 11 3-4 to 13

SUMPERVILLE .- Prices from 10 to 11 3-4

*27" We give to-day the very sensible Also, the letter of "PATRICK HENRY" from

the New-York Herald. They both deserve a careful nerusal

Hon. Mr. Woodward for acceptable Docus adapted for the purposes intended.

Hox. Jons C. Calhous,-We regret to learn Mr. Calhous is still confined to his room, It is expected that his written views will be read in the Senate in a few days by Judge BUTLER. They are anxiously looked for.

Affairs at Washington. Accounts from the seat of Government dis-

close the most alarming state of excitement. The crisis is regarded as having come. What will be the next tidings, it is impossible to con-

Mr. Foore in the Senate rem wed his mation on the 25th February, for the appointment of a committee of thirteen, six Northern and To the People of Claremont six Southern Semators and the twelve choosing the thirteenth, who should be instructed to mature a scheme of compromise, for the adjustment of all pending questions, growing out of the slavery question. He urged his motion with much warmth, alimling to occurrences. which; he had reasons to believe, would take place in the other House unless something was speedily done. Violence, it was teared would result in the attempt of Northern members to carry the point of instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a Bill, admitting California: the Southern members resolutely resisting such unheard of measure. Mr FOOTE's motion was not disposed of, the Senate having adjourned. So matters stand.

Mr. Gippings of Ohio, in the House, it is ing petition day, presented a Petition from citizens of Pennsylvania and Deleware, asking Congress to take measures for a peace able dissolution of the Union, moving its religence to was rejected by a vote of 162 to 8.

How unpardonable is it for men thus fle, when the very existence of the Nation is momentarily threatened! To ask whether for the common good, and having entire confidence there existed my dissatisfaction, what it was and the cause, when for that well grounded dissatisfaction, the Country is brought to the very verge of Revolution! Can same people pretend to be ignorant that the South has just cause of dissatisfaction, when initions of tongues have proclaimed it from one end of the Continent to the other over and over again?-Have they not heard it declared how and how only the matter could be remedied? What can be meant by presenting such Potitions and by making such motions, but to insult? Go on mischief-makers and upsetters! The othor day the President of France ordered some

siege. There are memories conn them. They were set up in the days of the Revolution. We too have had a Revolution and memories have we connected with it.—

There are here too all over this land liberty poles, not built by the hands of mon, but the native growth of the soil. Every tree and spring and bough is a liberty pole and in the spring and bough is a liberty pole and They were set up in the days of the twinkling of an eye, myriads of flaming swords will leap forth to defend them. Beware how you tamper!

This is an age when principles are well derstood-when rights are well-defined. Us a sensitive age too. It will not do to trifle with an injured people, asserting and vindicating their rights. It is a liberal age. Men bestow freely, but what is their own they well understand and it is perilous to attempt to wrest it from them. It is a dangerous experiment to sneer at the remonstrances of a justly exasprated people. And yet will men not heed. What is in the womb of to-morrow no one

nows. The next light that breaks through he darkness may be the torch of Revolution. Mr. WEBSTER it is said has some plan under consideration, which it is believed will be satisfactory. What that plan seems not to be known with certainty.

The correspondent of the New York Herald ays: "He will propose a practical compromise. The Missouri line run through to the Pacific, and an acknowledgment that the flag of the United States in all the Territories admits and protects all the property of the citizens of all States, will probably be the basis of this Compromise; but of the details we have not been apprized." Something like such an adjustment as this is necessary. Upon the hope of so settling the question rests the destinics of the country. That hope lost, and

A profound historian has said that, "Nations have no immortality; their punishment is inflicted in this world; it is visited with unerring certainty on the third and fourth generations. Providence has a certain way of dealing with the political sins of men, which is, to leave them to the consequences of their own ac-

es are being visited upon us. The misfortune is, that in the punishment of nations, the the parts of a nation. It is an entirety and the innocent and guilty all suffer together. Remote causes, and perceived but by few, have brought about the present state of things .-But there surely is some repentance among nations. There is a season however, and the wrong-doers, who seize not the occasion must involve themselves and others in the ruin .-Conscious of the right we stand prepared to meet the doom. And if justice ba not done us, here at least "we can all die in the last ditch."

School, Books-My Little Geography, edited by Mrs. L. Ca Turmill, Phila: Lindsay & BLACKISTON.

An unassuming little volume with the above ti has been sent us.

"It describes the earth and its natrual divisions formed by the Counter, with its productions and TIME I inhabitant's adapted to various climites, without resorting to imaginary lines and circles."

"It is made as clear as possible, and will be use ful in preparing the mind for more complete systems of Geography." Each chapter, treating of distinct subjects, in an

asy simple way, adapted to the understandings of children, concludes with verses "designed to fix in the memory the knowledge acquired;" strengthening at the same time the verbal memory. Thus Chapter X treating of the ocean, what it and its perils, concludes

"O! pity the Sailors who, far on the sea, Of t suffer with hunger and cold,

And give them a few pennies to build them a

"Home."
For all their disabled and old." reper sentiments are inculcated throughout th We desire to make our acknowledgments to book. It appears upon the whole to be very well

> 2 We yesterday paid a visit to the Daguerrian Rooms of Mr. C. D. Boynes, situate in the Court House, and found some fine specimens of the art. We recognized the likenesses of several our towns-folk and were informed by Mr. B. that he had, had several applications to take pictures, but having been deceived in the quality of his plates he had refused. He has sent to Charleston for a fine assortment and expects them to-morrow, when he will reward his endeavors to please all who may favor him with a call. Mr B is from the Gallery of Messes, Bostwick & Fuller, whose well established reputation is a sufficient assurance of the capacity of Mr. Boynen to do justice to his patrons. We recommend to our citizens to give him a call and we feel confident they will come away well pleased.

Election County.

At an informal meeting of the members of both houses of the Legislaturo of South Carolina on December 10th, 1849 the following Resolutions were adopted:
1. Resolved, That we regard with feelings of

lively satisfaction the late movement in Mississip pt. in defence of the rights and interests of the South; and hail it with joy, as the first step towards that "firm, united, and concerted action among the Southern States," which a sense of their common danger imperiously demands.

2. Resolved. That the recommendation of the

State of Mississippi of a Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Mon-day in June next, should be cordially embraced by the whole South, that by common counsels we may avert the common calamities impending over us through the action of the General Government, riven on by the bist of power, and the fell spirit of 3. Resolved, 'That for the purpose of carrying

out the recommendations of the people of Mississippi, it is expedient that, in Legislative Caucus, we should nominate four Delegates to represent the state at large, in the Convention proposed to be held at Nashville.

1. Resolved. That still—further to carry out the

a select committee with instructions to enquire in the various Parishes and Districts of the State a select committee with instructions to enquire of there existed any dissatisfaction with the Federal Government, what it was the cause and the mode of radressing the The Pettion District, then and there to nominate two Delegates. to represent such Congressional District in the pro-posed Convention.

5. Resideed, What, entertaining a sincere desire

in the wisdom, integrity, and firmness of the South the people of the State of South Carolina will yield a faithful and unfliching support to any measure which said Convention may recommend. In conformity with the fourth Resolution, the delegation of Caremont election County, invite the citizens composing it, to meet at Sumier Court House on the second Monday in April next, to nominate as many delegates, as they have mem-bers of the Legislature, to meet on the first Monday in May succeeding at some central and convenient point in their Congressional District, then and there to nominate two delegates to represent said Congressional District in the proposed Convention.
F. J. MOSES, Senator—and
J. M. NELSON,
Prepresen-

J. M. NELSON,
J. B. WITHERSPOON,
J. D. ASHMORE,
Representatives of Claremont.

liberty poles to be cut down, and lot Paris is in | - The GREAT PHILADELPHA MEETING the meeting at the Chines, Museum, Phila-elphia, on Friday evening, was numerously

> tween the slave-holding and ion-slave-ho ing States, concerning the consitutional powers of legislation possessed by longress over the subject of negro slavery in her Terratories of the United States, and the second of fears expressed by the Southern States, of the States as a blessing of inestinable values that Congress may, at some future time, ue, among the richest bustowed by God upoing assume the right and the expediency to abole man, and, in the language of the immortal ish slavery in the District of Columb finally, by some claim of constitutional authority, attempt to regulate the slave trade between the States, or to suppress the institutions of slavery within those States where those institutions have been established by law; and, whereas, while, as individuals, we deeply regret the existence of negro-slavery any where within the limits of our glorious confederacy, nevertheless, as cit zens of a State bound by the compact of the constitution, made by our fathers for us, we are wil ing to acknowledge all the provisions and compromises on this and every other matter contained in that sacred instrument, and are ready and anxious to aid in setting this agitating and dangerous subject forever, upon a fair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slave-holding and non-slave-hold-

ing States: therefore, be it. 1. Resolved. That the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in this meeting assembled, in common with the almost unanimous people of the State, entertain a passionate affection for the Union.-They can never forget that the Union, imbodying the spirit and principles of the great struggle for American independence, had its birth in the bosom of this ancient city, the capital of this ancient Commonwealth; and by all the glorious memories of the past, by the best interests of the present, and by the proudest hopes of the future, they are bound in deep, lasting, and devoted attachment to this, the noble and happy work of its wise, virtuous, and ever-to-be-venerated authors.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this

meeting, no more appalling misfortune could befall the whole country, both the free and slave-holding States, than a separation from each other by a dissolution of the Union, whether in regard to their material prosperity and wealth, their moral power, or the security and perpetuation of their liberties.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, no greater calamity than the downfall of this republic could possibly befull mankind, since, (what is now apparent to all.) the Union of these States shall continue to exist, and for the future to increase in strength and influence as heretofore, the pure, noble, and holy mession of our country will be to He referred to an article in the Intelligencer conduct to the enjoyment of its blessings, under republican systems of government, all those nations in the world fit for freedom.

4. Resolved. That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress no power to make laws for the people of the Territories acquired by or annexed to the Union, but only to dispose of and make needful rules and property belonging to the United States.

and inalignable right of self-government, the litically organized, have the power of making their own laws, and of executing them so far and laws of the United States, and therefore have exclusively the right to prohibit or allow

slavery in such reprinciples in Wil-6. Resolved, sat the principle in Wil-mot Provise is not a harmless political spec-ulation or abstraction, excused, if eroneous, by its alleged philanthropic intent, but is the same ancient, aristocratic, peraicious, and pestilent political heresy, (ever repudiated

minaged by the few at the expense of the many.

7. Resolved, That it is contrary to the spirit in which the constitution of the Union was frame , and by which alone it can be perpetuated, to abolish by act of Congress the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia without the assent of the people thereof, and the consent of the States which ceded the District for the use of the government of the United States.

8. Resolved, That we call upon our State erislature to repeal all laws conflicting with that section of the constitution of the United States in regard to the restitution of fugitive slaves, so that the fundamental obligation b nding upon every citizen of the Union, and the law of Congress passed to carry it into effect, may no longer be set at defiance, and the rights of our southern brethren trampled under foot.

9. Resolved, That the same political necesity which required the foundation of the Union, notwithstanding the existence of the institution of slavery at the time in nearly every State, still demands the continuance of the Union, not withstanding the existence of slavery in only one-half of the States now composing it.

10. Resolved, That the sole hope of the negro race in the Southern States, in respect to the reventual emancipation from slavery, rests upon a faithful observance of the condions and compromises of the constitution of the Union, and that the reckless schemes and measures of the abolition and free-soil parties (fast uniting) are directly calculated to perpetuate slavery on this continent in its harsh-

11. Resolved, That, in an exigency like the present, every true democrat will find in the moer tie creed-as proclaimed at Baltimore in 1848, and understood for half a centurythe satest guide and the surest protection; and that it becomes every lover of this blessed Inion, and of the great party under whose administrations that Union has prospered, to ave d all connexion with men who contributed to our defeat in 1848, and who now invoke us to desert our long-established and well-tried

12. Resolved, That the gallant democracy who stood firm during the dark and trying period of the ponic in 1834, when the timil faltered and the corrupt gave way, will not be easily deluded from their good old creed by the machinations of men elevated into prominence by a chivalric party, because their power was not perpetuated and their inconsis-

13 Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the subject of negro slavery, in its bearing on the Union, does admit of adjustment, and should be speedily settled FOREVER. on a lair, just, and constitutional arrangement between the slave-holding and non slave-

holding States.

14. Resolved, That we rejoice at the votes in the national flouse of Representatives an appropriate disposition of a measure which d d so much to prograstinate the war with Mexico, and to embarrass the late illustrious administration, and which events have sufficiently proved to be without any practical im- mittee: portance, except for purposes of irritation and more, Mann, Robbins, McLanahan, Ross, and matter first, Dimmick, six of the eight democrate from . Mr. Clemens arged the this State in Congress, voted to extinguish the resting agitation. If the

15. Resolved, That we

irebrand which has been productive of

binds the noble arch, and to resist all attempts to give aid and comfort to the agitators who would undermine this glorious fabric of free: 16. Resolved, That we regard the Union

man, and, in the language of the immortal Jackson, declare that it sause and shall be preserved. 17. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting he authorized and requested to appoint a committee of 76, to be designated the Committee on the Perpetuity of the Union,' and to have the general supervision of all matters relating to the objects of this meet-

Thirty-First Congress First Ses

siou. Monday, February 25, 1850.

[Correspondence of the Bultimore American.-SENATE.]
Several local and private petitions were presented. Several of the petitions were, as usual, for the reduction of this rates of pos-

Mr. Yulen reported against the petitions of the widow of Commodore DeKay.

Mr. Benton rose to make an appeal to this body. He was referred to in a speech by the Senator from Alabama, (Mr. Clemens) and he now rose to speak in point. He went you to read the passage about the lion and her lamb-the great expunger, and great expo ... der, and great conpromiser, &c. —lying own together. He did not wish to reply to the eloquent remarks of the Senator from Albama, but he would notice cose or two nein the read Mr. Clay's reply to Mr. Clemens, and

Mr. Clemens' explanation. Mr. Clemens said the passage was misreported. He had said that the explanation beween the gentlemen intimated that California would be admitted, and he considered that measure as dangerous to the South. Mr. Benton attempted the explanation, and

was happy to be relieved from the necessity of arging anything more.

The resolutions of Mr. Foote, in relation to the establishment of the Territories of Califormia, New Mexico and Deseret, were taken up. He moved to refer the same to a select committee of thirteen-six from slave States and six from free States, and one to be chosen

Mr. Turney rose to make a correction on to the acts of the Tennessee Legislature. on the subject of the resolutions passed by the House in opposition to the Southern Conven

Mr. Turney said the statement was untrue. The extract was erroneously attributed to the Nashville Union. The Union was strongly in favor of the Southern convention. Again the resolutions were misreported and tended regulations respecting the territory or other to give an erroneous impression. The only important part of the resolutions was quaitted. 5. Resolved, That, by virture of a natural condemned the object of the convention. This was untrue. The democrats had a majurity in the House and the whigs in the Sen ate. The House took ground against the adas they do not conflict with the constitution mission of California, and appointed delegates to the convention. The whogs Senate took the ground that the people should select the delegates to the convention if they choose to gener selection of the Convention of the Choice to gener selection of the Convention of the Union. The Union is not to be preserved by the carrying out of the views of Northern fanatics,

estimate political heresy, (eyer repudiated and the admission of the South.

The people of Tennessee are Severed to the Union, but the Legislature says it can only be preserved by the preservation of the lermine State sovereignty, destroy legislation | guarantees of the Constitution ata the Login the respective States, consolidate the Un- islature pledged themselves to resist engage on, and establish on the ruins of State rights croachments on them to the last extremit and at every hazard appeal to the Northern people as well as the

South, if they would preserve the Union, Mr. Downs said it had been stated that the municipal authorities had approved the assemblage of the convention, and that Gen.

Armstrong would resist it.

Mr. Turney said both statements were untrue, for he had converted with Gen. Armstrong on the subject.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by extending over the people of the territory the principles

of the ordinance established in 1787, and and The subject lies over. The order of the day, Mr. Clay's resolu-

ons, was taken up. Mr. Miller resumed and concluded his reirks on the subject. After Mr. Miller concluded

ganization of territories was taken up. Mr. Foote urged the appointment of a com-Mr. Butler had little hope of any good result from a protracted discussion. He would consent to no compromise which did not re-

Mr. Foote's resolution in relation to the or-

ognize the equality of the South. Mr. Foote was certain that no plan of aljustment could be agreed on by the committee which was not fair and just. If it was not approved, the gentleman would vote bgainst in we would do anything here of a character, he had assurances that the House would sustain it by a large majority. The general feeling was in favor of compromise.

and that there was prevailing a full belief that the Union was in danger.

Let us give the committee a week to act in; and next Saturday a plan can, I am certain, be matured, which the whole Senate will ratify. Each member of the committee would se sustained by the other, twelve, and their opinions and acts would be respected by the whole Senate, and the House, and the whole people. The experiment was worth trying. Mr. Walker made some remarks as to the

lews of the South; and declared that no comnuttee could ever agree to them. He referred particularly to the alternative presented by the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Da-

Mr. Davis explained. He had great hope, om a committee.

Mr. Butler said that if the committee failed:

to agree it would aggravate the difficulty. It would become a source of contention. was opposed to precipitate action. Let us move cautiously, step by step. An impra-dent measure might produce embarrassment. He (Mr. Butler) had fixed upon an ulturatum. He had no spirit of defiance. He. would impose guards on himself, and would not, unless assailed, on any point recede. He believed that a report of a committee would only serve to entangle us the more.

Mr. Walker did not wish to throw down the gaunlet or any other defiauge, partie for

Mr. Badger was decidedly in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. Clemens suggested that the difficulty would be to get a committee that would satislaying the Wilmot proviso open the table, as ity the country. He would not vote for the committee unless the six Southern men were elected by the Southern Senators. Mr. Badger could see no difficulty a

ly to arise from the appointment; Mr. Dayton thought a count more harm than good. Le