WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY JOHN J. PALMER, Jr. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. | CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. | TERMS $2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

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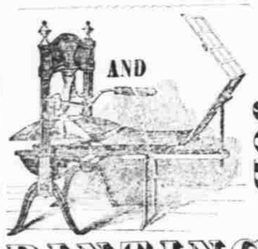

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☞All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Address—Greensboro', N. C.

Dec. 4, 1855.—3m*

CLARENDON IRON WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the 'CLARENDON IRON WORKS,' solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,

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Iron Smith work of all kinds,
Door Lock for Houses and Jails.

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Having been re-organized for the express purpose of attending punctually to the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the State, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct. 23, '55-tf

SONG OF THE PEASANT WIFE.

BY MRS. NORTON.

Come, husband, clear up the storms on your brow;
You were kind to me once—will you frown on me now?
Shall the storm settle here when from heaven it departs,
And the cold from without find its way to our hearts?
No, husband, no! sure the wintriest weather
Is easily borne, when we bear it together.

Though the rain's dropping through, from the roof to the floor,
And the wind whistles free where there once was a door,
Can the rain or the snow, or the storm wash away
All the warm vows made in our love's early day?
No, husband, no! sure the dark stormy weather
Is easily borne if we bear it together.

When you stole out to woo me when labor was done,
And the day that was closing to us seemed begun,
Did we care if the sunset was bright on the flowers,
Or if we crept out amid darkness and showers?
No, husband, no! we talked, while we braved the wild weather,
Of all we could bear, if we bore it together.

Soon, soon, will these dark dreary days be gone by,
And our hearts be lit up with a beam from the sky!
Oh! let not our spirits, embittered with pain,
Be dead to the sunshine that came to us then!
Heart in heart, hand in hand, let us welcome the weather,
And sunshine or storm, we will bear it together.

ROBT. P. WARING, Attorney at Law, (Office in Lonergan's Brick Building, 2nd floor,) Charlotte, N. C.

Jan. 29, 1856.—tf

S. W. DAVIS, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1856.—tf

S. M. HOWELL, Saddle & Harness Manufacturer, (Three doors south of Sadler's Hotel,) CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE subscriber thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now made more extensive preparation for the future demand for work in his line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may want Saddles and Harness, with a superior article at the lowest possible prices. He has now on hand a very large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Whips, Buffalo Robes, Saddle Cloths, Skirtings, Hog Skins, Patent Enamelled and Harness Leather,

together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.

☞All kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice.

☞Repairing promptly executed.

S. M. HOWELL.

Oct 23, 1855. 13-tf

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the **Carriage Making Business** in all its various branches with all the increased facilities afforded by modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments is on College and Depot streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

JOHN HARTY.

July 28, 1855. 1-tf

SADDLES & HARNESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co-partnership and opened a new **Saddle and Harness Manufactory,** AT R. SHAW'S OLD STAND, IN SRINGS' BRICK CORNER BUILDING, where they have constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c

of every description, according to the most approved style and fashion of the day. They are also prepared to manufacture anything in their line in the most substantial and workmanlike manner and better than the best.

We respectfully invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing done at short notice and with neatness and dispatch.

SHAW & PALMER.

March 2, 1855. 32 tf

Cash paid for Hides.

THE highest prices will be paid for hides by S. M. HOWELL. 3 doors south of Sadler's Hotel.

Charlotte, Oct. 30–6m

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new

Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS,

for Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold for *Cash* at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elms' Grocery Store.

Sept. 29, 1854.—10-tf D. L. REA.

Received this day.

GENTS' CARPET SLIPPERS, figured.
Ladies' " " with russets.
" Colored Figured Velvet SLIPPERS,
" White Kid and Satin "
Children's Light Colored BOOTS, at
BOONE'S Boot & Shoe Emporium.

June 2, 1855.—46-tf

General Intelligence.

W. C. & R. RAIL ROAD.

At the late meeting of the President and Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, held in Wilmington, it was decided to commence locating the Western portion of the Road immediately, beginning at some point near Charlotte.—On the Eastern end the road is to be located from Wilmington 96 miles Westward.—This portion of the route is perfectly straight—an "air line," as the engineers term it—an unheard of thing in the history of railways.

The Wilmingtonians are determined to have the road to Charlotte at all events, and they are not the men to fail in an enterprise of such importance, not only to their flourishing city, but to the State at large.

While one part of the corps of Engineers are engaged in locating the road, the experimental survey will be continued by another set, in order to facilitate the work as much as possible.

All *joint* expenses of the company to be paid in the ration of *two-thirds* by the Eastern end, and *one-third* by the Western portion of the Road.

The stock on this part of the Road is still deficient about $18,000. Will Rutherford take that stock?

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Gardiner, the assistant Engineer, will not commence locating the Rail Road in this County at present. He is now in Lincoln making examinations there, of the several proposed routes, &c.—[*Rutherford Eagle.*

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Geo. M. Dallas has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as minister to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, who, it is stated, will return home sometime this present month.

Mr. Dallis' services whilst minister to Russia, his eminent political position, having filled the second office in the gift of the people, make his appointment at this time, as the successor of Mr. Buchanan, eminently proper. The appointment will receive the approval of our citizens, and command the respect abroad due to the representative of the nation. Our relations with England at this time are peculiar, if not dangerously involved. The question at issue require enlarged knowledge, legal ability and practical statesmanship. Mr. Dallis' profession as an eminent lawyer, his public character and political experience, are all so many guarantees that in his hands the international issues so ably discussed by his predecessor will be properly sustained, and the policy and interest of the United States be enforced with energy and discretion.

NICARAGUA AND WALKER.

A letter received at Truxillo, makes some statements in regard to the capture, by Walker, of the Town of Granada, Nicaragua, (said to be the strongest place in the country, having a population of ten thousand,) which we have not seen before.—When Walker entered the place at the head of about fifty Americans, he found Chomorro, the President of the Republic, with his officers in a ball room. Entering the room, Walker waved his sword in the air, crying out, "Hurrah for Democracy," and took all present prisoners. Before he left the room Chomorro was compelled to sign articles of capitulation, but afterwards, finding how small was the force to which he had surrounded, he sent written orders to the officer in command not to give up the place. This letter by some means reached the hands of Walker, as he was entering a church with Chomorro. He read and placed the letter in his pocket, and after the services were over he inquired of Chomorro if he wrote it, and he did not deny it. A drumhead court martial was summoned, by whose sentence Chomorro and fifteen of his officers were shot.

Gen. Walker, of Nicaragua, has provided well for all the officers of his army. He pays the following salaries: Commander-in-Chief, $500 per month; Brigadier General, $300; Colonel, $200; Lieutenant Colonel, $175; Major, $140; Captain, $100; Lieutenant, $80; Second Lieutenant, $70; First Sergeant, $32.50; Second Sergeant, $27.50; soldiers in the ranks, $25. The clothing and rations to be the same as in the United States Army.

SOULOUQUE'S DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

The Kingston (Ja.) Banner, of the 19th, has the following comfirmation of the defeat of the black Emperor of Hayti:

By the arrival of the steamer Buzzard, yesterday, we learn that the expedition which was fitted out by the Emperor Soulouque for the invasion of the Spanish side of San Domingo had met the Dominican forces; and that a bloody battle took place between the opposing armies. In the conflict General Dufresn, of the Haytien army, and another general officer, were surrounded by the Spaniards, and fell before superior numbers. The fortunes of war, however, decided in favor of the Dominicans, and the forces of Soulouque were driven back with great slaughter. The Emperor himself had disappeared altogether, and it is said that he ran like a coward on the day of the battle. It is supposed that he has been killed by the Spaniards, or died from the fatigue of the march homeward. Soulouque's mutilated army had not yet returned; but as soon as the disappearance of the sable Emperor was made known at the capital, a provisional Emperor was proclaimed, who will, in all probability, succeed in the reins of power.

ST. DOMINGO.

The account which we published Saturday, from the Philadelphia Ledger, of the deplorable social, political and commercial condition of the Island of Hayti, is a nut which the Abolitionists may crack at their leisure. The exports of the island, which, as a slave colony, have risen as high as two hundred and five millions of francs, had been gradually falling since Haytien independence was declared, till they have now sunk as low as three millions and a half!—The people are fast relapsing into African barbarism. Even in the brute quality of valor they seem to have degenerated below the condition of the Chinese. We believe the pages of history may be searched in vain for an army of eighteen thousand men defeated by four hundred, as was that of Fausten the other day by a handful of Dominicans.

The social and commercial deterioration of Hayti has a parallel in that of Jamaica, and of every other island where negro slavery has been abolished. They were all in a high state of prosperity whilst slavery continued, notwithstanding the unrelenting severity with which English and French masters have always treated their slaves. But freedom has ruined the islands commercially, socially, physically and morally. In the present condition of Hayti, we see the awful transformation which the South would exhibit if the schemes of the Abolitionists could prevail in this country. No men would be greater losers than those very Northern manufacturers who are making such an eternal pother about the curse of slavery. If the South should be ever driven to the wall, and threatened with the dire consummation of the schemes of her enemies, she could inflict no more terrible retribution upon her enemies than to drive from her soil the laborers by whose toil alone her staples can be cultivated, and, like the strong man shaking the pillars of the temple, involve her enemies and herself in a common ruin.—[*Richmond Dispatch.*

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

A most shocking tragedy was enacted at Jefferson city, Missouri, on Tuesday evening, of which the following are the particulars: Mr. Francis Turner, a middle-aged man, and a house painter by profession, and who amassed a comfortable property, a few months since married a young and beautiful woman, to whom he was tenderly attached. Of late, however, it is said, he had become jealous of her, and treated her with great harshness. For several days past he had been very melancholy, and neglected his business, and was constantly under the influence of liquor.

On Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, he went home, entered the parlor where his wife was seated by the fire, approached her in a ferocious manner, and exclaimed, "We've lived long enough!" and instantly drew a revolver and pointed it at her, but as he hesitated somewhat, it gave her time to fly through an open doorway and close the door after her. He attempted to push open the door, but she placed herself firmly against it, and successfully resisted his efforts. In a few minutes she heard the discharge of a pistol, and a fall upon the floor. She then raised an alarm, and some of the neighbors entering the apartment with her, found the unfortunate man in the last agonies of death. He had fired a ball through his brain. The deceased was, ordinarily, a temperate, industrious and respectable citizen.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The 11 o'clock train which left Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pa., on the 4th instant, was thrown from the track near Whitehall, and one man killed and 27 wounded. The accident occurred from the breaking of a rail. The passenger car took fire from the stove and was destroyed. The gentleman killed is believed to be Abraham B. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Son, Cincinnati.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—When the passenger train on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, yesterday morning, was about seven miles from Columbia, two cars flew the track, one of which was thrown down a bank. No one was seriously injured, though the cars were considerably broken. The cause of the accident could not be ascertained, though it was supposed the locomotive displaced a bar of iron on the track.—[*Carolinian, February* 6.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HENRY.—The Columbia papers record the death of Professor Robert Henry, of the South Carolina College, which occurred on the 6th instant, after a short illness.

☞A railroad is in process of construction from Fernandina to Cedar Keys, Florida. There are four hundred hands now at work upon it, and two hundred more on their way out. The whole distance is 180 miles. The cost of construction is estimated at three millions of dollars. The State gives the right of way.

THE WEATHER.—No one can read the following paragraph, from the Nebraskian of the 19th ult., without a shiver:

"Too cold to thaw, too cold to snow, too cold for outdoor business; too cold for enjoyment, too cold to go to bed, too cold to get up, too cold for anything but to freeze. Frozen ears, frozen noses, frozen toes, and frozen potatoes are quite common. Everybody complains of the cold; everybody sleeps cold—even married couples complain of a coldness between them. People go trotting about the streets with huge shawls, blankets, and buffalo robes muffled closely over their heads and shoulders, and so completely bundled up that they cannot possibly be recognized. The mercury in the thermometer at no time during last week has been above zero. On Tuesday morning last it stood at 25., and yesterday 23 deg. below zero.

THE LARGEST KNOWN HORSE.—The great Rocky Mountain Horse, being the largest equinal animal in the world, is daily attracting large crowds to his place of exhibition on Camp street, near Canal. He is 21 hands in height, and weighs 2,060 pounds. Besides his large size, he has other qualities which make him one of the most interesting curiosities now in the city. He is perfectly docile, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the most regularly formed and handsomest horse ever seen. Judges of horses, and naturalists particularly, should pay him a visit.—[*N. O. True Delta.*

LARGE HOG.—Maj. A. J. Hix brought to Barnwell (S. C.) market, on Wednesday last, a hog weighing 570 pounds, which, at 8 cents per lb., netted $45.60.

THE POWER OF LOVE.—The Toledo (Ohio) Blade says that a woman who had laid in jail for several weeks on a charge of larceny, obtained her liberty the other day by prevailing on the man from whom she stole the property to marry her. The husband declined to prosecute his wife, and of course could not be made to testify against her, and she was set at liberty.

THE HOG PRODUCT IN THE WEST.—The Louisville, Ky., Courier says that so far 332,000 hogs have been slaughtered around the falls; an increase of upwards of 48,000 over last season.

ADVERTISING.—The advertising in the London Times, amounts to not less than $30,000 per week. Professor Holloway's Pills are advertising to the amount of $150,000 annually, and several establishments pay from $20,000 to $50,000 per year.

REPEAL OF THE LIQUOR LAW.—In the House of Representatives, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, the bill repealing the liquor law was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 70 to 32.

FREE LOVE IN MISSOURI.—A Dr. Richman recently attempted to lecture in St. Louis in favor of free-loveism. He was compelled to escape through a back door to save himself from being maltreated.

KIND.—Bennett, under sentence of death in Louisville, Kentucky, is engaged in writing his life, which he intends to sell for the benefit of his family.

☞Mr. Glossbrenner drew from the Treasury on the 4th instant, at Washington, $80,000 in gold, which he had advanced to members—Mr. Banks, late on Saturday night, having signed a draft to that effect. $230,000 are yet due to members, and will be drawn from the Treasury during the week.

☞A bear woman is on exhibition at Petersburg (Va.) She is entirely covered with thick black hair, and her head is a perfect fac simile of the Baboon or Orang Outang. Her mouth is elongated, and altogether she is not a very lovely specimen of the fair sex.

☞A fire occurred in Augusta, Georgia, on the 3d inst., which destroyed twenty stores and dwellings. It extended from Broad to Ellis streets; but as the buildings were mostly frames the loss is not heavy.

☞One hundred of the students at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, have rebelled against the faculty, in consequence of an alleged unjust expulsion of four of their number.

☞The Washington *Sentinel* says, that Mr. Geddings, while swearing in the Speaker, "looked as if the souls of all the old negro martyrs and young negro babies were infused into him."

☞The election upon the question of "License" or "No License," was submitted to the people of Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday last. "No License" prevailed by 19 majority.

☞The congregation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Brooklyn, N. Y., have taken $30,000, worth of stock in the Kansas Emmigration Aid Society at the suggestion of their pastor.

☞It is said the average of cold for the month of January, 1856, in New York, was greater than any that has occurrrd for 70 years.

☞One hundred guns were fired at Boston, Saturday, in honor of the election of Banks.

☞A new county in Texas has been named after Gov. Wise, of Va.

☞Ice on James river is said to be twenty inches thick in some places.

NEIGHBOR'S QUARRELS.

Most people think there are cares enough in the world, and yet many are very industrious to increase them. One of the readiest ways of doing this is to quarrel with a neighbor. A bad bargain may vex a man for a week; and a bad debt may trouble him for a month; but a quarrel with his neighbors will keep him in hot water all the year round.

Aaron Hands delights in fowls, and his cocks and hens are always scratching up the flowers of his neighbor, William Wilkes, who has a mischievous cat that now and then runs off with a chicken. The consequence is, that Wm. Wilkes is one half the day occupied in driving away the fowls, and threatening to screw their long ugly necks off; while Aaron Hands, in his periodical outbreaks, invariably vows to skin his neighbor's cat, as sure as he can lay hold of him.

Neighbors! neighbors! why can you not be at peace? Not all the fowls you can rear, and the flowers you can grow, will make amends for a life of anger, hatred, malice or uncharitableness. Come to some kind-hearted understanding one with another, and dwell in peace.

Upton, the refiner, has a smoky chimney, that sets him and all the neighborhood by the ears. The people around abuse him without mercy, complaining that they are poisoned, and declaring that they will indict him at the sessions. Upton fiercely sets them at defiance, on the ground that his chimney did not come to them, but they came to his chimney.

CORN BREAD—A NEW RECIEPE.

Every body who has been at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, N. Y., has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided.—The clerk is often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a reciepe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion House:

One quart of sour milk, one tablespoonful of salæratus, four ounces of butter, three table spoonsful of flour, three eggs, and corn-meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.—[*Ex.*

POLITICAL.

THE PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

At this time, when we have but recently been informed how our friends, and the friends of the Constitution, have been stricken down in the fight by an unscrupulous majority, and how a party, avowedly hostile to us and our institutions, has finally triumphed in the popular branch of Congress, well may we recur to the rise and progress of that sentiment which now controls a high department of our Government, and threatens the peace of an entire section of the country.

It was in the year 1835 that systematic attacks were first made upon the "peculiar institutions" of the South, with the view of disturbing the existing relations between its two races. Before that time, in consequence of the fanatical tendency of the Northern mind, there had sprung up a feeling of hostility to African slavery, but this did not exhibit itself in action until a later period. Finally, however, Abolition societies were organized, Abolition presses established, and Abolition lecturers sent forth to fan the rising flame of fanaticism. Then began that warfare on our section which is still continued. Next came petitions to Congress from the North to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the "internal slave trade" between the States. The petitions having been received, the work of agitation was commenced in earnest, and the band of fanatics grew gradually stronger and stronger. We next find them controlling several of the Northern Legislatures, and bringing about the abrogation, in effect, of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the delivery of fugitive slaves. Next they call upon Congress to abolish slavery in all places where that body has exclusive power of legislation. Then followed petitions and audacious resolutions of popular assemblages as well as legislative bodies to exclude the Southern members of the Confederacy from newly acquired territory, and to prevent the admission of any more slave States in the Union.

In the meantime, that party originally small in number was growing in strength and influence, and has continued to grow until now it exerts a controlling influence over the Northern masses. The sentiment of anti-slavery is indeed instilled into the minds and lodged in the very hearts of the Northern people. It is preached from the pulpit, and furnishes texts for political sermons. It is taught in schools, and affords subjects for youthful declamation. It emanates from the chair of the Professor, and offers themes for grave discourse. It pervades both legislative and executive councils, and has even affected judicial decisions. It has called into being a large and powerful and dominant party. And lastly, it has entered the halls of the United States House of Representatives, and occupied the Speaker's chair.

Such has been the progress of fanaticism up to this time, and who can doubt that unless opposed by some effective measure, it will continue to move on to the accomplishment of its fell purposes. And now, we would ask, how long will the Southern States remain passive under such unmistakable evidences of a determination on the part of the North to drive them to humiliation, and ruin? Will they continue to seek redress in resolutions, in pledges, in threats, in unmeaning conventions? Will they defer a close union among themselves until Abolitionism shall enter the Senate hall, and rise to the Presidential chair? Now that the House of Representatives is abolitionized and under the control of their bitter enemies, will not the imperilled States of the South draw near together in close fellowship?

Now that a common danger threatens them, will not the voice of faction be hushed within their borders, and Whigs, Democrats, and Americans all unite to form one party—the party of the South and the Constitution?

Let us have this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," and the Southern States shall become strong. Then, like the barons of England in similar circumstances, shall they be able to demand their rights under the *magna charta* of the land, or, failing to secure these, to dissolve their connexion with a hostile and lawless section. Glorious, indeed, according to our view, would be the results of Southern Union. Let this measure but be perfected, and we will have attained, politically, the "one thing needful." Strength and confidence shall then succeed to doubt and weakness, and we of the South be able to "go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart."—[*Columbia Carolinian.*

THE UNION.

The message of Governor Herbert, of Louisiana, relating to federal relations, concludes as follows:

The wild spirit of fanaticism which has, for many years, disturbed the repose of the country, has steadily increased in power and influence. It controls the councils of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. The fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the better. The time for concession on our part and compromises has past.

If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the constitution, concessions and compromises will only retard its dissolution, not save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and to increase the numbers of abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develop fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend, in a great measure, upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will be upon those who have forced us, in defence of our most sacred rights, of our honor and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI ON SLAVERY AND KANSAS.

Gov. McRea, of Mississippi, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, now in session, speaks in plain terms his opinions on the subject of slavery. He sends to the Legislature the resolutions received from the Legislatures of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and says:

I therefore recommend to the Legislature, in response to the resolutions of Maine, to return to her resolutions unanimously reaffirming the position of Mississippi, with a calm, temperate and dignified exposition of our rights, and our determination to maintain them at all hazards. If, then, Maine and our Northern sisters shall make, the issue of the Union with us upon the Constitution, the responsibility will be with them and the right with us, whatever may be the result. The difficulties in the Territory of Kansas have produced much excitement in the country, and awakened a feeling of deep interest among the people of the Southern States. Fully impressed with the importance of securing that Territory to our interests, and for the extension of our institutions, after the most mature reflection, I have not been able to see how the State, in her sovereign capacity, can take measures to effect that object. Yet I am ready to cooperate with the Legislature, in any constitutional measure which their wisdom may suggest, or their better judgment devise, to secure so desirable and important a result. Were it in the sphere of my duty to address the people on this subject, I would make every appeal to them which would arouse their sympathies or their interests to encourage the spirit and aid the progress of emigration to that Territory. The people of the South have it in their power to secure it, and they have only to make the effort to do it. Numbers may come there from the free States, but the Southern emigrants can control it, not by force, but by the irresistable energy of their determination and their will. If this territory is lost to the South, it will be the fault of our own people.

☞The Georgia Legistature have resolved to return the Vermont resolutions on slavery to the Governor of that State.