

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN APPEAL TO HISTORY.

Into the discussions which have been going on in several of the Southern States for the last two years as to the value of the Union, it is surprising how little has entered of statistical or historical investigation and deduction.

Geographical distinctions, varieties of soil and climate, difference of habits and temper—circumstances without which this Confederacy never could have been brought into existence, and which, by enabling them reciprocally to supply each other's wants, have hitherto united the States in bands of mutual interest; these, with heated appeals to prejudices and passions stimulated by artificial exaggeration of differences which Nature herself has created between the remote North and the far South, and which existed in a greater extent before the establishment of this Government than since, have constituted the staple of the argument in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Lately we have seen attempts made to prove that any State of the Union, (South Carolina, for example,) withdrawing from it, would, by assuming a separate national existence, appropriating to her sole use her resources of capital and products, becoming her own carrier and manufacturer, and maintaining an independent intercourse with the foreign world, be rendered more prosperous and happy, and, above all, more great and glorious than she now is.

The improbability of such a result from such a procedure we have heretofore, by facts and figures which no one in the South has so much as attempted to controvert, endeavored to show. Our object in the present article, and in one or two others with which we propose to follow it up, is to offer to the consideration of our readers a series of illustrations, drawn from analogies, of the advantages likely to accrue to any separate Government by breaking up any fragments of the Union.

Every operation in Nature is, to a less or greater extent, organization or disorganization. Animate and inanimate matter alike submit to this universal law. The greatest Empires of the earth, as well as the most humble individuals which serve to compose their masses, respectively, are liable to decay, death, and dissolution.

On the great Eastern Continent, through all recorded ages, we find instability in the History of Nations; Grandeur resting on ruin; victory preparing for defeat; pride, folly, and presumption laboring to obtain humiliation; aggression merging into despotism, or division into weakness. Both extremes producing and perpetuating slavery and misery in the masses.

To these conflicts between growth and decay, in political life, there is one very remarkable exception of prosperity, without serious reverse. That example is afforded by the Anglo-Saxon Nation of North America. On the opposing Continent emposition and decomposition have waged, with varied vicissitude, constant warfare.

tages of an island—a country with a varied language; soil and climate of varied elements, all eminently suitable to sustain a prosperous, powerful, and numerous population.

After having, in the long course of ages, had every form of government tried on its theatre, Italy settled down into the following States, independent and perpetually more or less hostile to each other. Whom ever desires to see, from a single point of view, what Italy was and is, let that person visit Venice.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Square miles, Population. Includes St. Italy, Kingdom of Naples, Papal States, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Lombardy and Venice, Kingdom of Sardinia, and Totals.

Here we have a surface of, we may say, one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and a mean population of two hundred and forty-five to the square mile; a population equally great in aggregate number with that of these United States.

Who now are masters of the soil upon which stands the City once Mistress of the civilized world? Divided into petty fragments, for centuries past it has been trodden down by the Frank, the Hun, the Goth, Spanish, Turk.

But we turn from the picture, and ask, What might Italy be, were those repulsive elements united as are the United States? Each a whole in itself, with all the very best attributes of individual freedom; a common language, and common history; the same glorious names to pronounce as the heroes and martyrs whose acts secured National Independence.

Can that man exist who would, for any earthly consideration, make himself an alien to the land where sleeps a WASHINGTON?

THE SECESSIONISTS ANSWERED. We have rarely met with a more complete answer to the arguments of a party than is contained in the following short article from the Natchez Courier.

FROM THE REPUBLIC. Democratic Denunciation of the Administration for its "Fidelity to Slavery." Democratic Pledge to Agitate the Republic of the Fugitive Slave Law.

We are glad to see an effort for adjustment of our national differences upon the basis of acquiescence in the Compromise, even though that acquiescence be accompanied, as in two extreme meetings held lately at the North and in the South, with abstract declarations of the most objectionable character.

We were gratified to see the Whigs of Vermont avow their willingness to acquiesce, in spite of the offensive and fanatical doctrines that accompanied their resolutions. This acquiescence will be found in the following resolutions, which the Union does not publish:

Resolved, That we are, as we ever have been, ardently attached to the Union; that we look to the courts of the U. States as the true interpreters of the Constitution and the laws of the nation—confiding in their wisdom and fidelity—and that we have no sympathy or toleration for the revolutionary doctrines of secession, nullification, or disunion, in whatever quarter manifested.

Resolved, That in the moderate, and discreet, and practicable measures recommended to Congress by the present National Administration, and the firm determination to repress international disorder, and to execute faithfully the laws of the land, and to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, we recognize measures and principles to which we give our cordial approbation, and pledge a hearty support.

We were in like manner gratified that the Conservatives of South Carolina coupled their denunciations of the Union with an agreement to endure it. We regarded the declaration of the fanatics of Vermont, and of the secessionists of South Carolina, as announcements to preserve their consistency. We were willing to accept their allegiance to the Compromise and to the Union with any expressions of private opinion they may choose to utter.

Opinion in America is no crime. The South Carolinian may entertain or express detestation of the Union, yet so long as he refrains from the practical exercise of his opinions, there is and there ought to be no "sedition law" to punish him for any thing that he may write or speak.

THE REACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot of the 8th draws the following contrast between the present state of public sentiment in the State of South Carolina and the prevailing feeling within its borders several months ago.

A SPEECH FOR THE UNION. Strange as it may appear, in view of the present position of the Hon. R. B. Rhetts, of deadly hostility to the Union, the authenticity of the following extract from an able Speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the year 1842, is not questioned.

"But to make the will of all the law—by constitutional arrangements to protect the weak, and enable the weak as well as the strong to rule themselves, and thus to secure the blessings of liberty and free government to all—that is the mighty problem which has puzzled the statesmen and patriots of all ages, and which has, at last, been so wonderfully solved in our Constitution.

This Constitution was the result of a long train of events, of peculiar time and circumstances, and the intensest thought, and matured by the sternest trials. Gentlemen may succeed in overthrowing it—there is no blessing man is not capable of despising and abusing—but let them not include the vain hope that when overthrown, they can re-establish it.

"Sir, I go for the Constitution as it is. I want no change in its provisions; but if there is to be any change, I want those changes to be in favor of popular liberty. Instead of strengthening the legislative power—from which all usurpations on the Constitution have originated, and which now threaten to overthrow it—let the legislative power be still further restrained, by limitations more clearly defined; let the veto principle, on which the Constitution is built, be enlarged, in order that great majorities—an increased number of wills—may be required to make laws for the people; and thus a nearer approach may be made to the naked theory of a free democratic Government—that every man shall rule himself. I detest the dominion of one man—a king. I detest more the dominion of many, because more heartless and irresponsible; but, above all, I fear, and loathe, and despise more than I fear, the dark, faithless, remorseless tyranny of a caucus majority—first the tools, and then the victims of the bloody despotism of some bold man, who uses the high aspirations of the people for a ladder to overthrow the Constitution of his country, and lift himself on its ruins.

"Resolved, That any attempt to foist the institution of slavery upon territory under the jurisdiction of the Union; any legislation of Congress that exposes the free citizens of a sovereign State to perpetual slavery without due process of law; that denies the trial by jury, and strips off the pauper of the legitimate sovereignty of the States and an infringement on the guarantees of the Constitution, and should be promptly repelled.

"Resolved, That we discover but one distinctive feature of the Whig party, in its present place, as shadowed by the present Administration, fidelity to slavery, the maintenance of its supremacy and inviolability; we shall therefore oppose the Whig party. Its principles—it has none! "Resolved, That the Whigs of Vermont, by cordially approving of President Fillmore's Administration at their late convention at Bellows' Falls, endorsed and tendered an issue upon the Fugitive Slave law; and that this convention promptly accept the tender, and hereby recommend to all their political friends, and the friends of freedom and humanity in the State, to meet the issue in every political gathering and at the polls.

"It is indeed amazing to see what changes take place in public opinion in the short space of a few months. Last fall the whole State seemed to be for secession. Now, it is left to a vote of the people, a majority would be found opposed to it. Six months since, there was not a newspaper in South Carolina that did not advocate disunion and secession. Now we have the Southern Patriot, Hamburg Republican, Charleston News, Southern Standard, Columbia Transcript, and Erskine Miscellany, all opposed to secession.

"Not a whisper was heard when the Legislature met of any popular expression against secession. Recently Hamburg has, with great unanimity, declared herself in the opposition. Four thousand persons, at Greenville Court House, on the 4th of July, expressed themselves by the preamble and resolutions adopted, hostile to secession. Horry District did the same at a public meeting on the same day.

DEMOCRACY.—The Richmond Whig thus sketches the beginning, the middle, and the end of American Democracy: "All things, they say, and tragedies especially, have their beginning, their middle and their end. In Locofocoism, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk marked those several stages. They may be said to have represented precisely the three great periods of its life.

Under Gen. Jackson, it had with the passions of youth its vigor, its violence, and every thing but its innocence. Strong, bold, self-willed, it did, in its lustiness of blood, just what it listed; it spent in all manner of wild prodigality the large estate of popularity to which it had succeeded; corrupted by its example, the sober country-manners wide around; rode a hunting or on an experiment, with hounds, and horses and horns, over the corn of its tenants and the fences of the law, ruining many people in a morning's diversion; or, going to town, it nicked the windows of peaceful citizens, cudged the watchmen, upset the stands of hawksters and the carts of market people, or smashed the lamps and left every body to brook his shins or fall into the gutters in the darkness; they can re-establish it.

Centuries rolled over before the birth of this Constitution; and it may take as many more to find a people either capable of appreciating or administering such a Constitution. Once fallen, like the decayed cities of the old world standing amidst ruins and deserts, it will be fallen forever. If the Union were to be dissolved to-morrow, it could not be re-united. Aware of the difficulty of establishing the Constitution, and its completeness, when honestly administered, to accomplish the great objects for which it was created, the people of the United States have ever frowned upon all attempts to alter or abolish any of its essential features. Whenever any party has fairly developed designs hostile to its integrity, they have been overthrown. Before what this Constitution must we attribute the glorious distinction we possess, as the happiest and freest people in the world? and what are all our troubles and contentions with each other but providential rebukes for departing from its wise and just provisions?

"I want no change in its provisions; but if there is to be any change, I want those changes to be in favor of popular liberty. Instead of strengthening the legislative power—from which all usurpations on the Constitution have originated, and which now threaten to overthrow it—let the legislative power be still further restrained, by limitations more clearly defined; let the veto principle, on which the Constitution is built, be enlarged, in order that great majorities—an increased number of wills—may be required to make laws for the people; and thus a nearer approach may be made to the naked theory of a free democratic Government—that every man shall rule himself. I detest the dominion of one man—a king. I detest more the dominion of many, because more heartless and irresponsible; but, above all, I fear, and loathe, and despise more than I fear, the dark, faithless, remorseless tyranny of a caucus majority—first the tools, and then the victims of the bloody despotism of some bold man, who uses the high aspirations of the people for a ladder to overthrow the Constitution of his country, and lift himself on its ruins.

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stable perfidy; bloodiness without courage, a deceit universal and impartial that never told the truth to either friend or foe. Accordingly, "tottering on its heels in the last," as much without the daring of manhood as the decency of middle age, sanguinary but stealthy, wicked as it was weak, violent as pusillanimous, arbitrary and impotent, most pernicious through its powers which it held not through its parts, it never stopped at a crime and trembled only to do the least good. Without one honor gathered from such high command, such wide means of winging blessings to mankind; without one instant of affection or respect from his people; the poor heartless, headless child of Demagoguism in its dotage and of paralytic Partisanship passed away, the last of a line which must soon have made an end of its country, but that, happily, its headlong degradation first made an end of itself.

"We need hardly remind our readers that the Treasury and Post office departments were both burnt down, under General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, with circumstances not a little suspicious.

ALABAMA. We are glad to find our own views of the late political contest in Alabama fully sustained by the Mobile Daily Register, the leading organ of the Democracy and of "Southern Rights" in that State. The Register says: "None of the members elected to Congress are disunionists or advocates of secession. The Southern Rights men only contented for the abstract right of secession, as a supra-constitutional remedy, but do not urge its exercise for existing causes. In this they are not materially different from the Union Representatives, who all claim to stand upon the Georgia platform, and are pledged, in case of any further aggression, to resist, even a dissolution of every tie which binds the State to the Union."

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From the following jubilant effusion which we take from the Washingtonian, it would seem that some apprehensions had been felt by the Editor of Ashe's defeat by his own friends, a gratification which that paper expresses it was not an event which had been confidently looked for. We are not at all struck with the extraordinary circumstance of Ashe being chosen by an overwhelming majority, when "no regular opposition to his election."

The Democracy certainly have not things and ways of showing such things as are peculiar, and no doubt some are not our thoughts, nor their ways; we must, in the present instance, and without further comment, leave the Union in the full enjoyment of its success at Ashe's re-election, venturing to express the hope that the former Mr. Ashe will prove himself true to the Union.

North Carolina.—We are gratified to learn that the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, an uncompromising democrat, has been re-elected to Congress in the Wilmington district of North Carolina, by an overwhelming majority. Indeed, there was no regular opposition to the election of Mr. Ashe. It appears that Mr. William Winslow, a decided democrat, was voted for by a portion of the whigs, with a view to diminish Ashe's vote. But we are authorized to say that Mr. Winslow was placed in the field without his knowledge or consent, and was voted for against his expressed wishes, and that he was in favor of the election of the regular democratic candidate.

The Whigs of Tennessee and of North Carolina have given us great and cheering victories. In Tennessee, especially, we have carried all before us. It will be a long time before we disconsent to part with this noble band of brothers in the Southern States, who rally around the "Union," and who expect to us the right hand of fellowship. A sectional party will we ever belong to, shall separate us from them. Let us keep upon the true National Platform, chewing all isms, and sectionalism, especially, as the worst of all, and giving aid elsewhere as well as there.

The Spanish Bull Circus.—The amusements in the Spanish bull circus at Madrid on the 25th ultimo, were of more than usual brutal character. The Queen, her husband and her family, together with the King, were present. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs, the dogs soon finished him. Next a hyena and several dogs occupied the arena. Then a large bear encountered no less than three dogs, the bear came off victorious. The last scene was that which attracted the crowded audience, viz. a contest between a lion and a bull.

"The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull than he made towards him at once, and attacked him with fury. But he only succeeded in seizing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws. The bull thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns; but presently the lion having bitten his tail off close to the rump, the bull turned on him, and frantic with pain, charged with tremendous fury, tossing the lion, notwithstanding his size, into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down dejected and moaning with pain, while the bull charged him several times in succession, instigated by the crowd outside the grating more than by his own will; for, as soon as the lion was hors de combat, the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone but for the stimulation which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed."

Ashtabula Poultry.—The fowl trade between Ashtabula and New York continues to flourish. Over two thousand fowls were shipped in two lots from Ashtabula, last week, for Dunkirk, thence to take the N. Y. & Erie Railroad to New York city, through in twenty-four hours.

Cleveland Herald. [Has it never occurred to the Giddings of old Ashtabula that we New Yorkers pay for this poultry in money earned as Giddings would say, in no small degree by the tears and groans of the slaves of the South? And that as we send back in exchange sugar, molasses, rice, and cotton, the Ashtabulians cut up these tears and groans to sweeten their palates, or cover their backs?—N. Y. Express.

THE PRO... The much kings... of the... when game... by the... there... who... was... The... lyle... sarcasm... pos of... days... spect... in No... have... low... touch... from... state... work... to the... him... the... l... fune... one v... sym... cess... stron... all be... less... one f... since... toler... work... of tri... digni... men... felt... of the... heart... stood... was v... Out... thy... Euro... ceate... the... the... Louis... Paris... follow... his r... and... the... that... for... not... the... point... rati... Euro... that... His... other... who... histo... view... we, v... ingu... crow... carry... their... Are... merit... man... have... been... proba... any... one... in... proceed... how... I... scene... what... thing... Jaqu... be... we... are... t... rief?... than... his... lines... perfect... might... world... by... of... fest... throu... T... into... a... Dry... taken... Hotel... To all... chants... interest... their... any... W... I... Comput... line... 1... 24... the... pro... Sw... the... give... them... Al... and... Aug... P... the... ind... ment... Aug...