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# The North Carolinian.

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS.  
BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 30, 1850. VOL. 11—NO. 579.

TERMS OF  
ADVERTISING:  
One square of twenty-one  
lines or less, for one inser-  
tion, 60 cents; every sub-  
sequent insertion, 30 cents  
except it remain in for sev-  
eral months, when it will  
be charged \$3 for two  
months, \$4 for three, &c,  
\$10 for twelve months.  
Liberal deduction  
for large advertisements  
by the year or six month.

**DR. J. N. BAIRD,**  
(Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,  
Norfolk, Va.)  
Respectfully announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.  
All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.  
Norfolk, Feb. 11. 573-1f

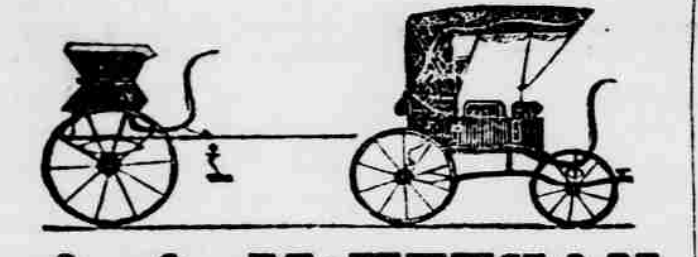
**CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.**  
**C. T. LONGSTREET, & Co.**  
54 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
ARE now fully prepared for the Spring trade with the largest stock of CLOTHING that can be found in any house in the United States, and a much greater variety than we have ever had the pleasure to offer to our patrons, and styles to suit purchasers from any part of the United States or California.

**OUR FOREIGN GOODS**  
Are of our importation, and our Domestic direct from the manufacturers, which enables us to sell our stock at a lower price than can be found elsewhere. Our styles and extensive stock having placed us at the head in our line of trade, we intend to remain in this position so long as our recommendations will keep us there. If purchasers will favour us with a call we will take pleasure in showing them through our extensive stock which will answer for itself.  
New York, March 9, 1850. 576-2m

**FOR RENT.**  
A comfortable Dwelling, with convenient out-houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles west of Fayetteville, recently occupied by Jas. Montague Esq., and known as Mrs. Lyhart's country residence, is now offered for Rent. Mrs. Weeks' residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Railroad's Lane. For terms apply to  
WM. BOW.  
Feb. 16, 1850. 573-1f

**PREVENTION & CURE OF CONSUMPTION.**  
A treatise on the prevention and cure of consumption, by the water treatment—a valuable work by John Shew, M. D. Only one copy, for sale, at the Carolina Office. Price 50 cts.

**FOR SALE,**  
At the lowest Market Prices,  
40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,  
1200 sacks Salt,  
5000 bushels Alum Salt,  
9000 lbs Cotton Yarn,  
Osnaburgh and brown Sheetings.  
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.  
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,  
Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.



**A. A. MCKETHAN**  
Still continues to carry on the  
**CARRIAGE BUSINESS**  
in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.  
He has on hand a very fine assortment of  
**Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkies,**  
finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.  
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.  
All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.  
Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.  
January 19, 1850.

**FOR SALE,**  
6 Rowland's extra thick Mill Saws,  
6 cross-cut Saws,  
3 dozen fine Hand Saws,  
1 dozen Coffee Mills,  
4 dozen fine House Laths,  
4 ditto Carpenters' ditto,  
5 Wood Saws,  
20 dozen steel and iron Hoes,  
2 dozen long and short handle Forks,  
12 kegs Nails, assorted,  
50 dozen Knives and Forks, some very fine,  
6 pair brass tip Andirons,  
12 pair Shovels and Tongs.  
Feb. 15. WM. S. LATTA.

**AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.**  
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
Feb. 16, 1850.

**JUJUBE PASTE,**  
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
Feb. 16, 1850.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**  
Office F. & W. P. R. Company, }  
March 11, 1850. }

Agreeably to the By-Laws of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Fayetteville Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 11th of April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.  
A general attendance is requested either in person or by proxy.  
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres.  
J. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.  
The form of a proxy may be as follows:  
I, hereby authorize and empower \_\_\_\_\_ to represent Shares of Stock held by \_\_\_\_\_ in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in the Town of Fayetteville on the 11th day of April next, hereby ratifying all his acts as to close the business of the firm.  
ROBT. McNABB,  
D. O. WARNER,  
577-3t

**Third Instalment.**  
Office F. & W. P. R. Company, }  
March 11, 1850. }

**FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.**  
The Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS**  
Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—  
**FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS:**  
Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages, Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustras; plain and dotted Tartans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Gingham; and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organza Lawns; mourning and second-morning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

ALSO  
Black, blue, and fancy cold French Cloths; black and fancy Casimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging, and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.  
A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets, Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Parasols, and umbrellas; Mole-skin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup' Call-skin Boots; Gentleman's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.  
The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line, to which we invite the attention of the public.  
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,  
March 23, 1850. 578-1f

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**  
30 doz. Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging, and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.  
A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets, Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Parasols, and umbrellas; Mole-skin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup' Call-skin Boots; Gentleman's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.  
The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line, to which we invite the attention of the public.  
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON,  
March 23, 1850. 578-1f

**SOMETHING NEW!!**  
And the best article known for cleaning and polishing Brass, Britannia, Tin, Glass &c.  
Every family will have it when they know its value.  
**MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI.**  
Directions for Use on Metallic Surfaces.  
Rub the finished surface with a little of the Tripoli on a damp cloth. Finish with a dry fine cloth or wash leather. On Brass, use oil or alcohol; Silver and Gold may also be cleaned and polished with a soft brush, slightly dusted with the Tripoli, and used dry.  
For Cleaning Glass Plates or Windows.  
Slightly moisten the cloth for the Tripoli, with water or alcohol; rub it on the glass and follow immediately after with a fine dry cloth.  
For Cleaning the inside of Glass Chimneys for Lamps and Gas Burners.  
Attach to a stick or wire of sufficient length, a piece of sponge or wisp of cotton, then moisten with water or alcohol, and add a little of the Tripoli; this rubbed on the glass will effectually remove smoke, or burnt stains and grease, and leave a beautiful lustre. Simply rinsing in water completes the process.  
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
March 23d, 1850.

**Collard Seed, Just received,**  
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.  
March 22.

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
John J. Phillips is prepared to furnish the public with Horses, Carriages, and Buggies.  
FOR HIRE.  
He is also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, and to attend to the business in his absence.  
March 23, 1850. 578-3t

**A fresh supply of best winter SPERM OIL,**  
and a few barrels of Tanners' and Lined OIL, just received, for sale by  
B. ROSE & SON,  
March 23, 1850.

**Mill, Pitt, and Cross-cut Saws,**  
for sale by B. ROSE & SON,  
March 23, 1850.

**Taylor & Underwood**  
Are now receiving their stock of  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
Embracing a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets & Straw Goods.**  
Coopers' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine do.; Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, and Crockery.  
March 16, 1850. 3m.

**SPRING GOODS. 1850.**  
**H. & E. J. LILLY**  
Are now receiving a heavy stock of  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
to which they invite the attention of their customers.  
March 16, 1850. 577-5t

**\$20 REWARD.**  
Lost or mislaid, a Gold Eggshin Lever WATCH, made by C. Patterson, Liverpool, No 2145. Any person returning it to Edwin Glover will receive the above reward.  
March 16, 1850. 577-3t

**NOTICE.**  
The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNabb & Warner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Robt. McNabb is authorized alone to close the business of the firm.  
ROBT. McNABB,  
D. O. WARNER,  
Carthage, N. C., March 11, 1850. 577-4t

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
About 40 Acres Valuable Land belonging to the Estate of Ans Burklee, dec'd, 2 miles North of Fayetteville, and on the west side of Cape Fear River, joining the Lands of Messrs. Isaacs, Blake and W. J. Atkinson, is now offered for Sale. If not disposed of before, will be offered at public Auction at the Market House on the 10th April next, at 12 o'clock, A. M.  
JOHN BURKLEE,  
March 16 1850. 577-1a

**NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
MARCH 30, 1850.  
Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury  
Washington, March 23d.  
Mr Calhoun is extremely low. Serious fears are entertained of the result, it is generally believed he cannot recover.  
New York, March 22.  
There was a further decline in Cotton to-day of 1, the sales amounting to 900 bales. Flour and Grain are quiet. Pork has declined 1/2. Of sugar there is a large supply, and 300 hhd. Porto Rico were sold to-day at 51. One thousand bags St. Domingo Coffee were sold at 91. Of Spirits of Turpentine, 300 bbls. were sold at 23 cts.  
Dr. Webster's trial is progressing at Boston. The testimony of Ephraim Littlefield, the Janitor, elicited many new facts adverse to Webster; indeed, all the testimony is very unfavorable to the prisoner.  
The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 21st. Cotton had fallen an eighth of a penny per pound; fair upland being quoted at 6 1/2 pence. This produced depression and a fall of nearly a half cent in New York. Full particulars by the steamer have not yet come to hand.

**SPEECH OF MR JOHN ECCLES,**  
Before the District Convention, at Wilmington, March 12, 1850.  
It is, sir, a moment of great and peculiar interest when a free people feel themselves imperiously called on by every consideration of the duties they owe to themselves, to posterity, and to the great cause of constitutional liberty, to take the preparatory steps to prevent encroachments on their privileges, and to ward off aggressions which threaten their institutions; and it becomes those to whom, on such an occasion, their fellow citizens entrust the charge of expressing their views and declaring their intentions with regard to contemplated or overt acts of wrong or oppression, to proceed with the utmost circumspection and prudence, as well as with great firmness and independence, lest by rashness they create greater evils than those they endeavor to avert, or by timidity, compromise the interest committed to their care. I shall therefore entreat your indulgence while I briefly consider those injuries of which the people of the southern States in this confederacy complain, and which they seek to redress; and also those measures inimical to their interests, their honor, and their rights, which they seek, if possible, to prevent, and if necessary, I firmly believe, they intend to resist.  
The first cause of complaint to which I refer, and to which I shall only allude, consists in the systematic and extensive dissemination throughout the country of scurrilous abuse and inflammatory slanders alike on the institutions and citizens of the south, by private individuals and by organized societies.  
It is an evil great in itself, and the prolific source of many others. It is an evil which cannot be arrested by the application of ordinary means; the law cannot abate it; statutes cannot reach it; it can only be controlled by the direct exercise upon it, in the States in which it exists, of an honest, well informed, and liberal public opinion; and if this influence is not speedily and effectually exerted, it will require no prophet to predict the result. If the people of one section of our country are sedulously taught, as I may say educated, to regard inhabitants of another section as the most abandoned reprobates upon the face of the earth—as persons entirely without the pale of christian sympathy—as swindlers, robbers, and murderers—as the habitual perpetrators of vices and crimes, which my respect for this assembly will not permit me to mention—as those on whom it is a religious duty to invoke the vengeance of heaven, and against whom it should be part of their daily business to excite the wrath of man—no paper constitution—no political adjustment of conflicting claims—no skillful compromise of contested rights, can long enable two such sections to dwell together in amity.  
There is, or rather was, another form of this species of abuse, (for I believe that the action of extreme causes has nearly, if not entirely, silenced it,) by means of which it was sought, with far reaching malignity, to set dangers in our path, far in the distant future. It was for some time a favorite object with a combination of fanatics, assisted by the Atlantic, to endeavor to array against us whatever there was of power in the public opinion of Europe, and to induce the world to look upon our broad, fair southern land, as one great moral lazar-house, filled to overflowing with every form of moral disease and corruption, with the view of producing an effect on our domestic institutions, by the force of foreign sentiments, and of causing us to feel friendless and alone, and with-

out sympathy in the great brotherhood of nations, and nothing more forcibly exhibits the demoralizing progress that fanaticism has made, than that any respectable portion of the American people should have for a moment submitted to, much less invited, this impertinent interference in the domestic affairs of American citizens.  
Besides this, there is a system well developed and completely organized, for the purpose of flooding our country with incendiary publications calculated to produce dissensions between our citizens, and to excite domestic insubordination. These seditious and dangerous pamphlets are circulated extensively in many parts of our country, by means of the post office, by private and secret means, and by the efforts of skillful emissaries and agents, who it is believed traverse the southern States in various disguises, and from whose attempts the most dreadful evils are to be apprehended. These are evils of a serious nature, and moreover are important as indicating a depraved state of public feeling on the part of the great body of the northern people; and a state of feeling which if it continues to exist, will render the obligations of the constitution nugatory, and all enactments to carry out its provisions entirely ineffectual.  
A great practical aggression next arrests our attention. There is a solemn clause of the constitution, which was inserted expressly for our benefit, and whose insertion was one of the conditions on which we entered into this confederacy. This clause provides that fugitive slaves escaping from their masters into any other State, shall be given up to the masters on demand.  
This provision, I need not inform you, has been openly, deliberately, repeatedly violated; it is nullified by legislative enactments; it is evaded by the action of the courts; and should these fail, physical force had almost been used—force is not wanting to complete the desertion. Laws have been passed making it highly penal for State functionaries to issue or execute process for the arrest of fugitives from labor, or for individuals, even the owners themselves, to aid in their apprehension; and the decisions of their courts, so far from lending their assistance to the preservation of law, have consigned southern men to a felon's cell, for seeking to regain their property under the sanction of the constitution; and southern men, while in the exercise of rights guaranteed them by the constitution, have been assaulted, maimed, and murdered, and then sunk into the ground unavenged and unredressed, but I trust not unremembered. I could not, if I would, by any power of language, add anything to the force with which the atrocity of this flagrant violation of our constitutional rights will impress every mind, from which a sense of justice has not been eradicated by prejudice or passion. I will only add on this subject, that this practical nullification of the constitution, which is neither denied, excused or palliated, and by which the south, it is believed, has lost \$15,000,000, is an evil of sufficient importance to itself to justify the apprehension the south feels for the safety of her institutions; and to call for the measures she has taken to protect herself from danger.

And next, we have to consider the repeated attempts which have been made to modify or abolish the institution of involuntary servitude in the District of Columbia, by means of the action of Congress, which it is contended has absolute control of the territory ceded to the United States, for the mere purpose of governmental convenience, as well as over all lands purchased for the use of the military and naval services. The fallacy of this position has been so often exposed, and is so inconsistent with all our ideas of the powers vested in Congress, that I shall not stop to discuss it, but will go on to state, that the measures which have been proposed, session after session, for the purpose of interfering with slavery, more with the criminal desire of keeping up a dangerous excitement, and lessening the security and value of slave property in the District, so as to make its owners willing, if not anxious, for its abolition, have lately assumed an aspect of serious importance. The course of the last and present Congress shows their passage to be not only possible, but probable. I need not dwell on the consequences of this act; which would be not only unjust, unconstitutional, and a dishonorable breach of the implied faith to the southern State which ceded it, but one which, as the first direct interference between master and slave, should be fearlessly and strenuously resisted; for our whole history shows how easily permitted interference grows into established right.  
And now we come to the great struggle, where honor and right contend at fearful odds against the powers of envy, ambition, and fanaticism; and upon whose issue depends our destiny. It arises from the threatened assumption of extraordinary powers by Congress, which power it is pretended is derived from a clause in the constitution, giving authority to Congress to legislate for the territories in certain cases, which reads thus:  
"Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in the constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State."

Under this clause is claimed for Con-

gress the monstrous right of discriminating between the institutions of different States, who by the constitution, are entitled to equal rights and privileges, and an equal claim to the common territory. It requires no labored argument to prove that such a discrimination would be an act of usurpation and tyranny, which should not be quietly submitted to by independent States.  
But, it is in regard to our exclusion from the wide extent of territory added to our domain by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that this question assumes its most formidable aspect. For the acquisition of this territory, the States of the south contributed more than her fair proportion of men and money; and they would be derelict to their high duty, and deaf to the voice of justice and honor, should they suffer the rights of their citizens to be infringed in any manner or on any pretext.  
The practical importance of this question is, however, merged to a great extent, in that of the admission of California into the family of the Union, with her present constitution and her present boundaries, at this time, and under existing circumstances. And it is here where our adversaries, hopeless of success in a fair contest, seek by dividing to vanquish us. They hope to effect this division by appealing to our feelings of sympathy, kindness, and honor. They show us our friends and brothers on a distant shore, turning with affection to the homes they have left, and asking that the country of their adoption may be united in the same political confederacy with the land of their birth. I doubt a ready answer occurs to every one, to this plausible and sophistical appeal made by our northern neighbors for our Californian friends; but little reflection would be needed to enable us to reply: At the right time and under different circumstances, nothing would give us greater pleasure than to admit you; yet, seeing that your admission at this time, and in the mode by which it is proposed, might, nay, certainly would, be productive of the most disastrous consequences to us, and that a slight delay would be of no possible inconvenience to you, you certainly cannot take offence at our asking you to remain as you are for a short time, while we dispose of some matters of great moment and nearly connected with our prosperity and interest.

And there are many reasons founded upon principle and policy, which render it highly inexpedient, not to say illegal, that California should be admitted as a sovereign State into the Union at this time. In the first place, there is good reason to believe, if it is not universally admitted, that the measures taken in California preparatory and with a view to making this application, and effecting a State organization, were not the result of her unbiased and spontaneous action, but were brought about by the influence of government agents acting under secret instructions; an influence totally destructive of that absolute freedom of opinion and action, which is indispensably necessary to render valid the acts of those who are deciding the permanent destiny of the country; and whose decisions will affect the interest of many States and many millions of people; and I contend that if there should arise the slightest suspicion that official influence had been exerted, that improper interference has been attempted, it becomes the duty of Congress to institute the most rigid examination and the most thorough investigation of the subject, and if it shall appear that open or secret instructions were given to any persons, authorizing them to interfere in any way with the affairs of California, and that these persons made any official suggestions, and pointed out any benefits to be derived, or any evils to be avoided, by any particular course of action, then in my humble opinion, Congress should return the proceedings, vitiated by such interference, to the source from which they came, and organize a territorial government for California in the usual and constitutional manner. And if it should be proved that any persons in official station, have sought by cunning and underhanded means, surreptitiously to dispose of any question which should have been met fairly and openly, I trust that the whole southern people will look with scorn and contempt on the abortive attempt to imitate the crooked and devious policy which distinguishes the rotten diplomacy of the old world; and that they would consider and treat the admission of California under such circumstances as a gross insult to the dignity of the south.  
Secondly, the number and circumstances of the population are not such as to justify them in assuming the attributes and exercising the functions of State sovereignty. It is known to you, sir, that the discovery of almost incalculable mineral wealth in the hills of the Sacramento, called to its banks bands of bold and hardy adventurers from every quarter of the United States, whose enterprise and energy I admire, and with whose fortunes I heartily sympathize. Besides, there were gathered there the representatives of almost every nation: Europeans, specimens of the mongrel races of Mexico and South America. Chinamen and the dwellers in the isles of the Pacific. These, without ceremony, located themselves on territory belonging to the United States, and dug up and carried off sent away gold which was the property of the general government, and for which the south as well as the north had fought and paid. To this we should have made slight

objection, had they been content with the tacit permission to reap a harvest they had not sown; but when they undertake to form a constitution without authority of law, excluding us from all participation in the advantages of the territory they occupy, we may well ask, "who, and how many are you, and by what title do you hold the land, from which you attempt to prevent our entering with our property; who are not citizens of a State, but only occupants of a great encampment, sojourners in a land to which you have vowed no allegiance, to which you are not bound by motives of hearth and home, and were its shining placers suddenly exhausted, and richer veins discovered in Oregon or Mexico, you would desert as eagerly as you had sought?"

As regards numbers, though large, it is doubtless exaggerated; and as there has been no census taken, no count made, no satisfactory evidence laid before Congress that the country professes the requisite amount of population, we cannot form even an approximate estimate; but from the fact that those who sailed from this country are almost exclusively males, I am inclined to believe that majority of the inhabitants would be voters, and that the votes of 14,000 cast at the recent election does not indicate a population of more than 40 or 50,000.

Now were there in the territory 60,000 persons engaged in the various branches of regular industry, pursuing the different avocations of mechanical art, agricultural labor, and professional science, developing the resources and adding to the wealth of the country they design to make their home, and surrounded by their families contending with nature for permanent benefits, clearing land, building houses, making roads—should those persons after thus identifying themselves with the soil, deliberately decide upon the exclusion of slave labor, from the territory actually occupied, I do not doubt that the South, although she would regret would readily acquiesce in this decision. But when instead of this population we see a smaller and uncertain number engaged in very different pursuits, exhausting instead of increasing the wealth of the country, digging the soil indeed, but not for the purpose of planting, whose friends and families are far away; who give no evidence of an intention of residing permanently in the territory, but on the contrary many, if not the most of whom look forward to returning to their old homes, there to enjoy the fruits of their labor; when we see these persons without authority, in the most irregular and informal manner, attempt to frame a constitution, extending its jurisdiction far to the eastward of their present location, and calling for boundaries which includes a vast extent of territory, on which civilized man has never looked, and forever presenting the introduction of the species of labor peculiar to the South; should Congress ratify their monstrous and unfounded claim, the South ought, as she undoubtedly would resist the aggression in this form, as fully and fearlessly as if it had been committed by direct legislative enactment.

I have given a concise account of wrongs of which we complain, some of which have been committed and others contemplated; and beyond these there is shadowed forth not dimly, the intention on the part of our adversaries to strike a final and fatal blow at our institutions; a blow which we will be unable to resist or avert, and which will render our ruin inevitable, complete, and irremediable; pretext for this final assault will not be wanting, should farther pretext be sought than what may be contained in the whining preamble to the emancipating bill. For if we tamely submit to arbitrary oppression when we are united, ready and strong, we cannot expect to be treated with very great delicacy when we are unprepared and weak. But of this last and finishing assault, I will not farther speak; "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

But I will say a few words concerning the mode on which the South seeks to obtain redress for past and security against future injuries. It is the adoption of a suggestion made by the Mississippi convention, that a convention composed of delegates from every southern State should assemble in Nashville in the month of June, who after the fullest information being mutually obtained of the sentiments, wishes, and intentions of the different states, would be enabled to speak by authority to the Northern People, statesmen and States, with a solemnity, that would command attention, to tell them that the time had come when the South would no longer submit to oppression; that such as she venerated the Union, she did not worship it; that endeared as it was to her by old associations as well as by the many sacrifices she had made for its sake, yet honor & duty had higher and holier claims upon her obedience; & at their call she would protect the rights and privileges of her citizens at all hazards and regardless of consequences. In the effect of this warning, uttered as it will be calmly and respectfully, I see the fairest, if not the only prospect of amicably arranging the existing difficulties. And in the action of the convention, I cannot discover any grounds for those apprehensions, in which many persons indulge. If the edifice of the Union is indeed in danger, it is not that the South is attacking its walls, but that the North is undermining

(Concluded on 4th page.)