

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II—NO. 23.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 75.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
FENTON & DARLEY.

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These Goods are of the best quality, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interest by calling and examining for themselves. They will be sold low, on the usual time, but accounts must be settled punctually.
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JOB WORK.
OF ALL KINDS, AND IN COLORS, NEATLY, cheaply and expeditiously done at the Argus Office.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

LETTER.

FROM REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE TO HIS NEPHEW, THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President of the United States, and Senator Elect from the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

For a period of nearly seventy years, the people of Kentucky, even from the moment of their own existence as a free and separate Commonwealth, have bestowed, first upon your grandfather, and then upon your father, and then upon yourself, every mark of confidence and love it was in their power to bestow; and in no instance did they ever refuse to either of you any distinction that either of you was willing to accept, and in no instance did they ever complain that either of you had come short of what they expected from you. Such testimonies on the part of such a people, accumulated until you now find yourself in a position for good or evil to the whole nation, scarcely inferior to that of any other person, increase all the ordinary responsibilities which rest upon you to the very highest degree, and add new ones the most affecting which can address themselves to a true heart. Every man in this nation, still more every man in the Commonwealth which has so signally honored you, will ponder these things just in the degree that they expect or hope anything from you, in this season, which you have yourself, in the most public and emphatic manner, declared to be full of peril to the whole American people, and more especially to the people of Kentucky. I know you will admit that every one of them has the right to address to you these noble reflections—warning you by them, in a manner at once earnest and confident, that your people do not expect you to allow their destiny to be compromised, and yourself to be overborne and carried away by events and parties; but that they expect and desire that, let what may come, you should so counsel and act that Kentucky may do her part as becomes her, for the safety and glory of the whole—and then when the worst comes she may live or die according to her own free and separate sense of her duty and her honor. Nor is there one among them all, who, from a private station and impelled only by the deepest interest in the country and in you, could more properly than myself address to you words of confidence and hope, and urge upon you considerations connected alike with your own fame and the glory of your country, whose due weight may be easily overlooked amidst the passionate violence which to all calm men seems to prevail at Washington.

As to the dissolution of the American Union—the settled and deliberate conviction of Kentucky is that it is no remedy for anything whatever, but that it is itself the direst of all calamities. Kentucky never had any existence as a Commonwealth, except as one of the States of the American Union. She never had a disloyal thought towards that Union, or towards any sister State; she never for one instant desired to enlarge her rights under the Federal Constitution—or to exercise any of those rights offensively—or to deny to others their equal rights under that Constitution. Wholly unable to comprehend how it can be to the interest of any State to secede from the Union—or how the right to secede can be considered anything else but purely revolutionary; she sees nothing in the past conduct of the Federal Government to justify secession if it were a constitutional remedy; nothing in the aspect of the times promising anything but disaster to the country, to every seceding State, and most especially to herself, from the application of any such remedy, whether by war, by revolution, or by the formation of new confederacies, or by the secession of individual States. As far as she can understand, it is mainly the unrelenting passions of unreasonable men, and the violent assertions of dubious, or, to say the least, extreme rights—and the madness of political parties in their struggle for power, that has brought the country to its present perilous condition. The true remedy for such disorders is not the breaking up of the Government, but the due enforcement of the laws, and posterity will execrate to the end of time what ever Government shall allow the lawless conduct of any portion of the people, to run into secession, or to drive others into it. The lives of traitors ought not to weigh a feather against the peace or security, much less against the very existence, of the nation; and their blood comes instead of weakening the foundations of society. Civil war itself within the Union, horrible as civil war always is, is necessarily temporary, and is consistent with the ultimate preservation of everything distinctive in our present nationality, and in all our institutions, general and particular; and a universal civil war at this time, within the Union, could hardly fail to end in the permanent establishment, for the whole country, of just what our fathers established from 1776 to 1789. But after the division of the Union, upon the slave line, and the necessary breaking out of fierce and interminable war along a frontier extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the western border of Missouri, no man can foresee a state of case when peace can be ever preserved along that frontier, as well as it can be in the Union, and every man can see that any future union of the divided portions of the Confederacy, if any union shall ever be possible, must be upon the very terms which now exist. The inevitable effect of the recent events at Harper's Ferry, taken altogether, must be to give a degree of security to the whole slave frontier within the Union which no part of it can ever have out of the Union; and the handful of white men and negroes whose follies and crimes were consummated there would probably be the last, as they were the first, to try such an attempt. The whole case ought to be, to every reflecting man, a demonstration of the inestimable value of the Union, both as it sets bounds to the passions of men, and as it enables us to punish crime by due course of law, instead of by private or public war.

Kentucky is, through choice, a slave State. When forming her first Constitution in 1792, when forming her second Constitution in 1798, and when forming her present Constitution in 1850, the whole subject was carefully considered by her people, and each time decided in the same manner; and it is probable that at the present moment there is less disposition amongst her people to make any change on that subject than at any former period. Two facts of great importance must not, however, be overlooked. The first is, that no considerable portion of the people of Kentucky have ever held extreme views in favor of slavery, while a very large proportion of the people have tolerated, without preferring it, and while the common opinion of the people has always been that the relative growth of the white

over the black race would be greater and greater continually, and at some future, perhaps distant, period slavery would become an insignificant element in the condition of the State. The second fact is, that Kentucky has all along been exposed along a frontier of seven hundred miles of river border to greater evils and losses than all the slave States which have no frontier put together; yet she has never for a moment manifested any sense of alarm of insecurity—made use of any threats, clamor, or abuse, or entertained a single thought of secession. She has uniformly acted with calmness, moderation, and dignity; her citizens have uniformly relied upon the laws for redress against such as law could reach, and against the lawless promptly redressed themselves, leaving to those who did not approve her ways to amend their own, or choose their own remedy against her. Undoubtedly she had great cause to be dissatisfied, undoubtedly her people are the last in the world to put up with either injuries or insults; undoubtedly she would be prompt to take up arms against any odds, when she thought no hope was left but in arms, and undoubtedly whoever puts her to that extremity will see good reason to regret having done so. What I assert is, that for all that has come and gone, she sees no reason for the ruin of the country, none for the dissolution of the Union, none for the secession of any State by revolution or otherwise, none for allowing herself to be forced into a position fatal to her by the fanaticism of a portion of the people of the North, and the passions of a portion of the South. Of the fifteen slave States (if Delaware can properly be so considered) the eleven which lie further South than Kentucky, have, as members of the Federal Union, a thousand times less cause of complaint than she has, and will not encounter the thousandth part of her peril if the Union is dissolved. It is Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri that have borne all the loss and annoyance, and are to bear all the impending peril. It is these four States, therefore, that the decision of the national aspects of these impending perils emphatically appertains, so far as that decision appertains to the slave States at all. And every wise and generous impulse ought to prompt the people of the other eleven States to forbear whatever course of action is disapproved by these four border States. And these four great States are bound by the highest considerations, both of patriotism and of interest, to throw their united weight against all sudden, rash, and unconstitutional action on the part of the slave States, and, if the worst comes, to secure themselves a position compatible at once with their honor, their freedom, and their safety. In like manner the border free States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, ought to remember that their borders are as much exposed as ours, and that multitudes of considerations, besides national force, enter into all warfare, and, above all, into border war. So that on them, with reference to the numerous free States behind them, rest the duty and the right of deciding the national aspect of the subject of slavery on the free side of the line, just as it rests with the border slave States on the other side. It may be confidently asserted that posterity will hold these six border free States and these four border slave States responsible for the fate of this nation at the present crisis. And they will deserve its lasting contempt, if, with their central position across the Republic, and their irresistible force, they permit the country to be ruined and disgraced, and themselves thrown into a position of endless mutual hostility along a common frontier of 1,500 miles. And for what reason? And for whose benefit?

By what blindness and by what violence of political parties, by what incompetence of public men, or by what madness of the people, the country has been brought to the verge of public violence, upon a topic which has been familiar to every one since the first settlement of this continent, are questions which this generation will have to answer to generations which are to come. The questions we should answer to ourselves are, what is the precise nature of the difficulty now—and in what manner may that difficulty be surmounted? If certain people of the North come feloniously upon the people of the South and are put to death for their crimes; and then if other people, even in great numbers, glorify the dead felons as martyrs, but take care not to commit any overt act, and be hung; it seems to me that the very most futile of all proposals against such dangers and such annoyances is the overthrow of the Federal Government. It may be possible that Government can never do all that needs to be done; it may be possible to prevent it to the doing of intolerable mischief; but in the former case the lack of power in the Federal Government results from the very nature of our institutions—and its intolerable abuse of power in the latter case would necessarily be followed by the universal arming of all the slave States. The real difficulty does not lie in any such ground as those, nor its remedy in anything that can be done touching such aspects of the case. In like manner those great questions of the rendition of fugitive slaves by the North, and of the foreign slave trade at the South, are finally settled so far as the Constitution and laws of Congress can settle them, and it remains for the legal tribunals and the Executive authority to enforce the laws in both respects. That during periods of unusual excitement those laws, bounding both subjects, may be imperfectly administered, is extremely probable; but that the North will openly defy the power of the nation and permanently refuse to execute the fugitive slave law, and that the South will act in a similar manner with respect to the foreign slave trade, is what no man is justified in asserting. I admit that the permanent continuance of the Union would be impossible, if the North or the South should deliberately persist in such a revolt against the Constitution and laws, if at the same time the Federal administration should be too feeble or too timid to coerce obedience. But surely no such revolt either North or South—and no such imbecility in the Federal Government as justifies the overthrow of our national institutions—can be alleged to exist. If the minds of men were calm, or if their thoughts would be directed steadily to the results that must follow the dissolution of the Union, it seems impossible of belief that adequate motives for such an act could be found in the existing state of any of these questions.

I know it is alleged that the settled doctrines and deliberate purposes of that great party in the North, which was formerly called Abolitionist, and is now called Republican, amount to nothing short of an organized and fanatical crusade against the institution of slavery as it exists in fifteen States of this Union; that there is the utmost probability that it will ultimately, perhaps speedily, acquire controlling influence over every Department of the Federal Government; and that the slave States cannot, consistently with honor,

with prudence, or with safety, continue members of a Union controlled by such a party, or subject to a Government administered by them. To this let me say, first of all, that, if every word were true and certain, the wise, manly, and successful alternative would be, not the dissolution of the Union, but the recovery of the country, by force if necessary, from those who shall have subverted its Constitution. Nor can there be any doubt that the united South, and the minority of the North will be always and to every intent, without arms, or with arms, more powerful in the Union, than the united—much less the divided—South ever can be out of it. Nor does it appear to me to be loyal to the people of the North who are faithful to the Constitution—even if they were the smaller number—to the South to withdraw and smelter subject to a domination as intolerable to them as it could be offensive to us. But this is an extreme statement, responsive to a still more extreme suggestion. The history of political parties in this country for many years past is not creditable to us; and their present posture is such that no one can forget what a single year will bring forth. If the whole North could act in concert permanently, they must have the permanent control of the Federal Government; and the wide conviction of the North that the whole policy of the General Government has been for some years dictated by the slave States, and the whole policy of the slave States dictated by the cotton States, has come very near to casting the majority of every Northern State temporarily into the Republican ranks. It would be an abuse of the Federal power, not less atrocious certainly, to extend than to curtail slavery by the systematic use of it; and the North has believed that this was done, and the rise and extension of the Republican party is the fruit of this conviction. Disabuse the North of this delusion—do it fairly, truly—and the Republican party will shrink at once to the comparatively insignificant faction of radical Abolitionists upon whom it was originally based. On the other hand, the united South never could fail to carry with it in all its just demands, and in all its temperate utterances, a sufficient number of the States of the North to make the rights and interests of the slave States perfectly secure in the Union. This is all the central any minority can justly claim under a free constitution, and this is never lost under such a constitution, except by gross mismanagement. It, therefore, is a foregone conclusion to break up the Confederacy, the alleged tenor of the Republican party will answer as a pretext; but Kentucky dreads no party—and will use no such pretext—but will make any party in power respect her rights. If, on the other hand, there is a true desire to perpetuate the Union—no one is warranted in saying that the Republican party cannot be prevented from coming into power—let that event if it should come into power, the nation would not be both competent and resolved to keep it in proper bounds, or arm and suppress it. So great that hardly a greater evil can fasten on the politics of the country, than to treat them by geographical lines, or array parties upon questions touching which the interests or convictions of different sections of the country are supposed to be entirely antagonistic. The present posture of the country is the fruit of this political treatment of slavery, and the present condition of the Representatives of the people of the lower house of Congress is a most offensive symptom of the public health under that treatment.

The question of slavery in the Territories, practically developed as that question was in the case of Kansas, has probably had greater influence than any other, both upon the present condition of political parties and in bringing the public mind to its present agitated state. The issue to which the question in its abstract form and in the Democratic party has been brought is this:—that on one side the people of the South very generally believe and claim that the Supreme Court has decided that every slaveholder has the constitutional right to take slaves into every Territory, and neither Congress nor the people of the Territory have any power to prevent this; in other words, that every Territory is by the Constitution of the United States a slave Territory. On the other side, the Democratic party of the North very generally and decidedly repudiate these statements as untrue and these claims as monstrous; and assert for the people of each Territory constitutional right to determine and regulate for themselves the question of slavery. In the meantime the Republican party, perhaps unanimously, assert that Congress has complete power to exclude slavery from all the Territories, and desire this power to be exercised in every case as it has been in several. Almost the entire North is therefore directly arrayed against both the fact and the right of what the greater part of the South asserts is the law of the land under the decision of the Supreme Court. In the South itself, however, there is a farther and singular development of opinion. It has been attempted in Kentucky and other Southern States to make it a part of the political creed of the Opposition to demand of Congress a slave code for the Territories; while in the same region non-intervention by Congress, except in extremity, if at all, has appeared to be the doctrine of the Democratic party. The result is that the entire North repudiates, and under existing circumstances will continue to repudiate, the idea that the Federal Constitution or the Supreme Court makes all the national Territories slave, while almost the entire South believes and claims that all the national Territories are slave by that Constitution. The dispute is enlarged, not settled, not even transferred. This is a most calamitous result of attempting to turn over questions pre-eminently political to tribunals wholly judicial; as if public men were warranted in supposing that great nations in the highest state of political excitement believed any more in the infallibility of judges, than they do in the infallibility of Senators, Kings, or Popes. Even if the decision of the Supreme Court had been so clear that no man could doubt what was decided, and so cogent that no man could gainsay its justice as between the parties to the particular cause then heard; it would have been a miracle if the decision had settled any political question. Its main effect was obliged to be—let the decision be what it might—to expose all parties, and to render any peaceful adjustment of any aspect of the slave question, far more difficult than before. In truth, the Constitutional right which the South supposes she has secured, can be of no practical value, even if it were universally conceded. For if she remains in the Union, she cannot carry on the foreign slave trade; and unless she can do that she cannot profitably send slaves enough into any Territory she possess—nor masters enough with those she may send to prevent their emancipation as soon as the Territory becomes a State. The experience in Kentucky is surely decisive. If, on the other hand, any portion of the South will deem it a

sufficient reason to secede, that more slaves may be imported from Africa, and new slave Territories formed, either half the slave States will not secede for that reason—or, if all secede and a confederacy of all the slave States is formed, that confederacy cannot be expected to allow the African slave trade to be renewed. With regard to slavery in the Territories and the power of the General Government over the subject; there never could be any subject concerning which wise, just, moderate, and forbearing conduct was more imperatively demanded—none with regard to which the opposing interests of the two great divisions of the nation ought to be treated with more scrupulous fairness. If ever such a temper and such a spirit shall return to the councils of the Republic, the temporary and disputed power of Congress over the subject cannot fail to be exerted in some manner satisfactory to opposing claimants. But so long as parties, on one side or the other, seek by every means to assert extreme claims, irrespective of equally extreme claims in others, nothing remains but to fight the question out in each Territory, or, what is worse, to fight it out over the ruins of the Republic, or what is worst of all, break up the Union and fight it out afterwards. As a Southern man I deplore, and still deplore, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as a great political error, pre-eminently injurious to the South. As an American citizen I deplore the fearfully undue importance which the control by Congress over slavery in the Territories has been made to assume in our national politics.

It must be borne in mind that the present aspect of parties in this country is very far from revealing the real state of public opinion upon any new and exciting question which may suddenly arise. We have seen two great national parties—the old Whig and the American—completely disorganized within a few years. The enormous mass of voters who acted with one or other of those parties—and the greater part of whom are now acting with the Republican or the Democratic party—are far from being committed so permanently to either that it can be predicted with certainty what course they will take if matters come to the worst. Moreover there are very few States in the Union, in which there is such unity of sentiment, as to ensure even a decided and constant majority upon either side of the most important political questions; and nothing is more common in many of the States than sudden and great revolutions in opinion. Even with the perfect certainty that every slave State will resist with arms, any interference with its security connected with the time and manner of that resistance which might easily terminate very fatally, and topics connected with slavery itself (the slave trade for example) on which the most determined difference of opinion has manifested itself. While such considerations ought to warn the most upright and sagacious public men of the great danger they are in of being deceived by party clamor, and ought to terrify such as are scrupulous, they teach us that, after all, the heart of the nation may be sootied, and that it only needs to be convinced of its peril, that it may, by one mighty outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, crush every party that has trifled with its conviction, and overwhelm every public man that has betrayed it.

Concerning the political relations of slavery under the Federal Constitution, and the rights and duties of the slave States in the Union, it is perfectly immaterial whether the institution of negro slavery, as it exists in this country, is good or bad; and all Congressional discussion of that point is as irrelevant, as it is ordinarily empty. We live under a written Constitution, and have for more than seventy years, been expounding it, commenting on it, and applying it constantly to the business of life. There may be topics, and they not unimportant, upon which one generation has differed from another, one party from another, and as to the true sense of the Constitution, and the true weight to which interpretations of it are entitled, whether those interpretations are made by one or other Department of the Government. No doubt, of late years, the tendency of opinion has been to attribute far more sacredness to judicial interpretations than to the founders of the Republic allowed; and therefore we witness such fierce debates as to the true sense of the Dred Scott decision. With all possible veneration for the Federal Constitution, we are not to forget that it was made for us, not we for it; and, with all loyalty both towards the national and our State Governments, let us remember that the highest of all loyalties is to society itself, which is above every form it can possibly put on. Under all forms of society, the all-prevailing questions are political questions; questions which never can be permanently settled in free governments, except through representative bodies, and then in accordance with the public conscience. The question of slavery as it relates to the nation, falls under these general considerations, in a remarkable manner. Thus, in the first place, slavery was almost universal, and the slave States the immense majority, at the formation of the Federal Constitution; now the slave States are in a minority, their whole population is a minority, and that minority both of States and people is steadily becoming relatively weaker. In the second place, there has occurred a prodigious change in the value of slaves and of the product of their labor, as well as in the state of public opinion on the subject of slavery itself. At the formation of the Federal Constitution, there was no particular hostility to slavery in one section above another, and no particular zeal for its extension and its perpetuity in any section. But at present, the great majority in most of the slave States, zealously desire both the extension and the perpetuity of slavery, and the almost unanimous population of them all regard it as so completely involved in the very fabric of society that no interference with it from without can be endured; while the great mass of the people of the North consider the institution positively evil, and an immense party among them is organized on the conviction that the interests of the free States and of the white race are jeopardized by the claims of the slave States, and their alleged control of the Federal Government in the interests of slavery—the repression if not the total extinction of which is what the South understands them as seeking.

Now looking at the matter in this light, and rejecting all pretenses, the solitary condition which can satisfy the North, is that the South should claim nothing under the Constitution, which that Constitution, fairly interpreted, did not always secure to her. And the solitary condition which can satisfy the vital necessities of every slave State, is that the Constitution shall be so interpreted, and the Government so administered, that it shall enjoy the same peace, security, and equality of rights in the Union, which it would enjoy if it were a free State. What seems to me clear at present is, that no such violation of either of these conditions has yet occurred as to justify either party in proceeding to such extremities as would be justifiable if it had occurred. And it is equally clear that the apprehension of an impending violation of the rights of either party, cannot justify any irregular, much less any extreme proceeding, any further than may be necessary and effectual to prevent that impending violation. Moreover, the highest and most enduring interests of all parties conspire with their sacred obligations, binding them to set with mutual justice, good faith, and forbearance. But suppose the dominant party at the North to have already violated beyond endurance the solitary condition with which the safety of the South allows her to be satisfied; even then, it is the furthest possible from being true that the secession of a portion of the slave States, or the disruption of the Union on the slave line, is a necessary, a wise, or even an allowable alternative. It is true the States are sovereign States. But it is equally true that the nation is a nation—the American people a people. Great nations cannot suddenly disappear, like a cloud of insects; nor do powerful nationalities fade in a day, like the flowers of the grass. It took the Roman Empire a thousand years to die; and the Hebrew nationality has survived through all the possible fortunes of four thousand years.

To read a nation in train is a far more terrible procedure than for a nation to recover itself by an internal struggle. Nothing can be more certain, than that slavery cannot be perpetuated on this continent by means of the rending of this nation. With a single nationality like ours, internal struggles, no matter how often they may occur, can never be greatly protracted, and can never fatally arrest the progress of society. But in precisely such a case as ours, the permanent rending of the nation is a catastrophe—the progress of which promises nothing so assured as the mutual dissolution of both the parts—and the end of which can produce nothing more certain than the total defeat of the avowed object of its perpetration. The firm determination of every portion of the Union to maintain its rights within the Union, under every extremity, would soon put an end to all necessary means of doing so. It is the holding in reserve of this idea of rending the nation which is the weakening of the idea of our glorious nationality, that gives vigor if not existence to so many ideas which can escape being traitorous only by denying that we are a people or have any nationality. In the restoration of that great idea, there is a moral force competent to sweep the country by ordinary means, even in a practical force in it competent to save the country by arms, whenever law is silent and arms are the only remedy. It is horrible to reflect that the children of the Revolution might be obliged to shed each other's blood. How much more horrible to shed it in such a manner that oceans of it could never restore what we had destroyed, while every drop of it would be an eternal testimony against our folly!

For my part, I am not ashamed to confess the depth of my love for my native country, and the mingled sorrow and indignation with which I witness every attempt to weaken amongst the people the sense of what we owe to the mother of us all. No people ever did anything glorious, who did not believe in God, who were not faithful to oaths, and who did not love their country. When I reflect on what God has already done for us, and already done by us for his own glory and for the advancement of the human race; when I consider what our position and our influence amongst the nations of the earth must be when we become a hundred millions; when I try to appreciate the necessity of just such a power on earth, and the majesty of its beneficent and irresistible exercise; my very heart throbs with overpowering joy and exultation that such a destiny is reserved for my people, that such a refuge and inheritance is kept in store for man. I thank God continually that the dust of my ancestors mingles with this soil, that the hands of my kindred have labored on these sublime monuments; that the valor of my friends was a part of the cost by which all this has been secured; and that the lot of the inheritance of my posterity appertains to such a land and such a people. As for the South, taken in its widest sense, God has cast my lot there, and I have been loyal to her; to the more loyal, that I have been neither blind to her errors, nor ignorant of her perils. As for Kentucky, if I have left undone anything I could have done for her honor, her interest, or her glory, she knows how joyfully I would redeem that lack of service. But still I love my country; still I am an American citizen. And I deny, with uplifted hands, the right of any court, any President, any Congress, any State, any combination of States under heaven, to abolish from amongst men that highest of all human titles. I have worn it as a crown all my days on earth. And I implore you by our common blood and common name, by all the love so many noble hearts bear for you, and all the hopes they cherish concerning you, so to acquit yourself in this day of trial and rebuke, that you shall bear that title proudly, long after my gray hairs are under the green sod.

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.
Brodlands, Ky., Jan. 9, 1860.

A RESOLUTION OFFERED.—A Chicago correspondent of the Presbyterian, a clergyman, relates the following pointed little fact:
Before I close let me relate an incident which occurred during the late session of the Synod in Chicago. An anti-slavery convention of the Dr. Cheever stripe was sitting at Chicago at the same time. A gentleman of the city, with whom one of our professors was slightly acquainted, greeted him one morning:
"Well, Doctor, were you in the Convention last evening?"
"No, Sir; I do not belong to that stripe, (here great surprise was manifested by the gentleman) but if I had been there, I would have offered one additional resolution."
"All, indeed, what would that be?"
"Resolved," returned the Doctor, "that when we get to the Kingdom of Heaven, we will not sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, for they were once slaveholders."
This was enough. The gentleman passed on, concluding, doubtless, that he had mistaken his man.

How to Fill a Church.—A clergyman in Salem, N. J., says the Standard, recently announced from his pulpit that upon the next Sabbath evening he would preach a sermon to "moral men." Upon this occasion the house was crowded in every part, and a large proportion of the congregation was made up of those who had not "darkened a church door" for years!

PRAYER FOR THE UNION.—We learn that earnest, eloquent prayer for the preservation of the Union of our fathers, was offered up in each of the several churches in Athens, Ga., on Sunday, the 4th inst.

RESOLUTIONS.—Resolutions were introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 2d, proposing to invite the Virginia Legislature to visit them. The resolutions were referred to a finance committee.