Terms of the Watchman. bacription, per year, Two Dollars-payable in But if not paid in advance, Two dollars and finy cts, will be charged.

DATE ATTREMENTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per ct. higher than these rates. A liberal deducson to those who advertise by the year. erreas to the Editors must be post paid.

From the Charleston Courier. The following extract of a letter is from MES B. EVERHART, Esq., to his brother Charleston. It will be read with in-

"ROME, DEC. 13, 1849. After a deal of annoyance with deavs, charges and passports, with the poice, porters, and boatmen and beggars, sofficiently vexing to have shaken the composure of a stoic, and having bribed wo of the posterity of the Cæsars, who stat the gates for the receipt of customs. lentered Rome, thinking of the Numidian king, as be left it, saying. " This city is w be sold." It was dark—the lamps were few and flickering-no loiterers were in the streets -no revellers were abroad the sons of Belial went not forth-it was as silent as it seems forsaken—solemn as solitude. Daylight, rest, and coffee (an balian breakfast) fitted me to wander through its labyrinthine thoroughfares and promiscuous population, with an appetite for rains keen as a Californian's for gold, along the Corso-famous for the sports of the carnival, the races of the horses, the war of sugar plums, the fantastic masks and more fantastic tricks, that surpass the lestivals of Bacchus. Here are churches with pillared fronts and gilded toys, and llustrated walls, with chapels rich as offering of pilgrim and penitent can make them-shrines, gorgeous as thrones-relics consecrated by age, accident, or tradition and secured in iron closets, before which tapers perpetually burn-nails which pierced the Redeemer's hands-the lance that pierced his side—the sponge that was filled with vinegar-portions of the cross on which he hung-the vestment hat had no steam—the purple robe prickles from the crown of thorns—the mantel ornaments-triumphal arches, of as long as candles—sarcophagi, small mough for fairies-chariots, that crickets and bone, strung on hemp or gold-precions stones, in rings and bracelets-rusty coins, found or fabricated, and for sale as antique-lamps that may have lighted Cataline or Garibaldi-and vases, Etrus. the Thurlow Weed letter."

"Branching off, and picking my way through the fifth, with the caution of a cat, and holding up my skirts, like a woman breathing an atmosphere that was not fresh, and smelling odors that were sweet-I passed curves and corners, and alleys that seemed like sewers : vast palaces with grated windows, strong as priperhaps, as Virgil heard, when he sung first page. their pastoral amours...

clan. In these consists the commerce of

the Eternal city.

losseum; the Baths of Diocletian are awe the other nations of the world. Constantine; the Gardens of Sallust are Fayetteville Observer. overgrown with reeds; vineyards mantle the accursed field where the fallen Veslals were interred alive.

Mr. Thurston, the delegate in Congress from Oregon, drove himself and family out there from lowa, a few years since, in an ox teem.

For California. The new Brig "John Dawson" commenced taking in her cargo consisting of Pitch Pine Lumber,-on Wednesday last. | She is to sail for California in a few days. Success attend her and her enterprising owner. Mr. Miles Costin, in the enterprise. We hope soon to have the pleasure of handling some of the "dust." - Wil. Journal.

GOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Ashboro' Herald .- states, that from the labor of two men, for twelve days; dolph County, realized five and a half them we find the annexed: pounds of virgin gold. This beats Cali-

BONDS OF THE RAILROAD. Charles L. Hinton, Esq., Public Treasarer, has given notice that he is ready to take up the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, due January 1849 and

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,

Editors & Proprietors.



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."

NEW SERIES. VOLUME VI-NUMBER 40.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

A Stupendous Mare's Nest .- The New York Herald, which scarcely allows a day to pass unmarked by the issue of some half-crazy humbug, has just achieved the grandest of all its attempts upon the possible credulity of the public. In its ineffable wisdom it has discovered that the ultraism of both the South and North -of the disunionists and the Garrison abolitionists-is all a plot concocted by President Taylor's Cabinet; the issue of which is to be that when the extreme point has been reached by both parties and the whole country is convulsed, then President Taylor is to step in with a grand Union proclamation, organise a grand Union party, and carry all before him in a universal proxism of Union zeal, Union firmness. Union wisdom and Union patri-

Such inconceivable balderdash is thrown out by the New York Herald, as if in very scorn of the folly that makes so many people read the Herald, and put faith in its gasconading .- New York Commercial.

We believe this is not the "thunder" of that unprincipled paper the N. Y. Herald, but of the Washington Union, which has been harping on the theme for some time past. Witness the following, one of several similar paragraphs recently in the Union. (The italics are the Union's.)

the American people to note the factthat the cabinet, in concert with a well known abolitionist, one of its confidential Virgio's veil and Joseph's staff-Peter's leaders in the Senate, is concerned in a plot. air and the tooth of Paul. Thence on, first, to foment the anti slavery excitement the windows of the shops, filled with of the North to such a pitch as to produce pictures in oil and ink and bronze and reaction at the South to such an extent as tone and shells-cameos and medallions may demonstrate itself in attempts to seminiature ruins temples, reduced to cede from the Union, in order to give General Taylor and the cabinet an opportunity wrong." To this mode of procedure we enthe size of models-monumental columns, to run up the Union flag, call its purty the Union party, and thus rescue itself from inevitable defeat and prostration, which must might sit in and drive-beads of pearl be its fate, if it cannot be saved by some such desperate and dangerous experiment. This is the infamous—nay the treasonable and criminal-plan of the administration, as unfolded by the Geddes resolutions and the delegates be appointed with the direct con-

> How wretchedly devoid of principle must be the men who charge the administration of such a patriot as Gen. Taylor with such a horid plot; and how devoid of sense to suppose that anybody will believe so vile an imposture.—Fayetteville

our last, the fullest sketch we had then sues of which may depend the perpetuity of the sons, where the decayed Italian nobles seen of this speech. It has since come to union itself, live; old arcades, entrusted with ordure hand at length and as it is well understood and alive with vermin and vagabonds: to have been prepared with much delibcrowds of children, and had never been eration, delivered after consultation with washed: an infinite variety of cripples, members entertaining similar opinions. in distress: and mountaineers, clad in and may be considered as the platform of suns and canvass, pisturesque as poetry the ultra South at present, we have copcould wish, playing their shrill pipes, such, jed the most material parts of it. See

We take this occasion to say, very em-"I found the old remains, witnesses of phatically, that we have no faith in, nor better days and nobler men, at almost ev- sympathy with, Mr. Clingman's views of ery turn-built in modern houses-lying the immense prosperity which is to result loose along the sideways-hanging feebly to the South from disunion. On the contogether-leaning against later walls, and trary, we should regard it, if effected. evergrown with laurel, as if Nature her- (which God forbid.) as the parent of woes welf were wreathing them a garland .- unnumbered and innumerable. A hun-There are fields of fragments; shafts, dred fold increase of the annoyances from capitals and cornices are strewn about, the fanatics, would lead to wars, and beneath the feet of traveller, tradesman, instead of a prosperous commerce we and beast. Buffaloes, introduced from the should have our trade crippled, and a na-East by Lorenzo the Magnificent, of Flo- tional debt incurred to support the exrence, are feeding on the Forum; orang- penses of our army. Instead of the powes hang, like golden apples, from the steep er which as a united nation, is now felt Tarpeian Rock; cabbages are growing and respected over the wide world, we over half the palaces of the Cæsars; hors- should have two, or more, weak and feees are groomed in the mansion of Pilate; ble nations, which would find it quite as no less than two hundred and fifty differ- much as they could do to keep each othent flowers bloom on the walls of the Co- er in check, without any surplus force to

stored with hay; indulgence is written No, let us not talk of disunion, as long over the entrance to the Pantheon, the as there is a hope of avoiding intolerable ancient temple to all the gods; the col- oppression; and especially let us not deumps of the emperors are crowned with lude the southern people into a belief that mists; a rope walk is in the Bastion of it will be a money making measure.-

> The Morality of Disunion .- Wm. Lloyd Garrison sent a letter to the Abolition Convention in New York last week, in which he urged that "the time has come to preach disunion, on the highest moral and religious grounds. The constitution of the United States is a government with death and an agreement with hell.' ted by all who revere God, love Christ, regard humanity, and cherish liberty. It remains to be seen how the people of the North will meet

phia Ledger, will meet it as they always have done, setting down such sentiments as the rav ing of political monomaniacs.

The Union in Georgia .- The Whigs of Wayne county, Georgia, met at their county town on the 7th Jan., to nominate a candidate to pledging Tennessee to abide whatever for Congress in the place of Thos. Butler King, course its members may think proper to adopt. Mr. E. P. Miller, of Sawyerville, Ran- resigned. Among the resolutions passed by And, indeed, the public sentiment of the south

"Resolved, That to the Union we have an undying attachment, as had our immortal Wash. ington,-and that we do not believe that the rights of the south will be preserved inviolate people in any section of our vast Republic are wanting in this noble and patriotic feeling-and that with profoundest reverence, sincerity, and importunity, we invoke Heaven to palsy, that arm and tongue, wherever raised, to provoke and farther the disunion of the States, and consequent overthrow of the nation."

From the Knoxville Register, of Feb. 2, 1850. THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVEN. TION AT NASHVILLE.

ry little attention in this state. It has been ad- pledge the people of the south may rest secure. verted to by a few of the papers, but no assemblage of the people, far as we are informed, has taken any notice whatever of the proposition, neither has the Legislature of the state. This may seem strange since the proposition is to hold the convention at Nashville. But our people do not regard the rights of the south as endangered in an eminent degree by the course of the Abolitionists. They seem to think and to act upon the thought, that it will be time enough to consider the mode and measure of redress, when some palpable outrage upon the rights of the southern states shall have received the sanction of Congress. This is the true position for southern men, and Tennesseeans who are devotedly attached to the union, will be slow in giving their sanction to any assemblage which may weaken the bonds of our glorious confederacy. They will weigh well the consequences before they take action in relation to the matter, and if in their judgment there exists a necessity for the proposed convention, it will certainly receive their cordial sanction; but, on the contrary, if they are satisfied as to the impolicy of the convention and of the mischief "Thus does it appear- and we invoke that may grow out of its action, their co-operawill certainly be withheld.

The Nashville Union of the 23d ult., calls upon the Legislature "to take prompt action upon the subject, and let delegates be appoint. ed from all sections of the state, to meet their tones the determination of a people 'willing to do what is right and submit to nothing that is ter our dissent. This is a matter for the people toc onsider and act upon, and not a Legisla. ture that was elected without the slightest reference to the subject, and indeed before the convention was proposed. If Tennessee is to be represented in the proposed convention, let sent of the people as in Mississippi. Let no movement be taken that may place them in a position they would never occupy by their own untrammelled action. The greatest interest at stake is theirs, and hence every thing should be done by themselves, directly or through their properly selected agents. Wire-working politicians and ambitious demagogues are not Mr Clingmans Speech .- We gave in the men to control a movement, upon the is-

But what is the object of the proposed convention? The Mississippi resolutions say, "to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to the aggressions" of the north upon the south. Well, how is this "mode of resistance" to be adopted, the object of the convention to unite the public opinion of the south in opposition to the efforts of northern fanatics? If this is the "mode of resistance" to be adopted, the object has been anticipated, for the people of the south are thoroughly united, and will maintain their right whenever the aggressions of the north become too intolerable to be borne; but not until then will they adopt a "mode of resistance" incompatible with their devotion to the union. Is the object of the convention " to indulge in menacing and violent language-to declaim of fraternal war and bloodshed, and to pass high sounding resolutions? If so, we are opposed to assuming any such vaporing attitude. As to the feelings of the people of the south upon this vexed question, the north already knows them. As to threatening the north with what we will do, that is not the way in which determined men, who know their rights, are in the habit of asserting them, and neither is it the way to operate on the judgment and sense of justice of a bold adversary. Our threats of violence may be treated with disregard and even contempt. Our strength, as yet, is one of moral power resting on justice, right, generosity and requirements of fraternal connexion," and let us, by all means, retain that power unimpaired. Is the convention, in adopting a mode of resistance, to take the initiatory steps to a dissolution of the union and the establishment of a southern confederacy? If so, we protest a. gainst its assembling upon the soil of Tennes. In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of see. If the ultraism of southern men leads liberity, it must be denounced and repudia. them to desire the adoption of such a "mode of resistance" as will inevitably lead to a dissolution of the union, let not the work be commenced in Tennessee, where not one man in a thousand The people of the North, says the Philadel. can be found who favors disunion in any shape or under any circumstances, other than those which violated constitutional rights would sanc-

With the uncertainty that exists as to the real objects of the convention, we are opposed does not seem to demand the proposed conven-We have an abiding confidence that the under Gen. Taylor's administration. " WHAT. I the celebrated resolutions of instruction passed EVER DANGRES MAY THREATEN THE UNION," says the President, "I SHALL STAND BY IT AND MAINTAIN IT IN ITS INTEGRITY, TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED This is a great triumph to the Bentonites. AND THE POWERS CONFRRED ON ME BY THE

constitution." The maintainance of the rights guarantied to the southern states by the constitution, is indispensable to the "integrity" The proposed convention seems to attract ve- of which President Taylor speaks, and in that

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31. The compromise proposed by Mr. CLAY, of all ques ions with which slavery is concerned, is now before the country; and so far as the members of Congress and the people hereabout have expressed any opinion upon it that opinion is favorable. There is no one point made by the Southern Senators in opposition to the plan which cannot be reconciled with it, and with Mr. GLAY's consent. Judge BUTLER says, for instance-" The way to settle the question is for the North to withdraw its pretensions to a right to legislate in affirmation of laws which we are told, already exist, and not to insist on doing away a mere useless thing. "It is easily settled in this way, sir." "Why speak of a compromise, when the withdrawal of this unreasonable pretension is all that is necessary." This does not conflict with Mr. CLAY'S views. He does not suppose that if all men were philosophers, they would insist on a useless name, when they have already obtained the substance.

Then, again, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, one of the most extreme of the supporters of Southern rights, says-" here assert, that never will I take less than the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean, with a specific admis sion of the right to hold slaves there, until they have been admitted into the Union." There is no reason to be lieve that Mr. CLAY will not assent to the line of his own making. Mr. CLAY in reply to Col. Davis, said-

"I say, sir, in my place here, that it is much better for the South that the whole subject should be open on both sides of an imaginary line of 36° 30' than that slavery should be interdicted positively north of 36° 30'. with freedom to admit or exclude it south of 36° 30' at the will of the people; and that the proposition I have made is infinitely better for the south than the proposi-Congress, with his proposition, to declare, positively and brethren in the south, and speak in thunder absolutely, in favor of the right to introduce slaves south

> Mr. CLAY supposed the latter alternative, a declaration by Congress of a right to establish slavery south of the line to be impossible; and subsequently, Mr. WM. R. King and Mr. Davis, disclaimed that idea—as they themselves held that Congress had no right to establish or inhibit slavery. What the South claims, is that south of that line slavery shall be inhibited. Mr. CLAY was understood to assent to this. In fine, there is no insuperable obstacle to Mr. CLAY's propositions, so far as slavery in the territories is concerned; and, if the territorial question be settled, every thing else will follow. I hear many different opinions as to the probability of

> Mr. CLAY's success; but there is scarcely a doubt that his scheme will, in some shape, be sanctioned by the Senate. In the House, opposition to it is expected from the extreme North, as well as from the extreme South but a more cheerful temper already manifests itself in Congress, since Mr. CLAY undertook the task of concil-

The Revenue proposition of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, is more liberal than that of the Senate. It gives about \$255,000 more than the Senate resolution. It gives enough, according to Mr. MERE-DETH's estimate, i. e. about \$2,300,000, for the expenses of collecting the revenue the present fiscal year.

. WASHINGTON, FEB. 2. The receipts of the United States Treasury, in the quarter ending 31st December last, were \$8,305,242 72, and the expenditures \$10,230,035 56-about two and a half millions of which were on account of Public Debt and Treasury Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined not to rescind his order for reducing expenses in the collection revenue, even if Mr. BAILEY'S Bill should pass. That Bill gives him \$2,350,000 for the expenses of the present fiscal year, and he estimates the sum of \$2,750,000 as necessary to carry into effect existing laws. His next step will be to sell out the leases of the public warehouses and resort to the private bonded system. Mr. BAILEY'S Bill allows seven per cent. of the estimated receipts of the year, from customs, for the expense of col-

Mr. CLAY wishes to call up his Compromise scheme on Tuesday, and then make his great speech on that subject. The fugitive slave Bill ought to pass on Monday, but the debate upon it may be transferred to Mr. CLAY's proposition. The great discussion of the session will be on Mr. CLAY's scheme, as it comprehends the

Neither House sits to-day. The organization of the House may be said to be now completed, for they have

Last night, the President received visiters, and the rooms were very full. The President has been, of late. much urged upon the subject of his intended course upon the Wilmot Prsviso, and he has uniformly and explicitly stated that he would not disclose to any one his purposes, in advance of the occasion.

Mr. Galhoun is rapidly improving, and will be able to resume his seat, after a few days.

Mr. Benton lodged a complaint against the exhibitor of the pretended California woolly horse, and had him arrested on the charge of imposition, and held to bail. Mr. B. interested himself so much in the matter as to be absent from his seat for two days.

Southern Convention .- The Carolinian, a most excellent paper, says there can be no hope of a united action on the Southern question, as nearly every whig paper, with two or three exceptions, from Baltimore to N. Orleans is silent or opposed to it, making it a Democratic measure almost entirely, and that every Democrat, almost without an exception, is for it. For our part we do not see any real necessity for the Convention at Nashville, or any. where else; there will be a small delegation there, and an irresponsible one, we do not see or know what they will, can, or ought to do .-They might do right, wrong, or nothing .-Without something further transpires, we can see no good reason for having any such Convention .- Ashville Messenger.

Missouri and Col. Benton .- On the 8th inst. the Democrats of St. Louis held a large meet. ing. Considerable excitement was produced by the introduction of resolutions condemning at the late session of the Legislature, approving the course of Col. Benton, and nominating him for the Presidency in 1852. After a good deal of discussion the resolutions were finally passed. Mobile Advertiser.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE EVIL OF THE DAY.

No man, whose eyes rests upon the heading of this article, will doubt for a single moment what is the subject to which, breaking the silence we have hitherto for a long time imposed upon ourselves in regard to it, we are about to ask the attention of our readers. It is one which the mind of the People in nearly all quarters of the country, the Press of every political cast, the Legislative Assemblies of several States, have for a year or two past been much occupied with. It has acquired in the halls of the Capitol itself such an influence as for a whole month to obstruct the organization of the popular branch of Congress for business, by preventing a choice of its officers, and in the Senate as well as in the House of Representatives to have become the all-

absorbing topic. The rights and wrongs of the Institution of Slavery, as it exists in several States of this Union, and forms part of the structure of the General Government, have for many years been suffered to occupy much more than they ought to have done of the time of Congress, considering that it is a relation over which Congress has no jurisdiction, and could exercise no power beyond that of protecting the rights of the People among whom it exists, and that of prohibiting, after a fixed period, the further importation of slaves in the United States. The subject of existing slavery in the United States has no business in the Halls of Congress. It was first introduction the Senator has suggested, unless he could persuade ed there by harmless enthusiasts, whose amiable weakness led them to interpose in matters beyond their reach, and whose interference was treated with tolerant civility only because it was obviously prompted by a sense of religious obligation, unmingled with any of the dross of interest or ambition. In the First Congress after this Government went into operation, the question presented itself, in the shape of memorials to the House of Representatives from the " Annual Meetings of Friends" in New York and Philadelphia, held in October, 1789, in obedience to a duty which they said they considered incumbent upon them as religious bodies, to attempt to excite the attention of Congress, "earnestly desiring that the Infinite Father of Spirits might so enrich their minds with his love and truth, and so influence their understandings by that pure wisdom which is full of mercy and good fruits," as to induce them sincerely and impartially to inquire whether, "notwithstanding seeming impediments," they could not "produce the abolition of the

Slave Trade," meaning the Foreign Slave Trade. These memorials were of course dictated by a zeal without much knowledge, the "seeming impediments," being the interdiction by the Constitution of the passage of any law, at an earlier period than the year 1808, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States .-Though these petitioners were treated with general respect, they did not escape entirely the censure of being intermed dlers in what did not concern them; and, even at that day, and on this question, one of the Members from Georgia expressed his apprehension that, "if, through the 'interference of the General Government. the Slave Trade were abolished, it would evince to the people a disposition towards 'a total emancipation, and they would hold their property in jeopardy; and that any extraordinary attention to this petition might have the same effect," &c. The memorial and the whole debate upon it may be found in the first volume of the History of the First Congress, beginning at Iolio 1225. It was only a few days after this that a memorial was presented to the House from "the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery," &c., (signed by Benj. Franklin, President.) praying to the extent of the most exciting abolition memorial of the present day. This memorial was gravely rebuked, though in decorous terms, by that worthy gentleman, (who afterwards for many years filled the office of Treasurer of the United States.) Thomas Tudor Tucker, then one of the Representatives from the State of South Carolina. He desired the memorial to be "thrown aside," because it contained an unconstitutional request. "He feared that the commitment of it would be a very alarming thing to the Southern States; for it would be considered as an interference with their rights." He expressed his surprise to see such a bers from the Southern States assembled in memorial "signed by a man who ought to have understood the Constitution better." Mr. Burke, of Georgia, followed: he " was certain that the commitment of · the memorial would sound an alarm, and blow, the trumpet of sedition in the Southern States." Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, stood up stoutly for the object of the memorial, concluding his speech by saying that, "if he was one of the Judges of Members of Congress from the same part 'the United States, and those people were 'to come before him and claim their e-' mancipation, he did not know how far he would go, but he was sure he would this last observation of Mr. Scott, that any action, or, at least, with none that he believed his judgment in the case ought to excite serious uneasiness any would be of short duration in Georgia; where. Judge might be in danger." The de- show that we undervalued the consebate, in short, became as spicy as the de- quence of this then supposed hasty and

alogous questions generally are at the present day, and would furnish materials for such, were there any dearth of them. Mr. Madison, with his usual good sense, poured oil upon the waves, and advocated the commitment of all these memorials, which was agreed to by yeas and nays, 43 to 14, the Southern votes being divided on the question. The debate, and subsequent proceedings on the subject, may be found in the same work, beginning at folio 1239. A report was subsequently made by the committee, and largely discussed, being warmly opposed by some of the Southern Members as yielding too much. Finally, the question went off, after an arduous and angry debate, without any decision on the principles at issue, several Members from Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, observing that the discussion of the subject had already excited a spirit of dissension among the Members of the House, and that every principle of policy and concern for the dignity of the House, and the peace and tranquility of the United States, concurred to show the propriety of dropping the subject, and letting it sleep where it was." This debate, in the House of Representatives, we beg of every reader to remark. did not take place yesterday, nor last week, but just SIXTY YEARS AGO.

In the course of time, the reiteration of

bates in both Houses of Congress on an-

Memorials to Congress to do what was not within the power of Congress-that is to say, to interfere with the relation of Slavery in the States in which it existed when the Constitution was framed-coming in from other quarters, and suggested by other motives, irritated still further the Representatives of the Slaveholding States, drawing forth from them very natural expressions of surprise, complaint, and at ast, of indignation, at the pertinacity of the memorialists. Advantage was taken of this sensibility by artful men, who sought to accomplish political and party objects by inflaming the excitement .-They began to pour in Abolition Memorials in such numbers, under so many forms of aggravation to the feelings of the Southern Members of Congress, and, through the publicity of these debates, to those of the People of the Southern States as to lead at length to a state of exasperation of the public mind of the South, the evidence of which has been seen, during the last fifteen years, in the Resolutions of their State Legislatures, and in speeches in both Houses of Congress. These speeches, &c. have had the effect to provoke further offensive demonstrations from the People of the Nonslaveholding States, and at length from the States themselves, by Legislative acts as well as by expressions of sentiment, which it would be asking too much of human nature to require of the People of the South to bear with submissive patience. The tortoise itself can be excited by heaping coals of fire

We (the Editors of this paper) have witnessed with great and increasing pain the progress of this hateful contest between the States of the North and of the South—a trial, not exactly which of them could do the other the most harm, but which of them could, from their respective citadels, speed the sharpest missiles, and inflict the greatest wound upon the feelings, convictions, and prejudices of the other. It has been all along plain to us that in this contest of ill-will there are faults on both sides; and, with the regard which we have for what is really respectable and estimable on either side of Mason and Dixon's line, we could hardly be otherwise than pained in witnessing a strife of a character so detrimental to the public welfare, so injurious to every public interest, and which has now become so distracting and so disorganizing. In the position which we occupy, on an isthmus, as it were, between the North and the South, we have foreseen the danger which might ensue from further exasperating this controversy, and we have studiously refrained from adding, by any voluntary act of ours, fuel to the flame. We were well convinced that discussion of the right or wrong of the crimination and recrimination which have been indulged in between the statesmen as well as the mere party gladiators of the South and of the North, would only goad them into greater excitement, and might drive them to violence, the last argument of rational man. We have, therefore, for years, not only abstained from discussing these matters ourselves, but we have excluded from our columns all communications on the subject that have been offered for publi-

cation by others. With the same motive, and considering the matter to be wholly outside of the official character of Members of Congress, and such as, if the subject of private consultation, should not be bruited to alarm the fears of the people at their homes, or to gladden the hearts of the enemies of the Republic, we passed by in silence, and now, for the first time, bring to the notice of our readers the fact, that, at the last Session of Congress, a portion of the Memwhat was termed a Southern Convention. in some chamber of the Capitol, and, after stormy debates, by a decision far from unanimous.) agreed upon and published an Address to the Southern States, setting forth an array of wrongs against them by the North, actual or anticipated, which, in their opinion, required redress. Similar secessions have heretofore taken place by of the country, without exciting any very particular attention; and the one of last session was viewed by us in the same light as we had regarded those which prego as far as he could." To which Mr. ceded it-as an expression of feeling at Jackson, of Georgia, replied, repeating the moment, not likely to be attended with

perhaps even the existence of such a In this estimate, recent events seem to