

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, BY THOMAS LORING.

VOL. 5--NO. 1.

WILMINGTON N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 620.

**THE COMMERCIAL**  
Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at \$5.00 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.  
**BY THOMAS LORING,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:  
**BENJAMIN I. HOWZE,**  
CORRESPONDING EDITOR.  
CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
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Contracts with yearly advertisers, will be made on the most liberal terms.  
No transfer of contracts for yearly advertising will be permitted. Should circumstances render a change in business, or an unexpected removal necessary, a charge according to the published terms will be at the option of the contractor, for the time he has advertised.  
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All advertisements inserted in the tri-weekly Commercial, are entitled to one insertion in the Weekly free of charge.  
JOB, CARD and FANCY PRINTING, executed in superior style.

**AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL**  
NEW YORK: Messrs. Brown & DeRussell.  
BOSTON: Frederick Kidder, Esq.

**MARTIN & CRONLY,**  
AUCTIONEERS,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3, 1848. 85-1/2.

**JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my friends in New York.  
Oct. 23. 93 y.

**H. L. BUTTERFIELD,**  
PAVILION HOTEL.  
Corner of Hazel and Meeting Streets,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Where he will be happy to see all his  
NORTH CAROLINA FRIENDS.  
July 12, 1849. 50-1/2.

**J. C. LATTA,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND GENERAL AGENT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Oct. 10, 1848. 57

**J. HATHAWAY & SON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
J. HATHAWAY. J. L. HATHAWAY.  
March 3, 1849. 143.

**JOHN HALL,**  
Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON.  
April 12. 12

**DR. W. E. FREEMAN,**  
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,  
MARKET ST., 6 DOORS ABOVE FRONT ST.  
Dec. 23, 1848. 120-6

**RUSSELL & KENDRICK,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Jos. B. RUSSELL, Jos. KENDRICK.  
Aug. 14. 63

**GEORGE S. GILLESPIE,**  
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF  
TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES &c.  
and a liberal cash advance on consignments of produce.  
March 17, 1849. 1

**JOSEPH H. FLANNER,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Oct. 9th, 1849. 87-1/2.

**WILLIAM NEFF,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES  
AND GROCERIES,  
CORNER OF DOCK & WATER STREETS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Dec. 7th, 1848.

**GEORGE ELLIOT,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND AGENT  
FOR THE SALE OF TIMBER, LUMBER &c.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Jan. 1, 1850. 122

**ANDERSON & LATIMER,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
SOUTH WATER STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Sep. 27, 1848. 82-1/2.

**LEIGHTON, CHADBOURN & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
D. c. II, 849. 114.

**S. M. WEST,**  
AUCTIONEER  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
liberal cash advances made on all consignments from the North or on Produce from the Country.  
Office 2 doors on the Wharf, South side of Market Street.  
April 5, 1849. 9-1/2.

**MARINE INSURANCE.**  
THE undersigned having received the Agency of the  
**AUGUSTA INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY OF AUGUSTA GA,**  
Will issue Policies on Vessels, Cargos, Freight &c at reasonable rates of Premiums as any other Insurance of the kind in the Country. The Capital of this Company is \$375,000.  
H. NUTT  
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1849. 65-1/2.

**LIFE INSURANCE**  
IN THE NATIONAL LOAN FUND SOCIETY, OF LONDON.  
AND  
**FIRE INSURANCE**  
IN THE FENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.,  
OR, IN THE EDWARD IN'S FAVOR COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.  
May be effected by application to  
D. C. CASSET & BROWN,  
March 17, 1849. 108

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
March 17, 1849. 1

**DEROSSET & BROWN,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
NEW YORK.  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
March 17, 1849. 1-1/2.

**CORNELIUS MYERS,**  
MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS AND  
WALKING CANES, &c.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., Market-st.  
Oct. 17, 1848. 91-1/2.

**BENJ. BLOSSOM & SON,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
NEW YORK.  
BENJ. BLOSSOM. CHAS. W. BLOSSOM.  
Liberal advances made upon Consignments.  
References:  
J. K. Blossom, J. & D. McKee & Co. } Wilmington.  
G. W. Davis Esq. }  
July 10, 1849. 49.

**GEO. HARRISS,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
STRICT attention given to procuring Freight and purchasing Cargoes for vessels.  
References:  
E. P. Hall, Esq., } Wilmington.  
O. G. Parsley, Esq., }  
J. A. Taylor, Esq., }  
J. D. Bellamy, Esq., }  
Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, }  
Messrs. Tucker, Smyth & Co., } New York.  
Messrs. Hall, Sackett & Co., } Fayetteville, N. C.  
Alexr. Herron, Jr., } Philadelphia.  
Messrs. Williams & Butler, } Charleston, S. C.  
H. F. Baker, Esq., }  
Jan. 2, 1849. 123-1/2.

**WILLIAM M. HARRISS,**  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
STRICT attention given to procuring Freight and purchasing Cargoes for vessels.  
References:  
E. P. Parsley, Esq., } Wilmington, N. C.  
Col. John McKee, }  
Messrs. Ballard & Huntington, }  
Messrs. Peck, Esq., Raleigh, N. C. }  
Messrs. Hall, Sackett & Co., } Fayetteville, N. C.  
Joseph Utley, Esq., }  
Messrs. James Corner & Sons, Baltimore. }  
" E. A. Souder & Co., Philadelphia. }  
" Thompson & Hunter, } New York. }  
" Pillsbury & Sanford, }  
" Hunting & Tutin, Boston. }  
" J. & P. Ticoomb, Kennebec, Me. }  
July 17th, 1849. 52-1/2.

**DAVID CASHWELL,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
AND  
FORWARDING MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Oct. 30, 1849. 99-1/2.

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**  
A FRESH supply of Bills of Exchange, at a low rate of discount, which will be sold in sheets or bound in Books, to order, just received and for sale at THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.  
Jan 15. 135.

**HERON & MARTIN**  
General Commission Merchants,  
37 1-2 North Wharves,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
REFER TO  
Messrs. THOS. WATSON & SONS, } Phila.  
Jno. C. Dacosta, Esq., }  
Wm. S. Neilson, Esq., }  
LOBERT NEILSON, Esq., }  
Messrs. MOORE, TAYLOR & CO., } New York  
" J. H. Brower, & Co., } Wilmington  
" J. & D. McKee, }  
GEO. HARRISS, Esq., }  
April 5, 1849. 9-1/2.

**BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
July 17. 52

**SAVAGE & MEARES,**  
GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
SOUTH-WATER STREET,  
(Third door below Market Street.)  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.  
March 2, 1850. 146

**GEO. H. KELLY,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
Next door to A. A. Wannet's, on North Water st. will attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c.  
References:  
Village Hill of Wayne, John McKee, Wilmington, W. Caraway, Gen. Alex. McKee, " E. P. Hall, Wilmington, Wiley A. Walker, " Dec. 13, 1849. 115-1/2.

**T. C. WORTH:**  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Feb. 19. 143-1/2 m.

**J. E. TOOMER,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AND GENERAL AGENT,  
NORTH WATER STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Feb. 7, 1850. 137-1/2.

**CHARLES D. ELLIS, HENRY F. RUSSELL,**  
**ELLIS & RUSSELL,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
AND AGENTS FOR  
CAPE FEAR STEAM SAW MILL,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
REFER TO—  
E. P. JACK, Esq., Pres't. Branch Bank State, Wilmington.  
Messrs. A. C. Roush & Co., } New York  
" N. L. McCready & Co., }  
" E. LINCOLN & Co., } Philada.  
" HERRON & MARTIN, }  
" WILLIAMS & BUTLER, } Charleston, S. C.  
" H. F. BAKER, Esq., }  
Jan. 1, 1850. 122-1/2.

**FOR SALE**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL,  
RATES OF TRANSPORTATION  
ON THE WILMINGTON & RALEIGH  
RAIL ROAD.  
RATES OF FREIGHT  
Between Wilmington & Charleston.  
Revised July 4, 1849. Price 25 cents.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE HOUSE and Store on second St. Terms easy. The Store at present occupied by J. K. Curry. Apply to  
RUSSELL & KENDRICK.  
Nov. 15, 1849. 102.

**STEAM PACKING, HOSE & BELTS.**  
S. P. POLLEY, Agent for the Boston Belting Company, will keep constantly on hand, and for sale, various kinds of Belts, Hose, and Steam Packing.  
All orders punctually attended to.  
June 30, 1849. 46-1/2.

**GLUE.**  
OF the best kind, expressly for distillers, always on hand, and for sale by  
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.  
Oct. 23d. 93-1/2.

**TO LET.**  
A SMALL Dwelling House, situated near the Dry Pond. Apply to  
WM. NEFF.  
Jan. 22. 131.

**PORK! PORK!**  
10 BARRELS New York City Mess, in store and for sale by  
ELLIS & RUSSELL,  
No. 22 Lord's Buildings.  
Jan. 1. 142

**TRUSS HOOPS.**  
OF approved manufacture. For sale by  
J. R. BLOSSOM.  
Oct. 20. 92-1/2.

**CAUTION \$50 REWARD.**  
WHEREAS, information has been received that persons are in the practice of purchasing old Rail Road Iron from negroes and others along the line of the Wilmington & R. R. Road; This is to give notice, that no one is authorized to dispose of the same, and that those selling or purchasing will be subjected to the penalty of the law.  
A Reward of \$50 will be paid for such proof as will lead to a conviction of any person purchasing or selling said Iron.  
ALEX. MACLAE,  
President W. & R. R. R. Co.  
Feb 23. 145.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wells & Cornwall, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to settle immediately, with either of the subscribers.  
ISAAC WELLS.  
WM. J. CORNWALL.  
Jan. 8. 125.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. J. LORD & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Lord having withdrawn from business. The affairs of the concern will be settled by Mr. J. G. Burr, who will be future be found at the office of Messrs. DeRosset & Brown.  
F. J. LORD.  
J. G. BURR.  
Jan. 26, 1850. 133-1/2.

**EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS.**  
140 EMPTY Spirit of superior quality; just landed. For sale by  
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS.  
Jan. 24. 132.

**ALMANACS FOR 1850.**  
**TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS,** for sale at  
THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.  
Jan. 29. 134.

**TAILORING!!**  
THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. He has possession of all the latest styles, and from his past experience in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A trial is all that he asks to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to fit, and to be made in a workman-like manner.  
S. R. ROBBINS.  
May 15, 1848. 26-1/2.

**SOMETHING INTERESTING TO FARMERS.**  
I HAVE just received a large and varied assortment of farming implements, to which I invite the attention of farmers and country merchants generally. They may always depend upon finding a good stock on hand, and at prices 25 per cent less than they were ever sold in this market before. My motto is small profits, and quick sales. The following is a list of a few of the articles which I offer for sale:  
No. 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, Ploughs;  
" 60, and 80, steel Points;  
Eagle O. A. B. and C;  
No. 1, and 2, double mould Board;  
" 1, and 2, self sharpener;  
" O, and D, B, Sub Soil;  
" A, L, A, 2, and 2, B Cutter;  
4 patterns of Harrows;  
Cultivators, with and without wheels;  
Core Shellers, 1, and 2, wheels;  
Straw Cutters, 6, 8, and 10, knives;  
Corn Mill;  
Fanning Mills;  
Seythe Blades, Sickles;  
Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Mattocks and Hay, Forks, &c. together with all the parts of the above named, Ploughs extra.  
ALEX. MACLAE, Jr.,  
South side of Market street, four doors from the corner of South Water street.  
Jan. 19. Jour. Chron. copy. 130.

**NOTICE.**  
5,000 Bushels Rail Road Bladen and Rocky Point Corn;  
1,000 bushels of White and Black eye Peas;  
500 " Steel Oats and Rye;  
30 " White Beans.  
ALSO,  
Buckwheat, best Canal and Fayetteville Flour  
Fresh ground Meal, Hominy, Horse & Cow Feed and Hay. In store and for sale by  
ELLIS & MITCHELL.  
Jan. 29. 131

**A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,**  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,  
JEWELLERS, &c.  
OPPOSITE THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, FRONT STREET,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of  
Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware.  
Respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit, is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the customer generally.  
N. B. Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, plated and Silver Ware, personally repaired, and in a workmanlike manner, not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.  
Feb. 14. 141.

**SUNDRIES.**  
JUDG'S Sperm Candles;  
Hull's Tallow, do.  
Colgate's Soap;  
Glue, Shot;  
Loaf Sugar;  
Gunny Bags, &c. For sale by  
ANDERSON & LATIMER.  
Feb. 5. 137.

**ARRIVALS OF NEW STOCK,**  
AT THE  
N YORK FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.  
12 BUREAU'S, various patterns;  
6 Counting House Desks, low price  
Small centre Tables;  
Mahogany Washstands;  
Mahogany Sideboards; Marble top;  
" Secretaries & Book case;  
20 dozen Windsor Chairs, cheap;  
1 " double Cots;  
Maple and Oak Walnut Parlor Chairs;  
Curled Hair Matresses, cheap quality;  
Cotton and Straw " " "  
Boston Rockers;  
Call and examine our stock: we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers, superior to any that can be obtained in any Southern market. Good workmanship, superb finish, and low prices, does the business.  
O. & W. A. GWYER.  
Feb. 25. 146.

**GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA.**  
The following is the answer of Gov. Brown, of Florida, to a letter from the Senators and representatives from that State, on the subject of a Southern Convention. We publish it at a somewhat late period, under the belief that its perusal will gratify our readers:  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
TALLAHASSEE, February 22, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: It was my desire to have seen the good people of this State pass upon the proposed Southern convention as their judgments might dictate, without any expression of opinion on my part; but the appeal which you have made leaves me without discretion, and I feel bound in deference to you and our constituents, as well as in respect to myself, to state candidly my opinions upon this contemplated measure.

I do not believe that I possess any power or authority, as the chief executive magistrate of this State, to take any official step to cause the election or appointment of delegates to attend the convention of the southern States to meet at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next. I know of no provision in the constitution or laws of this State which points out or prescribes the performance of such a duty; or that prescribes and defines the powers and duties of such delegates, when elected or appointed. It is very clear to my mind that I have no more power or authority in this matter than any private citizen of the commonwealth, and that any act on my part in my official character to procure an election of delegates to such a convention, would be an usurpation alike dangerous and censurable.

I consider such a convention as revolutionary in its tendency, and directly against the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation;" and the framers and expounders of the Constitution seemed to understand this subject fully in the course pointed out as proper to be proposed by the States to oppose encroachments by the Federal Government. In treating upon this subject, Mr. Hamilton says: "The separate governments in a confederation may aptly be compared with the feudal baronies, with this advantage in their favor, that from the reasons already explained, they will generally possess the confidence and good will of the people, and, with so important a support, will be able effectually to oppose all encroachments of the Federal Government. The legislature will have better means of information, they can discover the danger at a distance, and possessing all the organs of civil power and the confidence of the people, they can at once adopt a regular plan of opposition, in which they can combine all the resources of the community. They can readily communicate with each other in the different States, and unite with their common forces in the protection of their common liberty."

If the object of the Nashville convention be for the redress of grievances, I would ask it a more effectual mode could be pointed out than that indicated by the foregoing quotation? Would not the expression of an opinion or a determination by the States, in their sovereign capacity, be calculated to carry more weight, and to command more respect, than the acts and proceedings of an irresponsible convention of delegates, assembled from a portion of the States, without any prescribed powers or duties, and subject to no control?

But it is said that the States have acted by resolutions, reports, and addresses; and "they (the North) will not believe the States are in earnest, and mean what they say." Then what more could this proposed Southern convention do to make them believe we are in earnest, unless indeed, it is to be considered, and to consider itself a revolutionary body? What more could it do than to resolve and reaffirm, unless to propose violent and extra constitutional remedies? If it is called for this end, I most solemnly protest against it. The time has not arrived for such measures, and I pray God such a time may never arrive. There are, however, restless spirits amongst us, who have calculated the value of the Union, and would, perhaps, sell it for a mess of pottage. Since the Southern convention has been projected a Southern Confederation has been more than dreamed of.

And when this Southern convention meets, who can tell what its members may not attempt to accomplish, not thought of by those who sent them there? Should they attempt measures dangerous to the permanence of this Union, whose voice so potent as to say to them, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further?" How long may they remain in session? What may be the term of their appointment? These, and many other questions, may, and should be asked by reflecting men before they go too far to retract.

It is asserted that this convention will be composed of the most wise, honest, and discreet statesmen of the South, and therefore, none of these dangers are to apprehend. We should not lay this flattering unction to our souls. These are times of excitement, and men remarkable for wisdom, honesty, and discretion, are rarely, if ever, conspicuous in promoting schemes of agitation. Such men, at such times, and in such schemes, usually give place to the restless politician and forward demagogue, who generally manage to render themselves prominent and popular, and of course successful; and I confess that even the possibility that a majority of wild or reckless men might get into the convention, would cause me to tremble at the idea of placing the rights and interests of the South, and the safety of this Union, upon the result of its deliberations.

But if we admit that no designs against the

Union are intended and none are to be feared—that the whole object of the convention is to show that we are united and earnest, what I ask again, can the Convention say or do to create or strengthen this impression which has not been said and done in a more authoritative and dignified form by State Legislatures and State conventions? What, on the other hand, is to be the consequence if the Nashville convention shall meet and shall fail to agree upon our rights and anticipated wrongs—upon measures and remedies? Is it very certain that delegates from a great extent of country representing every shade of southern opinion on this subject, will see eye to eye on all these points? Will politicians of opposing parties, certainly, condescend upon a topic which has been most, unfortunately and unnaturally made to play a part in party politics for more than twenty years? Will delegates from some of our sister States, who so unanimously declare for the Union to the last extremity, harmonize with delegates from States alleged to be indifferent to the Union? Will all apprehend the same degree, extent, and sources of danger, as well as unite upon the same preventives? If a small body of southern Congressmen, assembled under the pressure of great excitement and a sense of immediate danger, could not agree upon the terms of an address to the people of the South, are we to be so certain of unanimity in a body so numerous and embracing so wide a range and contrariety of opinion as will this proposed convention? But if it fails to agree, so far from fortifying, will it not have a direct tendency to weaken the position of the South? I cannot comprehend why this very possible contingency has been overlooked by the projectors of the southern convention.

I regret that it could have been deemed expedient at this time by southern members of Congress to countenance the getting up this Southern Convention before any overt act of aggression on the southern rights and institutions has been committed.

More than fifty years ago abolition petitions were presented to and debated in Congress; and thirty years ago we witnessed an agitation brought about by this very identical *Wilnot proviso* question in a more offensive shape, which convulsed the government to its centre. The opinion that Congress possessed the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and of course in the forts, dock-yards and arsenals of the United States, has been publicly declared by eminent statesmen, some of whom have since had conferred upon them the highest honors in the gift of this nation; so that I can see nothing new that has occurred in the aspect of this agitating question, which should call forth at this time such extraordinary and revolutionary measures.

From the time this slave question first made its appearance at the North, when it was a "little cloud like a man's hand," until the present time, when it has become a black cloud of thick darkness impending over this Union, and casting a deep gloom over the prospects of the future, it has been one continual conflict of words between the Abolitionists and agitators of the North, and the politicians of the South. Time has brought forth no wisdom—experience has brought no knowledge. The northern politician, gaining confidence in this wordy conflict, assumes a more threatening tone; and the southern politician, to keep even pace, must become more violent in his manner of resistance, and threaten still louder, until, in this war of words, we shall come to near as terribly as Uncle Toby says the army did in Flanders. And still I believe that this glorious Union will firmly weather the storm.

I must acknowledge that I do not comprehend what is intended to be implied by "an organized resistance promptly developed," &c. If nothing more is meant than another wordy broadside to be fired from the batteries of the Southern Convention, "to provide efficient guards against the dangers in future," I think it is entirely useless and will prove abortive. Are we not told that the determination is openly avowed by northern members of Congress, to allow no more slaveholding States admission into the Union; and when a sufficient number of non-slaveholding States are admitted to give the requisite majority, the effort will be made to amend the Constitution, and abolish slavery in the States where it now exists? If such be their determination, what absurdity it is to talk about "providing effectual guards," (by a Southern convention) against like dangers in the future, for the purpose of preserving the Constitution. If the guards and compromises, provided in the Constitution by the Fathers of the Confederation, and secured under the solemnity of an oath to support that instrument, will not shield it against the destructive invasions of these northern Vanias, what hope have we that any thing which this convention of southern States could propose, would save that same instrument from the ruthless hands of brute force, predestined to violate it against right and justice?

Equally incomprehensible to me is the declaration that "we are satisfied that no effectual or enduring check upon this aggressive and injurious tendency in the action of the Federal Government can or will be applied by any of the Departments which administer its powers. We advance this proposition without reference to the disposition of those who now or hereafter may administer the Government, but as resulting from the inherent character of our political system— which must in all its departments eventually bend to the influence of the dominant section." If it really be true, as here broadly declared, that there is in our "political system" an "inherent" vice which must "eventually bend it to the influence of the dominant section," which would inevitably operate to its destruction, I cannot see the wisdom or the consistency of making an effort through a

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE

FEEL THE CHANGE HERE