

Select Poetry.

Going Ahead.

BY J. G. WHITFIELD.

I hear the far off trolley's horn,

I see the trolley's train,

His foot on every mountain peak,

On every stream and hill.

His whistle rings St. Mary's fall,

Upon his loaded train,

His leaving on the Piedmont Road,

His flash of locomotive.

I hear the traffic in the mill,

The steam in the boiler,

The clamor from the Indian lodge,

The Jew's chapel bell.

I see the swartly trapper come

From Mississippi's springs,

And war with the Indian bow,

And cross of eagle wings.

Behind the square's cones of birch

The steamer makes for sale,

And city stars for the stars,

Alone old Indian grass.

By forest lake and water-fall

I see the trolley's train,

The mighty mingling with the sea,

The lofty with the low.

I hear the tread of trolley's

On the nation yet to be,

The low weak on the waves where soon

Shall roll a human sea.

The rudiments of empire here

Are plastic yet and warm;

The dawn of a mighty world

Is rising here.

Each race and settling fragment soon

Is fitting place shall find.

The raw materials of a State,

Its muscles and its mind.

A western still the star which leads

The new world to the west,

Has throned its fire the sky peaks

Of many a mountain chain.

The snowy cones of Oregon

Are kindled on its way,

And California's mountains gleam

Brighter to its ray!

Agricultural.

Hardiness of the Orange Orange.

The opinion has been for some years

gaining ground, that the Orange orange

will prove sufficiently hardy for the

except for the extreme northern portion

of the Union. There are, however, not a

few who are still in doubt; not having

had a sufficient opportunity for learning

all the facts in the case. One principal

reason for these doubts is the fact that

the limited experiments that have been

made were performed under the most

adverse circumstances. A single plant, for

example, was planted in the middle of

the richest soil, because it is a rarity.

The high cultivation it receives induces a

large, vigorous, and succulent growth,

preventing a proper ripening of the wood

in autumn, and as inevitable consequences,

subjecting it to destruction by winter

frost. We have recently had occasion to

observe the difference in result between

such treatment as this, and the reverse,

which consists in the use of the

growth in hardiness, a portion of the

richest soil, because it is a rarity.

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General Intelligence.

The Missouri Compromise.

Gov. MRAO H. CLARK, of New York,

in his inaugural of the 2d ult., thus dis-

cusses concerning the compromise mea-

asures of 1820, and the repeal of the 8th

section of the same last summer:

Congress, as its sessions passed, an

act establishing, in territories which

had been acquired from France in

1803, which remained unorganized;

and in that act was embodied a repeal

of the law, generally known as the Missouri

compromise, by which slavery was pro-

hibited from that territory forever. This

prohibition grew out of the agitation

in reference to the admission of Missouri

as a slave State, and was supposed to

involve concessions from both parties to the

controversy. By the terms of the com-

promise entered into—for such it was, in

fact, whatever it might have been in

form—Missouri came into the Union with

her slavery, and all territory south of

the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. was left

without any restriction as to the character

of its institutions; while on the other hand

it was solemnly covenanted that all north

of that parallel should be forever exempt-

ed from the curse of slavery. The act

of Congress embodying this compact,

though doubtless subject to the control

of the legislative power, carried with it,

in its character and in its circumstances

under which it was adopted, a solemn

pledge of permanency. It was the result of a

compact between antagonistic interests

and principles; and though, in my judgment,

the North conceded far too much, I can-

not doubt that both sections were influ-

enced by a patriotic desire to preserve the

integrity of the Union and the peace of

the country. The compromise was, at the

time, eminently satisfactory to the

South—as well it might be, for the

benefits to be derived from it were

positive and direct, and those which

were to result to the North, were remote

and contingent. Still, because it

involved a principle which, though

seemingly unobjectionable, and involved a

principle of concession that promised to

strengthen the bonds of the confederacy,

it was acquiesced in by the North; and

for more than thirty years had command-

ed the respect and obedience of all

sections and of all parties. Its repeal, there-

fore, has been very generally, and not

unjustly, regarded as a violation of

faith on the part of the South, and a

proof that our generous confidence in its

honor had been misplaced. The gross

injustice of the transaction is aggra-

vated by the fact, that the concession

to freedom was not withdrawn, until the

consideration for which it had been

granted had been fully enjoyed. Beside

Missouri, Arkansas had been organized

out of the territory, and admitted as a

slave State in 1836, and slavery had

been taken possession of the whole of the

territory south of the dividing parallel, be-

fore the compact was repudiated and the

law repealed.

By this act, all the territory of the

United States, with the exception of

Oregon, is opened to the extension of

slavery. Against this extension, the State

of New York has protested in 1820,

and in 1850, and whenever the subject

has been presented for legislative action,

she has asserted the right and the duty

of that body which is charged by the

Constitution with the responsibility of

making "all needful rules and regula-

tions" for the territory of the United

States, to prohibit the extension of

slavery and the increase of its

power. The Missouri compromise, which

allowed its introduction into the territory

General Intelligence.

From the Boston Herald and Journal.

Kansas. Its Dangers—Its Hopes.

Kansas is, and may be for years to

come, the great battle-ground of freedom

and slavery. And the friends of humani-

ty have not yet begun to feel the impor-

tance of the crisis that is upon us.—

Northern quiescists are crying peace and

safety, while the foes of liberty are talk-

ing the most effusive messages to secure

freedom in Kansas. "Yes," say the

important territories of our country.—

While we talk, slaveholders act! We

have had enough of easy-chair, chimney-

corner speculations; it is high time that

each man shows his principles by his

works. The work to be done is to save

Kansas from the anachronism of the

slave power. By the aid of Missourians,

and, day before election, Gen. Whitfield,

the pro-slavery candidate, has just been

elected to Congress. As a specimen of

his knavery, the town of Douglas, with

a population of 51 inhabitants, cast 239

votes! In the spring, the same game is

to be played in the election of representa-

tives to the Legislature; and this body

will have the power to exclude or legal-

ize slavery. The only way to save the

Territory from the curse of human bond-

age, for the descendants of New Eng-

land, to rouse themselves, and by thou-

sands emigrate to Kansas. Let our preach-

ers, Methodist and others, sound the

alarm from the pulpit, and exhort their

brethren to buckle on their armor and

rush to the Waterloo battle-ground in

such numbers as to leave no chance for

the triumph of slavery. But while the

victory remains doubtful, where is the

man whose heart throbs with emotions of

humanity and the love of Christ, that

can settle down in inglorious ease?

Should slavery triumph there, well

may we put on our weeds of mourning,

for the days of our republic are num-

bered, and the hope of the oppressed

of the earth will perish. But there is

yet hope! Let every young man, and

every middle aged, educated and

uneducated, rich and poor, preacher and

layman, who can, immediately make his

arrangements to emigrate. We have lain

still too long. Adopting Wellington's

motto at Waterloo, let us "up and at

them!" This is no time for sickly sen-

timimentality. We want living, active

men on the ground in the spring, just as

soon as the barriers of winter are broken

down, and the ability to succeed! Let us

use it.

But we must be willing to endure

hardships and privations. And who

would not make sacrifices in one of the

most philanthropic enterprises of the

age? Under the guidance, however, of

the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society,

settlers are saved from suffering and

fraud in traveling, and can go on to

the West, at a cost of \$1,200 per

family, which for the whole of 4,000

settlers, (estimated distance,) will be

\$4,800,000. (The annual cost of operating the

line will be \$350,000, and will employ 200

operators and a force of 250 men on the

line. The plan embraces the location of

testing tables at intervals of five miles,

and working stations at average distances

of 400 miles. The line is to be con-

structed in the most permanent manner,

the lines to be protected by the

planting material, and laid so deep as to

be out of the reach of the Indians.

Area of the States and Territories.

According to the Census Report, the

area of the United States and Territories,

is 2,930,166 square miles. The following

table, taken from that document, but

transposed so as to give each its proper

Area of the States and Territories.

Alabama, 50,722; Arkansas, 59,704;

California, 147,156; Colorado, 103,000;

Florida, 59,263; Georgia, 59,000;

Illinois, 55,495; Michigan, 52,243; Ar-

izona, 25,193; Iowa, 53,914; Kansas,

53,722; North Carolina, 53,704; Mis-

sissippi, 47,156; New York, 47,000;

Pennsylvania, 46,000; Tennessee, 45,

600; Louisiana, 41,355; Ohio, 39,964;

Kentucky, 37,680; Indiana, 33,809;

Maine, 31,768; South Carolina, 29,385;

Maryland, 11,214; Vermont, 10,212;

New Hampshire, 9,293; New Jersey, 8,