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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1849.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Convention of Southern Members Congress.

The following account of the proceedings of the Southern Convention we condense from the Union: On the evening of December 23d the Convention met, when Gen. Thomas Metcalfe, of Kentucky, was elected President; Mr. Gayle, of Alabama, first Vice President; and Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, second Vice President; Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, was chosen Secretary. A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. Bayly, recommending that a committee of one from each slave-holding State should be appointed to report an address to the people of those States. The president appointed the following gentlemen as the special committee: Messrs. Stephens, Calhoun, Cabell, King, of Alabama, Foote, Downs, Rusk, Sebastian, Atchison, of Missouri, Morehead, Clayton, Chapman, Bayly, Gentry, and Venable....Adjourned to meet at 7 P. M., 15th January, 1849.

At a special meeting of the Committee, held December 30th, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was appointed Chairman. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, a sub-committee of five was appointed, to take into consideration the subject matter referred to the special Committee; and the Chair appointed the said committee, to wit: Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, King, Morehead, and Bayly, who were to signify to the Chairman of the general Committee when they were ready to report. The Committee adjourned to meet on the call of the Chairman.

On the 10th of January the Committee met. Mr. Calhoun, from the sub-committee, reported an address to the people of the slave-holding States, which was considered and discussed in committee, who rose without coming to any conclusion thereon.

On the 10th, the Committee again met, when the address was further discussed and considered. Whereupon Mr. Chapman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is inexpedient at this time for any address to be published by the representatives of the slaveholding States, or that any action should be adopted apart from that of our proceedings in the respective houses of Congress.

Which was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bayly, it was

Resolved, That Mr. Calhoun report the address which has been submitted to this Committee to the meeting of the southern members of Congress to be held in the Senate chamber, January 15, 1849.

Which was decided in the affirmative. The Committee then adjourned.

On January 15th, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment. A resolution to admit spectators and reporters was rejected by a vote of yeas 36, nays 52.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee of Fifteen, reported the following address, which was read by the Secretary:

MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

We, whose names are hereunto annexed, address you in discharge of what we believe to be a solemn duty, on the most important subject ever presented for your consideration. We allude to the conflict between the two great sections of the Union, growing out of a difference of feeling and opinion in reference to the relation existing between the two races, the European and African, which inhabit the Southern section, and the acts of aggression and encroachment to which it has led.

The conflict commenced not long after the acknowledgement of our independence, and has gradually increased until it has arrayed the great body of the North against the South on this most vital subject. In the progress of this conflict, aggression has followed aggression, and encroachment encroachment, until they have reached a point when a regard for your peace and safety will not permit us to remain longer silent. The object of this address is to give you a clear, correct, but brief account of the whole series of aggression and encroachments on your rights, with a statement of the dangers to which they expose you. Our object in making it is not to cause excitement, but to put you in full possession of all the facts and circumstances necessary to a full and just conception of a deep seated disease, which threatens great danger to you and the whole body politic. We act on the impression, that in a popular government like ours, a true conception of the actual character and state of a disease is indispensable to effecting a cure.

We have made it a joint address, because we believe that the magnitude of the subject required that it should assume the most impressive and solemn form.

Not to go further back, the difference of opinion and feeling in reference to the relation between the two races disclosed itself in the convention that framed the Constitution, and constituted one of the greatest difficulties in forming it. After many efforts, it was overcome by a compromise, which provided, in the first place, that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers; and that, in ascertaining the number of each, five slaves shall be estimated as three. In the next, that slaves escaping into States where slavery does not exist, shall not be discharged from servitude, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom their labor or service is due. In the third place, that Congress shall not prohibit the importation of slaves before the year 1808; but a tax not exceeding ten dollars may be imposed on each imported. And finally, that no capitation or direct tax shall be laid, but in proportion to federal numbers; and that no amendment of the Constitution, prior to 1808, shall affect this provision, nor that relating to the importation of slaves.

So satisfactory were these provisions, that the second, relative to the delivering up of fugitive slaves, was adopted unanimously, and all the rest, except the third, relative to the importation of slaves until 1808, with almost equal unanimity. They recognize the existence of slavery, and make a specific provision for its protection where it was supposed to be the most exposed. They go further, and incorporate it, as an important element, in determining the relative weight of the several States in the government of the Union, and the respective burden they should bear in laying capitation and direct taxes. It was well understood at the time, that, without them, the Constitution would not have been adopted by the Southern States, and, of course, that they constituted elements so essential to the system that it never would have existed without them. The Northern States, knowing all this, ratified the Constitution, thereby pledging their faith, in the most solemn manner, sacredly to observe them. How that faith has been kept and that pledge redeemed, we shall next proceed to show.

With few exceptions of no great importance, the South had no cause to complain prior to the year 1819—a year, it is to be feared, destined to mark a train of events, bringing with them many, and great, and fatal disasters, on the country and its institutions. With it commenced the agitating debate on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. We shall pass by for the present this question, and others of the same kind, directly growing out of it, and shall proceed to consider the effects of that spirit of discord, which it roused up between the two sections. It first disclosed itself in the North, by hostility to that portion of the Constitution which provides for the delivering up of fugitive slaves. In its progress it led to the adoption of hostile acts, intended to render it of non-effect, and with so much success that it may be regarded now as practically expunged from the Constitution. How this has been effected will be next explained.

After a careful examination, truth constrains us to say, that it has been by a clear and palpable evasion of the Constitution. It is impossible for any provision to be more free from ambiguity or doubt. It is in the following words: "No person held to service, or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." All is clear. There is not an uncertain or equivocal word to be found in the whole provision. What shall not be done, and what shall be done, are fully and explicitly set forth. The former provides that the fugitive slave shall not be discharged from his servitude by any law or regulation of the State wherein he is found; and the latter, that he shall be delivered up on claim of his owner.

We do not deem it necessary to undertake to refute the sophistry and subterfuges by which so plain a provision of the Constitution has been evaded, and, in effect, annulled. It constitutes an essential part of the constitutional compact, and of course of the supreme law of the land. As such it is binding on all the federal and State governments, the States and the individuals composing them. The sacred obligation of compact, and the solemn injunction of the supreme law, which legislators and judges, both federal and State, are bound by oath to support, all unite to enforce its fulfilment, according to its plain meaning and true intent. What that meaning and intent are, there was no diversity of opinion in the better days of the Republic, prior to 1819. Congress, State legislatures, State and federal judges and magistrates, and people, all spontaneously placed the same interpretation on it. During that period none interposed impediments in the way of the owner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his right to have every proper facility to enforce his claim to have him delivered up. It was then nearly as easy to recover one found in a northern State as one found in a neighboring southern State. But this has passed away, and the provision is defunct, except perhaps in two States.*

When we take into consideration the importance and clearness of this provision, the evasion by which it has been set aside may fairly be regarded as one of the most fatal blows ever received by the South and the Union. This cannot be more concisely and correctly stated than it has been by two of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. In one of his decisions† Judge Story said: "Historically it is well known that the object of this clause was to secure to the citizens of the slaveholding States the complete right and title of ownership in their slaves, as property, in every State of the Union into which they might escape from the State wherein they were held in servitude." "The full recognition of this right and title was indispensable to the security of this species of property in all the slaveholding States, and, indeed, was so vital to the preservation of their interests and institutions, that it cannot be doubted that it constituted a fundamental article, without the adoption of which the Union would not have been formed. Its true design was to guard against the doctrines and principles prevalent in the non-slaveholding States, by preventing them from intermeddling with, or restricting, or abolishing the rights of the owners of slaves."

Again. "The clause was therefore of the last importance to the safety and security of the Southern States, and could not be surrendered by them without endangering their whole property in slaves. The clause was accordingly adopted in the Constitution by the unanimous consent of the framers of it—a proof at once of its intrinsic and practical necessity."

Again. "The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive unqualified right on the part of the owner of a slave, which no State law or regulation can in any way regulate, control, qualify, or restrain."

The opinion of the other learned judges was not less emphatic as to the importance of this provision and the unquestionable right of the South under it. Judge Baldwin, in charging the jury, said:‡ "If there are any rights of property which can be enforced; if one citizen have any rights of property which are inviolable under the protection of the supreme law of the State, and the Union, they are those which have been set at naught by some of these defendants. As the owner of property, which he had a perfect right to possess, protect, and take away—as a citizen of a sister State, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of any other States—Mr. Johnson stands before you on ground which cannot be taken from under him—it is the same ground on which the Government itself is based. If the defendants can be justified, we have no longer law or government." Again, after referring more particularly to the provision for delivering up fugitive slaves, he said: "Thus you see, that the foundations of the Government are laid, and rest on, the right of property in slaves. The whole structure must fall by disturbing the corner-stone."

These are grave, and solemn, and admonitory words, from a high source. They confirm all for which the South has ever contended, as to the clearness, importance, and fundamental character of this provision, and the disastrous consequences which would inevitably follow from its violation. But, in spite of these solemn warnings, the violation then commenced, and which they were intended to rebuke, has been fully and perfectly consummated. The citizens of the South, in their attempt to recover their slaves, now meet, instead of aid and cooperation, resistance in every form; resistance from hostile acts of legislation, intended to baffle and defeat their claims, by all sorts of devices, and by interposing every description of impediment—resistance from judges and magistrates—and finally, when all these fail, from mobs, composed of whites and blacks, which, by threats or force, rescue the fugitive slave from the possession of his rightful owner. The attempt to recover a slave, in most of the northern States, cannot now be made, without the hazard of insult, heavy pecuniary loss, imprisonment, and even of life itself. Already has a worthy citizen of Maryland‖ lost his life in making an attempt to enforce his claim to a fugitive slave under this provision.

But a provision of the Constitution may be violated indirectly as well as directly, by doing an act in its nature inconsistent with that which is enjoined to be done. Of this form of violation there is a striking instance connected with the provision under consideration. We allude to secret combinations, which are believed to exist in many of the northern States, whose object is to entice, decoy, entrap, inveigle and seduce slaves to escape from their owners, and to pass them secretly and rapidly, by means organized for the purpose, into Canada, where they will be beyond the reach of the provision. That to entice a slave, by whatever artifice, to abscond from his owner into a non-slaveholding State, with the intention to place him beyond the reach of the provision, or prevent his recovery, by concealment or otherwise, is as completely repugnant to it as open violation would be, is too clear to admit of doubt or to require illustration. And yet, as repugnant as these combinations are to the true intent of the provision, it is believed that, with the above exception, not one of the States within whose limits they exist has adopted any measure to suppress them, or to punish those by whose agency the object for which they were formed is carried into execution. On the contrary, they have looked on and witnessed with indifference, if not with secret approbation, a great number of slaves enticed from their owners, and placed beyond the possibility of recovery, to the great annoyance and heavy pecuniary loss of the bordering southern States.

When we take into consideration the great importance of this provision, the absence of all uncertainty as to its true meaning and intent, the many guards by which it is surrounded to protect and enforce it, and then reflect how completely the object for which it was inserted in the Constitution is defeated by these two fold infractions, we doubt, taking all together, whether a more flagrant breach is to be found on record. We know the language we have used is strong, but it is not less true than strong.

There remains to be noticed another class of aggressive acts of a kindred character, but which, instead of striking at an express and specific provision of the Constitution, aims directly at destroying the relation between the two races at the South, by means subversive in their tendency of one of the ends for which the constitution was established. We refer to the systematic agitation of the question by the abolitionists; which, commencing about 1835, is still continued in all possible forms. Their avowed intention is to bring about a state of things that will force emancipation on the South. To unite the North in fixed hostility to slavery in the South, and to excite discontent among the slaves with their condition, are among the means employed to effect it. With a view to bring about the former, every means are resorted to in order to render the South, and the relation between the two races there, odious and hateful to the North. For this purpose societies and newspapers are everywhere established, debating clubs opened, lecturers employed, pamphlets and other publications, pictures and petitions to Congress resorted to, and directed to that single point, regardless of truth or decency; while the circulation of incendiary publications in the South, the agitation of the subject of abolition in Congress, and the employment of emissaries, are relied on to excite discontent among the slaves. This agitation, and the use of these means, have been continued, with more or less activity, for a series of years, not without doing much towards effecting the object intended. We regard both object and means to be aggressive and dangerous to the rights of the South, and subversive, as stated, of one of the ends for which the Constitution was established. Slavery is a domestic institution. It belongs to the States, each for itself, to decide whether it shall be established or not; and, if it be established, whether it should be abolished or not. Such being the clear and unquestionable right of the States, it follows necessarily that it would be a flagrant act of aggression on a State, destructive of its rights, and subversive of its independence, for the Federal Government, or one or more States, or their people, to undertake to force on it the emancipation of its slaves. But it is a sound maxim in politics, as well as morals, that no one has a right to do that indirectly which he cannot do directly, and it may be added with equal truth, to aid, or abet, or countenance another in doing it. And yet the abolitionists of the North, openly avowing their intention, and resorting to the most efficient means for the purpose, have been attempting to bring about a state of things to force the Southern States to emancipate their slaves, without any act on the part of any Northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been permitted to pursue their object, and to use whatever means they please; if without aid or countenance, also without resistance or disapprobation. What gives a deeper shade to the whole affair is the fact, that one of the means to effect their object, that of exciting discontent among our slaves, tends directly to subvert what its preamble declares to be one of the ends for which the Constitution was ordained and established—"to insure domestic tranquillity"—and that in the only way in which domestic tranquillity is likely ever to be disturbed in the South. Certain it is, that an agitation so systematic—having such an object in view, and sought to be carried into execution by such means—would, between independent nations, constitute just cause of remonstrance by the party against which the aggression was directed, and, if not heeded, an appeal to arms for redress. Such being the case where an aggression of the kind takes place among independent nations, how much more aggravated must it be between confederated States, where the Union precludes an appeal to arms, while it affords a medium through which it can operate with vastly increased force and effect? That it would be perverted to such a use, never entered into the imagination of the generation which formed and adopted the Constitution; and if it had been supposed it would, it is certain that the South never would have adopted it.

We now return to the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union, and shall proceed to give a brief sketch of the occurrences connected with it, and the consequences to which it has directly led. In the latter part of 1819, the then territory of Missouri applied to Congress, in the usual form, for leave to form a State constitution and government, in order to be admitted into the Union. A bill was reported for the purpose, with the usual provisions in such cases. Amendments were offered, having for their object to make it a condition of her admission that her Constitution should have a provision to prohibit slavery. This brought on the agitating debate which with the effects that followed, has done so much to alienate the South and North, and endanger our political institutions. Those who objected to the amendments, rested their opposition on the high grounds of the right of self-government. They claimed that a territory having reached the period when it is proper for it to form a Constitution and government for itself, becomes fully vested with all the rights of self-government; and that even the condition imposed on it by the Federal Constitution, relates not to the formation of its Constitution and government, but its admission into the Union. For that purpose it provides as a condition that the government must be republican.

They claimed that Congress has no right to add to this condition, and that to assume it would be tantamount to the assumption of the right to make its entire Constitution and government; as no limitation could be imposed, as to the extent of the right, if it be admitted that it exists at all. Those who supported the amendment denied these grounds, and claimed the right of Congress to impose, at discretion, what conditions it pleased. In this agitating debate, the two sections stood arrayed against each other; the South in favor of the bill without amendment, and the North opposed to it without it. The debate and agitation continued until the session was well advanced; but it became apparent towards its close, that the people of Missouri were fixed and resolved in their opposition to the proposed condition, and that they would certainly reject it, and adopt a Constitution without it, should the bill pass with the condition. Such being the case, it required no great effort of mind to perceive that Missouri once in possession of a Constitution and government, not simply on paper, but with legislators elected, and officers appointed, to carry them into effect, the grave questions would be presented whether she was of right a State or Territory; and, if the latter, whether Congress had the right, and if the right, the power, to abrogate her Constitution, disperse her legislature, and to remand her back to the territorial condition. These were great, and, under the circumstances, fearful questions—too fearful to be met by those who had raised the agitation. From that time the only question was, how to escape from the difficulty. Fortunately a means was afforded. A compromise (as it was called) was offered, based on the terms that the North should cease to oppose the admission of Missouri on the grounds for which the South contended, and that the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the North-western territory, should be applied to all the territory acquired by the United States from France, under the treaty of Louisiana, lying north of 36° 30', except the portion lying in the State of Missouri. The northern members embraced it; and although not originating with them, adopted it as their own. It was forced through Congress by the almost united votes of the North against a minority consisting almost entirely of members from the Southern States.

Such was the termination of this, the first conflict, under the Constitution, between the two sections, in reference to slavery in connection with the territories. Many hailed it as a permanent and final adjustment that would prevent the recurrence of similar conflicts; but others, less sanguine, took the opposite and more gloomy view, regarding it as the precursor of a train of events which might rend the Union asunder, and prostrate our political system. One of these was the experienced and sagacious Jefferson. Thus far time would seem to favor his forebodings. May a returning sense of justice, and a protecting Providence, avert their final fulfilment!

For many years the subject of slavery in reference to the territories ceased to agitate the country. Indications, however, connected with the question of annexing Texas, showed clearly that it was ready to break out again with redoubled violence, on some future occasion. The difference in the case of Texas was adjusted by extending the Missouri compromise line of 36° 30', from its terminus, on the western boundary of the Louisiana purchase, to the western boundary of Texas. The agitation again ceased for a short period.

The war with Mexico soon followed, and that terminated in the acquisition of New Mexico and Upper California, embracing an area equal to about one-half of the entire valley of the Mississippi. If to this we add the portion of Oregon acknowledged to be ours by the recent treaty with England, our whole territory on the Pacific and west of the Rocky mountains will be found to be in extent but little less than that vast valley. The near prospect of so great an addition rekindled the excitement between the North and South in reference to slavery, in its connection with the territories, which has become, since those on the Pacific were acquired, more universal and intense than ever.

The effects have been to widen the difference between the two sections, and to give a more determined and hostile character to their conflict. The North no longer respects the Missouri compromise line, although adopted by their almost unanimous vote. Instead of compromise, they avow that their determination is to exclude slavery from all the territories of the United States, acquired or to be acquired; and of course to prevent the citizens of the southern States from emigrating with their property in slaves into any of them. Their object, they allege, is to prevent the extension of slavery, and ours to extend it, thus making the issue between them and us to be the naked question, shall slavery be extended or not? We do not deem it necessary, looking to the object of this address, to examine the question so fully discussed at the last session, whether Congress has the right to exclude the citizens of the South from immigrating with their property into territories belonging to the confederated States of the Union. What we propose in this connection is, to make a few remarks on what the North alleges erroneously, to be the issue between us and them.

So far from maintaining the doctrine which the issue implies, we hold that the Federal Government has no right to extend or restrict slavery, no more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another, in order to favor the one and discourage the other. As the federal representatives of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, equal and exact justice and favor to all. To act otherwise, to undertake to discriminate between the domestic institutions of one and another, would be to act in total subversion of the end for which it was established—to be the common protector and guardian of all. Entertaining these opinions, we ask not, as the North alleges we do, for the extension of slavery. That would make a discrimination in our favor as unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor. It is not for them nor for the Federal Government to determine whether our domestic institution is good or bad; or whether it should be repressed or preserved. It belongs to us, and us only to decide such questions. What then we do insist on, is, not to extend slavery, but that we shall not be prohibited from immigrating with our property, into the territories of the United States because we are slaveholders; or, in other words, that we shall not on that account be disfranchised of a privilege possessed by all others, citizens and foreigners, without discrimination as to character, profession or color. All, whether savage, barbarian, or civilized, may freely enter and remain, we only being excluded.

We rest our claim, not only on the high grounds above stated, but also on the solid foundation of right, justice, and equality. The territories immediately in controversy—New Mexico and California—were acquired by the common sacrifice and efforts of all the States, towards which the South contributed far more than her full share of men,* to say nothing of money, and is, of course, on every principle of right, justice, fairness, and equality, entitled to participate fully in the benefits to be derived from the acquisition. But as impregnable as is this ground, there is another not less so. Ours is a Federal Government—a Government in which, not individuals, but States, as distinct sovereign communities, are the constituents. To them, as members of the federal Union, the territories belong; and they are hence declared to be territories belonging to the United States. The States, then, are the joint owners. Now, it is conceded by all writers on the subject, that, in all such governments their members are all equal—equal in rights and equal in dignity. They also concede that this equality constitutes the basis of such government, and that it cannot be destroyed without changing their nature and character. To deprive, then, the Southern States and their citizens of their full share in territories declared to belong to them, in common with the other States would be in derogation of the equality belonging to them as members of a federal Union, and sink them, from being equals, into a subordinate and dependent condition. Such are the solid and impregnable grounds on which we rest our demand to an equal participation in the territories.

But as solid and impregnable as they are in the eyes of justice and reason, they oppose a feeble resistance to a majority determined to engross the whole. At the last session of Congress, a bill was passed establishing a Territorial Government for Oregon, excluding slavery therefrom. The President gave his sanction to the bill and sent a special message to Congress assigning his reasons for doing so. These reasons presupposed that the Missouri compromise was to be and would be, extended west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. And the President intimated his intention in his message to veto any future bill that should restrict slavery south of the line of that compromise. Assuming it to have been the purpose and intention of the North to extend the Missouri compromise line as above indicated, the passage of the Oregon bill could only be regarded as evincing the acquiescence of the South in that line. But the developments of the present session of Congress have made it manifest to all that no such purpose or intention now exists with the North to any considerable extent. Of the truth of this, we have ample evidence in what has occurred already in the House of Representatives, where the popular feelings are soonest and most intensely felt.

Although Congress has been in session but little more than one month, a greater number of measures of an aggressive character have been introduced, and they more aggravated and dangerous, than have been for years before. And what clearly discloses whence they take their origin, is the fact that they all relate to the territorial aspect of the subject of slavery, or some other of a nature and character intimately connected with it.

The first of this series of aggressions is a resolution introduced by a member from Massachusetts, the object of which is to repeal all acts or parts of acts which recognize the existence of slavery, or authorize the selling and disposing of slaves in this District. On question of leave to bring in a bill, the votes stood 69 for and 82 against leave. The next was a resolution, offered by a member from Ohio, instructing the Committee on Territories to report forthwith bills for excluding slavery from California and New Mexico.† It passed by a vote of 107 to 80. That was followed by a bill introduced by another member from Ohio, to take the votes of the inhabitants of this District on the question whether slavery within its limits should be abolished.

The bill provided according to the admission of the mover, that free negroes and slaves should vote. On the question to lay the bill on the table, the votes stood—for, 106; against, 79. To this succeeded the resolution of a member from New York, in the following words:

"*Whereas*, The traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country, throughout Christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the slave trade in said District."

On the question of adopting the resolution, the votes stood 98 for, and 88 against. He was followed by a member from Illinois, who offered a resolution for abolishing slavery in the Territories, and all places where Congress has exclusive powers of legislation; that is, in all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, purchased by Congress with the consent of the Legislature of the State.

This resolution was passed over under the rules of the House without being put to vote.

The votes in favor of all these measures were confined to the members from the Northern States. True, there are some patriotic members from that section who voted against all of them, and whose high sense of justice is duly appreciated; who in the progress of the aggressions upon the South have, by their votes, sustained the guarantees of the Constitution, and of whom we regret to say many have been sacrificed at home by their patriotic course.

We have now brought to a close a narrative of the series of acts of aggression and encroachment connected with the subject of this address, including those that are consummated and those still in progress. They are numerous, great, and dangerous, and threaten with destruction the greatest and most vital of all the interests and institutions of the South. Indeed, it may be doubted whether there is a single provision, stipulation, or guarantee of the Constitution, intended for the security of the South, that has not been rendered almost nugatory. It may even be made a serious question, whether the encroachments already made, without the aid of any other, would not, if permitted to operate unchecked, end in emancipation, and that at no distant day. But be that as it may, it hardly admits of a doubt that, if the aggressions already commenced in the House, and now in progress, should be consummated, such in the end would certainly be the consequence.

Little, in truth, would be left to be done after we have been excluded from all the Territories, including those to be hereafter acquired; after slavery is abolished in this District and in the numerous places dispersed all over the South, where Congress has the exclusive right of legislation, and after the other measures proposed are consummated. Every outpost and barrier would be carried, and nothing would be left but to finish the work of abolition at pleasure in the States themselves. This District, and all places over which Congress has exclusive power of legislation, would be asylums for fugitive slaves, where, as soon as they placed their feet, they would become, according to the doctrines of our Northern assailants, free; unless there should be some positive enactments to prevent it.

Under such a state of things the probability is, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to abolish slavery. The depressing effects of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope they would create in the black of a speedy emancipation, would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the much longer continuance of the existing relations between the two. But be that as it may, it is certain, if emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final act in the States would not be long delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our peculiar institution. Many believe it to be sinful, and the residue, with inconsiderable exceptions, believe it to be wrong. Such being the case, it would indicate a very superficial knowledge of human nature, to think that, after aiming at abolition systematically for so many years, and pursuing it with such unscrupulous disregard of law and constitution, the fanatics who have led the way and forced the great body of the North to follow them, would, when the finishing stroke only remained to be given, voluntarily suspend it, or permit any constitutional scruples or considerations of justice to arrest it. To these may be added an aggression, though not yet commenced, long meditated and threatened—to prohibit what the abolitionists call the internal slave trade, meaning thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to another, from whatever motive done, or however effected. Their object would seem to be to render them worthless by crowding them together where they are, and thus hasten the work of emancipation. There is reason for believing that it will soon follow those now in progress, unless, indeed, some decisive step should be taken in the mean time to arrest the whole.

The question then is, Will the measures of aggression proposed in the House be adopted?

They may not, and probably will not be this session. But when we take into consideration that there is a majority now in favor of one of them, and a strong minority in favor of the other, as far as the sense of the House has been taken; that there will be in all probability a considerable increase in the next Congress of the vote in favor of them, and that it will be largely increased in the next succeeding Congress, under the census to be taken next year, it amounts almost to a certainty that they will be adopted, unless some decisive measure is taken in advance to prevent it.

But, if even these conclusions should prove erroneous—if fanaticism and the love of power should, contrary to their nature, for once respect constitutional barriers, or if the calculations of policy should retard the adoption of these measures, or even defeat them altogether, there would be still left one certain way to accomplish their object, if the determination avowed by the North to monopolize all the territories, to the exclusion of the South, should be carried into effect. That of itself would, at no distant day, add to the North a sufficient number of States to give her three-fourths of the whole; when, under the color of an amendment of the Constitution, she would emancipate our slaves, however opposed it might be to its true intent.

Thus, under every aspect, the result is certain, if aggression be not promptly and decidedly met. How it is to be met it is for you to decide.

Such, then, being the case, it would be to insult you to suppose you could hesitate. To destroy the existing relation between the free and servile races at the South would lead to consequences unparalleled in history. They cannot be separated and cannot live together in peace or harmony, or to their mutual advantage, except in their present relation. Under any other, wretchedness, and misery, and desolation would overspread the whole South. The example of the British West Indies, as blighting as emancipation has proved to them, furnishes a very faint picture of the calamities it would bring on the South. The circumstances under which it would take place with us would be entirely different from those which took place with them, and calculated to lead to far more disastrous results. There, the government of the parent country emancipated slaves in her colonial possessions—a government rich and powerful, and actuated by views of policy, (mistaken as they turned out to be,) rather than fanaticism. It was, besides, disposed to act justly towards the owners, even in the act of emancipating slaves, and to protect and foster them afterwards. It accordingly appropriated nearly $100,000,000 as a compensation to them for their losses under the act, which sum, although it turned out to be far short of the amount, was thought at that time to be liberal. Since the emancipation it has kept up a sufficient military and naval force to keep the blacks in awe, and a number of magistrates, and constables, and other civil officers, to keep order in the towns and plantations, and enforce respect to their former owners. To a considerable extent these have served as a substitute for the police formerly kept on the plantations by the owners and their overseers, and to preserve the social and political superiority of the white race. But, notwithstanding all this, the British West India possessions are ruined, impoverished, miserable, wretched, and destined probably to be abandoned to the black race. Very different would be the circumstances under which emancipation would take place with us. If it ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the Federal Government, controlled by the dominant power of the Northern States of the confederacy, against the resistance and struggle of the Southern.

It can then only be effected by the prostration of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility between them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians and patrons, and centre, accordingly, all their sympathies in them. The people of the North would not fail to reciprocate and to favor them, instead of the whites. Under the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken—to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners, by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the Federal Government. We see the first step toward it in the bill already alluded to—to vest the free blacks and slaves with the right to vote on the question of emancipation in this District. But when once raised to an equality, they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions, and by this political union between them, holding the white race at the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and the profligate whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape, should emancipation take place, (which it certainly will, if not prevented,) but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery and wretchedness.

With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn question that ever claimed the attention of a people, is presented for your consideration: What is to be done to prevent it? It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is to give you our opinion.

We, then, are of the opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing may be, is to be united among yourselves, on this great and most vital question. The want of union and concert in reference to it has brought the South, the Union, and our system of government to their present perilous condition. Instead of placing it above all others, it has been made subordinate not only to mere questions of policy, but to the preservation of party ties and ensuring of party success. As high as we hold a due respect for these, we hold them subordinate to that and other questions involving our safety and happiness. Until they are so held by the South, the North will not believe that you are in earnest in opposition to their encroachments, and that they will continue to follow, one after another, until the work of abolition is finished. To convince them that you are, you must prove by your acts that you hold all other questions subordinate to it. If you become united, and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause, and to a calculation of consequences; and that may lead to a change of measures and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights, involving your all—your property, prosperity, equality, liberty and safety.

As the assailed, you would stand justified by all laws, human and divine, in repelling a blow so dangerous, without looking to consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants, and not you, would be responsible for consequences.

Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you *to be united*, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this, we think it would not be proper to go at present.

We hope, if you should unite with anything like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep-seated and dangerous disease; but, if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt.

Mr. Clayton moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was rejected—yeas 28, nays 60.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Clayton, Spruance, Pearce, R. Johnson, Metcalfe, Underwood, Bell, Chapman, Crisfield, Roman, Goggin, Clingman, T. B. King, Barringer, Stephens, Toombs, Morehead, Barrow, Cocke, Crozier, Gentry, Haskell, Cabell, Flournoy, and Preston—28.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Butler, Calhoun, Downs, Turney, Atchison, Davis, Foote, King, Borland, Westcott, Yulee, Rusk, S. Houston, Ligon, McLane, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Bocock, W. G. Brown, Meade, McDowell, Fulton, R. Thompson, McKay, Daniel, Pendleton, I. Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Wallace, Woodward, H. Cobb, Harralson, Iverson, J. W. Jones, Lumpkin, W. R. W. Cobb, Gayle, Harris, A. G. Brown, Featherston, J. Thompson, Tompkins, Hilliard, Harmanson, Morse, LaSere, Boyd, Peyton, Hill, Stanton, Thomas, Kaufman, Pillsbury, Bowlin, R. W. Johnson, H. V. Johnson, Berrien, and Venable—60.

Mr. Berrien moved to recommit the address to the committee with instructions.

Mr. McLane moved to divide the proposition, which was done, and the address was recommitted without instructions. The yeas and nays being demanded, were as follows: yeas 41, nays 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Clayton, Spruance, Pearce, R. Johnson, Berrien, Metcalfe, Underwood, Rusk, Houston, Chapman, Crisfield, Ligon, McLane, Roman, Flournoy, Fulton, Goggin, McDowell, Pendleton, Preston, Barringer, Clingman, McKay, H. Cobb, J. W. Jones, T. B. King, Lumpkin, Stephens, Toombs, Hilliard, Boyd, Morehead, Barrow, Cocke, Crozier, Gentry, Haskell, Cabell, Thomas, Pillsbury, and Kaufman—41.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Butler, Calhoun, H. Johnson, Turney, Downs, J. Davis, Foote, W. R. King, Atchison, Borland, Westcott, Yulee, Atkinson, Bayly, Bocock, Bedinger, W. G. Brown, Meade, R. Thompson, Venable, I. Holmes, Daniel, Rhett, Simpson, Wallace, Woodward, Haralson, Iverson, Gayle, Harris, A. G. Brown, Harmanson, Morse, LaSere, Peyton, Hill, Stanton, and R. W. Johnson—40.

Mr. Stephens moved that this meeting adjourn *sine die*. The yeas and nays being demanded, it was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 59.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Clayton, Spruance, R. Johnson, Underwood, Metcalfe, Bell, Chapman, Crisfield, Roman, Goggin, T. B. King, Stephens, Toombs, Morehead, Barrow, Cocke, Crozier, Gentry, Haskell, and Preston—20.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Butler, Calhoun, H. Johnson, Berrien, Turney, Downs, Foote, Davis, King, Borland, Yulee, Westcott, Rusk, S. Houston, Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Bocock, W. G. Brown, Flournoy, Fulton, Meade, McDowell, Pendleton, R. Thompson, Barringer, Clingman, McKay, Venable, Daniel, I. Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Wallace, Woodward, Haralson, Iverson, J. W. Jones, Gayle, Harris, Hilliard, A. G. Brown, J. Thompson, Tompkins, Harmanson, Morse, LaSere, Boyd, Peyton, Hill, Stanton, Thomas, Cabell, Kaufman, Pillsbury, Bowlin, and R. Johnson—59.

Mr. Stephens, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Rusk, and Mr. Morehead requested to be excused from serving on the committee, which was granted.

The Chair appointed in the place of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Berrien; in the place of Mr. Morehead, Mr. Peyton; in the place of Mr. Rusk, Mr. Kaufman; and in the place of Mr. Chapman, Mr. Pearce.

The meeting then adjourned to meet in the Senate chamber on Monday evening, the 22d, at 7 o'clock.

A. W. VENABLE, Secretary.

ANTE-ROOM OF THE SENATE CHAMBER, January 18th, 1849.

The select committee of fifteen from the slaveholding States met at 10 o'clock, and was organized by calling Mr. King of Alabama to the chair.

Present: Mr. Kaufman in place of Mr. Rusk, excused; Mr. Berrien, in place of Mr. Stephens, excused; Mr. King, Mr. Gentry, Mr. Bayly, Mr. Venable, Mr. Atchison, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Downs, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cabell. Absent: Mr. Pearce, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Foote, and Mr. Peyton.

Mr. Berrien submitted a resolution to change the title of the address reported to the general meeting to an address by the individuals composing the meeting to the people of the United States.

The yeas and nays being demanded, it was carried—yeas 7, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cabell, Kaufman, King, Berrien, Gentry, Sebastian and Downs—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayly, Atchison, Venable and Calhoun—4.

Mr. Berrien submitted a resolution to refer the address to a sub-committee of five, to report to an adjourned meeting of the select committee, to meet in the ante room of the Senate Chamber at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday next.

The yeas and nays being demanded it was carried in the affirmative—yeas 7, nays 4, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cabell, Kaufman, King, Berrien, Gentry, Sebastian and Downs—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayly, Atchison, Venable and Calhoun—4.

The Chair appointed the committee, as follows: Messrs. Berrien, Bayly, Cabell, Atchison and Calhoun.

A. W. VENABLE, Secretary.

*Volunteers from the South.		Volunteers from the North.	
Regiments	33	Regiments	22
Battalions	14	Battalions	1
Companies	12	Companies	12
Total number of volunteers	45,640	Total number volunteers	23,054

Being nearly two on the part of the South to one on the part of the North. But, taking into consideration that the population of the North is two-thirds greater than the South, the latter has furnished more than three times her due proportion of volunteers.

† Since reported to the House.

* Indiana and Illinois.

† The case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

‡ The case of Johnson *vs.* Tompkins and others.

‖ Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Md.

RESTAURANTS, &c.

Holbrook Oyster Saloon and Restaurant

HAS made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS from Mobile and Barataria, which will be served up in every style, to suit the palate. The proprietor has made his arrangements to be supplied with every variety of GAME and FISH, in the preparation of which no pains will be spared to gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure. On his Bill of Fare will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY, and, in short, every thing in season that can be procured. ja30

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
Lake end of New Shell Road.

THE undersigned has just refitted and opened the above well-known and favorite establishment, and intends to make it, in every respect, worthy of the patronage of his friends and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant drive to one of the most elegant and salubrious retreats in the country. The gardens and grounds will be kept in the best order; he will have boats out at all times to keep his table supplied with the finny tribe, fresh from their ocean home. He will also be at all times supplied with every description of wild game, and all the delicacies that the New Orleans market affords, together with choice liquors and wines, with good lemonade for his temperance friends.—"Come one, come all." [d20 6m] DAN HICKOK.

MURPHY'S RESTAURANT,
Bowling and Billiard Saloons—No. 100 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEXT TO THE THEATRE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has made extensive additions to his Establishment, rendering it the most complete and desirable in the city. The RESTAURANT will at all times be supplied with the choicest fare that the markets of the city afford, in a style to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. Having a number of spacious bed-rooms, with entire new furniture he is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, with or without Lodging, by the day, week, or month. Terms moderate.

The BILLIARD SALOON has been entirely refitted, and visiters will find the Tables and appointments of this establishment equal to any in the city, and from their central situation, must continue to be *the* Billiard Saloon of the city.

The BOWLING SALOONS have been constructed with great care, and no effort on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to his patrons, and to make his House worthy of the most liberal patronage.

☞ The BAR, as usual, will always be furnished with the best of LIQUORS.

d14 3m RICHARD MURPHY.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, AT WHOLESALE!!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and City Retailers will find at the sign of the GREAT PITCHER, 37 Camp Street, near Gravier, one of the largest stocks of QUEENSWARE ever imported into the United States, all of superior quality, latest pattern and shapes. Assorted Crates for Country Trade.

Also, Debenture Goods for the Mexican market. A large assortment of GLASS WARE.

☞ Terms moderate, and packing guarantied.

f3 3md&W SAM'L E. MOORE, 37 Camp st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, etc. AT RETAIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at greatly reduced prices, his large stock of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, Cutlery, Plated, Britannia, and Japan Ware, and HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.

Families, Hotels, Steamboats, &c., supplied at the lowest Cash Prices. Goods for the Country carefully packed.

f3 d&W3m SAM'L E. MOORE, 37 Camp st.

New Orleans Seed Store
And AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
11 COMMON Street, corner of Tchoupitoulas street,
By AFFLECK, COMSTOCK & CO.

THE subscribers have just received from Wethersfield Gardens, Conn., the largest assortment and heaviest stock of Garden and Farm Seed, Bulbous Roots, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Fruit Trees, Horticultural Implements and Books ever offered in the South.

Boxes of Seed put up to order, and assortments made out for the West Indies, Mexico, California, Texas, and for any port in the Southern or Western country.

Market Gardeners, Merchants, Factors, Planters and officers of boats, may rely upon having their orders promptly executed, and every article warranted genuine.

ja5 tf AFFLECK, COMSTOCK & CO.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Etc.

THE undersigned is constantly receiving fresh Supplies of DRUGS and MEDICINES from the North and from Europe, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to Physicians, Druggists, Planters and Families. Fresh VACCINE MATTER always on hand, and Vaccination performed to satisfaction.

CHS. NYSTRAND, 7 Diamond's Row,
n15 6m at corner of Tchoupitoulas and Delord sts.

Mrs. A. G. PARKER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of New Orleans, and purchasers in general, that she has opened at 93½ CAMP Street, below Poydras, a handsome and well selected assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Consisting of Ladies' Fancy BONNETS, Full Dress and Breakfast CAPS, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Rich Embroidered Evening Dresses, Collars, Chemizettes, Lace Veils, etc.

The above goods are of the latest importation, and Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

WANTED—A good SALES-LADY. To save trouble none but those who can come well recommended as to character and capacity, need apply. ja23 12t

A CARD.

ALL persons wishing to procure our PIANO FORTES in the New Orleans market, either with or without the Æolian Attachment, are informed that WM. T. MAYO, No. 5 Camp street, is our duly authorized Agent for that city, and is fully authorized to sell at Boston prices, with only freight and insurance added, and to receive orders for any description of instrument manufactured by us, leaving it optional with the purchaser to reject the same, if not satisfactory on their arrival in New Orleans. Every instrument sold as above is warranted by us, and to be exchanged without expense to the purchaser, if not found satisfactory after trial. Each instrument will in future be accompanied with an invoice at our Boston cash prices, which may be seen by every purchaser, if inquired for. We have the exclusive right, and are the only manufacturers in Boston of the PATENT ÆOLIAN ATTACHMENT. We manufacture the Seven Octave Grand PIANO FORTES, with and without the Æolian Attachment.

T. GILBERT & CO. 400 Washington street.
Boston, October 24, 1848.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO FORTES.

PURCHASERS OF PIANOS AND ÆOLIANS from the above house are respectfully informed that Mr. THOMPSON, Tuner and Regulator, from the Factory, can be found at MAYO'S MUSIC STORE 5 Camp street, for a few weeks, ready to make the annual examination of all Pianos manufactured by T. G. & Co. fy5 1m

JEW DAVID'S
HEBREW PLASTER.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all Fixed Pains whatever.

Where this Plaster is Applied, Pain Cannot Exist!

THESE PLASTERS possess the advantage of being put up in air-tight boxes—hence they retain their full virtues in all climates. We have just received the following testimonial from C. C. Sellers an eminent lawyer in successful practice in Wilcox county, Alabama. He is a gentleman in high standing, and one whose influence has great weight:

CAMDEN, Ala., Nov. 24th, 1848.

"*Messrs. Scovil & Mead*—Gentlemen—Having been requested to state what has been the result of my experience in the use of your 'Hebrew Plaster,' I cheerfully comply by saying that I have found it to be as heretofore recommended, an 'invaluable medicine.' In different cases of my family I have applied the Plaster to Chronic Sores, Tumors and Pains, and it has never failed to afford instant relief. I have also used it with good effect upon my own person in the cure of ulcers, with which I have been severely afflicted.

"Respectfully, etc. C. C. SELLERS."

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations.

CAUTION—The subscribers are the only General Agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster, and in order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a Counterfeit article, sold in this city and elsewhere, for the genuine, they invite particular attention to the following *marks of the genuine*:

1. The *genuine* is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The *genuine* has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying Record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

SCOVIL & MEAD 113 Chartres street,
Between Conti and St. Louis sts.
SOLE GENERAL AGENTS for the Southern States. jal1

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THREE OR FOUR COLORED SERVANTS for Waiters at a Hotel. Slaves accustomed to that business preferred. Apply at the Crescent City Hotel, corner of Customhouse and Front streets.

FOR RENT—To a good BARBER, a Shop under the Hotel. For terms, etc., apply as above. fy5

WANTED—Employment as a CLERK, or Assistant in a Store or Office, or on board a Steamboat, by a Young Man who, with his family, has been about 6 months in this city, looking in vain for employment. He is willing to accept of any situation where he can honestly obtain a livelihood for himself and family. Please address T. B. T. at this office. fy1

LABORERS WANTED.

WANTED—TEN NEGRO MEN, to work in Warehouse. EMERSON, TOURNE & CO.
d12 158 Tchoupitoulas st.

BOARDING.

THREE OR FOUR Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, at No. 236 *Baronne street.* o23 tf

TO RENT.

NO. 72 CAMP STREET—The Second Floor and all the Rooms above are to be rented from the 1st of November next. Apply to
o20 WELD & CO., 72 Camp street.

FOR SALE.

A CREOLE SLAVE, 28 years of age. He is a first-rate COOPER, and guarantied as such. Inquire at No. 5 Bienville street. [fy1 tf] C. BANISTER.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO CAULKER for sale by BEARD, CALHOUN & CO., 8 Banks Arcade. fy2

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A SMALL ENGINE, of two horse power, of superior workmanship, complete in every respect. Apply to
d22 LEEDS & CO., Leeds's Foundry.

TIN-PLATE.

300 BOXES IC and IX Charcoal brands; 200 boxes 14x20, IX and IXX; 14x14, IX and IXX, and other extra sizes, assorted, in store, for sale by SAMUEL LOCKE,
Nos. 8 and 9 Front Levee,
ja5 between Custom-house and Bienville sts.

SMALL STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE—A small and beautifully finished ENGINE nearly new and in complete order, for sale. It was manufactured in New York, and is of about one or one and a half horse power. For terms, etc., apply at this office. o8

$20 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of the Boy JIM, who absconded from the subscriber on the 27th December last. The boy is about 14 years of age, dark griffe complexion, high cheek bones, rather lengthened visage, and is sprightly and intelligent.

f2 RICHARD TERRELL, 18 and 20 Banks Arcade.

$150 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the undersigned for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons harboring the mulatto girl MATILDA or TILLA. Said girl is a rather bright mulatto about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, stout made, prominent eyes, and short nose turns her feet in when walking, and appears frightened when spoken to roughly. She is no doubt harbored in some of the houses of ill-fame, and I have understood is a frequenter of the colored masked balls. She assumes various disguises and names, and either represents herself to be free, or has a forged pass. $75 will be paid for her apprehension alone, and lodging her in any jail of the city. GEO. R. BEARD,
ja27 1m Orleans Warehouse, 230 Magazine st.

J. McNEIL, Tailor,
COMMON STREET, two doors from Carondelet,

WOULD respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends and the public generally. He hopes, by diligence and attention, to render entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He will keep always on hand a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, etc. etc.

☞ Clothes neatly repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. n16 3m

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

ALEXANDER HILL,
—56—
CAMP STREET.

TABLE FURNITURE.	KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Chafing Dishes,	Cooking Stoves,
Coffee and Tea Urns and Pots,	Japanned Ware,
Table Knives and Forks,	Tin Ware,
Dessert do. do.	Iron Ware,
Silver Plated and German Silver Forks and Spoons,	Wood Ware,
Silver Plated Casters,	Earthen Ware,
Britannia do.	Etc., etc., etc.
Table Mats,	Etc., etc., etc.

☞ A full stock always on hand. d16

BOOK KEEPING—ACCOUNTABILITY.

THE Subscriber, an old experienced BOOK KEEPER and BUSINESS MAN, offers his services as an Accountant, for the opening of new setts of Books; the closing or adjusting of old ones, and the regularization of all kinds of litigious accountability, on moderate terms. He would accept a permanent situation in a Commercial House of extensive business, and would devote his time entirely to the interests of such house.

ENGLISH and FRENCH translated.

Address at this office, or at Jos. Bruneau's Feed Store, Front Levee, Blue Store.

References—L. CHITTENDEN, J. D. DAMERON, A. W. SCATES. d14 2m P. A. AUBERT, 51 Jackson st.

A CARD.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AFFLICTED.—Knowing the extreme hazard which strangers run, in consulting Physicians for the cure of private diseases, owing to the utter disqualifications of those who profess to cure such cases, I deem it to be nothing but an act of kindness towards the unfortunately afflicted, as well as sheer justice to Dr. MULLEN, No. 86 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, to state that in the year 1846 I was sorely afflicted with syphilis, in its worst and most appalling form, and for several months together was under the best regular medical practice I could obtain in New Orleans, without being at all benefited—indeed I grew worse. At length I heard of Dr. Mullen's great reputation. I applied to him, and to my great joy, in three weeks he restored me to perfect health.....Subscribed New Orleans, Jan. 7, 1847.

n15 tf SAMUEL ROBERTSON.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

"SOME reader will ask—'What! is it possible to reproduce Lungs that are gone?' Certainly not. But a cicatrice may form, and the patient will recover."—*Andral.*

Dr. TUNSTALL, of London, Edinburg and Paris, after 22 years' experience in the Medical Profession, (see Diplomas at his office) attends daily to DISEASES OF THE CHEST—Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of the Chest, Hectic Flush, Pain in the Chest, Colds, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, and other Diseases of Debility. (See Testimonials in the Daily Crescent, Jan. 12th, 1849.) References given to numerous patients in this city.

Dr. T. will take pleasure in examining the Chest, and his first consultation *free*, at 72 Circus street. ja20

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Restores Perspiration in the System.

BY this means it opens those avenues through which Nature carries off the impurities within, and thus relieves the body of disease. It is thus that it cures Consumption, Fevers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back, Dyspepsia, Poisons, Sore Breast, Deafness, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kidneys and Brain, Burns, Chilblains, Piles, Worms, Agues, Cold Feet, Liver Complaints, Ulcers, and all Fever Sores, Inflammations of every kind. For sale BY THE AGENTS, Dr. E. E. HYDE, Diamond's Buildings, Tchoupitoulas street; E. C. BOLTON, corner of Magazine and Estelle streets; and G. N. MORISON, 12 Magazine street. ja19 1m

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For Lung Complaints and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs,

The Best Remedy ever known to Man, for Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, etc.

OUR AGENT at Marksville, La., writes us:

MARKSVILLE, May 9th, 1848.

"*Messrs. Scovil & Mead*—Gents—Enclosed I send you a letter from Dr. Dulany, a Graduate of Medicine, and one of our most skilful Physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the Profession here, and has a very extensive practice. [Signed] G. A. STEVENS."

"*Dear Sir*—I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs M——. It relieved her cough, and her general health was so much improved that she fancied herself entirely cured, and, *contrary to my advice*, she discontinued the use of it and all other remedies, and recommenced her singing in the Catholic Church. The consequence of this was she had a return of spitting of blood. *She is now, however, using the Balsam again, and is recovering under the use of it.* The Balsam was also used twice in Mrs. M——'s family for Croup, with the happiest results. Once, in a *very violent case*, which I am informed *was relieved in three hours after taking three doses.* The other a little girl, less violently affected, was relieved by taking one dose. Before writing you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases and on other patients.

"Yours, etc., [Signed] B. DULANY, M. D."

Remember

There is a base Counterfeit of this article, sold as genuine by unprincipled dealers in medicine in this city. It purports to come from Philadelphia, is coarsely put up, and bears the *name* of "WISTAR'S BALSAM." It is of recent origin, and is endeavored to be sold on the reputation of the genuine and original preparation. Beware of it, or you will be imposed upon with a worthless imitation. The *genuine* bears the signature of SANDFORD & PARK on the engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold in this city ONLY by SCOVIL & MEAD, 113 Chartres st.
Between Conti and St. Louis sts.
SOLE GENERAL AGENTS for the Southern States.
N. B.—We have no Agents in this city. jal1