Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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NORTHERN SECTIONS OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

The Northern press, just at this time, says the New Orleans *Crescent*, professes to be hugely amused at the idea of the South pursuing a policy of non-intercourse, and depending in future upon home manufacture for her supply of those articles heretofore almost exclusively imported from the North. The Abolitionists are drawing funny pictures of southern belles in "homespun," and fire-eating young planters in hob-nailed shoes, linsey-woolsey breeches and copperas-colored, swallow-tailed coats. They say if the South carries into effect her threat of not buying northern manufactures, she must make up her mind to a condition of things even more ludicrous than that; for it is seriously questioned if the possible supply of homespun fabrics can ever equal the demand for them, if the southern people resolve to wear none other; and the southern gentlemen will not only have to bring themselves to consent to sporting linsey-woolsey, but frequently will have to go *without any breeches at all*, provided the ban against Northern manufactures is strictly enforced! They then snap their fingers in ridicule at our threats of "non-intercourse," and tell us we would not stop our northern imports if we could, and could not if we would. That we would not, because we are too fond of fine dressing and rich manufactures; and could not, because we cannot clothe our nakedness unless we patronize the loams.

Though there is much in the past course of the South to give plausibility to these notions, we feel conscious that it would take but a short time, provided the pride of our section was once fully aroused, to dispel them. At the South we have an abundance of resources that could be quickly developed if our people directed their energies to the task of doing it. The production and sale of our great staples serve at our disposal annually a vast amount of money capital, which renders us greatly superior in the scale of independence to any other section of the Union. Heretofore our planters have visited the North and patronized its manufacturers because it was both a pleasure trip and a profitable business operation. If anything intervenes to interrupt the enjoyment of social intercourse with our northern neighbors, and the southern planters are impelled of a feeling of hostility to treacherous countrymen, or of patriotism to their own section, to cease their business patronage of northern manufacturers, they have the ability to do it, and to build up, almost immediately, domestic manufactures of all the necessary fabrics. We think the experience of the past few months shows an increasing tendency to such a result; and, however the northern press may affect to be amused, we can assure them the continuing interests of their section are not in small danger of suffering most serious injury.

For the sake of the Union and the harmony of the country, we would like to impress the people of the North with a correct idea of large our sentiment that is beginning to pervade the South on this subject. But unfortunately it happens that the business relations between the two sections are so intimate and complicated that they cannot be disrupted, except by a general explosion, which it will be too late to hope for as after arrangement or settlement. The northern people cannot be made to feel that their most important interests are endangered by the fanaticism of the Abolitionists. Hence, they go on giving tacit encouragement to these Abolitionists; while, if they could see the results of the criminal acts of those men, they would quickly put a stop to their practices, or drive them out from among them. For this, the South is to a considerable extent responsible. If our people by a little strict action would exhibit to the world some evidence of our capacity to carry into effect our threats, we might succeed in impressing our northern brethren with some fear of impending results, and thus be spared the necessity of resorting to the last alternative of total non-intercourse, which must end in political disunion.

But, so far, it unfortunately happens that the South has given little indication, to either of the growth of the non-intercourse sentiment. North manufactures are just as extensively sold in our markets as *before*; and home manufactures meet with no more favor than formerly. There have been no action factories projected or started. No new shops for the making of agricultural implements have been put under way. Home made shoes and clothing are yet almost unknown. In short, we have acted just as if it was our desire to keep up the Northern delusion, that we cannot possibly exist without their help. One or two attempts have been made to achieve our independence of the North in some respects; but they have not been encouraged. Even a few thousand dollars to develope a Southern coal mine, and thus render us independent of Abolition Pittsburg, have been asked for in vain, in all the city of New Orleans, though the stock promises to be most remunerative than shaving notes at three per cent. per month. In short, further than talking, we have done nothing, and probably will do nothing, and thus give the impression of our humility greater hold at the North, until further aggression drives us to the other extreme, and our sources are utterly sunder from the other section of the Union, at the expense of inconvenience, loss and suffering to all. It would be wiser for us to give them an earnest of what we are able to do, by a little judicious action now. If the Northern people saw us quietly starting factories, chartering steamship lines, and giving preference to home manufactures, they would begin to comprehend where the doctrine of Abolitionism was hurrying them, and might be induced to pause, before it was too late, in their insane and treasonable career.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN ALABAMA. In the Senate of Alabama, on the 21st, a bill was passed to provide for the assembling of a convention, to revise the State Constitution, or to prepare a new one, as they may deem best. The yeas and nays being demanded, stood thirteen to ten.

☞ The Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN (writes a New York correspondent of the *American Revelle*,) native of New Jersey, and now counsellor of the University of New York, who stood a good chance fifteen years ago of being President of the United States, took to himself a wife two years ago, at the ripe age of seventy-two, (himself and not the wife,) and last week he had born to him a son and heir. He will probably name the boy after himself. Theodore, meaning God-given—it will certainly be appropriate. Such instances of "better late than never," are not very common, but these have been some very remarkable cases. Sir Stephen Fox, the father of James Fox, was married at the age of eighty, and was afterward blessed with three sons. Mr. Frelinghuysen is now married for the second time. He had no children by his first wife.

☞ On the morning of January 1st, the whole circumference of Paris stepped out a mile and drew within its embraces three hundred thousand new inhabitants. Paris now contains a population of a million and a half. When completed, the new city will be thirty miles in circumference with ninety-two gates. The old octroi wall is to be converted into a boulevard and planted with trees, and will constitute the largest street in the world. The people living between the old and the new wall have been accumulating for some time great quantities of wine and other articles subject to city tax, with a view of being provided for years after they are annexed to the city with articles that have escaped the octroi. The evasion of the law has awakened the attention of the authorities, but there seems to be no remedy for it. The city revenue will be largely diminished the first year by this ingenious dodge of the law.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.—$6,000 PAID BY A DEFAULTING STATE TREASURER FOR ELECTIVE PURPOSES.—The Bangor (Maine) Union states that Elder Pond, the defaulting Republican State Treasurer of Maine, has made some important disclosures in relation to the crime which has brought him into difficulty. The sentence is as follows:

"That he expended thirteen thousand dollars to elect Daniel E. Somes, in the First Congressional district; eight thousand dollars to elect Ezra B. French in Aroostook District; four thousand to elect Stephen C. Foster in the Sixth district, and eleven thousand more to one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the State. Here we have an account of $36,000 of the State's money."

If the House of Representatives ever gets organized, we suppose those Republican members of Congress from Ohio, who received money stolen from the State Treasury, will vote for an investigating committee to see if any treacherous has been going on at Washington. They will be eloquent in denunciation of Democratic corruption.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Between three and four millions are due to the mail contractors; the certificates of this debt are current at 92 a 95c, having fallen 4 a 5 per cent since the Message met.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

MOUNTPOSY, ILL., Jan. 22, 1860.

I, in common with every true friend of humanity, feel a deep interest in the peace and prosperity of this country. There is no time to be lost, or strength to be wasted on abstract and impracticable issues. The Democratic party has for long years stood as a strong fortress between wild fanatics and the best interests of the Government. They for years have guarded and defended the Constitution and the Union from assaults from without and within, and to this good work the northern Democracy yield nothing to the South—indeed upon this point they may with great propriety claim the pre-eminence—for while the South have been a unit upon the late exciting and disturbing issues, we of the North have been compelled daily to meet and repel fanaticism in all its forms. Our pulpits have been deserted and brought down to the level of common political platforms. We have been denounced as slaveocrats and as dough-faces, because we have universally contended for the constitutional rights of the South, and while the South have quietly reposed in their unity, we have endured a conflict unparalleled in fierceness and intensity. When the Democracy of the South meet their political opponents, they meet under a common flag with all the stars (what), but when we meet our adversaries, they display to us a mutilated flag. Often stars being stricken down; we hear the cry of Down with slavery and the slaveholder, and down with the Constitution, because it tolerates slavery, and is therefore a contract with hell. All this we as Democrats of the North have met and repelled a thousand and one times; and all this, and much more we have endured for our brethren and countrymen of the South. Still I see that for all this and in despite of all our sacrifices and toil, we are all denounced by some southern gentlemen in the halls of Congress, as worse than Abolitionists. I can tell these gentlemen who thus denounce us, that they do us great injustice; we have stood by them and their rights, and while extraordinary efforts have been made to crush us, we have stood firm and unwavering in our devotion to the Constitution and our fidelity to the Union, and I now have to beg of southern gentlemen not to repeat such accusations against the Democracy of the North, for they have already been pressed to the utmost of their endurance, and let me say to all such southern gentlemen, that they may crush us as they may, extinguish the last ray of hope, or the last vital spark, but let me tell them, that we shall die honorably, though full of bitter regrets, and covered all over with the scars of many a gallant conflict for the South and for southern rights; and let me say to them, that they will live only to feel withering regrets within, and as monuments to the world of their own folly. Let me tell them that they are setting their hands against their best friends. We, of the northern Democracy have spent more time, more labor, and more money in defence of southern rights than the South dare claim to have done. In the great canvass of 1856 alone, I made over one hundred speeches, maintaining, to the best of my ability, the constitutional rights of the South, and I am only one of a thousand. We carried the old flag triumphantly through our state, thus securing the triumph of Democratic principles and the election of Mr. Buchanan. But it seems that after all we are to be proscribed by the latter, and denounced by some of his friends as no better than Abolitionists. I can say for myself, that I acted in good faith, prompted by no other than a high sense of justice toward the South, and charges of the character referred to come with a mighty bad grace from Mr. Buchanan and his friends against the northern Democracy. They grate harshly upon the ear, and I may be recognized as signs of ingratitude in those who utter them. But I trust that not for in the South entertain such unjust opinions of the Democracy of the North. I, for one, still feel disposed to do battle, not only for the South, but the whole country. There seems to be, from some cause, divisions and strife in the Democratic party, arising from a geographical position. Whence comes this? I fear it arises from a desertion of the great principle of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the Territories, and the direct adoption of the Republican doctrine of congressional intervention by the President and some of his friends in the South, or else why do we hear the bitterness of the Southern Democracy and northern Democracy. In what, I ask, does our interests differ? What constitutional right does the South claim, or has ever claimed, which the northern Democracy are unwilling to grant? [Answer, none.

Then why can we not all stand by the altar of Democracy as we did in '54 and '56, when Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, said: "The majority of the people, by the action of the territorial legislature, will decide the question, [meaning slavery,] and all must abide the decision when made;" when Hon. Jas. L. Orr, of South Carolina, said: "The great and leading feature of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was to transfer the slavery question, and all other subjects, to the territorial legislature;" when Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, said: "I am willing that the territorial legislature may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper;" when Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said: "I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor will any to prevent the people of a State or Territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves;" when J. M. Mason, of Virginia, said: "Under the Kansas act, citizens from the slaveholding States may go into the Territory with their slave property, citizens of the free States may go there holding no such property, and when they get there and meet in common council as a legislative body, they may determine whether the institution shall prevail;" when Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, said: "If the people of the Territories choose to exclude slavery, so far from complaining, it is a wrong done to me or my constituents, I shall not complain of it;" when Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, said: "We intend that the actual settlers in the Territories shall be protected in the full exercise of all the rights of freemen, and shall legislate for themselves while they have a territorial government;" when Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, said: "It is the right of the people to govern themselves, and they and they alone shall exercise it as well while in a territorial condition as in the condition of a State;" when Hon. John Pettit, of Indiana, said: "The people of the Territories are expressly authorized to legislate upon all subjects whatsoever, slavery included. They may either establish or exclude it, at their pleasure;" when Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, said: "I believe that under the principles of this [Kansas] bill, and of the Utah and New Mexico bills, there will be a perfect *carte blanche* given to the territorial legislatures to legislate in any way they think proper;" when Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, said: "The bill [Kansas-Nebraska] provides that the Legislature of the Territories shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects of legislation;" when Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, said: "The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled to the common territory to the protection of his property as the citizen of Illinois, but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial government for laws to protect their property, of whatever kind it may be;" when Hon. S. A. Smith, of Tenn., said: "I would have the people of the Territories, who are to be affected by the institution of slavery, to determine the question for themselves in their own way;" when Hon. S. P. Bowie, of Maryland, said: "the power to establish or exclude slavery, will be found among those which were reserved to the people, and which the framers of the Constitution never intended to be surrendered to the Federal Government by any portion of the people in this country, whether living in the States or after-acquired Territories;" and last, though not least, when Mr. Buchanan said: "*The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*"

But I retain from further quotations, and again ask why it is that there now exists a difference of opinion among Democrats, North and South. We once stood as a unit, as I have shown, upon the territorial question. Whence the change? Not the northern Democracy, for we have been faithful as by the, and will still stand by the creed so understood and interpreted by the prophets of our party from 1854 to 1856. The rain to say that there could, by any possibility, have been any two opinions in regard to the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, when it was under discussion in Congress and before the people, as I have shown by the numerous quotations which I have made from the speeches of southern and northern gentlemen, and which could be multiplied to almost any given extent. So it remained for Mr. Buchanan, in 1858, to adopt and promulgate the cardinal idea of the Republican party in regard to the Territories, for none of them ever dreamed that the people had a right, when they come to form a Constitution preparatory to admission, to decide the question of slavery for themselves. While the distinctive feature of the Democratic creed was to allow the *bona fide* settlers in the Territories to settle the question in their own way and in their own time. But Mr. Buchanan now says, with the Republican party, that the people of a Territory have no power to pass up a this question until they come form a Constitution, preparatory to admission as a State.

I confess that I fail to see the force of the argument. The people in a Territory elect delegates to their territorial legislature, and we are told that they can legislate in regard to all the relations between man and man, and in regard to all other species of property except property in slaves. Why is it said they can have no power.

The same electors in process of time vote for and elect the same delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission; and now it is conceded that they have the power and the right to pass upon the question of slavery. Bear in mind that they are still acting in a territorial capacity. In this view of the question I desire to ask any gentleman to tell me, if he can, from whence comes the additional authority or power to the same citizens, the same legislators, when met in convention for the formation of a Constitution. We are also told that Mr. Buchanan did not mean what he said in his letter of acceptance as above quoted. A forced construction is sought to be put on his language, so that it may appear consistent with his subsequent declarations and opinions, unless he meant to say in good faith that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, had a right to decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. Then he mistook the English language, in my opinion, for if I desired to advance the same proposition and to state it in clear, forcible, and intelligible language, I certainly would not change the phraseology of Mr. Buchanan's letter. If he did not mean what he said, he used language calculated to mislead and deceive, and I now submit to any gentleman, whether if he desired to declare that the people of a Territory had a positive and indisputable right to settle the slavery question for themselves, they would use any more direct, explicit, and forcible language than that used by Mr. Buchanan.

Suppose for example that he had said that the negro, like the white man, should be allowed to vote and exercise the rights of a freeman, and you were to charge him with abolition sentiments—and he and his friends were to answer, Ah, we do not mean that while he is a negro he should vote or exercise the rights of a freeman, but when he comes to be a white man. What would you think of his sincerity; or suppose he should say that foreigners like the native born citizen should be allowed to vote and enjoy all the rights of the native-born, and some native American would say to him, I cannot interpret that declaration. Mr. Buchanan would reply, Oh, I do not mean that he should enjoy these rights until he becomes naturalized. Such constructions in plain and unequivocal language are simply disingenuous quibbles designed to effect a particular object. All that the northern Democracy ask, is to be allowed to stand by the doctrines of the party as expounded by its leaders in 1856, and by the Cincinnati platform. These constituted Democracy then, these denied to Congress the power to legislate for the Territories, either to protect, establish, or to prohibit slavery therein. This was then Democracy—"is now Democracy, and by these the Democracy of the North will stand, desert them who may.

When southern gentlemen ask me to go before the same audiences that I addressed in 1856, and entirely change my opinions, and instead of denying to Congress the right or the power to legislate for the Territories, to confess that Congress not only has the right and the power to legislate, but that it becomes their duty to interfere by positive enactments, even for the protection of slave property, they must pardon me if I say that they impose a burden upon me which I cannot bear. I should be hissed from every stump in the land, and it would be right, because the principle is the same now that it was in 1856. If it was right then, it is right now—if wrong then, 'tis wrong now, and convince me that the principles for which I then contended were wrong, and I will renounce them, but till then, ask me not to follow even Mr. Buchanan in his wild and ruinous crusade against the Democratic party. I was decapitated and gave up an office worth six thousand dollars a year, so far my infidelity to principle not for my opposition to Mr. Buchanan, or to his administration, but I would not acknowledge him as dictator-general, and subscribe to his interpretations of the party creed; and because I would not be guilty of the additional enormous of leading myself to the election of an Abolitionist, over our own gallant Douglas. This is a strong charge, but I have the evidences of it in my possession, and will make them public if it becomes necessary.

I only mention this to show the treatment we have received from a President for whose elevation we of the North have done so much. We have stood by our own gallant Senator, who has done more to defend and maintain southern rights than any ten men south of Mason and Dixon's line—not, perhaps, because of superior ability so much as on account of his locality. Our offense hath this extent—nothing more. For this have we all been proscribed by the President and a few southern gentlemen, for I charge that the present difficulties in the Democratic party are traceable to the prescriptive course of the President, a course which I feel warranted in saying was not urged by the South; a course which, if persisted in, must lead to the destruction of the Democratic party, and what more God only knows.

It is the open boast of the Abolition party that the Democracy are divided, and that some person in the South entertaining the peculiar views of Mr. Buchanan, must be nominated by the Charleston convention, and that a plank must be inserted in the platform recognizing the doctrine of slavery protection; and they all claim that in that event the election of a Republican President is certain in 1860, and I for one have no hesitancy in concurring with them in this opinion, if such should unfortunately be the course adopted by the Charleston convention. I am frank to say that upon the territorial policy of Mr. Buchanan and a few southern gentlemen, not one isolated free State, in my opinion, can be carried for the Democracy; but give us a fair platform and our own gallant Douglas, and we pledge you a majority in Illinois of *twenty thousand*.

If the convention should, however, think that we ask too much, and refuse to give us our favorite, still we ask and demand that they give us a fair platform, and we in return will pledge ourselves to the support of the nominee. Illinois has never yet failed to cast her electoral vote for the nominee of the National Democratic convention. While we of the North-west confess our attachment for our own favorite leader and statesman, we can sacrifice even him to the success of our principles. But there being known and read of all men, ask us not to desert them. Take from us our favorite if you will, but we ask and demand of the Charleston convention a fair platform. In this event, whoever the standard-bearer may be, we in Illinois, forgetting the wrongs that we have suffered, will rally to his support and bear the old flag once more on to triumph. J. W. DAVIDSON.

THE FRAUDS AT THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—Nearly 9,000 voters of Baltimore have presented a memorial to the State legislature, asking that body to set aside the election for members of the legislature in that city last November, on account of the gross frauds which were then perpetrated by ruffians who were in the interest of the American party. Such a record was never before made up!

Number of naturalized, 1,800; those who voted, 2,850; prevented by intimidation, 3,000; actually assaulted, 1,000; from other causes, 1,200.

The Valley Railroad.

The prospects of this road are growing and improving daily. It is an important work for Memphis, and everything in relation to it is of interest to our citizens. We clip the following items from the Charleston, Miss., *Tallahatchie*:

The corps of engineers engaged in the survey of the Valley railroad, passed through town yesterday (Thursday.) Our energetic railroad man, Col. J. T. Trezevant is in company with the party, for the purpose of receiving stock, and talking with the people generally along the line upon the interests and prospects of the road.

We had a conversation with the chief engineer of the party, Mr. N. H. Phate, and his efficient assistance, C. McGowan, transitman, and T. R. Trezevant, levelman, and found them to be intelligent young men—pleasant and agreeable in their manners and deportment.

The chief engineer gives us a most favorable report of the route as surveyed. The party commences their preliminary survey, on the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, in what is known as Cash's old field, from here they pass up Hickbye's creek and down Sayer's creek to the valley of North Tallahatchie, following that valley till within a short distance of town, when they cross the table upon which the town stands, some three hundred yards west of the court house. From this point the line strikes off into the Tallahatchie valley proper.

The distance from Craig's field to Charleston is twelve miles. The deepest cut on the line does not exceed twenty-five feet, and the highest embankment will be about the same, and very short at that. The heaviest grade on the line is in coming up Hickbye's creek, which, however, is only thirty-five feet to the mile.

Thus, it will be seen that the route is a very favorable one, and in the final location of road, will no doubt be greatly improved, as the engineers will be much better acquainted with the topography of the country.

WHAT THE SIX TRIBE OF TENNESSEE. I would not be a man, for then I must marry a woman.—*Lady Mary Wortley Montague.*

WHAT WE THINK OF THE SEX.—I would not be a woman, for then I would not love her.—*Michel Montaigne.*

THE HOPES OF ENGLAND ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

From the London Post, (Government organ) Jan. 2.]

Within the last month the Victoria Bridge, the greatest triumph of engineering science, has been opened, and the wealth of the Western States and of Canada will be carried along the Grand Trunk railway to the Atlantic termini at Portland, Canada—thanks to British and provincial capital and enterprise—possesses the longest separate line of railway in the world. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that this line must be continued exclusively through British territory to Halifax; but this object we have a sanguine hope will be accomplished whenever that general confederation of the States of British North America takes place—a subject which has long engaged the attention of the people of Canada, and must ere no distant day engage the attention of the British Parliament. If a war should unfortunately occur between England and the United States, the former would be excluded during one-half of the year from all direct access to Canada. Again, if the Northern States should separate from the Southern on the question of slavery—a thing which one is almost agitates the public mind in America—that portion of the Grand Trunk railway which traverses Maine, might at any day be closed against the Canadians, inasmuch as the people of that State, with an eye to commercial profit, should offer to annex themselves to Canada. On military, as well as commercial grounds, it is obviously necessary that British North America should possess on the Atlantic a port open at all times of the year—a port which, while the terminus of that railway would afford an asylum to British to do so much for the development and consolidation of the wealth and prosperity of British North America, will make England equally in peace and war independent of the United States. We trust that the question of confederation will be speedily forced upon the attention of her Majesty's Ministers. The present time is most propitious for a discussion.

While the most distinguished men in the United States, such as the President and General Winfield Scott, were with national zeal and appreciation the agitation which is growing up in America in favor of a dissolution of the Union, the people of Canada are quiet and contented under British rule, taking care of economy and trade thus of any constitutional changes which they know could not confer upon them a single iota of a real liberty and happiness more than they now enjoy. But if slavery is to be the Nemesis of republican America—if separation is to take place—the confederated States of British North America, thus a strong and compact nation, would virtually hold the balance of power on the continent, and lead to the reception of that influence which more than eighty years ago England was supposed to have lost. This object, with the uncertain future of republican institutions in the United States before us, is a subject which must fix the early and earnest consideration of the Parliament and people of the mother country.

[From the London News, January 27.]

"The march of events in the United States is rapid, though the organization of Congress is slow. It is our business to keep up with the facts, leaving on one side the passions and imaginations naturally arising from the crisis of a great revolution. Some of the substantial facts are these. For the first time we see the slaveholding oligarchy, which has hitherto called itself "The South," making an appeal to arms against the Union. "We are but 350,000, scattered through the slave States," say the newspapers in the interest of the Virginia authorities. This is true; for this small minority has excluded seven-tenths of the white population from their own monopoly, by gradually depriving them of property, education, and every qualification for good citizenship, finally branding them with the name of poor whites." It is quite true, too, that "we are but 350,000," but what follows as to the political duty of this minority?

This brings us to the next fact. After a meeting of twenty citizens had been held in South Carolina, at which secession from the Union was proposed to the slave States, the governor of the State sent a message to the legislature at the end of the month, expressing the gravest alarm at the prospects of the South, and counselling the formation of a southern Union in case of the election of a Republican President at the approach Congress at Washington this session. Now the ground on which Union is based is an agreement that in cases of divergency, the majority of the States should be the leading principle of representation involves this. But the small minority which has by audacity and encroachment, assumed to represent half the States, proposes to reject the very principle of Union. Hitherto it has had its own way; it cannot now have its own way any longer; but, instead of yielding to the national will, it threatens secession from the Union.

In the next place, the Union is clearly in less danger than for many years past. Its destinies are in the hands of the States; and they have shown every disposition to plainly by their unworthy subservience, how they value the Union. In virtue of the Constitution, they can now establish their own policy. In the Federal Government from the outset the interests and forbid the secession of the slave States. The power of coercion is in their hands; and there is no doubt that they will use it if necessary to keep the Union together. Although the South give them all possible legitimate in preserving the Union." If the conflict should reach the point, they cannot interfere with the South's preparations of war against the North by large bodies of slaves, but they can and will cast out slavery from the Federal Government.

* * *

The great meeting in Boston, on behalf of the Union, was of a somewhat different character from what the London Times supposes, as one single incident will show. It was called, it is true, by an address from Mr. Everett, based upon his political career and forbidden their standing in the community by subservience to the noisy oligarchy at Washington; but whether the spirit of the Union meeting of last night did come to their call is another affair. The Hon. Caleb Cushing spoke to the same effect as Mr. Everett, and with no better success. He asked of the Boston citizens, one crammed Faneuil Hall whether they would not control the Abolitionists. Are there no men in New England, he asked, who will take the responsibility of the Union? Silence. He proceeded to name them; and at each name there was a vehement and long continued cheering—the Balaam curse invoked by those who claimed to be the Union party.

This is a significant sign of the times in the leading State of the Union. The leading State of the southern section, Virginia, is, however, showing signs of less importance. Several of the chief citizens are preparing to leave—not only the State, but the country altogether. For two years past, Virginia has been rapidly losing the influence she had acquired in the security of vast kind of property, and yet more through the a reading desire for free labor among the residents in the agricultural districts. At present, when aggressive rights go up every night from the mountains about Harper's Ferry, and are answered from various parts of the horizon, while neither police nor military can disperse the midnight fires, incendiary fires take place almost nightly, no doubt at the hands of the negroes; now when Virginia lies under the imbecility of a Governor Wise, and when the Union party have lost all sense so prospect of peace and quiet for a long time to come, and propose to realize their property and pass over to Europe for the rest of their days. The Hon. Mr. Faulkner, who is better of it, and are their duty more clearly; but we are concerned with it only as a sign of the times.

Another sign approaches us more nearly. We have had too good reason to know that the Americans of the South derive their notion of the Irish from John Mitchell, and a fearful evidence of this has come to light in the shape of a circular widely transmitted by a Republican in Alabama to the Irish in New York. This circular, which we reprint from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, lays on the Irish, as the friends of the Union, to do all in their power, and gain thanks and rewards by acts of incendiarism which are minutely described; by burning factories and granaries belonging to Northern men. This fact will appear incredible only to those who know what the barbarism of the extreme South is, and will bear in mind that the abolitionists of the United States is supported by the brilliant element there, the poor and uneducated whites.

This leads us onto the consideration of our own concern, in the spirit in which we proceed forward. It is interesting to us that the great Republic should be a success and not a failure; a genuine Republic, and not a polity composed of despotism and anarchy. It is interesting to us that the Union should endure, and not fall to pieces through an explosion which may be averted. It is interesting to us that fellowship practices and indefensible wars should cease; and it is slavery which breeds such crimes. It is interesting to us that the African slave trade should cease; and that we have shown every disposition to put it to an end. It is interesting to us that a good understanding should exist between the British and American governments and people; and it is precisely under cover of the interruptions of cordiality, which have become more and more frequent as the domestic conflict became increasingly embarrassing to the Washington Cabinet, we may look for the appearance of a turbulent spirit in the officers of the State.

A Speaker Almost Elected.

Our telegraphic reports from Washington City will be found unusually interesting. On the last ballot for Speaker, Mr. W. H. N. Smith, of North Carolina, a southern Opposition Democrat, who was not even voted for by a Democrat in the House, the whole of the South American strength, and the votes of Moore, Millward, Scranton, Wood, and Jenkins, of Ohio, Nixon, of New Jersey, who have been before noted for Sherman. This would have elected him; but during that such would be the result of the ballot, Messrs. Morris, Nixon, Scranton, and Wood, changed their votes for him, and cast them for others, thus preventing a choice. The ballot, as announced, was Smith, 116; Sherman, 106; Corwin, 4; scattering, 6; necessary to a choice 116. After which the House adjourned until Monday. No matter what the result may be, and it is more than probable a Speaker will be chosen on Monday, the Black Republicans have met with a defeat; for it is now evident that they will at once abandon their favorite candidate, whose chief recommendation was the indorsement of Helper's book—made his defeat a matter of primary importance to every national man. Unless they do so, Mr. Smith, or some other national man, will probably be elected on Monday. The friends of Mr. Joy Morris will be their candidate, if they consent to give up Sherman.

The national Democratic Representatives, by their votes on this occasion, have proven that their devotion to the rights of the States and the Constitution is above and higher than any mere party organization. When there appeared a chance to elect a national man, even though not of their party, they rallied to his standard without an exception, evidencing the sincerity of their wish to defeat the candidate of the sectionalists, and their desire to organize the House. The responsibility of defeating the organization is no longer upon them. They are in the good skiffer not to drift with their obligations as patriots to elect a Speaker, and such has been their failure. But the northern conservatives, of whom we have heard so much from the originators of the Union movement heretofore, would not permit the House to be organized even by the election of a sound Oppositionist. They voted for Sherman against a southern Oppositionist, or threw off their votes on Corwin, who is but little better than Sherman, when they found their support would elect Mr. Smith. Such southern oppositionists smoked that in their pipes!

SNOWBALLING.

BY ADELE E. HUNT.

The soft, bland gold of her tresses
And the white throat in its release
Are not half so fair as the snowy kisses
Her violet eyes—dare they unclose and look!
Her cheek—ah, the rose-tint in the milk-white drifts,
Peeping out with the snow!

Hid beneath the soft delicious mass of her,
In her pretty, big-hooded cloak,
Tell the lake, like a sea proudly rising
Through the billows of foam and spray,
Shows the little white hand (little brave hands!)
Do it thinkest what it cost me?
If I knocked the dark palpitations in my breast
To warm them?—they cool so cold!

Her white wrist mittens are flung on the snow,
Each one in itself a coke,
And soon shall know each twice then kiss,
Curled up like a sensitive shell,
Without the pink tinge of her soft brown feet
Have pressed the diamond snow,
And I know the dainty, sweet, modest spring,
The prettiest flower will show.

Her lashes exhibit what we call
Between over her cheek,
And the little hand—I know it is a sore way,
And reaches in mimic dread,
The calm sea a sorry mischief,
As a child—ah, the rose-tint and red
The sky little white kisses will enough
It isn't fair, I ask, is it?

She knows that I would dance (like
Or bearing fire) or threading
The fire over—ah, I know it!
Then kissing at her as I speed,
Or turning so much as a hair
Of her lithe supple head.

Get, beautiful Widow! Oh, what could she do
As the crystals which fall on her lips and her hair
Like pearls and her wildness transform my love
As her head lies here transfixed and fair
The rose-tint on the cheek which are so in my face,
Are the very tears, does one know?

Dress head! dost thou know I am wondering now
Whether shall we be
Or the blind, Amaryllis before to both,
Anything more to us,
Than a little white drift with red, pulsant
And rose-red hearts in a snow,
Where—ah, what does it matter?—the little white drifts,
Falling one with the snow?

MR. TOOMBS' SPEECH.

In the Senate yesterday, says the National *Intelligencer* of the 25th, the resolution of Mr. Douglas, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the prevention and suppression of invasions proceeding from one S ate against another, was the special order of the day, and was considered in a very earnest speech by—

Mr. Toombs, who commenced by observing that the subject "hand opened a new chapter in the history of the country. The resolution was all right, proper and constitutional; but it could not apply and adequate to the disease. Heretofore we had unfeasibly settled all our political differences, because the foundation of society had never been assailed, but now we have brought face to face with revolution. The triumph of a certain party was authoritatively declared to be a cause for revolution, and it was so honest and the political rights of society would at once exist after the supremacy of this party. So States and legislatures had declared.

The speaker quoted from Mill in proof that intrigued political dissensions are transient and harmless only so long as the fundamental principles of the social compact remain undisturbed. If these are moved, revolution is a natural consequence. The present state of affairs in this country exemplified the truth of this sentiment. He, as a Senator, was constrained to regard the representatives of a large body of his confederate States as no better than pirates. The danger did not reside in the Federal Government, but proceeded from a coalition bended in hostility to that Government, because it protected the rights of the South.

The coalition had stricken down one of the fundamental provisions of the Constitution in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves. Nine States had nullified or evaded the laws of Congress passed in pursuance of that provision, though the principle of the measure formed a part of the compact of 1787—the vaunted rule of Republican legislation in regard to the territories—although every judicial tribunal in the land (except that of Wisconsin) had affirmed the right in question. Mr. Toombs then adverted to the laws of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, Iowa and Ohio in illustration of his statement, and cited the provisions of the law of Massachusetts by virtue of which a citizen of New York is subjected to the degrading denial of the right to recover his free slaves. It was thus that the Northern States had trampled under foot a right guaranteed by the common law of the world for "twenty-five hundred years." Athens made war against Megara for just such a breach of faith.

Mr. Toombs then reviewed the territorial policy of the Republican party, and denied that it derived any countenance from the example of the Fathers of the Republic. These fathers may have spoken against slavery, but they never denied the rights of slavery as guaranteed by the Constitution. On the contrary, Luther Martin objected to the Constitution because it offered such large encouragements to the importation of slaves.

In the next division of his speech, Mr. Toombs maintained that the agitations committed against the South by large bodies of men at the North, in the shape of incendiary appeals, and liberty in outbreaks of violence, constituted acts of hostility sufficient to afford good cause for dissolution of the Union. He would, he said, however, to make one more appeal to the country, and would summon all good and patriotic men of all parties, to the rescue of the Constitution and of society itself from the impending danger. He believed the northern Democracy were not only reliable, but that a nobler band of patriots did not live on the earth, and he would invite the honest Republicans to forsake the alliance in which they were now found warring against the peace and safety of the Republic, and to return at a time for immaterial issues. The existence of our civil system was at stake, and he called on all to rally in its defense.

The honorable speaker closed by describing the resources of the South, and pledged her to resist the peaceable inauguration of a Republican President, even if it should be necessary to pull down the pillars of the national temple in such an attempt.—*National Intelligencer, 27th.*

VOTE ON THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The Vicksburg Whig gives the following vote on the lower House of the Mississippi legislature now in session, on the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans. Resolved to have been rejected by a large vote:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Adams, Akers, Bugg, Barron, Bisbee, Bradford, Bell, Beaman, Berkedale, Coffey, Carter, Duncan, Downs, Demery, Dantzler, Dudley, Dean, Dickens, Dillard, Ellis, Fox, Gilstrap, Gaspey, Hill, Hall of Leake, Holmes, Johnson, Jenkins, Keith, Knox, Lyles, Lake, Love, Lake, Martin, Mellinger, McKinney, McDonald, McWhorter, Miller, Pace, Pearson, Pipes, Palmer, Poston, Reasons, Ruffin, Rogers, Reid, Smith of Jones, Sweat, Sullivan, Sandoe, Trotter, Terrell, Thomas, Van Eaton, Wilson, Wilson, Withers, Weatherby, Ware, Wallace of Rankin, Wesson—66.

Nays—Messrs. Clark, Chambers, Colbertson, Claiborne, Evans, Ellis of Copiah, Graham, Hamilton, Henley, Hooker, Hill of Lauderdale, Jones of Scott, Jones of Sunflower, McMurtry, Murphy, Purdom, Smylie, Smith of Lowndes, Tolson, Valiant, Wheeler, Williams—22.

The Fire Scene at Lawrence.

The scene of horror, when the fire broke out amid the ruins of the fallen Pemberton mills, at Lawrence, on the night of the 10th ult., was, as we have at yet been word-painted, to convey to the stranger the terrible reality of the scene, where hundreds of human beings were the victims. Our story of how more there to remain till the devouring element had destroyed life, and charred their remains. These that witnessed this tragedy will never forget it so long as life remains; and no fully describe it, so that it will appear as a present reality, is beyond the power of the most gifted in the use of the language. Charles Kingsley, the eloquent English novelist, in a lecture delivered in Bristol, England, in 1856, on "great cities, and their influence for good and evil," attempted a description of scenes which he witnessed, twenty-seven years before, in the city of Bristol, which gave him his first lesson in what is now called "social science," where human life was destroyed by fire. We here give a brief outline, being the description of the destruction of the Bristol pit, a scene not dissimilar, in some respects, to the destruction of the Pemberton mill, where many lives were lost by the devouring element. He says in his description:

It was an afternoon of cullen autumn rain. The fog hung thick over the docks and houses of Clifton; I thought that I saw a bright mass of flame, almost like the half-risen sun. That, I was told, was the gate of the