BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS,—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 22, 1861. VOLUME XXII.—NUMBER 47

JOHN W. ODELL,
AGENT FOR THE SALE AND PUR-
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TEMPLE & RODGERS,
Attorneys at Law,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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KNOXVILLE WHIG.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

Sensation Articles.

When any one of the perfidious schemes of the Secessionists comes to light, through a Union paper, the cry is "sensation articles—all a lie, for effect," &c.

Now, we propose to make a statement, by way of a disclosure, and we assert its truth, and have the proof beyond all controversy, and we have in our midst several gentlemen who have seen and heard the proof. A deliberate purpose was formed here, several weeks ago, to attend the Union appointments, for speaking, with a select company of troops under the command of a *special officer*, who were to get up a row, at each place, and shoot the speakers and leaders, commencing with Johnson. This was to be done in such a way as to render it impossible to tell who began it or who fired the fatal shot. We have the name of the officer who was to head this murderous band, and we have it from Nashville, and we appeal to Gov. HARRIS for the truth of our charge, and for the further proof, at his himself says that he frowned upon it, and threw his whole weight against this crusade of assassins.

This is the mild and pacific spirit of Secession! This is the party who are professing liberality, moderation, and forbearance towards Union men. All the while, however, they are scheming to enslave them, and as soon as they can mature their plans, they will close in upon the Union men, deprive them of liberty, and even life, without the forms of trial. They say that it is *our* duty to counsel submission by the Union men to the will of the majority in the State. Knowing these alarming facts, as we do, we can't find it in our heart to advise any freeman to acquiesce in what tyrants seek unlawfully to enforce upon them.

The Alleged Treason of Johnson.

The Secessionists are making quite a stir over a letter and draft, captured at Nashville, and said to have been sent to Gov. Johnson by Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston. The Richmond *Dispatch* gives the copy of the letter and of the draft, as follows:

BOSTON, May 16, 1861.

Dear Sir—If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days time. But of course I must only use it as a private letter.

In order that you shall be sure of something at once, I write below this a draft, which some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for East Exchange. Probably Gardner & Co., Keans & Co., Douglas & Co., of Nashville, will know it.

The Government will soon exhibit a power which will astonish even you. The sufferers have been playing into Scott's hands for three weeks, and now they have lost the game.

Yours, with regard,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

If you cannot use the draft return it and tell me what to send.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

At sight, without grace, pay to Andrew Johnson, or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE.
To Mason, Lawrence & Co., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of Mason, Lawrence & Co.

The original of this letter is now in the hands of Gov. Harris.

Now, such a letter and draft, were intercepted at Nashville, and are really in the hands of the Executive. We know it two weeks ago—we saw copies of them before the late election—and Gov. Johnson was furnished with them. The whole affair is easily met and readily explained. Gov. Johnson states that he never wrote a line to Mr. Lawrence—that he does not know the man—and that the letter purporting to be from him to Lawrence is a forgery. Our opinion is, that the letter in Johnson's name was forged in *Knoxville* or *Nashville*, with a view to involve him in trouble, and if the original to Lawrence can be had, the hand-writing will prove it to be a forgery. The forgery of such a letter in Johnson's name, shows up a degree of depravity only equalled by the stoppage of the Lawrence letter, by men who had taken an oath upon the Bible not to commit any such depredation. In either aspect of the case, it only illustrates the spirit of Secession, and the morals governing them, from the day South Carolina opened the hell until now!

Accident to a Train.

A serious accident occurred on the train coming from the South, on the morning of the 14th inst. The boiler exploded, killing the Engineer, Alex. Moore, a Fireman, Mr. Cody, and one soldier, on his way to Virginia. These were two men crippled. The Locomotive was utterly destroyed. It occurred this side of Chattanooga. We have no further particulars, as the train has been detained, and this information comes by telegraph.

The Late Confederate Fast.

On Thursday last, the friends of the Confederate Government, bowed themselves in prayer and humility, and with accord solemnly committed themselves and their interests to the care of the Almighty and Jeff Davis.—Whether the parties, upon whose wisdom they depend, will act together in this emergency, remains to be seen by future developments. Our citizens performed well their part, as we are told, by a sort of joint meeting at the First Presbyterian Church. We are not posted correctly as to the particulars of the Fast, but we have been told by a member of the Church, that as many as seven clergymen were present, and offered up prayers in power and might, and the good effects may be expected in future. There were so many good men to pray for the cause as there were devils cast out of Mary Magdalene!

Andrew Johnson.

We have heard various reports as to the whereabouts of Gov. Johnson, and among other things we have heard it said that he had fled from from the country. Now, on Wednesday last, Gov. Johnson started North, in a buggy, by way of Kentucky. He left together with Mr. Crittenden, one of the visitors to the Military School at West Point, and the just time to reach there.

An Unpublished Letter from Mr. Madison on Secession.

We are indebted to our friend, Alexander Rives, Esq., for the following letter from Mr. Madison on the subject of State Secession.

In 1833, Mr. Rives, over the signature of "A Friend of Union and State Rights," published two communications in the Virginia (Charlottesville) Advocate. The letter of Mr. Madison was called forth by those articles, and was addressed to the writer of them under his own *franc*. It bears no date, but a letter from Mr. Rives in reply to it, is our possession, is dated January 7th, 1833.

We publish extracts from the MS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

I have received the letter signed "A Friend of Union and States Rights," inclosing two Essays under the same signature.

It is not usual to answer communications without the proper name to them. But the ability and the motives disclosed in the Essays induce me to say, in compliance with the wish expressed, that I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98-'99, as countenancing the doctrine that a State may *at will* secede from its Constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it.

In order to understand the reasoning on one side of the question, it is necessary to keep in view the precise state of the question and the positions and arguments on the other side. This is particularly necessary in questions arising under our novel and compound system of government. Much error and confusion have grown out of a neglect of this precaution.

The case of the Alien and Sedition acts was a question between the Government and the Constituent Body, Virginia making an appeal to the latter against the assumption of power by the former.

The case of a claim in a State to secede from its union with the others, is a question among the States themselves as parties to a compact.

In the former case it was asserted against Virginia that the States had no right to interpose *Legislative* declarations of opinion on a Constitutional point; nor a right to interpose at all against a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was to be regarded as a tribunal from which there could be no appeal.

The object of Virginia was to vindicate *Legislative* declarations of opinion; to designate the several *Constitutional* modes of interpositions by the States against abuse of power; and to establish the ultimate authority of the States as *parties to and creators of* the Constitution, to interpose against the decisions of the Judicial as well as the other branches of the Government—the authority of the Judicial being in no sense *ultimate*, not of the purview and form of the Constitution.

Much use has been made of the term "respective" in the 3d Resolution of Virginia, which asserts the right of the *States*, in cases of sufficient magnitude, to interpose "for maintaining within their *respective* limits, the authorities, &c., appertaining to them," the term "respective" being construed to mean a Constitutional right in each State, *separately*, to decide on and resist by force, encroachments within its limits. A foreign or superficial observer of the misconstruction might easily have guarded against it. But, to say nothing of the distinction between ordinary and extreme cases, it is observable that, in this as in other instances throughout the Resolutions, the plural number—*States*—is used in referring to them; that a concurrence and co-operation of all might well be contemplated in interpositions for effecting the objects within each; and that the language of the Kentucky Resolutions corresponds with the view of the third. The course of reasoning in the Report on the Resolutions required the distinction between a *State* and *States*.

It merely does not follow, from the fact of the States, or rather the people embodied in them, having no parties to the Constitutional compact, no tribunal above them, that, in controverted meanings of the compact, a minority of the parties can rightfully decide against the majority; still less than a single party can decide against the rest; and as little that it can at will withdraw itself altogether from its compact with the rest.

The characteristic distinction between free Governments and Governments not free is, that the former are founded on compact, not between the Government and those for whom it acts, but among the parties creating the Government. Each of those being equal, neither can have more right to say that the compact has been violated and dissolved, than every other has to deny the fact, and to insist on the execution of the bargain. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is, that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn against its will, out of its union with them. Such a doctrine would not, till of late, have been plausible anywhere, and nowhere less so than in here it is now most contended for.

A careless view of the subject might find an analogy between State secession and individual expatriation. But the distinction is obvious and essential. Even in the latter case, whether regarded as a right impliedly reserved in the original social compact, or as a reasonable indulgence, it is not exempt from certain conditions. It must be used without injustice or injury to the community from which the expatriating party separates himself. Assuredly he could not withdraw his portion of territory from the common domain. In the case of a State seceding from the Union its domain would be dismembered, and other consequences brought on not less obvious than pernicious.

I ought not to omit my regret, that in the remark on Mr. Jefferson and myself the names had not been transposed.

Having many reasons for marking this letter *confidential*, I must request that its publicity may not be permitted in any mode or through any channel. Among the reasons is the risk of misapprehensions or misconstruction, so common, without more attention and development than I could conveniently bestow on what is said.

With respect, JAMES MADISON.

Wishing to be assured that the letter has not miscarried, a single line acknowledging its receipt will be acceptable.

Some persons might conclude from the statement in the beginning of this letter "A rightful Secession requires the consent of the others, &c," that Mr Madison recognized in an extreme case the abstract right of secession now claimed by South Carolina. But by reference to his letter of March, 1833, to Mr. Webster, it will be seen that he there states, that "the right of seceding for intolerable oppression is another name only for revolution."

PROPER INSTRUCTION OF THE YOUNG.—MORAL EDUCATION.—The Scientific American referring to the fact that children are overtasked with school studies, says:

A New York school commissioner, with leather lungs and cast-iron head, may insist that a child boxed up six hours in a school, shall spend the next four hours in study; but it is impossible to develop the child's intellect in this way. The laws of nature are inexorable. By dint of great and painful labor, the child may succeed in repeating a lot of words like a parrot, but, with the power of its brain all exhausted, it is out of the question for it to really master and comprehend its lesson. The effect of the system is to enfeeble the intellect even more than the body. We never see a little girl staggering home under a load of books, or knitting her brows over them at seven or eight o'clock in the evening, without wondering that our citizens do not arm themselves at once with carving-knives, pokers, clubs, paving stones or any weapons at hand, and chase out the managers of our common schools, as they would wild beasts, for those destroy only the body, but these fiends consume both body and mind of the helpless innocents who fall into their clutches.

In Boston the system of studying out of school has been prohibited in relation to the girls, and we should be rejoiced to see this city take the lead in extending this prohibition to all the scholars. We are very glad to see that the time for gymnastic exercises is to be taken from the study hours, and not from those given to play—"Experience having shown," says the superintendent, that the scholars learn more when a portion of the time is given to these exercises, than when all is devoted to study."

Old Bladensburg Duelling-Ground.

There is a mournful interest connected with this spot, which has made it the subject of frequent newspaper communications. These, for the most part, have been singularly full of errors, arising from the carelessness of writers, who do not take the pains to investigate the subject they write on, before they gulfy their genius to heavy Gothic into print. We recollect one of these communications a few weeks ago, in which occurred several notably misstatements with regard to the unfortunate affair in which Gen. Armistead Mason lost his life. They are rendered the more singular from the fact that the parties were well known, and but a full and quite accurate account of the matter was published in Harper's Magazine a few years ago. The transaction will be used by future historians to illustrate the manners of the day. There can, therefore, be no impropriety in alluding to it here.

Gen. Armistead Mason and Colonel John Mason Macarty were first cousins, both having been grandsons of the celebrated George Mason, one of the most distinguished of our Virginia revolutionary patriots, whose name stands between those of Henry and Jefferson on the Washington Monument. Our respected townsman, Col. William Macarty, who represented the Loudoun district in the State Senate for many years, is a brother of Col. John Mason Macarty. He married a sister of Gen. Mason, and hence "also", no doubt, the mistake with regard to the wife of Col. John Macarty, whose maiden name was, we believe, Lee, and who, so far as we know, was not related by blood to Gen. Mason at all.

Gen. Armistead Mason was an ardent Republican of the Jeffersonian school. He was elected Senator of the United States about the year 1815 or '16, and served during several sessions. Col. John Macarty, on the other hand, was a Federalist of the old school, having imbibed his political principles from his father who had been a revolutionary officer and was devotedly attached—personally and politically—to Gen. Washington. In the year 1817, (we presume it must have been,) Gen. Mason offered for Congress against the late Chas. Fenton Mercer. Col. Macarty, at that time (we believe) a student of law at the University of William and Mary, and not more than twenty-one years old, came up to vote for Mercer; for the contest was very animated, and every man who had a vote went to the polls. Out of the circumstances attending the election, which we are not certain that we know enough to attempt to detail, grew the quarrel which terminated two years after (1819) in the death of Gen. Mason. The duel was fought with muskets at the distance of ten feet (so we always heard, and so it was stated in the papers at the time.) Gen. Mason was killed on the spot, and Col. Macarty had his right arm severely lacerated by his adversary's ball, which struck the breech of his gun, and was thereby diverted from his body.

The statement that Macarty's head grew white in a single night, is a pure fiction. We knew him very well, and saw him as late as 1845 in Philadelphia. So far from his head being white, he had not a gray hair in it. A lock taken from it after his death, is still preserved by his nearest relative—his only daughter—now living in this city. We never saw it, but we learn from a gentleman who has seen it, that it is as "clear of gray hairs as though it had belonged to a child five years old. He never, we understand, resided in Georgetown, though he *did* reside a short time in Alexandria. During the greater part of his life, his place of residence was Leesburg. He represented his native county (Loudoun) in the lower branch of the Virginia Legislature during the session of 1834 and '5, and, probably, afterwards. During that session, however, we became well acquainted with him, and found him to be man of uncommonly fine mind—indeed, of very decided talents. Had he chosen it, he might have risen high in the political world; but he appeared to us to have little ambition, and no taste whatever for the crooked paths of politics. Many absurd tales were circulated with regard to his fighting, &c., during his life, and they have been repeated with additions since his death. Happening to fall in with one of these, published in a Northern paper, while he was a member of the Legislature, he published a card in the Richmond Whig, in which he most emphatically and indignantly gave it the lie. Unquestionably, he was a very brave man, but, save in the one instance alluded to, he was never called to the field. In the meantime, it is proper to say that, probably, no man of his day made up so many quarrels between others on honorable terms, thereby preventing bloodshed in cases where, but for his mediation, it must inevitably have occurred.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Washington's Report Transmitting the Constitution to Congress.

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

SIR:—We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money, and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union; but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men, is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion the difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest of every true American, the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference of concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not, perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that, had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be Sir, your Excellency's most obedient
And humble servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
By the unanimous order of the Convention.
His Excellency the President of Congress.

Poor Old Virginia.

Although the act of Virginia, in drawing upon herself the indignity of an invasion of her sacred soil, has, for the present, shielded the gulf States from a like fate, she must be content to occupy a low seat in the councils of the rebels, who despise her prolonged vacillation as much as they applaud her present treason. Speaking of a suggestion that she should be allowed a seat in the rebel cabinet, the Montgomery *Advertiser* takes occasion to rebuke her forwardness and decide her pretensions. It says:

Modesty, indeed, would seem to dictate that the border states should not be forward in directing the policy of the new confederacy. They remained members of the old Union until every measure of compromise, every proposition in favor of peace, was insultingly rejected, and until Lincoln had inaugurated war. Then, when the people of those States became fully convinced that the policy of the northern government would, if carried out, result in their ruin, they withdrew from the Union, and are at last ready and willing to join their fortunes with those of the Confederate States.

We have no desire to speak otherwise than in terms of the warmest praise of the true southern men in the border states, nor wish to reproach their people unnecessarily for the tardy action in cutting loose from the northern government; but the very fact that the tardiness of these states has tended to embarrass and complicate our difficulties with the Northern government should be sufficient to prevent any too forward movements on their part to take the direction of this government into their own hands. The government of the Confederate States was formed for the purpose of securing the blessings of liberty to the people of these [the Cotton] States, and to their posterity. The platform of principles on which the government is based is broad enough to include *to-day* those states, but if they had no lot in placing this government in operation, or they stood back and allowed the people of the gulf states to *bear the heat and burden of the day*, they ought not to command the promotion of their own statesmen to the exclusion of those who have borne the principal part of the labor to perform it.—*Richmond*

Analysis of the Popular Vote for President.

Alabama.—Breck. 44,538; Bell 26,625; Douglas 13,605. Breck's plurality 17,713.—Combined vote against Breck. 40,441. Breck's maj. 4,474.

Delaware.—Breck 3,244; Bell 3,822; Lincoln 3,815; Douglas 1,066. Breck's pl'y 3,422. Breckinridge and Bell and Douglas combined, 7,407.

Kentucky.—Bell 66,016; Breck 52,836; Douglas 25,644; Lincoln 1,326. Bell's plurality 13,180. Combined vote against Breck (less B. R. vote) 91,806—majority 38,824.

Georgia.—Breck 52,000; Bell 42,884; Douglas 11,076. Breck's plurality 8,116. Combined vote against Breck 55,490—majority 3,490.

Maryland.—Breck 42,482; Bell 41,317; Douglas 5,873; Lincoln 2,291. Breck's plurality 790. Combined vote against Breck 47,668—majority 5,153.

Illinois.—Lincoln 172,505; Douglas 160,323; Bell 4,923; Breck 3,390. Lincoln's plurality 11,772—majority over Douglas and Bell 6,820—over all 4,424.

North Carolina.—Breck 48,539; Bell 44,990; Douglas 2,701. Breck's plurality 3,449. Combined vote against Breck 46,791. Breck's maj 1,749.

Missouri.—Douglas 58,618; Bell 52,170; Breck 30,024; Lincoln 17,035. Douglas' pl'y 6,448. Combined vote against Breck (less B. R. vote) 110,728—majority 80,104.

New Hampshire.—Lincoln 37,466; Douglas 25,923; Breck 2,112; Bell 441. L's pl'y 11,473—maj over all 9,053.

Pennsylvania.—Lincoln 268,030; Douglas and Breck 195,540; Bell 12,809. Lincoln's plurality 72,490—maj 59,681.

New York.—Lincoln 362,367; Fusion 295,491; Breck 19,656. L's pl'y 66,876—maj 48,220.

Rhode Island.—Lincoln 12,075; Douglas 2,675. L's maj 4,402.

Massachusetts.—Lincoln 106,467; Douglas 34,007; Bell 22,017; Breck 6,023. Lincoln's pl'y 72,460. Combined vote against Lincoln 62,098. L's majority over all 43,371.

Vermont.—Lincoln 39,888; Douglas 8,748; Breck 1,839; Bell 217. L's pl'y 25,140—maj over all 23,084.

New Jersey.—Fusion 62,801; Lincoln 58,375—maj against Lincoln 4,456.

Ohio.—Lincoln 231,610; Douglas 187,230; Bell 12,194; Breck 11,405. L's plurality 43,930; maj over all 20,776.

Louisiana.—Breck 18,388; Bell 15,940; Douglas 9,578. Breck's pl'y 2,447. Combined vote against Breck 25,324; maj 6,936.

Tennessee.—Bell 70,707; Breck 66,440; Douglas 11,476. Bell's pl'y 4,266. Combined vote against Breck 82,134; maj 15,694.

Maine.—Lincoln 62,570; Douglas 29,476; Breck 6,368; Bell 2,069. L's pl'y 32,094; maj 24,426.

Indiana.—Lincoln 139,013; Douglas 115,166; Breck 12,295; Bell 5,330. L's pl'y 23,847; maj over all 6,213.

Connecticut.—Lincoln 43,486; Douglas 17,364; Breck 16,989; Bell 3,337. L's pl'y 26,127; maj 6,706.

Massachusetts.—Lincoln 22,853; Douglas 11,974; Breck 143. L's pl'y 10,875; maj 9,632.

Wisconsin.—Lincoln 86,160; Douglas 65,021; Breck 888; Bell 161. L's pl'y 21,079; maj 20,030.

Iowa.—Lincoln 70,222; Douglas 53,029; Bell 1,756; Breck 1,033. L's pl'y 15,183; maj over all 12,394.

Mississippi.—Breck 40,797; Bell 25,045; Douglas 3,283. Breck's pl'y 15,752; majority 12,474.

California.—Lincoln 38,860; Douglas 38,105; Bell 8,404; Breck 3,337. Lincoln's majority 755. Combined vote against Lincoln 11,101.

Virginia.—Bell 74,681; Breck 74,328; Douglas 16,215; Lincoln 1,929. Bell's pl'y 358. Combined vote against Breck 91,656; maj 16,543.

Michigan, Texas, Oregon, Arkansas and Florida not heard from officially. South Carolina elects by the Legislature. In the above twenty-seven States the combined vote against Lincoln is 1,003,191; the vote for Lincoln 1,768,562. Majority against Lincoln 825,594. Estimated majority against Lincoln in the other five States about 165,000. Total 1,000,000.

In the New England States, Lincoln's plurality 176,492—maj 129,410.

In the Central States (N. Y., Pa., and N. J.) Lincoln's plurality 134,010—majority 101,543.

In the Western (free) States, except Michigan, Lincoln's plurality 126,186—majority 75,468.

In the Central, or "Border (slave) States" Bell's plurality (over all) 7,106. Bell and Douglas combined pluralities over Breck 39,116—do. maj over Breck 154,186.

In the other Southern States, except South Carolina, Texas, Arkansas, and Florida, Breck's plurality 48,177; maj over Bell and Douglas combined 8,070.

Peaceable Secession.

With many the idea seems to prevail that a State may peaceably recede from the Union; may withdraw from it without causing violence or disturbance to the nation. On this point Daniel Webster spoke in his last great speech in the Senate, on the 7th of March, 1850. Hear him:

"Mr. President—I should much prefer to have heard, from every member on this floor, declaration of opinions that this Union could never be dissolved, than the declaration of opinion by anybody, that, in any case, under the pressure of any circumstances, such a dissolution was possible. I hear with distress and anguish the word "Secession," especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic, and known to the country, and known all over the world, for their political services. Secession! Peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the Great Deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish, I beg everybody's pardon, as to expect to see any such thing? Sir, he who sees these States, now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off, without convulsion may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the Universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great Constitution under which we live—covering this whole country—to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows on the mountain melt under the influence of a vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved, and run off? No, sir! I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union; but, sir, I see as plainly as I see the sun in heaven what that disruption itself must produce; I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe, in its two-fold character.

Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession! The concurrent agreement of all the members of this great republic to separate! A voluntary separation, with alimony on the one side and on the other! Why, what would be the result? Where is the line to be drawn? What States are to secede? What is to remain American? What am I to be? An American no longer? And to become a sectional man, a local man, a separatist, with no country in common with the gentleman who sit around me here, or who fill the other house of Congress? Heaven forbid! Where is the flag of the Republic to remain? Where is the eagle still to soar? Or is he to cower, and shriek, and fall to the ground? Why, sir, our ancestors, our fathers and our grand-fathers, those of them that are yet living amongst us with prolonged lives, would rebuke and reproach us; and our children and our grandchildren would cry out shame upon us, if we of this generation should dishonor these emblems of the power of the government and the harmony of that Union which is every day fell among us with such joy and gratitude.

Skating for Life.

[The following fragment of a most thrilling narrative is taken from the American Union. To understand the point, it is necessary to premise that Julius Otier, a half-caste, had barbarously murdered the brother of Mr. Weatherall Champneys, a rich Canadian, who resolved upon a deadly vengeance. It is this gentleman himself who narrates how he sought for the accomplishment of his aim.]

Night after night I lay concealed on the border of the river Sengeg, awaiting the murderer. I was armed with pistols and wore skates. Skating was an amusement which I had excelled in when a school-boy, and fastening in the art was of the last importance to my scheme of retribution. At length he came. It was an exquisite night; the white expanse around sparkled in the sheen of a Canadian moon, which sailed calmly through a cloudless sky. I could have shot the villain as he skated by me within fifty yards; but I would not risk the chance; and besides, my vengeance craved for a sterner fate than death by the pistol. No sooner was he past my hiding-place, than with a shout of exultation I started on his track. Otier exerted a moment to see who his pursuer was; then, quick as lightning, tried to double up the river again. But I had anticipated this; and with a cocked pistol in either hand, I barred his passage. With a curse, he turned and sped swiftly down the ice.

And now the race for life began. Mile after mile we swept along in silence. An awful portentous silence it was, through which nothing broke save the hollow boom of the swift steel cutting its way over the imprisoned Sengeg. The man fit me nobly in my vengeance. He could not escape me, for I found with a savage glee that I was a match for even the most swift-footed Indian. Otier became aware of this, too, for now and again he would skate close to the woods, looking in vain for an aperture. But no; there was but one outlet from this walled-in river, and that was over the falls!

Faster and faster yet we skated toward the cataract. It could not be far off. I pointed to myself what Otier's thoughts might be. Did he know whether he was hastening? or had that awful flight yet to flesh on his guilty mind? The half-faced made answer to my thought. I saw him in the pale shimmer start convulsively, and throw his arms in the air; but he dared not stop, and on he dashed again with a yell of despair, which echoed weird-like up the channel. Another sound came to my ears; and I knew what had caused that cry of agony to burst from Otier; it was the dull thunder of the falls! We were nearing them fast. Still the walls of snow shut in my victim, and every moment lessened his frail hopes of escape. One chance was left him—no distance me, and hide somewhere in the snow from my scrutiny. Vain hope!—the wing of the bird could scarce have saved him!

Nearer and louder grew the noise of the waters. If I thanked the Almighty in fervent prayer that the murderer was delivered into my hand, I humbly trust that it may be forgiven me now. From the time I had first started on Otier's track, we maintained exactly the same distance between us—perhaps a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards. I still grasp my loaded pistols, ready for any stratagem on the part of the murderer.

And now the crash of the falls came loud and ominous on the ear.

Another five minutes would decide the hunt. Suddenly, Otier turned and stood at bay. He was not armed; I felt certain of that all along, for otherwise he would have measured strength with me before. Without abating my pace, I skated down upon him, holding a pistol in each hand. Still my purpose was as fixed as ever only to shoot the villain as a last resource. When I was within twenty yards of him, the coward faltered, and again turned swiftly down the river. With a yelling laugh I pursued him, pressing still more hotly on his track.

Deafening was the roar of the cataract—high into the pale sky ascended the mist of the spray, through which the splintered lines of the moonlight darted in rainbow-tinted beauty. I could see directly the jagged line of the ice, where it was broken by the rapids immediately above the cataract; and beyond I could trace the dark volume of the Sengeg, as it emerged from its prison of snow and ice. For an instant the half-breed turned his face toward me, as I pressed with concentrated hate on his footsteps; never shall I forget the horrible despair that distorted the villain's features. It was a mercy that the sullen roar of the falls drowned his curses—I knew that he was shrieking curses on me—for they would have haunted me in after years.

With the courage that is begotten of darkest despair, he dashed on to the brink of the rapids, and the next moment I was alone on the ice! I gazed with stern joy on the dark flood, which had seized in its resistless hands the shedder of blood, and was hurrying him over the falls. For a moment I thought I could perceive the murderer struggling in the eddies; but the illusion, if it were one, could live only for an instant. The cataract was within pistol-shot, and as I turned up the dreary wilderness of ice and snow, I knew that the doom of the guilty skater had been fulfilled.

"I Wish I was in Dixie."

So common has become the error that this is a Southern song, and relates to Southern institutions, that I must be pardoned if I break the enchantment and relate the facts about it. I see, also, that Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has written a song recently, in which he suggests that we

"Advance the flag of Dixie,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Dixie's land we'll take our stand,
And live or die for Dixie" &c.

Now, I do not wish to spoil a pretty illusion, but the real truth is that Dixie is an indigenous Northern negro refrain, as common to the writer hereof as the lamp posts in New York city, seventy or seventy-five years ago. It was one of the every day allusions of boys, at that time, as all of them doubtless know. And no one ever heard of Dixie's land being other than Manhattan Island, until recently, when it has been erroneously supposed to refer to the South from its connection with pathetic negro allegory.

When slavery existed in New York, one "Dixy" owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island, and large numbers of slaves. The increase of the slaves and the increase of the abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to more thorough and secure slave sections, and the negroes who were thus sent off (many being born there) naturally looked back to their old homes, where they had lived in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's. Hence it became synonymous with an ideal locality combining ease, comfort and material happiness of every description. In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up; this was the case with "Dixie." It originated in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there. In its travels it has been enlarged, and has "gathered moss;" it has picked up a note here and there; a chorus" has been added to it, and from an indistinct "what" of two or three notes, it has become an elaborate melody; but it does not that it is not a Southern song "cannot be rubbed out," the fallacy is as popular to the contrary that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Woman in Adversity.

Women should be more trusted and consulted in as wives, mothers, and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong, and, without always knowing why, read the present and future, read characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where men see no letter of sign. What else do we mean by the adage "mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and readier invention than man? How often, when man abandons the helm in despair,