THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
A. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

SOUTHERN ADDRESS.

To the People of Maryland, Virginia, No. Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Delaware, and Mississippi:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to the commands of those we represent, we have assembled together to confer with each other concerning your relation with the General Government and the non-slaveholding States of the Union, on the subject of the institution of slavery. We deem it proper to lay before you as briefly as the subject will permit the result of our deliberations and counsels.

In order that your condition may be understood, and the conclusions at which we have arrived be justly appreciated, it is necessary briefly to refer to a few past transactions.

It is now sixteen years since the institution of slavery in the South began to be agitated in Congress and assailed by our sister States. Up to that time, the people of the Northern States seem to have respected the rights reserved to the Southern States by the Constitution, and to have acted under the conviction; that the subject of slavery being beyond the legislation of Congress, all agitation with respect to it on the part of Congress was equally forbidden by the Constitution. But at this time, a portion of the people of the North began to assail in Congress the institution of slavery; and to accomplish their object of dragging it into the vortex of congressional agitation, they claimed the right of petitioning Congress upon all subjects whatsoever. As a petition is only the first step in legislation, it was clear that a right to petition a legislative body must be limited by its powers of legislation. No one can have a right to ask of another to do that which he has no moral or legal right to do. Nor can any tribunal have the power to receive and consider any matter beyond its jurisdiction. The claim therefore to present petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery, was considered by the Southern Representatives generally as an attempt indirectly to assume jurisdiction over the subject itself in all parts of the Union. The object, without disguise, was the overthrow of slavery in the States; but our assailants framed the petitions presented chiefly against slavery in the District of Columbia and our Territories, and against what they call the internal slave trade—that is, the transmission of slaves from one Southern State to another. Conscious of the fatal tendency of the agitation of slavery in Congress to destroy the peace and stability of the Union, an effort was made, supported by a large portion of the Northern Representatives, to suppress it by a rule in the House of Representatives, which provided that all petitions on the subject of slavery should be neither considered, printed, nor referred. This rule was assailed by the people of the Northern States, as violating that clause of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from passing laws to prevent the people from peaceably assembling and petitioning for a redress of grievances. In December, 1844, this rule fell before the almost unanimous voice of the North; and thus the unlimited power of introducing and considering the subject of slavery in Congress was asserted. In the mean time, the course of the Northern people showed clearly that the agitation of slavery in Congress was only one of the means they relied on to overthrow this institution throughout the Union. Newspapers were set up amongst them, and lecturers were hired to go abroad to excite them against slavery in the Southern States. Organizations were formed to carry off slaves from the South, and to protect them by violence from recapture. Although the Constitution requires that fugitive slaves, like fugitives from justice, should be rendered up by the States to which they may have fled, the legislatures of almost every Northern State, faithless to this treaty stipulation between the States, passed laws designed and calculated entirely to defeat this provision of the Constitution, without which the Union would have never existed, and by these laws virtually nullified the act of 1794, passed by Congress to aid its enforcement. Not content with the agitation of slavery in political circles, the Northern people forced it also into the religious associations extending over the Union, and produced a separation of the Methodist and Baptist churches. The result of all these various methods of assailing slavery in the Southern States was, that it became the grand topic of interest and discussion in Congress and out of Congress, and one of the most important elements of politics in the Union. Thus an institution, belonging to the Southern States exclusively, was wrested from their exclusive control; and instead of that protection which is the great object of all governments, and which the Constitution of the United States guarantees to all the States and their institutions, the Northern States, and Congress under their control, combined together to assail and destroy slavery in the South. The Southern States did nothing to vindicate their rights and arrest this course of things. The Mexican war broke out; and instead of that patriotic co-operation of all sections of the Union which would have taken place in the better days of the Republic, to bring it to a just and honorable conclusion, in the very first appropriation bill to carry it on, the North endeavored to thrust the object of slavery. Throughout the war, they kept up the agitation; thus clearly manifesting their determination that the General Government, in none of its operations, internal or external, shall be exempted from the introduction of this dangerous subject. The war closed with honor; and an immense territory was added to the U. States. Their previous threats were realized; and the non-slaveholding States immediately claimed the right to exclude the people of the Southern States from all the territory acquired, and to appropriate it to themselves. If this pretension arose from a mere lust of power, it would be hard to bear the superiority and mastery it implies. It would degrade the Southern States from being the equals of the Northern States, to a position of colonial inferiority. But when your exclusion is not from a mere lust of power, but is only a further step in the progress of things aiming at the abolition of slavery in the States, by the extension and multiplication of non-slaveholding States in the Union, the pretention is seen to be as alarming as it is insulting. The Southern States, in their Legislatures, set forth with great unanimity the rights in our territories belonging to them in common with the Northern States, and declared their determination to maintain them; and finding in the Northern States no disposition to abate their demands, the Convention in which we are assembled has been brought together, to take counsel as to the course the Southern States should pursue, for the maintenance of their rights, liberty and honor.

Such is a brief, but imperfect, statement of past transactions; and they force upon us the question, in what condition do they place the Southern States? And first, what is their condition in Congress? The time was when your Representatives in Congress were neither offered, nor would they endure, reproach in your behalf. But for many years past they have heard you in Congress habitually reviled by the most opprobius epithets on account of the institution of slavery. If their spirits are yet unbroken, they must be chilled by a sense of humiliation at the insults they daily receive as your representatives. You are arraigned as criminals. Slavery is dragged into every debate, and Congress has became little else than a grand instrument in the hands of abolitionists to degrade and ruin the South. Instead of peace and protection, aggression and insult on the South characterize its proceedings and counsels. And what is your condition with respect to your sister States? Where is that respect and comity which (due from all nations towards each other) is more especially due from States bound together in a confederacy, and which was once displayed in all their intercourse? Instead of respect and sympathy, demonstration and hostility, on account of your institution of slavery, have for years past characterized the communications addressed to you by the Northern States. And what is your condition in the Union? The non-slaveholding States stand combined, not only to wrest from you your common property, but to place upon your front the brand of inferiority. You are not to extend, on account of your institutions; but they are to increase and multiply, that the shame and sin of slavery may, by their philanthropic agency, be extinguished from amongst you.—But the worst feature of your condition is, that it is *progressive*. As low and humiliating as it now may be, it is destined, if not arrested, to "a lower deep." Every effect is a cause; and the spirit of fanaticism brooks no delay in the progress it creates. If you were to yield everything the North now requires—abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—submit to the legislated pirates for conveying slaves from one State to another—let trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus* wrest from you in the Northern States every fugitive slave—give up all your territories to swell Northern arrogance and predominance—would things stop there? These are all means aiming at one great end—the abolition of slavery in the States. Surrendering one of these means you will but inflame the power by which another will be exacted—and when all are conquered, will the evil be arrested? In fifty years, twenty new non-slaveholding States may be added to the Union, whilst some which are now slaveholding may become non-slaveholding States. There then will be no need as now openly to put aside the Constitution to reach their object. If they will deign to do it, the non-slaveholding States will then have the power, by two-thirds in Congress and three-fourths of the States, to amend the Constitution, and then have its express sanction to consummate their policy.—Your condition is progressive.

If from the past transactions we have narrated we learn our condition in the Union, they teach us also that our past policy of non-action and submission to aggression cannot bring us peace and safety. When the doors of Congress were thrown open to agitation on the subject of slavery, if the Southern States had moved with energy to avert a state of things unconstitutional itself, and surely tending to bring the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States into collision, although late, it might not have been too late to stop subsequent encroachments upon our rights. But the Southern States were passive, and their forbearance has had the effect of inspiring the Northern people with the belief either that we value a union with them more than we value the institution of slavery, or that we dare not move from a conscious inability to protect ourselves. You have ungenerously stood still, whilst your supporters and the defenders of the Constitution in the Northern States, in their efforts to protect you from the agitations of slavery in Congress, have been politically annihilated or have turned your foes. You have tamely acquiesced, until to hate and persecute the South has become a high passport to honor and power in the Union. You have unwisely stood still, whilst year after year the volume of anti-slavery policy and sympathy has swollen into unanimity throughout all the non-slaveholding States, and the sections of the Union now face each other in stern collision. You have waited until the Constitution of the United States is in danger of being abolished, or, what is worse, of becoming what the majority in Congress think proper to make it. That great principle on which our system of free government rests—of so dividing the powers of government, that to a common government only those powers should be granted which must affect all the people composing it equally in their operation, whilst all powers over all interests, local or sectional, should be reserved to local or sectional governments—is in danger of being uprooted from their Constitution. Local and sectional interests absorb the time and business of Congress; and thus a sectional despotism, totally irresponsible to the people of the South, constituted of the Representatives in Congress from the non-slaveholding States, ignorant of our feelings, condition, and institutions, reigns at Washington. These are the fruits of your past forbearance and submission.

If we look into the nature of things such results will not seem to be either new or strange. There is but one condition in which one people can be safe under the dominion of another people—and that is when their interests are entirely identical. Then the dominant cannot oppress the subject people without oppressing themselves. The identity of interest between them is the security for right government. But as this identity can scarcely ever exist between any two people, history bears but one testimony as to the fate of a subject people. They have always been compelled to minister to the prosperity and aggrandizement of their masters. If this has always been the case under the ordinary difference of interests and feelings which exist between States, how much more certainly must the experience of history be realized between the people of the Northern and Southern States. Here is a difference of climate and productions throughout a territory stretching along the whole belt of the temperate zone, affecting the pursuits and characters of the people inhabiting it. But the great difference—the *one* great difference—the greatest which can exist among a people, is the institution of slavery. This alone sets apart the Southern States as a peculiar people, with whom independence as to their internal policy is the condition of their existence. They must rule themselves, or perish. Every colony in the world where African slavery existed, with one exception, has been destroyed; and if this has been the case under the old and effete governments of Europe, will it not prevail under the dominion of the restless people of the Northern States? They do not practically recognise the inferiority of the African to the Caucasian races. They do not realize, because the circumstances of their condition do not compel them to realize the impossibility of an amalgamation between the races. Exempt from the institution of slavery, it is not surprising that their sympathies should be against us, whilst the dogma on which they profess to build their system of free government—*the absolute rule of the majority*—leaves no barrier to their power in the affairs of the general government, and leads them to its consolidation. Religion, too, false or real, fires their enthusiasm against an institution which many of its professors believe to be inconsistent with its principles and precepts. To expect forbearance from such a people, under such circumstances, towards the institution of slavery, is manifestly vain. If they have been false to the compact made with us in the Constitution, and have allowed passion and prejudice to master reason, they have only exemplified that frailty and fallibility of our nature which has produced the necessity of all governments, and which, if unchecked, ever produces wrong. The institution of slavery having once entered the popular mind of the non-slaveholding States for action and control, the rest is inevitable. If unrestrained by us, they will go, until African slavery will be swept from the broad and fertile South. The nature of things, therefore, independent of experience, teaches us that there can be no safety in submission.

To submit to evils, however great, whilst they are endurable, is the disposition of every people—especially of an agricultural people, living apart, and having no association in their pursuits. But the responsibility of preserving a free government rests with all its members, whatever may be their pursuits, and not alone with those who have the power or will to destroy it. A minority, by submission, may as much betray the constitution as a majority by aggression.—The constitution does not protect a majority, for they have all the powers of the government in their hands, and can protect themselves. The limitations of a constitution are designed to protect the minority—those who have no power, against those who have it. Hence, the great motive and duty of self-protection is peculiar to a minority, independent of that faith to the constitution which they owe in common with the majority. They must protect themselves, and protect the constitution; and if they fail in this double duty, they are at least as culpable as those who, in aggressing upon their rights, overthrow the constitution. And the public opinion of the world is in conformity with these views. The oppressor is hated—but the unresistingly oppressed is despised. More respect follows the tyrant than the slave who submits to his power. The Southern States, therefore, although a minority, are not exempt from the responsibility of preserving the constitution, and, in preserving it, to protect themselves.

In what way shall they preserve the constitution and protect themselves?

As a general rule, it is undoubtedly true, that when, in a government like ours, a constitution is violated by a majority, who alone can violate it in matters of legislation, it cannot be restored to its integrity through the ordinary means of the government; for these means, being under the control of the majority, are not available to the minority. It is for this reason that frequent elections of our rulers take place in our system of free government, in order that the people, by their direct intervention, may change the majority. But this resource cannot avail us in the violations of the constitution which now press and harass the South. By changing their representatives, how can the people of the South affect the majority in Congress and restore the constitution? Their Representatives are true, and have done all that men can do to preserve the constitution from the aggressions of the majority. I emoving them, and putting other Representatives in Congress, could have no effect in restoring the constitution. It has been broken by the representatives of the people of the Northern States, who sustain them in their violations of the constitution. It is clear that the ballot-box in the South is powerless for its protection. And the same causes which induced the violations of the constitution by the Northern majority, prevents its restoration to its integrity. Throughout the Northern States there has been no indication of any change in their policy. On the contrary, the majority against the South is greater in the present Congress than in the last, following the usual course of every successive election for years past. Nor have we seen in the action of the States, with few exceptions, any proof of a returning sense of justice to us, or of reverence for the constitution. Several of them, lest false inferences might be drawn as to their position, have taken care lately to reiterate, in the most offensive forms, their former declaration against our rights; and when a great Senator, representing one of them, anxious for the perpetuation of the Union, has ventured to advocate something of justice to the South, he has been rebuked by the Legislature of the State he represents, and virtually denounced for his fidelity to the constitution. This resource then, under the ordinary operations of the constitution, is of no avail. And how is it with the present Congress, the only other source of redress in the usual administration of the constitution? For six months it has been in session, and during this whole period of time slavery has been the absorbing topic of discussion and agitation. Yet nothing has been done to heal the discontents which so justly exist in the South, or restore a bleeding constitution. All we have received has been bitter denunciations of our institutions by many members of Congress, and threats to coerce us into submission. Although nothing has been done, a report has been made in the Senate by a committee of thirteen members, which is now pending in that body; and as the measures it proposes have been pressed upon the South as worthy of her acceptance, we deem it proper to lay before you a brief consideration of the matters it contains.

This report embraces four distinct measures—1st. The admission of California as a State, with the exclusion of slavery in her constitution. 2d. Territorial Governments to be erected over the territories of Utah and New Mexico, with nearly one-half of Texas to be added to the latter. 3d. The prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and 4th. Provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves in the non-slaveholding States. To understand whether these measures are consistent with our rights and worthy of our acceptance, each of them must be considered separately.

The South is excluded by the bill from the whole of that part of California lying on the Pacific, including one hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory; and if this is done by the legislation of Congress, the mode in which it is done is of no importance. California belongs to the United States, and all action by the individuals in that territory, whether from the United States or from the rest of the world, appropriating the soil to themselves or erecting a government over it, is of no validity. They constitute a people in no proper sense of the term, but are citizens of the States or countries from which they have come, and to which they still owe their allegiance. When, therefore, Congress attempts to carry out and confirm the acts of these individuals, erecting California into a State and excluding slavery therefrom, it is the same thing as if Congress had originally passed a law to this effect, without the intervention of these individuals. The exclusion of slavery from California is done by the act of Congress, and by no other authority. The constitution of California becomes the act of Congress; and the Wilmot proviso it contains, is the Wilmot proviso passed and enforced by the legislation of Congress. Here then is that exclusion from this territory by the act of Congress which almost every Southern State in the Union has declared she would not submit to, plainly and practically enforced by this bill. A free people cannot be satisfied with the mode in which they are deprived of their rights. A sovereign State will disdain to inquire in what manner she is stripped of her property, and degraded from an equality with her sister States. It is enough that the outrage is done. The mode is of little consequence. There is, therefore, in the mode of extending the Wilmot proviso over the territory of California presented by the bill, nothing to mitigate the indignation of the Southern States, or to baffle their determination to redress the wrong if inflicted. They are excluded from the whole Territory of California, a Territory extensive enough to contain four large States.

If the Constitution proposed by California contained nothing about slavery, would the North allow her to enter into the Union? Such were the territorial bills proposed for California at the last Congress, but they rejected them because the South was not excluded from this territory in express terms. The inhabitants of this territory have been left without any civil government, solely because the South would not consent to be legislated out of them with her institutions; and now that this object is accomplished by the Constitution presented by California, these conservatives—these advocates of law and order—are eager to admit her, without right or precedent, into the Union. We are aware of the inconveniences the inhabitants of California may have suffered for want of a civil government established by Congress, and therefore are prepared to yield much on account of the circumstances in which they have been placed.

The next measure is in perfect keeping with this first feature of "the report." It takes from Texas territory sufficient for two large States, and adds them to New Mexico.—What the bill contains with respect to slavery will be of little consequence, for it is designed that next winter New Mexico, thus constituted, shall follow the example of California, and be admitted as a State with a constitution excluding slavery from its limits—for without such exclusion she cannot hope to be admitted by the non-slaveholding States into the Union. The effect will be that territory, over which slavery now exists, equal to two States, will be wrested from the South, and will be given up to the non-slaveholding States. The pretext is, that there is some doubt as to the boundaries of Texas. Texas, by her laws, when she was admitted into the Union, had but one boundary towards the West, and that boundary was the Rio Grande. Congress, in the resolutions admitting her into the Union, recognised this boundary by laying down a line of limitation between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—(being the Missouri Compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of north latitude)—through that very part of her territory her right to which is now questioned. Her boundary of the Rio Grande to its sourse alone gave her this country; and was thus recognised and ratified by the resolutions of annexation. To vindicate this boundary for Texas, as a member of the Union, the Mexican war took place; and in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo it was finally vindicated and settled, by a clause in the treaty designating the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Thus, by the laws of Texas, by the legislation of Congress, and by a solemn treaty of the United States, the Rio Grande is the western boundary of Texas. Yet the pretension is set up that her territory does not extend to within three hundred miles of the Missouri Compromise line, where Congress, in receiving her into the Union, determined that her territory should be divided between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. Texas is the only State in the Union which has the solemn guarantee of the Government of the United States in every possible form to her boundaries. Yet this is the Government which disputes them; and, under the pretext that they are very doubtful, proposes to take from her nearly one-half of her territory. It is by virtue of such pretensions, that by the bill two States are to be taken from the Southern and given to the Northern States; and this wrong is aggravated by compelling us to pay for it through the Treasury of the United States.

It is undoubtedly proper that Texas should be quieted as to her boundaries; but she should be quieted by a law of Congress, plainly acknowledging them. If, after her boundaries are settled, the General Government, to carry out the purposes of the constitution, or in good faith to fulfil all the obligations the annexation of Texas to the Union requires, should think proper to purchase any territory from Texas, the arrangement may be unobjectionable. But any arrangement concerning her territories, which leaves a shade of doubt as to the right of the people of the South to enter any portion of the territory, which, according to the terms of annexation, are now free to them, neither Texas nor the General Government have any right to make. The terms of annexation constitute the compact of union between Texas and the other States of the confederacy—and this compact secures irrevocably to the people of the slaveholding States the right of entering with their property all her territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude—whilst from all her territory lying north of that line they are excluded. The bill in the Senate makes no provision for carrying out these terms of the compact, but leaves in doubt the right of the Southern people, throughout all the territory proposed to be purchased; whilst many who support the bill declare that in effect it excludes entirely the people of the Southern States from all the territory purchased. The least evil, therefore, the bill can bring to the people of the Southern States on entering it, will be contention, harassment, and litigation.

But you will have a very inadequate conception of the importance of the territory taken from Texas by the bill, if you confine your views to Texas. If you will look at the map of the United States, you will perceive that the territory proposed to be surrendered by Texas lies throughout its whole extent along the western frontier of the Indian territory. This is now a slaveholding country, and must be considered as a part of the South Place along their whole western boundary two non-slaveholding States, and how long will the Indians be able to maintain the institution of slavery? If the agency of Congress is not used to abolish directly slavery in the Indian territory, this end can be easily accomplished by the very means now in operation against slavery in the Southern States, which the Indian will have but little power to resist. The effect will be, that the Indian territory, large enough for two more States, will be controlled by the non-slaveholding States. Thus by these two points in the report, the South will lose four large States in California, two in Texas, and two in the Indian territory. Nor is this all. The non-slaveholding States will be brought to the western boundary of Missouri and Arkansas, along their whole extent, and will bound Texas on her whole northern and western frontier.—Thus the Southern States will be hemmed in by the non-slaveholding States on their whole western border—a policy which they have declared essential to the end of abolishing slavery in the Southern States. What can compensate the South for such enormous wrong and spoliation.

But this is not the end of your concessions by this report. We must not yield to the interests, but to the prejudices of the Northern people. Slavery existed in the District of Columbia when Congress accepted the cession of the territory composing it from the States of Maryland and Virginia. No one can suppose that Maryland and Virginia, slaveholding States then and slaveholding States now, could have designed to give Congress any power over the institution of slavery in this territory. Independently of the wrong to the people of the District to emancipate their slaves, it would be an intolerable evil to have a district between them, where emancipation prevails by the authority of Congress. Congress, in the bill reported as a part of the so-called compromise, now begins the work of emancipation by declaring that if any slave is brought into the District for sale, he shall be "liberated and free." If a slave is liberated because he is *brought into a district*, the next step, to liberate him because he *is in the district*, is not difficult. The power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia is thus claimed and exercised by Congress. Many of the ablest men of the South have denied that Congress possesses any such power, whilst all agreed, until lately, that for Congress to interfere with this institution, whilst slavery existed in Maryland and Virginia, would be a gross breach of faith towards those States, and an outrage upon the whole South. How long will that facility which yields to the prejudice against the buying and selling of slaves be able to resist the greater prejudice which exists against the holding of slaves at all in the District of Columbia?

For all these sacrifices to the interests and prejudices of the people of the North the South is tendered the last measure of the compromise—the fugitive slave bill as they propose to amend it. To understand the extent of the concession the South receives on this point, we must look to the rights the constitution confers.

The framers of the Constitution were perfectly aware that the General Government could have but little power to secure to them their fugitive slaves in the non-slaveholding States. The whole internal police of a State must be under the control of the State, and by this chiefly could slaves be recaptured The Constitution therefore, not relying on the legislation of Congress alone, requires that a fugitive slave, escaping into a non-slaveholding State, shall be "delivered upon claim of the party" to whom he belongs. Fugitive slaves are put on the footing of fugitive criminals, and are to be delivered up by the State authorities. If these authorities do not enforce the requirements of the Constitution, and aid in the recapture and recovery of fugitive slaves, Congress can do but little to enforce them. The bill providing for the co-operation of the few officers of the United States Government in a State is practically quite insufficient to accomplish its aim. What can they do in such a State as Pennsylvania to recover fugitive slaves? Yet if Congress does all that it can do by legislation to enforce the Constitution, it only does its duty to the South. There can be no concession or favor to the South, in giving her only what she has a right to have under the Constitution—unless, indeed, the Constitution for her has no existence. The bill then, is, in the first place, quite inadequate to restore to us our fugitive slaves, and in the second place, gives the South nothing but what she is entitled to. If this is all, there would be nothing in the bill for which we should concede anything to the North. But it is not all. Under the pretext of bestowing on us a benefit, it perpetrates a usurpation on the reserved rights of the States. It provides that a slave may arraign his master, by the authority of laws made by Congress, before the courts of the States and the United States, to try his right to his freedom. If Congress can legislate at all between the master and slave in a State, where can its power be stayed? It can abolish slavery in the States. Thus a power is assumed in the bill which virtually extends the jurisdiction of Congress over slavery in the States. And this is a benefit to the South! Under a guise of a benefit, the bill is useless as a remedy—and worse than useless in its usurpations. Such are the various measures which constitute this compromise.

We do not believe that those in the South who, at an early day, expressed a willingness to support it, had well considered its import or even contemplated supporting it without material amendments. We fully appreciate and duly honor the motives of those who would restore tranquility to the country, nor shall we impugn in any form those who have assisted to frame or who have yielded a support to the measures. Why the non-slaveholding States do not support these measures we are unable to understand, unless it be that a haughty fanaticism, inflated with success, disdains accomplishing its objects by indirection. If these measures, however, were really a compromise in which the South had equal gains with the North, it would be of doubtful expediency for the South to propose it. Three times in Congress, during this controversy, the South has proposed the Missouri compromise, which has been three times rejected by the North. Twice she has proposed a compromise by which she consented to leave it to the courts of the United States to determine her rights. Instead of requiring sternly their recognition by Congress, fifteen sovereign States have consented to be carried into the courts of the country, and there to submit their sovereign rights in a territory belonging to them to their final arbitrament. Their humiliation did not win the respect or confidence of the North, and the proposition was twice rejected

The South, in our opinion, might accept one other compromise, not because it is co-extensive with our rights, but because it has been twice sanctioned by those who have gone before. If the North offers the Missouri Compromise, to extend to the Pacific Ocean, the South cannot reject it, provided a distinct recognition of our right to enter the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude is expressed in the compromise. We should take this line as a partition line between the two sections of the Union; and beside this, nothing but what the Constitution bestows. Although the Northern States would acquire by this compromise three-fourths of our vacant territory, they will have renounced the insufferable pretension of restricting and preventing the extension of the South, whilst they should extend indefinitely.

Having thus, fellow-citizens, laid before you a statement of your condition—your rights—and the remedy which, under present circumstances, you should accept, we leave you for a brief space of time. It is proper to state to you that, while we are unanimous in approving the resolutions which accompany this address, the delegates to this convention are not entirely unanimous in approving all the arguments contained in it, particularly such as relate to this compromise bill pending in the United States Senate, though none are in favor of that bill unless it be amended in conformity with our resolutions, or in such manner as shall satisfactorily secure to the South the rights asserted in them. Until Congress adjourns, we cannot know what it will do or will fail to do. We must therefore meet again after its adjournment to consider the final condition in which it will leave you. We recommend to you and exhort you to send Delegates from every county and district in the Southern States to meet us when we again assemble. It is no ordinary occasion which has assembled us together. The Constitution, and the Union it created, so long dear to your hearts, are to be preserved, and your liberties and your institutions maintained.

COTTON FACTORIES IN ALABAMA.—We were shown last week some samples of cottonades, ginghams, checks and osnaburgs, colored and plain, made at the factory in Huntsville, which for quality and durability, would compare with similar goods made in the manufacturing towns of the North. The colored goods were excellent, and were we not assured to the contrary, we should have pronounced them Eastern goods. The factory at Florence, is doing a thrifty business. It works 46 looms turning 1600 spindles, and produces 80,000 yards of cloth per week. Besides this large amount of cloth, it manufactures also 6,000 dozen of thread per week. The weekly consumption of cotton is about 6,000 pounds. averaging 750 bales of cotton per year. As an instance of the prosperity of factories in this region, a new one is about being established on the same stream, on the opposite side. which it is calculated will consume 40 bales of cotton per week. The factory in this city is about increasing the number of looms. At this time, it works only forty which are chiefly employed in manufacturing the four qualities of goods. In a few weeks the present number of looms will be increased to 72. The cloth made at this factory are in high repute and meet with ready sales.

Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Observer, May 18.

CALLING HARD NAMES.—Gen. Roncali, the Captain-General of Cuba, has issued a proclamation announcing the end of hostilities, in which he calls the invaders "foreign pirates," "other Algerines," and *flibusteers*. That any American citizen should deserve to be called a "flibuster!"

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.—We have often been shocked at the reckless disregard which many persons manifest for the fulfilment of their promises. They are ever ready to make engagements for the future, but when the time arrives for their fulfilment, they seem to have forgotten them entirely, or at least to treat them as though they involved no obligation whatever. Such conduct is highly injurious in its influence on society, inasmuch as it necessarily tends to destroy that confidence of man in man, which is so essential to the happiness of the community. It is especially detrimental to the interest of the individual himself who is guilty of it, as he thereby forfeits the confidence and respect of his fellows. His word accordingly is not relied upon, and he is obliged to suffer all the unhappy consequences. This singular and injurious habit is one of the most inexcusable of which any one can be guilty. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, there is no absolute necessity whatever for any one to break his word. No one should ever make a promise unless he looks well into the circumstances beforehand, and has every reason to believe that it will be in his power to fulfill his promise. And whenever a promise has once been made, it should be his fixed determination to keep it; and with a particular reference to this, his subsequent conduct should be shaped. Were this course to be faithfully pursued, not only would the serious evils resulting from a disregard to one's word be avoided, but also the confidence of those around speedily gained and enjoyed, and a character thereby eventually established that will be of more value than "ermine, gold, or princely diadems."

A RICH LOVE LETTER.—The following admirable hit at those love-sick swains who indulge in an extravagant prodigality of honeyed words and hyperbolis phrases, when addressing their dulcineas, we take from the Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent. Such a rich piece of literature should be preserved:

APRIL 1st, 1850.

Most transcendent and egregious Miss:

Would that my pen were dipped in the dyes of the rainbow, plucked from the wings of an angle and mended with the prayer of an infant's wit! then I might expect to paint the burning brightness of that flame which thy thrilling eloquence has enkindled. Thou sunbeam of sentiment! soft moon-light of modesty! thy voice is as gentle as the first stiring of an infant's dream—thy step light as the silked-footed zephyr which fanned with the wing of perfume the new-born paradise—thine eyes are two brilliants, stolen from a seraphic crown—thy lips are riven rose-buds, moistened by the honey dew of affection—thy words are like drops of amber—thy teeth are snow-flakes set in a bed of verbena.—Sweet spirit of camphor, double distilled essence of homœpathy, sour-krout of my hopes, sauce of my thoughts, butter-milk catsups of my fancy, tiger lily of innocence, logwood of perfection—thou art the julep of my dreams, ginger-pop of my waking visions, and cherry-bounce of my recollection. Thou art as harmless as a tiger, handsome as an elephant, melodious as the lion, meek as the hyena, spotted as the leopard, bright as the struggling, sneezing sun-light, passing the mortal cracks of an old barn loft, or a greased streak of blue lightning churned to consistency in the milky way, and peppered with a shower of turnip tops, comets, and percoon roots from the crust of eternity. The onion of the soul! pickled pumpkin! preserved crab of the garden Hesperide. Thy glance is as melting as old butter in summer time—thou art a drop of water from the cup of the gods, or the juice of a rotten pine apple.—*Gregory.*

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE SURE FOOTED.—A singular account of the maners of the ancients in the manner of breaking their horses, rendering them sure-footed when galloping over the most irregular and dangerous grounds, is related by Vegetitus. The Parthian horses were lighter and hardier than those of the Cappadocians or Medes, and were the best war horses. A spot of dry level ground was selected on which various troughs or boxes, filled with chalk or clay, were placed at irregular distances, and with much irregularity of surface and of height. Here the horses were taken for exercise, and they had many a fall as they galloped the strangely uneven, course but they gradually learned to lift their feet higher, and to bend their knees better, and to stop sometimes shorter and sometimes longer, as the ground required, until they could carry their riders with ease and safety over most irregular and dangerous places.—Then it was that the Parthians could fully put into practice their favorite manœuvre, and turn upon and destroy their pursuing foes. They were formidable in flight as in attack, and would often turn on the back of the animal and pour on their pursuers a cloud of arrows that at once changed the fortunes of a day.—*Scientific American.*

NAMES OF THE ITALIAN AND SICILIAN CITIES.—The cities of Italy and Sicily, says a correspondent of the New York Commercial, may be compared to a numerous family of lovely and illustrious sisters, severally remarkable for their distinguished qualifications and accomplishments. In view of this idea, the suffrage of custom appears to have designated them with titles illustrative of their consideration. Thus:

IN ITALY.

Milan.....The Grand.
Rome.....The Pompous and Holy.
Naples.....The Odoriferous and Gentle.
Florence.....The Beautiful.
Genoa.....The Superb.
Mantua.....The Glorious.
Lucca.....The Industrious.
Ravenna.....The Benignant.
Pisa.....The Prudent.
Siena.....The Powerful.
Venice.....The Rich, the Wise and the Lordly.

IN SICILY.

Palermo.....The Happy.
Messina.....The Noble.
Catanea.....The Illustrious.
Syracuse.....The Faithful.
Girgenti.....The Magnificent.

SPENT TANNERS' BARK, A GOOD MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.—Perhaps the following experiment with strawberries in tan, near Edinburg, may prove useful. The soil was very light and appeared unfit for their growth, yet finer fruit or of better flavor I have seldom seen. This was entirely owing to a cover of tanners' old bark, about an inch thick, being applied between the rows. The bark not only kept the ground moist and the fruit clean, but it is the material of all others in which this plant most delights. Many persons may have remarked how almost any plants, but particularly the strawberry, will root into the old tan of a bed in which they have been forced, and yet, because they know that new tan will kill weeds, they do not think it valuable as a manure. In the same garden were beds of strawberries which had not been covered, but after growing and flowering well, these bore no fruit worth gathering. (a very common thing if the soil is too light;) others were almost burnt up, whilst those to which the tan had been applied were luxuriant, and the ground was covered with fine runners, fit to plant out, though the fruit was just in perfection.

Gardener's Chronicle.

WOMEN IN NEWSPAPERDOM.—Hooper, of the Chambers (Ala.) Tribune, is a queer genius. Here is his latest notion:

We confess we long for the time when we shall jostle, and be jostled by, buxom widows and lovely young ladies among our exchanges. Everything will look sociable then. "A romp with the *gals*"—Think of that! and then the sweet, delicate essays on matters and things in general—the dear, delicious, and tit-bit *morceaux* of scandal—the neatly turned, tart, bantering paragraphs about matrimony—the invaluable hints about housekeeping and behaviour at church—verily we appetize! Let us supplicate womanhood then, to enlist. Let us pray for the day when a sun-bonnet will be as commonly suspended in a sanctum as shabby old "silks" or shinning tiles.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Miss., aged 56, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about 35.

What renders this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with the rheumatism, that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain couldn't go off."

THE TELEGRAPH POSTS.—The New York Board of Assistant Aldermen have adopted a resolution directing the removal of the telegraph posts from Broadway by the 15th of September, on the ground of their unsightly appearance, and that they mar the beauty of the street.

Sugar is produced in the human body, as is well known. It is now believed that the liver produces it.—*Exchange Paper.*

We know of some people, then, who must have very small livers, to judge from the sourness of their dispositions.—*Boston Post.*

DIRT AND PRETTY GIRLS.—Old Dr. Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students:

Don't be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that "dirty grease spot" on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water, nor dirt. That is not a very odorous pile of dirt, you observe there. Well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything you call dirt is worthy your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements.

Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So, after all, you were kissing dirt—particularly if she whitened her skin with chalk or Fuller's earth. There is no telling, young gentlemen, what is dirt. Though I may say that rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady, is a dirty practice. Pearl powder, I think, is made of bismuth, nothing but dirt.

A QUESTION INDEED.—The following question is said to have created a tremendous excitement before the Hardscrabble Debating Institution:—"What is the difference between there being conscience enough in all women, and women enough in all conscience?"

STRANGE BIRTH.—On Friday last a child was born at Williamsburg (N. Y.) which had two wrists and two hands on its right arm. In all other respects it is well formed.

About the year 1684, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that "no member should come to the house *barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.*"

A LITERAL INTERPRETER.—Two Dutchmen, traveling, took up camp together at night. Being much wearied by their day's march, they soon fell asleep. After they had slept some time, one of them was awakened by a thunder storm. He got up much affrighted, and called to his companion to arise, as the day of judgment had come. "Lie down, lie down, you fool," said the other, "do you think as how de tay of shudgment would come in the night."

Somebody says the Mississippi has raised one foot; when it raises the other it will probably run.—*Chicago Journal.*

No, sir! more likely to *fall*. Try it yourself.—*St. Louis Reveille.*

Judge BISSELL said in Congress the other day that for one he "did not think much of that class of politicians who were trying to *ride two horses* at once, besides *leading a free soil colt!*"

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, AND MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most