

and leading officers, were dwelt upon with much power. The universal prosperity of the country, with the exception of a few manufacturing districts, was unbounded; and it was from the very wantonness of prosperity that most of the wild schemes of the day emanated.

He then enumerated the various leading acts of government adopted when the North and South respectively held sway in the councils of the nation.

Upon a review of these events, he thought the South had but little to reproach the North with. They had established a Bank of the United States, under the administration of Mr. Madison, and the bill was reported by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun); and he (Mr. Clay) had voted for that bill, although in 1816 he had voted to put down the Bank. Afterwards the South, aided by a few from the North, and headed by General Jackson, had put down the Bank again. The South had extended protection to manufactures, and afterwards broken up that protection, and one member of the Southern States had threatened a dissolution of the Union in her opposition to that protection.

Florida was purchased, and slavery was allowed to exist there. Louisiana was acquired, and over all her territory that was valuable, slavery was now in existence.

The South pressed the annexation of Texas, and she was admitted—being a slave territory. Texas led to the war with Mexico; the war led to the acquisition of the territories. After all this, is it just for the South to speak of dissolution when the North claims that the only portion of the acquisition to the territory of the nation to which she could put forth a claim should be free?

Will dissolution be any remedy for evils of which the South complains? The exclusion of slavery from the Territories, the abolition of slavery in this District and the refusal to surrender fugitive slaves, are the grounds upon which the dissolution of the Union is to depend. If the Union be dissolved, can slavery be carried into the Territories? It cannot. If abolished in this District, will the dissolution of the Union restore slavery to the District? It will not. Would there be any better chance of recapturing your fugitive slaves after a dissolution of the Union? Certainly not.

After a dissolution, all redress is at an end. Will the South be more secure in their slaves within their own States after dissolution than they are now? Then the slaves will find that their escape will be far easier.

He denied the right of any one or more States to secede. The Union was to be forever and for all posterity. Dissolution of the Union and war were inseparable. To dissolve the Union, there must be a consent given or actual war. That consent would not be given and war was the only mode left. Even if consent could be obtained, in less than sixty days there must be a war between the empires. Slaves will escape from Kentucky across the river into free States; they will be pursued, the pursuers will be repulsed, and then comes a war; and in less than sixty days the whole country will be in the blaze of war.

In case of a dissolution of the Union there must be three empires—the northern free States, the southern Atlantic States, and the confederacy of the Great Mississippi valley. Those who reside at the head waters and tributaries of that river will never consent that the mouth of that river shall ever be held by a foreign power.

There will be other divisions; but the dark veil which overhangs the future is too thick to be penetrated by mortal eyes. He was for staying in the Union. He would not allow himself to be driven out of it. He was for remaining where he was, and for fighting for his rights there. In the Union he now was, and there he meant to die. There was a better opportunity of maintaining his rights in the Union, than there was of getting them out of the Union.

The union of these States was for all posterity. It was like the marriage relation, there was no power to dissolve the tie. And he would conjure the northern States and the southern States to say to each other as husband and wife: We both have faults; there is nothing human without errors; let us, for the future, forget each other's faults, and live peacefully and happily together.

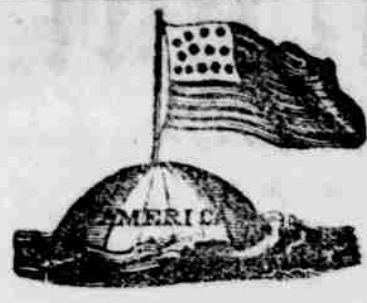
Dissolution would be succeeded by a war unexampled in the history of the world. Not a war of two or three years, but an endless contest, unless both parties would become so exhausted that some Philip or Alexander, some Caesar or Napoleon, would arise and solve the problem of man's capacity for self government, and establish a despotism, and forever blot out this last glorious light in the history of man.

Look at all history—consult her pages, look at the character of the contest in which you would be engaged in the supposition of war following upon the dissolution of the Union, such as I have suggested; and I ask you if it is possible for you to doubt that the final disposition of the whole would be some despot treading down the liberties of the people—the final result would be the extinction of this last and glorious light which is leading all mankind, who are gazing upon it, in the hope and anxious expectation that the liberty which prevails here will sooner or later be diffused throughout the whole of the civilized world. Sir, can you lightly contemplate these consequences? Can you yield yourself to the tyranny of passion, amidst dangers which I have depicted in colors far too tame, of what the result would be if that direful event to which I have referred should ever occur? Sir, I implore gentlemen, I adjure them, whether from the South or the North, by all that they hold dear in this world—by all their love of liberty—by all their veneration for their ancestors—by all their regard for posterity—by all their gratitude to Him who has bestowed on them such unnumbered and countless blessings—by all the duties which they owe to mankind—and by all the duties which they owe to themselves, to pause, solemnly to pause at the edge of the precipice, before the fearful and dangerous leap is taken into the yawning abyss below, from which none who ever take it shall return in safety.

Finally, Mr. President, and in conclusion, I implore, as the best blessing which Heaven can bestow upon me upon earth, that if the direful and sad event of the dissolution of this Union is to happen, that I shall not survive

to behold the sad and heart-rending spectacle.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.



Charlotte: FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1850.

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

BY E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

We are again enabled to issue another paper and we hope, with the aid we now have and our own exertions, hereafter to issue the Journal regularly every week.

Change of Publication Day.

Owing to a change in the Providence and Steel Creek mails, we shall have to change our publication day from Friday to Wednesday. The alteration came so suddenly that we cannot get our papers ready for these mails until week after next.

Mr. Clay's Speech.

We invite attention to Mr. Clay's Speech, an abstract of which will be found in today's paper. Whether his compromise will be adopted or not, there is one thing certain, he has used his best endeavors to settle the difficulties that exist between the North and the South. Messrs. Berrien and Bell, unlike Mr. Calhoun, think that the South has a compromise to offer, as each has offered one, and they certainly have as much right to speak for the South as Mr. Calhoun. The truth is, Mr. Calhoun being opposed to a compromise satisfies us that he is inimical to the Union, and that the constant agitation of the slave question has been intentionally used as the means of bringing the country into its present dilemma. We hope that the great body of the people will be awakened to the danger that threatens the Union and will arouse and frown the factionists into contempt.

Important from Washington.

On the 4th instant, by the unanimous consent of the Senate, the remarks of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the great question of the day were read by the Hon. John Y. Mason. Mr. Calhoun was in attendance, but yielded to the suggestion of his friends, and did not attempt, in person, to pronounce his speech. The chief topics are—

The danger which now threatens the Union. The causes of this danger—destruction of the proper equilibrium between the two great sections. The South must be satisfied that she can remain in the Union without danger, and in peace.

The Union cannot be saved by Mr. Clay's propositions, nor by the practical proviso operative to the admission of California, as is supposed will be the case.

The Union can be saved by an amendment of the Constitution, securing the rights of the South, by giving the South an equal share of the common dominion, and by returning fugitive slaves.

The South has no compromise to offer, and the question can never be settled if now postponed or evaded. It is time to decide now—if we cannot settle it, let us part in peace—if that be not possible, let us at least know. The admission of California will be the test.

We shall publish his speech at an early day. We fear from the stand now taken by Mr. Calhoun, that the charge that has been made against him, of desiring a dissolution of the Union, is now being developed.

Mr. Bell's Compromise.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., introduced a proposition on the 29th ult., for a compromise on the subjects now in dispute between the North and the South. He supported his propositions in an able speech, in which he took occasion to clear his skirts of all connection with the proposed Southern Convention. It is as follows:

His plan recites in the preamble the necessity of a compromise, and then goes on to state that the resolution annexing Texas, guaranteed the formation of new States out of the territory thus acquired, either slave or free. To carry out this guarantee, as soon as the people of Texas assented, it is proposed to form a new State out of the territory south of the 34th parallel of north latitude and west of Trinity river—said state to be at once admitted into the Union; the government of the U. States to take all the territory belonging to Texas west of the Colorado river, extending to the 42d parallel of north latitude, and north of the 34th parallel, obligating itself to pay the public debt of Texas as a consideration for the territory thus surrendered—when the population of the territory south of the thirty-fourth parallel and west of the Colorado, shall be sufficiently numerous to constitute a State, such State shall be admitted into the Union as a Slave State; that the territory of Texas north of the thirty-fourth parallel, shall be incorporated with New Mexico, and thus be made to form another

State, which shall likewise be admitted at such time as the Congress of the United States shall consent to the formation of a State Constitution for the same, in the meantime territorial governments to be established over all acquired territory west of New Mexico and east of California, said Territorial governments to be framed without any restriction as to slavery, but eventually to be admitted: California to be admitted into the Union at once, with her present boundaries; all future state constitutions formed by territories, to be submitted to Congress for its consent, but the inhabitants of the territories to have sole power to settle the question of slavery; finally, the Committee on Territories to report a bill to carry out the foregoing plan.

An Important Movement.

It will be seen, by reference to the Congressional proceedings on Monday, that Mr. Foote has introduced a resolution in the Senate for the appointment of a Select Committee of thirteen members, six to be from the slave States, and six from the free; the thirteenth member to be chosen by them; to whom is to be referred the agitating question of the day. It is pretty well understood at Washington, that the thirteenth man will be Daniel Webster, and that Senator is in favor of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific.

During the discussion on this proposition, Mr. Foote is reported to have indulged in sundry intimations of a most mysterious and gloomy character. We submit an extract from the "Intelligencer's" report of his remarks. What does it all mean?

"I regret to differ from my friend from South Carolina, but I do so decidedly and liberally. I think I have very good reasons for differing with him, and such as I hope will consider satisfactory. Sir, as I stated before, the resolution is so drawn up as to be in the least to interfere with the course of debate in this chamber. I did not expect—and I am sure that my honorable friend from South Carolina hardly expected—that the subject could be acted upon by the committee as soon as within the next four days. I should hope, however, that a report would be made by Saturday next; for so help me Heaven, if nothing be done before Saturday, during the next week occurrences will take place of a nature to which I will not do more than allude. I believe, sir, that during this week these questions must be compromised, or no compromise will be practicable. I have good reasons, sir, for what I state. I have conversed with members of both Houses of Congress; and I state, upon my honor, that unless we do something during the present week, I entertain no the least doubt that this subject will leave our jurisdiction, and leave it forever."—*Raleigh Register.*

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the following explanation of the remarks of Senator Foote, of Mississippi:

Some persons are startled at the statements and declarations made by Mr. Foote in the Senate. Mr. Foote declared that, if something was not done before the end of the week, events would inevitably take place that would render compromise impossible. The events alluded to have been often spoken of since Mr. Clingman's speech. It was not, at the moment, known that Mr. Foote referred to the next black Monday, and persons wondered where was to be the next outbreak.

Mr. Foote's declaration presumed that the Northern majority of the House would, next Monday, attempt to force the question on Mr. Foote's resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to bring in a Bill to admit California as a State. In that case, the Southern members would, as they did last Monday, resist and obstruct action, by resorting to parliamentary means. It had been hinted that the majority, impatient, would forcibly expel the resisting members. Mr. Clingman had said that the Southern members would, in that case, resort to violence. In reply to Colonel Bissell, the other day, Mr. Clingman stated that it was in case the majority should attempt to expel the minority, while the minority were acting within the rules of the House, that they would resist with violent means.

In case the majority should, next Monday, see fit to press Mr. Foote's Resolution, as they did last Monday, regardless of decency, courtesy, usage, and as a mere provocation to a combat, the Southern members will take higher ground than they did last Monday. The majority must desist, or the House may, perhaps, be broken up in disorder and confusion, and perhaps may not soon meet again for regular business. That is what is now understood to be Mr. Foote's meaning. In the present inflammatory condition of the House, a spark may produce an explosion. However, I am persuaded that the more reasonable and moderate members, composing the majority, will prevent a renewal of the scenes of Monday, by giving the go-by to Mr. Foote's resolution.

To prevent a recurrence of the strife and confusion above referred to, the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., by general consent, permitted Mr. Foote to introduce the following bill for the admission of California, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This is looked upon as a cheering sign. Here is the bill:

Whereas, the people of California have formed for themselves a constitution and State government, and applied for admission into the Union as a State;

And whereas, the said constitution has been officially communicated to Congress, and is republican. Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State of California, with the boundaries described in the said constitution, shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

which said provisions are hereby declared to be fundamental conditions upon which the said State is admitted into the Union.

Messrs. R. M. Robinson, W. K. Reid, R. H. Brawley, Alexander Springs and Wm. Johnston were, on Monday last, elected commissioners for the Town of Charlotte for the ensuing year.

New Ferry.

A New Ferry has been established on the Catawba River above the Turnage Ford and below the mouth of Dutchman's Creek. R. M. Alexander and John Hall proprietors.

IMMENSE UNION MEETING AT CASTLE GARDEN.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25. An immense Union meeting is being held at Castle Garden to-night. There are present probably not less than ten thousand persons—Mayor Woodhull is presiding. Gen. Scott is on the platform. When he appeared he was enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Whiting and others addressed the meeting. They spoke warmly in favor of a compromise on the subject of slavery, and were eloquent in speaking of the perpetuity of the Union. Great unanimity of feeling and action prevailed. There are others yet to speak.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The following remarks were delivered at this meeting by Gen. W. Scott:

Fellow citizens: Your kind greeting fills me with the deepest emotions. I come here not expecting to take more than a stand in some corner of the great hall, to witness the proceedings. Some kind friend discovered me below, or I should not have stood in this conspicuous place. I did not expect to have addressed one word to this meeting. I see before me much of the wealth, intelligence and respectability of this great city assembled here, for the purpose of supporting our great Union; of that Union of which I am an humble friend and servant. I cannot call myself a citizen of the North, South, West or East. I served the Union for forty years, and feel myself a citizen of every part of it, and therefore am a friend to the Union; and knowing that it was in jeopardy, and that this meeting came here to promote harmony and preserve the Union, I therefore came here, and return you many thanks for the kindness you have bestowed upon me. I am not an abolitionist, nor an advocate of slavery. I come not here as a Democrat or Whig; I have had no party feeling in 42 years; but when the cry is, that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called to support it, I would have been a coward and a recreant, if I had not also rallied. Of whatever value may be the remainder of my life, and none sets more value on it than I do. I would give it in support of the Union. I hope that I will not live to see disunion. Although I cannot call myself a Samson, I will be buried beneath its ruins. I am charmed with the good feeling and universal patriotism which this meeting has exhibited; and God grant that you may devise some plan to save that Union, which we all, in heart and soul, are so much attached to.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for the Union and Compromise.

Tennessee and the Nashville Convention.

The Legislature of Tennessee, which recently adjourned, refused to countenance the proposed Southern Convention—refused to appoint delegates to it; on the contrary, condemned its purposes, as set forth by some of its advocates, in the most pointed manner. The annexed resolution is one of a series passed by the lower House of the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote.

Resolved, That the patriotic people of the State of Tennessee, deprecating the sad effects of a disunion of these States, to themselves, to their children, and to the world; and also feeling a sacred regard to the memory and services of their Revolutionary fathers, WILL STAND BY AND DEFEND THE UNION, "AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMY."

The Nashville Banner holds the following language in reference to the contemplated Convention:

"We are glad that, so far, Tennessee has no part nor lot in this matter. She has refused, by her Legislature, to recognize it, and wisely, too; and it is for the people here to frown upon it as it deserves. In the purposes avowed by its projectors she can have no participation. Her State capital, it is true, may be desecrated by men who, under the influence of mistaken zeal, or worse, partricial wishes to blot out the National existence, may come here; but she, we cannot doubt, will, in all possible ways, enter her solemn protest against the whole movement; and we envy not the future of those who, forgetting the devotion of the great men whose last resting place is beneath her soil, shall be found consoling with those who would rend in pieces the glorious flag under which her patriotic dead girded the laurels which now cluster about their tombs."

The Sober Second Thought.

We copy from the New Orleans "Crescent" of the 18th instant, with unfeigned gratification at this "sign of the times," the following announcement:

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana has called on the Governor for any information in his possession to prove the necessity of appointing Delegates. The Governor answered that he had none; and the committee reported against the measure.

The New Orleans "Bulletin" gives some additional information on the same subject, as follows:

"We are happy to learn that the Committee on Federal Relations has reported against sending Delegates to Nashville, and that the strong men of both political parties are opposed to the scheme.

The subject is made the order of the day for Wednesday, when we trust wise counsels will prevail."

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 25A, 1850.

The Twenty-Second.

This was a great day for Richmond and old Virginia. It witnessed the largest concourse of people ever collected within the corporation limits. The hotels, boarding houses, and private residences had been crowded to overflowing, for a day or two previous, and notwithstanding the unpromising appearance of the weather, at an early hour the whole population was in motion.—The Square from nine o'clock in the morning, began to present a lively appearance, and before twelve, the space around the Corner Stone was filled by an eager and excited multitude, all striving to get as near the scene of the ceremonies as possible. The two galleries soon became as full as they could hold. That designed for the ladies, was, in a very great measure, occupied by them; while that designed for the accommodation of invited guests, distinguished strangers, foreign C. nuls, &c., in spite of all efforts to keep it clear of every description of persons, was filled, almost to breaking down, with citizens and strangers, invited or not invited. It was, in fact, impossible to keep them back. The Capitol was crowded, likewise, chiefly with ladies; a large concourse had assembled in the porch of the Washington Tavern; while the top of the City Hall, the steps, the windows, and the street in front were covered with a dense multitude. Various computations have been made, but the lowest make the number, on the square alone, previous to the arrival of the procession, amount to at least ten thousand; a prodigious assemblage for Richmond at this season of the year.

The procession itself was far more numerous than any other that has ever been seen in this city. We have no means of ascertaining the precise number of those who walked in it; but we understand that when the rear was just beginning to move from Main street, the head had already passed from Main along 2d, across Franklin and Grace, and was on its way down Broad. It must, therefore, have been a mile and a half long. The side walks at the same time, were crowded, as were the windows, tops of houses, and every point where a foot could be set.

The procession moved in the order laid down in the programme. The appearance of the military was uncommonly fine, as was also that of the several orders; Masons, Odd Fellows, Druids, Sons of Temperance, &c. The extreme decorum with which it was conducted reflects the highest credit on Virginia, and in no other portion of the United States, do we believe it could have been equalled in this respect. Not a fight nor a quarrel took place as far as we have yet ascertained, and there were not a half-dozen drunken men in the whole crowd. Indeed there was scarcely any disturbance of any kind whatever.

Wherever the President made his appearance, he called forth a burst of applause. The population appeared to be almost frantic with joy. Many were anxious, no doubt, to see the corner stone; but "Old Zac" was evidently the Lion of the day, and we think we may venture to say, that no stranger since the days of La Fayette, has ever attracted so much, and such eager curiosity. Every body had heard so much of him—his name had been associated with such memorable deeds—he had become so decidedly historical, that this was not at all to be wondered at. It is the same sort of feeling, that would lead almost any man on visiting France, to see old Saul above any modern lion, or would induce him to take much trouble to catch a glimpse of Wellington, when he would not give a crapper to see Prince Albert. He knows when he looks upon one of these venerable relics of the age of great battles, that he beholds a man whose name will last as long as the world itself. Such was the feeling of most, we doubt not with regard to "Old Zac." They wanted to see the man that had beaten the best Generals of Mexico one after another—the man about whom so much had been said—the man whose own merits had raised him so suddenly from comparative obscurity, to the first station in the world. Even enmity itself, could not stiller curiosity, and there were many, we doubt not of "Old Zac's" bitterest foes, among those who were curious to catch a glimpse of his person.

But to return; the procession entered the square at half past 12, when the ceremonies immediately commenced. The Corner Stone having been laid, the Oration for the occasion was delivered by Robert G. Scott, Esq.—We learn that it was in good taste, pertinent, and every way worthy of the occasion. He was followed by Gov. Floyd in an address which we have heard much commended.—Gen. Taylor was then introduced to the surrounding multitude, by Joseph Mayo, Esq., and made a short and appropriate address; in which he returned thanks for the honor shown him, and declared, though absent since childhood, from the State of his nativity, he had always felt towards her, as a child feels towards a parent.

Gen. Taylor, dressed with the Military at Stuart's factory, and in the evening attended the Masonic ball at the Union Hotel. He left this city for Fredericksburg, in the extra train, at nine o'clock. He was expected to remain in that town until evening.

PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN WASHINGTON.

Yesterday, in consequence of some reflections having been previously cast on the Mississippi regiment, in debate, by Col. Bissell, Member of Congress from Illinois, a hostile meeting was arranged between him and Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, the weapons being muskets, at fifteen paces.—We are happy to state that the matter was today amicably arranged by the personal intervention of the President.

[It will be recollected that Senator Davis was the Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment, and is the son-in-law of President Taylor.—Mr. Bissell was also the commander of a regiment at the battle of Buena Vista, and behaved gallantly; and it would have been matter of deep regret had two such tried soldiers met in personal conflict.]—*Eds. Chas. Cour.*

Why is the present Senate of the United States unconstitutional? Because it has a King.

The wedding dress of Miss Russell, at St. Louis, was made of glass, and cost \$1500.

A Card.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1850.

To the Editors of the Republic.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to state in your columns that my illness in California and subsequent long-continued debility—my numerous pressing engagements since my arrival here, and the effects of recent indisposition, which has paralyzed my energies for some days, have delayed much longer than I intended or expected my report on California. But I cannot longer permit the public mind to be assailed, perhaps misled, by insinuations, inquiries, and innuendoes, which, if not promptly answered, may be considered as acquiesced in; or bold assertions—if misrepresentation has assumed that form—to pass uncontradicted. I, therefore, assert that I did not receive, in connexion with my duties in California, nor have I at any time received, secret instructions, whether verbal or written from the President of the United States, or any member of his Cabinet, on the subject of slavery or any other subject. I did not attempt to influence the people of California to decide the question of slavery one way or the other; and any assertion that I did receive such instructions or attempt to exercise such influence is false. Any insinuations or insidious inquiries which are so framed or intended as to induce the people to believe that the President or any member of his Cabinet did give, or that I could be base enough to receive, such instruction, I declare to be totally without foundation in fact and without the shadow of truth.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to some facts, which will show what was done by the late Administration to induce the people of California to form a State Government. I arrived at San Francisco on the fourth of June, in the steamer Panama; we did not stop at Monterey; nor did I see or hold any communication with Gen. Riley until about the middle of that month, when he came to San Francisco. His proclamation calling a Convention of the people of California to form a State Constitution is dated at Monterey—one hundred and thirty miles from San Francisco—the third of June.—The last paragraph of this proclamation is in the following words:

"The method here indicated to attain what is desired by the people, is a more just political organization, in doing the most direct and safe that can be adopted, and one fully authorized by law. It is the course advised by the President and by the Secretary of State and War of the United States, and is calculated to avoid the innumerable evils which most necessarily result from any attempt at illegal local legislation. It is, therefore, hoped it will meet the approval of the people of California, and that all good citizens will unite in carrying it into execution."

The Steamer in which I was a passenger to San Francisco was the first conveyance to carry to the people of California the intelligence of the inauguration of President Taylor and the appointment of his Cabinet—an act, at the date of Gen. Riley's proclamation, it was not possible that he could have received any communication from the present Administration. The President of the United States to whom he refers was Mr. Polk, the Secretary of State Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of War Mr. Meigs. It was in accordance with the recommendations of this proclamation, sustained as they are in President Polk's last annual message, that the people of California acted in forming their State constitution. I always addressed the people of California in my private character, and never assumed any official position among them. Interested as I am in slave labor, as a Georgian and a Southern citizen, I was prepared to expect that the objects of my mission would be perverted in the North; and I did accordingly that during the last fall elections in that quarter I was there represented as a Southern slaveholder sent to California to indoctrinate the people in my opinions about slavery. This was a base falsehood; but it is not half so base as an attempt to impress on the public mind that I was sent to coerce or influence California to exclude slavery.

T. BUTLER KING.

FANATICISM CAN GO NO FURTHER.

Our readers will recollect (says the Union), the beautiful lines which Senator Dickinson quoted in his eloquent speech:

"Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State!"

They were extracted from a long and admirable poem on the Union of the States, by Professor Longfellow. Will it be believed that at a meeting of Garrison and his fanatical crew, held at Faneuil Hall, (the cradle of our liberties,) the following resolution was passed, "with much applause, mingled with hisses":

Resolved That it is with deep regret we perceive that the poet Longfellow has prostituted his fine poetical genius to eulogize the blood-stained American Union, as freighted with the hopes and interests of humanity—as being a noble ship, invaluable to the race, and great against the storm, built in the most able and skillful manner, and destined to the history of its creation and its crisis demonstrate it to have been

"—a perfidious bark,
Built in the eclipse, and rigged with curses dark,
rotting through all her timbers, leaking from stem to stern, laboring heavily on a storm-tossed sea, surrounded by clouds of disastrous portents, navigated by those whose only aim is a piratical one, (namely, the extension and perpetuity of slavery,) and destined to go down—full many a fathom deep, to the joy and exultation of all who are yearning for the deliverance of a groaning world."

THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA ON THE MEXICAN TERRITORY.

Governor Collier, of Alabama, in his inaugural address, thus expresses his views in regard to slavery in the Mexican territories:

"But if the people of the States which may be formed of this territory (Mexican) shall elect to exclude slavery, we shall most cheerfully acquiesce and extend to them the right hand of fellowship. All we ask of Congress is not to interfere and attempt to decide for them in advance."

How the Newspapers Stand.

On looking over our exchange list, we find that we receive sixty papers published in the slaveholding States, extending from Maryland to Louisiana, and out of these we cannot count up more than three or four, which take decided ground in favor of a Southern Convention. The other strongly opposed to it, in its utility, or silent on the subject.—*Chronicle.*