

and the rufian lowered his voice. "Art thou mad?"

"Be that my chance," answered Arnold; "I shall not be likely to meet, even in hell, a companion so brutal as thou—unless, which I mean shall be the case, thou bear me company."

"To night then be it," said Mentz; "though to night my hand is not steady; for wine and anger are no friends to the nerves."

"Dost thou refuse me, then?" demanded the youth with a sneer.

"By the mass, no! but to-night is dark; the moon is down; the stars are clouded, and the wind goes by in heavy puffs and gusts. Hear it even now."

"Therefore," said the youth, apparently more coldly composed as his fierce rival grew more perceptibly agitated—"therefore will we lay down our lives here—in this hall—on this spot—on this instant—even as thou standest now."

"There is no one here who will be my friend," said Mentz; "so evidently sobered and subdued by the singular composure and self-possession of his antagonist, that all present held him in contempt, and no one stirred."

"No matter," cried Arnold; "I will myself forgo the same privilege."

"And your weapons?" said Mentz.

"Are here," cried Arnold, drawing them from his bosom, a sword and a dagger. "The choice is yours."

"The company began now to fancy that Arnold had evinced in disclaiming skill as a duelist; and from his invincible composure, thought him a more fatal master of the weapon than the bully himself. The latter also partook of this opinion."

"Young man," he cried, in a voice clouded and low; "but stop! and said no further."

"Your choice!" said Arnold, presenting the sword.

"I will not use it," said Arnold, "I will not use it."

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## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 17, 1835.

The Citizens of Annapolis, friendly to the Election of Messrs. McKim and Howard, as Representatives from this District to the next Congress of the U. S. are requested to meet in the Ball Room TO-NIGHT (Thursday,) at 8 o'clock, when important business will be presented to their consideration.

JAMES MURRAY, Esq. will be supported as a Delegate to the General Assembly by  
MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Legislature.

FOR CONGRESS.  
Fourth District—Anne Arundel County and Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

Van Buren.  
ISAAC McKIM,  
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.  
Anti Van Buren.  
JAMES P. HEATH,  
CHARLES R. STEWART.  
Independent.  
JOHN C. WEEMS,  
Genl. GEORGE H. STEUART.

DELEGATES TO ASSEMBLY.

ANNAPOLIS.  
Anti Van Buren.  
NICHOLAS BREWER,  
THOMAS DUCKETT.  
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.  
Van Buren.  
GRAFTON B. DUVALL,  
EDWARD HAMMOND,  
WESLEY LINTHICUM,  
Dr. ROBERT FRANKLIN.

Anti Van Buren.  
LEONARD IGLEHART,  
CHARLES S. RIDGELY,  
Dr. HOOD,  
JOHN MERCER.

The Sloop — Capt. Creighton, laden with lumber from Port Deposit, grounded on Horn Point on Tuesday—the row-boat belonging to the sloop broke from her fastenings, when Capt. C. on a raft pushed off in order to recover her, but finding the boat drifting faster than the raft, he plunged into the water, for the purpose of reaching it, and was unfortunately drowned.

We have now in our office four Ounces of the red kind, raised from seed sown in April last by Mr. Wm. Laing, of Buck's county, Pennsylvania, Bristol Township, weighing two pounds eight ounces, averaging in circumference twelve inches. Mr. L. raised 300 bushels from seed this season on three-quarters of an acre of land.

At a meeting of the friends of the Administration of the General Government, in the 5th District A. A. county, held at Elliott's Mills, Sept. 9th, GEORGE COOKE was called to the Chair, and Edward Alexander appointed Secretary; when it was

Resolved, That in order to promote the election of members of Congress, and delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, who are in favour of Martin Van Buren as President, and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States, it is necessary that the party be organized in such a manner as will ensure the active co-operation of every member of the party—Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance of 25 persons be appointed for the fifth district, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the strength of the Jackson party, and to take such measures as will ensure the attendance at the polls on the day of election of the whole party in this district.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence of 10 persons be appointed for the fifth district, who shall communicate with the party in the county, and cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and to ascertain what measures are necessary to promote the success of our party.

Resolved, That the following persons compose the Committee of Vigilance: Vachel Harpden, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Thomas, James Shipley, Jno. Worthington, James Clarke, James Rawlings, Math. Hammond; Hammond Dorsey, Charles Hammond, Thos. Landale, Jas. J. Murphy, John Butler, John Iglehart, Edward Felnour, Geo. Bond, Jer. Berry, Saml. Graham, Greenbury Gaither, Jesse Haines, Capt. Selby, Larkin Dorsey

Resolved, That the following persons compose the Committee of Correspondence: Dr. Thomas, Dr. Alexander, James Clarke, James Rawlings, John O'Donnell, C. G. Ridgely, Washington Gaither, Hammond Dorsey, Math. Hammond, George Cooke.

Resolved, That the above committees meet every Wednesday at the Union Hotel Elliott's Mills, and at Alfred Bell's, late Porter's, every Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

GEO. COOKE, Chairman.

Edw. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Sept. 8, 1835.

In pursuance of notice given, a number of the citizens of the Sixth District, assembled at Whalen's Tavern, when Dr. GEORGE WARFIELD was appointed Chairman, and Thomas S.

Herbert, Secretary. On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Gustavus Warfield, Geo. Howard, Samuel Dorsey, Samuel Brown, Reuben Warfield, and James Sykes. The Committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, it can no longer be doubted that there are incendiaries passing through our country. The papers of every section are teeming with accounts of those infamous characters, who fiend-like are using every effort to disturb the domestic quiet of our country. None but base scoundrels or infuriated fanatics can lend themselves to such a purpose. The South has acted with all the prompt and fiery energy of the Southern character—Virginia has spoken in language not to be misunderstood—Boston, New York and Philadelphia, with many other places, have responded in terms appropriate to cool heads and warm hearts. The good sense and patriotism of our country will always guard us against any permanent effects of incendiary movements; we are to guard against any sudden abolition. We firmly believe our immediate population does not contain one individual so base as willfully to throw a firebrand into his neighbour's dwelling: If there should unfortunately be any such, we hope and believe a merciful Deity has given him a heart too cowardly to permit the attempt. But no man knows who may come amongst us to disseminate incendiary feelings; it is necessary therefore that we should be prepared to meet all such at our thresholds, and to let them feel that the eye of coolness and determination is upon them: Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting views with deep execration all such attempts, and accordingly declares and makes known its determination to regard as enemies to the peace of society, and traitors to the country, all persons engaged in the nefarious design.

Resolved, That in case the plan shall be persisted in, it will become the imperative duty of the Southern people to endeavour by any means within their reach to obtain possession of the leaders of so unprincipled an undertaking, in order that they meet with that punishment which the violated feelings of a whole people may consider just and proper.

Resolved, That this meeting declares its detestation of all lawless proceedings except so far as they are inculcated by the laws of nature and of nature's God for the protection and preservation of property and life.

Resolved, That this meeting views with unmixed feelings of admiration, the efforts of that portion of our Eastern brethren who are exerting themselves to put a stop to the proceedings of this band of enemies to our Constitution and our Country.

Resolved, That we are determined to resist, regardless of consequences, all attempts to interfere with our constitutional rights, and in pursuance of this determination, a Committee be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to make, forthwith, a military enrolment of three companies of Volunteers, and that the Executive of this State be applied to for arms and equipments for the same.

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance be appointed, whose duty it shall be to have a general superintendence of this subject, and to ascertain, if practicable, whether there are any persons within the district engaged in the circulation of incendiary tracts and hand-bills.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby requested, to bring the subject before the National Legislature at an early day, in order that such laws may be enacted as may tend to suppress the unlawful purpose, and to punish, as Traitors, those who may continue to persevere in, what, if persevered in, must destroy our now flourishing and happy Union.

Resolved, That the Post-Masters be respectfully requested to prevent (if possible) the circulation of insurrectionary publications, and to report to the Committee of Vigilance all valuable information which may come into their possession.

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy be respectfully requested to dispense with all night meetings during the present state of excitement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore papers.

GUSTAVUS WARFIELD, Chairman.

THOMAS S. HERBERT, Secretary.

Committee of Enrolment.—George Howard, Richard N. Snowden, Eli Hewitt, Upton D. Welsh, Bela Warfield, Tighman Warfield, Basil Crabster, Reuben Warfield, Thomas S. Herbert, Mortimer Dorsey, Dr. R. Hewitt, Saml. Dorsey, Edw.

Committee of Vigilance.—Gustavus Warfield, Gen. Thomas Hood, Charles D. Warfield, James Sykes, Peter Gorman, Thomas Burgess, Charles W. Wood, Dr. John Owings, Jas. B. Matthews, Dr. Benjamin Hood, Samuel Biddle, John Hood, Henry Whalen, Walter Brown, Geo. Howard.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We have a letter before us, says the N. York Commercial Advertiser, from South Carolina, written by a Presbyterian clergyman to a brother clergyman in this city, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"What are you all doing at the north? Really, dear brother, the movements of certain people do more harm than we are all able to counteract. If they do not desert, they will be the means of driving not only ministers from the north, but even southern ministers from this country, and render the slave population entirely inaccessible. I am afraid that the latter is effected already. Since these recent movements of the abolitionists, I am not permitted by public sentiment even to preach to the blacks exclusively. From the fact that a few of the lead-

ers are Presbyterians, the greatest efforts are made to identify the proceedings of the abolitionists with the Presbyterian church, and with great success, where the people are either ignorant or disaffected toward Presbyterians. I am certain, if these men knew what they were doing, they would be ashamed of the blacks and the cause of religion, they would desert."

"They appear to be running mad on the subject of temperance. If they do not mind, they will destroy that cause in the south. However the banishing of wine from the communion may take at the north, it will never go down here; and if the proposition is not abandoned, you may bid farewell to the temperance cause in this country."

### THE PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

We mentioned a few weeks ago that there was a rumour abroad that a treaty was in Washington between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan, we understand has been adopted: as the line between Mexico and the United States has never been run by the authority of the two governments and of course is still unsettled, to avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government, by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line.—*Natchez Courier.*

### From the Richmond Enquirer. ANOTHER CALM APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH!

Fellow Citizens of the North!

Beloved Citizens of a Common Country! Let us address you again upon the present crisis. A darker question never threatened our horizon. It will require all our prudence and all our kindness for each other, to save the South from commotion, the Union from dissolution, and the election of the Chief Magistrate from the prejudices and excitement of the day.

We are indeed rejoiced to see you arousing and responding to the appeal of your Southern brethren, Portland, Bath, and Augusta, and Boston, and Philadelphia, have come forth in the majesty of their strength.—Old Faneuil Hall has rung with the eloquence of Fletcher and Sprague, and Otis. The city of New York, too has spoken to us in a spirit of kindness. She has also thrown into our resolutions certain metaphysical opinions, which are utterly irrelevant to the question, and which materially counteract their effect. She, the very seat of Tappanism, the very mint from which these incendiary publications are principally issued, the great Commercial Emporium with which the South has so many intimate connections, has spoken the weakest, whereas she was bound to speak in the strongest language. But we yet hope that Albany will do her duty, and utter the genuine voice of the citizens of New York.

Besides these manifestations of the public sentiment, we have seen recent unavailing attempts made to get up affiliated Abolition Societies. We have seen, too, the great body of the public Journalists taking sides with us. We are informed also by private letters and by Southern citizens who have just returned from the North, that public sentiment in that quarter is most decidedly with us—that Arthur Tappan is probably about to leave the country, and that the audacious Thompson is in bad odour in New England.

So far we hail with satisfaction the signs of the times. But it is not to be concealed, that the work is not yet accomplished; and that public opinion has not done its duty. The fire must be put out, or it must spread. What have we just seen?—the large manufacturing town of the nation of Lowell threatened but the other day, to prevent the formation of an anti-Abolition Society. And it was but on Friday last, that Arthur Tappan and his fanatical crew issued in the city of New York, the following Bulletin of their future designs.

### "TO THE PUBLIC."

"In behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, we solicit the candid attention of the public to the following declarations of our principles and objects.—Were the charges which are brought against us, made only by individuals who are interested in the continuance of slavery, and by such as are influenced solely by unworthy motives, this address would be unnecessary; but there are those who merit and possess our esteem, who would not voluntarily do us injustice, and who have been led by gross misrepresentations, to believe that we are pursuing measures at variance not only with the constitutional rights of the South, but with the precepts of humanity and religion. To such we offer the following explanations and assurances.

"1st. We hold that Congress has no more right to abolish slavery in the Southern States than in the French West India Islands. Of course we desire no national legislation on the subject.

"2d. We hold that slavery can only be lawfully abolished by the Legislatures of the several States in which it prevails, and that the exercise of any other than moral influence to induce such abolition, is unconstitutional.

"3d. We believe that Congress has the same right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that the State governments have within their respective jurisdictions, and that it is their duty to effect so foul a blot from the national escutcheon.

"4th. We believe that American Citizens have the right to express and publish their opinions of the Constitution, Laws and Institutions of any and every State and Nation under Heaven; and we mean never to surrender the liberty of speech, of the press, or of conscience—blessings we intend, as far as we are able, to transmit unimpaired to our children.

"5th. We have uniformly deprecated all forcible attempts on the part of Slaves to recover their Liberty. And were it in our power to address them, we would exhort them to observe a quiet and peaceful demeanour, and would assure them no insurrectionary movement on their part would receive from us the slightest aid or countenance.

"6th. We would deplore any servile insurrection, both on account of the calamities which would attend it, and on account of the occasion which it might furnish of increased severity of oppression.

"7th. We are charged with sending incendiary publications to the South. If by the term incendiary is meant publications containing arguments and facts to prove Slavery to be a moral and political evil, and that duty and policy require its immediate abolition, the charge is true. But if this term is used to imply publications encouraging insurrection, and designed to ex-

cite the Slaves to break their fetters, the charge is entirely and unequivocally false. We beg our fellow citizens to notice, that this charge is made without proof, and by many who have confessed that they have never read our publications, and that those who made it, to the public no evidence from our writings is offered.

"8th. We are accused of sending our publications to the Slaves, and it is asserted that their tendency is to excite insurrection. Both these charges are false. These publications are not intended for the Slaves, and were they able to read they would find in them no encouragement to insurrection.

"9th. We are accused of employing Agents in the Slave States to distribute our publications. We have never had one such Agent. We have sent no portion of our papers to any person in those States for distribution, except to five respectable resident citizens at their own request. But we have sent by mail, single papers addressed to public officers, editors of newspapers, clergymen and others. If therefore, our object is to excite the Slaves to insurrection, the Masters are our guilty!

"10. We believe Slavery to be sinful, injurious to and to every other country in which it prevails: we believe immediate emancipation to be the duty of every slave-holder, and that the immediate abolition of slavery, by those who have the right to abolish it, would be safe and wise. These opinions we have freely expressed, and we certainly have no intention to refrain from expressing them in future, and urging them upon the consciences and hearts of our fellow-citizens who are slaves or apologists for slavery.

"11th. We believe that the education of a poor slave, by duty, and by a regard for the permanency of our republican institutions. There are thousands of thousands of our fellow-citizens, even in the States, sunk in abject poverty, and who, on account of their complexions, are virtually kept in ignorance, whose instruction in certain cases actually prohibits law. We are anxious to protect the rights, and to promote the virtue and happiness of our colored population, and on this account we have been charged with a design to encourage intermarriage between the whites and blacks. This charge has been repeated, and is now again denied while we repeat that tendency of our sentiments is to put an end to the criminal amalgamation that prevails wherever the exists.

"12th. We are accused of acts that tend to a dissolution of the Union and even of wishing to dissolve it. We have never calculated the value of the Union, cause we believe it to be inestimable; and that the abolition of slavery will remove the chief danger of its dissolution, and one of the many reasons why we abhor and will endeavor to preserve the Constitution is, it restrains Congress from making any law abridging freedom of speech or of the press.

"Such fellow-citizens are our principles, they unworthy of Republicans and of Citizens? Or are they in truth so atrocious, that order to prevent their diffusion, you are yourselves willing to surrender at the dictation of others the invaluable privilege of free discussion, the birthright of Americans? Will you order that the abominations of slavery may be concealed from public view, and that the total of your Republic may continue to be, a now is, under the sanction of Congress, great slave mart of the American Continent? consent that the general government, its acknowledged defiance of the Constitution laws, shall appoint throughout the length and breadth of your land, ten thousand cessant the press, each of whom shall have the right to inspect every document you may commit to Post Office, and to suppress every pamphlet newspaper, whether religious or political, in its sovereign pleasure? he may adjudge contain an incendiary article? Surely we do not remind you, that if you submit to such encroachment on your liberties, the days of Republic are numbered, and that although Abolitionists may be the first, they will not be last victims offered at the shrine of arbitrariness.

ARTHUR TAPPAN, President.  
JOHN RANKIN, Treasurer.  
WILLIAM JAY, Sec. For. Cor.  
ELIZUR WRIGHT, Jr. Sec. Do.  
ABRAHAM L. COX, M. D. Sec. Do.  
Members of the Executive Committee.  
LEWIS TAPPAN,  
JOSHUA LEAVITT,  
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,  
SIMON S. JOCELYN,  
THEODORE S. WRIGHT.  
New York, Sept. 3d, 1835.

These men then tell us, that they intend to persevere in their audacious crusade against South! Their paper is as false in fact as it is in argument. It is false, that the circulation of their incendiary publications has been exclusively confined to the white people. It is notorious that copies have been addressed to people of colour. We know this to be a fact from the official letter of the Postmaster of our Richmond Post Office. Besides; why are any of their pamphlets disgraced with the most noxious cuts? Why are they decorated with scourges and chains, if they are not addressed to the senses of the black man who is made to read their falsehoods? Yet these men have audacity to tell us that they deprecate all insurrections of the slaves! Nor are these people confined to arguments and facts—but they tell with the most impassioned appeals and with vilest lies and caricatures of Southern society. By their own confession, too, they would convert the public mail into a public nuisance.

Even admitting that they have sent no gospels to the South, yet do they not confess that they have sent five packages of their paper to the South? Have they not sent out their Pandora's boxes of 2000 papers, to a dozen of Philadelphia for distribution, without knowledge or request? They have the impudence to add, that they respect the rights of Legislature, and that they would cherish Union as an inestimable blessing; yet they have done every thing in their power to destroy it. They have established presses to kindle torch of discord, and they throw the torch South into a flame which threatens to destroy the Temple of the Union itself. And still they

live the egregious folly to say, that they are not conversant with our civil institutions, and so ignorant of the very evil they depict as the remedy they propose, as to insist upon the immediate Abolition of our whole slave population! Are the only persons who are calculated to remove the chief danger of its dissolution, the impudence of these men is equally only by their fanaticism. They tell us, that they will insist upon the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and upon the day of Congress to effect so foul a blot from the National escutcheon!!

We cannot condescend to address any argument to such infuriated madmen as these—but when they go on to tell us, that they intend to prosecute their mischievous and nefarious designs—that they mean never to surrender the liberty of speech, of the press, and of conscience, upon a subject which belongs entirely to our common sense, and which will thrust them into our States together, that they will thrust them into our own households, and that like the frogs of Egypt, they will force themselves into our ovens and kneading troughs—When they proclaim in our ears, that they certainly have no intention to refrain from expressing their dangerous opinions in future, and urge them upon us—and that they will continue to urge the Education of our Slaves, in spite of our execrations, it does become us to address them, Dear Brethren of the North, a few words of solemn warning!

Do you intend to permit these madmen to yell down the edifice, which was cemented with the blood of our forefathers? to destroy the noble Constitution which ever beamed upon the rights of man? We do not mean to threaten you, but your own good sense; the scenes that are passing around us, and the history of the strong opinions that have agitated human societies, ought to convince you that there is some, nay, a danger, hovering over this blessed Union, which is a chain of events that have already arisen, which we have strengthened our policy.

We have been compelled to interrupt the publication. We have held public meetings, and organized committees of safety, as in the days of revolution, to what the foot-steps of the enemies. The interference of our citizens, hitherto subjected to a jealous surveillance, these measures are destined to increase with the times that produced them. Do you not read the Resolutions of our meetings? Do you not see the gathering whirlwind of the popular sentiment? Do you not see the proposition that are made to banish all the free people of color from amongst us—to cut off all intercourse and trade with the Abolitionists—to exclude the prohibition to the towns which they inhabit—to transfer our dealing to other commercial cities? Do you not perceive that Lowell is to be put under the ban of the South? Do you not see the hints that are openly made to group the Union? Do you not see how the States politician, availing himself of the furor of the fanatics, as desperate in his fortunes as his designs, willing to promote the purpose of his party at almost any expense, and ready to dissolve this Union, is anxious to transfer the whirlwind and to direct the storm upon the South?

Do you tell us, that the South can protect herself against almost every assailant, that we are less to fear from your enmity than from your embraces, that we can dispense with your manufactures and your shipping, and employ the forces of Great Britain.—If you can view these scenes with tranquillity, it is more than we can. You can despise the portents which these times carry with them, it is more than we, who are placed amid these agitating scenes, can possibly do. It may not be immediate nor imminent, but it will daily increase. The cloud which is the excitement will extend—the sense of danger will augment the panic.—Facts will lash up the tempest. Some of the very men who have increased it for their own purposes will be themselves unable to control the passions of others, and a scene may take place that will ring the heart of the Friends of Liberty throughout the world.

We then affectionately and most respectfully appeal to you, to awaken, and to assist us in saving our country from such deplorable consequences. In the words of Joseph R. Ingleson of Philadelphia, we say to you.

The unhappy conflict can be no longer shut out, and all however reluctantly they may consent to enter into the lists, must be parties to it on the right side or on the wrong one. If the