





To Advertisers—Business men will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the Era.

The following gentlemen are credited agents for the Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innes, Salem, Mass.; Thomas White, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government, while it shall be administered by the present incumbents of office. If an active trade in African slaves is not carried on during the continuance of Mr. Buchanan in power, the fact remains that the level of the African slave trade in the Gulf States are now lavishing their past history would lead us to expect. Thousands of negroes are yearly imported into Cuba, under circumstances ten-fold less favorable to the traffic than those which impede it on our Southern frontier.

Cuba is a small island, on which there are twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, under the command of the Captain General, who is sworn to enforce the laws. The coast line of the island is long, but the army, from a central position in the interior, could command every harbor and every town, and could, with less than twenty thousand good troops, command the entire coast line of the Rio Grande. It is a well-known fact, also, that the British and French squadrons exercise a degree of vigilance around the island which amounts to a cordon, so far as the coast is concerned. This would be impossible of execution. If extended costs, unless the squadrons could be trebled. Our American pirates would enjoy the additional advantage over those of Cuba, which is supplied in the superior power of our country over that of Spain, and the high American spirit, which will never permit a single spot of suspected reefs before the American flag. The exorbitant price of slaves in the South is another circumstance which strongly tempers the cupidity of the traders to the violation of our laws. The American prices are from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those of Cuba. Here, then, is a combination of favoring cir-

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

The folly of these expectations is so conspicuous, that it is hardly worth pointing out, and the undoubting faith with which they are received through several States of the Union can only be explained by a renunciation to the fact that the press is a completely fettered in those States as in Austria. The consequence is, that the slaveholding confederacy would consist of certain parts of the South are distinguished, have been fostered and encouraged until the people really believe that the demagogues tell them, viz: that the slaveholding States are the very strength and bulwark of the Confederacy; and that the slaveholding confederacy would constitute one of the most powerful nations in the world. It would become an independent on England and France, and would be the last nation on this continent which would attempt to invade the territorial rights of its neighbors. The tone of the British Government towards such a confederacy is quite different from that which it addresses the powerful Confederacy of the free States constituted the bulwark. Cotton, instead of being treated as a King, would find itself in the condition of a vassal to those whose producers now arrogantly regard themselves as the lords of the soil. The Lady Napier, with her two firm young English boys, "beautiful exceedingly," yet with all the more over-shining lady, and a tender, sorrowful, yet sweet and saintly womanhood, halloing all; the wonderfully preserved and healthy Mrs. Crittenden, a face as warm and soft as the sun, and a heart as true as the Northern abundant trusts; Mrs. Samuel, of Missouri, modest and retiring, but very attractive; Mrs. Conrad, pretty, handsome even, but rather expressive and commonplace; Mrs. Collins, of Arkansas, who would look better if she were dead; and Mrs. Green, a traditional fair and English-woman; the intemperate Madame Le Vert, just ready to chain you, a willing captive, to try triumphal car, by one of her deplorably torn impromptu couplets. These are no pale, colorless, or discolored names, they are severe and some daguerrotypic expressions, but they are all true, and they are all original, save to the fall of the rich velvet, in defiance of the civilized world, is chemical to the last degree. If the Southern Confederacy should be formed, the Gulf States, merely, it would be a confederacy of the North, and the abolition of Slavery would follow, as a necessary consequence; and the effect of abolition in these would render the longer continuance of Slavery in the Gulf States impossible. The revival of the African slave trade in the Gulf States, by supplying the demand for labor at one-third the rates which are now paid for slaves, cannot fail to produce the most serious injury to all the slave States which would lead to a large surplus of slaves, and would reduce the price of slaves to a few cents. The slaveholders of the older States are bound by their love of Slavery, and by their interest in maintaining the present high prices for negroes, to oppose the revival of the African slave trade in the Gulf States. It is in maintaining the law as it is, as the class of large slaveholders.

But there is reason to believe that the demom of selfishness and tyranny, which they have called up for their own special benefits, may be a great benefit to the South, inasmuch as it would tend to the equality of the middle and lower classes, and arousing in them a spirit of ambition to elevate themselves, according to Southern ideas, by acquiring slaves to serve them. "Every citizen a slaveholder," is the motto of the new party; and no party could desire a more noble motto. It is, in fact, a motto which has the effect of elevating the Southern people, by acquiring slaves to serve them. "Every citizen a slaveholder," is the motto of the new party; and no party could desire a more noble motto. It is, in fact, a motto which has the effect of elevating the Southern people, by acquiring slaves to serve them.

Here, then, we flatter ourselves that a great and radical idea is arising in the South, upon the subject of Slavery. The large slaveholders, the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the men of integrity and humanity, will be the first to rise up against the traffic, and it is not improbable that they will be the first to appeal to the North, and to the great Republican party, to save them from the consequences of an excess of Pro-Slavery sentiment, which they, by their own persistent teaching, first implanted in the breasts of the South.

Here, then, we flatter ourselves that a great and radical idea is arising in the South, upon the subject of Slavery. The large slaveholders, the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the men of integrity and humanity, will be the first to rise up against the traffic, and it is not improbable that they will be the first to appeal to the North, and to the great Republican party, to save them from the consequences of an excess of Pro-Slavery sentiment, which they, by their own persistent teaching, first implanted in the breasts of the South.

Here, then, we flatter ourselves that a great and radical idea is arising in the South, upon the subject of Slavery. The large slaveholders, the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the men of integrity and humanity, will be the first to rise up against the traffic, and it is not improbable that they will be the first to appeal to the North, and to the great Republican party, to save them from the consequences of an excess of Pro-Slavery sentiment, which they, by their own persistent teaching, first implanted in the breasts of the South.

Here, then, we flatter ourselves that a great and radical idea is arising in the South, upon the subject of Slavery. The large slaveholders, the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the men of integrity and humanity, will be the first to rise up against the traffic, and it is not improbable that they will be the first to appeal to the North, and to the great Republican party, to save them from the consequences of an excess of Pro-Slavery sentiment, which they, by their own persistent teaching, first implanted in the breasts of the South.

Federal Government power to abolish Slavery in the States. We have never assailed their constitutional theories; the old Liberty party, and the friends of the African slave trade, have assumed that position; but if the madness of Southern ultraists force the issue upon the country, of submitting to the reopening of the "slave trade, in violation of law, and of all that is held sacred in religion, morals, and civilization, to go out by the Gulf States, and to demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government, while it shall be administered by the present incumbents of office. If an active trade in African slaves is not carried on during the continuance of Mr. Buchanan in power, the fact remains that the level of the African slave trade in the Gulf States are now lavishing their past history would lead us to expect. Thousands of negroes are yearly imported into Cuba, under circumstances ten-fold less favorable to the traffic than those which impede it on our Southern frontier.

Cuba is a small island, on which there are twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, under the command of the Captain General, who is sworn to enforce the laws. The coast line of the island is long, but the army, from a central position in the interior, could command every harbor and every town, and could, with less than twenty thousand good troops, command the entire coast line of the Rio Grande. It is a well-known fact, also, that the British and French squadrons exercise a degree of vigilance around the island which amounts to a cordon, so far as the coast is concerned. This would be impossible of execution. If extended costs, unless the squadrons could be trebled. Our American pirates would enjoy the additional advantage over those of Cuba, which is supplied in the superior power of our country over that of Spain, and the high American spirit, which will never permit a single spot of suspected reefs before the American flag. The exorbitant price of slaves in the South is another circumstance which strongly tempers the cupidity of the traders to the violation of our laws. The American prices are from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those of Cuba. Here, then, is a combination of favoring cir-

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government, while it shall be administered by the present incumbents of office. If an active trade in African slaves is not carried on during the continuance of Mr. Buchanan in power, the fact remains that the level of the African slave trade in the Gulf States are now lavishing their past history would lead us to expect. Thousands of negroes are yearly imported into Cuba, under circumstances ten-fold less favorable to the traffic than those which impede it on our Southern frontier.

Cuba is a small island, on which there are twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, under the command of the Captain General, who is sworn to enforce the laws. The coast line of the island is long, but the army, from a central position in the interior, could command every harbor and every town, and could, with less than twenty thousand good troops, command the entire coast line of the Rio Grande. It is a well-known fact, also, that the British and French squadrons exercise a degree of vigilance around the island which amounts to a cordon, so far as the coast is concerned. This would be impossible of execution. If extended costs, unless the squadrons could be trebled. Our American pirates would enjoy the additional advantage over those of Cuba, which is supplied in the superior power of our country over that of Spain, and the high American spirit, which will never permit a single spot of suspected reefs before the American flag. The exorbitant price of slaves in the South is another circumstance which strongly tempers the cupidity of the traders to the violation of our laws. The American prices are from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those of Cuba. Here, then, is a combination of favoring cir-

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government, while it shall be administered by the present incumbents of office. If an active trade in African slaves is not carried on during the continuance of Mr. Buchanan in power, the fact remains that the level of the African slave trade in the Gulf States are now lavishing their past history would lead us to expect. Thousands of negroes are yearly imported into Cuba, under circumstances ten-fold less favorable to the traffic than those which impede it on our Southern frontier.

Cuba is a small island, on which there are twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, under the command of the Captain General, who is sworn to enforce the laws. The coast line of the island is long, but the army, from a central position in the interior, could command every harbor and every town, and could, with less than twenty thousand good troops, command the entire coast line of the Rio Grande. It is a well-known fact, also, that the British and French squadrons exercise a degree of vigilance around the island which amounts to a cordon, so far as the coast is concerned. This would be impossible of execution. If extended costs, unless the squadrons could be trebled. Our American pirates would enjoy the additional advantage over those of Cuba, which is supplied in the superior power of our country over that of Spain, and the high American spirit, which will never permit a single spot of suspected reefs before the American flag. The exorbitant price of slaves in the South is another circumstance which strongly tempers the cupidity of the traders to the violation of our laws. The American prices are from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those of Cuba. Here, then, is a combination of favoring cir-

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government, while it shall be administered by the present incumbents of office. If an active trade in African slaves is not carried on during the continuance of Mr. Buchanan in power, the fact remains that the level of the African slave trade in the Gulf States are now lavishing their past history would lead us to expect. Thousands of negroes are yearly imported into Cuba, under circumstances ten-fold less favorable to the traffic than those which impede it on our Southern frontier.

Cuba is a small island, on which there are twenty thousand Spanish soldiers, under the command of the Captain General, who is sworn to enforce the laws. The coast line of the island is long, but the army, from a central position in the interior, could command every harbor and every town, and could, with less than twenty thousand good troops, command the entire coast line of the Rio Grande. It is a well-known fact, also, that the British and French squadrons exercise a degree of vigilance around the island which amounts to a cordon, so far as the coast is concerned. This would be impossible of execution. If extended costs, unless the squadrons could be trebled. Our American pirates would enjoy the additional advantage over those of Cuba, which is supplied in the superior power of our country over that of Spain, and the high American spirit, which will never permit a single spot of suspected reefs before the American flag. The exorbitant price of slaves in the South is another circumstance which strongly tempers the cupidity of the traders to the violation of our laws. The American prices are from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than those of Cuba. Here, then, is a combination of favoring cir-

circumstances for an active trade in African slaves, which must prove irresistible. We expect to see a practical revival of the abhorred African slave trade, and we are not surprised at the demand on the part of the Southern States for its legalization; but the idea of dissolving the Union, which the friends of the slave trade have ultimately in view, is as impious a conceit as it is traitorous in design. They cannot hope for the co-operation of the Northern States in their nefarious traffic, and they demand a censure of the Gulf States, and flatter themselves that they will be all the more safe and secure in the possession of their slaves by having slave States north of them. Their programme contemplates the conquest of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America, out of which a grand slaveholding confederacy is to be carved, based on Slavery and the slave trade; and the political Quixotes expect to rule the world through its love for the tropical luxuries.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The President's Cabinet, after much deliberation, have come to the conclusion not to call an extra session of Congress. The Postmaster General publishes a letter, addressed by him to the Postmaster of New York city, assigning the reasons why no extra session will be called.

AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH was sent to New York Monday, to meet with the General, announcing that there will be no extra session called to make provision for the Post Office Department. There is, consequently, much speculation as to how the service will be maintained.

THE STATESMAN usually the best informed on such subjects, it is said that the law authorizing contracts will continue to be carried out, embracing the issuing of Treasury warrants as usual. But as there is no money to pay them, they will in the hands of contractors serve as blank checks. If the contractors have no other evidences or certificates of indebtedness will be issued.

A GREAT CHANGE COMING OVER THE SOUTH—DISUNION AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have during the past month presented our readers with abundant evidence of the growing popularity in the Gulf States of the proposition to revive the African slave trade. The subject seems to meet with general favor among the young and enterprising portion of the people in that quarter, while the opposition to it is becoming feebler every day. It is worthy of remark, that the advocates of the nefarious traffic are, without exception, disunionists. They are in favor of the revival of the trade, not for the reason that it would promote the prosperity of the cotton and sugar regions; and they are also prompted by political considerations to press the measure upon the attention of the people, as a new and paramount condition of remaining in the Union. If the advocates of the trade see the laws which prohibit the traffic, their friends will insist on a dissolution of the Union. They are preparing the minds of the people for disunion, by pointing out the advantages of a separate slaveholding confederacy, which would, as they maintain, legalize the slave trade, and thus reduce the price of negroes from twelve or fifteen to two or three hundred dollars.

The scheme appeals with equal force to the cupidity of the masses and to the ambition of the educated few. The latter know that they can drive down the price of the slave, and efforts to maintain ascendancy at home over the ignorant and prejudiced slaveholders, into the avowed principles and sentiments which must forever preclude them from the highest honors of the Federal Government. This moderate course, however, they were unable to pursue, and they are now bent upon their Northern allies; but for the last ten years the Black Democracy have not ventured to put a Southern man in the field as a Presidential candidate, and they are now a faction that no man of the party south of Mason and Dixon's line would be available. They have been compelled to concede the highest honors to their "Northern allies," whom at heart they despise, while they have played the part of informers, and danced attendance in attendance to men who have been so long accustomed, immemorably, to consider as faithful dependants.

This humilation has been a bitter pill to men whose pride and ambition have been nursed and stimulated from infancy by the habit of commanding slaves, and who have been so long accustomed to the exercise of their poor privilege, of controlling the Federal Government through the instrumentality of Northern men with Southern principles, they see about to be taken from them. They see no prospect of a change for the better. Should the Northern masses be beginning to understand that the extension of Slavery over new territory will have the effect of circumventing, degrading, and cheapening free labor. No man who opens his arms to the extension of the institution can receive the vote of a free State. And this ultimate has held in the eyes of any Northern man whom they are willing to trust. They have hence grown desperate, and insist upon the necessity of a dissolution of the Union, as the only escape from the rule of men imbued with Anti-Slavery sentiments.

The insidious scheme, for a dissolution of the Union, we look upon as utterly harmless, because it will be impossible of execution. The slave trade may be revived, not by a repeal of the laws which forbid and punish the traffic, but in consequence of the universality of the sentiment in favor of the trade, from Charleston to Galveston, and from the Gulf to the Gulf, by its suppression by the Federal Government,







