and difficult to "retain." It distinctly appears that the Northern mind is thus indoctrinated with the one predominant idea, that the free States constitute the government, and all the rest is provincial and subject, over which the Northern authority is supreme. There is a most complete sectionalization of the whole theory and practice of government as they are presented to the Northern mind.

But it is not necessary to go so far as Boston for the evidences of this statement. Our neighbor and sometime rival, Philadelphia, is thoroughly infected with this fanaticism of power, and is manifestly elated with the idea of sovereignty. The United States Gazette, of that once modest "sister city," as we were wont to call her, has suddenly put on the airs of a lord paramount, and mouths it like a very suzerain of the land. Talking of some little show of respect for public opinion, indicated in a revision of personal liberty bills, &c., this "old whig journal," as it was at one time styled, descants after this regal fashion:

"Having now *everything in our hands* we have no reason to be chary of our *favor* toward the South. The latter being *shorn of her strength by the loss of seven States, and in a minority in both Houses of Congress*, as well as having the national government in the hands of the republicans, should be *treated with far more consideration now than when she held us in her grip and ruled our destinies with a rod of iron.*"

If this condescension does not inspire the good people of the border States with a deep sense of respect and gratitude, and elicit their homage, it is simply because they are yet more sensible of what they owe to their own dignity and independence. The audacity of the thing is insufferable; and when we reflect that this sort of language is addressed to a people who respond to it, and who really have the power ascribed to them, it is not possible that they should entertain any other "consideration" for us than that of a superior for a subordinate. And beyond doubt this is the relation in which we must be held, and continue to remain in our Northern association with a vast preponderance of free States.

The insolence of this language is only equalled by the effrontery of the concluding words. It is thrown out as a sort of imputation, and by way of relief to the great condescension exhibited in the foreground, that the North has been ruled by the South "with a rod of iron." The luckless South, which has been struggling for more than forty years to maintain her equal rights in the Union, and has submitted to compromises as a bulwark against Northern aggression for the sake of the Union, and has been exposed to insult, to organized sectional hostility in her social po-

[illegible] Bowersmith, [illegible] Hornage, Geo. Bowersmith, T. Hoffer, John Hornage, Geo. Bowersmith, George Inge, George H. Trainer, J. Homoser, Christopher Kenney, H. Kazer, H. Muzzle, [illegible] Persons; Wm. H. Knudles, [illegible] Persons; Wm. H. Knudles, [illegible] Persons; Wm. H. Knudles