





THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC

Two Republics now exist upon the American continent. Already has the machinery of a Southern Confederacy been set in motion, and a nucleus formed, around which, in a short time, will be gathered the Constitutional States of the old confederacy. There is something sublime, and yet something melancholy, in the contemplation of this new Republic. Sublime in its prospects of future grandeur, and its present independence—melancholy in the reflection of severed ties and the breaking up of old associations. "Old things have passed away," and so far as these States are concerned, "all things have become new." Who dares say that this new Republic will not in time, become one of the most prosperous, and one of the happiest upon which the light of Heaven has yet rested—We think it possible, and indeed probable, that the government just created, and over which JEFFERSON DAVIS is the temporary President, will be so moulded and so formed, as to attract to it thousands who now condemn the action of the seceding States. For the South, the active South, there is a future. We give below a sensible and well-timed article from the New York Journal of Commerce, with reference to the new Republic and its relations to the old:

It is quite certain that previous to the fourth of March the new Southern Confederacy will be fully organized, embracing, probably seven, and possibly as many as ten or twelve States, with a full complement of officers, and a well digested plan of defence against any attempt at coercion which may be made by the Government of the United States. The new Government will be officered by as able a body of statesmen as ever wielded power on this Continent; men schooled in statesmanship in all its branches—in war, diplomacy, legislation, in short, in all the duties of conducting the affairs of a first-rate power. They will be earnest men too, imbued with the one single object and purpose of maintaining with independence and dignity the rank and position which a well ordered government may claim among the powers of the earth.

Such will be the character of the new Confederacy, which President Lincoln will find established by the Southern States. An important question for him to determine is, what shall he do with it? His political supporters and friends—those through whose agency he was elected—say "Coerce the seceding States back into the Union; teach them a lesson; let them know that they cannot, with impunity, sever their connection with the Federal Union. Let them know that the traitor's fate awaits them, and that treason shall meet its reward." This is what the Republicans say their President is going to do, when once he is snugly installed in the Presidential chair. Foolish men, then, to talk of coercing ten millions into submission to what they deem an unjust system—one which denies to them equal rights with the other States.

Do those who thus contemplate the use of force to reduce the Southern States to submission, know what they are about—what madness possesses them? Do they believe that a Confederacy of ten or fifteen States, with the resources, the military spirit and the talent there existing can be reduced to submission? With Jefferson Davis, one of the ablest statesmen and most skillful Generals on this Continent, at the head of a Southern Confederacy, backed by the unanimous support of a spirited and chivalrous people, will Mr. Lincoln undertake the use of force to compel surrender and a return to their former relation? The idea is preposterous; yet it is what is stated by the masses of the Republican party, who are urging on their President elect to undertake it.

THE NORTHERN PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has commenced his journey from his home in Springfield to the Federal Capital. We publish his remarks at Springfield to those who were present to witness his departure for the theatre of his future action, and also a speech delivered by him on his arrival at the capital of the State of Indiana. In neither of these speeches does he attempt to foreshadow his future policy, and the mist which has hung around his purpose ever since his election, is unremoved by any sentiment in either of these speeches. This carefulness of Mr. Lincoln to avoid any expression of his determination as of itself ominous. "Still water runs deep," and we greatly fear that this reserve upon the part of the President elect, is indicative of a determination to carry out the Republican construction of the Constitution, which means unlimited power in the Federal Government—power to coerce seceding States and bring them back to unwilling members of the Confederacy.

STAYING CONFIDENTIAL

His remarks at Springfield have about them a fanciful and impractical cast, and are evidently designed to excite the religious sympathies, not only of the Springfield community, but of the country at large. Pious old ladies and religious fanatics of every cast and grade, are thus invited to pray for Mr. Lincoln's success in administering the government upon the Chicago platform. Mr. Lincoln is pledged to that platform. He must do one of two things. He must do those things which have elected him, or he must carry out the latter and reject the objectionable features of the rights and institutions of the South. What will he do?

The success of a certain class of politicians in the United States, has given rise to a feeling favorable to the so-called compromise, says the New York Daily Book. It is necessary to emphasize the people on his subject, and thus it is possible to have them from the gross blunder of trying to do a compromise that in the nature of things, must in the end, utterly fail to solve the existing difficulties. The Supreme Court, through its appropriation, Mr. Chief Justice Taney has decided that this is a Republic of white men, based on the great vital and fundamental principle of equality, and therefore every man, citizen, Federal jurisdiction, all American citizens must have the same rights of person and of property, whether the latter be situated in the service of progress or so-called slave property, or in any other kind of property.

Southern men do not see that the Federal Government shall establish what, by a common name, is called slavery; there is no such thing known in the legislation of this country, or do they ask for any laws or provision being made in advance for the protection of this species of property. They simply demand that the South shall have the same chance for emigration, for expansion, for the prosperity of their people, and therefore, wherever the flag of the nation floats, all American citizens shall have the same protection. They will always emigrate with their so-called slaves to Territories south of 36 30', for the simple reason that it is their interest, do so, and doubtless, in every instance, the local legislature, without the slightest necessity or interference of the Federal Government, will make the necessary provision to extend the necessary protection to this peculiar species of property. How simple, just, legal and constitutional this demand! How consistent and logical, indeed how absolutely unavoidable from the premises laid down by the Chief Justice, that this is a Republic of white men, and the negro no part or portion of our political society. But a party exists in our midst that dissent utterly from the premises of Judge Taney, and denies in toto that this is a government of white men. On the contrary, it assumes that white men and negroes are all the same, with the same natural rights, &c., and instead of the Dred Scott decision, bases itself on the decision of the British Lord Mansfield, in the celebrated Somerset case. It holds that social subordination or "slavery" of the negro is a State institution, or the result of municipal legislation, and except in the case of retreating "persons escaping from service," the "slave" and his master stand on equal ground the instant they are beyond State boundaries, and therefore, in the Territories of the Federation, they are equally entitled to the same right, or as its writers say, "in partial freedom."

But as a question of policy, they propose to go a step further. They profess to believe social subordination of negroes such a tremendous evil, or that an industrious and productive negro is so damaging to society, that they are unwilling to trust the people of the Territories, who, in the blindness and ignorance of their own true interests, may possibly, as in New Mexico, provide for the "slave property" of American citizens, and compel the negro of labor, or in other words to remain a "slave." Furthermore, they profess to believe in the sound opinion of the "civilized world," which declares it degrading and disgraceful for Americans to refuse to equalize or associate with negroes, and therefore they desire to inaugurate a policy that shall abolish the legal supremacy of the white man, as the British have done in Jamaica, &c., and in the process of time they thus hope to get rid of that great national evil and disgrace which European monarchies assure them, we now suffer from, when holding negroes in a subordinate position. They seem to know that the people of the South, utterly ignorant of the negro and their own true interests, and blindly unconscious of the disgrace of keeping Sambo in a subordinate social position, harmonizing with the nature God has given him, would not permit them to inflict the flag of "freedom," or to run the Republican ticket in their midst, and therefore nominated their candidates and trusted their "cause" to the North alone. Owing to a multiplicity of causes, a majority of northern voters have decided in their favor, and they now propose to take possession of the government and to place it on the side of "freedom," to put up the negro population of the South, and thus finally bring about the extinction of "slavery," or the abolition of white supremacy and "imperial" freedom for negroes.

Such is the issue before the country. The South simply demands that the government shall remain a government of white men, with equal rights of all the citizens within Federal jurisdiction. The Republicans assume that negroes have naturally the same rights as white men, and they propose to inaugurate a policy that shall finally secure to them the same "imperial" freedom.

The first stands in the Dred Scott decision, and they ask that it shall be faithfully applied. The latter stands by the decision of a British Judge, and asks to be adopted as the standard government policy. It stands for the one, the South cannot permit the latter, for it involves his destruction, and therefore the government should be so organized that the anti-slavery party, by its own action, and by its own admission, should be the standard government policy.

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