The railroad to the North has been found to be a force by which the South sacrifices its well-being, and the operations in the South have been delayed. The results of the war have been disastrous to the South, and the main point of whose actions seems to be to array one section of the country against the other. The war has been a war of the South, and the North is warring for a dissolution of the Union. It is a war of the South, and the North is warring for a dissolution of the Union. It is a war of the South, and the North is warring for a dissolution of the Union. It is a war of the South, and the North is warring for a dissolution of the Union. It is a war of the South, and the North is warring for a dissolution of the Union.

The very fact that not a single slave joined, or attempted to join, Brown’s mob, is an evidence that they are satisfied with their slavery. The very fact that not a single slave joined, or attempted to join, Brown’s mob, is an evidence that they are satisfied with their slavery. The very fact that not a single slave joined, or attempted to join, Brown’s mob, is an evidence that they are satisfied with their slavery. The very fact that not a single slave joined, or attempted to join, Brown’s mob, is an evidence that they are satisfied with their slavery. The very fact that not a single slave joined, or attempted to join, Brown’s mob, is an evidence that they are satisfied with their slavery.

We would urge upon the people the importance of vigilance to guard against the recurrence of such outrages. In fact it would seem, from timely warnings, that Secretary of War, that the insurrection at Harper’s Ferry was occasioned by the neglect of that.

We would also warn the inhabitants of the Union that the slaves in the South are, in a general sense, in a better condition than they were before the war. It is to be supposed that many of them have been permitted to change their condition. We hope, however, with the manifest kindness of Congress and the Union, that as many of them as can be induced to go into the Union, will be pleased to consider them as ultra Southerners. We are inclined to think that Constitutional views, yet many men in the Union are, in a great measure, prejudiced against slavery. We are not here to say that any of them have been wronged or oppressed by the South; for she has been generously wronged and oppressed, and she continues to be wronged and oppressed, and every year sees the Union being more and more prosperous. While and when we have protected against these wrongs and outrages, and shall continue to do so, we shall be better able to maintain our Union by a dissolution of the Union. Without making any appeal to that, we wish to express our hope that things will be better able to maintain our Union by a dissolution of the Union. Without making any appeal to that, we wish to express our hope that things will be better able to maintain our Union by a dissolution of the Union. Without making any appeal to that, we wish to express our hope that things will be better able to maintain our Union by a dissolution of the Union. Without making any appeal to that, we wish to express our hope that things will be better able to maintain our Union by a dissolution of the Union.

The President of the association, Gen. W. E. Ashley, proposed to leave Fair Grounds for ten years in the annual rent; and his proposition was adopted. The Society now numbers over one hundred members, and is in a most prosperous condition. It will be considered as a foregone conclusion.

The next meeting will be on the first Monday of next month. The occasion will be one of real importance.

One fellow grand tour. — This body, which has adjourned on Wednesday last, has met again. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

W. M. G. M., P. O. Hooper, Little Rock.


R. G. W. G., Peter Drumgo, Little Rock.


among the practical results of a dissolution of the Union; and for these, among many other reasons equally potent, we are opposed to the policy of dissolution— at least until affairs assume a worse aspect than they have as yet shown.

Besides, we hope, like other storms which have hitherto beset us, that the cloud of abolitionism which lowers upon the country, may be dispelled, and peace, and happiness, and love of country, reign again in the land. The people of the old world are coming to a correct view of the slavery question. There the storm commenced, and there the skies first commence to brighten. While we should always be prepared for the worst, let us always hope for the best. Let us hope that the good counsels to which our people have listened, in days gone by, when the country has been beset by dangers, may prevail; and that the sentiment of devotion to the country, which has been called from good men in all of its parts, by the late tragedy at Harper's Ferry, may find a hearty response in the heart of every patriot in the land.

The subjoined article, from the Charleston Mercury, is given as showing the feeling of the party represented by that paper. We hold the Mercury and many of those of its peculiar views in high estimation, but we think them rather intense:

THE INSURRECTION.—The insurrection at Harper's Ferry was simply no insurrection at all. Not a slave joined the reckless fanatics who sought to promote their nefarious policy of emancipation by blood and treason. It was a silly invasion of Virginia by some eighteen men. Four or five were killed, and a few more will be hung, and there will be the end of the enterprise in its mere physical aspects. The press of the North, looking no further than these results, are pretty harmonious in repre- senting it as a very light and trifling affair; and the parade of Governors, and Senators, and the military of States and of the General Government to suppress it, as very absurd, and ridiculous.

Events are often important, not on account of their immediate magnitude, but on account of their significance. A simple on the cheek may be a very trifling disorder; but if it betokens erysipelas, it is the indication of disease which

A DISKON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation already, of nearly 100,000, but will be greatly improved in 1860. It will contain about 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crotchet; and 800 wood engravings—proportionately more than any other periodical gives. Its stories and novelettes are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Its price is but two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. Subscribe for it and save a dollar. To clubs it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send two splendid engravings of Niagara, of a size for framing. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Specimens sent gratis.

POLITICAL—Opposition in Massachusetts.—A party which is opposed to both the Democratic and Black Republican organisation in Massachusetts has just held its State Convention in Boston. Among others, the following are given as the reason why this party cannot give their support to the Black Republicans:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Republican State administration, because it is part and parcel of a party which is opposed to the principles of our Constitution that, by an inherent necessity, it cannot exist at all.

The party in one half of the republic—a party which in one State proclaims itself the peculiar champion of the freedom of a certain race, while in another it denies to the same race the liberty of breathing its air or treading its soil—a party which lavishes upon one portion of our citizens professions against hasty naturalization and foreign influence, while in other States, where it is by far its greatest strength and controlling power, it crushes out the principles and panders to the worst passions of the foreign element; and notwithstanding these professions, it here ignores and sets aside, wherever possible, those who would act up to them, and with a despotism hitherto unknown in this commonwealth, communicates all in office who dare to disapprove of the acts of its leaders.

"Reflect before you act, but when the time for action arrives, step thinking," was a maxim of Gen. Jackson.