

secession occurs, there will be economic disaster along with bloodshed. It will curse the country. Citizens have lost confidence in the current political administration.

The administration of Governor Stewart closed with the delivery of the message which will be found in our columns.

We are not advised whether Governor Stewart's last days are his best days, but this we are sure of—that his last official act is his best act; for we are free to say that his present message is the ablest, most statesman-like, and soundest document of the kind we have read for many years. Some very able men on being elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate seem to lose all practical, common sense and fill their messages with hair-spun theories, abstract references, and grandstanding, but Gov. Stewart in this message is very practical and comes directly to the point with clearness and power...and will be read with interest and profit by every man in Missouri.

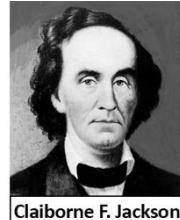
That portion of it devoted to the national crisis plows with patriotic fervor and a spirit truly national. It is an appeal to the *intellect* and *conscience*, and not to the *passions* of the people, and, as an argument against secession and revolution, will rank among the ablest papers and the crisis has evolved. In the same connection, he presents with great relevance and force the considerations growing out of the peculiar geographical position of our state—considerations which prompt all good citizens to calm investigation and which utterly forbid the secession of Missouri until all hope of equality in the Union is lost forever. He depicts with the pen of truth and with the power of conscious right, the numerous evils that will follow in the train of rash and passionate counsel: the stagnation of business, the financial tornado which will sweep over the land, the bloodshed and bankruptcy and desolation with which a civil war will inevitably curse the country.

Most truly does Governor Stewart declare that the politicians now in power cannot settle the questions which now threaten the very existence of the government and the peace of the world. The people have lost confidence in their integrity, ability and patriotism, and demand that the tremendous issues of the times be submitted to them. Could the people, undisturbed by the politicians and

manipulators North and South, have these grave and weighty issues presented in some form directly to them, they would settle them forever, and righteously, in a day.

The portions of the message relating to questions of state policy—to railroads, banks, education, geological survey, etc.—are worthy of serious consideration.

January 12, 1861



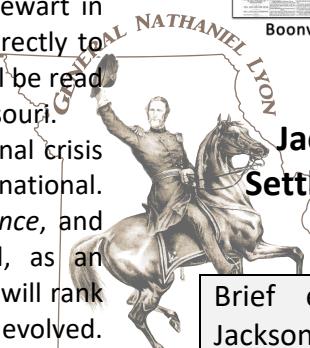
(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#30)

January 12, 1861

Jackson's Inaugural Demands a Settlement of the Slavery Question

Boonville Observer [Cooper County]

Brief editorial urges readers to review Jackson's inaugural address. It demands a settlement of the slavery issue.



Fry's Lyon Four

Gov. Jackson's Inaugural will be found on our first page, which we recommend to the earnest attention of our readers. It is an earnest business-like state paper, which demands a prompt and final settlement of the issues between the North and the South on the slavery question.



(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#31)

January 12, 1861

Convention Does Not Necessarily Mean Secession

Boonville Observer [Cooper County]

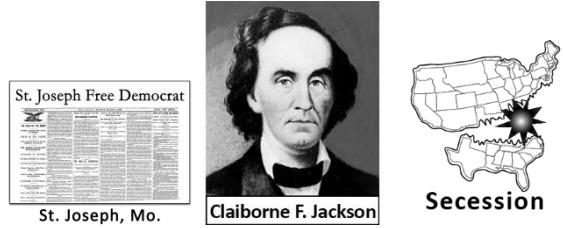
Notice to the citizens that the call for a state convention does not mean Missouri is seceding. It is a measure to let the North know the slave states want their constitutional rights. The intent is to avoid a civil war. It will also let the North know Missouri will side with the South should coercion be used. The hope is for a final constitutional adjustment to the slavery issue.

Some persons appear to have a great horror of the State Convention at this time, arguing that it is more in behalf of "immediate secession," after the example of South Carolina. Such is a very erroneous view of the question. It is an appeal to the *people* to determine what the state should do; an appeal which is calculated to arrest attention North to the magnitude of the evil; evidence that the Northern slave states are in earnest in their purpose to obtain their constitutional rights in the Union, or to unite in such way, with the entire South, as will best secure their rights out of the Union.

The call for a state convention to appoint delegates to counsel with delegates from other states is not to precipitate Missouri out of the Union. It is not a move in behalf of "separate state action," but a move calculated to arrest violence and civil war. It will let the extreme South know, that the Northern slave states will go resolutely as far as they should go in behalf of their rights, to revolution if need be; and it will let the North know, that while the Northern slave states are sincerely attached to the Union, that any attempt at bloodshed and coercion, in *advance* of our wrongs being redressed, will unite the entire South in a determination to resist force by force, let the result be what it may.

It will, in such an event, be dissolution to the whole country, a lasting disgrace to free government, and a reproach upon the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. For this, the future looks black, threatening and disastrous; but, as unpromising as it looks, a few words, in the earnest spirit of conciliation and justice from Mr. Lincoln and his political advisers would go far towards righting matters. It would pave the way to a final constitutional adjustment of the slavery

question, without which there can be no peace and no permanent Union.



(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#32)

January 12, 1861

Messages Show Jackson Is for Secession—Stewart, for Moderation

St. Joseph Free Democrat [Buchanan County]

Editor finds it odd that Jackson's inaugural address clearly states he is for secession. This is in contrast to outgoing Gov. Stewart's message of moderation. Includes excerpts from a letter Jackson sent Gen. Shields which affirms the Constitution but avoids the slavery issue.

Our new governor, in his inaugural address, has expressed himself in unmistakable terms for secession. Is it not strange that a man who has but just taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, can be so lost to his duty as to set about undermining that Constitution before he has fairly seated himself in the gubernatorial chair.

One governor retires from his post of responsibility and power, and in his last words he counsels moderation and forbearance. Another leaps to the place, holding high in his hand the lit match of disunion and civil war. His first words are a threat; his first acts are revolutionary.

Hear him in a letter lately written to Gen. Shields. He declares that it will not satisfy him for the Northern states to repeal their personal liberty laws:

Nothing short of the most positive and binding obligations would I accept in the proposed settlement. Suppose those offending states should agree to repeal their repulsive enactments, and should actually do it, may they not re-enact them

the year following? They have already violated one bargain under the pretense of construing it differently from us.

He affirms that Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, were ashamed of the work of their patriotic hands, even while they were doing it; that they had a sneaking idea that they were doing a mean thing, and that they tried to cover up their dirty work by "mealy-mouthed" pretensions. Listen to him:

You know that the Constitution has not the word slave or slavery in it. Our fathers who made it were, in reference to this subject, possessed of a little mock modesty, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, they were a little too mealy-mouthed to speak out "in meeting" fully what they thought and meant.

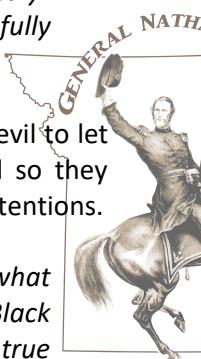
He says that they were absolutely too evil to let the world know what they did mean, and so they took pains to cover up and hide their true intentions.

Now, everybody knows exactly what they meant, yet the abolitionists and Black Republicans are beginning to deny its true intent and meaning. You know this is so—every man knows it.

If our fathers were conscious of noble designs, was there any need that they should be troubled with "mock modesty" in the words of our delightful governor?

Oh, Heavens! Is our Constitution, then, so monstrous a thing that even its framers blushed to proclaim its true meaning to the world?

People of Missouri, will you endorse, by your action, such a falsehood upon those who risked their all that you might be free?



Fry's Lyon Foundation, Inc.



Secession

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#33)

January 12, 1861

Governors' Messages Compared

St. Joseph Free Democrat [Buchanan County]

Editor compares Gov. Stewart's farewell message with Gov. Jackson's inaugural address. Stewart states Missouri will suffer hardships in all economic and educational areas if the state leaves the Union. He reminds citizens that the Union spent a lot of money purchasing land, and since states have not invested their own money, they do not have a right to leave. Stewart reminds citizens that Missouri is surrounded more by free territory than slave-holding territory. Jackson declares it is best for Missouri to stand by the slave-holding states. Missouri's identity, more than its commerce, binds them in brotherhood.

While everybody is giving his opinion on the subject of secession or Union, let us see what the out-going and in-coming governors of Missouri have to say, and how they agree with one another. After speaking of the rapid growth of our state in population and wealth; of her flourishing and wide spread trade; of the postal system, which is such a powerful auxiliary in the education of the people, and at the very smallest cost—all these incalculable benefits afforded by the Union—Gov. Stewart says:

The disruption of our present relations, and organization of an independent government, even without the natural consequences of civil war, will bring great and almost insupportable burdens upon the people. In addition to the loss of all the monetary benefits now derived from the general government, the people must be unavoidably taxed for the means to

inaugurate a new system. Depreciation of property, depression of trade; ruin of individuals and corporations, the withdrawal of gold and silver from circulation, and the substitution of irredeemable paper for banking funds; the loss of state credit, and the crippling or destruction of every public enterprise—these are amongst the negative evils of revolution, yet enough of themselves to destroy the hopes and crush out the energies of a great people. To these must be added the positive evils of taxation to support a respectable military force, a more thorough system of domestic police, and arrangement for the transportation and distribution of the mails, to provide for additional officers of government, and many other expenses.

Those who are skeptical on this point, should reckon the expense of the three weeks campaign just terminated, and then estimate the cost of a cordon of armed sentinels sufficient to protect a border of nearly one thousand miles. In this, as in most cases of fraternal strife, a conquest is the worst of all defeats. A single year's experiment of separate government, under these circumstances, would so impoverish the state and oppress the people that the natural consequence might be looked for in a reign of anarchy or despotism. Our natural enemies, the abolitionists, would attack us on three sides, and prey upon us whenever and wherever they could find the opportunity. Bickering, broil, battle, feud and foray would prevail in all parts of the state; thousands of our best citizens would seek peace and quiet elsewhere, and Missouri would become like the lightning-scorched track of the Roman armies...

All our social, industrial, commercial and educational interests would languish and die. The wheels of commerce would rust upon the rails, the hammer upon the anvil, the plow in the furrow. Farms would be untended, merchants idle, mechanics unemployed, our cities desolated as by a plague and the country by a revolution. A few years of transition would put back Missouri a century in all the elements of moral and material progress, and finally leave her as a wrecked commonwealth, to

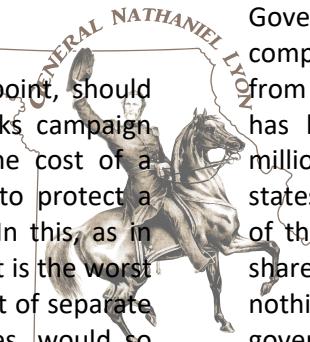
drift out upon an unknown sea, on the ebbing tide of a popular revolution.

These things will be inevitable if we are forced into secession and revolution. You might as well attempt to turn back the shadow on the dial of time as to prevent the legitimate consequences of such a suicidal course. And will the planters, the slaveholders, merchants, miners and mechanics of Missouri surrender the fairest heritage on which the sun ever shone, in exchange for the mad chimers of secession, to be followed by revolution, battle and blood? Never!

The very idea of the right of voluntary secession is not only absurd in itself, but utterly destructive of every principle on which national faith is founded. With such a doctrine in vogue, the idea of national credit is preposterous. When Texas came into the Union her large debt was paid by the National Government. Has she the right to retire from the compact the moment that the burden is removed from her shoulders? A large portion of our territory has been purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions and this money has been paid by all the states of the confederacy. Has any state, composed of this purchased territory, a right to retire with a share of the property for which she has paid next to nothing? If this doctrine of secession holds good, our government is without the first element of stability. No foreign power will condescend to make treaties with us; no foreign nor even domestic capitalists will be simple enough to loan money to a dissolving partnership.

If the old Confederacy, which has enjoyed the confidence of the world for nearly a century, must lose her credit by giving countenance to this political heresy, what chance has a new Confederacy founded upon the practice of this very doctrine? In the absence of national credit, which must follow as the legitimate consequence of this doctrine of the right to secede at pleasure, how is it possible to prosecute a war, build up national defenses, or foster works of domestic enterprise? It would be folly to declare war, for any number of States might withdraw from the compact, and avoid the expense of carrying it on. They might withdraw in anticipation of, or in times of war, and join the enemy with impunity.

It is idle to think of general secession without violence and blood. We might as well talk about



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amputating a limb without severing nerves or veins, or dying without pain.

It would be hard to give a truer and more forcible picture of the inevitable results of secession. And this is the language, not of a "Black Republican or an Abolitionist," but of a governor of Missouri, speaking in his official capacity to the legislature of the state.

But Gov. Jackson thinks differently. In his inaugural address he says:

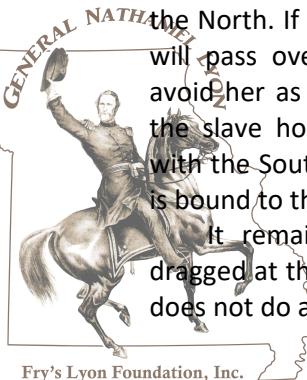
If South Carolina has acted in advance, let not her error lead to the more fatal one of an attempted coercion. The destiny of the slaveholding states of the Union is one and the same. So long as a state continues to maintain slavery, it is impossible to separate her fate from that of her sister states, having the same social organization. This decree of nature and necessity impresses itself upon the understanding and without the aid of argument or illustration, and will not lose its force by any mutations to which our federal government may be subject. In the event of the failure to reconcile conflicting interests, which now threaten to disrupt our country, interest and sympathy will combine to unite the fortunes of all the slaveholding States. The identity rather than the similarity of their domestic institutions, their political principals, their common origin, their pursuits, their manners, their territorial contiguity and inter-commercial relations, all contribute to bind together in one brotherhood, the states of the South and Southwest.

Missouri will not be found shrinking from the duty which her position upon the border imposes. Her honor, interests and sympathies, point alike in one direction, and determine her to stand by the South. Missouri will, in my opinion, best consult her own interests, and the interests of the whole country, by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding states, in whose wrongs she

participates and with whose institutions and people she sympathies.

He ignores the fact, so ably set forth by Gov. Stewart, that Missouri is surrounded by free territory, that far the greater part of her commerce is with free States, and that her two greatest cities are the greatest because of their proximity to free institutions. He treats her outlet to the ocean by the Mississippi river as the only channel of commerce worthy of notice; he forgets the iron chains that bind her to Illinois, to Iowa and to Kansas; chains to be sundered in the event of disunion, and strangest blunder of all, he overlooks the greatest and proudest source of wealth to which she can look; the Pacific Railroad. That road will be built. California and Oregon will join their fortunes to the only section that is willing and able to do it; that section is the North. If Missouri remains in the Union the road will pass over her territory; if she secedes it will avoid her as a man shuns the plague. In respect of the slave holding interest she seems to be drawn with the South; in all her other mighty relations, she is bound to the North.

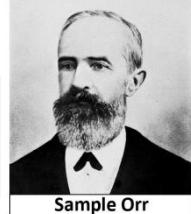
It remains to be seen whether she will be dragged at the tail of South Carolina, with whom she does not do a dollars' worth of trading in a year.



Fry's Lyon Foundation, Inc.



Boonville, Mo.



Sample Orr



(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#34)

January 12, 1861

Speech of Former Candidate for Governor Not Well-Received in House of Representatives

Boonville Observer [Cooper County]

Editorial comments on a speech given by Union Party gubernatorial candidate Sample Orr in the House of Representatives. His pro-Union speech did not go over well, being partisan against the Democratic Party. Orr

claims Gov. Jackson enabled pro-Southern Democratic candidate Hancock Jackson to become a candidate in order to take votes away from him (Orr). He said he would have received the Southern vote if not for Hancock. It is the editor's opinion that Orr's defeat has left him bitter and deluded as to his importance in the political world.

The late prominence of this eccentric looking personage, before the people, has so stimulated his desire to "serve his country," that he is determined the public shall not, all at once, lose sight of him. He has made great sacrifices and is evidently prepared to make greater.

One day in the early part of the past week, it was announced by handbills, in Jefferson City, that he would deliver a Union speech that evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Many inquiries were made of those who recently supported him, if "Sample" was to speak in behalf of the party which sustained Bell and Everett. The reply was, that they knew not who had invited him, but supposed he was to speak at his own suggestion. His opening remarks sustained this view of the matter, as he said that he spoke of his own accord, and that no one was responsible for what he might say.

His speech was a "coercion" speech in behalf of the Union, if such a speech, at this time, be calculated to do the Union any service. It was bitterly partisan, very abusive of the Democratic Party, and, while his quaint buffooneries created a laugh, he displayed a personal hatred from political disappointment, like his profile, deficient in comeliness in no ordinary degree. He proclaimed the ridiculous belief that it was owing to a conspiracy between Gov. Jackson and Hancock Jackson that the latter became a candidate. This idea was *sustained* by a declaration, that Breckinridge being known as his (Orr's) second choice that he (Orr) would have gotten the Breckinridge vote had Hancock Jackson kept out of the way. This, we imagine, will be news to those who voted for Mr. Breckinridge, no less than news to those who voted against him. "Sample" is grievously misled by a shallow conceit as to his own importance in the political world. His name having been used in connection with U. S. Senatorial honors, it has been suggested that the union of the

democracy was a second blow to his ambition, and hence it was that his ordinary sweetness of temper had departed, and left him poisoned and viperish all over.

January 13, 1861



Kansas City, Mo. U.S. WITH TERRITORIES

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#35)

January 13, 1861

Avoid Panic, Act with Caution

Western Journal of Commerce [Jackson County]

To get a full understanding of the issues facing the country, citizens are encouraged to avoid rash action and panic. Efforts should be calm and patient. Now is not the time for politicians to focus on their own interests. Preservation of the Union and Missouri's interests are of the highest concern.

In the present season of agitation, excitement and alarm, it is an obligation resting upon every citizen, to discourage excess, jumping to conclusions, and rash action. So far as prudent men are concerned, the effort should be for calmness and patience. We cannot afford to follow rush counsels; we cannot afford to allow alarmists to create a panic; we cannot afford, in short, to act without due deliberation and with a full understanding of what issues are before the country.

It is no time for politicians to seek a future advantage by trifling with the mighty interests at stake, and a retribution, swift and certain, should follow all such efforts—fall where it may.

In this crisis of our country's fate, we intend to know no party, no interest—nothing but the well-being of the people, and the preservation of the Union, if possible, under all contingencies. The interests of the dearest, political friend is but worthless, when compared with the preservation of the Republic, and the rights and interests of Missouri.



Kansas City, Mo.

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#36)

January 13, 1861

Praises Kentucky's Pro-Union Stance

Western Journal of Commerce [Jackson County]

Never before in history has a country faced so much division. One side wants a revolution, the other to preserve the Union. The state convention in Kentucky says joint committees have agreed on preserving the Union and believes the country will be at peace within 90 days.

Such a variance as is now presented touching the question of the American Union, can be seen nowhere else in the world, and cannot be paralleled by any event in history. One portion of the people seem bent on revolution, and no argument save that of gunpowder is sufficiently pungent or loud enough for their delectation. South Carolina with a population of half a million, fires her guns at a vessel belonging to a nation of thirty million people, and the authorities of said thirty million send to ask whether they mean earnest or sport. Several states are declaring their independence of the Union because a Black Republican has been elected president, yet they fire on U. S. steamers, sent by a president for whom they all voted, and whose administration they contend is the best since the organization of the government.

In the midst of all this, we find the cool, calm, and considerate men of the country taking measures to calm the strife and bring back the Union to its normal peace and quiet.

We publish today, a report of a state convention held in Kentucky, in which men of all parties, and the most venerable and influential in the state, by joint committees have agreed upon resolutions in favor of the Union. We believe the patriots will succeed, and that ninety days will bring peace.

January 14, 1861



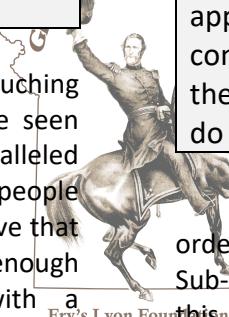
(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#37)

January 14, 1861

Temporary Military Presence at Federal Buildings in Missouri

Hannibal Evening News [Marion County]

Reprint from *St. Louis Bulletin* announces military control has taken over their sub-treasury, customhouse, and post office. It is not known who ordered this action but appears President-elect Lincoln gave military control to Gen. Scott. Editor assures citizens the officer in command will act wisely and not do anything to increase tensions.



Lieut. W. G. Robinson, 2nd Infantry, U.S.A., by order of Lt. General Scott, took possession of the Sub-Treasury, Custom, and Post Office, in this city, this morning at an early hour, with a detachment of forty federal troops. The movement has created an immense excitement throughout the city. We have been unable to ascertain under whose instigation this most unfortunate order was issued. But it is apparent that the federal government is being rapidly converted into a military tyranny, under the dictatorship of Lieutenant General Scott, to whom the president appears to have surrendered all the control of the government. We hope that our citizens will not become unnecessarily excited by this display of federal power, but will await the course of events calmly, hopefully and courageously.

P.S. We feel authorized to say that the troops will be removed this afternoon unless further orders shall be received from Washington during the day.

We may assure our citizens that the intelligent officer in command will act with wisdom and prudence and do nothing calculated to increase the excitement.

—*St. Louis Bulletin*

3. RURAL NEWSPAPER ARTICLES JANUARY WEEK THREE

January 17, 1861



Cape Girardeau, Mo.



Jefferson City
(Missouri's Capital)

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#38)

January 17, 1861

Hopes Missouri's Legislature Will Protest the Coercion of Seceded States

Cape Girardeau Eagle [Cape Girardeau County]

Editor hopes Missouri legislature will protest earnestly against coercion of the seceding states and urge a non-offensive policy until peace measures may be adopted by Congress. If not done, and a civil war occurs, families will be at war against each other, and the prosperous state will become desolate.

Fry's Lyon Foundation, Inc.

We hope that the legislature of this state will at the earliest possible day, petition the Federal Government, protesting earnestly against attempts of coercion of seceding states by the army and navy of the United States, and urging a non-offensive policy until time is right for action by the people of the states upon such specific measures as may be adopted by Congress. Or, if Congress shall fail to pass any such measure, then until the amendments to the Constitution, proposed by a convention of the border and central slave states shall have been acted upon by the other states. If this can be done there may be hope of avoiding the calamities of a horrible and relentless civil war. But if, on the other hand, war is waged upon seceding states, all the slave states will make common cause with them—then indeed will the vial of God's wrath be emptied upon the people of this nation. Brother will be in deadly conflict with brother, and father against son. Cities

and villages will be sacked and laid waste, and our now fruitful and prosperous land made barren and desolate.



Cape Girardeau, Mo.



Jefferson City
(Missouri's Capital)



Missouri State
Convention

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#39)

January 17, 1861

State Convention Desired

Cape Girardeau Eagle [Cape Girardeau County]

Editor urges the legislature to pass an act calling for a slave state convention, and invite any of the border free states to join with them in their purpose of settling the slavery question. He believes Missourians want a plan to keep the Union as a base of equality for all states.

We would again urge upon our legislature the passage of an act calling a state convention to consider the present troubles between the states and Federal Government, to declare the sentiments and determination of the people of Missouri touching the present crisis; and to provide, if possible, some feasible plan for the adjustment of these difficulties, and under which a hope may be entertained of the reconstruction of the Union on a base of equality in all the states, and the citizens thereof, under the Federal Government. We believe the voice of Missouri may be made strong for good, if raised in time; and there is no time to spare. Action, immediate action should be had.



Jefferson City, Mo.



Henry County



Osage County

(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#40)

January 17, 1861

Citizens Hold Meetings, Pass Pro-Union Resolutions

Jefferson Inquirer [Cole County]

Citizens are taking steps to preserve the Union by organizing meetings and passing resolutions to stay in the Union. Every paper in Missouri denounces secession as treason, except for four: *Examiner*, *Bulletin*, *States' Rights Gazette* and *Milan Farmer*. It is now up to the citizens to stand by the Union and not let the politicians get away with their rhetoric.

It will be seen by a call, published in another column, that the people are taking steps themselves to preserve the Union. Osage county takes the first step. Read her call, signed by good men of all parties, and see with what patriotism she speaks.

In Calhoun, Henry County, on last Saturday, we understand a Union meeting was held, and resolutions passed, to stand by the Union as it is.

Every paper in the state, so far as our knowledge extends, with the exception of four: the *Examiner*, *Bulletin*, *States' Rights Gazette*, and *Milan Farmer*, denounces secession as *treason*, and if the disunionists had carried out their program—to pass the bill calling a convention without a clause submitting the action of the Convention to the people—civil war would have been made upon those who labored to perpetrate the outrage.

It is now the duty of the people to bring out good men, pledged to stand by the Union as long as one ray of hope is left to maintain it. Do not let the political manipulator lead you astray from your duty by telling you that he "is for the Union if he can get his rights."



Louisiana, Mo.



(FLP: Ser 3RN-Jan#41)

January 17, 1861

Missouri Can't Afford to Secede

Louisiana Journal [Pike County]

The idealistic view of being a self-supporting government will not be so appealing once Missouri property owners are taxed to support a military. Missouri, being the richest of the Southern states, will pay the largest share. The secessionist leaders need to take a serious look at history.

It is a fine holiday job to break down a great and good government by the valiant rhetoric of revolution! There are many swelling boasts that are stereotyped by their frequent use. We will not call them *stale*, lest we offend the patriotic orators who use them. It is very pretty, for instance, to say that we must "arm the state," and be prepared to maintain the rights of Missouri *out of the Union*, if we cannot [maintain] them *in it*. It is high-spirited, too, and reads well in print, to state that Missouri will stand by her sister states of the South, and fly to their aid if invaded by Federal arms! This style of oratory tickles the ears of the citizens, and many a cockade is mounted in honor of such sentiments.

But empty declarations will not arm the state, nor will the "tumultuous applause" that fills the gratified ears of the secession orator, furnish transportation or supplies to the army. And we must keep an army ready to rush to Carolina, even in deadly yellow fever season, to defend rice plantation slaves from all invaders.

It is just possible that when Missouri property-holders have been taxed a few millions of dollars for munitions of war, and for sustaining an army in the field to protect South Carolina, the fine rhetoric of Reynolds and Churchill and Johnson will be found the siren song that has lured our people to destruction.

A Southern Confederacy is a pleasant vision to contemplate in the future. The warm sun beams softly on it, and gives it the tint of roses. The cotton fields unfold their snowy fleeces, and we think it is a bridal dress for the "queen's daughter." It is a charming picture—the Southern Confederacy.

But there are hideous worms in this bud of promise. There are four million black devils in this Southern paradise—and there are too many white devils of the John Brown order that, when disunion has armed brother against brother, will stir up this paradise and convert it into pandemonium.

Has not such an eventuality been contemplated by the secession leaders of Missouri? If not, they are utter simpletons, whose reading has not made them acquainted with the element of revolution and who have never in their horn-books of history, stumbled on a chapter devoted to servile war.

But the Southern Confederacy is to be a military republic. Undoubtedly, for it will be an isolated government as the comments of the English and French press already plainly signify. But of all cancers that ever consumed a nation, there is nothing equal to the brave trick of putting it on a war footing. O terror! But the taxes come then, like a heart's blood from the people.

The Southern Confederacy will be a military republic, and it will be placed at once on war footing. It will need a navy at a cost of \$60,000,000, to build it and scour the gulf, and cruise on the Carolina coast, keeping off Massachusetts skippers for one year. It will need a mounted patrol, around six thousand miles of land border, with a chain of forts and garrisons, and arms ammunitions, to keep off John Browns and Montgomerys, and other natural enemies of the Southern Confederacy. This will cost more millions than we can now stop to calculate. It will need numerous divisions of a standing army, in diverse sections of the gulf states, where the blacks outnumber the whites, two or three to one, to keep down servile insurrections and enable the planters to gather their crops in peace. Here will be many other millions of dollars absorbed. But it will be consoling to know that planters and planters' sons will fill these army offices, and get good pay from the Southern Confederacy and for watching their own blacks.

Missouri is a great state; and will be the first and richest of the states of the "Southern Confederacy." She will pay the largest amount of the money necessary to build and support the new Navy, to patrol the border, and keep a standing army down South to protect the rich planters.



And as the gulf states believe in "free trade," and mean to have it in the "Southern Confederacy," *direct taxation* will be among the "Southern rights" that Missouri will be expected to embrace and defend! *Free Iron* from England will build the Southern roads. But *Louisiana sugar* will cost about as high as ever, for Louisiana would certainly "secede" from the Southern Confederacy, if deprived of the protection of her sugar interests! Even the present corrupt and tyrannical Union protects Louisiana sugar. Shall the Southern Confederacy be less liberal in that gallant state?

These are mere glimpses of the blessings that the Southern Confederacy will bring to Missouri. Senator Johnson, in his speech the other day, failed to enumerate them, but we cannot deny to our people the luxury of enjoying them in anticipation.

The prospect of increased emigration to Missouri will enable her to bear these [illegible line]. The border states (and Missouri is nearly *all border*) will instantly become very popular haunts of the slave-holders! The gulf states will pour out the treasures of their white and sable sons to occupy the bleak prairies, and convert them into smiling gardens! The known dexterity of Carolina mechanics will make St. Louis workshops burst with apt and handy wares! Southern capital will abandon the busy docks of Charleston, Pensacola and Mobile, and crowd the St. Louis levee with commerce drawn from Europe and Asia!

Since the legislature has determined to withdraw Missouri from the gallant old Union and annex her to the mighty [illegible] Republic of South Carolina, it is well to consider the very bright future it opens up to Missouri taxpayers.

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