record, under the deep and solemn impression that it is, no idle vagary of a visionary alarmist. The paper whence it is taken, sustains a high character in Virginia. And the Editors of the National Intelligencer add their testimony, that treacherous projects and treasonable consultations, were believer.

The Crisis -We put the following article upon

ed to have been held at Washington last winter. Let the people pause and consider. More anon.

"The Union.—The Hon. Andraw Stevenson, some two or three weeks ago, publicly expressed the opinion in this city, that if Gen Jackson was not elected the Union would be distolved. In Kentucky, Mr. Scautor Rowan has expressed the same opinion. Why is this opinion entertained? From what iteraturates a was the same opinion.

not elected the Union seould be dissolved. In Aentucky, Mr. Scautor flowan has expressed the same
opinion. Why is this opinion entertained? From
what circumstance, or number of circumstances, is
it derived? Why is the defeat of Gen. Jackson to
dissolve the Union, when that effect was not produced by the defeat of other Presidential conddates, at former elections? We do not sower for
Mr. Rowan, but we are sure Mr. Stevenson mean
on more than to express an opinion, and an opinion
which we trust and believe he felt grieved to entertain. We are satisfied that he intended to convey
no menace. But how comes it that he should hold
an opinion so inconsistent with the historical experience of the country? How comes ti that he we
Mr. Rowan, Jackson leaders, and we believe

no menace. But how comes it that he should hold an opinion so inconsistent with the historical experience of the country? How comes it that he and Mr. Rowan, Jackson leaders, and we believe inmates of the same house during the late session of Congress, should, at distant geographical points, avow the same extraordinary opinion? We can give the answer. The subject of disumon was familiarly canvassed by the Jackson leaders at Washington. Many of them declared themselves, as a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, did at Norfolkthat if Mr. Adams was not put out by the voice of the people, they would be willing to put him out by force. Put these circumstances and the movements in South Carolina together-and the serious and observing reader will see too much reason to think with us-that the union of these states hangs by a single hair. Were we not solemnly persuaded of this truth, we are the last who would so much

of this truth, we are the last who would so much as mention disamion. We know the disastrous effect of discussing such a toppe—that it has a tendency to hasten the deprecated mischief. But when we see such proceedings as those in South Carolina—when we hear of high dignitaness in the very we know there is a purpose to intempt it, nules a particular man is elected to the Presidency, we should be traitors to our patrons, traitors to the duty of our station, and to our country, if we did not sound the alarm. As sure as the Sun is in the Heaven, there is an organized design to dissembler the union—a design connected with the president election, to which the Tariff is the stalking horse—a design embraced by men of high station actitrant. We are no alarmates. We have indivi-

dually, nothing to lose, and every chance of gaining by such an ever! If we were capable of placing ourselves before our country, we would say, let it come. Satisfied of the truth of what wealfmin in our minds, our purpose is to warn the country of the storm, whose distant muterings are already heard—Richmond Whig.