

Slavery the Strongest Bond of Union.

As "the inhabitants of New Jersey" and their views upon Slavery were kept in mind while the writer of the following article was penning his commendations of "the peculiar institution," it is but fair that they should be made aware of the position they occupy in the estimation of their Southern brethren in consequence of the result of the recent election in this State:—

From the Richmond Enquirer, November 10.

All danger of a dissolution of the Union is over. Slavery will hereafter be, as it always should have been, the strongest bond and cement of Union. Slavery makes North and South mutually dependent; makes the one a market for the products of the other. In its absence, trade, intercourse and commerce between the two sections would cease, because the pursuits and products of each would be the same. In such event they would become rivals and competitors, and injure, instead of benefitting each other. *Each section would be poor and half civilized, for it is slave products that create the wealth, the trade and manufactures, and supply half the necessaries and luxuries of the North and South.* We should all sink down together, to what Mexico and South America have become. The old Spaniards who settled those countries were, in all respects, the equals of any men then in Christendom—and despite of Spanish despotism, the present Cubans, who retain negro slavery, are a very refined and civilized people. Black slavery gives character and support to all the civilization, the habits, customs and manners of Western Europe and our America. Since the unsuccessful emancipation in Jamaica, England sees and feels this. It begins to be seen and felt throughout the Union—but especially in the border states, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding.—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were almost abolition states thirty years ago. Their zeal for slavery now rivals that of the most southern states.

So the inhabitants of New Jersey, and of the southern parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are better affected towards slavery than those farther North. *Negro slavery is becoming popular as it becomes known.* Able writers in the South have suddenly sprung up, who will make it universally known. On all hands it is admitted to be a highly conservative political element in society. *It restrains within the bounds of decency and morality, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion, and makes these liberties blessings, instead of curses.* It exercises a conservative influence over the action of the Federal government, and thus will preserve the Union and benefit equally North and South. It elevates the laboring class at the North by leaving to them manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts, and at the same time supplies them with half the comforts and luxuries of life. The capitalists of the North see in this institution the best preventive of that growing spirit of agrarianism, socialism and communism, which threatens their property. The philosophy that sustains slavery will sustain their possessions; the opposite philosophy, that of abolition, already boldly and loudly proposes to sweep those possessions away.

The extension of negro slavery would cheapen the comforts and necessaries of life and advance the well being of all classes at the North. The equal division of all lands, as the abolitionists propose, would ruin every one.

Public opinion—the public opinion of all Christendom—is invoked by the South to settle the slavery question in Kansas and all other territories. The proposition is a fair one—yet the abolitionists, who boast of their respect for public opinion and free discussion, reject the proposition—reject it, because they say if slavery gets foothold, however small, in a territory, it will never be abolished. This is true now, yet, in 1800, more than six per cent. of the population of New Jersey were slaves, but public opinion was opposed to slaveholding, and she found no difficulty in abolishing it. Now, Delaware does not own half so many slaves in proportion to population as New Jersey did then—yet Delaware clings to slavery.

We write this article thus early after the election, (which, of itself, is another striking evidence of the growing popularity of negro slavery,) to show that negro slavery and Union must stand or fall together, and that in talking of disunion, in event of Fremont's election, we were but pointing out its inevitable consequence and administering salutary warning. Thus we were advocating the cause of Union, whilst those who talked of submission were disunionists of the worst character.