

WESTERN DEMOCRAT

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

BY JOHN J. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADDLER'S HOTEL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1856.

NEW SERIES VOLUME 4. NUMBER 34.

OFFICE OF THE Western Democrat

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EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. Thankful for past patronage, and desiring a continuance of the same from all our friends, and "the rest of mankind."

Put! Put! Put!

We have no objection to a new supply put, but to a put as is a put, on a genuine, imported Cognac—such as you can find at the Eagle Saloon.

Old Crescent Brandy, Vintage of 1840, to be found at the Eagle Saloon.

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Wines, Madeira, Port, Malaga, Sherry, and Tenerife, of a superior quality, can always be found at the Eagle Saloon.

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Sardines, Lobsters, Pickles, Catsups, &c., &c., For sale at MILLER & ORR'S, 134 N. 2d St. Charlotte, Feb. 23, 1856.—

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber announces to the public generally, that he is now receiving a large assortment of new

Cloths, Cassimeres and VESTINGS.

For Gentlemen's wear, and will be sold on Cash at a small profit, or made to order according to the latest styles. Shop next door to Elms Grocery Store. S. pt. 29, 1854.—1041 D. L. REA.

NOTICE. THE subscribers being anxious to close up their Accounts for 1854-55, respectfully request ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to settle up at once, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Officer.

TROTTER & TODD, Charlotte, Jan. 15, 1856.—31

MRS. WHEALAN, Dress Maker, Opposite the Post-Office.

ALL DRESSES cut and made by the celebrated A-B-C method, and warranted to fit.

BONNETS Trimmings in the latest style, at the shortest notice. Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1856.—41

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. OFFERS his professional services to the public, in the practice of SURGERY, in all its various departments.

Dr. GIBBON will operate, treat, or give advice in all cases that may require his attention. Office No. 5, Granite Range, Charlotte, Feb. 19, 1856.—41

ROBERT P. WARING, Attorney at Law, (Office in building attached to the American Ho 154, Main Street.) Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1856.—41

S. W. DAVIS, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1856.—41

S. W. WESTBROOKS, Proprietor of the Guilford POMOLOGICAL GARDENS AND Nurseries.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond—Also a choice assortment of GRAPE-VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of the country.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Address—Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 4, 1855.—31

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the Carriage Making Business in all its various branches, with all the latest and most improved modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments are on College and Depot Streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

JOHN HARTY, July 28, 1855. 1-11

S. M. HOWELL, SADDLE AND Harness Manufacturer. (Three doors south of Sadler's Hotel.) Charlotte, N. C.

THE subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, has now made more extensive preparations for the future, and is prepared to do work in his line, and will endeavor to furnish all that may want Saddles and Harness, with a superior article at the lowest possible prices. He has now on hand a very large assortment of

Saddles, Brides, Harness, Saddle Hardware, Whips, Buffalo Robes, Saddle Cloths, Skirtings, Hog Skins, Patent Emmentel, together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.

All kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice.

Repairing promptly executed. S. M. HOWELL, 134 N. 2d St. O. C. 23, 1855.

ROBERT SHAW MAKES this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

Saddle and Harness Business, At his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c. Of Every Description. His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch. Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856.—41

PIANO FORTES. MR. RAMSEY, of Columbia, S. C., Piano Forte & Music Dealer, is constantly receiving a good supply of

Pianos with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, which has given them the premium over all others. 6 and 8 octaves from \$250 to \$300. 6 1/2 to \$300 to \$400. 7 to \$400 to \$450. Carved work and Grand Pianos from \$500 to \$1000.

Mr. R. being a practical Piano Maker can insure to his customers a perfect instrument. Columbia, June 29, 1855.—41

General Intelligence.

DREADFUL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT. SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

A terrible accident on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, took place on Monday morning the 10th inst., about 11 1/2 o'clock. The calamity occurred near Margarettsville, about 64 miles from Portsmouth, and 16 from Weldon, N. C., and was caused by a bridge giving way as the train was passing over it.

The trouble work at the place is some 30 feet high, and had long been regarded as very insecure; in fact, the engineer had just "shut off" steam intending to cross at a slow rate of speed, when the engine left the track, and was followed by the whole train—consisting of an express car, a baggage and mail car, and two passenger cars, down into a deep ravine. Before any of those on the train had time either to reflect or act, it was found that the cars were on fire, and horrible to relate, no less than four persons were literally roasted to death in the flames.—Every car was also entirely consumed. Even the wood work on the locomotive, and the entire mail and express freight was so thoroughly destroyed that nothing remains but a pile of ashes, with here and there a brass lock, to mark the scene of devastation.

Mr. Wm. T. Daughtry, the U. S. mail agent, and a most amiable and worthy gentleman, was so nearly consumed, that he was only identified by his watch, which, strange to say, was wholly uninjured, and running. Mr. D. leaves a wife and six children in Norfolk.

Mr. W. G. Kilkelly, one of Adams & Co.'s Express messengers, running between Baltimore and Augusta, Georgia, was in the mail car at the time of the accident, and was so burnt that nothing was found of him but a few charred bones. The amount of express matter was unusually large, some six or seven tons, every portion of which was burnt to ashes. Mr. Kilkelly resided in Goldsboro', N. C., where he leaves a wife and four young children to mourn his untimely end. His remains were brought up to Goldsboro' for interment. He was universally beloved.

In the same car were two boys from Portsmouth, who were in the habit of traveling up and down the road selling books and newspapers to passengers. One of these, named Cox, was probably instantly killed. The other, a lad named Cary, was alive when extricated, but breathed his last immediately on being brought to the air. Both were dreadfully burnt and bruised.

These are all who were killed, and all were at the time in the mail car. Among those severely injured were the following:

Geo. C. Bourdett, Conductor, had one arm and three ribs broken, and was otherwise severely bruised. Mr. B. will probably recover.

Wm. Weymouth, engineer, badly bruised. Woods Neimyer, of Portsmouth, three ribs broken.

Leon Clary, of Windsor, N. C., collar bone fractured.

J. P. Allison, Brooklyn, N. Y., slightly injured.

Dr. Williamson, (dentist,) of Northampton, N. C., severely wounded about the head and face.

Octavian Cook, severely burned. Three or four others, whose names are not given, were more or less injured—none of them, however, seriously.

The number of passengers was unusually small—not exceeding twenty in all, including three ladies. This was fortunate—had the train been crowded, as usual, the loss of life must have been terrific.

Among the packages in charge of the Express Company, was a box containing unsigned bank notes for the Bank of Wilmington, (N. C.) These were scattered around in the greatest profusion; and it will be well for our merchants to look sharp, or they may take some of them as genuine. As most of them were either much burned or charred, they can be easily recognized. All we saw were of the denomination of V. and X.

The bridge or trestle work having been set on fire, shared the fate of the unfortunate train, and was totally destroyed. The company having no engines or cars at the Weldon terminus of their road, they were unable to transport their passengers up to the point of the disaster. In this dilemma, Mr. C. O. Sanford, Superintendent of the Petersburg Railroad Company, sent, unsolicited, a locomotive and train of cars to their assistance, with the request that they should keep them until their road is again in running order.

The Norfolk Argus, says that four play is suspected with regard to the breaking of the trestle work, a train of 40 heavily laden freight cars having passed over it on Saturday in safety. The dead and wounded were taken to Margarettsville, where medical aid for the latter was procured.

LIFE.—For every one, life has some blessing—some cup that is not mixed with bitterness. At every heart there is some font of pure water, whose sweetness is some time or other tasted. Who is he that has not found in his path of life some fragrant rosebush seeming to fill all the air with its sweet perfume?

TAXES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard is publishing the Comptroller's Report, showing the amount of Taxes paid by each county of the State, in 1855. We give the exhibit for Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties, and will publish the amount for other counties in this section, when received:

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Polls.....4,103 Acres Land.....355,242 Valuation do.....\$1,084,506 Do. Town Property.....239,675

GROSS TAX. Land.....1,309 98 Town Property.....288 81 Poll.....1,642 80 Interest Received.....20 25 Dividend and Profit.....144 00 Lawyers, Physicians, &c.....144 00 Mortgages, Deeds, &c.....30 00 Stand Horses.....12 50 Capital in Trade.....12 50 Pistols and Knives.....1 00 Dirks and Canes.....1 00 Gold Watches.....237 00 Silver do.....49 25 Pianos.....52 00 Plate.....10 55 Pleasure Carriages.....304 50 Playing Cards.....6 00 Merchants' Capital.....972 25 Taverns.....40 00 Circuses, &c.....70 00 Retailers & other Liquor Vendors.....235 00 Drivers.....10 00 Auctioneers.....1 41 Arrears for 1853.....12 27

Total amount, \$6,981 42. The discrepancy in the amount of taxes collected in the various counties of the State, is remarkable—the sum in each varying between 600 and 18,000 dollars. For example, we copy the amount of Jackson county, which has nearly as many acres of land as Mecklenburg, and yet pays only about \$600 taxes, while Mecklenburg pays as many thousands. The largest amount paid by any one county, is probably New Hanover, which pays 18,274 52.

JACKSON COUNTY. Polls.....478 Acres Land.....202,239 Valuation do.....\$199,342 Do. Town Property.....416

GROSS TAX. Land.....248 08 Town Property.....50 00 Poll.....182 80 Interest Received.....2 16 Stud Horses.....50 00 Pistols and Knives.....8 00 Dirks and Canes.....2 50 Gold Watches.....2 00 Silver do.....2 00 Pianos.....1 00 Pleasure Carriages.....2 00 Merchants' Capital.....30 87 Pedlars.....60 00 Taverns.....10 00 Capital Liquor Traffic.....7 58

Total amount, \$607 49.

LINCOLN COUNTY. Polls.....1,558 Acres Land.....\$583,260 Do. Town Property.....87,359

GROSS TAX. Land.....714 08 Town Property.....104 83 Poll.....622 80 Interest Received.....283 60 Dividend and Profit.....169 35 Lawyers, Physicians, &c.....54 00 Mortgages, Deeds, &c.....25 00 Stand Horses.....30 00 Pistols and Knives.....8 00 Dirks and Canes.....5 50 Gold Watches.....47 00 Silver do.....10 50 Harps.....2 00 Pianos.....24 00 Plate.....5 06 Pleasure Carriages.....52 50 Playing Cards.....5 75 Merchants' Capital.....165 77 Taverns.....20 00 Circuses, &c.....50 00 Retailers & other Liquor Vendors.....12 50 Auctioneers.....3 45 Collateral Descents.....285 31 Arrears for 1853.....9 16

Total amount, \$2,705 16.

DESPERATE AND FATAL DUEL.

The Rome (Georgia) Courier has an account of a duel lately fought near Dallas, Paulding county, in that State. The parties were Wiley Jones and Wm. Bane, relatives. They fought with rifles and fired three times. At the first shot a part of Jones' left ear was cut off. The parties not being satisfied, they re-loaded and fired, a part of Jones' right ear lock being cut off by the ball of his antagonist. They were still not satisfied—loaded again and fired; Bane's ball passed through Jones' hat, just above his head. Jones then made at his antagonist with his rifle, and attempted to knock him down with it, but Bane got the advantage, knocked him down and beat his brains out, and fled unhurt. Jones died immediately, and up to latest accounts Bane had not been arrested.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR.

The Kosciusko (Miss.) Chronicle of the 23d ult., contains the particulars of the deliberate murder of its editor and proprietor, Charles S. Lambury, on the previous Tuesday evening, by one Ric'd W. Payne. It appears that Lambury and Payne had previously had a quarrel, during which the latter was slightly wounded with a dirk. On the evening of the murder, Payne came to Kosciusko armed with a double barreled shot gun, and shot Lambury as he was going from the office to his hotel, putting seventy-two shot in the right side of his victim, who expired in great agony in about 30 minutes afterwards. Payne fled.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.

The Washington Union contains a long review of our differences with England, and after referring to the insulting tone of the British press, adds:

"But we cannot forbear to add one remark, which is, that Great Britain is thus threatening the United States with war, not because we have infringed her laws or insulted her sovereignty in any, the least thing whatever, but only because, after she has infringed our laws and insulted our sovereignty, we courteously request her to relieve us from the presence of her minister, Mr. Crampton, for reasons the most cogent and unanswerable. There is no other cause or pretext of rupture between the two countries. We shall see whether, with all her professions of civilization and philanthropy, Great Britain will suffer Lord Palmerston to plunge her into a sanguinary and fratricidal war with the United States for the personal benefit of Mr. Crampton. If, in the wilfulness of conscious injustice, England choose to declare war, let war come, and then, as twice already, be the God of Battles judge betwixt us and the Fatherland."

MORE INDIAN MURDERS IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Fort Myers, Florida, on the 26th ult., records another massacre by the Indians. The letter says: "A Mr. Hudson, a resident of this post, accompanied by his negro, Sam, left here some 15 days since for the oyster banks, in Charlotte harbor, with the intention of gathering a load of oysters for this place. Their prolonged stay excited suspicion that some accident had befallen them, and consequently on Saturday last Capt. ——— dispatched an armed boat party in search of them. They proceeded to the bank and found their vessel, a schooner of 20 tons burden, dismantled of her sails, and the dead bodies of Hudson and his negro on deck horribly mutilated; near by another boat, burnt to the water's edge, was discovered, and on shore the body of an oyster man named Martin, was discovered in the same condition of the other two. The volunteers have taken the field, but as yet have accomplished nothing. The country is inundated with water, which prevents the regular U. S. troops from taking the field."

PRESOIL GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

Mr. Charles Robinson, who is called "Governor elect of Kansas," was highly extolled by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in his late speech in the U. S. Senate, and compared with Miles Standish. Senator Jones, of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. Wilson, said:

"I desire to ask who is this Mr. Charles Robinson who is called Governor elect of Kansas? Does the honorable Senator pretend to know who he is? [Mr. Wilson nodded assent.] The honorable Senator bows his head. Then I hope he will furnish the Senate a biographical sketch of him. I have a few paragraphs in regard to that gentleman; and, by way of aiding the Senator with the preparation of his memoir, I will state what I know of him. I shall not resort to newspapers, but I can refer to the records of the country to establish what I say. Mr. Charles Robinson—the Miles Standish of Kansas—was once a citizen of the State of California; and what was he there? He was the head and front, the leader of a band of desperadoes, as infamous as ever disgraced any age or country. He it was that organized a band in the city of Sacramento for the purpose of warring against the rights of property there. He it was who led that band in that ever memorable, ever to be execrated, conflict, in which the peaceful mayor of the city of Sacramento, and the sheriff of that county, in attempting to execute the law, were shot down. He was arrested and put into prison, and while there was elected to the Legislature by these ruffians, these squatters, these men essaying to usurp the rights of property. He went to the Legislature as the champion of that spurious or squatter sovereignty in California. When the Senatorial election came on, I am informed by a gentleman well advised on the subject, instead of standing up to the party which elected him, he voted for the largest property holder in California. On the 22d of February—if I am not mistaken in the date—your Miles Standish left the Legislature, and never appeared there again. The journals show it; I had them examined last night. He left California, and the next time that Miles Standish, alias Mr. Governor Charles Robinson, makes his appearance on the stage, he is at his old game, leading on desperadoes to the violation of the law and resistance to the legal authorities of the country."

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic members of the Legislature of New Jersey have unanimously passed resolutions in favor of James Buchanan for the Presidency.

GOING TO LAW ABOUT IT.—Mr. George Law's friends, in New York, have issued a protest against the nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

In the last ten years \$90,000 have passed through the hands of Dr. Tyng, of New York, collected from his congregation for religious purposes.

The Presidential Vote of 1856, from Present Appearance.

The following (says the New York Herald) is an estimate of the Presidential electoral vote of 1856, based on the late elections, on the present organization of parties, and on all the existing indications of the drift of the popular vote, State by State, majority or plurality, in November:

DEMOCRATIC STATES. States. Elect. Votes. States. Elect. Votes.

Alabama.....9 Mississippi.....7 Arkansas.....4 North Carolina.....10 California.....4 New Jersey.....7 Florida.....3 New York.....35 Georgia.....10 Pennsylvania.....27 Illinois.....11 South Carolina.....8 Indiana.....13 Texas.....4 Iowa.....4 Virginia.....15 Louisiana.....6 Wisconsin.....5 Missouri.....9 Total D. vote.....186

KNOW NOTHING. Delaware.....3 Tennessee.....12 Kentucky.....12

KNIGER WORSHIPPERS. Maryland.....8 Total K. N. vote.....35 Connecticut.....6 Ohio.....23 Maine.....6 Rhode Island.....4 Massachusetts.....13 Vermont.....5 Michigan.....6 Wisconsin.....5 New Hampshire.....5

Total nigger worshipper's vote.....75

In these estimates, says the Herald, (a paper which, until recently, has been of K. Nothing politics,) it will be perceived that no State is put down as doubtful. This is done in order to give the probable result in a complete and definite shape, and as strongly as possible against the Democratic party.

Otherwise Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut and Wisconsin might have been as safely placed among doubtful, or even the Democratic States, as for the nigger worshippers, because the nomination of Mr. Fillmore divides the anti-Democratic opposition forces between him and the Seward alliance in all the Northern States, where there are any available remains of the old conservative Whig party in existence.—[New York Herald.]

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Yesterday, the solemn sentence of the law was pronounced by Judge Wardlaw, on James McComb, convicted of the murder of Wm. T. Cross, a marshal of our city. The sad duty was performed in a deeply impressive manner by the Judge, and the wretched convict was urged with much feeling to give the few remaining days he has on earth to prepare for the judgment of eternity. The day fixed for the penalty of the law is Friday, the 25th April next.—[Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.]

HIGH PRICE FOR NEGROES.—On Tuesday, the 19th ult., there was a lot of 16 negroes sold in this place, upon a credit of one and two years, with interest from sale, for the sum of \$18,143, or an average of \$949.63. The ages of this lot of negroes ranged from 18 to 36, most of them being under 20 years. The negroes were No. 1, of their class, but were not such as would have made the highest average.—[Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette.]

SMALL POX IN BUNCOMBE.—The Asheville News of the 6th inst., says that several cases of Small Pox have occurred in the family of Mr. Andrew Lankford, seven or eight miles northwest of Asheville, on the Warm Springs road, and that other cases have occurred in the eastern parts of the county. None of the cases have as yet proved fatal. The disease was introduced into the county by a family returning from Iowa.

TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—Dr. William P. Richardson, of New Kent County, (Va.) charges a vaccine agent in that State with having furnished "genuine vaccine matter" to him, in consequence of which eighty persons who had been vaccinated in that county with it are now sick with the small pox, and some of the cases very critical. The subject is now before the Legislature of Virginia.

The New Orleans Delta says that the new discovery of inoculation, as a protection against yellow fever, has been tried in three thousand cases in that city, during the fever term, and with entire success.

LOANS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The celebrated banking house of Rothschilds loaned during the past year, \$515,000,000, as follows:—England, 80,000,000; Turkey, \$40,000,000; Sardinia, \$10,000,000; Austria, \$120,000,000; Russia, first loan, \$130,000,000; Russia, second loan, \$100,000,000; England, on exchequer bills, \$35,000,000.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line of the Columbia and Charlotte Telegraph, we are informed, is in a forward state of repair, and the lessor has some hopes of having it in operation from Columbia as far as this place before the week of Chester Court. Success to these hopes.—[Chester Standard.]

A REQUISITION.—Governor Chase, of Ohio, has made a requisition upon Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, for the return of the slave woman, who killed one of her children in Cincinnati, and who, by the decree of Judge Leavitt, has been returned to slavery.

We learn from the Cleveland Times, that the Surveyors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road are now locating the road from Charlotte to Rutherford, and that at last accounts they were about 7 or 8 miles from Shelby.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY. AN ADMIRABLE PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The following resolutions, reported from the committee by John L. Dawson, Esq., were unanimously adopted by the late Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg. They show that the Democracy of the noble Key-Stone State are true to the Constitution, the Rights of the States and the Union, and truly national and sound in the great struggle between National Democracy and Black Republicanism:

Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognize in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party, which above all others has, in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their practical happiness; to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with and essential to the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction."

Resolved, That by the general consent of the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States, exhibited in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship, to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal Compact is the wisdom of our fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the States, in their separate capacities; and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice—an appreciation of the value of the Union—an attachment to its preservation—an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy, and impracticable theories of government—which presents a proper example for the guidance and imitation of us, their descendants.

Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practice of Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy. That these constitute, till the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that partial and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice, is at the peril of our dearest interests as a nation, and threatens the infliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to those which it proposes to heal.

Resolved, That the equality of the States is the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would denounce and repudiate all attempts to erect odious distinctions between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the Government by anti-slavery agitation, under the various names and phrases of Free-Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism and Republicanism; and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for offices, by the secret and dishonest society of the Know-Nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and practice of its earliest and most honored administrators.

Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations, which contemplate the overthrow of the Constitution, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States, of the rule of "equal and exact justice to all men" of all sections of the confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, followed the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the north and south, who were ready, on more than one occasion in the past, to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected in 1843, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the south, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they might deem proper; and we therefore cheerfully extend our hearty support to the policy of the government as recognized in the Compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That unerring indications point to the Hon. James Buchanan—distinguished alike by his high personal character, his tried Democracy, his great abilities, experience and eminent statesmanship—as the nation's choice for the office of President of