



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

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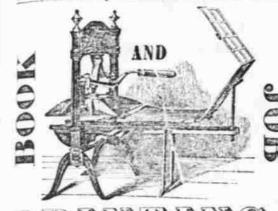
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of hard-sone and fashionable WATCHES from the most cel brated makers. Also, a rich assort-Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.

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PROTORTHERE 3 DOORS SOUTH OF THE MANSION HOUSE,

Charlotte. S. M. HOWELL AVING made more extensive preparations for the Manufacture of SADDLES and HARNESS.

He would respectfully inform the citizens of orth Carolina, that he is now prepared to fur-thish SADDLES AND HARNESS of a superior quality, of his own manufacture, Very Lowest Possible Prices.

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Wanting Saddles By leaving their orders, can be furnished as low as they can procure the same at the North. April 15, 1856-4f S. M. HOWELL.

A. BETHUNE OULD inform his customers, that he has taken the room lately occupied by Mr. All work done by him shall be executed in the best style, for which in every instance, payment is required in cash before taking the ALEX. BETHUNE. June 3, 1856-3w

THE CHILD AND THE DEW-DROPS.

"Oh, Father! dear father, why pass they away, Those dew drops that sparkled at dawning of day, That glittered like stars by the light of the moon-Oh! why are those dew-drops dissolving so soon! Hath the sun, in its wrath, chased their brightness

As though nothing that's lovely might live for a day? The moon-light has laded, the flowers still remain, But the dew drops have tade I from the petals again.

" My child," said the father, "look up to the skies, Benold you bright rainbow, those beautiful dyes! There, there are the dew-drops, in glory reset, 'Mid the jewels of heaven they're glittering yet, And thus are we taught, by each beautiful ray, To mourn not for beauty though fading away! For it youth in its treshness and beauty bo river, Tir but borne from this earth to beam brighter in

Alas, for the father! how little knew he That the words he had spoken, prophetic could be ! That the beautiful child, the bright star of his day, Was e'en like the dew-drop, dissolving away! Sad, sad was the father, when low in the skies The rainbow again shed its beautiful dyes; And then he remember'd the maxims he'd given, And he thought of his child and the dew-drops in

R. M. PATTERSON, M. D., Monroe, N. C. AVING permanently located himself in this place, respectfully offers his professional place, respectfully offers his professional

Office at the Village Hotel. June 17, 1856-tf

Feb. 19, 1856.—Iy

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. FFERS his professional services to the pubic, in the practice of SURGERY, in all Dr. Gibbox will operate, treat, or give advice in all cases that may require his attention. 1 P Office No. 5, Granite Range, Charlotte.

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zens of the town and vicinity. OFFICE next door to Messrs. Drucker & S. W. DAVES,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. EEO EBERT P. WARRENG.

Attorney at Law, (Office in Springs' brick building, 4 doors south f the Charlotte Bank. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1856 .- tf

A CARD. RS. SAM'L L. & JOSEPH W. CALD-WELL have this day associated themselves of them can at all times be found at their office, next door to the State Bank, up stairs, unless pro-In all dangerous cases Dr. P. C. Caldwell will

act as consulting physician free of charge.
SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, JOSEPH W. CALDWELL. Jan. 22, 1856.-1v

DR. P. C. CALDWELL will be at the Office of Doctors J. W. & S. L. Caldwell from 8 to 10 o'clock, every morning. After that hour, he will be at his own house, subject to the call of any of his friends, unless professionally

MIES. M. J. CRAIG. Dress Maker. Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory CH.4RLOTTE. April 92, 1856.—1y

BOOKS For Sale



CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE. THE NEW PURCHASE, or EARLY YEARS THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA n Turkey, Persia, and Russia-Edited by James STANHOPE BURLEIGH. The Jesuites in

that has been written in many years-by Helen THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interestng Events, containing Historical Adventures

EVENING TALES-being a selection wonderful and sup-matural Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. Clair.

LEXICON OF FREE MASONRY, Containing a definition The True Masonic Chart, by J. L. Cross. G. L. The Free-Mason's Manual, by Rev'nd K. J Mackey's Ahinan Rezou of South Carolina.

The New Masonic Trustle Board.
THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the LOWRIE & ENNISS. Book-Sellers.

Charlotte, March 4, 1856



ROBERT SHAW AKES this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going

to Kansas in particular, that he intends to con-Saddle and Harness Business,

At his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c

Of Every Description. His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be afforded on the most reasonable terms. REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch. Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856,-tf

From California. EXECUTION OF CORA AND CASEY. THE MURDERERS. The whole State under Mob Lats.

> San Francisco, on the 21st June, to advise measures to prevent the execution of Cora and Casey by the "Vigilance Committee." The meeting contained about 2,000 persons; which proved that the community were on the side of the "Vigilance Committee," who had, the same day a force of 20,000 persons, a large number under arms, around their Committee rooms, guarding the prisoners. Three thousand muskets and two field pieces were amongst the weapons displayed in every direction. While preparations were making for the burial of Mr. King, the murdered man, preparations were also making for the execution of his murderer and Cora. A procession, one mile in length, was following the body of the murdered man to the grave, while 20,000 people surrounded the gallows where the murderers were hanging. A San Francisco paper

describes the execution as follows: The rooms of the Committee are in two story granite building, and a platform was extended from each of the two front windows of the second floor, extending about three feet beyond the line of the building, and provided with a hinge at the outer line of the window sill, the extreme end be ing held up by means of a cord attached to the beam, which projected from the roof of the building, and to which the fatal rope was also attached.

About one o'clock the prisoners were brought to the windows, in view of the multitude, dressed in their usual costume, and mounted the platform, having their arms pinioned. They both appeared to be firm and but little affected by the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before placing the rope upon their necks, an opportunity was given them to speak to the people assembled, when Carey said:

"Oh! my poor mother, my poor motherhow her heart will bleed at this news. It i her pain I feel now. This will wring her heart, but she will not believe I am a mur derer. I but resented an injury, my poo mother. Oh, my mother, God bless you. Gentlemen, I pardon you, as I hope God

will forgive you, as I hope he will forgive me-Amen! Oh my, poor mother! Oh in the practice of Medicine, and one or the other | God have mercy upon me. My Jesus, take care of me. Oh God, with accumulated guilt of 28 or 29 years, have mercy upon me-my poor mother!"

Cora did not say a word, or desire to .-He stood upon the scaffold during Casey's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was as unconcerned as before. At twenty minutes past one o'clock, every thing being ready. the cord was cut and the doomed men were both launched into eternity. They were dropped six feet, and expired apparently without any struggling, except a few mo tions of the lower limbs. During this solem and awful ceremony a perfect stillness and silence were observed by the vast throng who were spectators of the scene. The bo dies were afterwards handed over to the coroner. After a lengthy consultation, the Jury came to a determination to find that the deceased, James P. Casey and Charles Cora, came to their deaths by hanging. which hanging was committed by a body o men styling themselves a Vigilance.Com-

Previous to the execution, Belle Cora was sent for, at the request of the spiritual adviser of Cora, and they were formally married by the priest about thirty minutes before the execution. The woman appeared very indignant, and looked angrily at the members of the Committee.

The work of death being thus ended, the body of armed men who had acted as guards on the occasion, were all drawn up in line on Sacramento street, extending from Davis street to Sansome street, double file and were reviewed by the superior officers The friends of Casey took his body and followed it, to the number of four or five hundred, to the grave. He had no relatives here, but leaves an aged mother, who resides in New York. Cora's body was given to Belle Cora, on whose account he killed Gen. Richardson. She displayed the greatest devotion to him, and attended him with many signs of mourning to the ceme-

SUICIDE OF YANKEE SULLIVAN. Early on Friday morning, June the 1st the city was stirred into a wordy uproar by the announcement that Yankee Sullivan had committed suicide the night before in his cell at the rooms of the committee .-This was true. He had severed the brach id artery of the left arm, with a knife which was taken to his cell with his food.

Fifteen hundred arrests were made in San Francisco on the 5th, by the Committee. Among them was Charles Duane, chief of the fire department.

Over \$40,000 has been subscribed for the relief of the family of Jas. King. Ned McGowan. Casey's accomplice, has

escaped from the State. The Governor and some of the public authorities are endeavoring to put down "mob law," but their efforts, it is believed, will be unsuccessful. Judge Terry issued a habeas corpus for the delivery of persons in the hands of the Committee. The writs were

having 5,000 men fully equipped, drilled and A "law and order" party assembled at munitions of war were pouring in from all parts of the State, and it was confidently be unavailing.

pected, however, that twelve hundred men would soon be enrolled under he order of the Governor. An extra session of the Legislature had been demanded, but the Committee deny having any thing to do with the petition. The San Francisco Herald is the only paper opposed to the revolutionists. It says that the Governor's call for recruits is largely and generally responded to; that on the 4th of June fifteen hundred men were enrolled, and new companies were forming. ------

From the Raleigh Standard. DEATH OF A MISER.

MELANCHOLY CASE .- Some four weeks ago, there arrived in this city by one of the western cars, in the extreme of destitution, an old lady who gave her name as Mrs. Catharine Alberty-her age she said was 75 years. She was miserably clad, and was bent by age and want. She had been passed over the road, from Salisbury, free of charge, as an act of charity, and on her arrival here, rented a small back room from a tenant of Mr. John Kane's. She had no visible means of providing herself with the commonest necessaries of life, and had not, she said, a penny in the world.

The attention of the neighbors was soon attracted, to her and she became the recicient of their sympathy and bounty. Her nealth, however, rapidly declined, and she was gratuitously attended by Dr. W. H. McKee, and pecuniarly assisted, also, by him and others; but on Monday last, at noon, death ended her sufferings. After her death, searching among her

miserable rags, making arrangements for her interment, a large sum of money and the evidences of other property to a considerable amount were discovered in an old barrel. In two or three filthy bundles was found, in gold and silver, the sum of \$2,-500; also, amongst her papers, the scrip for 20 shares of stock in the New-Albany railroad-letters relative to her plantation in Kentucky, and a mass of other property both curious and valuable. A small signboard was also found with the inscription-Mrs. Catharine Alberty, Indian Doctress." She appears, too, to have added the mystery of fortune-telling to her profession, but from her feeble health was unable to follow either. She had told some of her neighbors that she was originally from France, which country she left when about two years of age; that she had been raised at Lexington, Ky., but that latterly she had been living in Columbia. S. C., and that in this latter place she had recently been robbed of money to the amount of \$2,400 .-There appears to be some truth in this last statement, as a letter from the Sheriff of that District had been found, informing her of the arrest of the robbers, and of the probability of her recovering the major portion of the stolen money. A letter apparently from her husband, has also been found, in which he is spoken of as "Capt Alberty," but beyond this, no clae is yet btained as to her relatives or friends, if any. Her affairs are not yet all arranged but they are in the hands of gentlemen who will see them properly attended to.

The deceased appears to have moved in what is termed good society, with, however, but few of the advantages of education. She died in the midst of strangers, in misery and in want-denving berself what was needful for her sustenance-pleading poverty in its most abject form, but with ample means about her for rendering herself and others happy and comfortable. An awful picture, truly, of the withering effects of avarice .- [Raleigh Standard. -------

TRAGEDY IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The "Norfolk Argus" states that Mr. Spencer Sawyer, of Elizabeth City, N. C., was shot on Wednesday last by William Davis. He expired in a few minutes after receiving the wound. Davis had been one of the principal witnesses in the recent trial of Sawyer, for shooting William Charles. His testimony against Sawyer led to an altercation which has thus resulted tragically. The rencontre took place in the street, in the presence of a number of persons.

gives the following particulars of the murder above referred to: "Our town (Elizabeth city) has been the

A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard

scene of another homicide. This evening, about four o'clock, Capt. Spencer Sawyer was shot at a house he owns, and at which he has boarded since his acquittal in April last. He was shot by William Davis, who was one of the principal witnesses in his trial. It seems that the deceased had entertained strong feelings of animosity against the Davises, at whose house he boarded at the time of the murder of William Charles, last November, on account of their statements as witnesses; and this morning, while William Davis was at a store on the

resisted. The Governor had declared the | water, Sawyer approached him, or came | not the case. On the contrary, it is well | was a sudden combination of the abolitioncountry in a state of insurrection, and had near him, showing signs of anger, such authorized the General of the second divi- as putting a knife against his breast, gritsion to levy an army to preserve peace .- ting his teeth, and striking his knife in a This did not alarm the Committee, they post or column. William Davis then left the store, and in company with Chas. Daorganized, ready for immediate action and vis and W. C. Davis, returned-but did not under competent officers. Men, money and see Sawyer in the forenoon. In the evening, however, they repaired to the house where Sawyer was, armed with a doublebelieved that the Governor's efforts would barrelled gun a piece. Sawyer was sitting in the piazza of the house, when William The volunteer militia were disbanded to Davis fired upon him, killing him almost prevent their being called on. It was ex- instantly, three or four large buckshot entering his left side and abdomen. The Davises have not yet been arrested, but are ready to give themselves up at any mo--------

SCENE IN A CHURCH. SLAVERY EXCITEMENT.

On Sunday night last the Episcopal church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, was densely crowded to hear the rector-Rev. Dudley A. Tyng-discourse upon the "troubles of the country." He opened by denouncing the "outrages" in Kansas, and the present administration. The Bulletin says:

"The sermon was listened to with breathess attention, and without interruption until the speaker spoke of slave breeding, rearing immortal souls (who were made for heaven) for bondage, when Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a church-warden, rose from his pew, and, as one of the original church-wardens entered his solemn protest against the desecration of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without noticing the interruption, and at the conclusion of his sermon respectfully suggested to the gentleman who had interposed his objections, to point out the wrong which he had committed in using the Sabbath as the time and an Episcopal pulpit as the place, fo the utterance of anti-slavery sentiments. We should state that at the commencenent of the remarks of Mr. Tyng several members of the congregation left the church.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO HOUSE-BREAKERS.

On Tuesday morning, says the Columbia, S. C. Times of Wednesday last, Miss C. Mordecai, a sister of Mr. 1. D. Mordecai, was awakened by a noise in her room. She quietly slipped out of bed and lighted the gas. She then discovered a man under her bed, and with great coolness and presence of mind stepped to the next room and called her brother, who was the only other person in the house. Mr. Mordecai, with a revolver in his hand, called to him but he did not reply -- accidentally the pistol went off, which startled him, and on Mr. M. repeating the question and getting no reply, he shot at him in the act of rising. He then saw he was a negro, who answered him that his name was Jim, and that he belonged to Mr. H. Lyons. The ball passed through his lungs, and he died almost instantly. A jury was empannelled and an inquest

held, when the following verdict was found: "That at the time the said wound was inflicted, the deceased was in the dwelling house of the said Mordecai, with intent to commit or accomplish a burglary, (as the jury believe;) and therefore deem said I. D. Mordecai justifiable of the homicide aforesaid, &c.

POLITICAL. LETTER OF

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

the Hon. E. G. READE, some time since written, and published, we believe, in every Know-Nothing paper of the State. We copy al, the concluding portion of Mr. CLING-MAN'S Letter. After alluding to the unfairness of Mr. Reade, in selecting certain sentences from a speech which he (Mr. understanding of his remarks, Mr. Cling-

ty as he belongs to. On the contrary, I vote for Aiken against Banks, who was an of the foreigners and Catholics and native cither go into an organization which is tho- ministration. But, gentlemen, waiving furcitizens, during which some were killed on roughly abolitionised, or you must act with ther notice of Mr. Reade's letter, the prinboth sides, and Catholic churches burnt by the mob. In the midst of that excitement a native-American party was formed, and Mr. Clay was adopted as its candidate .-This circumstance, taken in connexion with the violent war waged against the foreigners and Catholics, very naturally drove most of them into opposition to Mr. Clay. Under the excitement of that very heated canvass, those foreigners and Catholics were guilty of the excesses which I condemned, and I did, therefore, say that if they "continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country," they would create a successful opposition to the party with which they were associated. But, in point of fact, this was were elected year before last. Then there used such a charge against him; not that

and, therefore, there was not the slightest excuse for hostility to them on the part of native Americans. As the condition upon which my prediction was made did not occur, of course the prophesy could not be realized, and hence the gentleman's hopes of success for his American party, which seem to be mainly built on this prediction of mine, are destined to fall to the ground. When therefore, discomfiture overtakes his American party, I hope he will, on reflection, not allow his faith in me as a prophet to be shaken.

Mr. Reade in the next place refers to my

statement that the abolition movement in

this country has received its main strength

from the support given it by the British government and a portion of its aristocracy. and adopts the statement as true. He then insists, that, because the policy of that foreign government is hostile to us, we ought to be opposed to those foreigners who emigrate to this country. It is singular that

my colleague should be ignorant of the well known fact, that in Great Britain as well as in most of the European countries, the body of the people are opposed to their own govrument and hostile to its policy. For that reason, the government keeps up a large standing force, to compel the people to submission. On one occasion, when the people of London were about to hold a meeting to complain of the oppression under which they suffered, the government employed as many as one hundred and fifty thousand men, to repress any outbreak that might occur. It thus happens that most of those eided opposition to all movements that are favored by the governments they have abandoned. Most of the emigrants from the British dominions are Irishmen, and it is well known that they have both in war and in peace shown themselves true Americans, and especially hostile to Great Britain. It is a rare thing to find an Irishman who is an abolitionist. The Irish and other foreign citizens were the persons who supported the authorities at Boston, and prevented the abolitionists from rescuing the runaway negro Burns. It was because these people upheld the constitution and aws against the native abolitionists that ny colleague's know-nothing party, when t came into power in Massachusetts, disbanded the military companies composed of foreigners, and refused to allow them the privilege of supporting the government of their adopted country. The fact is undeniable that since the anti-slavery movement has become so formidable, the great body of foreigners in the North have acted with the friends of the constitution and of the South against the native abolitionists. Is it not, therefore, strange that Mr. Reade, citizen of a southern State, should advise his constituents to join the native abolitionists in making war upon the foreigners, because these foreigners are friends of our own section? Might he not, in direct terms, as well ask you to turn abolitionist yourselves, as to advise you to co-operate with our enemies? The only advantage that has resulted from the know-nothing or native-American organization is, that its movement has tended to make the foreign voters still more decided in their support of the HON. T. L. CLINGMAN, constitution and the rights of the South .-On the other hand, the men who are en-Mr. CLINGMAN has replied to a Letter of | deavoring to carry out the abolition policy of the British government are native Americans, led on by Giddings, Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, Wilson, and the like, whose

My colleague also argues, that to put down the abolitionists we should join his American party. This is a singular reme-C.) delivered some time since, and omitting dy, when it is remembered that the great to give other sentences material to a correct majority of this party are abolitionists themselves or free-soilers. In the northern States, where alone it has had the control, " If this sentence had been copied by my more than nineteen-twentieths are anticolleague with its fellow immediately pre- slavery men. My colleague must rememceding, it would have been clear to every ber that out of about one hundred members one, that, even at that time, I was utterly of Congress which that party has from the opposed to the formation of any such par- North, not one could be found who would regarded such a party as more mischievous avowed free soiler and abolitionist. That than the abuses which I was condemning. small fragment of the American or know-Those who have read the whole speech, nothing party of the North with which he know to what I had reference. Nearly professes to act, and which nominated Mr. twelve months previous, there had occurred | Fillmore, is in a minority in every one of a very serious disturbance in Philadelphia, | the free States. If, therefore, you should the benefit of the South as the North, in consequence of a collision between some follw his advice and join his party, you will and was otherwise conservative in his ada small squad of men who are in the minority everywhere, and who are not able to bring to your aid one congressional vote.

birth was on our own soil.

On the other hand, looking to the results of the elections for the last twelve months, there is reason to believe that the democracy will be able to carry a majority of the northern States. As they at this time all stand on sound principles, it is therefore, even as a matter of mere policy, independently of what is right in itself, your duty to act with them. But my colleague says that they have as a party only one-third of the members of Congress, and are, therefore, too feeble to help you, &c. The members of the present Congress from the North

known that in the next presidential election, lists and his know-nothings, and by their that of 1818, the foreigners and Catholics joint attack, violent and secret as it was were divided, like the native citizens, be- the democracy was cut down, and a freetween General Taylor and General Cass, soil know-nothing Congress elected. But seeing the mischief likely to result from this, many patriotic whigs within the last twelve months have united with the democrats, and enabled them to carry the State elections; and could they have at the same time voted for members of Congres, we should have had an entirely different representation in the present House. Is it not strange that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Reade should not know that the elections of members of Congress in the North took place two years ago, or in 1854, and not last year, in 1855? You would naturally suppose that even if he did not read any of the newspapers when at home, he would at least, by a few months' association with the northern members, have ascertained at what periods their elections came off, and thus avoided the mistakes which he makes on the 10th page of his My colleague also assails President Pierce.

on the ground that there are among his

appointees to office free-soilers. The men alleged to be of that class hold comparatively subordinate stations; and on behalf of the President it is contended, that in every instance, before any such were appointed, they were understood to have previously abandoned their former obnoxious views, and adopted the national principles of the democratic platform of the Baltimore convention of 1852. But to test my colleague's consistency, let us see how Mr. Fillmore stands on this question. He is presented by Mr. Reade for your suffrages. as a man without fault. In my canvass who emigrate and come to this country, last summer I had occasion to put this matare inspired with feelings of hostility to their ter right, and I repeat what I then in subown government, and manifest the most de- stance said. The three members of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet from the free States were Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall. Messrs. Corwin and Hall, both, during their Congressional course, showed themselves in their speeches and votes to be not only free-soilers, or Wilmot proviso men, but thoroughly anti-slavery in all respects, neither of them, to my knowledge, having differed with the abolitionists on any practical question. Mr. Webster himself had repeatedly voted for the Wilmot proviso, and on one occasion claimed the authorship of that principle, and said that Wilmoz had 'stolen his thunder." In his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, which was regarded as conciliatory in its tone, he said that he would not vote to put the Wilmot proviso on the Mexican territory, because in that territory slavery was already excluded by the existing law, and the proviso was unnocessary. In making this statement, I do not wish to detract from the general liberality of Mr. Webster's views on that cocasion. As to Mr. Fillmore's appointments in the North to foreign missions, and other high stations, they were in every instance, as far as I know, made from the ranks of the free-soilers or Wilmot proviso men .-By free-soilers, I intend to designate all those who were in favor of Congress, by its legislation, excluding slavery from the territory of the United States. A great many of these appointees of Mr. Fillmore were, by their service in Congress, personally known to me, and as far as I know or believe, they were in that sense free-soilers. If he ever did make an appointment in a free State to any office of a person who had shown himself willing that the common territories of the Union should be opened to southern men and their slave property.

> The case, then, between General Pierce and Mr. Fillmore ought to be thus stated : General Pierce appointed a few men who had been free-soilers to inferior offices, after they had renounced their former views and professed conservative national sentiments, while Mr. Fillmore appointed from the North to all offices, high and low. none but free-soilers, without requiring them to renounce any previous opinions.

as well as to northern ones, I do not know

it, and have no reason to believe it. Nor

did Mr. Fillmore, in making these appoint-

ments, require the individuals to renounce

their former views.

If, therefore, Mr. Reade is opposed to Pierce for the reason stated by him, he ought, if consistent, to oppose Fillmore with ten times as much zeal. I regret to be compelled to go into this matter, because Mr. Fillmore, when President, in accordance with his oath of office, showed himself willing to execute the laws as well for cipal points of which I have sufficiently examined, let us turn our attention to the presidential candidates now before the country.

James Buchanan, the nominee of the democracy, is a statesman admirably fitted for the station of chief executive of the United States. His opponents are charging him with his having held certain erroneous opinions forty years ago, in his youth .-With as much fairness it may be affirmed that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist, because, at a much later day-viz: 1838when a candidate for Congress, he declared simself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of other kindred anti-slavery measures. I have not