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THE OLD DOMINION Coffee Pot, A FRESH SUPPLY

HAVING become indispensable to all who have tried its value.

A FRESH SUPPLY

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced article, viz: 2 qt. at 1.50 and 3 qt. at 1.75.

ALSO,

Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort) at 25 cts. Iron Coffee Pot Makers (or stands) at 1.50.

"We record our own opinion formed only by drinking the coffee made in this Coffee Pot; but those more immediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—*Southern Guardian, Columbus, S. C.*

"For sale at 'THE CROCKERY STORE,' W. N. TILLINGHAM, 12-1st May 7, 1859 12-1st

KNIVES AND FORKS.

White Bone Handle with 3 pronged Forks, very good, \$1.35 per set.

White Bone Handle with 3 pronged Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, very well finished, and altogether a prime article, \$1.75 per set.

Ivory Handle Knives only, and 75 Knives and Forks of good styles at low prices.

—ALSO—

More of those Super Horn Tip balanced-Handle Knives and Forks at \$2.50.

Just received at 'THE CROCKERY STORE,' W. N. TILLINGHAM, 12-1st May 7, 1859 12-1st

Second Spring Stock.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

Also, a large stock of Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c. All of which were carefully selected by one of the Firm, and will be offered to Wholesale buyers at the lowest market prices. All orders will be filled with care. YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Factory prices. H. & E. J. LILLY, Fayetteville, April 25, 1859. 8-141

Podophillin, Gelsemin, STILLINGHAM, LUPULIN, &c., &c. FOR SALE BY S. J. HINSDALE, April 25

P. TAYLOR

HAS now in Store, a general Stock of Staple

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,

And the best quality of

Family Groceries, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Together with almost all articles usually wanted in the trade of this place.

Agent for the sale of BENBOW'S COTTON YARN, TWINE, CANDLE WICK, &c. Store formerly occupied by W. F. MOORE, Esq., North-East Corner Market Square. Call and see. P. TAYLOR, April 30, 1859. 10-1mi

BOWMAN & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Kerosene Oil,

LIGHT colored,—best quality For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

THE RUSSE-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaty, as given by the Times:

Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the frontier of Austria. This, the Times says, is directed obviously against England, and its existence is proof that enterprises which are thus to be protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Times concludes that the Russian army of observation is to excite insurrections among the Hungarians. The second condition provides that in case Austria invades Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days of the violation of Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy, but if France and Russia should attack Austria in Germany, or if Prussia should be led under contribution in her territory, these treaties would become no less than a partition of Europe, and the first principle of self-preservation would compel us to consider whether we can best defend ourselves on the continent or on our own homesteads. However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German Power is essential to our safety.

There are also statements by the late steamer that the French and Russian governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts, surveys, &c., of the English coast and stations, and have likewise been engaged making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that extensive orders for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was, that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. Twenty-seven gun-boats, with vessels of a larger size, are building for the Spanish government. It is suggested, that Spain might, possibly, be acting as agent of others. Large quantities of guns and ammunition are being shipped for the Mediterranean and Malta.

The Paris Constitutionnel and London Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. The latter says that the document signed is a mere convention.

The following is an abstract of a letter per the steamer *Persia*, dated Liverpool, April 20th:

"The papers of this morning contain a despatch from Vienna dated Friday, in which it appears that the official papers there have announced the declaration of war by Austria against Sardinia. "Revolutions have occurred in Tuscany and the Italian duchies, and all Italy will soon be in a blaze, in consequence of the announcement of Sardinia, that on her banner is inscribed, 'The Independence of Italy.'"

"The steamer leaves at ten early an hour to give you any news of to-day's markets. Rentes closed in Paris yesterday at 62 1/2."

"Such is the confusion and alarm now existing that it is almost impossible to predict the result of the war on cotton. Purchases can be made, however, at half penny decline on the week."

"Cobden and Bright have been returned to Parliament by large majorities."

Sardinia.—The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army: "The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and on the nation and has therefore replied to the demand with scorn." The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says, "I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers—your companions of the Tchernaya—whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners, like our war-cry, be the independence of Italy."

WASHINGTON, May 12.

Important to Mail Agents.—The Post Office Department has decided to pay all mail route agents quarterly, instead of by the month, as heretofore.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Failure of Jacob Little Once More.—Jacob Little, the great Wall Street broker, failed to-day. Liabilities will probably reach \$2,000,000.

American Tract Society.—The Revolutionists Again Defeated. The annual meeting of the American Tract Society last week, was of great interest, and decisive in its results. The revolutionists were again defeated at all points. The old officers were re-elected almost unanimously. Even Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, who is specially disliked by the revolutionists, because he once published a South Side View of Slavery, containing some truths which they did not relish, received 323 votes, out of a total of 349.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town on the 12th inst.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the State proxy: P. K. Dickinson, W. S. Ashe, Jno Walker, John L. Holmes.

The following were elected Directors by the stockholders: Thos. H. Wright, F. J. Hill, W. A. Wright, W. C. Bettencourt, John Wooster, J. H. Flamer, James Anderson.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and H. R. Savage, Cashier.

Wit. Heraldi.

The only change in the Board is that the late Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Sr., is succeeded by Jas. Anderson, Esq.

The Journal gives some other particulars:

"The amendments to the charter made by the last Legislature were accepted. These amendments give the privilege of issuing three and four dollar notes, and prohibit the issue of any notes above five dollars except those of the denomination ten or a multiple of ten, the object being to do away with the 6's, 7's, 8's, and 9's."

"Another amendment regulates the mode of settling balances between the Cape Fear and other Banks of the State.

"A proposition to divide the surplus fund, or a portion of it, was rejected, and the whole matter referred to the directors.

"A resolution was passed doing away with what has been known as the 'Director's privilege,' of borrowing \$5,000, on giving security and paying the interest thereon. Directors hereafter stand on the same footing as other borrowers."

[The Bank at Fayetteville has for many years refused to act on this "Director's privilege."]

State Educational Association.—At the fourth annual meeting, to be held at Newbern on the 4th of June, it is announced in the Journal of Education, several addresses will be delivered, which will add much to the interest of the occasion. It is expected that the sessions of the Association will be opened by an address from the President, Rev. B. Clegg, of Olin, Prof. F. M. Hubbard, of the University, and one or two others (conditionally) have also consented to deliver addresses at such time, during the meeting, as may suit the Association. At the request of the Association, Mrs. Delia W. Jones is expected to prepare "A specific report upon the studies and mode of conducting Female Schools," to be read before the Association.

Reports are expected from Committees appointed at the last meeting, on Common Schools, Educational Statistics, Normal Schools, and other matters of interest, opening a wide and interesting field for discussion.

N. C. Swamp Lands.—S. H. McRae Esq., of Plymouth, sold to Mr. C. W. Skinner of Chowan, and to Messrs. Augustus Lewis and Thomas E. Skinner of Raleigh, the other day, six thousand acres of his reclaimed Swamp Lands for the handsome sum of twenty five thousand dollars. A few years ago the same lands could have been purchased for a mere nominal sum. Some years ago Mr. McRae purchased a large body of Swamp land, and upon discovering the superior qualities of the soil, he turned his attention to canaling and after a few years' labor, has succeeded in reclaiming one of the richest and most desirable bodies of land in the whole southern country. Since these lands have been thoroughly drained they are easily cleared and brought into a high state of cultivation, and are said to be capable of yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels of corn to the acre; and are reputed to be excellent wheat and cotton growing lands.

Had the Swamp lands of Eastern Carolina been reclaimed years ago, as they will be at some future time, and brought into cultivation, their value could scarcely be estimated by dollars and cents; and to-day, instead of Eastern North Carolina presenting an unhealthy appearance, it might be the most flourishing country upon the face of the earth. Nature seems to have done more for us than for any other people, yet we have not profited by it. Mr. McRae has not only amassed a fortune by reclaiming Swamp lands, but he has opened the eyes of many who have been asleep all their days as it were, and convinced them what can be done by a little patience and labor.

Wash. N. C. Times.

Crops.—The Wilmington Journal, one of whose editors has been to Onslow Court, says: "We found that the crops of every kind were suffering very much from the want of rain; on Tuesday rain came, however—a perfect god-send. It was general, and everybody at Court appeared to be in better humor than previously."

The Raleigh Standard says: "The wheat crop in this and in the western part of the State is reported to be very promising. We have not heard of the rust or fly being in it."

A Hint to Farmers.—We have always thought it a poor business for a farmer to neglect mowing his own meat and bread and some to spare, for the purpose of making a large market crop of any article, with the certain prospect of buying corn and pork. A prudent Beaufort farmer remarked the other day, that when he found every body was going largely into cotton, he concluded that he would pitch in for corn and give cotton the go-by for the present.—*Wash. N. C. Dispatch.*

The Division of California.—A bill for the division of California has passed both branches of the Legislature, and gone to the Governor for his signature. This bill is entitled "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the Southern counties of the State," and undoubtedly looks to the erection of the territory thus set off into an independent State. The name proposed to be given to it is the "Territory of Colorado."

South Western Crops.—Texas and Louisiana papers of the 30th ult. bring gloomy accounts of the condition of the crops in portions of those States, most of the cotton and corn having been seriously injured by severe frosts. In some favored localities, however, the prospects were very encouraging.

Speech of Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

Mr. Rives began by remarking that the habits and pursuits of his life for many years past had removed him entirely from scenes of political excitement. I have no desire, he said, again to engage in them. While I had a public duty to perform I endeavored to discharge it honestly, faithfully, and to the best of my ability, more anxious to serve than merely to please my constituents. Cherishing with sincerity the principles I brought with me into public life, I could not, as an honest man, change them at the bidding of party. My services were no longer acceptable, and I have since lived a private citizen, contented and happy, with no complaints or regrets in the past—no aspirations in the future.

But, fellow-citizens, I should be sorry to say that I have lived an unconcerned spectator of public events. In a free country every citizen, the humblest and most obscure, as well as the highest, has a patriotic duty to perform in watching over and defending, according to his opportunities, the precious deposit of the public liberties, the precious deposit of the public liberties. Candor compels me to declare that, from time to time, I have seen much cause for patriotic anxiety, but never so much as at the present moment.

It is this conviction which has induced me—I may say constrained me—not without many struggles against the force of habit and that love of retirement which grows stronger by every day's indulgence, to appear before you, in obedience to the flattering call that has been made upon me. I know how inexpressible I am of adding, by any thing I can say, to the force of the many able and eloquent appeals that have been already addressed to the intelligence and manliness of the country; but, powerless as my voice is, I feel that I should be recreant to the duty of a good citizen if I were not to raise it in such a cause, while there may be one of my countrymen willing to listen to me.

I do not appear before you to plead for the triumph of a party. No, fellow-citizens; it is a far higher cause which now demands the exertions of us all. A bold and unflinching corruption has invaded every department of our National Administration, which, if not promptly and vigorously checked by the sovereign rebuke of the people, must soon engulf the public liberty, as it is rapidly undermining the public morals.

The wisdom and valor of our ancestors bequeathed to us noble free institutions, which were intended to place the public liberty securely under the guardianship of the public virtue. It is these noble institutions which during official abuses, emboldened by impunity, would now pervert to the destruction of liberty, by undermining every guarantee provided for its security—even the virtue and patriotism of the people themselves. Shall we not, then, rally to their defence, one and all of us? Shall we be told that this is the cause of a party? Believe me, fellow-citizens, it is the vital cause of constitutional freedom—the common cause of every American citizen, Democrat, Whig, or by whatever party denomination he may have been hitherto known, who values his birthright, and is manfully determined to defend it.

That I have presented to you no exaggerated picture of our public situation is unfortunately too well established by facts, now of universal notoriety. Revelations brought out during the late session of Congress have placed them before the public in a form not to be questioned.

Look at the report upon public printing, and you will see there how elaborately and ingeniously in that large department of the public expenditure, corruption has been organized into a system to multiply bribes to the employees and supporters of the Government. Every contract, whether for paper, for printing, for lithographing, for engraving, has been so managed as not only to yield a rich harvest to the contractor himself, but to the officer of the Government who awards the contract, and to the intermediate agents employed as brokers to procure it. This is a single job made, by its ramifications, to enlist and remunerate a dozen or more political retainers, at an enormous cost to the Treasury; for the prices allowed to the contractor must be correspondingly high, to enable him to pay the customary tributes to his patrons and associates.

And this rank scene of corruption has been passing under the very nose of the Government in the city of Washington. One of these leviathan of black mail, one who received the modest sum of \$39,000 for his good will and patronage in the sale and brokerage of public contracts, was but the other day owner and conductor of the official organ of the Government, and is even now, we are told, public printer in fact, though not in name.

Look now at the huge report made upon the operations in the navy yards of Philadelphia and Brooklyn—a document gigantic in its proportions, but yet more gigantic and startling in the official inequities it reveals. I have neither the time nor the patience to enter into the disgusting details of these revelations. But one glaring and monstrous fact appears from them all—the systematic employment of contracts for every variety of work and materials in both of these vast establishments, and that with the direct approbation of the Government itself to reward partisan services, and to debauch the suffrages of the people.

There you will see contracts involving large amounts of the public money, directed by the Government to be given, in open violation of law, to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, from the sole consideration of the number of subsidized voters in the employment of the preferred party, whose suffrages were required in the critical moment of a contested election. So minutely and systematically was this policy carried out in one of those establishments (Brooklyn) that Democratic members of Congress representing the adjoining districts were authorized agents for making an equitable division of the public spoils among its supporters, and in this manner the yard was filled to the number of several thousand with worthless and incompetent men, whose only claim to employment was founded on political service, and among whom, in the language of the report, "idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming extent."

The developments made present the Government as moving in a constant circle of corruption. First, the Government, with the public money, corrupts the contractors and their employees to vote for members of Congress, then the contractors corrupt the members of Congress, with a stipulated per centage, to procure them other contracts; and finally, the members of Congress, by one species of influence or other, corrupt the Government to bestow the contracts which they had stipulated to obtain.

But, fellow-citizens, I cannot follow out these revolting details; there they are upon record, where you can examine them for yourselves, and ponder on the mournful degeneracy of the public morals they disclose, and upon your solemn duty, as men and patriots, to rebuke and correct the evil. I have referred to these things with the deepest humiliation as an American citizen. I sincerely wish for the honor of my country that they could be shown to be party libels; but, unfortunately, the facts are too notorious, the knowledge of them is too wide-spread and universal to admit either of denial or suppression.

The whole air is filled with them; they are propagated on the winds to the corners of the earth.

that of Senator of the United States. Succeeding to the Democratic maxim of peace and honest friendship with all nations, he threatened all by heliouse denunciations, in order to keep up the flagging spirit of party devotion by factitious appeals to national pride and honor.

But I may go further, and ask if there is a single principle of any sort held in common by the members of the now dominant party? The favorite and prominent measures of the present Administration are the thirty million Cuba appropriation; the transfer of the war-making power; the Mexican protectorate; the Pacific railroad; a protective tariff; and, until lately, the Lecompton constitution. Is there any union of opinion in the party upon a single one of these measures? No, fellow-citizens, there is division and disunion upon all of them; flagrant intestine war upon some; and upon others, it is hard to decide whether a majority of the party agree with or differ from their President and chief in the measures recommended by him.

But still, with rare exceptions, they adhere to and sustain him. As the living representative and embodiment of the party, he is to be supported at all hazards. The political ascendancy of the party—the power of disposing of the offices, employments, emoluments, solid personal benefits of the Government—is not to be jeopardized by indiscreet scruples about matters of so little comparative importance as principles and the general interests of the country. Such, fellow-citizens, are the results of the modern system of party discipline—of the code of political morals inculcated by the party in power. What is it but to proclaim by their own act the justice of the sentence pronounced years ago by a distinguished statesman of South Carolina: "that they are held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder?"

One of the chief arts by which this party has so long held possession of the Government, to the serious injury of the country and in spite of the reprobation of their measures by a large and unquestionable majority of the people, is the fabrication of sectional issues and the fomentation of sectional jealousies to divide the country, and thereby to prevent numerous masses of virtuous and honorable men in both sections, who cordially agree in detestation of their practices, from uniting in any efficient co-operation to displace them from power. The great instrument of popular delusion which they wield for this purpose, and to which alone they owe their unnatural foothold in the South, is the incessant and pernicious agitation of questions connected with slavery.

They put themselves forward as the special and exclusive friends of the rights of the slave-holding States. They officiously volunteer to make political issues for the South; and when, by means of these factitious issues, they have inflamed the South, and secured her votes, a part of them equivocate about the meaning and import of their pledges, and others betray her into false and untenable positions, where she is doomed to humiliating defeat, and where, worse than all, she is shorn of that which has hitherto constituted her chief and in itself invincible strength—the prestige of a character for high moral principle that would disdain communion with fraud, unfairness, or insincerity of any sort. Let the late Democratic *raisonnement* in the Senate of the United States on the true meaning and import of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—let the humiliating history and sequel of the Lecompton constitution and of the English bill—say how far this representation is justified by facts.

No, fellow-citizens, never should the South consent to barter her principles and honor for such miserable, such delusive support as this. She has never gained any thing, she never can gain any thing by unhalloved political bargains. Have we so soon forgotten that he who obtained her votes for the Presidency as "the Northern man with Southern principles" was afterwards the head and Presidential candidate of the freesoil party? Her rights have a far better and higher guarantee than any political combination can give. They are written in the Constitution of the country. There, they are impregnable. Let us disdain to hold them by any lower tenure.

Political agitation can do them nothing but harm. They are under the sacred guardianship of a tribunal instituted for the defence of constitutional rights—a tribunal which no political agitation can reach. That tribunal, in the serene and undisturbed exercise of its lofty functions, has covered them with the panoply of the national justice. On each successive question involving the rights of the Southern States, as they have arisen, upon the constitutional obligation and validity of the fugitive act, upon the right of transfer from one State to another free from the control which had been claimed under the power of regulating commerce among the States, upon the limits of Congressional power with regard to the common territories of the Union—on all these questions the supreme judicial tribunal of the United States has, by its solemn and irrevocable judgments, surrounded the rights and institutions of the South in the only points in which they have ever been supposed to be open to invasion with an impassable wall of defence.

He who would, under these circumstances, indulge any serious apprehension of encroachment, either from Congress or the other States, on the rights and institutions of the South, must be a very credulous or a very timid man. Such a man, as Dr. Johnson said of the *no paper* alarmist in his day, would have been apt to cry "fire" in the midst of the universal deluge. I trust fellow-citizens, there is no son of Virginia who would go farther in defence of the constitutional rights of the South in case of any real danger than I would; but, as I cherish her honor, as I value her rights, I loathe and deprecate all simulated panics to "fright her from her propriety," to seduce her from her ancient loyalty to the cause of pure and uncorrupt government, and to enlist her in the obnoxious service of a party that would practise upon her fears only to betray her principles and interests.

Fellow-citizens, there is one real, one pressing, one overshadowing and imminent danger which threatens the whole country. It is the danger to the public liberty, to public morals, to our free institutions themselves, from the wide-spread corruption and abuses which have invaded every department of our National Administration. To reform these abuses, to purify the Government from its pollution, to bring it back to its accountability to the people, to replace the public liberty upon the firm pedestal of the public morals, to "drive the money changers from the temple," this is a high and holy work of patriotism, which demands the united and best exertions of all for the honor and interest of all.

It is the common cause of good men and patriots every where—in the North, the South, the East, the West. Shall we permit ourselves to be diverted from so vital and exigent a work as this by the spite device of the adversary in attempting to sow divisions among the friends of honest responsible government, by the revival of extinct and pestilent sectional issues for which there is no existing foundation—by the absurd cry of *fire!* in the midst of the deluge of corruption which overwhelms the land?

We have recently heard a most honorable and truthful voice from the North,* speaking in the name of a numerous, enlightened, and patriotic body of our fellow-citizens there, declaring their willingness and earnest desire to sink, henceforth

*Gov. Hunt, New York.