

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamship Great Western reached New York Tuesday morning, bringing dates seven days later. We have Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of the 11th October, and extras from the offices of the Herald and Sun, New York.

The deficiency of the crops was better ascertained, and grain continued to rise. On the 10th inst. there was a rise in corn of 2s. per quarter.

Cotton, as was to be expected, is depressed, in consequence of the advance in breadstuffs. Under the "commercial" summary will be found the particulars relative to the crops and markets.

The British Revenue of the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, has fallen off £800,000.

The most interesting piece of political intelligence by the Great Western relates to the fortunes of the French in Algiers. Abd-el-Kader, the fiery Arab, has renewed his exertions to free his country, and according to the intelligence received, exhibits a skill, as well as an indomitable bravery, that have proved disastrous to the French. The Liverpool Times thus sums up the most recent actions which have taken place:

The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemira-Ghezoua, amounting to 450 men. The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only fourteen escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—attacked General Caragnac, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess.

This disaster has produced much depression, and not a little anger, in France. The King, especially, is annoyed at it; and the government, it is said, are now resolved to hunt the Arab leader from the face of the earth. Twelve thousand men, or six regiments of the troops, are to be instantly despatched to Algiers. Bugeaud is ordered to rejoin the army and preparations are making on a large scale for carrying "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" into the heart of the country. But what will this avail? The climate will continue to mow down the invaders, if the natives cannot. The desert will afford a home for the hardy recusants. Abd-el-Kader, heretofore, will escape pursuit, and ever and anon will "drop down" upon the Frenchmen when they least expect it. Africa, in short, will prove the grave of Louis Philippe's troops—the mausoleum, it may be, of his dynasty.

This unfortunate French colony in Africa is one of the legacies which Louis Philippe received with his throne. It has been kept up and sustained from a desire to flatter the national pride, rather than from any conviction of its relative value as an appendage to France.

M. Thiers arrived in England on the 9th instant.

The Times of the 11th has the following statement, relative to the arrest of a fugitive from justice from this country, named Clinton, charged with being concerned in the forgery by which Messrs. Little & Co. were defrauded of \$23,000 in '41.—He was committed, but his counsel had procured a writ of habeas corpus which had not been argued at last dates.

Ireland.—The disunion between the Irish Repeal party of Dublin was spreading. A paper representing the opinions and views of the O'Connell division is about to be established, which would but inflame the feelings of the parties. The O'Connell party is called 'Young Ireland,' the other 'Old Ireland.' The Times says:

"In connection with this bone of contention, which brings the party represented by the Nation newspaper into open and avowed hostility with the leading spirits of Conciliation Hall, may be mentioned the Bequests Act, the Maynooth Endowment scheme, and the presumed insanity of the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Crolly. This divine has been the object of bitter hostility from a portion of the Repeal press. The editor of the forthcoming publication, Mr. Barrett, who conducts the Pilot, has assumed the insanity of Dr. Crolly; and as there appears no just ground for so serious—and, if it is designed, such an infamous imputation—the "Young Ireland party has fixed upon this charge, and has hurled denunciations loud and indignant against the perpetrator. Hitherto the Irish party knew no divisions—pulled together amicably—and presented a bold front to their antagonists. 'Union is strength,' a motto which, it seems, they are likely to appreciate no more."

O'Connell continues to address the people. In his speeches he seldom permits the U. States to pass without a bitter denunciation about slavery.

There had been an *emete* in Italy of a slight character, which was of little importance, except as showing the unsettled state of society in that fine but misgoverned land.

Russia and Circassia.—Letters from Odessa confirm the statement of the reverses of the Russians in Daghestan.

Schamil, the gallant and active leader of the Circassians, unexpectedly attacked the Russians in their camp, and after a short but very bloody struggle Count Woronzoff was forced again to retreat, in order to reach a more favorable position.—This he appears to have effected, but in the retreat he lost an immense number of men. The number of men killed is not exactly known, but it may be judged from the fact that 180 officers perished. The Circassians also got possession of four pieces of artillery, and the greater portion of the Russian stores and ammunition.—The Circassians, after this, ravaged the country, destroyed the villages, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants to the mountains as prisoners. Count Woronzoff reached Tiflis on the 3d of September with the shattered remains of his army.

Commercial Intelligence.—The following, relative to the markets, is from the Liverpool Times of the 11th instant:

The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise.—The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the Corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "breadstuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease in the potato, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The Cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer.—There is less business doing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same causes are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed at in our last publication; nor is anything likely to revive it but the chance of a short crop. The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity; they will be analysed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness; and as the cry of "wolf" has been raised on more than one occasion, the "wolf" must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders, in the present state of the market, evince no great disposition to push their stocks forward, and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the woollen districts of Yorkshire, business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood. The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded and obtained an extra 20s. per ton, and pigs 10s. per ton. The Produce markets generally exhibit a firm and buoyant feeling. The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment; and, having money to spend, they apply it to the purchase, first of the necessaries, and lastly the luxuries of life. There is no class more disposed to enjoy the good things of life to a greater extent than the English artisan and laborer when the state of his finances enables him—none that makes a greater outcry, or whose distress gives greater uneasiness to his rulers, when he is tainted in his stomach—that important organ, that has caused more rebellions in the world than patriots and philosophers choose to admit.

Sandwich Islands.—On the late assembling of the Parliament of the Sandwich Islands, Rev. Mr. Richards, an American Missionary, first addressed the Throne of Grace. After which, the King delivered a speech that would do honor to any Chief Magistrate; in the course of which he said:—

"We consider it the first of our duties to protect Religion, and promote good morals and general education. It will therefore be your duty to consider by what means these blessings can be best promoted and extended among the people of these Islands, and also among the foreigners resident in our dominions. We are well aware that the Word of God is the corner-stone of our kingdom. Through its influence we have been introduced into the family of the independent nations of the earth. It shall therefore be our constant endeavor to govern our subjects in the fear of the Lord; to temper justice with mercy in the punishment of crime; and to reward industry and virtue."

"The Almighty Ruler of nations has dealt kindly with us in our troubles, in restoring our kingdom, together with special guarantees for its existence as independent nation. May He also aid you in your deliberations, and may He grant his special protection to us, to you, and our people."

A beautiful writer, most truly says, that genuine Christianity enters the hut of the poor man, sits down with him and his children, it makes them contented in the midst of privations and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through cities and amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling redeeming angel. It is like the champion of childhood, and the comforting associate of age. It ennobles the noble, gives wisdom to wise and new grace to the lowly. The patriot, minister, poet, and eloquent man derive sublime power from its influence.

The Steamer Great Britain went to sea on Tuesday afternoon with only twenty passengers—a fact from which we may probably draw the inference that the public has no confidence in her. She will undergo various alterations and improvements previous to her return next spring. N. Y. Mirror.

Unfairness of the Northern Press towards the South.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in the following article, censures very properly a very censurable habit of the Northern press in its course towards slavery and the South. We have frequently alluded to and commented upon the unfairness (to use the mildest term) of the journals of the North in this particular—their eagerness to seize upon every thing which could be turned to the prejudice of the South, and their studied habit of suppressing, misrepresenting, or softening down every case of aggressing upon the rights and safety of the people of the South. We thank the Courier and Enquirer for the generous and just spirit which it displays in the following article on this subject:

We published some days since, the report of the proceedings before the Court at Lexington, Ky., on the arraignment of the leading persons concerned in the compulsory removal of C. M. Clay's "True American," on charge of having been engaged in a riot. We have noticed with some interest the fact, that very few of those presses which clamored most violently about the removal of the paper, have taken the slightest notice of the proceedings of the Court, although they had proclaimed beforehand that the Law would be vindicated against them. Some of them have taken a still more questionable course, in publishing what professed to be a report of the proceedings, and yet suppressing a very material portion of the testimony.—In fact, so far as we have observed, no Northern paper, with the exception of the New-Ark Advertiser and the Courier and Enquirer, has copied the evidence for the defence at all,—although several of them have announced the result and held up the Court and the Jury to public reprobation.

Now, it will be remembered that this evidence consisted of the testimony of the Mayor of Lexington, of persons employed in the American office, and a greater number of others of the highest character, as well as the paper itself, the handbills issued, and every thing necessary to give the court and jury a full and perfect knowledge of the whole transaction. It established the facts, that upon the first publication of his paper, before the faintest hostility had been evinced against him, Mr. Clay had fortified his office with cannon, musketry, &c.; that slaves had been in the habit of reading the paper, and of looking to Mr. Clay as their "deliverer"; that they had frequently assembled in squads, singing incendiary songs and menacing their masters; that in many places they had formed military companies and provided weapons; that they had marched past the Mayor's office and through the streets with threatening gestures; and that the general effect of the paper had been, beyond all doubt, to excite them against their masters, and to pave the way for and provoke a general insurrection. Now these points were established by the sworn testimony of the most respectable witnesses—of men whose characters were above reproach or suspicion, and who were perfectly familiar with the facts to which they testified. That they were highly important and absolutely essential to the formation of an intelligent and just opinion of the matter, no one can doubt. Yet this evidence, distinct, clear, weighty, and unimpeachable as it was, has been suppressed by nearly the entire press of the North, and wholly suppressed by that portion of the press which has seen fit to comment most copiously and most violently upon the transaction to which it related!

No man of ordinary candor and fairness can hesitate to say that this suppression is as truly criminal as would have been the invention and circulation of an absolute falsehood. These presses had taken upon themselves to denounce, with extreme virulence and emphasis, certain proceedings of the people of Lexington, as in violation of justice and of law;—they have also proclaimed, with just exultation, the fact that for these acts they were to answer to the Law, and be judged by the judicial tribunals of the country;—and yet, when this trial is had the whole matter fully investigated, the testimony of sworn and responsible persons taken, and the whole transaction thoroughly developed, these same papers either entirely suppress the report, or so mutilate and distort it as to make it thoroughly false!

The reason for this unprincipled proceeding, for such it must be pronounced, is obvious. The result was contrary to judgments they had seen fit to pronounce in advance of evidence; and the persons whose proceeding it seemed to excuse had the misfortune to live south of Mason and Dixon's line. It seems to be settled that in any case where slavery is involved, truth, reason, discretion, common prudence are to have no hearing. Nothing but declamation and abuse seem appropriate. And in this case of C. M. Clay, the rule has been closely followed. While his own intemperate, windy and unending proclamations simply the assertions of an interested party, highly excited by passion and vanity, are allowed to fill column after column of these presses, testimony of the most important bearing, from persons of unimpeachable character and taken under all the sanctions of a court of justice, is suppressed! And thus the public is left to form a judgment upon the most insufficient and one-sided grounds, and that, too, by journals which are constantly vaunting their candor and fairness.

PRINTERS.—The United States Journal says that there are more than twenty printers who are performing the duties of clerks in the Departments at Washington, and that they are equal if not superior to others, who had the advantages of a collegiate education. We have no doubt about it. Half the college fellows don't know a comma from the fluke of an anchor.—Albany Ev. Int.

Gen. W. K. Armstrong, of the U. S. Army, died at Upperville, Virginia, on the 13th inst.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAYTI.

We placed before our readers, a week or two ago, an extract from the Washington correspondence of one of the New York papers, in which was announced the return to this country of Mr. HOGAN, who had, it appears, been commissioned to visit HAYTI for some unexplained political purpose; and, it may be remembered, we expressed a wish for further information on the subject.

That wish is in part realized by a publication in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday last, an extract from which is hereunto subjoined, and which deserves all the attention of the reader, (supposing it to be well-grounded,) and especially that passage of it which we have italicized. Can it be true that this Government has been interfering in the affairs of Hayti? By what right, or upon what principle of republican policy, can it interfere in the affairs of any other people. In what case, under any Administration preceding the last, has it ever done so? Has it not, on the contrary, expressly disclaimed any pretension to such a right, and uniformly reprobated it when exercised by other nations?

But to the extract, as follows: Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 27, 1845. The other feature of the Haytian business is the policy of European Governments, should the Dominicans be successful in overrunning the negro republic, and bringing the whole island again under the dominion of the white and mulatto races—for I take it, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, that much the larger portion of the population of the Spanish part must consist of mulattoes. It is said that the French have been very active in stirring up the rebellion against the republican Government, in the hope that the island would again become a dependency of their monarchy. And this is probably very true. Certain it is, our Envoy did find a Frenchman among the Dominicans, a Monsieur Villeneuve, I think, doing his possible in the name of the French Government to organize and discipline them for the contest against the Haytiens. It is well known that in colonial diplomacy and wars the French are of no account at all; so that whatever may be the wishes and intentions of our Government in respect to this island, there is not the least cause of jealousy on its part as to the efforts of France or its agents in this struggle.

Well, when Mr. Hogan left St. Domingo in July, the Dominican army was nicely organized, composed (if I have correctly retained the information, received "long time ago") of thirteen thousand men, having several French Officers and some beautiful pieces of old Spanish artillery, with the great additional advantage of being accompanied along the coast by three or four small armed vessels, American built.

As was expected, a battle was fought in September, in which the Dominicans were victorious. This affair has undoubtedly been very much exaggerated. The Haytiens were taken by surprise—were not aware of the good fighting condition, the European advisers, and the field-pieces of their adversaries—were a little cut up, and took to their heels, like sensible men, and as our own men very frequently did in the beginning of the Revolutionary war. It was consequently a very unimportant skirmish. The Haytiens immediately began concentrating their forces, having bought one or two small vessels to cope with the Dominican navy, and it is not unlikely that ere this the tide of war has turned in their favor. The issue of the struggle is hardly doubtful. If the white Dominicans expect to subdue the whole negro population of this delightful island and reduce it to a state of servitude, or to any degree of civil and political inferiority, they must be miserably disappointed.—They are but a handful compared to the blacks of the old French division, who numbered in 1842 nearly 700,000 souls. The attempt is much more hardy and hopeless than that in which legions of French soldiers and some great French generals perished in the beginning of the century.

I am an enemy to all abolitionism out of slave countries, because I think slavholding communities ought to be left to apply their own remedies to their own grievances, unless indeed they ask for sympathy and assistance from beyond their own limits; and because, also, I think that, as it generally exists in the United States, the relation of master and slave is not unjust, unnatural, or improper, because of the vast disparity in the moral nature and the intellectual endowments of the two races. But I cannot too earnestly express my disapproval of the part this Government appears to have taken in the attempt to undermine and overthrow the negro and mulatto Government of the Haytian Republic.

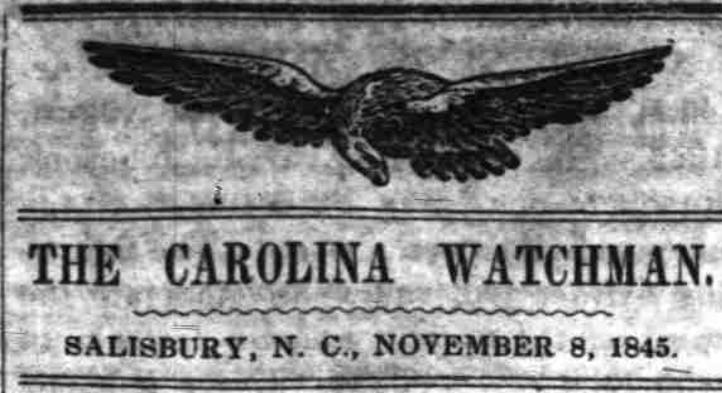
The subject certainly deserves the severest scrutiny at the hands of Congress. God preserve us as a nation from the abominable wickedness of political propagandism!

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

Yes, young man, be on your guard. There are a thousand temptations in your path, and a thousand voices calling you away from duty. Poor Kendall!—a few days ago he was full of life and activity—the pride of his father and the hope of his mother. Now, he is beneath the clouds of the valley—struck down in the freshness of his youth—without a moment's warning. With his companion at the ten pin alley he quarrelled. Away then from temptation. Go not near the place where spirit is drunk and gambling is countenanced. If you are not called so suddenly away as this young man, you will sow the bitter seeds of vice to spring up to your injury at some future day. It may never be delightful to associate with the vicious, but remember their end.

That leads to infamy and death, with flowers Of rare perfume will oft be strewed, to draw Thy party away. The siren voice Of soft, bewitching melody, will swell Upon the evening air—and peacefully Will mark the step of those who plot thy fall. Thou must not go. That principle within Will keep thee in the right, if thou wilt ask Guidance continually of Heaven. Live near To God. The daily prayer from broken hearts Will penetrate the skies.

We repeat—be on your guard. Let nothing corrupt your virtue—no art seduce your integrity—no associations blind your eyes—no pleasures lure you on to ruin. It is a fearful step to take, upon your first break away from judicious advice and wholesome restraint—when you feel that you are too large or too old to listen to a mother's counsel or a father's advice—when to show independence, you launch your frail bark on turbulent waters and venture near the whirlpool, which has been the destruction of many a noble soul. Be careful, we pray you. You may be an honor to the community. It is for you to decide. May Heaven direct you.—Portland Tribune.



OUR COUNTY COURT.

has been in session this week, with as much business to do, as it could well dispose of. Monday was consumed, pretty much, in granting Letters of Administration, Letters Testamentary, &c., &c. On Tuesday there was a full meeting of the Magistrates of the county for the purpose of electing a Sheriff, vice R. W. Long, resigned. There were two candidates for the office, Hezekiah Turner and Samuel Craige. The election resulted in the choice of Hezekiah Turner—for Turner, 32—for Craige, 8. Upon the announcement of this result, the crier made proclamation and declared Hezekiah Turner duly elected to the office of High Sheriff of Rowan, until the next regular election by the people.

Mr. John Fraley, one of the Magistrates, then arose, and proposed the election of a County Trustee! We have had no such officer in this county: The Sheriff has, heretofore, been the keeper of the public moneys. Mr. Fraley expressed his full conviction that we ought to have a County Trustee. High! oh! thought we, what new light has burst upon that old gentleman's vision, for it was evident a change had come over him. Ah! he confesses it: He stated that he had opposed the same measure some two years and a half ago, when it was proposed by Mr. D. A. Davis, we believe; and that he would probably do it again, under the same circumstances. This, we think, needs some explanation, for we are utterly at a loss to know, what circumstances then existing could have been so important as to refuse to the county that most safe and useful officer.

But Mr. Fraley was not the only gentleman who then opposed the measure.—We recollect the transactions of that day very well: There was an organized opposition to it, and what struck us as a little singular, all the speech-making opposition, was by the Locofoco members, headed by Piney-woods John Shaver, Mr. John Fraley, and Hon. Charles Fisher, the prospective Locofoco candidate for Governor, of the good old, honest State of North Carolina. Piney-woods John made a speech on that memorable occasion—we can see John at it to this day. But we won't trouble the world with John's speech just now—it may come in better at another time. So too, did Mr. Fisher make a speech in opposition to the measure, to which Mr. Davis replied, Mr. F. rejoined; and after several rejoinders from each, it was evident Mr. D. had the best of the argument,—but the County got no Trustee.

Well, things have changed—a County Trustee has been appointed in the person of our worthy Townsman, Mr. Thomas T. Maxwell. There was not a dissenting voice, that we heard distinctly. Piney-woods was present, and when the subject was mentioned, he pricked his ears and set his head a little forward so as to catch every word. We fancied we could perceive the inward workings. John was anxious—he was in a quandary—something like we imagine a soldier would be in a conflict without a leader and not knowing whether to run or stand. The question was put and passed, and John sprung to his feet—now we'll have it!—no—John didn't understand the question fully, he only wanted information. The truth is, his brother Magistrates were so plaguey disorderly, no one could hear distinctly what was said by the Chairman, and others speaking on the subject—'twasn't his fault he didn't understand. Well, the Chairman again stated the proposition, and it was again put to vote, and if John opposed it he merely groaned in spirit—we heard a groan from his corner—no doubt he remembered that speech, and he knows it won't do for politicians to be inconsistent.

That Meeting.—The great press of business in Court on Thursday, excluded the possibility of holding the meeting announced last week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of treating before elections. Suffice it to say that the proposition is not abandoned, but will be attended to at some more convenient season, and probably with better success.

The Petersburg Intelligencer contains a beautiful obituary notice of the Rev. ANDREW SYDNEY D. D., the father of the editor of that paper. This venerable man died on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, in the ninety-second year of his age. His solemn and warning voice is no longer heard in the "Old Brick Church" in Blanford, whose ivy covered walls still resist the hand of Time.

The Wisconsin Republican says rich specimens of copper and silver ore have recently been discovered on the Menomonee river by a party from Green Bay. The Republican thinks these discoveries will have a great influence upon the prosperity of Green Bay.

The intelligent correspondent of the National Intelligencer who signs himself "A Calm Observer," under date of the 25th ult., gives the following account of the condition of parties in the city of New York. As to the Whigs, if they are defeated, no body but themselves is to blame. What have they ever gained by deserting their party and uniting with the Native Americans? Not the first iota. The Whigs are as anxious to remedy the evils complained of as the Natives are, but do not desire to deprive foreigners legally entitled to the rights of citizen-ship for so long a time as Nativism. And we are inclined to the opinion that they may struggle till the end of time, without accomplishing their unjust and unreasonable demands. The Naturalization Laws can be amended, and the purity of the ballot box maintained without the wholesale proscription of Nativism; meeting not only the approbation of Americans born, but of a large majority of naturalized foreigners, who would rejoice, at seeing some further restraints imposed, as much for their own protection as that of native Americans that now exist.

Let the Whigs stand by their principles, and look only for redress of grievances under which they in common with all their countrymen labor, which the triumph of Whig doctrines will give. When they succeed in placing their principles on a sure basis, all these evils will be remedied, for it is the pride and glory of the Whig party to make times better, and the people of the country happier. Looking at things in this light, who can doubt for one moment, but that those principles which fired the bosoms of the heroes of the Revolution, and now advocated by the great Whig Party, will ere long be taken up and adopted as the only source from which they can expect repose and prosperity. So let all genuine Whigs maintain their separate organization—amalgamate with no third party.

It is not in my power to give you a correct idea of the disorganized condition of the Locofoco party in this quarter; and this remark is alike applicable to the interior of the State and this city. We are now within ten or twelve days of our general election, and the self-styled "harmonious" democracy have not yet agreed, in committee, on the candidates to be presented at Tammany Hall for the approbation of the people. The Whig party, without difficulty, selected and have some time since published the names of their candidates in the journals of the city.

With such a statement of facts before the community, the conclusion would seem irresistible that the Whigs must succeed in electing their ticket. Yet the conclusion would be erroneous. We shall be defeated, and defeated by Whigs. The Native American party have enlisted in its ranks some three or four thousand as sound Whigs as are to be found in our country. They have suffered so much by fraudulent foreign voters, that I verily believe they never can be reconciled until something is done, either by a registry act, or otherwise, to prevent alien votes from controlling our elections. As to the ridiculous and visionary notions which the Native party are attempting to propagate, they are of no avail, and would not keep the party together one month after the great cause of discontent was removed. But no compromise or arrangement can now be made, and defeat must follow. Whether wiser counsels will hereafter prevail, I pretend not to judge.

This detail is given that our friends at a distance may not have awakened in their losome expectation and hope that cannot, will not be realized. In the country our prospects are certainly better; but, even there, I cannot indulge in the same sanguine hopes which many intelligent Whigs entertain. Some think we are to be benefited by anti-rentism; I do not; and, if we are, I shall regret it, for, of all the ills, I think it (with the exception of abolitionism) the most profligate.

Since the above was written, we learn from another letter, dated 25th ultimo, that the harmonious democracy have, after a severe and long continued struggle, succeeded in forming a ticket to be voted for by the party.—It is said to be composed of men of very humble intellect; or to give the words of a New York Locofoco, "It is the worst ticket ever nominated in the city by any party." The "Old Hunters" have the "Barn-burners" and the "Young Democracy" rather on the hip, having managed in some way or other, to get men of their division of Locofocoism nominated for the Assembly.

ANOTHER TOM DORR—DEMOCRACY, ATTENTION!

As those calling themselves Democrats, seem to sympathize with every convicted criminal, and particularly, if he has been the means of trampling under foot the Constitution and Laws of the country, which they have virtually sworn to support, we respectfully call their attention to Dr. Broughton, familiarly known as "Big Thunder!"—conspicuous as an anti-renter—convicted of murder, and sentenced to the New York State prison for life. If the imprisonment of Tom Door excited their sympathies, surely they will not let the Doctor's case pass unnoticed. He as well as Dorr was trying to better the condition of his fellow-citizens. The Democracy, to show that they are consistent, should at once, raise the "hue and cry of persecution" in this case also. If one deserved their commiseration, the other does. So let them begin to hold meetings and pass resolutions calling upon Gov. Wright to liberate this second "martyr" in the cause of "equal rights!" No backing out, gentlemen.