J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy, $2.00
Duplicate, $3.00
Ten copies, $15.00
Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion, $1.50 each. Payment always in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

A square is the space occupied by 16 lines of Brevier type.

Gratuitous notices without advertising, charged to those who advertise regularly through the year.

Three dollars for announcing candidates for office.

Court Orders charged 25 per cent. higher than the short rates. Orders for divorce of husband and wife, $10 each.

☞ Persons sending in advertisements are requested to state the number of insertions they want inserted, and if it is evident they should occupy the least space possible, write upon the back the word alone. Otherwise they will be put up in the usual style and charged accordingly.

☞ No discount on these rates.

BLANKS.

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small expense.

Civil Warrants, State & Judgt. Writs, S. S. & S. Court, Supreme, C. P. & C. C. Superior, C. P. & C. C. Warrants Venire, C. P. & C. C. Jurors Venire, C. P. & C. C. Subpoenas Witnesses, C. P. & C. C. Bail Bonds, civil cases. Bail Bonds, crim. Appearance Bonds, Appeal Bonds, Subpoenas, &c. Gen. to Sales Exec. C. & S. C. Executions, Subpoenas, Letters Testamentary, Letters of Administration, Spec. Letters do. Marriage Licenses, do. Certificates, Various Equity Bonds, do. Subpoenas, Land Bonds, Bonds in Trust, Sheriff Bonds, Replevy do. Notes of Hand, Notes to Bank,

☞ And many other forms of less frequent occurrence. Blanks made to order on short notice.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 120, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

R. M. MARTIN, SON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA.

R. M. MARTIN, Sr. | SD. TURNBULL,
R. A. MARTIN, | R. L. PLUMMER,
W. D. MARTIN, | GEO. MAYNE,

☞ Strict personal attention given to the sale of produce. Orders for goods promptly filled. ☜
References—D. A. Davis, C. F. Fisher, Esq.
June 14, 1859. 1y3

H. W. RUPP,

Watchmaker & Jeweller,
CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED to a New and Larger Store, opposite the Marsh Hotel, I am better prepared than ever to meet the wants of my former patrons and the public generally. My Stock of JEWELRY will compare favorably with any City Stock.
☞ My personal attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.
Sept. 4, 1859. H. W. RUPP. 1y15

Auction House!
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer by the County Court, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those wanting business done in that line.
J. K. BURKE having qualified as my Agent, is hereby authorized to attend to the Auction business in my absence. THOMAS J. MEROney,
JO. K. BURKE, Auctioneer.
Persons sending us Goods on consignment can have advances if necessary. T. J. M.
May 31st, 1859. tf1

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants.
☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reaves's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitlock, Jr. Co.'s Super. phosphate of Lime.
☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.
April 19, 1859. 3mp457

JAMES HORAH
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY of all kinds.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
February 19, 1858. 1y38

MICHAEL BROWN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SALISBURY, N. C.
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN to the purchase of all kinds of PRODUCE, and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
February 7, 1859. tf2

C. E. ROBINSON,
BANKER & DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
Salisbury, N. C.
By permission I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.
Aug. 9, 1859. tf11

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
A. H. & R. A. CALDWELL.
OFFICE the one formerly occupied by Dr. Nesbit, on Water Street,
SALISBURY, N. C.
March 1, 1859. tf40

BLANK WARRANTS
For sale at this Office.

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVII. SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1859. NUMBER 20.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
BRUSHES,
SOAPS,
DYE STUFFS,
SPICES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PURE MEDICINAL WINES,
Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, Ale and Porter,
CIDER VINEGAR,
T
The finest quality of BLACK and GREEN TEAS.
GELATINE, ISINGLASS,
FARINA, COCOA,
MACCARONI,
Vermicelli, Patent Medicines,
GRASS and GARDEN SEEDS.
Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Main Street, opposite Murphy & Co.'s Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.
Sept. 13, 1859. tf16

Salisbury, Sept. 19th, 1859.
NEW
Fall and Winter
GOODS!
A. MYERS,
No. 4, Granite Building,
RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his late arrivals of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting of all Styles and Qualities generally kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE, and will receive additional supplies all though the Season, so as he will be able to offer such inducements to his customers as will not fail to please. In the Ladies DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT the Styles and Fabrics are very new and attractive and the variety is greater than that of any former season.
A. MYERS,
No. 4, Granite Building,
Salisbury, N. C.

Have You Seen
R. & A. MURPHY'S
Boots & Shoes?
If You Have Not,
GO IMMEDIATELY AND SEE THEM for their low prices, and the splendid quantity of their stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for Gents and Youth's, and Ladies, Misses and Children' will astonish you. All bought for cash and now offered for sale so low that it is almost an cheap to wear BOOTS and SHOES as to go barefooted.
☞ They have a large and varied lot of good NEGRO SHOES and BOOTS, which they can sell cheaper than ever known before. Try the markets and be sure and give us a call.

City of Morehead.
GREAT SALE OF LOTS.
On Thursday, 17th November, 1859.
WILL be sold, on a credit, to the highest bidder, a large number of LOTS in said CITY.
The completion of the Rail Road and Warehouses, the extraordinary facilities for shipment; the large class of vessels that can enter the Harbor and lie along side the Wharf and Warehouse; the number of good buildings that are going, or have gone up; the great demand for more LOTS, all combine to make another sale necessary.
J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.
Sept. 20, 1859. 2m18

Wilhelm & Gorman.
OUR MOTTO—
Quick Sales and Short Profits.
In Snyder's Granite Row, Opposite the Rowan House.
THE public are invited to call and examine our splendid stock of Furniture—the best and finest ever in this part of the State. It consists of Bureaus, Centre-tables, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Chairs, Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind, Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat-stands, Washstands, &c., in fact every thing in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.
Also, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of
WILHELM & GORMAN.
Salisbury, April 26th, 1859. 1y49

NAILS AND HORSE SHOES.
20 Kegs now in Store for sale low.
R. & A. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Sep. 13, 1859. tf16

For the Watchman.

Democracy and Slavery.

The history of the Democratic party, ever since that party has had an organized existence, and of individual Democrats before that time, justifies the conclusion, that during the Presidential campaign of 1860, the *Slavery* question will again be violently agitated. In the future as in the past, the people of the South will be called upon to support the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, to prevent the Black Republicans from seizing the reins of the government. Such being the case, it may be well for the people of the South, to examine the history of the party, that we set forth such high pretensions, to look to its acts, as well as its professions, to see upon what basis it rests its demands, and to determine, whether or not it is entitled to its support.

The Democratic party, as such, had no existence until the days of Andrew Jackson, yet it claims Thomas Jefferson for its father. Granting the postulate, the history of the country will show, that *Thomas Jefferson*—THE FATHER OF DEMOCRACY *was the first man in the old Congress of the United States to introduce a proviso forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the North Western Territory.*

In his Notes on Virginia he expresses his sentiments fully on the subject of slavery, and says:

"Nobody wishes more ardently than I, to see an abolition not only of the trade, but of the condition of slavery; and certainly no body will be more willing to encounter any sacrifice for that object.

"I think a change already perceptible since the origin of our present revolution. The spirit of the master is abating; that of the slave is rising from the dust, his condition mollifying and the way I hope preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total EMANCIPATION."

Judged by these extracts, Thomas Jefferson, the Father of Democracy, was in favor of the total emancipation and abolition of slavery from the land. This is rather an ominous beginning for the especial champions and defenders of the South.

Passing over, for the present, the intervening history of the country, let us notice the later developments of the party on this subject.

In the year 1836 Martin Van Buren was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was elected. In reply to a letter addressed to him *previous to the election*, by Junius Amis and others of North Carolina, requesting an expression of his views on the power of Congress on slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Van Buren said:—

"I would not, with the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District."

In plain English he believed Congress had the power to interfere with and abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and yet "the little magician" was held up by the Democracy of the South as "a northern man with southern principles," while Hugh L. White, a slaveholder of Tennessee was denounced by these same men as an abolitionist.

In 1840 the same game was played, but with less effect, and Gen. Harrison was denounced as an abolitionist by the Southern Democrats, for no other reason than that they wished to re-elect Matty Van, who believed that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1844 the gallant Clay—whose name itself was a tower of strength, not only to the south, but to the whole Union; and whose whole life was a pledge of his fidelity to the institutions of his native and adopted State—was barely slandered and most ungratefully branded as an abolitionist by the Southern wing of the Democracy. And what was the northern wing about at that time? On this point I will let Thomas L. Clingman speak. The Democracy will hear him.—In a speech delivered after the Presidential election, in the 29th Congress, he says:

"The Abolition party had nominated as its candidate for the Presidency, J. G. Birney; *but the Democratic party likewise nominated him for the Legislature of Michigan.* He accepted the nomination; and by that means, or perhaps by more solid appliances he was induced to use his influence with his party for Mr. Polk."

Thus, from the loins of Democracy sprang *J. G. Birney—a Democrat and the first candidate of the Abolitionists for the Presidency.*—He was not the last that sprang from the same paternity as we shall see.

In 1847 a proposition was made to Congress, by President Polk, that they should furnish him with three millions of dollars, to be used by him in negotiating a boundary with Mexico; by which the United States should acquire additional territory. The money was granted, upon the second application for it, but while the matter was under consideration it was proposed as a *proviso: that no part of the territory so to be acquired should be open to the introduction of slavery.* This was the *Wilmot proviso;* and was introduced by *David Wilmot, a Democrat,* and Representative at that time in Congress from Pennsylvania. It is worth while to note this, as he is one of the "natural allies" of the South.

In 1848 a territorial government was formed for Oregon, and the Wilmot proviso was incorporated in it. The bill containing the proviso was voted for by *twenty-three Southern Democrats;* and among these was *David S. Reid* of North Carolina. It became a law by the signature of *James K. Polk,* a Democratic President from the State of Tennessee. The thanks of the Abolitionists of the North were returned to Mr. Polk, for his signature of this bill at the Free Soil convention which met at Utica, New York, in 1848, in the following resolution introduced by John Van Buren, viz:

"*Resolved,* That his Convention approves the act of the late President Polk in signing the territorial laws for Oregon, *thus under his oath of office giving his official sanction to the exercise of the constitutional power of the Federal Government to prohibit by law the existence of slavery.*"

It would be well for those Democrats who are governed by *the lights now before them* to look a little to their antecedents before they cast stones at others.

In signing the Oregon bill, James K. Polk gave his solemn sanction to the doctrine, that Congress could legislate upon the subject of slavery, and he sanctioned its prohibition from territory, the common property of the people of the South as well as of the North. And let the Democracy of North Carolina, "put their hands upon their mouths, and their mouths in the dust and cry out unclean! unclean!" should any one of them hereafter, presume to denounce any man who believes that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories; after electing, as they have done, David S. Reid, *twice* to the Executive chair of the State and once to a seat in the United States Senate.

In 1848 the Whig party supported General Taylor for the Presidency. He was a Louisiana planter and the owner of two hundred slaves, and yet he was denounced as an abolitionist, by the same men who defeated Polk and the proviso, and who were now supporting as their candidate, Gen. Cass of Michigan, the author of the celebrated Nicholson letter and the father of the doctrine of "*squatter sovereignty*"—directly antagonistic to Polk's position on the Oregon bill, and consonant with the views of the Douglas wing of the party now. To such lengths contradictions and inconsistencies are those led who in the language of John C. Calhoun are alone "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

But who then was the candidate of the Abolitionists? It was Martin Van Buren—the "northern man with southern principles" and the very man the Whigs had denounced as an Abolitionist eight years before. Thus from the loins of Democracy sprang *Martin Van Buren, a Democrat, the second candidate of the Abolitionist for the Presidency.*

General Taylor was elected President, and the agitation was for a *Sightful* pitch, not as we have reason to believe, because the Democrats cared much for the true interests of the south, but for another reason, disclosed by the notorious Wm. J. Brown: who but for the vigilance of the Whigs in Congress would have been made Speaker of the House in 1849, having hardly hargained to the Abolitionists in Congress the rights of his southern allies, to secure his election. In his efforts to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he had placed himself, Brown took the floor and said among other things, in speaking of the Wilmot proviso in connection with his recent course:

"All I said was, that although I believe it to be unnecessary, and although I had always heretofore been opposed to it, and did not expect to vote for it—*yet I saw no objection to putting the Wilmot proviso to old Buck and seeing what he would do with it.*"

Base as was this man, he spoke the sentiment of the great body of the Democratic party at that time. They cared nothing for the proviso, and believed it to be unnecessary and yet for party purposes, and to embarrass the Whig Administration they were willing to jeopardize the peace and prosperity of the country. And they did it. They sowed the wind—the whirlwind raged around the old ship of State,—the hero of Buena Vista said, "I have endeavored to do my duty" and passed to his long home—the intrepid Fillmore took hold of the helm and steered the vessel into port, and under his administration by the blessing of Providence, peace and prosperity were once more restored to the country.

In 1852, the Democrats, "still harping on my daughter,"—pronounced the gallant Scott, a native of Virginia—the hero of Chippawa, of Lundy's Lane, of Vera Cruz, of Cora Gordo and Mexico,—an abolitionist; and elected to the Presidency Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, who had declared, by his endorsement of the resolutions of a Democratic Convention held in 1846, that "*slavery is a great moral and social evil,*" and who, on another occasion, in a speech at New Boston had said that "*he had the most recoiling feeling at the giving up of a slave.*"

But let us look, for a moment, at the strange manner in which the election of Gen. Pierce was brought about. We have seen that Gen. Cass was defeated in 1848 because the Free Soilers, or Soft Shells had left the Democratic party under the lead of Van Buren. The regular wing of the party determined that they should be brought back. Consequently, during the canvass in 1852 the *Washington Union,* the organ of those who called themselves the National Democrats, published the following *significant* announcement:

"The Free Soil leaders of the North are a regular portion of the Democratic party, and Gen. Pierce, if elected will make no distinction between them and the rest of the Democracy, in the distribution of official patronage and in the selection of agents for administering the Government."

History tells us, as an evidence of the degeneracy of Roman virtue, that the Pretorian guards exposed to public sale the Imperial Purple, of the once proud, but then falling empire of the Cesars. But what did the chivalrous Democracy of the South say and do when this announcement was made? At first they denounced it as a *slander, a Whig lie,* then apologized and eventually defended it. Yes those men who denounced the great and good Clay as an abolitionist, and who rolled the cry, "bargain and sale," as a sweet morsel under their tongues, and who hooted it almost in the ears of the dying Statesman, now turned round and with unblushing impudence endorsed this direct insult to the South—this glaring venality and corruption—*by* affiliating with the Free Soilers in the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency. The offer was accepted—the *bargain* was made—the *sale* was effected—the Van Burens rushed to the support of Pierce, and venality, corruption and Freesoilism were inaugurated into power.

It is said that "there is honor even among thieves;" upon this principle I presume, it was, that a few Democratic Free Soilers would not be bought, and they nominated *John P. Hale, a veteran Democrat of New Hampshire* as their candidate, thus *from the loins of Democracy sprang the third candidate of the Abolitionists for the Presidency.*

Gen. Pierce was true to his part of the *bargain,* and when Mr. Bronson, collector of customs, at New York was instructed to appoint Free Soilers to office under him and refused, he was removed and Redfield, a rampant Free Soiler, but more obedient minion of power, was appointed in his place. Wm. J. Brown who had retired from Congress, a dejected and degraded abolitionist, was appointed mail agent in the State of Indiana. The Editor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer, J. W. Gray,* who had, during the canvass, placed portions of the New Boston speech, before alluded to, at the head of his paper, declaring he believed them true, was appointed Post Master in Ohio. These few indicate how the many, appointments were made.

As already intimated, Millard Fillmore had left the government in a firm and stable condition, the people happy, prosperous and contented, and the Union secure in the affections of millions of freemen. During one of the most stormy periods of our national history, he had proven himself equal to the crisis, and retired from the discharge of his high duties, amid the plaudits of his friends, and the exclamations of even his enemies that his administration had been "*Washington like.*" The slavery agitation had died away and the Abolitionists having nothing to feed their fanaticism, seemed almost extinct. The *status* of all the territories of the Union, with regard to slavery, had been fixed. The ordinance of 1787 had determined the condition of the North Western Territory, the Missouri Compromise had fixed that of the Louisiana purchase, California had been admitted as a State into the Union, and the Compromise of 1850 had decided the question, in regard to the Mexican purchase. Both the Whig and Democratic parties had solemnly declared this latter compromise a *finality,* and the latter party, in its National convention at Baltimore had

"*Resolved,* That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Language could not well be stronger, and yet Stephen A. Douglas, one of the most prominent Democrats in the party, renewed the agitation by proposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Nor did the Democratic party resist *the attempt,* on the contrary it seconded the "Little Giant" with all its power and the time-honored Compromise—which in the language of Gen. Cass, "had done its work and done it well, and which was hallowed by patriotism, by success, and by its association with great names, now transferred to history—which, belonged to a past generation and which in the midst of a political tempest which appalled the wisest and firmest in the land, had said to the waves of agitation, *Peace, be still* and they became still"—*fell;* and spread destruction and dismay throughout the land.

But it was not an easy matter to persuade the North even, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a boon for them. The President understood it however, and announced that "*it was a proposition in favor of freedom* and although we might absorb the whole of Mexico *not another slave State would be added to the Union.*" Having been elected by the bought suffrages of the Free-soilers of the North. Gen. Pierce, knew his men; and while the Kansas-Nebraska bill was hanging in the scales, and the "*natural allies*" were undecided the following announcement was made in the Washington Union:

"If a Democratic member of Congress, is led by his judgement and his conscience to vote for the bill, as we hope all Democrats will be led to do, and he returns to his constituents, to encounter the clamor of Whigs and Abolitionists together with the disaffected of his own party, no sensible man, at least no man who understands and *appreciates the character of the Executive, will believe that the President will allow such factious men to wield public patronage to overthrow him.*"

This was enough. The bill passed. Squatter Sovereignty repudiated in 1848 was inaugurated in 1854, as a fixed and material force—the prohibition of slavery passed from Congress to the squatters in the Territories, and Reeder and Shannon, *were master workmen,* in initiating the "unfriendly legislation" by which the last vestige of Southern Rights was to expire in *bleeding Kansas.*

In 1856 James Buchanan was the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. His nomination in the Cincinnati Convention was forced upon the South by the North; for upon the first ballot he received *one hundred and one* votes from the North and only *thirty-four* from the South. Why was this? The answer is at hand. This same Van Buren Free Soil clan that eight years before had left the party, returned to it, at Cincinnati, and were taken back into full fellowship. They nominated Buchanan, dictated the platform and elected their man. Four years before, John Van Buren had said of Pierce, "we know our man" and of the platform, "we unqualifiedly approve of the platform for this election," and that he knew his man, James Buchanan, let the following facts prove. On the 11th of April 1826, in Congress, James Buchanan had said:

"I believe it (slavery) to be a great political and moral evil, I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist."

In 1844 in the debate on the Texas question he spoke as follows:

"That the acquisition of Texas would ere long convert Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and probably others of the more northern slave States into free States, I entertain not a doubt."

For that reason, and for that reason alone, he voted for the annexation of Texas. Such was the history of the man the Van Burens *knew.* They had more tact and policy then many of their own body who would not respond to the touch of the wand of magic; but who nominated *John C. Fremont, a Democrat,* as their candidate; *thus from the loins of the Democracy sprang the fourth candidate of the Abolitionists for the Presidency.* Let us return to Kansas. Mr. Buchanan sent Robt. J. Walker to that Territory as Governor. Walker went proclaiming that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, or he would place himself at the head of the free-soilers and march to battle for their rights. Notwithstanding this the Lecompton Constitution, establishing slavery in Kansas,—in the language of Senator Hammond of South Carolina, "*through the most disgusting as well as tragic scenes of force and violence*" came before Congress. "*I confess*" continues Hammond, "*my opinion was that the South herself should kick that Constitution out of Congress.*" But Mr. Buchanan thought otherwise, and in his famous Lecompton message he urged the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, because that was the speediest and surest way to make it a free State, as the following extracts abundantly testify:

"The people will then (i. e. after admission) be sovereign and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery, within the State, *there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission.*"

"The Legislature, already elected, may at its very next session, submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or will not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopted the necessary means for giving effect to the popular will."

"Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be so promptly obtained, if the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union, under its present Constitution."

The election of Mr. Buchanan had been urged upon the people of the South because, it was alleged that under his influence Kansas would be admitted as a slave State. "Buchanan, Breckenridge and Slave Kansas," floated upon the banner of the Southern Democracy, and when the Whigs and Americans refused to swell the chorus of pæans to Kansas-Nebraska and Buchanan, they were denounced as traitors to their section and Black Republicans in disguise; consequently the South almost to a unit voted for James Buchanan.

When the Lecompton Convention was brought before Congress, the Democrats had a majority in both branches of about *forty members.* And now who will believe our report when we tell them that Kansas, according to their own showing, came up in regular order with a pro-slavery Constitution and asked this Democratic Congress for admission into the Union, and was *refused!* A few, only a few more votes would have admitted her; *so few* that half a dozen Southern Know Nothings—as the Democracy in derision term them—were accused of keeping her out, and thereby embroiling their country in eternal infamy; and yet *twenty-one Northern Democrats* in the House and *three,* at least, in the Senate *would not and did not vote for the admission.* Away! away we say, with this cry of "the great national Democratic party"—"vote for the Democratic nominee to save the South and the Union;" Surely! surely!! none but venal traitors and empty headed incompetents will ever again be deceived by such brazen faced impudence and hollow hearted hypocrisy. By way of strong contrast look at Oregon. She applied to the same Congress for admission and was admitted. Why was this? Kansas had been told to wait until her population increased to *thirty-three thousand,* but Oregon was admitted with a population of not more than *sixty thousand.* The secret lay in the fact that *the Constitution of Oregon prohibited slavery and the Senators from that State were Democrats.* These I presume were the reasons why Southern members of Congress voted for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

But disgusting and disgraceful as is the history of the party on this Kansas and Kansas Nebraska question we cannot dismiss the subject without putting on record a few more of the gleanings out of the double-faced Democracy not only on these, but also on the Compromise measures of 1850. And first on the latter point, we find in the Baltimore platform this sentence:

"The Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, *will abide by and adhere* to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress."

After this announcement of the party that it would *abide by and adhere to* a faithful execution of these measures, and after the allegation that it would resist the agitation of the slavery question, one would naturally infer that the party was done agitating, and that it fully endorsed the Compromise measures. Notwithstanding this in a short time (1853) we hear the *Washington Union,* the organ of Gen. Pierce, uttering the following strange sentiments:

"The proposition on which the delegates harmonized was the result of earnest and repeated consultation between *Democrats who entertained widely different views* as to the merits of the Compromise measures. It was impossible to agree upon any proposition which required either the advocates or opponents of these measures to surrender their opinions and acknowledge that they had been in error. Upon such a proposition the disorganization and disruption of the party were inevitable. *If the Baltimore platform had expressly approved or disapproved the Compromise, the nominee would have met with certain defeat.* The friends of the measures of adjustment, never had the strength to elect a President; and this fact ought to impress itself with force upon the minds of those Democrats, who claim from the administration more consideration towards the original advocates of the compromise, than they are supposed to have received."

Thus were the Compromise measures of 1850 shamefully abandoned. After observing this *decidedly cool, right-about face* on that question, we were somewhat prepared to hear the same organ abandon the South on the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1855. Hear it:

"It is no part of the creed of a Democrat, as such either to advocate or oppose the extension of slavery, he may do the one or the other in the exercise of his rights as a citizen and not offend against his Democratic fealty."

The party took the *Union* at its word and in 1856 the Northern cry was "Buchanan, Breckenridge and *Free Kansas,*" and at the South it was "Buchanan, Breckenridge and *Slave Kansas.*" Democrats on this, as on the Compromise, entertained widely different views, and both advocated and opposed the extension of slavery without offending against Democratic fealty. But there was a limit to even this principle. This truce, which proclaimed neutrality, or rather *ambiguity* on the slavery question, was made to benefit the party and not the country; and when Mr. Douglas, the father of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, attempted to define its meaning and his position, (when the Lecompton Constitution was before Congress) upon its becoming evident that his position would damage the party, this same *Washington Union* in 1858 said:

"Mr. Douglas chose to go out of his own encampment to wander away from his old Comrades, to *consort as he did with the common enemy.*" * * *

"In the days of Jackson the land was filled with what were called bank Democrats. They continued with Whigs to vote down all the Democratic measures against the old United States Bank. These men always pleaded that they were good Democrats "except in that one thing." "True" Gen. Jackson replied "but that was a *very great thing;*" and you must never expect Democratic votes until you can give them to receive."

Freedom of opinion had been graciously proclaimed during the campaign and up to the time of the election of James Buchanan; that being over, one of his measures became "a very great thing" and when Mr. Douglas failed to support that measure, he offended forsooth against his Democratic fealty and is cast out of the party.

In conclusion, on this point, at the risk of being tedious, we must quote what Senator Hammond of South Carolina, said about this Kansas-Nebraska bill in his Rock Island speech on the 22d of July, 1858. *Remember Gen. Hammond voted for the bill:*

"*The Kansas-Nebraska bill was a delusion and deception from the beginning.* He felt satisfied that on that basis the South would never unite. The President plead and tried to do his best North and South, but it was evident that it was a subject fraught with trouble. *He (Mr. H.) was ever opposed to this Kansas-Nebraska bill,* and if there was a single good feature in it, it was that it allowed the people, free from interference, to frame principles for themselves after their own fashion. *It was a snare to those at the South. It was rotten with fraud and those who made it finished from its consequences. Its only effect was to add another free State to the Union.*"

Thus dies the Kansas-Nebraska humbug. It has served to deceive the South and to answer the purpose of the North. Non-intervention too, is fast sharing the same fate. Hunter, Brown and other prominent Democrats are even now demanding protection and "a slave code" for the South, and Heaven only knows what strange gods the party will set up for the people to worship; but any tyro may know that if the whole South does not fall down and worship whatever patched up deity may be sanctified by the oil of the Charleston Convention, it will be denounced as affiliating with the Black Republicans, and traitorously betraying the interests of its section.

"Oh! for a forty *parsons power*
To chaunt thy praise Hypocracy"!!

But the cry is raised that the Black Republican party has been built up of Whigs and Americans. We have shown enough to cause you to beware of any thing the Democracy may either say or do. We have shown that every candidate the Abolitionists have ever had for the Presidency, *from Birney to Fremont was a Democrat;* and now we propose to cite the following extract from a speech of Mr. Smith, recently an Opposition candidate for Congress in Tennessee to prove that the above allegation is not true

"In the last Senate (Congressional) there were twenty-two Black Republicans; of these fifteen were Democrats and seven had acted with the old Whig party. In the House the Black Republicans had sixty-five, this number *forty-nine had been Democrats.*"

The foregoing facts, in the history of the Democratic party speak for themselves. The subject however, is by no means exhausted, and at our leisure we may resume its consideration.—Enough has been cited to show that so far as practical benefit to the South is concerned John C. Fremont might as well have been elected President as James Buchanan. The cry, which is sure to be raised in 1860 that the South must vote for the Democratic nominee to protect slavery and save the Union will fall upon the ears of willing dupes and fools indeed if it is heeded.—Let us treat it with derision and contempt, and hurl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and laugh them to scorn. Let the conservative men of the nation rally round a strong, a good and true man, and elect him President, which can be done by a determined effort, and liberty is safe, and this blessed Union is preserved.

PALERMO.

Written for the Daily Progress.

Papers on Music—No. 7.

BY W. H. HAYNE.

Musical Director of the Salisbury Female School, N. Carolina.

It is generally believed, even by those of liberal natures, enlarged minds and fine taste and judgment, that music is not an intellectual art. Some hold, that it is a gift—a peculiar natural endowment; some even say that the negroes inseparably the inferiors of the whites, in everything mental, are their equals, and in the mass their superiors, in musical endowments; in short, that the negro is naturally and pre-eminently, a musician. In elucidating truth and dispelling popular error, have patience with me, if I devote two or three papers to the satisfactory exposition of this matter. I will treat details in their order. Of the great composer, of the great interpreter, and of the interpreter of every degree of merit, down to the negro: I must not be held as arrogating to myself those great qualities as I describe them, which attach to the super-excellent musician. Any one, with but little musical education, having had my experience and facilities for observation, could have perceived and explained facts and generalities, causes and effects, &c., in everything appertaining to music and its producers, as well as I can, also, in assigning these with whom

"The value of a thing,
Is as much money as 'twill bring."

and who are barbarous enough to appreciate its excellence, by its utility as a "money mill." Its poetical character is too ethereal for the gross conceptions of the vulgar, yet even with them, though undefined and dimly felt, sweet sounds are a necessity; and with nearly all more listeners, music is a matter of feeling, rather than analysis: and everybody is capable of judging his sensations, and has a right to say that such a piece is wonderful and pleasing, or it is insignificant and disagreeable to him; but he has no right to decide on its merits, if he is incapable of analysing it. What I mean by this is, that those who would properly estimate music, and comprehend the production of those exclusively devoted to its development, must have had their auricular nerves trained; and for this, opportunities to hear, and attention alone are required, without resorting to the aid of science. Let any one, instead of giving himself up, without reserve, to the vague pleasure which he receives from an *air or duett,* set himself to examine its construction, to consider the arrangement and repetition of its phrases, the principal rythms the cadences, &c. At first the labor, even of this little, will be painful, and will break in upon his enjoyment, but, by degrees, a habit of attention will be formed, which will soon become spontaneous; and that which at first, seemed to be merely a matter of dry calculation, will become the foundation of a ready judgment, and a source of the most lovely gratification. His judgment of music will then be the result of reflection and of cultivated taste; he is then also prepared in a measure to realize, that intellect of the highest and purest order, is essential to the genuine musician. I will here quote a few remarks from Giles, a man possessing little science, but finely trained taste and judgment.

"Music, it is sometimes said, is not an intellectual art. *What does this mean?* Does it mean that music employs no intellect in the artist, and excites none in the hearer? The assertion in both cases is untrue. Music, as a study, must be profoundly intellectual. In the oldest universities it has always had a place among the abstract sciences. But, considered as an enjoyment—considered in relation to the hearer—we should first settle what we understand by an intellectual enjoyment. To work a problem in algebra, or examine a question of theology, may be such an intellectual pleasure; but the pleasure, it is manifest, is in each case very different. These both, it is true, agree in taxing the reasoning faculty; but is nothing intellectual but that which formally taxes this faculty? Is nothing intellectual but that which involves syllogism—but that which implies demonstration or induction? Prayer is not intellectual, if we identify intellectuality with logic; and if we do this it is not intellectual to feel the merits of a picture, but peculiarly so, to understand the proportions of its frame. According to such a theory, it is intellectual to analyze with Aristotle, but not to sob and soar with Plato; to speculate with Jeremy Bentham is intellectual, but not to be enraptured by the divine song of Milton. Assertions which lead to such conclusions must be radically false. Whatever puts man's spiritual powers into action, is intellectual. The *kind* of action engaged, will, of course, be ever according to the subject and object. The intellectuality of the statesman is not that of the poet; the intellectuality which concocts an act of parliament, is not that which composes "an elegy in a country church yard." Music (at least to the unscientific) is neither inductive nor ratiocinative. It is art; that is, it is an inward law realized in outward fact. Such is all art, for all arts are but the outward realities of inward laws. But some of these are for utility; others for delight. Music is the chief of those arts which spring from the desire for enjoyment and gratify it. It bears the soul away to the regions of the infinite, and moves it with conceptions of exhaustly possibilities of beauty. If memories, ideas, feelings, imaginations, &c., are intellectual, and if that which can excite or soothe, combine, modify, elevate and purify them is intellectual, then is music supremely so."

Indeed, where language ceases, music steps in and carries us further on, and enables us to hold converse, through this untrammelled and eloquent language of the affections, with absent friends, with spirits of the dead whom we loved while living, and with the bright and happy intelligences who inhabit the regions of the "just made perfect." The act of committing sounds to paper, comparatively with the birth of music, is of late discovery. Transferring mere sound from the mind to paper, without the assistance of any intermediate articulation, is a wonder far greater than the art of writing words. Yet the fame of Cadmus is diffused over the habitable