

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

WARING & HERRON,  
PROPRIETORS.

Office, one door south of Sadler's Hotel—up stairs.

### Terms of Subscription.

It paid strictly in advance - - - - - \$2.00  
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If paid at the end of the year - - - - - 4.00  
No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months.

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Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square for the first, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A square consists of thirteen lines or less, this size letter. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square for each insertion.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Religious meetings, and benevolent societies, will be charged half the Advertising rates.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 in advance. Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines will be inserted at \$3 a year; not exceeding a square \$2.

Letters on business must be addressed to the Proprietors, post paid, to ensure attention.

Subscribers and others who wish to send money to us, can do so at all times, by mail, and at our risk.

### The Cambric Chemistette.

Oh, Chemistette! the fairest yet  
That e'er had bosom purer, whiter!  
Thy light and soft and ev'rywhere  
Thy veiling snow hath given the writer.  
So neatly fitted—so simply filled;  
And then the eyes that shine above it!  
I sigh—I long—'tis in its power  
To brighten so thy blushing beauty;  
And ne'er before, on sea or shore,  
Did coral feel a softer billow—  
Nor could the gold around it rattle,  
Though ten times told deserve the pillow.

Oh, Chemistette! below thee met,  
A rosy ribbon binds her bosom;  
And in her mien is clearly seen  
One half the Queen and one the Goddess.  
Her voice is low—how sweet its flow!  
Her upper lip discloses the under;  
Her hair is like the dark waves that strike  
A marble cliff, and rush asunder.

Oh, rippling grace, oh, radiant face!  
When love is love it knows no measure,  
Her hands are small, but yet can call  
The power of music at their pleasure;  
And as they peep from sleeves so deep  
Wide guipure lace, 'tis made Ramities,  
Her fingers seem, or bells I dream,  
Like stamens in the clasps of lilies.

The robe of blue—the violet hue—  
The green leaves in thy dark hair gleaming!  
Thy feet that move as light as love—  
Thy breath—thy lips—thy eyes—thy dreaming!  
My cheeks are wet—thou chemistette  
Was filled and worn by some enchantress,  
But much I fear, 'twere dreadful fear,  
Were she my wife, to pay her laudress.

### Requiem of Burns.

We submit some of the details of the closing scenes of the Boston fugitive slave case. The Court met at 9 o'clock, when the fugitive was brought in, guarded by a half a dozen men. The Court-room was nearly filled with the Marshal's guards—each man being provided with a pistol, concealed about his person. Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips came in with the fugitive's counsel.

The Commissioner then gave his opinion. After analyzing the evidence he discussed the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, concluding as follows: "I think the statute constitutional, and it remains for me to apply it. The facts concerning the escape and identity were all the Court had to consider, and he was satisfied the claimant had fully established these. He was therefore entitled to a certificate of his rights to the fugitive."

At an early hour this morning, a company of United States Infantry and a detachment of Artillery, with a six-pounder, from the Navy Yard, were stationed to guard the main entrance to the Court House.

A crowd assembled rapidly, thousands having gathered by 9 o'clock. After the Commissioner's decision was announced, Court Square was cleared, and the Artillery detachment performed various military evolutions. Court street, and every avenue leading to the square, being thronged. Numerous stores were closed, and many buildings festooned with black.

The Mayor soon issued a proclamation, urging the people to disperse, and warning them that he had given to Major General Edmunds and the Chief of Police full discretionary powers to sustain the laws with all the military and civil forces under their command.

The American flag was draped in mourning and hung across Court street. Cannon were placed so as to sweep Court Square.

A coffin has just been suspended from a building at the corner of Washington and State streets.

The colored pastor of the Baptist church and Burns' counsel took leave of him at 12 o'clock. He appeared to be in good spirits. There are now fully 20,000 persons in State and Court streets.

Applications were made to the Mayor to have the town bell tolled, but consent was refused.

The preparations made for the conveyance of the prisoner to the wharf were most complete. A large body of police was stationed at Central Wharf, where arrangements had been made to convey him in a steamboat to the revenue cutter Morris, which was then to be towed to sea.

The entire brigade of State Militia, waiting at the Commons, marched down State street, to assist in preserving the peace. As they passed along they were saluted with hisses and cries of shame, by the excited portion of the crowd.

The Light Dragoons, Col. Wright, cleared a passage through State street, which was blocked up by a dense mass of whites and colored persons. When the military had all taken their positions, the line extended from Court Square to Central Wharf, through a crowd of not less than 20,000 persons.

At one o'clock, Court street was cleared of the mob after much trouble. All the streets leading into it are guarded by troops. Wm. Jones, one of the witnesses at the trial, was arrested for using exciting language. He was taken up State street by the police, and enthusiastically cheered all the way. The police were greeted with groans and hisses.

At half-past two o'clock, Burns was taken from the Court House, under a guard of one hundred men, armed with swords and pistols, being the marshal's special deputies together with three companies of United States troops, including an artillery detachment with their nine pounders ready loaded. The Boston Light Dragoons and Lane's followed, and the infantry companies of the First Brigade and State Militia. Groans, hisses and yells were poured upon the line as it passed.

At 3 o'clock Burns was escorted to the wharf, where he was put on board the steamer John Taylor, and conveyed to the Revenue Cutter Morris, lying in the stream, which was immediately towed to sea. She goes direct to Norfolk, Virginia. Not less than 1,200 troops formed the escort to the wharf, together with 150 citizens, each armed

with cutlass and revolver. No serious outbreak occurred.

It is impossible to estimate the number of persons present. The streets were literally packed—thousands were present from the country. At the corner of State and Washington streets a quantity of snuff, cognac, and a bottle of vitriol was thrown among the escort. In the vicinity of the Custom House a truckman attempted to drive his team through the lines of the military. One of his horses, a valuable animal, was killed by a bayonet stab. The crowd cried "shame," "shame," and made a rush, when the commander of the company, greatly excited, ordered his troops to fire. Col. Boyd, of the staff, hearing the order, spurred his horse in front of the company and prevented the execution of the order. Several arrests were made, and three or four individuals were badly hurt. A well-dressed elderly man was conveyed to the hospital with his head cut open with a sabre. John K. Hayes, Captain of the Police, resigned at noon, refusing to do duty.

## CHARLOTTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, June 9, 1854.

### FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ.,  
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

For State Senator,  
CAPT. JOHN WALKER,

For Commissioners,  
WM. R. MYERS, J. WILLIAM BLACK,

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL J. LAWRIE as a Whig candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent Mecklenburg county in the next General Assembly. Election, 30 day of August.

### CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce J. S. MEANS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce R. R. REA, as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. A. COOK, as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, (of Providence settlement) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES WALLACE as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg County at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce E. C. GRIER, (of Providence settlement) as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JAMES A. DUNN as a candidate to represent Union County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

For announcing Candidates for office, \$3.

We learn from a telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Standard, that the State Department has received despatches by the steamer Asta, announcing the amicable adjustment of the difficulty between this country and Spain growing out of the Black Warrior affair. In addition to remitting the fine of \$6,000 imposed upon the steamer by the Cuban authorities, Spain disclaims any intention of insulting the flag of the United States.

It turns out at last that Mr. Soule has disappointed his Whig defamers by proving himself an accomplished diplomatist, and vindicating the wisdom of the appointment. We are gratified at this termination of the difficulty, for while the dignity of the country has been vindicated and the rights of our citizens protected, we have escaped war, that curse of civilized nations. We have ever been in favor of the peaceable acquisition of this gem of the ocean, yet we did not wish to see the country involved in war to accomplish it.—We have but to abide our time, and the force of circumstances will drive it into our lap. The tyranny of Spain will ultimately produce a revolution, which will, we hope, result in the independence of the island, and then peaceable annexation will follow—thus it will give us possession of this golden apple without any of the evils attendant upon hostilities.

### Fourth of July.

The citizens of C. F. College are making preparations to celebrate the 4th of July with becoming spirit. J. H. Waleh, Esq., will deliver the Oration; Mr. W. A. Mendenhall will read the Mecklenburg Declaration, and Dr. J. B. Twitty the Declaration of American Independence.

The Whig and the Nebraska Bill.

This bill which has been agitating the country for so many months and whose passage was regarded as so signal a triumph to the South and the cause of Constitutional Liberty has not only removed the source of such bitter and malignant excitement and struggling, but has proved to the South who are her true friends, and upon whom she must rely for the enforcement of her rights and equality in the confederacy.

The Democratic party under the lead of the gallant Douglas battling for a great principle of constitutional freedom achieved one of the most glorious victories that has ever signalized the annals of any party. It was the triumph of right over might, of constitutional law over excited and embittered passions—and resulted in the establishment of a principle that will consolidate the pillars of the Union, and cement the fabric of government, around which the howlings of fanaticism will be as harmless as the fanning of a summer breeze.

The vote on the passage of this bill corroborates the assertion that the Whig party as a national organization has ceased to exist.

In this bill an effort was made to establish the great doctrine of non-interference upon the part of Congress, with the subject of slavery, and to repeal an unconstitutional compromise forced upon this section by an unconstitutional majority. This bill provides that all the territories shall be open to the slave-owner, and it gives us a chance to avail ourselves of the advantage of a settlement in them and of adding strength to our peculiar institutions. It takes from Congress and gives to the citizens of the territories, the right to form their own fundamental law on the subject of slavery—and thus remove from the halls of Congress—and not one Northern whig voted for it.

This bill was regarded as a fair test of the soundness of parties, and the Northern whigs were weighed in the balance and found wanting. But the party is not only split in twain, but is di-

vided in this State. Badger in the Senate, and Kerr in the House, voted with the Democrats for the bill; and Rodgers and Puryear with the Abolitionists against it. The division is not confined to Congress, but exists between the candidate for Governor and his organs. The Whig journal published here, on the soil of old Mecklenburg, ever true to the South, characterizes the bill as a "false bait," and compliments the "sagacity of northern whigs who could see the point of the hook through the tempting appearances that surrounded it." The Editor, of course, is opposed to the bill, or he would not thus speak of it, and indirectly charge Messrs. Badger and Kerr as wanting in sagacity, as they did not see the point of the hook that the abolition members refused to swallow. What does the friends of those distinguished gentlemen think of this? and what appreciation does the Editor place upon Dockery, who is so unsagacious as to agree with them? All the southern Whig Senators (except one) took the bait and it was reserved for the sagacity of Seward, Wade, Chase, and other abolition leaders to discover the hook, and to them are we to look for the protection and honor of the South?

If our neighbor will analyze the vote on the bill he will find that he has forsaken his friends and is worshipping strange gods—and that his followers in this State will not amount to a corporals guard.

In order to do our neighbor full justice, we insert his article entire, only asking our readers to contrast it with another which will be found in today's paper, under the caption of "The Whig Party," taken from the Petersburg Intelligencer, one of the ablest and most influential Whig papers in the South. Remember the Nebraska Bill is a Democratic Southern States Rights measure—that it received the almost unanimous support of the Southern Whigs and Democrats—that 45 Northern Democrats voted for it and not one Northern Whig—against it—that Greeley, the leader of the Seward party, advised the burning of the Capitol and the destruction of the members of Congress favorable to it, to prevent its passage—and then read the articles referred to.

From the North Carolina Whig.

PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA & KANSAS BILL.

It is stated in our first that this bill had passed the House of Representatives, within the City of Washington, was intended to deprive unqualified foreigners of the right to vote in the territorial elections, the only class in that respect commended to the favor of the South. It has already passed the Senate, and is now the law of the land. Democrats pour the flattering unctious to their souls, that because the Northern Whigs voted an assent against its passage, that therefore it has wrought a dissolution of the Whig party. Be not too hasty in your deductions from such premises. Northern Whigs had the sagacity to see the naked point of the hook through the tempting appearances that surrounded it, and it is some Whigs at the South were unwary enough to be caught by the false bait, it does not prove that all Northern Whigs who voted against it are therefore Abolitionists, or that the political bond has been severed, and that they might find it after many days—say in 1856. At the North it was regarded as a strictly party question, and Northern Whigs voted an assent against its passage, because they were for it accordingly. But it was in reality what the Northern Whigs regarded it, a trap to catch the South, and destroy the Whig party. It has done its mischief in some respects, without bringing with it any good to the South, and without destroying the Whig party. The principle involved in it, is a mere naked abstraction of right and justice, which will never result in any practical benefit to the South, because the laws of nature and the peculiar circumstances attending the institution of slavery, forbid it. Its passage has violated a solemn compromise, which, though strictly a party question, had been acquiesced in by the South, without a murmur, for 33 years, and has now only been trumped up by a political demagogue to secure his election to the Presidency in 1856, and conscientious men, both North and South, must well oppose it, without committing any great violation of patriotic duty or political morality. The great Democratic principle which it asserts, had already been fully established for all practical purposes, by the compromise of 1850, and its passage now will only have the effect to paralyze the efficacy of the Fugitive Slave Law, so fully and effectually established in practice, and to inaugurate a new era of bloodshed, without bringing with it any good to the South and the North. Without therefore, believing, for a moment, that its passage will all strengthen the claims of the Abolitionists, we will oppose it, without committing any great violation of patriotic duty or political morality. We say that the Whig party is stronger now, and more thoroughly united, than it has been for many years, because its passage now only results in a greater involution of the Whig party to former Compromises, as is the case with the Democratic party, by the introduction and passage of this Nebraska and Kansas Bill.

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