

## Will the South be Deceived?

The United Whig press of the South has wheeled into line in support of the know-nothings. Elated with the hope that at last the democratic party can be put down, and that know-nothingism is to effect it, the editors of the whig papers in the South devote all their energies to the new cause of proscription and fanaticism. There is unmeasured falsehood and injustice in the course of these journals in favor of the secret party; and we often wonder if the whigs of the South will not be disgusted by the bold inventions and misrepresentations offered for their acceptance, in order to consummate this new fraud. The Louisville Journal, of the 6th of April, has an editorial appealing in favor of the know-nothings—a fair instance of the recklessness of the whig papers South, as the following extract will show:

"The standing charge, the daily charge, made by the southern anti-know-nothing organs against the know-nothing party of the North is, that it is an abolition free-soil party. Throughout the whole South there is not a single anti-know-nothing organ that does not press this charge upon all possible occasions, in season and out of season. It is the main charge—indeed, the one charge—upon which the southern know-nothing leaders rely for success. Take it away from them and they have little left. And it should be taken away from them. It is as false and calumnious a charge as the very genius of mendacity and malice could invent. Whatever the know-nothing party of the North may have to answer for, here or hereafter, abolitionism is not one of them. Undoubtedly there are abolitionists among them, and undoubtedly, in some few localities, the abolitionists predominate among them; but the whole know-nothing party of the North together, and it is sounder at heart, sounder in principles, and sounder in action upon the great slavery issues than any other party in that section has ever been known to be."

The answer to such a misstatement is easy. We can only express our surprise that a newspaper pretending to ordinary regard for truth should venture upon asking belief in so monstrous a fabrication. What are the facts—facts that could not be unknown to the editor of the Louisville Journal, because they are notorious and unanswerable?

First. That in nearly every case the know-nothings in the free States have elected violent free-soil whigs to the 31st Congress.

Secondly. That in every case, with but three or four exceptions, every candidate for Congress elected by the know-nothings was compelled to pledge himself in advance to all the extreme measures of the abolition wing, beginning with the restoration of the Missouri-Compromise line, and ending with the repeal of the fugitive-slave law.

Third. That every governor elected by the know-nothings in the free States was compelled to avow his abolition proclivities in advance, and we give the list for the benefit of the Louisville Journal: Grimes, of Iowa; Gardner, of Massachusetts; Metcalf, of New Hampshire; Bingham, of Michigan; Dutton, of Connecticut; Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Pollock, of Pennsylvania; Morrill, of Maine.

Fourth. That every senator of the United States elected by the know-nothings is a rank, fanatical, and avowed abolitionist. The following list is submitted to the inspection and criticism of the Louisville Journal: Harlan, of Iowa; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Durkee, of Wisconsin; Seward, of New York, (however his present position may be at war with this undeniable fact); and there can be little doubt that men of the same opinions will be chosen from New Hampshire as the result of the late election in that State. Nothing but the firmness of the democratic party in Pennsylvania and Indiana has thus far prevented the return from those States to the United States Senate of rank and uncompromising abolitionists.

But the Louisville Journal is not consistent with itself in the unfounded and unscrupulous allegation that the know-nothing party is sound and national; for in the same number of the paper from which we have made the above extract, and in the parallel column, we find the following:

"Disorganizing Legislation by the States.—The States of Massachusetts and Michigan have enacted laws with the avowed design to obstruct the execution of the United States fugitive-slave law. The States of Wisconsin and Ohio managed to effect the same unjust purpose through the instrumentality of the judges of their courts, who assume jurisdiction to which they are not lawfully entitled. The State of New York seemed determined to distinguish herself by surpassing her sister States in the infamous work of practical nullification. There is a bill before the legislature of that State, which will probably become a law, that is clearly unconstitutional, and if capable of being carried into effect would render utterly nugatory the act of Congress providing for the return of fugitive slaves."

Did not the Journal know that the Massachusetts and Michigan know-nothings have carried everything before them—Governor, Congress, and Legislature? and that the measures of which it complains are the work of know-nothings? Not less undoubted is the fact that never before has abolitionism been so strong in these two States as since the triumph of the know-nothings—Wisconsin, as we have shown, is in precisely the same condition; Ohio the same; while in the New York legislature all the anti-slavery projects of Mr. Seward are seconded by men who went into the know-nothing lodges to get votes for him when up for re-election to the Senate.

Ultra abolition resolutions are now before the know-nothing legislature of Pennsylvania, and are expected to pass.

The most revolutionary abolition instruction resolutions have already been passed by the know-nothing legislature of Michigan.

The same have been passed by the know-nothing legislature of Maine.

The same by the know-nothing legislature of Illinois.

Such are the trophies of know-nothingism in the free States. We ask, will the people of the South be deceived? We do not invite their attention to arguments to be contested, but to facts palpable and present. We point to members of Congress already elected and known; to governors now in office; to legislatures now in session; to scenes passing before all eyes.

The people of the South have often been deceived by the whigs of the North—by those who now lead this know-nothing column. The compromise measures suggest melancholy recollections of the truth of this observation. The votes in Congress of Northern whigs during those dark days need only be alluded to. And yet at this moment the people of the South are called upon to renew their confidence in such men! and to do this, too, when fresh proofs of the almost unanimous complicity of northern whigs with abolitionism surround on all hands, as numerous as the leaves of Vallambrosa.—*Washington Union*.

200,000 men are said to have perished at the seat of war since the commencement of the present struggle between Russia and the allies.

## Astonishing Developments.

In our article of yesterday, under this head, we established, by facts and figures, the amount that Great Britain had expended for the sinister purpose, as is shown by her acts, of effecting a dissolution of the Union. This amount was no less than \$120,000,000! She commenced her operations immediately after the termination of the war with us in 1812, in the bribe which she gave to Spain, and has continued them unrelentingly to the present time. Sir Robert Peel, as he fancied, had the glory of living to see "slavery upon a very precarious footing in the United States." The machinations of himself and his cotemporaries, to this vision, were steadily accomplishing their work. British statesmen had learned from the lessons taught them, terminating with the battle of New Orleans, that we were not to be whipped into obedience. That, with God's blessing, we were able to take care of ourselves on land or sea. Of fighting they had experienced enough, and that, if we were to be arrested in our mighty progress, it would have to be by other agencies than fire arms. Hence the origin of the notion of obtaining a control over poor, puny Spain, by which they could command the Gulf of Mexico, and thus hem us in, stifle our expansion, and endanger Southern institutions.

They were in constant terror of the fulfillment of Napoleon's prediction, when he signed the Treaty of Louisiana, that the act would create a power that would, one day or another, rival Great Britain on the ocean! "Rule Britannia, rule," was the theme of her national anthem, and the hope was cherished, if they could control the key of the Gulf, that again, as it was in the times of Sir Francis Drake, before the royal ensign all other flags would cover. In this endeavor, they directed their attention to Texas, recognising its independence, and using the utmost energy, stealthily and openly, to defeat its annexation to this country. They went so far as to operate upon France, to proclaim the balance of power doctrine on this continent. But the resolute patriotism of our people was more than a match for their wily diplomacy. In every instance, where British interests have been arrayed against American interests, the latter have nobly triumphed. Are they to be defeated in the instance of Cuba? Not if our government is faithful to its trust. Not if our countrymen do not turn stark mad know-nothings.

The island ought to be ours, according to the inflexible law of self preservation, from its geographical position; it ought to be ours from its peculiar location and population, upon the principle so ably laid down by Vattel, that "every nation has an undoubted right to provide for its own safety, and to take due precaution against distant as well as impending danger." We are free to declare our belief that it must be ours by purchase or by conquest, or else the designs of Great Britain will succeed, and this Union be severed in twain.

This, we are quite confident, is becoming Southern opinion, and Southern sentiment; and the time has arrived when all concerned should know it. The utterance of the fact may produce a terrific shaking of the dry bones of ecclesiastical and political moralizers of three-score and ten. But let them shiver, if they stand in the way of a great national aim. We commemorate them, and regret that in the list of scientific discoveries there is none for the prevention of earthquakes. It is natural that men should grow old, but full as natural that when they become political dotards, they should keep out of right's way. Mr. Randolph remarked of Mr. Madison, after he signed the United States Bank charter, that he had lived too long for his fame, although he was not then 64 years old. In his celebrated anti-slavery speech of 1824, Mr. R., quoting the verse which follows, said: "Sir, that act, and one other which I will not name, bring forcibly home to my mind a train of melancholy reflection on the miserable state of our mortal being."

"In life's last scene, what prodigies surprise! Fears of the brave and follies of the wise; From Marlborough's glory, the streams of dotage flow, And Swift expires a driveller and a show!"

The editors of the National Intelligencer bring to their aid Colonel Benton, exclaiming at the top of his voice most vociferously against Cuba, and we think we cannot mistake the hand that writes, or the head that indites on the same sense in the Detroit Free Press. We venerate age, and we wish we had no cause to deplore its infirmities.

Our readers will pardon our digression. As to what Cuba would be—as to what our slave State of this republic would be to be abolitionized, may be distinctly enough ascertained by the following extract from the leader of the London Morning Herald, to our organ, of the 21st of March:

"The condition and prospects of Jamaica have been, and are likely to continue to be, a source of sincere anxiety to the British Government, and that large number of people of this country whose interests are connected with that fertile and beautiful, but strangely mismanaged and unfortunate island. Every arrival of the West India mail is looked for with the gloomy certainty that it contains no intelligence of amendment in its internal affairs; and one of the most valuable possessions of the British crown is thus believed to be fast settling down into utter and irretrievable ruin. \* \* \* Nor is the decline of prosperity in our West India colonies, confined to Jamaica alone—it extends, in a greater or lesser degree, over the whole of the Western Archipelago, but it has reached its extreme point on the largest and most important of the islands."

The "Herald" then proceeds to state that the most prominent of the causes producing this result may be considered "the effect of the competition with the products of slave labor in the home market." The free negroes will not work. Immigration from China has been resorted to, but with ill success. "The thieving propensities of the Chinese laborers, and a laziness as inherent and inveterate as that of the negro, have excited the indignation and disgust of the employers, and seem likely to aggravate the evil it was hoped the experiment would reduce." The morality of the negroes is becoming worse and worse. Mr. Dillon, a stipendiary magistrate on the island, reports: "That the marriage vow is indifferently kept and but little respected; that the sacred obligation of an oath is but imperfectly understood, and continually violated—that larcenies are numerous, and that the detentions bear no proportion to the commission of crimes—that detection and conviction carry with them no moral disgrace—that the offender does not lose caste, and is received on his return from punishment more as a martyr than a criminal; that, in a word, punishment neither degrades nor disgusts."

And this is the kind of population, and the consequences attendant upon it, that Great Britain is strenuously exerting herself, not only to place at our doors, but in the very State and city which we inhabit. So overburdened has she been with philanthropy—alas! that the meaning of such a word should have ever been so corrupted—that she has paid for this object the enormous sum of \$120,000,000! But she has an interest in the abolition of slavery in Cuba that she somewhat suspect, apart from her desire to ruin this republic, which is even paramount to her philanthropy. Her possessions in the Western Archipelago, as the Herald states, cannot be resuscitated as long as her products have to compete with the products of slave labor. If she could make a Hayti of Cuba, then there would be a slight chance for improvement, as the augmentation in their value

would insure remunerative prices to the planter. Unless this can be done, she is well aware that she must cease to make sugar, as has been the case in Hayti, where, with its peculiar fitness for the article, not a hundred pounds are now produced.

We repeat again, as we shall continue to repeat, that in view of the ill omens to the South, which are constantly transpiring, Virginians should stand shoulder to shoulder on the 24th of May, and silence forever the hopes of the London Times, that the destinies of the Union are to pass into the keeping of the Know-Nothings, which party, it imagines, and with reason, will be as favorable to the purposes of Exeter Hall, as if it were an out and out abolition one.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

## From Washington—The Union on Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Union this morning has a long article on the state of our affairs with Spain.

It affirms that the President regards the recent bringing to and examination of American vessels as violations of international law, indignities to our flag, and aggressions upon our rights which will not be tolerated.

Commodore McCauley is not to argue with Spanish cruisers as to the right of search or visitation, but say to them: You may claim no right of search, visitation or examination, of any vessel rightfully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or pretext, in my presence or within my reach. If you attempt it the act will be done at your peril.

The Union says that therefore the Spanish Government have the issue of peace or war in their own hands. If they persist in their aggressions, war is inevitable.

[All of which is already known to our readers, through our intelligent Washington correspondent, who has perhaps as much authority to speak for the President on Cuban affairs as the Union voice has. Our Washington correspondent's letter published yesterday gave the above as the substance and tenor of Com. McCauley's instructions.—*Eds. Com. Adc.*]

"THE BEST BLOOD."—In a recent speech in the British House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, defending the aristocracy, said that the best blood of the United Kingdom had been shed in the Crimea. What is "the best blood?" The Bible informs us that the Creator made "of one blood" all nations of men. So that "the blood" of all men must have been at one time equally good. Now the question arises, how it became divided into different qualities—good, better, best, and vile, virulent. In fact, what is good, and what is bad? Is good blood that which is pure and in a healthy state, and bad blood that which is impure and tainted with ill humors? If so, the peasantry and laboring men of most countries have the best blood, and in that aspect of it, Lord Palmerston was right when he said that "the best blood" of Britain had been shed in the Crimea.

The blood chiefly shed there was that of the healthy and vigorous sons of toil, and it has been shed in oceans. However, Palmerston had no such plebeian currents in view when he spoke of the "best blood," nor did he refer to exalted moral and intellectual excellence, irrespective of birth. The "best blood," in his opinion, is the aristocracy, though it should be shamefully effeminate, brutally ignorant, viciously corrupt—it is still the "best blood," and the worst blood is that which, though it might combine the genius of Shakespeare and the piety of Fenelon, is irretrievably damned by plebeian extraction.—*Richmond Despatch*.

THE PEANUT TRADE.—The Norfolk Herald states that within a year just closed \$20,000 worth of peanuts have been shipped from that city to the North, through the agency of a single house. Our people would do well, says a North Carolina exchange, whenever they can, to quit timber and turpentine getting, and turn their attention to the ground pea crop, for which they will find a good market in Wilmington. The Herald reports sales last week of 1133 bushels for \$1 70 per bushel and 8 40 bushels at \$1 40.

Gen. Sutter, once the richest, is said to be now among the poorest men in California. To poverty is added the infirmities of old age.

What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question? Acquiescence.

A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.—The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have challenged the attention of the medical profession. Of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLANE, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cut off and exterminate the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLANE'S PILLS make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

May 4, 1855. 41-2w

## 5 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about the first of April last, ARTHUR S. GLOVER, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring Business. He is about 15 years of age. All persons are forewarned not to employ or harbor said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them. R. M. ROBINSON.

May 4, 1855. 41-3w

## TO TIMMEN.

THE subscriber, from increasing age and declining health, finds it desirable to withdraw from the TIM WARE and STOVE BUSINESS, in which he has been embarked for the last ten years, and offers his interest in the business of J. I. & W. T. WALTER in that line, for sale.

A young active man, with some capital, who is willing to devote his time and energies to business and desirous to establish himself in an old stand, where the trade has been successfully conducted for years, in the capital of the State, may now avail himself of a co-partnership with my son—a young and active man—or if he prefers doing business alone, may buy out the entire interest of both, in the goods, stock, and very complete assortment of tools and materials on hand, and may also rent the premises in which the business is now carried on. The terms of the sale, either in part or whole, will be made accommodating, if properly secured, to an approved purchaser. Applications must be accompanied by respectable references, and directed to JOHN I. WALTER.

May 3. 41-3w

## To Mill Owners & Flour Manufacturers.

THE undersigned having completed his engagement with Leroy Springs, Esq., at his Merchant Mill in this place, is now ready to attend to any thing in the MILLING business such as Dressing Mill Stones, Fixing Bolting Cloths, or any other matters relating to a Grist mill.

All letters addressed to the "Western Democrat" will be promptly attended to. DAVID LINSEY.

Charlotte, April 27, 1855. 2m

## Watches! Watches! Watches!

THE subscribers are now receiving a large stock of WATCHES from the most celebrated makers; also a rich stock of

Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c., all of which will be sold low for cash or on short time to punctual dealers.

THOS. TROTTER & SON.

april 27, 1855. 40tf

## NEW GOODS.

PARKS & HUTCHISON are now receiving the largest and most varied assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods ever purchased by them. They solicit an examination of their stock, bought ENTIRELY BY CASH. Their Goods will be sold low.

april 27, 1855. 40tf

## Selling off at Cost!

I HAVE bought the entire Stock of GOODS of Allison & Daniel and will sell the same at first cost for CASH.

The stock is large and well selected, embracing a fine assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, Window Curtains, Carpets, &c., &c.

C. E. SPRATT.

april 20, 1855. 39tf

## SAMUEL H. WALKUP.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union and Anson, and will give STRICT ATTENTION to collecting

Pension Claims and War Bounty Land.

Every soldier who served as much as FOURTEEN DAYS in any war since 1790, is entitled to 160 acres of Bounty Land.

No charge will be made unless the claim is established. Office at Monroe, N. C.

april 20, 1855. 39.3m\*

## Notice.

HAVING bought out the entire interest of Wm. E. Moss in the firm of DAVIDSON & MOSS, I will continue the business at the old stand, and am determined to offer great inducements to all who will favor me with a call, and especially to those who buy for CASH. The Notes and Accounts of the late firm are in my hands, and will be settled by me alone.

B. H. DAVIDSON.

April 20, 1855. 39tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trading for a Note given by me, on the 13th April, 1855, payable to Jas. M. O'Neil, for the sum of Thirty Dollars, as the property for which the said note was given proves to be deficient in some of the qualities represented, and I am determined not to pay the said note unless compelled by law.

SETH HUTCHINSON.

April 20, 1855. 39.3m\*

## NEW GOODS.

AND PLENTY OF THEM,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

LOWER THAN

EVER!

AT

ELIAS & COHEN'S.

No 2, Granite Row.

April 20, 1855. 39tf

## RAIL-ROAD.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, are now open at the stores of Messrs. Irwin, Higgins, & Co., and Williams, Dixon & Co., in the town of Charlotte. All persons are invited to come forward and aid in this good work.

WM. JOHNSTON, JNO. A. YOUNG, JOHN IRWIN, LEROY SPRINGS, JOHN WALKER, WM. MAXWELL, W. M. MATTHEWS, A. C. WILLIAMSON, W. W. ELMIS, C. J. FOX, W. R. MYERS, Commissioners.

April 10, 1855. 38\*

## A chance to make Money.

Profitable and Honorable Employment! THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county of the State, to sell the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 will be required and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed some of the agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid)

W. A. KINSLER, ap 20 3t Box 1235, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

## Post-Office Notice.

UNDER the recent Post-Office law PRE-PAYMENT OF LETTERS will be required in all cases on and after the 1st of APRIL next. Letters deposited without pre-payment will not be mailed.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C., 36

March 27th, 1855.

## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the undersigned to T. N. Spratt, Executor of A. Robinson, dec'd., for FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS, dated January 23d, 1855—as the property for which said Note was given is unsound and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by due course of law.

March 24, 1855. 3t MARTIN ICEHOWER.

## A Notable Fact!

OUR unsettled accounts for year before last, and last year, we must have closed by Cash or good Notes "right straight along" without respect to persons. Our creditors make us "FACE THE MUSIC" on all occasions, and we "can't" dance by ourselves any longer.—"Talk enough."

FRITCHARD & CALDWELL, march 9, 1855. 33tf No 3 Granite Row.

## Leather, Leather, Leather.

200 SIDES Hemlock Sole Leather. 50 " Baltimore White Oak, Band and Sole Leather, just received at

BOONE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

Dec 29, 1854. 23tf

## Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!

PROPOSALS will be received for 500 CORDS OAK OR PINE WOOD, (four feet long) to be delivered at the Rudisill Mill. Persons desirous of contracting will find a cash purchase by applying immediately to W. P. SEELEY, Agent.

March 30, 1855. 36-4f

## JUST RECEIVED.

HATS and CAPS on consignment, at Boone's Boot and Shoe Emporium.

## SCHEDULE.

FOR PASSENGER TRAIN OF THE N. C. R. ROAD, From Charlotte to Yadkin River on and after Saturday, April 21st, 1855.

STATIONS.	Distance between Stations.	Whole Distance.	Arrive	Leave	P. M.
Charlotte,	9 32		4 13	3 45	
Quincy,	4 17	13 49	4 30	3 18	
Harrisburg,	7 29	21 28	4 58	5 03	
Concord,	13 02	34 30	5 31	5 47	
China Grove,	9 41	43 71	6 15	7 00	
Yadkin,	6 00	49 71	7 20	7 30	
Salsbury,	6 00	55 71	7 30		

FROM YADKIN RIVER TO CHARLOTTE.

STATIONS.	Distance between Stations.	Whole Distance.	Arrive	Leave	P. M.
Yadkin,	6 00		0 20	12 00	M.
Salsbury,	9 41	15 41	0 58	1 03	
China Grove,	13 02	28 43	1 42	1 47	
Harrisburg,	7 29	36 22	2 10	2 15	
Quincy,	4 17	40 39	2 27	2 32	
Charlotte,	9 32	49 71	3 00		

ap 6 37

## MRS. M. SHAW'S

MILINERY BAZAAR AND DRESS MAKING ROOMS.

(Four doors south of the American Hotel.) MRS. SHAW respectfully announces to her numerous friends and patrons of the Town and surrounding Counties, that she has just returned from Charleston, and is now opening a superb assortment of

French Millinery, consisting in part of a

Great Variety of Bonnets, Rich and Elegant Ribbons, Laces, Artificial, Trimmings, &c., to which she invites the attention of the Ladies.

She is prepared to put up Ladies' Dresses according to the fashion and in the latest style.

April 13. 38-2r

## NOTICE.

AS Trustee, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 8th of May next, at the Court House in Charlotte, on a credit of six months, the following

NEGROES, viz: A woman, about forty years of age, a good cook, washer and ironer, and four girls, children of said woman, from four to thirteen years of age. Persons desiring to purchase can examine them by calling upon Mr. R. F. Davidson, Col. C. M. Ray, or myself.

JNO. A. YOUNG, Trustee.

April 10, 1855. 38-2r