

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1856.

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BY JOHN J. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office on Main Street, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL.

OFFICE OF THE
Western Democrat

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A. BETHUNE

WOULD inform his customers, that he has taken the room lately occupied by Mr. R. M. Robinson, three doors east of the Charlotte Bank. All work done by him shall be executed in the best style, for which in every instance, payment is required in cash before taking the work away.

ALEX. BETHUNE.

June 3, 1856—3w

ROBERT SHAW

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public generally, and all who intend going to Kansas in particular, that he intends to continue the

Saddle and Harness Business,

At his old stand, in Springs' Corner Building, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c

Of Every Description.

His friends are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves, as every article in his line will be attended on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch.

Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856—1st

SELF-PROTECTORS.

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS.

The greatest modern improvement in Fire-Arms.

COLT'S REPEATERS.

A FINE assortment just received.

Call and see them.

T. TROTTER & SON.

Charlotte, June 10, 1856—3t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THOMAS TROTTER & SON have just received and will be regularly receiving additions thereto a choice stock of handsome and fashionable WATCHES from the most celebrated makers. Also, a rich assortment of

MRS. WHEALAN, Dress Maker, Opposite the Post-Office.

ALL DRESSES cut and made by the celebrated A-B-C method, and warranted to fit.

BONNETS

Trimmed in the latest style, at the shortest notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1856—1st

MRS. M. J. CRAIG, Dress Maker, Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory

CHARLOTTE.

April 22, 1856—1y

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE COLLEGE, STATESVILLE, N. C.

The second session of this Institution will open in the new building on 4th day of August next. To make suitable arrangements, the Trustees have spared neither cost nor pains. A commodious and handsome building, furniture and apparatus will be ready in due time; and our worthy and esteemed President will have a number of well qualified

Assistants. Our terms are lower than any other similar institution with which we are acquainted. Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

TERMS—per session of five months, \$60.00

French Language, 5.00

Latin and Greek, each, 10.00

Music, with use of Piano, 22.50

Oil Painting, 15.00

Water Colours and Ornamental Wax Work, each, 10.00

Embroidery, 5.00

Contingencies, 1.00

Candles and Towels furnished by the pupils. By order of the Board.

S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't.

June 3, 1856—41A

Providence Academy.

The exercises of the 14th session of this school, will commence on the 1st Monday in June.

Terms per Session of 21 Weeks

Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., \$12.50

English Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., 6.00

Students will be charged from the day of entrance to the end of the session, without deduction for absence.

E. C. KUYKENDAL.

May 27, 1856—4w

BOOKS

For Sale

AT THE

CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE NEW PURCHASE, OR EARLY YEARS IN THE FAR WEST—By Robert Carbon.

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJI BABA IN Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James Morier.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH, The Jesuits in our Homes.—One of the most interesting Novels that has been written in many years—by Helen Dhu.

THE MUSEUM of Remarkable and Interesting Events, containing Historical Adventures and Incidents.

BLANCH DEARWOOD—A Tale of Modern Life.

EVENING TALES—being a selection of wonderful and supernatural Stories, translated from the Chinese, Turkish, and German, and compiled by Henry St. John.

LEXICON OF FREE MASONRY.

Containing a definition of all its communicable terms.

The Free Mason's Chart, by J. L. Cross, G. L. Stewart.

Mackey's Aikman Rezon of South Carolina. The New Masonic Trustee Board.

THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the Rev. A. B. Grash.

LOWRIE & ENNIS, Book-Sellers.

Charlotte, March 4, 1856

PIANO FORTES.

M. RAMSEY, of Columbia, S. C., Piano Forte & Music Dealer, is constantly receiving a good supply of

Pianos with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, which has given them the premium over all others. 6 and 8 octaves from \$250 to \$300. 6 1/2 to \$300 to \$400. 7 to 7 1/2 \$400 to \$450. Carved wood and Grand Pianos from \$500 to \$1000.

Being a practical Piano Maker can insure to his customers a perfect instrument. Columbia, June 2, 1856—41y

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the Carriage Making Business in all its various branches with all the increased facilities afforded by modern improvements. He has now on hand a large number of BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., made on the most approved styles out of the best material, to which he asks the inspection of purchasers. His establishments are on College and Dept streets, where he will be glad to see his friends.

News of the Day.

"GETTING IN A BOX."

On Thursday morning last, our town was the theatre of quite an amusing incident.—Early in the morning, a respectable and elderly gentleman, who passed under the cognomen of Coon Festerman, arrived in town with a covered wagon in which were deposited two boxes of rather suspicious appearance. After summoning several of the town citizens to attend the display of his merchandise, Coon drove down opposite the jail, stopped his horses, rolled up his boxes, and took out of one a live negro man, who had absconded from Mr. Horah, of this place, some weeks before. Out of the other he took a negro woman, the property of Gen. Means, of Cabarrus, also a runaway.

In each box was deposited the staff of life—bread, meat and water. Then came the explanation. On the night previous, while patrolling, Festerman came across these two negroes. They were engaged in conversation, when discovered, relative to their flight to a free State. The negro man was well armed and well provided with the cash. Festerman came upon them and proposed to aid them in their escape. To this, both readily assented, and plans were immediately devised for the purpose of carrying the agreement into execution. They both were to be carefully boxed in the first place, then be put into the wagon and conveyed to Salisbury in time to meet the train going North; where they were to be put on the cars and be transported with speed into a land of freedom. True to his promise, Festerman reached town before the train—but instead of going to the depot, he unfortunately for those who were "in a box" already, concluded that he would leave his merchandise in the safe keeping of the Sheriff of Rowan.—[Salisbury Herald.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

"Sam, Brandon," a negro man, the property of Col. H. L. Robbards, was caught under the wheels of the Eastern Train, Sunday evening, at the depot in this place, and so badly injured as to cause his death in some 10 or 12 hours after the accident.—"Sam" was a valuable boy, and extensively known as a waiter at the Rowan House.—Report says he was "in liquor" and attempted to leap across the track when the train was within five or six feet of him. He was tripped up by the "cow-catcher." One leg was crushed in a most shocking manner, and the foot of the other leg cut partly off. We have heard it charged that the train was running too fast. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of persons then and there present. By-the-way, there are always such crowds at the depot on Sundays, the wonder is that accidents have not frequently occurred.—[Salisbury Watchman.

THE LAST LINK BROKEN.—We regret to have to state, that the last link that bound the present with the past history of this country, is broken. Mrs. Susan Alexander, of revolutionary memory, departed this life on Thursday last, aged about 94 years. She was, we believe, the only remaining relic of the "times that tried men's souls," and she was always ready to converse on those stirring times; and at the close of life she exhibited that "ruling passion" was strong in death, for her physician informed us that she would frequently rouse up during her last illness and commence relating some exciting scene of those times. Knowing that we all have to die, she had prepared for the awful occasion and met her last enemy with perfect composure. Requiescat in pace.—[Charlotte (N. C.) Whig.

SIGNIFICANT FACT.—We deem it worthy of special notice the fact that William Ellison, a colored man, and a resident of Stateburg, in this district, contributed, the other day, the sum of one hundred dollars to the funds of the Kansas association. Ellison, once a slave, but now a slaveholder, has, entirely by his own industry, attained his present state of prosperity, and we might say, wealth, he being the possessor of a large and productive cotton plantation. We are pleased to see such a manifestation, from such an one, for such a cause. The example too, even from such a source, is worthy the imitation of those whose superior means and intellect render them not only more able to give, but to discern more clearly the necessity of giving liberally to this cause.—[Sunsetville (S. C.) Watchman.

ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.—According to the Charlotte Courier, Albert Sumner, brother of the "distinguished Senator," fell heir by the loss of a relative on the ship Pulaski, to a considerable number of slaves in South Carolina. They were set up for sale—a likely man and his family were among them. He purchased the man separate from the family because he sold cheap, and then declined selling him to go with his wife and children until he was offered a handsome advance on what he had paid for him.

A NEGRO SUMNER MEETING.—A meeting of the negroes of the city of Williamsburg, New-York, was held on Monday evening, the 9th instant, to express their disapprobation of the flogging recently given Senator Sumner by Col. P. S. Brooks.

OUR MEANS OF DEFENCE.

The question sometimes arises, whether, in case of a collision between England and the United States, (which we are gratified to see is not likely to occur,) America "could stand her hand" with her old mother, with whom she has twice already had a quarrel which resulted in blows. The London Post states, in a boastful strain, that in the event of a war between the two countries, "the English Government could throw fifty or even a hundred thousand men into Canada," and one would suppose, who credited the boast of this announcement, that "the British Navy could lay every town and city on our coast under contribution in forty-eight hours; while sweeping from the ocean our little navy, would be but the work of a day!"

Let us see how the matter stands on our side of the line—what our means of defence against this colossal, who could span the earth with his huge legs. The number of fighting men in this nation, or rather the number who would fight in a just cause, and for the honor and freedom of their country, between the ages of twenty and forty-five, all of whom are more or less accustomed to the use of war-like implements, and know something of military tactics, may be seen by the following table, which we copy from the Hallowell Gazette, and which, the editor says, has been prepared with great care by those familiar with accurate statistics:

FIGHTING MEN IN THE COUNTRY.	
Maine - 100,000	S. Carolina 45,000
N. Hampsh. 50,000	Georgia 80,000
Vermont 50,000	Alabama 75,000
Massachusetts 170,000	Florida 19,000
Rhode Isld. 25,000	Mississippi 50,000
Connecticut 65,000	Louisiana 50,000
New York 500,000	Texas - 100,000
Pennsylvania 400,000	Arkansas 80,000
New Jersey 85,000	Tennessee 120,000
Delaware 15,000	Kentucky 125,000
Ohio - 350,000	Missouri 125,000
Indiana 181,000	California 225,000
Illinois - 177,000	Oregon 12,000
Iowa - 60,000	Washington 5,000
Wisconsin 80,000	Minnesota 20,000
Michigan 100,000	Nebraska 5,000
Virginia - 150,000	Kansas - 10,000
Maryland - 70,000	New Mexico 15,000
N. Carolina 90,000	Utah - 20,000
Total...	8,840,000

An army of more than one million of men, (adds that paper,) better soldiers than ever paraded before the eyes of any European monarch, would voluntarily buckle on their armor for the defence of their country from foreign aggression, one-fourth of which could sweep Canada like a tornado, against all the force England could concentrate to oppose. Such a force could not only be raised, but it could be provisioned for any length of time, so great are the resources of this country. How idle then for the British press to cajole their people with the idea that the subjugation of America would be but a kind of holiday work for their arms! We do not mind to speak disparagingly of European soldiers, when we say that an American army with military experience would surpass any that Europe could produce.

They would carry into the conflict all the courage and enthusiasm of the crusades, and a hardihood and power of endurance peculiar to Americans, together with a practical sagacity and sound sense which would soon make a soldier fit for a General. Our advice, then, to the noisy boasters of the British press, would be a cultivation of a spirit of conciliation rather than hatred and strife; and to our own people, to cultivate the arts of peace, so lovely and congenial to our institutions; but while so doing, never to lose sight of our means of defence, that that we may be always ready to resist aggression from any quarter, and thus perpetuate the admiration of our Republican institutions, felt and expressed all over the civilized world.—[Portland (Me.) Argus.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment "was recently tried at Vincennes, in presence of Gen. Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and that power may therefore now be considered as the sole motive henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of one hundred shots a minute—without flash, smoke or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power, is said to skim the water like a bird and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for the line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours! Some may be disposed to smile at the idea of a passage from Europe to this country "in forty-eight hours." But such a feat would not be near so wonderful as the triumphs of the Telegraph.

Texas is said to have increased in population during the last ten years at the rate of about four hundred per cent.

The youngest member of the present Congress is the Hon. Wm. Cumback, of Indiana, being only 26 years of age.

Col. Preston Brooks, of S. C., served gallantly in the Mexican war, where he had a brother killed.

POLITICAL.

DONELSON ON FILLMORE.

In the person of Donelson we have a witness against Millard Fillmore, that Know-Nothingism dare not discredit; he is now their own witness. Hear what he says about Fillmore's abolitionism.

In October 1851, Mr. Fillmore was the President at Washington. Major Donelson was there as the editor of the Washington Union. Understanding the subject as he did, he thus speaks of Millard Fillmore:

"There has been an idea that Mr. Fillmore was strong before the people of the South. This idea made him, for a time, the favorite candidate for nomination there.—But the idea is fast fading away. In fact, Mr. Fillmore's strength at the South never had any root in the public mind. HE WAS A BITTER FILL—A VERY BITTER FILL TO THE SOUTH IN 1848; and they took him only for the sake of General Taylor; and since then he has done literally nothing specially to commend himself to southern favor. It is true, he signed the fugitive law; but it would have been stark madness—utter lunacy in him, or in any other President to have refused that signature. It was an act of the most indisputable and imperative necessity and nothing more. And with the single exception of that act, his administration has been one long, sad, tedious failure and blunder. Who believes that, with the proper spirit, capacity and effort in the White House, we should have had this disgraceful muster roll of triumphant insulting and yet unpunished negro and abolition mobs, insurrections and murders? Who believes, that with the right kind of an Executive, our government would now have to stand in its present attitude of humiliation towards Spain and the European intervening powers, and at the same time in such miserable self contradiction in its course towards the revolutionary provinces of Mexico? The Executive inefficiency in the execution of the fugitive law, and the wretched blunder in the whole Cuban business, from its commencement to its close, in so far as it is yet closed, have doomed the administration at the South—add to this that its tariff policy is utterly at war with southern interests, and the last official explanation of that policy in the columns of the Republic, point directly to the restoration of the 'black tariff' of 1842, is enough to arouse throughout the whole South, the most bitter and wide spread hostility. With these facts in view, it is plain that President Fillmore can have no real strength with the people of the South, even if we leave out of view the great Galphin odium which his administration inherited, or the great Gardiner odium in which it is implicated. And it is in these circumstances that we find President Fillmore putting the last hand to his ruin at the South, by bringing out anew, and with justification, HIS OLD, AND FOR A TIME DORMANT ABOLITIONISM.

Our own explanation, therefore, of the Webster movement in the New York Courier and Washington Republic is, that the politicians of the whig party feel that the southern game for President Fillmore is lost, and that some other candidate must be found. It seems to us that the President himself must have come to this conclusion. On any other supposition the revival of the Erie letter is inexplicable. Its re-publication, with comments in justification of it, was Mr. Fillmore's desperate dash at the support of the North; or, if not so, it was a blunder without parallel in the records of political blunders and folly."

The Chattanooga Advertiser, commenting on the above, very truly says:—"Mr. Fillmore is no longer President and A. J. Donelson no longer the editor of the Union. In the spring of 1852, both were thrown overboard by their respective parties, and consigned to the reticence of private life. It is a true old adage that misfortune makes strange bed fellows. It is strikingly exemplified in the case of Fillmore and Donelson. The Abolitionist and the Southern, or the slanderer and the slanderer, take it as you choose, are now kneeling together and making a common cause against the two old parties, which, in their extremities, they deserted. It is certainly a humiliating and disgusting spectacle; so shocking to the common honesty and sense of the American people, that their political disgrace will be referred to in the future as a warning and a lesson to the luckstricken politicians that may come after them."

RECEPTION OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The City Council of Philadelphia on Thursday, granted the use of Independence Hall for the reception of Ex-President Fillmore. The Democrats favored the measure whilst the Know-Nothings opposed it. It will be recollected that the Know-Nothings refused the hall to Mr. Buchanan.

NORTH-CAROLINA IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We learn, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the following delegates were in attendance from North-Carolina:—W. S. Ashe, R. R. Hoath, Bedford Brown, W. W. Avery, W. Sloan, J. T. Granberry, Milton Selby, W. J. Yates, T. D. McDowell, Burton Craig, T. L. Clingman, G. W. Williams, F. A. Thornton, John Morrison, A. J. Stafford, Jos. W. Neal, J. B. Gordon, and Ivy F. Lewis. The Hon. Bedford Brown was one of the Vice Presidents, and Henry G. Williams, Esq., of Nash, one of the Secretaries.—[Raleigh Standard.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Charleston Evening News.

THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Buchanan was not our choice for the Presidency. We had other preferences.—We had, we think, safe predilections. If these had been gratified, they would have better realized our standard for this high office. But let this pass into oblivion with other cherished and ungratified aspirations. We will acquiesce in the nomination as a member of the Democratic States Rights party of which Mr. Buchanan is certainly an ornament. We shall be willing to judge him on his own merits, and not by his antecedents or our personal preferences. We will endeavor to give his measures the benefit of impartial consideration, and his motives that of charitable construction. Although chosen by a mode which we never have given and never can lend our sanction to—that of a political caucus—this shall not disturb the rectitude of our judgment.

Mr. Buchanan in his career as a legislator and administrator has been temperate and cautious. He has had large experience. His mind has been sharpened by the conflicts of debate. He has been trained in diplomacy. He has given proofs of administrative ability. He therefore enters on his functions with every favorable predilection on the score of moderation, sagacity, experience, all the endowment in short that can confer practical statesmanship.—But he assumes his lofty position in troublous times. We are environed with difficulties and dangers, internal and external. Democratic convulsion impends on one side. Foreign complications appear to menace our peace on the other. The Union seems to hang by the slenderest of threads. Political passions threaten an extended border war. Sectional strife is daily heaping fuel on the already too combustible materials. We have unadjusted controversies with two European powers, England and Denmark. These require more than common care and skill for satisfactory settlement. Supposing all the pending unresolved questions arranged, the web of public affairs is not less tangled by the question of land appropriations for internal improvements, the tariff, the naturalization laws, so that the Chief Magistracy of the United States seems surrounded with more peril to political reputation and the cause of Republicanism generally than has characterized that position since the establishment of the government. For not only are skill and delicacy, wisdom and moderation required in arranging our international controversies, but the rarest combination of firmness with prudence within our domestic sphere. May we not add that a comprehensive patriotism which rejects alike sectional preferences and party aims is demanded to arrest the downward fortunes of the Republic.

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

At the great Democratic mass ratification meeting held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, the following telegraphic dispatch, received from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, was read and received with great applause:

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., June 10, 1856.

Invitation too late for me to attend or write. I commend the Cincinnati nomination to the country as one fit to be made. The Democracy and the whole conservative element of the country will rejoice in the selection of Mr. Buchanan because he is a statesman and not a political spoilsman;—because he has capacity, learning and experience becoming the station; because his name will guarantee respect and justice from abroad, and insure domestic repose; because he has wisdom and integrity to maintain inviolate the rights of sovereign States, and preserve the constitutional Union. Mr. Breckenridge is a type of his glorious State—generous and powerful. In early maturity imbued with the spirit of the times and replete with promise. The success of this ticket is what the country needs—what it is destined to enjoy, and what will restore it to its true position at home and abroad—over sea and land.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, JOHN A. MARSHALL, Chairman of Executive Committee.

FROM THE HON. G. C. BRONSON.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—Nothing could be better than the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and my heart will be with the great company which will assemble in the Park this evening to respond to the nomination of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. We have a platform as broad as the Union, and candidates who are not only above reproach, but eminently qualified for the stations which they are to occupy. And besides, the foundation has been laid for the cordial re-union of all that is sound in the Democratic party, and the places of the few who have gone over to the enemy will be much more than filled by good citizens from other quarters, who see nothing but danger to the country in the movements of their former associates, and are resolved to stand fast by the Constitution. Let us hear no more by way of reproach about "Hards" and "Softs," and former dissensions, but buckle on our armour and contend manfully for the principles which lie at the foundation of the national compact. We shall then not only

deserve, but shall achieve a noble victory.

Respectfully yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

A. FROMENT and J. Y. SAVAGE, Jr.,

From the Albany Journal.

But while Mr. Buchanan is indebted to the madness and folly of Pierce, Douglas, Cushing, &c., for his nomination, he is scarcely less obnoxious to Republicans than Gen. Pierce or Senator Douglas. It was simply his good fortune to be out of this embroilment. Had he been at home, he would have been what he ever was, as ready and as pliant a Kansas instrument as was Gen. Cass. His whole public life has been a series of sacrifices to Party. He was never true even to Pennsylvania, when Party demanded the abandonment of her interests. In Mr. Buchanan the South would get just what Slavery had in Franklin Pierce. There is no difference or shade of difference in the Doughface tribe. Slavery, having used up Franklin Pierce, in passing Fugitive Slave Laws and Repealing Missouri Compromises, requires a new man for its next aggressions. With Mr. Buchanan, the past is a guaranty for the future. He would not disappoint them. They will support him for reasons that impose upon freemen the strongest and sternest obligations to oppose and defeat him.

James Buchanan, with his facile disposition, would be all that Franklin Pierce has been on the subject of slavery. Even were he inclined otherwise, the predominant power of the South in his party, would compel him to take this character. His support will come almost entirely from the slave holding States, and his whole public existence will depend on submitting implicitly to their demands. In accepting the nomination, he accepts the sentiments of the platform respecting "treason and armed resistance to the law in the territories," and takes upon himself the work of carrying out the persecution of the free State men, just as the task of persecuting the christians devolved from one Roman emperor upon another. Franklin Pierce is to be in office only nine months more; and, diligent as may be the use made of him during that time, it is hardly probable that will suffice to consummate the business of making Kansas a Slave State; even if it should, Nebraska would still remain open to the same system of operations. So far as regards slavery, the succession under Mr. Buchanan, would be just as truly a sequel of the present Presidential term, as would be a second term of Franklin Pierce.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Mr. Buchanan's endorsement of the Nebraska-Kansas inquiry has met its reward, and he is now the duly nominated candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people. He stands purged of all regret for the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, and is the accepted champion of the slavery propagandist. From the start, he was the favorite of Virginia, the most zealous of the States for slavery-extension, and received its unbroken vote in every balloting. The same State which four years ago had the honor of first presenting Franklin Pierce in the Convention and pressing him through to his final nomination, has now the honor of carrying James Buchanan to the same position. Virginia understands her man now quite as well as she did then. Say what we may of the politicians of that State in other respects, they certainly have the faculty of discrimination. They know the men who can and will serve them, and you never hear of their being betrayed. Their selection of Franklin Pierce excited no little surprise at first, both North and South, but has not his submission to Virginia's interests and sentiments justified her sagacity in the choice of her instrument? Who supposes that Virginia is not now just as much devoted to the propagation of slavery as she was then, or that she considers it any the less necessary to have a man in the Presidential chair who shall be subservient to her policy? The tone of her public press shows