

# WESTERN DEMOCRAT.



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

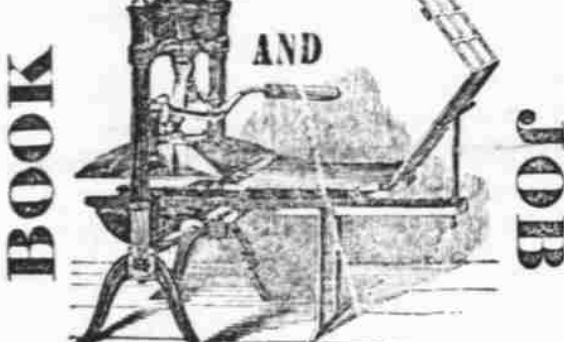
BY JOHN J. PALMER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Office on Main Street,  
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE Western Democrat  
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D. L. REA. 8 p. 23, 1854—10-f

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

CHARLOTTE. April 22, 1856.—1y

R. M. PATTERSON, M. D., Monroe, N. C.

HAVING permanently located himself in this place, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

Office at the Village Hotel. June 17, 1856.—4f

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OFFERs his professional services to the public, in the practice of SURGERY, in all the various departments of the art.

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S. W. DAVIS, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1856.—4f

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Jan. 29, 1856.—4f

CHARLESTON MEDICAL JOURNAL & REVIEW.

C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

THIS Journal is issued on the First of every alternate month; each number comprises One Hundred and Forty-two Octavo Pages, and contains a well selected portion of a distinguished Medical Man. The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Fortnightly, and eight hundred and forty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per annum, in Advance, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF CHARGE. \$3.00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscriptions to begin with the January or July numbers.

Persons wishing to subscribe should at their desks in letters, enclosing \$1, which will be at their disposal if the letter is returned.

June 1, 1856.—2w C. HAPPOLDT, Charleston, S. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the Largest and most varied Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

All of which will be sold at extremely short profits, for CASH.

I defy competition—and if you want articles in my line, call, you shall be satisfied, both with regard to price and quality.

Respectfully, &c., H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D., Wholesale & Retail Druggist, GRANITE HOUSE, No. 3, Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—4f

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AT THE CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

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LOWRIE & ENXISS, Book-Sellers. Charlotte, March 4, 1856

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 afforded on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice and with neatness and dispatch. Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856.—4f

## News of the Day.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The Salisbury Herald says that while Mr. R. W. Mills, of that town, was asleep in the counting room of Messrs. Symons & Co., on the evening of the 4th inst., some unknown person stole his pocket book from his pantaloons pocket, containing about \$900, besides valuable papers; also some loose change in his vest pocket. A bold day-light deed for the glorious fourth.

WITNESSES IN THEIR OWN CASE.—The Legislature of Massachusetts recently passed a law allowing parties in civil suits to be their own witnesses—the Court to hear the statements of both parties, and to decide between them, if there be no other testimony. The Boston Post says: "The law permitting parties in civil suits to testify as witnesses, went into operation yesterday, practically, in the Superior Court. The parties, as might be supposed possible, gave testimony of an entirely opposite character, yet the friends of the law thought they discovered in the uneasy position of the defendant, who lost his case, an evidence that it would work favorably in its results."

FALSE SWEARING.—To such a degree has false swearing been carried in the courts of New York, that a meeting has been called to consider the subject, and it is proposed to form an association to investigate cases of the kind and to follow them to punishment. It was stated at the meeting that there were persons who made a regular business of letting themselves out as witnesses.

RAIL-ROAD ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near the Relay House, above Baltimore, on Monday evening the 7th instant. The switch, it appears, was broken and half opened, and the train which left Washington at half past four, P. M., was thrown from the track. Engineer James Gough and Henry Nagle, newsman, were killed. Mr. Hedges, mail agent, Mr. Worthington, lawyer, of Annapolis, Wm. Bridges, confectioner, and Mr. Russell, firemen, were badly injured, and several others wounded. The engine and several cars were shattered to pieces.

A PRINCELY GIFT TO A MINISTER.—Last Friday evening, as we learn from the Philadelphia papers, the pew-holders of the Arch street Presbyterian Church, convened in the chapel attached to the church edifice, for the purpose of presenting their Pastor, the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, with the title papers of his residence in West Arch street, valued at \$11,000. With these documents they tendered a beautiful Album, containing an address to their pastor, with the autographs of the contributors.

TRAGEDY AT OCEAN VIEW, VA.—On Monday night, Geo. Guy, living at Ocean View, in Norfolk county, Va., while carousing with liquor, arose from bed and set fire to the house. His wife, with one child, escaped; but the other child he wrestled from her and it was burned with the house, the father dancing around the burning building, beating a tin pan. On Tuesday morning the remains of the child were found in the house, while the maniac parent was piling up stones around it. He was arrested and lodged in Portsmouth jail, after a desperate resistance.

ESCAPED.—The two Everetts, imprisoned six months in Halifax, N. C., jail for shooting and beating Mr. McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, broke out on the night of the 24th inst., leaving behind them a letter assuring the jailer that they would return on the 18th of September.

FOOTING UP THE LOSSES.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that the French army buried 23,000 men in the Crimea last winter alone. The total losses of English and French, he says, are very nearly in proportion, the French having lost 40,000 out of 290,000, and the British 20,000 out of 97,000.

A PREACHER AND PAPER INDICTED.—At the late session of Guilmore County Court, Va., the Grand Jury of that county presented the Editor of the Western Christian Advocate for publishing abolition doctrines, and also Rev. Levi Park, for circulating the paper.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATIONS.—We learn from the Charleston Standard that \$51,200 has been recently raised, chiefly in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia, in aid of the Southern Baptist Publication Society located in that city.

The steam saw, grist and flour Mill belonging to Mr. Osmond Woodward, and situated about half mile below Winnsboro, on the Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the fourth instant. How the fire originated is not known.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Last week at the Montgomey, Va., White Sulphur Springs, a quantity of wool, not entirely free from oil, was spread on the roof of the hotel to dry. Under the influence of the sun, spontaneous combustion took place, and the roof took fire. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

## ARE ALL MANKIND FROM THE SAME ORIGINAL PARENTS?

A curious and learned work, entitled the "Types of Mankind," has been published, maintaining that the different races of people sprang from different original parents. It is a large volume, containing seven or eight hundred pages. The work is composed by Messrs. MORTON, AGASSIZ, NOTT, GIDDON, USHER and PATTERSON—all men of great learning, science and antiquated research. The object of the book is to show the plurality of the origin of mankind; and that it is physically impossible that all the different races of people on the earth should have had a common origin, one and the same parents. The theory of the writers is, that men were created by the Almighty in different sections, and for different sections of the world. In the same way, the law contented that animals was first placed on the earth. They say it is impossible that a horse and an ass could have sprung from the same stock; and that it is equally impossible that the negro and Hotentot could have had the same original ancestor with the Caucasian or white man. It is impossible, they allege, for climate, food or mode of keeping, to convert the pure descendants of the jackass into fine Arabian steeds; and that neither climate, food nor anything else, will so change the negro's head, heels, skin and wool, as to give him, or his descendants, in all time to come, the fair complexion, intellectual organs, and form, and comeliness of the white man. The writers contend that, in all probability, instead of one pair of human beings being created, from whom all mankind have descended, that there were as many as there are now different races of mankind. In the earliest history of the world, as far back as the Jewish account of the creation of man, the monuments and hieroglyphics of Egypt prove that the white man, the negro and the red man, all existed, then, as now. There are paintings and representations of them, showing all the peculiarities as they now exist. As to the antiquity of these representations, it is made manifest by Egyptian hieroglyphs, contained in the hieroglyphics themselves. It is something remarkable, too, that the negro was then, as now, represented as a slave. The book is illustrated with a great many plates and representations. In the latter part of the volume, we have a most learned treatise on the imperfections of our present translation of the Bible. The writer affirms that, in the original Hebrew or Sanscrit, Sampson is said to have put the tails of sheaves of wheat, instead of forces together, and set fire to them. That, instead of Joshua commanding the sun and moon to stand still, the expression is, that the sun set, and that the moon still looked on the slaughter. We are quoting from memory, without referring to the exact words. Hundreds of such instances as these are given in the work. Persons who have any curiosity in regard to these matters, will find "The Types of Mankind" worth reading.—[Greenville Mountaineer.]

## ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.

The Charleston (S. C.) Standard gives the particulars of the sale of slaves by Albert Sumner, the brother of Charles Sumner, heretofore alluded to in our paper. The Standard says: "Among the records of the courts of our district are many interesting cases, and not the least so is the celebrated case of Pell & Ball. This lingered in the Court of Chancery for many years; it invoked the highest talent of the Charleston bar; it hung upon the lips of the people, and at its close gave rise to an exhibition of abolition philanthropy which entitles it to still further notice.

The facts of the case were simple. Mr. and Mrs. Swinton Ball were of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Palaski when it was wrecked, and both perished; but in the distribution of the property left behind them it was of importance to determine who was the survivor. The sum depending upon this question amounted to near \$80,000. Excessive ingenuity was exercised—facts faintly to be traced amid the scenes of that perilous occasion were examined, and it was finally decided that Mrs. Ball was alive at a period when there was no proof of the existence of the husband, and the property became distributable among her heirs-at-law. There were two distributees, both residents of the free States. A portion of the property consisted of slaves, whom they could not consent to hold in that condition, and it was determined, therefore, that they should be sold, and the proceeds divided, and in carrying this determination into effect, one very hard case was presented. Among these slaves was a body servant of Mr. Ball, who was much esteemed, and who had a wife and seven children. As it was usual here the entire family was put up for sale together, but there was reason for the inference that this man would not sell for so much, with so many inefficient, as he would sell for by himself, and one of the legatees required that they should be sold separately. The requisition inspired a feeling of indignation and disgust, but to no purpose. The sale went on; the legatee himself became the purchaser of this favorite slave. He held him for an advance in value, and only consented to dispose of him to the purchaser of his bereaved family, upon the payment

of what he considered a sufficient profit upon the bargain. The legatee who so held on to a small profit upon the favored slave of the man whose estate he was about to share, was Albert Sumner, brother of the Charles Sumner who has lately been rendered so distinguished in the Senate of the United States.

Now, would not enter a criminal prosecution against Mr. Sumner for the conduct of his brother; but speaking from the centre of a society and a family who are capable of an act like this, it may be surely questioned whether he is a proper person to arraign the "ladro slavery," and whether there is not something like retributive justice in his meeting some little expiatory martyrdom in the cause of human freedom. It may be objected to our society that such an act is possible; but in every form of society there are necessary evils, and if families are separated here, so are they elsewhere, under the imperious necessities of common life, while this is to be remembered. In free States, families are torn apart by countless causes, but here there is but one to disturb the domestic relations of the negro, and that is the order of a master. It is also to be remembered that masters seldom have an interest in such an order. He who owns a husband, will also find it to his interest to own the wife; who sells the one against his wish, will also find it to his interest to sell the other, and hence it happens under the natural equalities of this institution, that this evil most excepted to is of less frequent occurrence than among almost any other people known to history, and that it is left for the philanthropy of one of the free States to exhibit one of the few instances upon record, in which a man has found an interest of from fifty to one hundred dollars in separating a negro husband from his family, and who for so small a sum has had the heart to perpetrate the act.

## POLITICAL.

### MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

JUNE 13, 1856.

SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic party, which recently assembled in Cincinnati, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

You have already informally accepted the nomination, but we deem it appropriate, under instructions of the Convention, to communicate the information officially in their name. We also solicit your attention to the resolutions adopted by that assembly as expressive of the views and policy of the Democratic party in relation to the important public questions involved in the approaching Presidential election.

The Convention have associated your name with that of an eminent and experienced statesman, under the conviction that, although your public career has been brief yet that it has commanded the confidence not only of your party, but the country, and that your talents and patriotism will essentially aid in illustrating the principles and in firmly establishing the wise and generous policy of the Democratic party.

We tender to you personally our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the public esteem, and remain, with assurances of profound respect,

- Your fellow-citizens,  
JOHN E. WARD,  
W. A. RICHARDSON,  
HARRY HIBBARD,  
W. B. LAWRENCE,  
A. G. BROWN,  
JOHN L. MAXNING,  
JOHN FORSYTH,  
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,  
HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
W. PRESTON.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 28, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 13th inst., giving me official information of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States. I feel profoundly grateful to the Democracy for this distinction, so far above my merits and expectations, and accept the nomination, with the pledge that if it should result in imposing on me any public duties, I shall exert whatever power I possess to discharge them with fidelity.

The Convention wisely selected for the first place in the government an eminent statesman whose character and public services furnished a guarantee that his administration will command confidence at home and respect abroad. The platform adopted by the Convention has my cordial approval. I regard it as the only basis on which the Union can be preserved in its original spirit. Adopted, as it was, by the unanimous votes of the delegates from all the States, it shows that amidst the distractions of the times there remains one united and powerful organization whose common principles extend over every foot of territory covered by the Federal Constitution. After the recent parties and deplorable failures of other parties to present to the country a national organ-

ization, we may justly congratulate the States upon the unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Democratic Convention; and the patriot may point to the fact, as a pledge of constitutional union, that the delegates from Maine and Texas, from South Carolina and California, were as thoroughly united upon every question of principle as those from the neighboring Southern States of Tennessee and Kentucky, or those from the neighboring Northern States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

This community of sentiment, this feeling of brotherhood, gives hope of perpetual Union. It has been the happy fortune of the Democratic party, by adhering to the constitution, which was made to protect us all, to avoid the geographical and sectional issues against which Washington solemnly warned his countrymen; and we have every reason to believe that it is yet equal to the high duty which now devolves on it of preserving the constitution, and maintaining the rights of every portion of the confederacy. If the unsound elements which troubled it for a time have sought congenial associations elsewhere, the loss has been more than supplied by accessions from the flower of the old whig party; and, thus reinforced, it will be the destiny of the democracy, under the lead of their distinguished chief, to maintain the high position of our country before the world—to preserve the equality of every class of citizens—to protect the perfect liberty of conscience—and to secure the peace of the Union, by rendering equal justice to every part.

With sincere acknowledgments to your friendly personal sentiment contained in your letter, I am respectfully, your friend and obedient servant.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.  
Messrs. Ward, Richardson, Hibbard, Lawrence, Brown, Manning, Forsyth, Tucker, Seymour and Preston.

### UNFORTUNATE MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Fillmore, in his late Albany speech, with surprising modesty said: "When I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. But where are we now? Threatened at home with civil war and abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations."

This attack upon Gen. Pierce and the Administration was not only out of place and void of good taste, but has proved particularly unfortunate for Mr. Fillmore. At the very moment he was making his ill-natured speech, a vessel was approaching our shores, conveying tidings that there would be no war with England—that the English government had virtually acknowledged that Gen. Pierce was right—and that there would not even be a temporary suspension of friendly and commercial intercourse with England. On this subject the Richmond Enquirer says:

"The fact is, the British Ministry set out with the purpose of bullying this country. They received our first representations on the enlistment dispute with characteristic insolence; and our demand for redress was answered by an increase of the British naval force in the American waters. At every subsequent stage of the controversy in which they found themselves embarrassed by our diplomacy, they repeated the same expedient of a warlike demonstration on our borders. Persisting in the refusal to comply with our conditions of adjustment, they attempted to frighten our government from its purpose by charging their organs with every sort of menace. At first we were distinctly told that the dismissal of Cramp-ton would provoke instant and severe reprisal; and to aggravate the terrors of this mysterious threat, their writers indulged a ferocious fancy in depicting the sack of our cities and the ravage of our coast. In the end they backed down to the position, that the disgrace of their Ministry would be retaliated by the dismissal of ours; and they rested upon the gentle intimidation of a suspension of amicable intercourse with the American government.

"In no way alarmed by the menacing attitude of the British Government, our President held on to his original position, and our inexorable Secretary repeated his demands with irresistible persistence of purpose. Reciprocating the friendly protestations of the English Ministry in the blandest phraseology, and demolishing their arguments with a sort of anesthetic operation of logic, Mr. Marcy, at every turn of the correspondence, would remorselessly repeat the demand for the recall of Mr. Cramp-ton. Wreathed at last with the shuffling and equivocation of his adversaries, he suffered the blow to fall upon their heads! but with so gentle a descent, that, however indignant in their hearts, they had no recourse but to pocket the affront and behave like a good-natured gentleman. For it is undoubtedly due to the staunch policy of President Pierce, so ably and skillfully carried out by Mr. Marcy, that the country escaped the hazard of a war with Great Britain, or the more deplorable alternative of an infamous accommodation."

Gen. Pierce and Mr. Marcy have triumphed, and England now begins to acknowledge that she was in the wrong and we were in the right.—The Times, which of all the English journals has threatened the severest retaliation for the disgrace of Cramp-

ton, and which has been the most persistent in maintaining his innocence, is the first to betray him and to congratulate the Ministry on their pacific policy. Since it is avowed that Crampton's dismissal will not be avenged, the Times accuses him of incompetence, and even upbraids the government for retaining him in office. To sustain the Ministry and soothe the national pride, it is necessary to convict Crampton of incapacity, and to justify his dismissal. When we reflect upon the sensitive pride of so powerful a nation as Great Britain, and their extreme jealousy of this country, we may appreciate the skill which avoided touching their susceptibilities in so delicate and complicated a controversy.

In future, Mr. Fillmore will have to confound his attacks upon Gen. Pierce and his Administration, for their support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and their opposition to the schemes of Mr. Fillmore's abolition friends in Kansas. The other charge has left him the moment it was made.

### WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS SAY.

The New York Evening Post, a Black Republican journal, thus speaks of the Cincinnati Democratic resolutions:

"The doctrine is, therefore, only covertly expressed in the resolutions. These declare the equality of the States, and the equality of the States makes a southern negro in the territories as much property as a northern mule, and a southern slave owner as much the master of the negroes he brings in as a northern farmer is of his oxen, in spite of Congress and the Territorial Legislature. 'But,' the settlers of the territories ask, 'have we no power over the question of slavery within our limits?'—'Oh, certainly,' answer Mr. Buchanan and the Cincinnati Convention, 'full, ample, entire power—subject only to the restraints of the Constitution. You can do precisely what you please with slavery, but then you must do it at the proper time, and the proper time is when after having passed through the stage of territorial existence, you frame a Constitution with a view of being received in the Union. In other words, this whole pretence of allowing the people of the territory a voice in the formation of their own institutions, is a falsehood. According to the Cincinnati resolutions adopted by Mr. Buchanan, the institution of slavery is already established in the territories, under the doctrine of equality in the States; as inhabitants of the territory the settlers have no power over it; it is only as citizens of a newly formed State that they can expel it.'

The Post states the question fairly. 'It is only as citizens of a newly formed state, that they can expel it' (slavery.)

### ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Know-nothing journals have been and still are representing that James Buchanan voted for the odious Bankrupt law. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner nails this charge to the counter, by showing the vote on the passage of that bill in the U. S. Senate.—By reference to the Journal of the Senate, July 24th, 1841, on the passage of the Bankrupt bill, the following will be found to be the vote:

For the Bill.—Messrs. Burrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, CLAY of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merriek, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young.—26.

Against the Bill.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, BUCHANAN, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright.—23.

The truth is, Mr. Buchanan warmly opposed the bill in every shape and form, from first to last.

This proves to be an unfortunate charge for the know-nothings. It has led to investigation, which proves that Millard Fillmore voted against the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

### THE KENTUCKY WHIG CONVENTION.

Seventeen counties were represented in the Kentucky Whig State Convention which met at Louisville, Kentucky, last week.—The Convention adopted a resolution recommending Congress to pass a law prohibiting the importation of foreign papers and lengthening the time required for naturalization. A resolution in favor of adopting Fillmore and Donelson, as the candidates of the Old Line Whigs, received the vote of only one county.

The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts is to meet in Boston on the 31 of September. The leading spirits recommend "masterly inactivity" and no expression of preference for any of the Presidential candidates.

THE GREAT "UNSETTLED."—James Buchanan is the man that never settled anything. He did not settle the Central American question. He did not settle the disputed arbitration of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. In short, he settled nothing. Altogether, he has led a very unsettled life. He has never settled any thing at home or abroad, and we don't believe he ever will.—[N. Y. Express.]

Mr. Buchanan will "settle" Know-Nothingism, on the 4th of November next.—Mark it!