

# 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, JR.  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

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**Western Democrat**

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ENCOURAGE THIS KNOWING.  
THE undersigned begs leave  
to return his thanks to those  
who favored him with an order  
during the last year, and he would  
respectfully inform the publisher  
he has removed to the Machine  
Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Stearns &  
Wainwright, adjoining Mr. J. Radcliffe's Steam  
Planing Mills, where he is prepared to execute  
all work in his line as cheap and as good as can  
be done in the State.

Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing  
Boilers and Engines of all  
descriptions, Making and Repairing  
Mill Spindles, Wood  
Planers, Making Ploughs, Ironing  
Wagons; and in Horse-Shoeing,  
&c., we will yield to no one  
for neatness, wear, and dispatch. Inter-  
fering Shoes \$1 25, common ditto \$1, cast-  
steel toes, or steel plates, \$2.  
I have also erected an Air Furnace for melting  
Iron, brass and composition castings by call-  
ing at the above establishment, and furnishing  
patterns. Old Brass melted over at reduced price,  
with neatness and dispatch. Old Copper and  
Brass wanted.

S. J. PERRY.  
Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856.—1f

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For Sale  
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CHARLOTTE BOOK STORE.

THE NEW PURCHASE, or EARLY YEARS  
IN THE FAR WEST—By Robert Carlisle.  
THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA  
in Turkey, Persia, and Russia—Edited by James  
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MASONRY.  
Containing a definition  
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The True Masonic Chart, by J. L. Cross, G. L.  
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Stewart.  
Mackey's Ahian R-zon of South Carolina.  
The New Masonic Trustee Board.  
THE ODD FELLOWS' MANUAL, by the  
Rev. A. B. Grass.  
LOWRIE & ENNIS,  
Book-Sellers,  
Charlotte, March 4, 1856.

Fresh Fluid and Camphene.  
At PRITCHARD'S Drug Store, you will  
get these articles pure. Fluid at \$1 per  
gallon—Camphene 90 cents, each. April 8, '56

MRS. M. J. CRAIG,  
Dress Maker,  
Three doors below Trotter's Carriage Manufactory  
CHARLOTTE.  
April 22, 1856.—1y

MRS. WHEALAN,  
Dress Maker,  
Opposite the Post-Office.  
ALL DRESSES cut and  
made by the celebrated  
A-B-C method, and war-  
ranted to fit.  
BONNETS  
Trimmed in the latest style, at  
the shortest notice.  
Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1856.—1f

TO THE PUBLIC.  
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the  
largest and most varied stock of  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemi-  
cals, Paints, Oils, Win-  
dow 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,  
H. W. PRITCHARD, M. D.,  
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,  
GRANITE ROW, No 3.  
Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—1f

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.  
ALEXANDER & LENTLE.  
WOULD inform the  
citizens of Char-  
lotte and the surrounding  
country, that he is now  
occupying the room No. 4,  
Springs Row, formerly  
occupied by R. M.  
Robison, where they in-  
vite him to visit the Tail-  
oring Business in all  
its branches. Having en-  
gaged the services of A.  
Bethune, whose reputa-  
tion as a Cutter, is well known in this commu-  
nity, they feel no hesitancy in saying that they  
are as well prepared to give satisfaction as any  
other establishment in this part of the country;  
and by close application and strict attention to  
business, they hope to merit a liberal share of  
patronage. Good fits warranted.  
Fashions received monthly from the best  
sources. ALEXANDER & LENTLE.  
August 10, 1856.—1f

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.  
THE subscriber announces  
to the public generally, that he  
is now occupying a large assort-  
ment of new  
Cloths, Cassimeres  
and  
FESTONS.  
For Gentlemen's wear, and will  
be sold for Cash at a small profit, made to re-  
turn according to the latest styles. Shop next  
door to Elm's Grocery Store.  
S. pt. 49, 1854—10—1f D. L. REA.

A. BETHUNE  
WOULD inform his customers, that he has  
taken the room lately occupied by Mr.  
R. M. Robison, 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

WATCHES  
AND  
JEWELRY.  
THOMAS TROTTER  
& SON have just re-  
ceived and will be regu-  
larly receiving additions thereto a choice stock  
of handsome and fashionable WATCHES from  
the most celebrated makers. Also, a rich assort-  
ment of  
Fashionable Jewelry, Chains, &c.  
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short  
time to punctual dealers.  
THOMAS TROTTER & SON.  
Charlotte, June 10, 1856.—1f

SADDLE and  
Harness  
I have also erected an Air Furnace for melting  
Iron, brass and composition castings by call-  
ing at the above establishment, and furnishing  
patterns. Old Brass melted over at reduced price,  
with neatness and dispatch. Old Copper and  
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gallon—Camphene 90 cents, each. April 8, '56

## News of the Day.

FIGHTING IN AN OMNIBUS.—On the morn-  
ing of the 18th instant, a political dispute  
arose between the Hon. Fayette McMullen,  
of Virginia, and the Hon. Amos P. Granger,  
Members of Congress, while riding to the  
Capitol Building in an omnibus. Mc-  
Mullen seized Granger and struck him in  
the eye. The parties then clinched, but  
were separated by the passengers before any  
serious injury to either occurred. The  
House appointed a Committee to investigate  
the subject and to report at the meeting in  
December. Granger threatened that the  
North would compel the South to submit after  
the 4th of November, and this led to high  
words and then to blows.

BARN BURN BY LIGHTNING.—We have  
just learned that one night in the early part  
of this week the barn of Mr. Samuel Coble  
caught fire, from lightning, and was entire-  
ly consumed. We regret to learn that a  
number of horses perished in the flames.—  
Mr. C. also lost a large quantity of wheat,  
oats, hay, &c.—(Greensboro' (N. C.) Pa-  
triot, Aug. 15th.)

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE.—  
Mary, a negro woman belonging to Dr.  
John H. Hundley, near Mooresville, Ala.,  
gave birth, on the 10th instant, to three  
living infants, two whites and one black.—  
It will puzzle the medical fraternity to ac-  
count for this singular event.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT MOBILE.—A  
despatch from Mobile, dated last Saturday,  
says: A great excitement prevails in this  
city, growing out of the alleged sale of abo-  
lition books by Messrs. Strickland & Up-  
sater, large stationers. A committee of citi-  
zens was formed and they were ordered to  
leave the city in five days, but the excitement  
increased to such extent that they fled  
immediately.

DISTRESSING HOME.—On Thursday  
night last, Mr. Mark Parker, of this county,  
killed his brother George B. Parker.—  
There had been some rumors in that vicinity  
of trouble among the negroes, and George  
returning home late at night was hailed by  
his brother as he entered the house—receiving  
no answer, Mark fired his gun at the  
supposed intruder, shooting him in the  
breast and instantly killing him. They  
were both young men without families, and  
sons of Arthur Parker, deceased.—(Turbo-  
ro' (N. C.) Southerner.)

OUTRAGE AND RETRIBUTION.  
The Kanawha Republican states that on  
the 1st inst., near Barboursville, Cabell  
county, Virginia, Samuel Stanley shot his  
wife, as is said, with intent to kill. The  
ball entered the hip, and her recovery is  
regarded doubtful. Stanley fled. The citi-  
zens immediately raised, by subscription,  
\$300 for his apprehension. He was appre-  
hended on Tuesday, the 5th, in Boone county,  
by St. Clair Ballard, the Sheriff. He,  
in company with others, rode up to Stanley,  
who was leisurely walking in the road with  
his rifle on his shoulder, seized the rifle,  
and commanded him to surrender as a pris-  
oner, but he took to his heels; whereupon  
Mr. Ballard shot him in the hip with his  
same rifle which he (Stanley) had shot his  
wife. He fell to the ground severely, if  
not mortally wounded.

A NICE INCOME.  
Albert and Victoria receive one million  
of dollars annually. By strict economy,  
they are able to support life on this small  
amount. It is proposed to settle three hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars on the Prin-  
cess Royal of England as her annuity after  
her marriage with the Prussian Prince.—  
Having been trained to frugal habits, it is  
hoped that the young house-keepers will  
avoid all unnecessary expenses, and thus  
be enabled to make the two ends of the  
year meet.

At the recent Dentists' Convention,  
Dr. Harris, of Baltimore, exhibited an in-  
strument invented by Dr. Putnam, for pro-  
ducing local anesthesia, very useful for ex-  
tracting teeth without pain.  
Dr. Putnam stated that he had extracted  
three or four thousand teeth with the aid of  
this instrument. The agent used was ice  
and salt, and the instrument was so contri-  
ved that the application could be made to  
the smallest portion of any external part of  
the body. It was a singular fact, he re-  
marked, that, when applied to the gums, it  
produced no pain, as it did to the outer sur-  
face of the body. The gums were frozen  
by the application, and the teeth extracted  
without the slightest pain, and with no bad  
consequences. It required but two minutes  
to effect the purpose—at most three or four.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Ben-  
jamin Palmer, of Pittsfield, Miss., calls at-  
tention, through the New York Medical  
Times, to the valuable medicinal properties  
of the marine plant *aldium bloodgettii*,  
discovered by Dr. A. E. Rue, on the coast  
of Australia. It has been used with "the  
most gratifying results" in many cases of  
consumption and scrofulous diseases, and  
Dr. P. thinks the plant may be success-  
fully cultivated in this country.

The Hon. Wm. A. Richardson of Illi-  
nois has resigned his seat in the House of  
Representatives. He has been nominated  
for Governor of that State.

## COTTON AND CONQUEST.

From a document recently laid before  
Congress we gather an array of facts in re-  
lation to cotton which will make every  
friend of a small naval establishment rejoice  
at its increased cultivation. The annual  
importation of this great staple into Eng-  
land for the past five years, has been 830,-  
000,000 pounds, of which about one-sixth  
has been thence exported, leaving 715,-  
000,000 for the annual home consumption.  
This is a rather large quantity, and yet the  
United States furnishes three-fourths of the  
gross amount. The East Indies supply  
180,000,000, which is used exclusively in  
the manufacture of the finest fabrics; Bra-  
zil 30,000,000; Turkey, Syria and Egypt,  
about 20,000,000; and the British West Indies  
500,000.

Since the tariff of March, '45, cotton has  
been admitted duty free into British ports.  
Prior to that date it paid, when exported  
from British possessions, eight cents, and  
from all other places seventy cents per  
cwt. of 112 pounds. It was hoped by this  
tariff that Hindostan and the West Indies  
would be enabled to compete with the U.  
States—a hope which time has proved to be  
a fallacy of the first water.

The great mart for American cotton is  
Liverpool, and nine-tenths of that which  
England imports are taken by Liverpool  
firms. Four-fifths of the whole amount are  
manufactured in two counties, Lancaster  
and Yorkshire—counties in which the peo-  
ple talk of nothing but cotton, see nothing  
but cotton, hear of nothing but cotton, and  
whose very bread is purchased with cotton.  
The average value of the staple in the  
ports of this country is about nine cents  
per pound, and at the doors of the Manches-  
ter factories twelve cents. In the year  
just past the whole money value of the crop  
sent to England by us was \$52,616,740.—  
Or rather, to speak more correctly, we  
should say that this has been the average  
of the last four years. The value of man-  
ufactured cottons which Queen Victoria's  
subjects export, average, annually, \$112,-  
000,000, saying nothing of the yarns which  
she exports to the amount of \$33,000,000,  
giving a total of \$145,000,000.

Such being the case, who will attach to  
John Bull's want of pugnacity toward the  
United States any imputations of cowardice.  
John Bull is prone to crustiness at times,  
and has a penchant for burning towns, but  
his calculating developments are such that  
he rarely enters into a scuffle before he has  
"struck a balance" and ascertained how far  
the fight will pay. When an estimate of  
this kind promises to drain his Exchequer,  
Mr. Bull changes the subject, and instead  
of calling in the aid of Mars, invokes the  
goddess of Peace.—(Philadelphia Evening  
Journal.)

WHEAT.  
We have noticed for some two weeks past  
the arrival of daily trains at the depot of  
the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com-  
pany loaded exclusively with wheat from  
the middle and western counties of North  
Carolina, intended, we believe, for direct  
shipment to New York. We are informed  
to-day that about 40,000 bushels have al-  
ready been received, and that 100,000 bush-  
els more are expected to complete the pres-  
ent crop—that is, that part of it deliver-  
able before "corn harvesting."

The trains run through from Charlotte to  
Wilmington and back, carrying goods both  
ways, in three days. This latter feature in  
the arrangement seems to us to be most ad-  
mirably adapted to facilitate and develop  
the great and growing trade over this line  
of road, and from the great western coun-  
ties of the State. We learn that the ar-  
rangement is to be continued as a perma-  
nent thing both ways from Goldsborough,  
which will enable the merchants in the in-  
terior to receive their goods in three days  
with certainty as far west as Charlotte.—  
For the perfecting of this arrangement,  
which we trust will prove mutually advan-  
tageous to Wilmington and to the interior,  
the Engineer and Superintendent of the Wil-  
mington and Weldon Railroad, we know,  
labored with all his energies. Without de-  
tracting from others who are entitled to  
credit, we think it right to give credit here  
where we feel assured that credit is due.  
—(Wilmington Journal.)

PROSPECT OF CHEAP FLOUR.  
The Cincinnati Price Current estimates  
the quantity of Wheat gathered the present  
harvest, as fully ten per cent. greater than  
has been gathered any previous year. The  
same authority also states that the quality  
of the new wheat is excellent. The grain  
is full and bright, and perfectly dry and  
sound; and, from a careful examination of  
the advices which it has received, it feels  
justified in giving the following figures as  
the quantity of wheat gathered in each  
State this year:

| States.       | Bushels.   | States.     | Bushels.    |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Maine         | 400,000    | Mississippi | 500,000     |
| N. Hampshire  | 230,000    | Texas       | 150,000     |
| Vermont       | 600,000    | Arkansas    | 300,000     |
| Massachusetts | 40,000     | Tennessee   | 2,300,000   |
| Connecticut   | 60,000     | Kentucky    | 2,750,000   |
| New York      | 16,300,000 | Missouri    | 5,500,000   |
| N. Jersey     | 1,300,000  | Illinois    | 11,000,000  |
| Pennsylvania  | 18,500,000 | Indiana     | 14,500,000  |
| Delaware      | 700,000    | Ohio        | 16,800,000  |
| Maryland      | 5,100,000  | Michigan    | 5,300,000   |
| Virginia      | 13,500,000 | Wisconsin   | 8,250,000   |
| N. Carolina   | 4,200,000  | Iowa        | 4,100,000   |
| S. Carolina   | 2,100,000  | California  | 1,600,000   |
| Georgia       | 1,750,000  |             |             |
| Alabama       | 1,300,000  | Total       | 142,835,000 |

In the British Islands, at last accounts,

the weather was favorable, and the crops  
looked well. In France, there is some fear  
of a short crop, but any deficiency will be  
largely supplied from the countries border-  
ing on the Mediterranean, and perhaps in  
some measure from Russia. In Russia the  
crops are reported as promising well. This  
prospect of cheap bread is a joyous one for  
the toiling millions.

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make  
forty such States as Rhode Island, and  
Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than  
all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ire-  
land or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals  
Belgium and Switzerland together. Mis-  
souri is more than half as large as Italy  
and larger than Denmark, Holland, Bel-  
gium and Switzerland; Missouri and Illinois  
are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland,  
and Wales.

## Selected Poetry.

### THE SUMMER, WHEN THE DAYS WERE LONG.

In Summer, when the days were long,  
We walked together in the wood;  
Our heart was light, our step was strong,  
Sweet flutterings were there in our blood,  
In Summer, when the days were long.

We strayed from morn till evening came,  
We gathered flowers, and wove us crowns;  
We walked 'mid poppies red as flame,  
Or sat upon the yellow downs;  
And always wished our life the same.

In Summer, when the days were long,  
We leaped the hedgerow, crossed the brook;  
And still her voice flowed forth in song,  
Or else she read some graceful book,  
In Summer, when the days were long.

And when we sat beneath the trees,  
With shadows lessening in the noon;  
And, in the sunlight and the breeze,  
We fasted, many a gorgeous June,  
While larks were singing o'er the leas.

In Summer, when the days were long,  
On dainty chickens, snow white bread,  
We feasted, with no grace but sigh,  
We plucked wild strawberries ripe and red,  
In Summer, when the days were long.

We loved, and yet we knew it not,  
For loving seemed like breathing then;  
We found a Heaven in every spot;  
Saw angels, too, in all good men;  
And dreamed of God in grove and glen.

In Summer, when the days are long,  
Alone I wander, nurse alone;  
I see her not, but that old song  
Under the fragrant wind is blown,  
In Summer, when the days are long.

Alone I wander in the wood;  
But one fair spirit haunts my sighs;  
And half I see, so glad and good,  
The honest daylight of her eyes,  
That charmed me under earlier skies.

In Summer, when the days are long,  
I love her as we loved of old;  
My heart is light, my step is strong,  
For love brings back those hours of gold,  
In Summer, when the days are long.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DEAD CHILD.

Few things appear so beautiful as a young  
child in its shroud. The little innocent  
face looks so sublimely simple and confi-  
dencing—amongst the cold terrors of death. Crime-  
less and fearless, that little mortal has pas-  
sed alone under the shadow. There is death  
in its sublimity and purest image; no ha-  
tred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care  
for the morrow, ever darkened that little  
face; death has come lovingly upon it; there  
is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory.—  
The yearnings of love, indeed, cannot be  
stilled; for the prattle and smile—all the  
little world of thoughts that were so deligh-  
tful—are gone forever. Awe, too, will over-  
cast us in its presence, for the lonely voy-  
age; for the child has gone, simple and  
trusting; into the presence of an all-wise  
Father; and of such, we know, is the king-  
dom of Heaven.

### CO-OPERATION OF THE WIFE.

No man ever prospered in the world with-  
out the co-operation of his wife. If she  
unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his  
labors with an endearing smile, with what  
confidence will he resort to his merchandise  
or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon seas,  
meet difficulty, and encounter danger, if  
he knows he is not spending his strength  
in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded  
by the sweets at home? Solitude and  
disappointment enter the history of every  
man's life, and he is but half provided for  
this voyage who finds but an associate for  
happy hours, while for months of his dark-  
ness and distress, no sympathizing partner  
is prepared.

A young man once picked up a sov-  
ereign lying on the road. Ever afterwards,  
as he walked along he kept his eyes fixed  
steadily on the ground in hopes to find an-  
other. And in the course of a long life he  
did pick up, at different times, a goodly  
number of coins, both gold and silver. But  
all these years, while he was looking for  
them, he saw not the heavens were bright  
above him and nature beautiful around.—  
He never once allowed his eyes to look up  
from the mud and filth in which he sought  
the treasure; and, when he died—a rich  
old man—he only knew this fair earth of  
ours as a dirty road in which to pick up mo-  
ney as you walk along.

## The Slavery Question.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF A LADY.]  
From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Presbyterian Witness  
LETTER FROM DR. ROSS.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 14, 1856.  
BROTHER BLACKBURN: I affirmed in  
my New York speech, that the slavery agita-  
tion has done, and will accomplish good.  
Your very kind and courteous disagree-  
ment on that point, I will make the occasion  
to say something more thereon, without  
wishing you, my dear friend, to regard what  
I write as inviting any discussion.

I said that agitation has brought out, and  
will reveal still more fully, the Bible, in  
its relation to slavery and liberty—also, the  
infidelity which long has been, and is now,  
leavening, with death, the whole Northern  
mind. And that it would result in the tri-  
umph of the true Southern interpretation of  
the Bible; to the honor of God, and to the  
good of the master, the slave, the stability  
of the Union, and be a blessing to the world.  
To accomplish this, the sin per se doctrine  
will be utterly demolished. That doctrine  
is the difficulty, in every Northern mind,  
(where there is any difficulty about slavery-  
ry,) whether they confess it or not. Yes,  
the difficulty with every Northern man is,  
that the relation of master and slave is felt  
to be sin. I know that to be the fact. I  
have talked with all grades of Northern men  
and come in contact with all varieties of  
Northern mind on this subject. And, I  
know, that the man who says, and tries to  
believe, and does, partially in sober judg-  
ment, believe, that slavery is not sin, yet,  
in his feelings—in his educated prejudices,  
he feels that slavery is sin.

Yes, that is the difficulty, and that is the  
whole of the difficulty, between the North  
and the South, so far as the question is one  
of the Bible and morals. Now, I again say,  
that sin per se doctrine will, in this agita-  
tion, be utterly demolished. And when that  
is done; when the North will know, and feel,  
fully, perfectly, that the relation of master  
and slave is not sin, but sanctioned of God,  
then, and not till then, the North and the  
South can, and will, without anger, consid-  
er the following question; whether slavery,  
as it exists in the United States, all things  
considered, be or be not, a great good, and  
the greatest good for a time, notwithstanding  
its admitted evils? Again; whether these  
evils can, or cannot be, modified and re-  
moved? Lastly, whether slavery itself can  
or cannot pass away from this land, and the  
world? Now, sir, the moment the sin ques-  
tion is settled, then all is peace. For these  
other questions belong entirely to another  
category of morals. They belong entirely  
to the category of what is wise to realize  
good. This agitation will bring this great  
result. And therefore, I affirm the agita-  
tion to be good.

There is another fact, also the result, in  
great measure, of this agitation, which in  
my view proves the agitation to have been,  
and to be of great good. I mean the as-  
tonishing rise, and present stability of the  
slave power of the United States. This  
fact, when examined, is undeniable. And it  
is equally undeniable, that it has been  
caused in great part, by the slavery agita-  
tion in all its bearings. It is a wonder-  
ful development made by God. And I  
must believe he intends, thereby, either to  
destroy or bless this great Union. But as  
I believe he intends to bless, therefore I am  
fortified in affirming the good there has  
been, and is, in this agitation. Let me bring  
out to view this astonishing fact.

Twenty-five years ago, and pre-  
viously, the whole slaveholding South and  
West had a strong tendency to emancipa-  
tion, in some form. But the abolition agi-  
tation then began, and arrested that South-  
ern and Western leaning to emancipation.  
Many people have said, and do say, that  
that arrest was, and is, a great evil. I say  
it was, and is, a great good. Why? An-  
swer: It was, and would now be, prema-  
ture. Had it been carried out it would have  
been, and would now be, evil, immense, in-  
conceivable—to master, slave, America,  
Africa, and world; because neither master,  
slave, America, Africa, the world were, or  
are ready for emancipation. God has a great  
deal to do before he is ready for emancipa-  
tion. He tells us so by the arrest put up-  
on that tendency to emancipation years ago.  
For He put into the hearts of abolitionists  
to make the arrest. And He stopt the South-  
ern movement, all the more perfectly, by  
permitting Great Britain to emancipate Ja-  
maica, and letting that experiment prove,  
as it has, a perfect failure, and a terrible  
warning. JAMAICA IS DESTROYED.  
And now, whatever be done for its negroes,  
must be done with the full admission that  
what has been attempted was in violation of  
the duty Britain owed to those negroes.—  
But her failure in seeing and doing her  
duty, God has given us to teach us knowledge;  
and, through us, to instruct the world, in  
the demonstration of the problem of slavery.

2. God put it into the heads of Northern  
men—especially abolitionists—to give Tex-  
as to the South. Texas—a territory so vast  
that a bird, as Webster said, can't fly over  
it in a week. Many in the South did not  
want Texas. But many longer-headed ones  
did want it. And Northern men voted, and  
gave to the South, exactly what those long-  
headed Southern statesmen wanted.—  
This, I grant, was Northern anti-slavery

fatuity, utterly unaccountable, but that God  
made them do it.

3. God put it into the hearts of Northern  
men—and especially abolitionists—to vote  
for Polk, Dallas and Texas. This gave us  
the Mexican War; and that immense ter-  
ritory, its spoil. A territory which, although  
it may not be favorable for slave labor, has  
increased, and will, in many ways, extend  
the slave power.

4. This leads me to say that God put it  
into the hearts of many Northern men, es-  
pecially abolitionists, to believe what Great  
Britain said, namely: that free trade would  
result in slave emancipation. But to the  
slaveholder wanted free trade. So, North-  
ern abolitionists helped to destroy the tariff  
policy; and thus to expand the demand for,  
and the culture of cotton. Now, see the  
gold of California has perpetuated free trade,  
by enabling our merchants to meet the en-  
ormous demand for specie created by free  
trade. So, California helps the slave power.  
But the abolitionists gave us Polk, the  
Mexican War, and California.

5. God put it into the hearts of the North,  
and especially abolitionists, to stimulate the  
settlement of new free States, and to be the  
ardent friends of an immense foreign emi-  
gration. The result has been, to send down  
to the South, with railroad speed and cer-  
tainty, corn, wheat, flour, meal, bacon,  
pork, beef, and every other imaginable form  
of food, in quantity amazing, and so cheap,  
that the planter can spread wider