

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

BY WILLIAM J. YATES,

-CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OE. A. YATES, OD

FEBRUARY 3, 1857.— TUESDAY,

TERMS

\$2 PER ANNUM In Advance.

VOLUME 5. NUMBER 31

THE

-Published every Tuesday-Containing the latest News, a full and accu-

rate Report of the Markets, &c. TERMS: For the year, if paid in advance, \$2 00

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One square of 16 lines or less, for 3 months, \$1 00 12 " 10 00 Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines, per annum, One square, 16 lines, or less, first insertion, Each subsequent insertion,

17 Transient advertisements must paid for in advance. IF For announcing Candidates for office,

\$5 in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly WILLIAM J. YATES.

SYMETE At the Western Democrat Office.

Warrants, Marriage Licenses, Tax Receipts, Subpoenas, Jury Tickets, Administrators' Bonds and Letters, Guardian Bonds, Indentures, Deeds for conveying Lands or houses, Prosecution Bonds, just printed. For Blanks of all kinds printed to order

at short notice. NOTICE.

I shall be absent from Charlotte during the Winter, for the purpose of attending the Medical Lectures and Hospitals in New York and Phila-My Notes and accounts previous to the year delphia.

1856 are in the hands of Wm. A. Owens, Esq., for ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. Charlotte, Oct. 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

morning of the With of May last, various Notes adjoining countie. - which notes and crius, he-UNE & Co., and others, which were placed in my hands for collection; All persons, there in experimet settled, are hereby duty notified, that unless duy appear immediately and close up the same, by note or cash, I shall be compelled to the, or isnote or each, I shall be competed to his, as a Plaintiff's petition, with, Bills in Equicy, thereby subjecting such Plaintiff's petition.

In testimony whereof, I have this, 4th Dec., persons to additional and unnecessary cosis. S. W. DAVIS. Charlotte, June 10, 1856.-tf

The Charlotte Mutual Pire

Busnance Company, CONTINUES to take risks against less by Five on House's, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. Office in Brawley's Building, up

DIRECTORS: M. B. TAYLOR, President. S. P. ALEXANDER, Vice President. J. H. CARSON, Executive Committee. C. OVERMAN A. C. STEELE.

II. WILSON, Agen E NYE HUTCHISON, Secretary. July 22, 1856-tf SOMETHING NEEDED.

lishment. JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and former patrons, that he has reopened his TAII. ORING ESTABLISHMENT in Spring's new Building, where he will be happy to see any one wanting any thing done in his line. All work warranted Oct. 28th, 1856.

A New Tailoring Estab-

Bargains! Bargains!! CHINA DEFOT. ~9/

H. E. NICHOLS & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

Also, a great variety of Tea Trays, Lamps, Table Catlery, Balannia and Block Tin Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, and Housekeeping Articles generally. NEXT DOOR TO COMMERCIAL BANK,

COLUMBIA, S. C. Packing warranted. Nov. 11, 1856.

John Henry Wayt, M. D., SURGEON DENTIST.

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Denial Surgery.) Having located permanently, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., and

vicinity. Dr. Wayt prepares and inserts artificial palates and obturators, and attends to the correction of Office on Tryon Street, in Carson's new ry freights as follows: Nov. 18th.

Notice.

having purchased Mr Glen's interest in the Marble Yard and Notes and Accounts. All contracts must be made with J. G. McCoy. Charlatte, October 7. 14-tf Wanted.

The copartnership of Glen & McKov was

dissolved on the 22d of July last, J. G. McCov

2,000 BUSHELS of dried Peaches, pealed and unpealed, for which the HIGHEST CASH price will be paid by T. M. FARROW. Dec. 9, 1856-tf

Notes of Hand. UST PRINTED and for sale at the Office of the "Western Democrat."

STABLES TO RENT.

OFFER for Rent the Stables on the Ameri 1 can Hotel Lots, excepting the Stalls recent-ly erected and now occupied by Mr. D. H. Robinson. RUFUS BARRINGER. Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1856. 26-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I will sell, on Monday of January Court, the STORE-HOUSE and DWELLING attached, known as the J. K. Harrison property. Also,

4 Unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlette, and 500 Acres of Land

in Union County. Terms made known on day of Sale. H. B. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

New Store.

J. & E. B. STOWE AVING removed to their New Store on Main-street, below Young & Williams' Hotel, and opposite Boone & Co.'s new Shoe Store, where they now have on sale a large stock

CERIES and such other articles as are usually kept in such Houses, including their Domestic and

COTTON YARN.

Now in Store 200 Sacks Salt. 40 Bbls. New Orleans Molasses. 5 Hhds, best Portorico do.-5 hhds. West India do. 5 hhds. Cuba. 5 hhds. of good Brown Sugar. 40 bbls, Extra do. 15 bbis. Crushad do, 100 bags good Coffee. English dairy and common Cheese, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Adamantine and Tallow Candles North Carolina and Western Whiskey.

All at the Lowest Prices. I We respectfully solicit a call from buyers. J. & E. B. STOWE. Dec. 9, 1956-if

State of North Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

April Session, 1856. J. W. Lowe, Adm'r, and others, Rufus Bellard and others.

Petition to seil Real Escale for assets in the hands

of the Administrator. It appearing from the affidavit of Petitioner, J. W. Lowe, that Rudes Ballard, David Ballard, Presley Cox and wale Ep y, the defendants in N CONSEQUENCE of having lost by the fire which occurred in this place, on the land beyond the ordinary process of this Court, this proceeding, are non-maidents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made morning of the State of Section of the Western Democration six weeks, notify and claims against numerous persons in this and aujoining counter - and a second and appearing the property of E. C. Scholle, A. Bern- at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions House in Lincolnion, on the 2d Monday in Janmands for concection, and persons state standing cur-whom any of such claims are stall standing cur-ulary, 1857, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment, pro confesso, will be taken against them, and a deeree made expane according to the merits of

1856, signed my name and affixed the seal of said J. A. HUSS, Clerk,

By W. R. CLARK, D. C.

FAMILY GROCERIES SUGARS-Loaf, Crushed, Gound, Porto

COFFEE-Mocha, old Java, Laguira and Rio, of various qualities, old and new crop. TEA-Gun Powder and Imperial, a choice MOLASSES-New Orleans, Cuba and Clen-

CHEESE—Goshen and Pine Apple. CHOCOLATE—No. 1 and La Vanille, the

SARDINES-Half and Quarter Boxes, RAISINS-Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes SICILY ALMONDS, Filberts, Currents, Citron, Mace, Nutmegs, Macarino and Verma-

CANDLES-Star and other Brands, in whole BUCKWHEAT FLOUR -Whole and quar-

CANDIES-Assorted and Faney. CRACKERS-Butter and Soda. PICKLED SALMON, Mackerel, Tongues

Smoked Tongues and Codfish.

ALSO A good Stock of

PRIME CIGARS, of the Washington, O. R. Salbana, Don Pedro

All of which will be sold low for CASH. by THOMAS M. FARROW. Dec. 9, 1856.

RATES OF FREIGHTS BETWEEN Charleston and New York, By the Palmetto line of Steamers. WYATT, STOGNER & LLOYD, FACTORS

General Commission Merchants, Adger's North Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

I'HE undersigned, Factors and Commission 1 Merchants, offer to receive, forward, and rates. The prices here named are those which are generally charged by all the line of sail Line than the one we have an interest in, we cannot say that the prices here named can be considered permanent, except by our Line. congenital and accidental deformities of the By that they are permanent. The "Palmerto Keystone State! all honor to the true men to that which we would not for a moment teeth and jaws. He is also prepared to insert Line" has ten fine first class Brigs and artificial teeth, after the most approved methods. Schooners, constantly running, and will car-

Wheat, 6 cents per bushel. Flour, in barrels, 20 cents. " in sacks, 10 cents.

The drayage, whartage, insurance, and forwarding commission, per bushel, for wheat, | ing all false and unsound appeals, have - 16% cts. Flour, per barrel, - - -- . 13 cts. Flour, per sack, - -Freight on all cases, boxes, &., &c., from New York to Charleston, per

cubic foot. - - - - 4 cts. We measure every thing, to prevent over charges. Every thing shipped by the "Palmetto Line" of vessels (Dollner & Potter, New York agents, and Holmes & Stowry, of Charleston) and consigned to us, shall be freighted for the above prices.

Produce and Merchandise consigned to us will have the best attention. WYATT, STOGNER & LLOYD. August 12, 1856

WESTERN DEMOCRAT

CHARLOTTE.

THE BOOMERANG.—This curious weapon, peculiar to the native of Australia, has often proved a puzzle to men of science. It is a piece of carved wood nearly in the form of a crescent, from thirty to forty inches long, pointed at both ends, and the corner quite sharp. The mode of using it is as singular as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so as to let it fall at his feet, and away it goes full forty yards before him skimming along the surface at three or four feet from the ground; when it will suddenly that the democratic colemn is still unbroken, rise in the air forty or sixty feet, describing a curve and finally dropping at the feet of the thrower. During its course it revolves with great rapidity on a pivot, with a whizzing noise. It is wonderful so barbarous a people have invented so singular a weapon, which sets the laws of progression at defiance. It is very dangerous for a European to try to project it at any object, as it may return and strike himself. In a native's hands it is a formidable weapon, striking without the projector being seen. It was invented to strike the kangaroo, which is killed by it with certainty.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Speech of Hon. J. S. Wells At Exeter, Nov. 20th, at the brilliant celebration of our recent National Victory in behalf of the Constitution and the Union.

FELLOW CITIZENS:-You have come together upon this occasion to manifest your of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency. The rearing cannon, the joy and gratification scene which we have this evening witnessed, and the wild hurrahs which have but just subsided, demonstrate the deep sincerity of joy with which the confirmatory evidence of the election of that eminent statesman has filled each trobbing heart before me. All this is right. We have rejoiced before, and felt deeply grateful, that success had crowned the efforts of the democratic party; but never have we had occasion for such deep-felt gratitude as this election warrants. Our countrymen rejoiced when the soldiers of King George | facturing and mechanical interests rely for piled their surrendered arms at Yorktown. tution. They have since often exulted over | nearly the whole of that section of the constitution, and cursed the covenant of southern neighbors and be constantly en-

the smoke of the revolution anticipate that clearly shows the unfortunate effects of the valuable minerals. Can any sane man, cal power by those who obtained it by ap- may for a time unsettle their faith, yet the before the last funeral march should be misdirected efforts of many New Eng- then, say if New England can sustain her- peals to prejudee, passion, interest, bigot- true democrat will march on, holding still beat, and the final volley fired over the land men. The citizens of the city of New grave of the last of that noble band, a po- | York understand this matter well, and while litical party of sufficient number to excite the merchants in Boston are struggling to apprehension would arise to disregard the retain the southern trade it is being steadiarray one section of this glorious Union emporium. against the other; a party under the lead selves from its binding influence, ferocious- ready to recognise their constitutional ly turn upon citizens of another section and | rights, and to struggle to maintain them, as fiendishly proclaim that "they looked for- they have in the late election, and thereby ward to the day when there shall be a servile | covered themselves with honor and renown, men, armed with British bayonets and led southern men to turn with affection to such on by British officers, shall assert his free- people. But in New England, where the dom and wage a war of extermination leading men who control the commerce, the ties of the South, and blot out the last vest- upon southern rights, who can be surprised ige of slavery ;" and that "they would hail | that alienations should follow ? such an event as the dawn of a political millennium;" and who further madly "re-

maintained the true national position, by brethren of the South in preserving the unity of the States.

Let us loudly rejoice over this glorous | tent be stayed and paralyzed. and mighty result, and send forth our warm and affectionate greetings south and west to those who have thus rescued the Union from destruction, and sent forward to future generations the enjoyment of those political the best blood of the heroes of the revolu- my loved children lie beneath its sod; and, other country beneath the sun; they cost way to Valley Forge by the blood of our of the victorious democracy.

of the republic. Let us again rejoice that the fearful polithe dissolution of the America tical combinations of bigotry, fanaticism, intolerance, and infidelity to the constitution, but prove our want of thought are now routed and dispersed, and that the late jubilant organization, composed of an-

South, of free-soilers, native Americans, and haters of the American Union, now lie prostrate, powerless, and disheartened. Let us once more rejoice that enough of our party have been able to stem the storm of fanaticism which has swept across the North, and thereby rescued from destruction our dearest political and social rights, and that the new administration is to be guided by a man eminently qualified for the distinguished position, and who will enter upon the duties of his office supported by

the unreserved confidence of the entire

democracy of the nation, and sustained by

every branch of the national government. The only consolation resulting from this that they have by the most unwarranted appliances united the majority-vote of New England against the democratic party .-This they did in 1840, with the exception | they produce annually twenty-three milof New Hampshire. This they did in 1832, with the exception of New Hamdshire and Maine; and they produced the same results in 1844 and in 1848. It cannot, therefore, be distinguished that their chief triumph is over the fall of the democracy of New Hampshire, who have stood triumphantly barley, peas, buckwheat, beans, Irish and victorious against all and every unsound appeal and device in every presidential gether exceed us. Our crop of hay is more election for the last four-and-twenty years; than theirs, but we all well know that the and even now we can proudly point to our | chief part of that product is necessarily refeelings and sentiments upon the election | record as conclusive proof of the fidelity of | turned to the earth, to sustain the soil, and our party. The democratic vote is 751 requires great labor and expense to secure larger this autumn than was cast at our last exhibited in all your faces, the brilliant spring election, and exceeds the vote of 1852 (given to General Pierce) by 2,800 votes. True, fraud and fanaticism have controlled us, but our friends in other States will see that New Hampshire democrats have not faltered, nor shown a want of con-

The general success of the opposition in New England will inevitably operate to the disadvantage of this section of the country. New England has in the South ten millions of customers: and our manusupport, to a very large extent, upon the They again rejoiced when the great exper- trade of that section of the country. The political successes, and national triumphs Union. Destroy these sources of profit, upon the field of strife, but never until and what will be the effect upon New Engnow have any portion of our citizens had land enterprise? A moment's thought will occasion to rejoice over a prostrate party suggest the sad result. It is idle to think which denied the binding obligations of the | we can retain the good-will and trade of our gaged in assaults upon their vital interests. Little did the men who came out from The change in business in the last few years

of men who would dare to denounce the ture; and as the South becomes convinced American constitution, and to free them- that the people of the city of New York are insurrection in the South; when the black | the ordinary impulses of nature prompt the against his master; when the torch of the manufacturing and the mechanical interests, incendiary shall light up the towns and ci- are constantly arousing the people to war

Since 1835 New England has been the great hot-bed of abolitionism, and has done joiced that they beheld the day of the for- more to produce the bitterness which now mation of sectional parties distinctly north- exists, and the excitement which we have ern and southern;" the consequence of just passed through, than any other section which, if successful, would most manifestly of the country; and the leaders of that parpolitical power from the South, and place it ship merchandise and produce at the following I have repeated, stood up all over the north- the entire republic. Turn the tables, genern States, and confidently proclaimed the tlemen and what would we do? Would we vessels, but having no control over any other certainty of their success, and the absolute give our money and sustain a people conprostration of the democratic party. But, stantly warring upon our best interests !thanks to the glorious democracy of the And can we expect of the South submission RUIN to all the manufacturing interests .-And let them, as they can with ease, turn standing firmly and resolutely with our their trade in mechanical work from this section, and the hand of the New England mechanic will at once to a very great ex-

But, say our opponents, New England can take care of itself, and the South cannot. I am a New England man, all my interests are here. It is my birth-place, it will undoubtedly be my final resting-place.

tion, and the untiring efforts of the founders | with all its faults, my affects mentre deep- too much to be trifled with, and their de- shoeless and untrained soldiers, and there. cient federalists, of modern whigs, of violent fully developed. Day be abolitionists, of know-nothings North and men are departing from capital to a large amount to a present success can only prove disastrous. But grant that we can survive the crush-

influence of the separation of the States,

to the census of 1850 you will find valuable aid in answering this question. Productions and manufactures have undoubtedly increased since that date, but will present substantially the same relative results .-We have two millions seven hundred thousaud people; they have nearly ten millions. We have eighteen million acres of land ;they have one hundred and eighty-eight contest to our opponents in this region is | millions of acres-one hundred and thirty millions acres of which are yet uncultivated. We produce annually one million six hundred thousand bushels of corn to a State; lions of bushels to a State. We produce bushels of wheat; they produce twentyseven millions of bushels-averaging to each Southern State more than the entire product of New England; and of rye, oats, sweet potatoes, hemp, and flax, they alto-

> The annual value of slaughtered animals in New England is one million and seven hundred thousand dollars to a State; and in the southern States three millions five hundred thousand dollars to each State .-The average product of wool in the slave New England.

and feed it to our animals.

The average value to a State of live stock in New England is eight millions of dollars, and in the slave States more than sixteen millions of dollars to each State.

The cash value of farms in New England averages sixty-two millions of dollars to a State, and in the slave States seventy-four millions of dollars. The average value of appeal only to the judgment, the patriotism iment of a free representative government | ships of New England are ever in southern | real and personal estate to the New Engfairly started, based upon a written consti- ports, and enjoy the carrying-trade for land States is one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, and to the slave States of the nation; and when we reflect that for the principles of our faith to our expanding one hundred and ninety-eight millions, and the last sixty years the democratic party and increasing country, and prostrating in of sugar, molasses, rice, tobacco, and cotton, which we cannot produce at all, the forty-four years of that time, who can doubt patriotism, the guerilla bands which here slave States annually produce one hundred that constitutional fidelity is the only true and eighty millions of dollars. And while | course to retain successfully political powwe have little or no mineral wealth, the er. Look over the history of our country mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, and Ala- and you will be struck with the repeated jostle and disturb them, falsehood may bama are filled with coal, iron, and other instances of the limited possession of politi- lead them astray, and canting hypocrites self under the blighting influences of disso- ry, or fanaticism. The march of Jefferson higher the guiding light of the constitution. lution, that the South cannot at least do as was stayed by appeals to religious preju-

List appeal of Washington, and attempt to ly and rapidly transferred to the former the power, wealth, and resources of that posed, and the public mind wildly excited trust is in expedients, and their own selfish region of country. The foolish charge that by mercenary appeals. The commercial Self-preservation is the first law of na- the South is wanting in industry and en- community were aroused, and those who cultural portion of our country.

of the cotton crop of the South, and her no great affair," said they, "to lay to at the annual manufactures from cotton are about | call of a British gun; and as the poor young forty-two millions of dollars-but of little men who have been taken from American more value, after deducting the cost of the ships, and forced on board the British ships raw material, than the tobacco crop of the of-war, they are of trifling consequence, for the guiding hand of Providence, New South, and, including the raw material, not compared with the injury which a prosecu- England now would be a waste and howlone half the value of their cotton crop.

and involved in business of agriculture, ter what the cost, we will maintain it .while New England, to a very large extent, They did so, and were right. Now the relies upon manufacturing and mechanical booming gun has no terror, and our young business to sustain herself.

will of course become an independent float over them. Religious sentiments were now cover the scenes of New England foreign nation to each other, and New Eng- again aroused, and by force theerof power pride. But that same power so recently in the end produce a dissolution of the ty still aver their determination to wrest all land at once be forced into competition and place were withheld from General Jackwith her great manufacturing rival, Eng- son. Time, reflection, and intelligence did safely moored her in the rock bound har-Four weeks ago, a party under the lead in the hands of those who have sworn never land; who has been in constant struggle for again its work, and those who most bitterof men holding such infernal sentiments as to rest until their peculiar notions control the control of cotton ever since she declared the emancipation of her slaves.

panding; ten millions of dollars are now of New England, which have just given England what she is. invested in southern States in the manu- their support to John C. Fremont, loudly facture of cotton, and when we properly denounced and opposed them. Time ran tives of milder skies, and beut for a more consider the immense water power South on, and now, with almost equal unanimity, southern clime; yet some unseen power of Illinois! thrice glorious freemen of Indi- tolerate? The answer is obvious. Let the and West, their now unworked coal fields, they concede the correctness of those held them to our coast, and sustained them ana! and lasting gratitude to the sons of South adopt a self-sacrificing spirit for over and navigable rivers, and realize results measures, and acquiesce therein. New Jersey! who have proved true to the one year, and withhold cotton from New | which antagonistic interests can and will | Know-nothingism next had birth, to constitution, faithful to the principles which | England, what would be the result? The | produce, who can believe in the successful | and corrupt the country for a season; and underlie the American Union, and, spurn- answer of every reflecting man would be continuance of New England efforts, against they also appealed to bigotry, interest, and that resistance, which disunion would array religious sympathy. Men were to be de-

> not with New England; and by maintain- mingled blood of natives and foreigners section is promoted and sustained. The true men all over the nation ardent-

ly desire the continuance of the Union, and the prosperity which now surround us. The social and political privileges which

cannot the South do as well? By reference ful in this State, but carried the whole of national honor. New England by a majority of 62,000 votes against that eminently patriotic man. Maine stood against him by nearly 7.000 annually one million and ninety thousand majority, New Hampshire by 3,334, Mass. by nearly 24,000, Rhode Island by nearly 2.000, Connecticut nearly 9,000, and Vermont over 16,000. Such were the condemning majorities against Andrew Jackson in 1828, of whom now not a man re- wrongfully produced. mains to justify that opposition. Then our opponents shouted over the downfall of the New Hampshire democracy, and challeng- and now the scattered brotherhood are only ed them to rise again. They did rise and and at the next spring election, by a triumphant vote, changed the entire State government, marched onward, holding firmly the political power in their hands, and in the Territories, claiming no more nor in 1832 erased the previous stain from her less than that the people who settle a Terrielectoral record by a glorious majority for tory shall have the right to determine for the previously-condemned Jackson.

I refer to these things particularly to show that results obtained by expedients, fidence in the principles they have so long States is nearly two-thirds the average of or inflammatory appeals, are transient and fleeting, and that those who ride upon the one of the issues in the presidential elecstorm and sow the wind are sure at last to | tion, as upon it no democrat could by posreap the whirlwind

by the constitution, to maintain the fundamental principles of our government, and and integrity of men. The party that does this will, in the main, control the destinies dices, but time soon proved the whole thing He who thinks so has lightly considered false. The war of 1812 was bitterly op-New England purchases about one-sixth the right of search and impressment; it is tion of this war will produce." But, said ing wilderness. Fancy, if you will, the old We see, therefore, that the capital and the democratic party, protection of all men ship Mayflower ploughing through the anenergies of the South are mainly directed is a principle of this government, and no mat- gry surges of the sea, freighted with those men go out upon the stormy sea fearless of Should the Union be divided, each State any earthly power while the stars and stripes had she reached, New England wilds would his name. The compromise measures of

nied their constitutional and legal rights While we live in peace all is system and because they happened to be born away. harmony; the business of the South conflicts | Those intensified Americans forgot that the ing friendly relations the interest of each alike nourished the young and exposed tree of liberty. They forgot that eight of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish origin. They disregarded the eminent services of Lafayette and his brave and social blessings which cost so much of It is the burial ground of my ancestors, and we as a nation enjoy are unmatched in any They overlook Steuben, who tracked his again resound with the triumphant shouts

ly and ardently in New England. But when parture will herald in a scene of gloom and by his skilful instruction, gave them the we talk of her successful endurance beyond misery which should if possible be averted. | confidence and courage of trained and ve-Inion, we Fidelity to the constitution is our only teran troops. They passed by the brave and of care- hope; it is a work which was consummated De Kalb, who, on the disastruous field of ful consideration of our true condition. It under the guiding influence from on high. Cunden, where one-third of the regulars is not to be denied that every means of im- and will wither and perish when the princi- of the continental army lay dead around provement in New England have been care- ples of Jefferson shall be repudiated, and him, pronounced in his dying hour those our young the warmings of Washington and Jackson memorable words of confidence in the principle away shall be disregarded. Though New Hamp-ciples for which they were contending, the busi-shire is now under the pall of fanaticism repetition of which ought to cover with ness in other sections of our land; and a which covers all New England, yet we as shame the face of every know-nothing in material disturbance of the elements of our a party will stand together in the confident | the land-"I die" said he, "the death of a hope of the restoration of sound political soldier fighting for the rights of Man."doctrines. The same kind of influence The toil and suffering and efforts of Montwhich has now overpowered us swept our gomery, the Irishman, of St. Clair and fathers under at the first election of Presi- Mercer, the Scotchmen, of Gates and Condent Jefferson, but they redeemed them- way, the Englishmen, of Pulaski and Kosselves in the next contest. The same kind ciusco, the Poles, and their brave German, of influence withheld from General Jackson | Irish. French, Scotch, and English assoat his first election the support of New ciates, were regarded only as events of olden Hampshire. The appeals at that time were times. In their crusade againt adopted to the passions and prejudices of men, in citizens, it did not occur to them that belike manner as in the contest which has neath the soil of every battle-field in our just terminated. Bitter denunciation, black | land the bones of foreigners are now crumbfalsehood, and coffin handbills did that ling back to dust, mingled with those of our which truth and reason could not combat; countrymen, each of whom fell in the muand our opponents were not only success- tual defence of our national rights and our

> In their appeal to religious prejudices, they did not consider that religious bigotry and intolerance had dotted the earth all over with blood, and piled the martyr's ashes world-wide round the stake. And little, indeed, did they dream, in their brief hour of pride and anticipated power, of the hasty reaction soon to follow the unhealthy excitement which they had thus

> Sober judgment has looked that whole proceeding calmly and fairly in the face; found in the abolition camp, gloating over the bloody triumph obtained in but a single State.

Next sprung up the practicable application of the doctrine of po themselves as to their own domestic affairs. Up rose at once the whole host of demoeratic opponents, and denounced it as an infamous, border ruffian, slaveholder scheme and they rejoiced that the principle was sibility stand. A little time has run upon There is but one way to conduct a politi- this exciting subject, a majority of the freecal campaign which shall result in perma- men of the country have fully sustained it, nent advantage; and that is, to be guided and further time for cool reflection will place this denounced principle in the historical record, along with the others so severely fought, and in the end so univer-

sally conceded to be correct. Thus, we see the old, tried democracy marching along, and successfully applying have controlled the affairs of this republic its its way. by the mere force of reason and

> and there assail them. Confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people is elementary in the democratic creed. Unsound alarms may in the confident faith of the efficient force of truth and calm reflection.

The faith of democrats has no analogy in the hearts of our opponents. Their personal schemes and appeals.

Ponder the late declaration of one of terprise is as groungless as though made then hated the Union had ample scope for their leading New England journals, when against the inhabitants of any other agri- sectional devices. The foes of the demo- it was made evident that the true men of eratic party said. "let the British retain Pennsylvania had triumphed. "There has been altogether too much reliance upon Divine Providence, and too little upon the documents and canvassing lists," was the extraordinary excuse of that leader of black

New England rejecting Providence! But who were to give an impetus to New England which famine, disease, a sterile soil. and severe climate could not impede. She was not bound to Plymouth Bay; a more genial climate was her destined port, which despised, changed her onward course, and bour of Plymouth Bay. On her shattered deck stood those who, under the guiding dation of that morality, industry, frugality, We see already the germ of rivalry ex- 1850 came up, and almost the entire party and perseverence which have made New

It is a marvel they remained here, nain their hours of sad despondency. Before them were the frowning forest, savage tribes, dread uncertainty, and the gloom of a New England winter. But they faltered not; cheered and sustained by the same kind Power which brought them hither,

they resolved to persevere, and "Amidst the storm the Pilgrams sang, And the stars heard, and the sea, And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang

With the anthem of the free." Let us then, as men and politicians, folow that marked example, and trusting in the guiding influence of Providence, and our own faith in the ultimate success of truth, renewedly resolve to continue unassociates in our revolutionary struggle .- tiring exertions until our mountains shall