

FOR CONGRESS, HON. BURTON CRAIG, OF HOWAN COUNTY, Election Thursday, 6th of August.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Before another issue of our paper can reach those of our subscribers, the elections will be over. We therefore desire to make another and last appeal to our political friends to turn out on Thursday the 6th of August, and vote for Burton Craig and for Free Suffrage and equal rights.

A friend has handed us the following appeal, which we insert in place of any further remarks of our own:

Mr. Editor: After so violent a political storm as distracted the country last Fall it is strictly in accordance with political laws that there should be for a time a calm. The country, reposing unbounded confidence in the nationality and sound conservatism of the Administration, has relaxed its vigilance and left the "good old ship of State" to float leisurely along without the least apprehension of her striking a rock or running against a breaker.

Dr. Fox, T. H. Brom and P. J. Lowrie were appointed a committee in accordance with the above. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the male school committee.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—An arrival from Europe on the 24th reports a slight advance in Cotton and corn, and a decline in Flour.

YORKING WOMEN TO A PLOW.—A short time ago the inquiry was made if there ever was such a thing seen in the United States as a woman yoked to a plow in the place of a horse.

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EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Charlotte was held in the Court House on Saturday evening last for the purpose of considering the educational interests of the Town. W. R. Myers, Esq., was called to preside. After an explanation of the object of the meeting by the Chairman, Col. W. A. Williams made a statement in regard to the Female College building now in course of construction. It is expected that in about a month the building will be finished. Its cost has been, thus far, \$11,500, which has been paid, leaving about \$1,000 still in the Treasury. About \$2,500 more must be raised to complete the edifice and enclose it.

After some appropriate remarks from Messrs. Johnston, Young, Hutchison, Wilson and P. J. Lowrie, as to the importance of getting the Institution in successful operation, Gen. Young offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we do hereby thank and express our gratitude to Col. Williams in regard to the near completion of the Female College building, and as the sum of \$2,500 is still necessary to complete the same ready for use.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take subscriptions to raise the sum necessary for that purpose.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender assurances of our gratitude to Col. Williams for the elegant College edifice which he has reared with so much energy and architectural taste.

Resolved, That the interests of education and of our community require the opening of a first class Male School in the Town of Charlotte.

Resolved, That we approve of the Military feature which has been so successfully introduced into modern Academies, and that our Trustees, in conjunction with a committee of three, be requested to advertise at once and make all the efforts necessary for opening a School of that character by the 1st of October next; and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them and whoever they may secure as a Principal, in sustaining the same.

Resolved, That the interests of education and of our community require the opening of a first class Male School in the Town of Charlotte.

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THE GREAT QUESTION.

While we have been ready to acknowledge that the Kansas Governor, Walker, deserved censure for some of his expressions since he has been in the territory, yet we cannot view his course, in the main, as being any other than a correct one. We are aware that we differ with many of our political friends and all our opponents on this point, but we think that the principles advocated by southern men, and emphatically approved at the ballot box last November, will sustain us in this honest difference of opinion. We do not presume to censure demagogues who take a different view of the matter—not at all—but we have thought that a great deal of the complaint that has been entered against Walker originated from a misapprehension of facts.

When Walker told the people of Kansas that the work of their Constitutional Convention ought to be submitted to them for ratification at the ballot box, he did right, and acted in accordance with the leading principle enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill—a law which went far towards acknowledging and sustaining the rights of the South in the Territories than any ever passed by Congress. In order that the people of Kansas might be unembarrassed in the management of their own affairs, that odious, unfair and unjust restriction, the Missouri Compromise, was declared inoperative and void by the act organizing the Territory, with the following explanation attached:

"It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave THE PEOPLE perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way."

Thus all powers of legislation was transferred to "the Territory" in its entirety, and not to its Legislature or any other particular department of its government. Now, we contend, that submitting the Constitution to the people of the territory, to be passed upon by them, is not a departure from the spirit of the law, but in exact accordance with it. We should not desire to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas that did not meet the approbation of a majority of the actual residents. The South has always avowed a desire to leave the question of slavery in the territories to the inhabitants thereof, and we cannot believe that she is willing to forsake this just principle by forcing her institutions on Kansas whether or not a majority of the people are willing. We are certain that North Carolinians would demand the right of voting for or against a Constitution that might be formed for the government of the State. Should we be found denying the same privilege to the people of a territory?

But when Walker said that unless the Constitution was submitted to the people, it ought to be rejected by Congress and that he would favor its rejection, and also expressed the opinion that the soil of Kansas was not suitable for slave labor, he did wrong and thus departed from his legitimate business. These expressions were no doubt made without mature reflection. But few public speakers escape without giving vent to improper expressions sometimes. We do not believe that the President, or any national democrat, justifies Walker's course in this respect.

Our political opponents have seized upon this Kansas difficulty with the hope of injuring the Administration and defeating the democratic party. We hear a great deal of complaint against Mr. Buchanan because he sustains Walker and refuses to remove him. Know-nothing papers have raised a great hue and cry because, say they, the instructions issued to Walker justify his course. There is nothing in the instructions to justify Walker in using the language to which we have objected—there is nothing in the instructions which a national southern man ought to be offended at. Mr. Buchanan has acted in good faith with the South—his record leaves no room for doubt as to the principle which has always controlled his public life. We defy his enemies to point to a single act since his inauguration as President, that will palliate in the least the abuse they are now heaping upon him. They are howling "traitor, traitor," &c.—if they can sustain their assertions let them do it—we challenge them to a showing.

The pro-slavery men of Kansas approve the policy adopted by the Administration, and the abolitionists and free State papers in the territory disapprove and oppose it. Atchison and Stringfellow, leading southern men in the territory, are satisfied with the course pursued, and, it is stated, they are sustaining Walker. And as long as the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is adhered to by the Administration, national men every where will yield a cheerful support.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, who attended the late Commencement exercises at Davidson College, speaking of the proceedings on Thursday, says:

"Thursday was, strictly speaking, commencement day. After prayer, the first business was the inauguration of W. C. Kerr, A. M., as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. As marking the denominational character of the institution, we may mention that three questions were propounded to the new Professor to which affirmative answers were required. Do you believe in the Christian Religion? Do you believe in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church as existing in the United States? Will you teach none others? These may not be the precise words, but they give the meaning with sufficient accuracy. We were assured by the students that no attempt is made to force any doctrines of any particular Church upon them, still we could see no necessary connection between Chemistry and Christianity, and the obligation to teach no other doctrines than those of the Presbyterian Church, struck us as a little strangely, as we saw no necessity for the mixing of any merely doctrinal points with the studies under the Professor's charge. This was only the impression made upon us which we give without comment. The institution has a perfect right to adopt any rule of the kind it pleases, and none is deceived, as its Presbyterian character is plainly avowed." We merely remark—we do not complain.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official dispatches were to-day received from Kansas, including a letter from Governor Walker, defending himself from southern strictures, and detailing the condition of affairs in Lawrence, in justification of his present conduct.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Recent events have afforded the opposition press in this State and elsewhere an opportunity to renew their slanders against the democracy of the North, by charging abolitionism and infidelity to constitutional rights upon it. The Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Argus, Wilmington Herald, Greensboro Patriot, &c., are terribly exercised at what they consider faithlessness on the part of Northern Democrats. They thus show a want of that commendable trait of character, gratitude; for how could the rights of the South been maintained in our national councils without the aid of northern democrats? Have not northern democrats stood by us in the past? Let us glance at the record, and judge them by their actions. In 1845, when Florida was an applicant for admission into the Union as a slave State, the vote stood thus: In the House, northern democrats, yeas 58, nays 4—members of all other parties of the North numbering 37, voted in the negative. In the Senate, all the northern democrats, numbering 12, voted in the affirmative, while northern men of other parties, numbering 9, voted against admission.

When the annexation of Texas was a question before Congress, who supported it and who opposed it? In the House, 37 northern democrats voted for it, and only 3 against it. Not a single man from the North of any other party voted for it—all, numbering 46, voted against it.

For the adoption of the Fugitive Slave Law the vote stood, northern democrats, yeas 28, nays 14; all others from the north, yeas 3, nays 62. But three northern votes outside of the democratic party!

On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of an odious restriction on southern men, in the House of Representatives the vote stood, northern democrats, yeas 45, nays 38. Not one northern man of any other party voted for the bill. They all, to the number of 54, voted against it. In the Senate, 14 northern democrats voted for the bill and 4 against it. Members of all other parties from the North voted against it.

Thus we see that had it not been for North Democrats (who are so much ridiculed by know-nothing papers at the South and by the abolitionists of the North) the slave States of Florida and Texas would not have been admitted into the Union; the Fugitive Slave Law would not have been passed, and southern rights in the Territories would not have been acknowledged.

Really, it does seem to us that our opposition friends ought to remember these things before they indulge in abuse of northern democrats. Do we not owe a debt of gratitude to such northern men as Pierce, Buchanan, Cass, Richardson, Pugh, Jones, Douglass, and a host of others who have braved the popular current at the North, battled for our rights and secured them by their votes? Certainly southern men ought to be the last ones to turn against them. Whenever the South loses their support the union of these United States is at an end. Our political opponents know this, but their old hatred of the democratic party prevents them from acknowledging it.

The perils of good living to persons of sedentary habits are not very strikingly exhibited in the history of Rev. Mr. Daves, rector of St. Ann's-on-Wyck, who died at the age of 105 years. He made a hearty breakfast upon hot rolls, buttered, with a large supply of tea and coffee. His dinner was substantial, and frequently consisted of a variety of dishes. At supper, he ate hot roast meat, and always drank wine, but never to excess. He died peacefully, in the full possession of all his faculties, mental and corporeal."—E. Paper.

If any of our readers want to die peacefully, and early, too, let them try the above course of diet. In one year their stomachs will feel like a pot of boiling water and their heads like a wind-mill with a brick in it. Try it.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Columbia (S. C.) Times, in an article on the Kansas difficulties, takes the following correct and sensible view of the matter:

"That she (Kansas) would come into the Union as a Slave State, was always a question of great doubt to us. That it would have remained 'pro-slavery,' even had it effected its admission as such, was still more doubtful. Its climate forbidding outdoor labor for seven months in the twelve—its distance from the great markets of our country—its position in the rear of the great State of Missouri, which with the advantage of position, was to be its established competitor for every staple it could produce—its tortuous and difficult navigation in the labor for seven months in the twelve—its distance from the great markets of our country—its position in the rear of the great State of Missouri, which with the advantage of position, was to be its established competitor for every staple it could produce—its tortuous and difficult navigation in the labor for seven months in the twelve—its distance from the great markets of our country—its position in the rear of the great State of Missouri, which with the advantage of position, was to be its established competitor for every staple it could produce—its tortuous and difficult navigation in the labor for seven months in the twelve—its distance from the great markets 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