



CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1852.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

W. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and to grant receipts.

E. V. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT: HILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW-YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WILLIAM A. GRAMM, OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Our Rail Road Depot.

The two Rail Road Companies whose works are to unite at this place have succeeded in making such arrangements as to justify them in definitely locating the Depot on the lot heretofore agreed upon, back of Dr. Astbury's dwelling house.

To the Whigs of Mecklenburg.

We are requested to say that there will be a meeting in the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday the 3rd of April next, convened to express the sense of the Whigs of the county touching the affairs of the national administration, and to appoint delegates to represent this county in the convention, which is to meet in Raleigh on the 15th Monday in April next to select from among the many distinguished names presented, the most efficient man to run upon the Whig ticket for Governor of North Carolina in the ensuing election. Although this is a very busy season of the year with our farmers, yet in view of the great importance of the business which calls us together, and the extreme tardiness which we have heretofore manifested about it, we hope that our friends from the country will make the necessary sacrifices and give us their attention.

The North Carolina Reader.

By the kindness of Messrs. Young, Blair & Co., we have been favored with a copy of the "North Carolina Reader," containing a history and description of North Carolina, selections in prose and verse (many of them by eminent citizens of the State) historical and chronological tables, and a variety of miscellaneous information and statistics by C. H. Wiley. The work is illustrated with engravings, and designed for families and schools.

This book, being the production of a North Carolinian by birth and education, and embracing in a succinct form a pleasing variety of the most prominent features of our early colonial and revolutionary history, and also some of the most important deeds of our distinguished men, is better calculated than any work, yet introduced into our borders, to inspire in the rising generation a patriotic love of North Carolina and her time-honored institutions. The author's selections are made with taste, and fitness to the end proposed. His language is pure and classical; his diction is fluent and refined, and his style terse and graceful. Among the selections of poetry, we notice a beautiful (anonymous) piece, which is said to be the production of a gifted son of Mecklenburg county, we mean Phil Henderson. Subject, "The Flower of Catawba." There may be other pieces from the same pen; but not knowing the author's style we cannot tell.

This book can be bought at the store of Messrs. Young, Blair & Co., in Charlotte, where agents for the sale of it at \$1.25 each. We sincerely hope that it may find its way into every family and seminary of learning in North Carolina.

Brownlow on Senator Jones.

W. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Knoxville Whig is out upon Mr. Governor, now Senator Jones, with a charge of falsehood.

Mr. Brownlow addresses the public as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

"On or about the 13th of April, 1844, I was invited to take tea at Mrs. Taylor's, in Raleigh, N. C., by Judge Pearson and his relative, Nicholas L. Williams. That being the occasion of Mr. Clay's visit to that city, and also at the house of Mr. Taylor, and among others a Mr. Basbee, the editor of a Democratic paper in that city, called 'The Signal.' After sitting ourselves at the table, Judge Pearson or Mr. Williams stated that the Gov. of Tennessee had retained a capital joke of himself and Gen. Jackson, relative to a Widow Lady, who the latter wished turned out of the Presbyterian Church, of which the Governor and General were members, and asked me to relate the case, which they had heard from some of their friends in Tennessee. I made the simple statement, just as Gov. Jones had made it in the hearing of half a dozen of us in Jonesboro. Mr. Basbee forthwith communicated it to Gen. Jackson, and the following correspondence ensued between the Governor and the General, and which has gone the rounds for years in the Democratic papers, to my regret."

Mr. Brownlow then publishes a letter from Gen. Jackson to Gov. Jones dated Hermitage, June 6th, 1844 in which the General makes the following enquiries of Gov. Jones: "I have to request that you will state an answer, and in writing, whether you were an elder of the Hermitage Presbyterian Church when I became a member of it?—Did I ever write any letter or letters urging upon you the necessity of turning out of church a widow lady, as set forth in the statement of Mr. Brownlow, and published as stated above? Also, you will please state whether I ever wrote you any letter or letters on the subject of religion, or any other subject, or ever had or held any conversation with you on religious subjects, and particularly, whether you know of any widow lady a member of the Hermitage Church, since I have been a member, whose character, in all respects, did not stand fair and above suspicion of any immoral act; and lastly, did you ever show any letters purporting to be from me to you, as stated by said Brownlow, in publication referred to, and in the presence of Mr. Basbee, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Litchford, in Raleigh, North Carolina, and whether you ever made such statement to Mr. Brownlow as he says you did?"

In reply to these enquiries Gov. Jones, by a letter dated Nashville, June 10th, 1844 writes to Gen. Jackson as follows: "In reply to the statement contained in the Democratic Signal, I have to say that I have no knowledge of any such occurrence, and if Mr. Brownlow made the statement alluded to, he must have gotten his information from some other source than myself.—In reply to the interrogatories you propound, I answer that I was chosen an elder of the Presbyterian Church at the Hermitage, I think, in the year 1831 or 1832, and continued to act as such until I removed from the neighborhood, in the winter of 1834 or 1835. When I left the neighborhood I did not withdraw from the Church, but had had no connection with it as an officer since. I never received a letter from you on the subject of religion or any other subject; nor do I recollect that we ever had any conversation on religious subjects."

"You ask me to state whether I know of any widow lady connected with the church, since you became a member of it, whose character, in all respects, was not fair and unexceptionable, I do not know at what time you became associated with the church, neither do I know who are the members, composing the church since I left the neighborhood; so far however, as I have any knowledge on this subject, the female members of the Hermitage Church stand unchallenged and unsuspected of any thing that could derogate from their character as ladies or Christians. In reply to your last enquiry I would state that I have at no time shown any letter purporting to be from you on this or any other subject. I trust that this will be deemed a sufficiently explicit answer on all the points of enquiry contained in your letter."

Mr. Brownlow then goes on to say: "Upon seeing the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Basbee, which preceded this, published in the 'Raleigh Signal,' I addressed a letter to Gov. Jones, calling on him to bear me out in the truth of my statement at Raleigh, and to my utter astonishment, received the following reply:—

NASHVILLE, June 10th, 1844. Dear Brownlow:—I received your letter of the 31st May, in which you inform me of a conversation you held in Raleigh, N. C., in the presence of some gentlemen in regard to a conversation you thought you held with me, touching Gen. Jackson's connection with the church. I regret that you have made such a statement on my authority; you must have gotten your information from some other person than myself; for certain I am, that this is the first time, that the case you state, ever came to my ears. I was chosen elder of the Presbyterian Church at the Hermitage, I think in the year 1831 or 32, and remained in that position until the winter of 1834 or 5, when I removed from the neighborhood.

I do not know at what time Gen. Jackson joined the church, but it was not during my residence in the neighborhood, and of course no such difficulty as alleged could have occurred. You must have had your information from some other person.

I do not remember to have visited the church at the Hermitage since Gen. Jackson became a member of it, and know of no difficulty between its members—and no case of any widow whose conduct was exceptional to Gen. Jackson, or in violation of the strict rules of morality or propriety. I have this day received a letter from General Jackson asking whether any such difficulty ever occurred between us, and as an act of justice to him, I am compelled to answer, I have no knowledge of any such occurrence.

Respectfully your friend and servant, JAMES C. JONES.

To prove what occurred at the house of Mrs. Taylor of Raleigh, Mr. Brownlow here inserts two letters, one from N. L. Williams dated Barry County, N. C., July 3rd, 1844, the other from Judge Pearson to Mr. Williams dated July 2nd 1844.

Next Brownlow gives the statement of Dr. Worley Embree as follows:

JONESBOROUGH, Oct. 13th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of this instant has come to hand. You request a statement in regard to some remarks you should have heard me make in conversation, about the remarks of Gov. Jones at Brownlow's concerning the church, Gen. Jackson, &c. In answer to your request I make the following:—I heard Gov. Jones at Mr. Brownlow's in speaking of Gen. Jackson's arbitrary disposition, say that a short time after he (Jackson) joined the church of which he (Jones) was an Elder, there being a female member of said church whom Jackson disliked, and wished him (Jones) to have her expelled.—Jones replied that there were no charges against her, therefore, according to the rules of the church she could not be expelled, Jackson rejoined, she shall be expelled, no matter what are the rules. Jones remarked that this was the first cause of Jackson's enmity to him. The above is the substance, as well as I can recollect.

Yours &c. WORLEY EMBREE. He then proves the character of Dr. Embree to be entirely good by a certificate signed by Wm. R. Crouch, Daniel Kinney, John Byland, and W. H. Smith. Mr. Brownlow next introduces the testimony of R. M. Bishop and J. Boyd who prove the same conversation that Dr. Embree proved, and which took place at Mr. Brownlow's own house on the 23th June 1842.

Mr. B. next says: "I have always had it in my power to vindicate myself, most triumphantly, as the candid reader will see, but I was prevailed on, by leading, and influential whigs, in different parts of the State for the sake of the whig cause, to say nothing, and to this good day I have kept silent, and withheld under the charge of slandering Gov. Jones—not in Tennessee, but in other States of the Union."

Brownlow now concludes his testimony by publishing two letters of considerable length, in which the writers affirm their belief as to the truth of Mr. B's charge, but urge upon him the injustice which a promulgation of the charge at that time would work against the Whig cause in Tennessee. One of these letters is from James Williams Editor of the Knoxville Post, and the other is from Mr. Senator Jamieson. Mr. Brownlow says that he has several other witnesses by whom he can prove that Jones told the same "sensational story" at Maryville if Jones should attempt a defence.

The foregoing we believe contains a sufficient statement of the charge and evidence to give the reader a full understanding of the matter. The reader will observe that the *corpus delicti*, is not of very great magnitude, yet being against a public man of extensive fame and one who ought therefore to shed a moral influence in his place—at any rate so far as telling the truth can effect it—it will effect his reputation more probably than many charges of grave characters would do. For there seems to have been no motive in this case, unless an instinct for lying may be termed a motive. Of course this assertion is predicated upon the truth of the charge. Brownlow makes several other charges of falsehood and corruption against Jones, but as they are unsupported by disinterested testimony we will not mention them.

Plank Road Meeting.

The friends interested are here reminded of the meeting which is to take place at Mt. Mourne on Friday the 26th of this instant, to further the project of a Plank Road from Charlotte to Taylorsville via Statesville.—Be ye therefore ready.

Acknowledgements.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Dockery, Hon. J. T. Morehead, and the Hon. T. L. Clinchman for sundry interesting Congressional documents.

Editor.

In your notice of the *Stethoscope* last week an error occurs in regard to its terms. The reader will of course be able to correct it himself—being only \$8, in advance and \$4, at the end of the year.

PLANK ROAD MEETING IN CONCORD.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Concord assembled this evening, in the Court house, for the purpose of holding a Plank Road meeting, and to adopt resolutions indicative of the sentiment prevailing in this vicinity with regard to this subject.

Calph Phipper, Esq. was called to the Chair, and E. F. D. Nettles appointed Secretary.

Maj. Rufus Barringer explained the object of the meeting, and several addresses were delivered in behalf of our contemplated prospects in the way of Plank Roads. The following resolution was offered by R. Barringer, and unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly essential to the interests of the town of Concord and the county of Cabarrus, to form a connection, by means of a Plank Road, with the proposed Plank Road from Cheraw and Fayetteville, to or near the mouth of Rocky River.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Taylor, a committee of the whole was appointed to attend the meeting of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, to be held at Centre sometime during the ensuing week.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Concord Mercury" and "Washington Argus."

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

CALPH PHIPPER, Chairm. E. F. D. NETTLES, Sec. Feb. 26th, 1852.

HENRY CLAY. The Washington Telegraph of Saturday evening says: "We have for some time forborne alluding to the condition of this illustrious gentleman, because no positive and decided change could be noted. But we have now high gratification in being able to announce that his health is improved, and that were the weather more favorable to-day he would enjoy a drive out. We have reason to believe that before many days shall pass his voice will be heard in the chamber of the United States Senate."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of foreign goods into New York during the month of February, were of the value of \$9,109,256. The exports only \$3,267,794. Excess of imports \$5,841,562. Of course it is not surprising, under this state of things, that specie was also exported, to the amount of \$4,341,220 more than was imported.

HELL GATE.

The operations of Prof. Mailliefort upon Hell Gate have entirely removed its dangerous character. He commenced work Aug. 18th 1851. At that time there was but 8 feet water on the reef; now at low water, not less than 10. The work we believe has been executed at the expense of the Merchants of New York.

Samuel A. Smith was shot dead in Amelia county, Virginia, recently, by A. L. Tucker. Smith opened his bow, and told him to shoot, and Tucker took him at his word. They were both sons of respectable parents, but intemperate.—Herald, Va.

PREPARING.

The Boston Mail says: "We learn from reliable authority that Gov. Kosuth has contracted with a saddler in this city for the immediate manufacture of one thousand saddles at \$12 each. We suppose, of course, that they are for the use of the so-called Hungarian forces."

OUR CANDIDATE—STATE ISSUES.

The Raleigh Register, in its two last issues, sums up the difficulties between the Whigs of the eastern and western portions of the State, on the subject of constitutional reform, and gives its opinion, after mature deliberation, that the Convention should select a candidate for Governor, without reference to his views on questions of State reform. This opinion is supported by well-tempered and weighty argument.—By reference to the fact that difference of opinion on matters of State policy have heretofore been tolerated in the Whig party, and existing that there is no good reason for departing from this long established principle.

The reasons which we have thought to require a different course of action are the result of circumstances which neither the Register nor the Whig party had control; circumstances which, however, leave us none the less responsible for the wise and honest discharge of our duties, under them, to the commonwealth.

If the point of the whole matter is to be found in the first sentence of the following extract from the Register's first article, and the negative cause of defeat in the balance of the paragraph,—we claim no more than common equity in publishing the discovery before hand:

"But it may be said that our Candidate will be forced to make this issue. Forced by whom? Where does the Governor derive the right to interfere with the question? What right has he to dictate to or even advise the Representatives of the People?—From the Constitution? There is not a line or syllable in that instrument which confers upon him such a power, and God forbid that there ever should be. Any such attempt on the part of an Executive would deserve the prompt rebuke of the Legislature. Even after his installation into office, constitutionally he has no more right to obtrude his views, on such a question, upon the Legislature, than a private individual. This is the ground the Whig Party took in the Presidential election of 1848, and it is the true Republican ground. The Representative should be left unobscured, unbiased by any and all officials, whether they be of a high or low grade. Could not our Candidate say so? Would he not be sustained in it by the People? Would they not see, at a glance, that it is a doctrine consonant with the freedom of their Representatives? It makes no difference how this has been in the past. If we have been wrong, we should right ourselves. The sooner the better. We ask for the grant of such power. Where is it derived? There is a vast difference between dictating, or advising the Legislature, on a question of State policy, especially of Constitutional reform, and giving information in reference to its financial and civil affairs. We ask again for the Article in the Constitution, by virtue of which the Executive is presumed to advise or dictate to the Legislature? If it cannot be found, then wherefore make this question a test? Did we not ensure Reid for begging into the campaign his favorite hobby?"

The Register could scarcely have given us a more striking notice of the platform which broke down under Gov. Manly, if it had undertaken a sketch thereof in express terms.

All this reasoning sounds well enough; and it is well enough, in the abstract; all that is to be done, is to make it effectual, as to persuade Gov. Reid and the party under his thumb to say no more about free suffrage, or any State question. Tell them that they violate all precedent and propriety, and stand free suffrage in their own light, by juggling free suffrage into the gubernatorial campaign and not leaving it entirely with the candidates for Legislature! May be they will believe you, and take you at your word! Then, but not till then, can we go cheerfully into a State canvass without reference to questions of State reform.

"But it may be said that our candidate will be forced to make this issue." We do say so; we believe it cannot be avoided; and it is from this conviction, which has been impressed upon our minds from the first, that we have been endeavoring to wake up our fellow citizens to a timely consideration of the matter. When the Register says that our candidate should be selected "without reference to his views on questions of State reform," we presume that it means, he ought to abstain from taking issue on any of these questions.—If it means any thing it means this. Let us contemplate our candidate, for a moment, in this position. Here we have Gov. Reid in the field with his free suffrage proposition,—the weapon of offence with which he achieved his victory of 1849, pressing it with all the zeal and earnestness of a public man who has got a favorite measure half through, and is stimulated alternately by apprehensions of disaster and hopes of success in the future. The subject is thus "kiss before the people," in spite of the impropriety of such conduct. In this state of affairs the Whig candidate takes the stamp. A very natural inquiry will be—

What are your sentiments, sir, on this somewhat-trick question—are you in favor of free suffrage?

Can you say, sir, Are you against it? Don't like to tell.

It is to be so offensive—are you for or against the mode of amending the constitution by act of the Legislature?

I am a candidate for Governor of the State, and therefore propose to have nothing to do with any State affairs.

Well, there was a great deal said last winter in the newspapers, and winter before in the Legislature, about a reform Convention—are you in favor of such a Convention?

You cannot force me to make any issue on these matters.

What a miserable position!—but a position which, it appears to us, our candidate must be placed in, if we select him, without reference to his views on questions of State reform!

N. Let us have a candidate who can say for himself, and in reply to Gov. Reid,—I am opposed to the present and all other attempts to amend the constitution by legislative enactment; I am in favor of a free and unrestricted Convention of the People, chosen for the sole purpose of taking the Constitution into advisement, with a view to proposing reforms unconnected with any political party questions.—do you, Gov. Reid, favor or oppose this proposition?

That constitutional amendments are to be made, is a conclusion from which it is too late to turn away. The issue arises between the mode of amendment, by legislative enactment, as introduced by Reid and his party, and by a free Convention. The time is at hand to take sides on this issue. To stand aside, and permit free suffrage to go (through) by default, will be to give up a Convention, and submit to be deliberately walked over by a train of Democratic hobbles, the end of which is no man can see.—Now, we have at the remotest idea of aid-

ing and abetting, by any positive act or negative position of ours, this state of things. Our contemporaries and other eastern papers are in the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of taking it for granted that the Whigs of the West are intruding these State reform questions into the canvass, and regarding them as responsible for any divisions thus created in the party. This is unjust. The questions under consideration are "thine," without the agency of the Whig party or any Whig individual. They have to be met. Let us meet them manfully and wisely.

Some indication of the temper of the eastern Whigs in this matter has been afforded to our readers by extracts from their papers. We are ready to concede much to the opinions and even the prejudices of our political brethren of the East. But if they choose to ally themselves with the Democracy in securing such constitutional amendments as suits them, and in a way purporting to prevent the West from receiving any of the substantial benefits of constitutional reform—why, they must abide the consequences of western spirit and sectional division—that's all.

We trust in the councils of the April Convention of the Whigs of the State to prescribe some way in which we can all go together. Every portion of the State ought to be fully represented there; and in consideration of the unusual importance of the occasion, we hope that the strongest men of the several delegations from county meetings will go.

Our views have been pretty fully expressed on this matter; and the views of our newspaper contemporaries, of all parts of the State, have been liberally transferred to the columns of the Patriot. We shall heretofore devote less space to the subject, unless necessity should otherwise require. Our object, as heretofore intimated, is to have our say before the April Convention.

Greensborough Patriot.

WAR OF 1812.

The Darlington Flag says: "We have in our possession a bundle of antiquated looking papers, which furnish some facts in relation to the history of the rifle corps from this district, which served in the war of 1812, under the command of Capt. John K. Melver. As many of the survivors of that company are still living, and some have made and other desire to make application for the bounty land to which they may be entitled under the act of Congress of 2d September, 1850, and as they are frequently at a loss for the facts necessary to be stated in making out their declaration, we submit such facts as appear from the said papers. The papers consist of the commissions of Capt. John K. Melver and Lieut. Thos. E. Hart, an address to the company by Capt. Melver on his leaving them at Beaufort a short time before they were discharged, and a letter of his dated at Charleston, March 28, 1812, and directed to Lt. Hart, at Orangeburg, at which place it appears they were to be mustered out of service.

The papers were delivered to us by the widow of Lieut. Hart. For the benefit of those who may not know the fact, we would state that the widow and minor children of all deceased officers and soldiers in that service are entitled to bounty land."

IMPORTANT NAVAL CHANGES.

Some essential changes have just taken place in our navy commands. The Mediterranean squadron, which is to consist of three or four ships, is put under the command of Com. Stringham, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Com. Haysman, now at New Orleans, is to take his place. Com. Kearney is to take the place of Com. Perry, having the superintendence of the construction of steamships. Commander Wilson has been detached from the command of the United States receiving ship North Carolina. Comd. Elisha Peck, it is said, will take his place; and Commander Francis R. Eilson has been ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard as superintendent of provisions and clothing, vice Commander Edward W. Carpenter, detached. The steamers San Jacinto and Powhatan, and the sloops Levant and St. Louis, all fitting out at Gosport, are ordered to the Mediterranean. The Saratoga has been ordered home to take the place of the Princeton ordered to the East Indies, which latter cannot be got ready for sea in time.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Democratic State Convention met here at eleven o'clock this morning. An immense number of operators were present.

Hon. Wm. Hopkins was chosen permanent chairman, and the convention proceeded to vote viva voce for a candidate to be presented to the National Convention. Buchanan received 25 votes, Cass 21, Houston 3, and Walker 2. On motion, the convention unanimously concurred in the nomination of Buchanan.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1852.

After the passage of the resolution in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, by the Democratic State Convention, a motion was made that the chair appoint a committee to select delegates to the National Convention. To this movement the Cass men were vehemently opposed. The motion, however, prevailed; whereupon twenty-four members entered a protest against the proceedings, and declined further participation in the selection of delegates.

ROW IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

We believe it has been stated in this paper, that the members of the New York Legislature were involved in a very disgraceful row last week. The particulars, however, were not given.

Parties are nearly equally divided in the House—the Whigs having a small majority. The seat of a Whig member from N. York City—Mr. Snow, the author of the anti-Liquor Bill—was contested. The subject coming up, a motion that he was not entitled to his seat, was rejected—which the Whigs supposed settled the matter. Not so the Democrats. They made arrangements by which they obtained a majority, and this was their mode of operations: One Less paired off with four Whigs, another with two, and four Whigs. The Whigs, relying upon the engagement they had made, were absent; but when the contested election was again brought up, the Less who had paired off with Whigs, voted, and assented Mr. Snow. They were engaged in the dirty work one entire night, and did not adjourn until after sunrise the next morning. A great many of the members were intoxicated, and all the proceedings of the meeting were, to the last degree, disgraceful.

MORE HARMONY.

The "Union" having laid down the doctrine that the "Continuance" is the best Democracy, the Southern Press thus replies: "It is the editor of the Union will permit us to say that the Democratic party is united on the basis of acquiescence in the propriety of the compromise, and he thinks that he thus promotes reunion, we must occasionally express our surprise at his notions of facts and of policy. We deny that the Democratic party is reunited on any such basis, and we repudiate the policy of insisting on any such assumption.

A large body of the Southern Democrats was opposed to the compromise, and remains opposed. In several of the Southern States an overwhelming majority is thus opposed. And whatever authority the editor of the Union has, for speaking in the name of Democrats elsewhere, he has none as the organ of the Southern Democrats, except for the few that co-operated with Cobb and Fremont. Nor do we understand that he has any to speak for the Northern Democrats, who oppose the compromise.

Now, we hold that a large body of the Southern Democrats, and in several States, an overwhelming majority of them, never have and never will acquiesce in the compromise measure, or in their finality; but will, on all proper occasions, protest against them—and whenever a favorable opportunity occurs, will seek indignantly for them, and security against them."

This means, it it means anything, that the Southern Press will not support either Gen. Cass, Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Buchanan; nor will "a large body of the Southern Democrats, and in several States an overwhelming majority of them."

MARTIAL SPIRIT OF THE AMERICANS.

Lieut. John Russell intends to measure our defensive preparations by the limits to which "even the United States" carry these peculiar institutions. It will be hard to say where our national military spirit stops. In the matter of estimates, it is true that the depots of America are exceedingly moderate and public; but in respect of genuine martial spirit, and fondness of military display, there are no people on earth more conspicuous than the countrymen of Elinor Barcott. The fact is worth observing, both by those who are entrusted with the administration of affairs and those who have charged themselves with the peculiar advocacy of the doctrine of peace. Doubtless where the regular army is small, the annual expenditures are small also; but when every man is a perfect soldier in his own camp, the spirit of military enthusiasm can never fail to be effectually diffused. No people have been more patriotic than the citizens of free States habituated to volunteer soldiering. It has been repeatedly seen in America that the habits of the militia-men pass with the regular campaign; and we very much doubt whether the Emperor of Russia could estimate half so intelligently the population of the Princes of the Union. Rarely in the American war it was widely observed, by the most successful British commanders, that our armies appeared as they do, a thousand times more numerous than they really were. The result proved the truth of the prediction, and though we do not, as we have said, consider the number of those institutions as highly pacific, there is no doubt that they furnish an important bulwark against hostile attack.—London Times.

A SWINDLE.

We have to record an instance of swindling which happened on the steam boat when in Charleston, S. C., not of common occurrence in the South. As the boat was about leaving for this place, a gentle looking man stepped up to one of the passengers, a young gentleman of this State, and telling him that he had been imprudent and unfortunate in losing all his money at a gambling table the preceding night, offered him a gold watch of the latest make at a great sacrifice, as he said, say \$100. He declined the proffered bargain already a good silver watch. At this juncture a third party stepped up and offered the seller the price for the watch, but his funds happened to be at the Hotel—and if the party first named would pay the money, he would give him five dollars on his bargain when he arrived in Wilmington, as he belonged to a mercantile house in this place, and was coming on in the boat.

The young man believing it a good opportunity to speculate, offered the seller \$50, being within 50 of all he had with him. After complaining of the additional sacrifice, the distressed seller consented, and his bargain was closed.

Through some mishap, the third party, the mercantile gentleman of Wilmington, did not come on in the boat—got left, we suppose.

On arriving in Wilmington, the hero of our story called at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, Watch Makers and Jewelers, on Market St., to obtain a key for his watch, and incidentally, as it were, asked the value of it. Mr. Anderson, who is a good judge of such matters, told him the watch was worth about five dollars, being a handsomely gilded brass article.

The young gentleman who was swindled on the steamer belongs to the interior of our State, and this was his first appearance in the traveling circle. He had paid a high price for "seeing the Elephant," and will, of course, approach that animal with caution hereafter. The chief object of his notice is to put others on their guard against these swindlers. It must be remembered that these ruffians have the manners of gentlemen—being very amiable, polite and educational, and most of them are well educated. We advise the reader to remember the advice, which is applicable to men, to swindlers, and to the material, viz: "all is not gold that glitters."—Wm. Commercial.

AN INTELLIGENT LADY.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the following account of a conversation which took place at a grand ball of the French Minister of War:—

"In the course of the evening, fatigued with standing, I found a seat by a lady who was addressed as 'Madame to Marguerite.' She proved to be an English lady, and we fell into conversation. She expressed great admiration for the United States, but she must say that it could not be considered a land of liberty."

"And why not, Madame?" "I understand that most of the gentlemen have three slaves apiece."

"Indeed?" "Yes, a gentleman, who has been there told me so."

"In that part of the United States was that, Madame?"

"In Rio Janeiro," said Madame la Marguerite.

"Soon after this I left for home, in a contemplative frame of mind."

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The organs of Louis Napoleon continue to disclaim all idea of a hostile policy, as the part of their government towards England, or any foreign nation. Those disclaimers will pass for nothing. The only manner of ascertaining the real purpose of Louis is to decide what is his personal interest. He holds his power by his personal friendship of the French army, who are pining for war and glory. He can only be safe by giving them employment. They he will continue to find their occupation, we cannot doubt. It is true that the commercial interests of France may be opposed to war, but these depend upon the preservation of order, and order cannot be secured unless the army remain loyal. Besides, with Frenchmen of every class, glory is preferred to interest.

Why is a drunken man like a golly of type? Because he is exactly spot.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.

The intimations given in the newspapers (says the Baltimore American) that a squadron was to be sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, have caused a great deal of discussion as to the particular objects of the expedition. We do not allude to the subject for the purpose of imparting any information respecting it,—not having any to impart,—but simply to express our gratification that the expedition in question has been projected and that it will be carried forward to a practical result.

The self-willed isolation of the Japanese, their refusal to participate in commercial intercourse with other nations; their prohibition in fact of all relations with the world outside of their own insular existence—may be allowed to them if their childish mood is so fixed; but if the indulgence of such a spirit should lead them to transgress against the duties of common humanity they are to be held responsible to the full; nor can a plea be admitted in the way of justification, founded upon an exclusive system which still requires apology.

It is well known that American seamen shipwrecked on the Japanese coast, have been treated by those people with excessive cruelty. It will