

# The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 4.

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THOMAS J. HOLTON,  
Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS:

The North Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months, and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (10 lines or less, this sized 12) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each consecutive. Short advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made from the regular price, for advertisements for the year. Advertisements inserted monthly at a quarterly rate of \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.  
Estimates are authorized to act as agents.

### Poetry.



### The Hero's Grave.

By Mrs. Wm. H. Vincent.  
[The following lines are much above the usual standard of newspaper poetry, and do much credit to your author. We are always happy to adorn our columns with such contributions.—N. O. Correspondent.]  
Vermilion's grave—  
A worthless tomb, a nameless grave,  
Yet there a gallant hero sleeps,  
And guarding Heaven upon its steep,  
And giving Heaven upon its steep,  
But, oh! how cold those tones of calm—  
To think they'll reach his noble form!  
A colder man, who's without sign,  
And kinder words, his resting stone.  
He was a hero, though his name  
Was never writ with blood in story,  
Not on real field he rose to fame,  
Not in real battle gained he glory.  
But on the battle field of life—  
That field that's daily in our view—  
He heroically braved the foe,  
And fought the false to save the true.  
He fought through many a bitter year—  
Oh! wounded full in generous soul—  
Oh! rose up, dearest victory near,  
And bravest life in the field again.  
At last death, feeling "Time would never  
Treat Truth and Falshood as the strife,  
Following an arrow from his quiver,  
And, shouting, struck the hero's life—  
Struck through and through his gallant heart,  
And sank he then to rise no more,  
Yet well he played that noble part,  
The hero's grave, the good soldier.  
A noble life, a gallant death—  
Unhappily that soul and body riven—  
To gain it took those pure in Heaven.  
As many on that battle field,  
Unhappily with a cold blow—  
You there, brave spirits daily yield,  
Who never found an armed foe.  
They daily fall, they daily die,  
They come in an hour's notice,  
The foe who had a moment's sign,  
For those who live and died a stranger.  
And then, forgotten in the grave,  
No monument to grace their name—  
Wid weeds that sweep their spring and wave,  
Conceal from view their very name.  
As the who wonder never the storm,  
To the dead, respectively, three are left—  
God never made a noble form,  
Nor in splendour a noble heart.  
New Orleans, 1855

### Miscellaneous.

#### HERE SHE GOES, THERE SHE GOES!

The following amusing and well told story was published in one of the city papers of Gotham, about a dozen years ago. It occasioned at that time a good deal of merriment, and went through several editions of the paper in which it appeared, the New York Sunday Morning News.  
Not long since, two stylish-looking persons put up for the night in the upper part of the city; on the morning, after ordering their bill, they went for the landlord who was not long in waiting upon his stylish guests.  
"I wish to purchase that old clock upon the stairs; will you sell it?" asked the elder, while the younger cast his eyes over the column of newspaper lying upon the table. The landlord, who had set no great value on the clock, except as an heir-loom, began to suspect it might possess the virtue of Heywood's chair all filled with coins; and almost involuntarily the three ascended to the room which contained it.  
"The fact is," said the elder, "I once won twenty pounds with a clock like that."  
"Twenty pounds!" ejaculated the landlord.  
"Yes. You see there was one like it in a room down in Essex, and a fellow but he would keep his fore-finger swinging with the pendulum for an hour, only saying, 'Here she goes, there she goes.' He couldn't do it. I walked the money out of him in no time."  
"You did! You couldn't walk it out of me. I'll bet ten pounds I can do it on the spot."  
"Done!" cried the stranger.  
The clock struck eight, and the landlord popped into a chair.  
"Here she goes, there she goes!" and his finger waved in a curve, his eyes fully fixed on the pendulum. The fellows interrupted. "Where's the money? Plank the money!"  
The landlord was not to lose in that way. His fore-finger wobbled slowly and surely with the pendulum, and his left hand disengaged his purse from his pocket, while he threw behind him on the table. All was silent, the dapper man at length exclaimed:  
"Shall I deposit the money in the hands of the water?"

### Communication.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF MECKLENBURG.  
I lately read an advertisement placed throughout the streets of Charlotte, which, for glaring inconsistency and unblushing calumny, far surpasses anything in this line that has fallen to my lot to peruse. In the language of the advertisement, "Democrats and all opposed to the secret, midnight political society, self-styled 'The American Party,' are invited to attend." I most respectfully beseech your serious attention while I attempt to show, as I think I can conclusively, the absurdity of the assertions made in the advertisement. In the first place, with regard to the assertion "secret, midnight political society," I deny that the American Party is a secret society now, if it ever has been. Secret, as you all know, means hidden, concealed. Were not the twelve fundamental principles of the American Party, published in the American Organ, so plain that he who runs might read, shortly after the formation of the Party? And do not the principles advocated in the American Platform conform essentially to the twelve fundamental principles? But I contend that the American Party is not "a secret society," because the National Council declares that "all the principles of the Order shall be openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils." Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the American Party is, at its formation, "a secret society." Does not the past history of our Republic prove that during the trying emergencies of the Revolution, when the good ship of State was tossed about until she had well nigh stranded, secret meetings, or "societies," if you prefer the expression, were frequently held where questions were discussed connected with the welfare of the country; for example, Congress often held its sessions with closed doors, commanding generals often consulted one another about matters which they never divulged to the army, General Washington received what was called secret service money, with regard to the expenditure of which he was never expected to account. It occurs, therefore, to be concluded that even "secret societies" may be held, and that too in a Republican form of government, when the object is the accomplishment of some great public good, especially in time of war. And yet, in this our time of extreme emergency, members of the Foreign and Democratic Party express a holy horror at the idea that native Americans should occasionally meet and consult together for the good of their common country. How truly have we fallen upon evil times when Democrats combined with Secessionists, Englishers, Abolitionists, Roman Catholics and German Socialists, are composing what may truly be called the Foreign Legion, advocating the anti-republican doctrine, that "the victors belong to the spoils." In such a state of things as this, does it not become every patriot to use his most strenuous exertions to prevent the State from receiving any injury? But I said this is a time of extreme emergency. To be convinced of this, we have the startling facts presented to our view that the amount of annual expenditures of Pierce's administration, in a time of profound peace, is \$70,000,000. Of the danger to be apprehended from the influence of Roman Catholics we must be convinced, when we reflect that the number of members of that church exceeds that of any of the Protestant churches; and that, of the 500,000 foreign immigrants who annually land on our shores, 300,000 are Roman Catholics; if, therefore, the present rate of increase continues, in 10 years the number of the members of the Roman Catholic Church will exceed that of all the Protestants together. But the assertion that the American Party is "a midnight society," is refuted by the fact that the members meet at twilight; and the place where they meet is, or may be known by all, because a large majority of them are mechanics and planters, who, by their labor, earn their daily bread, and therefore have not time to assemble together in daylight; if they were "gentlemen at large," without any employment, the case might be different. According to the advertisement, the American Party is "the self-styled American Party." To this I answer, that it is a general rule, to which the Democratic Party is the only exception, that principles give names to the parties; the principles, therefore, advocated by the members of the American Party, have given it its name; they are the only principles which were advocated by Washington, Madison, Monroe, and by Jackson until his administration came under the malign influence of Martin Van Buren. The same principles were signally triumphant in the election of General Harrison and Taylor for the Presidency. But I said that the Democratic Party is the only exception to the general rule; and if so, it therefore follows that it is emphatically the "self-styled Party." Now, for the proof of this statement. It is easy to show that no such form of government has ever existed; and that, if Democracy should be attempted, it would be, to say the least, utterly impracticable. The "free Democracy of Greece" endeavored to introduce it, but entirely failed. For let us enquire into the meaning of the word Democracy; it signifies that government in which the people, "a mass," make and subscribe to the laws. Now, would it be practicable for mechanics, and planters, and merchants to leave their avocations, and spend eight months annually at Washington making laws? You will readily see the absurdity of this course of conduct. Ours is a Republican Government, in which the people transact their political business through their Representatives in Congress assembled. In the last place, the advertisement, as it states, is signed by the people. And how many of the people, do you suppose, published it, or sanctioned it? The American Party, as the framers of the advertisement would have

### To the People of Mecklenburg.

you believe, is not composed of the people; for its members were not invited to the meeting; but were virtually excluded.  
In conclusion, I have too much confidence in your good sense to think that you will suffer yourselves to be deceived by such calumny; and thus have your minds withdrawn from the true points at issue between the two parties. The great questions involved in the controversy are: Shall Foreigners or Americans rule America? Shall the mild doctrine of the "Principle of Peace" yield to the absurd dogmas of Jesuitism? In the election of 1856, the American Party will show the Foreign Party who are the only true People of this great Republic.

### A Great Principle—a Great Contrast.

No man who has examined our system of government, both State and Federal, will deny that the right of suffrage lies at the foundation. To be in full accordance with all the doctrines of republicanism, this right must be exercised by the voter, uninfluenced by power, or the corrupting temptations of interest.  
What is the present condition of that right under the administration of Franklin Pierce? He was elected by the Jeffersonian, Jacksonian Democracy, as a faithful disciple of those great men. We will quote some of the doctrines on that subject put forth by them and other Presidents who followed in their wake, in maintaining that principle, and then show the contrast between them and General Pierce and his Cabinet.  
MR. JEFFERSON.  
On the 23 February, he wrote to Governor McKean, as follows:  
"One thing I will say, that as to the future, interference with elections, whether of the State or Federal Government, by officers of the latter, should be deemed cause of removal; because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle, become nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government."  
"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking on various occasions, active parts in elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Governments. Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of government, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective franchise. This I am instructed, therefore, to notify all officers within my department, holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify all sub-ordinate to them. The right of an officer to give his vote at elections, as a qualified citizen, is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudices; but it is expected he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and his duties to it."  
General Jackson, in his inaugural address, used the following brief but expressive sentiment on the subject:  
"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes in the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in unfaithful or incompetent hands."  
President Harrison directed the issuing of a circular, so similar to that of Mr. Jefferson that we may well suppose that it was used as a pattern, thereby showing how much nearer to Jeffersonian Democracy he was than the present incumbent. On the 20th of March, 1841, Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, issued the following instructions to the Departments:  
GENERAL HARRISON'S CIRCULAR.  
"The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the

### Where American Freedom first unfolded.

"The star-spangled banner of Liberty,"  
Whose wide wave o'er the brave and free.

### Communication.

FOR THE PEOPLE OF MECKLENBURG.  
I have recently read a circular of the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman to the freedom of the 8th Congressional District, which, for unfounded abuse and gross misrepresentation of the acts and designs of the American Party, is unparalleled, as yet, in the annals of political strategy. For the Hon. Mr. Clingman, personally, I have ever entertained, and do still entertain, sentiments of the warmest friendship. I have known him a noble patriot, in his early boyhood, and have frequently met with him during the stages of his life's eventful journey, when I derived lessons of improvement and edification from his truly interesting conversation. While, therefore, at this point of the communication, I will state in all candor, that I have no doubt party spirit has so far warped his better judgment as to induce him not to believe his untenable assertions. It is therefore with unfeigned regret that I have assumed the task of briefly reviewing the prominent parts of this extraordinary circular, and of depicting, in his true light, and genuine colors, the native deformity of the political sentiments which it advocates; and I assure Mr. Clingman and his friends, with many of whom I am well acquainted, that nothing but the most impetuous sense of duty could have induced me to make an effort, however feeble, to my power, to prevent the political opinions which he has thus openly advanced, from having an undue influence upon any of the freedom of North Carolina; but more especially of Mecklenburg county, the birthplace of American Freedom.  
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