The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 8. CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 24, 1859. NUMBER 11.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & 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 (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agents.

T. H. BREM & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, HATS, SHOES, AND HARDWARE.

T. H. BREM, J. A. SADLER, JR., T. LAFAYETTE ALEXANDER. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PICKLE DEPOT.

HOUSTON & HUNTER

HAVE on hand and for sale, Pickles, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, Syrups, &c., low for CASH 1 Door East of the Court House.

HOUSTON & HUNTER.

Charlotte, Oct. 26, 1858. 33tf

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!!

From the Boston Belt Company.

At Manufacturers' Prices:

CASH PRICES:

2	inch	12½ cts.	per	foot.
2½	"	15	"	"
3	"	17	"	"
4	"	22	"	"
5	"	27	"	"
6	"	32	"	"
7	"	38	"	"
10	"	60	"	"
12	"	72	"	"
12	" 4 ply	92	"	"

☞ SEAMLESS BELTS manufactured to order at short notice.

CONNECTING HOSE of all sizes, for water or steam pressure, ordered direct from the Manufactory.

—ALSO—

PACKING of all descriptions at 55 cents per pound.

J. B. F. BOONE.

May 31, 1858. 12tf

☞ Removal.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the old stand of Moore & Byerly, under J. S. Williams' Store, on Trade street, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line. He has still a few articles on hand such as

Golden Cook. Golden Star, Planter's and Premium

COOK STOVES,

and a variety of

PARLOR STOVES.

Also, a good assortment of

Tin and Hollow-ware, &c.

All of which I will sell cheap for CASH or Country Produce.

D. H. BYERLY.

Jan. 11, 1858. 45tf

☞ Notice.

THOSE of my friends who are indebted to me by Note or Account, will please observe that I have retired from the Drug Business, at this place, and immediate settlements is absolutely required.

My Books are in the hands of Mr. J. P. Smith, on whom persons can call, during my absence, and settle.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Oct. 26. 33tf

☞ NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Confectionary, Bakery, Fruit, AND Retail Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frankenthal's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.

MOODY & NISBET.

February 2, 1858. 48tf

Notice

ALL persons, whose Notes and Accounts are due, owing to the undersigned as Trustee, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as it is important that the trust fund be reassembled at as early a day as possible. Remember, indulgence cannot be given.

W. R. MYERS,
Trustee of Leroy Springs.

June 29 1858. 16tf

HAWKS'S History of North-Carolina.

THE 2nd volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 in Library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in every parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise free of postage, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents, or others, who buy to sell again.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1858. 35tf

WITNESS TICKETS, for the County and Superior Court, for sale here.

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

☞ Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OFFICERS.

A. C. STEELE, *President.*
C. OVERMAN, *Vice President.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y. & Treas'r.*

DIRECTORS.

A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. B. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.

JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, *Executive Committee.*

April 26, 1859. 7tf

Dissolution.

THE firm of BECKWITH & BRITTAIN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward *immediately* and make payment, as the business of the firm must be closed.

R. W. BECKWITH.
W. J. BRITTAIN.

June 10, 1858. 14tf

Notice.

HAVING bought the entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

at Beckwith & Brittain, I shall continue the business at their old stand, where I shall be happy to meet my old friends and customers.

R. W. BECKWITH.

June 10, 1858. 14tf

J. A. ESTES. THOMAS DEGRAFFENRIED.

J. A. ESTES & CO.,

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Office, North Atlantic Wharves, Charleston, S. C.

☞ According to the terms of the Copartnership, we will not speculate, directly or indirectly, in any Produce shipped to our house.

REFERENCES—O. Mills, S. S. Farrar, Brothers & Co., Lanneau, Smith & Whilden, Thomas J. & C. H. Moore, Charleston, S. C.; Col. R. Anderson, E. Hope, Columbia, S. C.; Thomas McLure, Sr., N. R. Eaves, A. Q. Donovant, Chester, S. C.; Col. F. Smith, Union, S. C., Col. I. D. Witherspoon, J. W. Avery, W. A. Latta, Esq., C. L. S. N. Stowe, Dr. J. R. Bratton, Yorkville, S. C. Dr. Hoppolds, Salisbury, N. C.; J. L. Dixon, Knoxville, Tenn.

June 4, 1858. 1y

$300,000 No. 1 Fruit Trees FOR SALE.

WESTBROOKS & MENDENHALL,

Proprietors of the West Green Nurseries and Gardens, near Greensboro, N. C.,

WOULD very respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the Southern States to their very large stock of native and acclimated Fruit Trees, for the Fall and Winter Trade.

This large and handsome assortment has been propagated from thrifty bearing trees, and worked upon the best seedling stocks, which is a sure guarantee of fruitfulness and longevity, 2 prominent characteristics in orcharding which should not be overlooked by persons wishing to plant orchards either for marketing or family use. The stock consists of the following trees:

150,000 Apple trees; 100,000 Peach trees; 10,000 Pear trees; 12,000 Apricots; 10,000 Cherry; 12,000 Plum; 2000 Nectarines; 1000 Almond; 1000 Quince; 4000 Grape Vines.

Besides a very fine assortment of Currants Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, etc., all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or approved paper.

All packages put up in superior style, and a complete invoice sent to each patron, and so arranged that the invoice will be the register of the orchard after the trees are transplanted, if they are transplanted as each one appears on the list.

Mr. T. J. Holton will act as agent for the furnishing of the people of Mecklenburg and neighboring counties with the above Fruit Trees and will take pleasure in forwarding orders for the same.

Oct. 26 1858. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that they are opening in the Store 2 doors from T. H. Brem & Co., a large stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, MANTILLAS, AND *Ready Made CLOTHING,*

For Gents, Youths and Boys wear.

KERSEYS and BLANKETS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

We will be daily receiving the most extensive and best assortment of the above named Goods that can be found in the State, and cheaper than any other House. Having bought our entire stock for *CASH*, which enables us to sell our goods 20 *per cent cheaper.* All persons wishing to save money in buying goods should bear in mind not to forget to call on us before buying elsewhere. Wholesale buyers, particularly, should bear it in mind. In addition to our large stock we have also fitted up a

WHOLESALE ROOM,

For Wholesale Buyers.

DAVID KAHNWEILER. DANIEL KAHNWEILER. JACOB KAHNWEILER.

Charlotte, November 9, 1858. 33tf

GROCERIES.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHERS have just received, in addition to their large stock of dry Goods, a full supply of GROCERIES.

December 21, 1858. 41tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

YIELDING to the solicitations of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the

Practice of Medicine.

He may be consulted at his office.

☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.

August 31, 1858. 25tf

☞ A Card.

HAVING sold my *DRUG* and *CHEMICAL* ESTABLISHMENT to Messrs. E. Nye Hutchison & Co., I heartily commend them as my successors to the confidence and patronage of a generous public, for whose kind and liberal support of myself hitherto, I am and shall ever be truly grateful.

H. M. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, October 19, 1858.

NEW FIRM.

Dr. E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,

HAVING purchased of Dr. H. M. Pritchard, his entire stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c., respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact, that they will carry on a

Wholesale & Retail Drug Business,

at Irwin's Corner, where they are receiving in addition to their present stock, a large assortment of fresh and genuine

DRUGS.

Relief for Rheumatism,

MAGIC OIL.

Sold only by E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OILS.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard and Machinery, Tanner's Oil, Linseed Oil at manufacturer's prices.

VARNISHES.

Coach, No. 1 and 2, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, extra, No 1 and 2 Leather, Picture and Demar and white Copal &c., Japan, black and brown.

PAINTS.

Pure White LEAD in Oil, by the lb or ton. Snow white Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, burnt and raw Umber, Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

WINDOW GLASS.

Large assortment of French and American, from 8 x 10 to 30 by 40. Putty in cans, Pure Burning Fluid, Alcohol and Spts Turpentine, by gallon or barrel. French, English and German

PERFUMERY.

Toilet Combs and Brushes and Genuine Cologne. Medical and Surgical INSTRUMENTS.

Pure WINES and BRANDY, (French) for medical purposes. Fresh Congress Water by the bottle or box.

Pure Kerosene

and a large variety of

Kerosene Lamps,

for sale by E Nye Hutchison & Co.

—ALSO—

Churchill's preparation of the Hypophosphites for the cure of CONSUMPTION.

February 1, 1859. 47tf

Mecklenburg Bonds.

SEVEN per cent. per annum.

THESE BONDS are undoubtedly the safest investment that can be made, and are fully preferable to any State Bonds.

The county cannot repudiate.

They bear seven per cent interest payable semi-annually, with Coupons for the same.

They are of the denomination of $100, which will make them more current and useful for domestic purposes.

The coupons will prove a convenient medium for paying county taxes.

The citizens of the county should possess them, and they are now offered to them. Proposals left at either Bank in Charlotte or with Captain John Walker will receive prompt attention.

H. W. GUION.
Pt. W. C. & R. R. R. Co.

Sept. 28, 1858. 22tf

PAPER

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, AND PRINTERS' DEPOT,

For the sale of

Writing, Printing, Envelope, AND COLORED PAPERS, CARDS, AND PRINTING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.

Agent for

L. JOHNSON & CO., Type Founders.
R. HOE & CO.,
And other Printing Press makers.

PRINTING INKS, of Best Quality, at Manufacturer's Prices.

TO MERCHANTS.

The Subscriber begs to call attention to his LARGE STOCK OF

Writing & Wrapping Paper

of all kinds, which he will sell very LOW FOR CASH, or short credit on large sums.

JOSEPH WALKER.
128 Meeting st., Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 21, 1858. 41tf

☞ Notice.

THE firm of HENDERSON & AHRENS was dissolved on the 1st of January, by mutual consent. JAS. P. HENDERSON, will hereafter carry on the business on his own account. All persons indebted will please come forward and settle at once, as the business must be closed up immediately.

HENDERSON & AHRENS.

January 1859.

HAVING sold my entire interest in the firm of HENDERSON & AHRENS to Mr. J. P. HENDERSON, I still expect to remain for some time yet at the store and shall be happy to wait on my friends and customers, particularly on those who would fork over the little change, due me and the concern.

F. W. AHRENS.

January 1859. 44tf

A. C. WILLIAMSON,

ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, has taken an office, jointly with J. A. Fox, Esq. upstairs next door to the Court House, where he will be constantly present to attend to all calls on professional business made for himself, or for Mr. Fox, when he is absent.

January 4, 1859. 43tf

Wanted,

1,000 CORDS OF TAN-BARK, for which the cash will be paid.

M. B. TAYLOR.

May 31, 1858. 12tf

Poetry.

FLOWERS.

The spring unnumbered and unknown,
'Mid rocky wilds they bloom,
They flourish 'mid the desert now,
They deck the silent tomb.
They cheer the peasant's lowly cot,
Adorn the monarch's hall,
They fill each quiet shady spot—
Oh! who can tell them all?

Some o'er the murmuring streamlet fling
Their blossoms bright and fair,
And there, in vernal beauty, spring,
Fanned by the fragrant air.
Some 'neath the ocean's rolling waves,
In silent grandeur grow,
Nor heed the storms which o'er them rave,
But still in beauty blow.

Some where the eagle builds her nest,
Where man has never trod;
Where e'n the chamois dare not rest
Upon the crumbling sod—
Yes there, e'en there will flow'rets grow,
In modest dress arrayed,
And o'er the clamorous eaglets throw
Their light and graceful shade.

'Mid mountains of perpetual snow,
And by ice-girdles bound,
Some reverent doubly beauteous, grow
And deck the frozen ground,
And 'mid cold winter's angry storm,
The snow drop rears its head,
And shows its pure unspotted form
When other flowers have fled.

Some on the breezes of the night,
Their grateful odors send;
While others, children of the light,
To day their perfume lend.
Some bloom beneath a torrid zone,
'Neath India's sultry skies;
'Mid Ireland's mountains cold and lone,
The forms of others rise.

The stately fern, the golden broom;
The lily, tall and lithe—
And those in rich succession bloom,
And scent the summer air.
In secret dell by murmuring rill—
In gardens bright and gay—
Within the valley—on the hill—
Flowers cheer our toilsome way!

Flowers image forth the boundless love,
God bears his children all,
Which ever droppeth down above
Upon the great and small;
Each blossom that adorns our path,
So joyful and so fair,
Is but a drop of love divine,
That fell and flourished there.

Miscellaneous.

Aunt Keziah's Niece.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

"Wall, it it don't seem good to git sot down once more! Here I've been upon the trot ever since four o'clock this mornin'—up stairs and down stairs, and in the suller; it's the way of woman, they must work hard all the time, and get precious little thanks for it!

"Yer uncle's allers for everlastingly dreadin' washing day; says it's wuss'n Bedlam, and a complete panorama—equal to town meetin', or trainin' day! That's all a man knows! Jest as if anybody could wash, and scrub, and bile, and slush from sunrise to sunset without makin' a noise! I'd like to see him try it! I've never knowed him, in the course of all our mariageable life, to miss gettin' mad washin' day—he invariably does—and he allers sweats when he's mad! Yer uncle Joshua ain't a perfain man naturally, but the minet the steam begin to rise Monday mornin', it runs the chronometer of his temper clean up to Nero, and he'll blow off like a railroad whistle!

"As for yer cuzzin, Ichabod Jefferson, he allers goes off in the mornin' to get rid of luggin' water, and he'll stay till jest the minit I begin to wash the floor; then in he'll come, and begin to tramp, and gallop across the room; trackin' the floor, and eatin' cake and butter. Ichabod is a ter'ble case for eatin'; there ain't no end to his appetite.—He'd devour the whole airth, and then think nothin' of crammin' down a doughnut on top of it! I never knowed him to eat less'n fifteen putaters to a meal, afore last summer. Along the fust of June, my niece, Seraphina Rceanny, came up here to churalize and smell the country air. As soon as she arriv', Ichabod sot his cap for her, and of course he had to leave off eatin' so many putaters, because Seraphina said only Irishers eat 'taters. We made a powerful savin' in that way.

"Seraphina was about as romantic a bunch of plurality as ever you com across. Allers drest in white, and were her hair in dangles, because she said it was poetical; but her gowns made the awfullest sight of washin' and ironin'! They was more to wash than yer uncle's shirts when he's to work in the loggin' swamp—for she had 'em clean down to the ground, and was allers a goin' out in the dewy bushes draggling round climbin' rocks, and doin' all manner of shaller things; and them white gowns trailin' arter her just like a peacock's tail in a rainy day! Sez I to her one mornin',

"'Seeryphees, why don't you wear a caliker gown out in the woods?'

"'La! aunty!' sez she, rollin' up her eyes clean out of their ribbets, 'what if any destiny should meet me?'

"'Destiny!' sez I, 'who's your destiny? I guess they ain't much if they wouldn't be perlite to ye in a caliker gown! Besides, they wouldn't be at all likely to be out a strollin' in them woods!'

"'Ah!' sez she, 'aunt Keziah, you're no receptive of the rhumetic visions that float athwart the gol'l of my metal horizontal!'

"'I wonder if I hain't!' sez I, 'I've had the rhumatis nigh onto ten year, and if I don't know what it is by this time, it's a pity! It's a ter'ble cumplaint, and I'm sorry you've got it—did you ever try mustard poultices?'

"Seraphina kinder looked at me as if she'd seen a sperit, or somethin', but she didn't say nothin'—only took a book and went off out inter the sheep's pasture.

"Ichabod scholded me for saying anything to her. He said she was too fine bred to understand my common talk, and I'd better keep still. Ye see, Ichabod took a shine to her, and couldn't bear to have anybody speak a word agin her no how. She hadn't been to our house a fortnight afore he took to ilin' his chin and wearin' standing collars. He kept one hand a pullin' up his dicky, and 'tother feeling of his chin, the whole of the time, till I got wore out with him.

"'Don't Ichabod,' sez I, one day at dinner—'don't be a borrying trouble so much; it'll be time enuff to worry about yer beard when it comes! You'll drive it all back if you keep rubbin' it so!'

"Ichabod was mad, and Seraphina pulled out her smelling-bottle, her vinegar grater, she calls it, and clapped it to her nose. Yer uncle sez I'm allers a shockin' somebody's modesty, but I can't help it! I'm an honest woman, and bound to speak the truth—shock or no shock! Seraphina got over it though; folks ginerally revive sich things—and along toward night, she started off for the woods agin. Ichabod he went down in the medder hoeing corn. He was allers sneakin' out to get nigh her somehow. Didn't seem to be contented if he wasn't putty close.

"I was a-spinnin' stocking yarn to foot yer uncle Joshua's mixed stockings—they was all good but the heels, and them was kinder wore through, and I thought it was best to foot 'em. Some folks would a heeled 'em, I 'spose, but I don't think much of heeled stockings; they're kinder hard to yer feet, especially if you're troubled with corns.

"Wall, I was spinnin' away, and hummin' a tune at the same time. I'm a master hand to hum tunes; it helps my work along 'mazingly to have it sot to music so. All at once, right in the middle of the tune—Coruation, I believe it was; no, I won't be certain but what it was Lennox—or it might have been Bileston—I ain't railly decided which 'twas—I hurd a scream! It made my hair stan' rite up. Then there was another, and another—every one, as Ichabod sez, 'nearer, clearer, awfuller than before!' I knowed well enuff it was somebody somewhere! In a minit I thought of Seraphina. She was eternally gittin' into difficulty of some kind, and I thought 'twas jest as likely as not sh'd been and done it wus than ever! I dropt my yarn and run as fast as I could in the direction of the sound. On, on, I went like an offended comic, a-streamin' of it for dear life, for the critter hollered so heart-broken like, that I knowed she must be in an awful perdicament somewheres!

"'Hold on a minit! Seraphina!' sez I, 'don't die jest yet! I'm most there!' and on I went!

"Cum to git there, I thought I should a' killed myself a laffin! The ter'ble scene of the performance was the frog-pond in our postur', and rite in the middle of the pond was Seraphina, perched up on a rock, as peart as Nathan's pig! She'd hollered till she was putty nigh used up, and looked more like a wild cabbage plant than anything I ever seed. Rite on the edge of the pond was Squire Dobb's big, grey gobbler, a gabblin' and stretchin' out his neck like all possest! Seraphina had on a wide, red scarf, and turkeys can't bear red, ye know; and so the gobbler had run after her and her sash, till he'd skaired her nigh about out of her wits! She'd scampered till she'd pretty well killed herself, and when she came to the old frog-pond, she never minded, she said, but put rite ahead, thinkin' Satan hisself was after her! The gobbler dassent trust hisself in the water, but he wouldn't give up the chase and there he stood bristling his feathers and scoldin' away, jest for all the world like Squire Dobb's wife! She's the awfullest scolder that ever lived! It's well the squire is deaf—I should be glad and thankful for it if I was in his place!

"I took a stick and lambed that gobler out of sight, and then I came back to Seraphina. Ichabod got there jest as I did, and he made no fuss at all, but took off his coat, rolled up his trouses, and waded rite in after her! He lugged her out as keerful as could be, and sot her down on the grass to dry.

"I do believe that kind a skeered Ichabod. After that he said little to Seraphina. So she fell in love with Jim Grannis, and 'sloped with him."

☞ The Biennial Session of the Southern Baptist Convention, which commenced on Friday, the 6th inst., in Richmond, Va., was brought to a close on Tuesday evening last. Efforts were made to bring up the difficulty between the Rev. Dr. Howell and Rev. J. R. Graves, of Nashville, but all such efforts failed, and the Convention adjourned after a harmonious session of five days, to meet in Savannah, Ga., on the Friday before the second Sunday in May, 1861.

I AND J.—There are no two letters in the manuscript alphabet of the English language which occasions so much trouble, or causes so much misconstruction as the two letters I and J, as many persons inadvertently write them. The rule for writing them properly, and which should be universally understood and adopted, is to extend J below the line. If those who write I for J knew how it sometimes puzzles printers, they would remember the above suggestion.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.—At the session of the National Typographical Convention in Boston, Wednesday forenoon, Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention. A resolution recommending the subordinate Unions to consider the feasibility of abolishing Sunday labor was offered and discussed at length.

HANDLING BANK NOTES.—Peterson's Detector warns persons who are compelled to handle bank notes, not to wet their thumbs while counting the bills. It remarks that if the thumbs comes in contact with the tongue, after handling a note from the pocket of a man infested with the small pox, the infection is as sure to take effect as the inoculation of a child.

THE KENTUCKY OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates from all parties opposed to the present Administration was held at Louisville (Kentucky) on the 22d ultimo. The meeting was presided over by the venerable Robert P. Letcher, who on taking the chair addressed the body in an eloquent and effective speech. Having already given in our columns the name of the gentlemen placed in nomination for the various offices to be filled at the approaching election, it only remains for us to cite the subjoined address and resolutions, embodying the views of the Convention. The committee by which they were reported consisted of the following gentlemen, among whom our readers will recognise several with whom they are familiarized by former services in the public councils: Garret Davis, of Bourbon, Alfred Allen, of Breckenridge, Q. Q. Quigley, of McCracken, James S. Jackson, of Christian, John W. Ritter, of Barren, W. C. Anderson, of Boyle, Philip B. Thompson, of Mercer, Green Adams, of Knox, S. S. Nicholas of Jefferson, George Robertson, of Fayette, W. H. Wadesworth, of Mason, and John W. Menzies, of Kenton.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

This Convention of Delegates to organize a State opposition to the further rule of the self-styled Democratic party, and to propose such an opposition by all good men throughout the nation, will state some of their objections to that party:

1. *It is essentially a Disunion Party.*

It hugs to its embrace many avowed disunionists, who, if they do not control, have great influence over the party; who by constant agitation of the slave question, for sinister purposes, are rapidly driving the whole nation into two great sectional parties, as the precursor of disunion.

The modern Democracy at the time of its organization found the nation comparatively free from sectional strife. The feeling of patriotism and loyalty to the Union prevailed throughout the nation. Disunionism existed no where, or, if harbored in the breasts of a few, it was carefully concealed. Now avowed disunionists may be found in every locality. Under the rule of the party all real patriotism has died out in the breasts of large masses of our countrymen. Its late career has been signalized by nothing so much as angry sectional strife, engendering the bitter sectional animosities. We have factions in the North and in the severest terms that hatred can invent, and avowing its final destruction as their principal aim.

On the eve of the last Presidential election, the conduct, public speeches, and published letters of many of the leaders of this corrupt party left us little room to doubt that there was an organized treasonable conspiracy to seize the Government and break up the Union by armed force, if the election went against their party. One of the Governors published his intention, in that event, to march on Washington, seize the Government by force, and to meet the opposition of sixty thousand Union loving men in Virginia by arming her slaves. Another prominent leader, who is now enjoying a seat in the Senate with the full approval of the party, in a published letter declared that any resistance to the enterprise by the Union men of North Carolina should be crushed by "the swift attention of vigilance committees;" in other words, by murder and assassination. "The domestic neighborhood civil war," which the Governor of Virginia said he anticipated, was to be carried on by these Democratic conspirators against their Union-loving fellow-citizens in the one State by the aid of armed slaves, and in the other by organized bands of murderers and assassins. The unrebuked public avowal of such atrocious purposes sufficiently prove the disloyalty, not merely of the leaders themselves, but also a large portion of their followers. It is not to be believed that these men would have formed such a conspiracy or avowed such purposes unless they felt assured that they would be sustained by their party. Such belief is ample proof of the general diffusion of the disunion sentiment with the great body of the party at the South. The existence of this formidable conspiracy, though frequently charged, it is believed none of these men ever pretended to deny. These facts and the industrious circulation for years past, by leaders of the party, of pamphlets, speeches, and essays, directly advocating disunion as desirable for the South, abundantly sustain the charge that it is essentially a disunion party. But, whilst calling for condemnation on its leaders, it is by no means intended to include the mass of their too confiding followers, and especially in Kentucky, who we fondly, proudly hope and believe are untainted with disunionism, and who will scorn any party domination leading them to that result.

2. *It is a Disorganizing, Destructive Party.*

It has destroyed the conservative elements of nearly all our State constitutions, and gave evidence through the utterance of some of its most influential leaders of an intention to attack the Federal Constitution in the same way, but for the disastrous check which the party recently received.

Through its party chief and other leaders it proclaims its execrable dogma that no majority of the people can give permanent protection to minorities or individuals against the unjust aggression of party majorities by means of their great governmental compacts, their written constitution. In this land of constitutional liberty, to this nation of freemen, who were taught by the great founders of the Government that constitutional liberty was the only liberty worth the having, the party proclaims, through the official messages of its President, this new dogma, destructive of the stability and value of all constitutions. It proclaims through him the doctrine of the unrestrainable power of temporary party majorities. To prove that they cannot be restrained to even a fair and reasonable mode prescribed by a constitution itself for its own alteration, President Buchanan says: "The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible. It can unmake constitutions at pleasure." He argues at length to prove that majorities cannot be confined to any particular mode, however reasonable, in altering, revoking or re making constitutions.

Another influential leader, one who might be selected as a specimen incarnation of the principles of modern Democracy, said in the Senate: "The importance of State constitutions in this country has been greatly exaggerated. In their declaration of general principles, they but repeat the common law which our fathers brought with them, and which would be law without such repetition. The limitations in them cannot be modified by the people at their pleasure. Any provision which pretends to take away that power or delay its exercise is impotent against a majority of the people." In other words, it is impotent against the power of any temporary party majority. In still other words, the dominant party in the Legislature may, within a period of two months, by the vote of a bare majority of the people, obtain power to persecute the minority into exile or even hang them for their political or religious opinions. Though this does not verify the novel discovery of this Senator, that our bills of rights are "mere repetitions of the common law," yet it must be conceded that this new theory would render them as important to restrain legislative power as the common law, which here, and in England, only lives by legislative permission.

Thus the modern progressive Democracy, through its President and other leaders, openly avows this new creed, treasonable to the cause of civil liberty, of which it has long been suspected, denying all sanctity or value to constitutions, and viewing them with disfavor as unnecessary temporary restraints upon the *divine inalienable rights of majorities.* This party finds no cause for veneration and respect in the fact that our constitutions are the great organic compacts and covenants of the people with each other, when alone they are acting in their real sovereign capacity; that they are the great measure of right between majorities and minorities; that they are the only restraints against despotic government that is upon the power of a party majority; and that they afford its only security to individuals or minorities in the enjoyment of private property, freedom of the press, and all other privileges which are the *birth-rights* of American freemen, and which are not the mere concessions of majorities. The citizen must be secure against persecution by the majority for his religious or political opinions, and to secure in the enjoyment of his right of private property, or there is no civil liberty. He cannot be secured but by inviolable written constitutions. This party teaches that our nation ever since its existence has been absurdly engaged in the repetition of futile efforts to secure civil liberty by the means of inviolable constitutions, placed beyond the immediate reach of the heated vindicative passions of temporary majorities. For constitutional liberty we are invited to substitute the arbitrary government of the immaculate Democracy. The independence and equality of the States, the compromises of the Federal Constitution, with its protection to local rights and institutions, are to be subjected to the will of the majority either of the people or of the States, or of both. The only barrier against the consolidation of all power in the Federal Government, is to be yielded up to this new dogma, *the inalienable, irresistible, divine right of the majority.*

3. *It is a Double faced Party, having one aspect for the North and another for the South.*

Many of its Northern leaders earnestly advocate a strongly protective tariff, whilst many of its Southern leaders say that the adoption of another protective tariff will justify and cause a dissolution of the Union.

The Northern leaders advocate squatter sovereignty, while its Southern leaders hold it in abhorence.

Its Northern representatives, under Southern dictation, vote for a law saying Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union without a population of ninety-three thousand, and then, to secure their re election, pledge themselves to vote for her admission regardless of the amount of population.

Many of its Northern leaders favor internal improvements and vote for the most costly improvements ever devised, while its Southern leaders deny the power to make improvements and the policy of such measures.

Its Northern leaders are opposed to the opening of the African slave trade, whilst many of those from the South are anxiously in its favor.

Many of its Northern leaders thought the Lecompton constitution a cheat and a swindle which it was dishonest and tyrannical to attempt to force upon Kansas, yet some of them, under the influence of peculiar party suasion, voted a bribe to the people to induce its adoption; whilst all the Southern leaders for the force bill and the bribe, yet some of them at least one of them, and he, the most independent and talented of the whole, (Senator Hammond, of South Carolina,) has since confessed that even whilst so voting he believed the constitution to have been an execrable fraud which the South itself ought to have kicked out of Congress.

4. *It is a Party with no Common Policy or Fixed Principles.*

Its members agree with each other as little in regard to fundamental principles of Government as they do in regard to measures of national policy.

Old-fashioned Federalists, with President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney at their head, combine with Locofoco Democrats.

Nullifiers and strict-construction States-rights men unite with anti nullifiers and the loosest latitudinarians.

A good many Distributionists of the proceeds of the public lands mingle with opponents of that measure, and both unite in squandering the public domain for the benefit of unnaturalized foreigners and pet corporations.

Red Republicans, Socialists, and Agrarians fraternize with Southern nabobs, who advocate a property qualification for voters, (and a slaveholding qualification for representatives,) and who proclaim in the Senate the doctrine that "laboring men are every