additional price per foot of.....$
All stone exceeding seventy cubic feet, an additional price per cubic foot of.....6
For all stone of greater width than three times their thickness, an additional price of one per cent. per foot for each additional three inches in width.

Now, these prices I take to be forty-eight, fifty and fifty-five cents per foot for the respective descriptions bid for. Such is the construction of every one beyond the walls of the Treasury Department, and such I know to be the intention of the party who made the bid. By this mode of computation the 2,5000 feet of rough stone, 613 feet each, amount to $71,075 or nearly forty dollars per foot!—a pretty round price for rough stone.

The 16,000 feet, averaging 330 feet, I make $8,800. The arithmeticians at the Treasury make it cost $244,480.

Now, it is not necessary to enter into any arguments to prove the absurdity of such calculations; the matter is so apparent to every one that it would only be a waste of time to pursue it further. But I stated that there was one item which would increase the cost of this famous twenty-five hundred feet rough stone about $17,000, in addition to the $12,031 which the Treasury scholars make it, and which is nearly five dollars per foot.

I find the following paragraph in the contract of Messrs. Beals & Dixon:

"The stones of greater width than three times their thickness, including freight and delivery, an additional price of twenty-five per cent. for each additional three inches in width."

This item has not been calculated at the Treasury—it remains to be done. This twenty-five hundred feet consist of four stones, seventeen and a half feet square and two feet thick, intended for buttress caps at the south entrance of the south wing. Now, three times their thickness is just six feet; which, deducted from the seventeen and a half feet, leaves eleven and a half feet, every three inches of which is to have an additional twenty-five per cent. per cubic foot added. I have had this calculation made by a competent architect, and thought it was among my papers here, but cannot now lay hands on it, and therefore cannot name the precise amount; but I remember that it exceeded sixteen thousand dollars.

Taking the computation of Beals & Dixon's bid as made at the Treasury, without adding this $16,000 or $17,000, and taking the Treasury computations of the bids of the Emerys, (excepting as to the rough stone,) and adding my own calculations as to them—and I have no hesitation in saying that they are correct*—and the account stands about as follows:

J. B. Emery's bids, total	$151,062
M. G. Emery's bids, total	170,230
Beal & Dixon's bids, total	243,672

which is $73,215 more than M. G. Emery, and $92,492 more than J. B. Emery. But this is not all. There is an immense amount of channel work, molding, arris, beveled work, and circular work, which was bid for, and which is contained in the contract of Messrs. Beals & Dixon. On every item of this work both the Messrs. Emery are very far below the contract prices of Messrs. Beals & Dixon. J. B. Emery is at least one hundred per cent. lower in the aggregate. What amount the Government will lose on this part of the contract I cannot tell, because I could not ascertain the number of feet of that description of work to be done; the report does not show it, and I have not yet been able to get it from the Secretary, although I wrote a letter to the Department several days ago, requesting this information on behalf of the committee. The excess of Beals & Dixon's bid above Emery's for this work may be $30,000 or $40,000, or $50,000, or even more than this last sum—depending entirely upon the number of feet to be cut.

This is not the only instance in which the lowest bidder has not received the contract for materials to be used in this Treasury extension. I find, in another part of this extraordinary document, that a large contract of granite for scowbacks has been awarded to Samwalt & Greene, at fifty cents per foot, while W. J. McCloy & Co. bid forty-five cents, and Davis & Green bid forty-two cents. This so glaring that it was deemed necessary to insert an explanatory note saying that Messrs. Davis & Greene "could not fill the order short of three months," and that McCloy & Co. proposed to deliver at the wharf; but good care was taken not to say that Samwalt & Greene delivered their stone at the railroad depot, which is, I believe, further from the Treasury than the "wharf where McCloy proposed to deliver. But I find, in referring to the bid of Davis & Greene in another part of the document, that nothing is said about "three months." Here is what they say:

RICHMOND, *March* 1, 1856.

We will furnish immediately the above bill of stone, delivered on the wharf at Washington, at forty-two cents per foot. Should this proposition be acceded to, please address the undersigned, at Richmond, Virginia.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVIS & GREENE.

"*Immediately*" is the word, sir, not "three months."

Is it possible that the Secretary ever examined this report before signing it? However unjustifiable his neglect to do so, considering the pecuniary interests involved, and the vicinity of the work in question, still the most charitable conclusion is, that this report was prepared by some subordinate, and his signature appended with no knowledge, on his part, of the contents.

Unfairness in awarding the contracts is not the only accusation I have to make against the officers in charge of this Treasury extension. I charge them with an open and flagrant violation of the law. At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the continuation of this building; and here are the words of the act, as recorded in the tenth volume of the United States Statutes, page 548:

"For the continuation of the Treasury building, $300,000; to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, according to the plan proposed by Thomas U. Walter, architect, and approved of by the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on Buildings and Grounds, at the last session of Congress."

This law is specific. It cannot be easily misunderstood. The appropriation is to be expended in constructing the building in accordance with a specified plan. Well, sir, I have that plan before me, signed by Thomas U. Walter, architect, and approved and signed by Mr. Bayard, chairman of the Senate Committee, and by Mr. Craige, chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds during the last Congress. This plan of Mr. Walter, approved by the two committees, signed by their two chairmen, and thus adopted by act of Congress, is of plain Grecian architecture, and in conformity with the style of the present building.

I have here, also, the plan by which the superintendent and the architect are constructing this extension. By reference to these two plans it will be seen that some changes have been made in the interior; while in the exterior Mr. Walter would be able to recognize but few features of his plan. The plain front has been covered all over with a sort of Italian "gingerbread work," giving it more the appearance of an old-fashioned stage tavern, with a double porch, than of the present American Treasury Building. This change in the style of the building, made in postive violation of law, will greatly enhance the cost. It proposes to adorn all the windows, &c., with arpeanive mouldings cut in the hard granite, expensive chaunel work, circular work, &c., &c., along the entire south front of the building; it contemplates making each of the ends thirty feet in length, or more, and of a single block of stone. This is the destination of the sixteen thousand feet of stone in blocks of three hundred and thirty-four each, costing $48,040, when the same amount of stone in blocks such as are used in the present building, and such as were provided by the plan of Mr. Walter, would cost but $8,000. So also with these four stones for butteress caps, and the shafts of the columns in *one piece*. All these are departures from the plan adopted by Congress. These three devistions alone will increase the cost at least $80,000, while it is impossible to tell how much will be added by the worse than useless trapping affixed to the exterior of the building, and which, if not arrested by the present Congress, will deface the two other additions yet to be commenced, and then require the demolition of the front of the present building, and its reconstruction in an embellished style corresponding with these lawless impositions.

The same person who has control of this building is also the director of some eighty or ninety other buildings, such as custom houses, post offices, marine hospitals, court houses, branch mints, &c., scattered all over the United States. I will call the particular attention of my friend from Virginia, [Mr. LETCHER,] who has heretofore taken some interest in these custom-house and marine hospital appropriations, to this fact; it may serve to explain why, year after year, our deficiency bills have been so shingled over with supplemental appropriations for these things. It may be, that with them, as with this building, he has taken it upon himself, without law, or in violation of law, to alter or change the style of these works in such manner as may suit his peculiar notions.

Again, sir, I would call the attention of the House to that portion of this report which exhibits the fact that nearly $17,000 has been, or is to be expended in the purchase or construction of machinery to handle this material and set it in the building. What the labor is to cost in addition we have no means of knowing. But, sir, past experience shows us that it will be no inconsiderable item. I have been told within a few days, by a very respectable master-builder of this city, that he would be willing to enter into a contract by which he would engage to furnish his own *tools, teams, machinery*, and HANDS, and set all the material in the building, for less money than the cost of the tools, machinery, &c., which have been procured by the Government officials to do it with.

Before I take leave of the Treasury building, and pass to the consideration of the Capitol and Post Office extensions, permit me to make a single remark in reference to the marine hospital now in process of construction at Cleveland, Ohio.—That is one of the eighty-four public buildings, the control of which is committed to this same officer, (Captain Bowman.) When at home some five or six weeks ago, I met with an intelligent gentleman of my own city, a democrat in politics—and a *Nebraska* man at that—who had recently paid a visit to Cleveland—he has himself been an extensive master-builder. He had been examining this marine hospital building in company with a friend of his, a resident of Cleveland, who is also a master mechanic. He informed me that his friend declared that he would be glad to make a contract with the Government, giving ample security for its fulfillment, whereby he would obligate himself to construct just such a building on the adjoining lot, equal in size, workmanship, material, and all other respects, to the present one for the sum which the Government has actually paid for plans, superintendence, and engineering upon this. From observation, here and abroad, and from a careful scrutiny of this report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the conviction has forced itself upon my mind that there has been, and now is, a loose, lavish, if not reckless, expenditure of money in the construction of all these public buildings; and hence I have felt it to be a duty incumbent upon me to ask the House to join in this investigation, and to adopt the resolutions now before it, calling for information in detail as to the character and cost of the labor and material used in the construction of the Capitol and Post Office enlargement.

I prefer no charge of corruption against Captain Meigs, the officer in superintendence, nor do I accuse him of neglect of duty; on the contrary it gives me pleasure to say, that my brief intercourse with this gentleman has favorably impressed me with his strict attention to duty and uncommon energy of character. My objection is not to him personally, but to what I regard as the extravagantly expensive scale of his plans and workmanship. If the Government desired to build a fortress to be made impregnable as Cronstadt is represented to be, I doubt if a man in the nation could be found better qualified to take charge of such a work than Captain Meigs; but gentlemen schooled in the military service learn a great deal more about constructing public works with *strength* than with *economy*, and seem to have no idea of the value of money. Such must be the conclusion of all who examine into the cost of the various structures placed under their direction.

The original estimate for the entire completion of the two wings of this Capitol was $2,675,000. Are gentlemen aware this amount has already been appropriated? It was done during the last session of Congress. Does any one expect to see them completed without an additional expenditure of two or three millions? How is this? What makes these estimates fall so far short of completing the work? Examine a little into some of the details, and you will perceive. Let me ask particular attention to a few of them.

During the Fillmore administration this work was commenced under the direction of the Department of the Interior, (where it properly belongs,) according to plans furnished by Mr. Walter, the present architect. One of the first things which Mr. Pierce did, when he became President, was to take the control of the work from the Secretary of the Interior, and place it with the Secretary of War, and this last at once appointed a military officer, the present superintendent, over Mr. Walter, with power to change the plan of the work. Under Mr. Fillmore the marble in block, and the dressing of it, had been contracted for agreeably to the plan of Mr. Walter, which has been approved by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the two Houses, Captain Meigs, although he considers Mr. Walter the best civil architect in the United States, saw proper to alter his plans very materially. These alterations, of course, released the contractors from the terms of the contract, so far as relates to the work upon which the alterations may be made. I will call attention to a few of these: By the Elliott's contract, the price for dressing the marble for the ends and jams of the windows of the principal story was fixed at $230 per window. There are just one hundred windows of this description; consequently, the entire cost of the workmanship would be $23,000. The architecture of these windows was to correspond with the old Capitol. Captain Meigs caused a slight alteration to be made in the style of finish, and now pays the contractors by the day for that portion of the work. *Rumor* says, that the cost of this workmanship alone, on each window, has run up from $230 to $1,400; or from $23,000 for the whole to $140,000 in consequence of this change.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

"WHO IS JAMES BUCHANAN?"

We heard a rampant spouter, belonging to the Foreign-Federal Party, exclaim, a few days since, with much unction, "No one will dare inquire now, as they did in Pierce's case, who is *James Buchanan?* ALL know him!" "True as gospel!" promptly responded an old line Whig, standing by, "no one is fool enough to ask *that* question, for all do know, not only who he is, but who he was. He is the very identical man who declared before God, "that if he thought there was any DEMOCRATIC blood in his veins he would cut them open and let it out!" He is the same identical James Buchanan, who opposed the War of 1812, who favored the principles of the alien and sedition laws,—who was an open, avowed, rank, rabid FEDERALIST,—who denounced Mr. Madison's administration as wicked, corrupt and pusillanimous,—who acted with the Hartford Conventionists,—who declared the Democratic Party of that day a corrupt Faction,—who in 1819–20 opposed the admission of Missouri as a slave State, and avowed the odious doctrines of the Wilmot Proviso,—who in 1836 in the House of Representatives denounced slavery,—who vilely slandered that great and glorious patriot Henry Clay, charging him with "bargain and corruption" knowing, at the time, it was a LIE, who voted for every high protective Tariff whilst gulling Southern dupes, with the belief, that he was for "free trade,"—who contended that TEN CENTS PER DAY *is enough wages for any laboring man to get.* Such was and such is the man! His friends need not be alarmed. No body is going to take Mr. Buchanan for any body else than himself. He is *sui generis*. He is the first *black swan* ever seen! He will enjoy the honor and privilege of being better known before the campaign is over, and when over, a little better still, for he will then be associated with the immortal B's—Buchanan—Breckenridge—Bragg—Badly Beaten!" The Foreign Federal Sputter (and he is well known in this section,) looked blank and adjourned!—*Raleigh Signal.*

THE PROSPECT.

After discussing the chances of Buchanan in Pennsylvania, the Richmond Whig says:—These being the facts in reference to Pennsylvania, we see nothing cheering for Old Buck, in any other Northern State. He has, we admit, a tolerable fair chance for one or two States there, but to carry even these, extraordinary exertion will have to be made. Perhaps, he may carry Illinois, if the "Little Giant" will take the field in person, and stump the State—but not otherwise. In all the Northern States, we consider Fillmore's chance infinitely better than Buchanan's."

To come South, we regard Virginia and South Carolinia as the only *certain* States for the Democracy. They have equal chances with Fillmore in some three or four others—but that's the end of the matter. And so with all their bragging; we consider their prospects gloomy enough. In a word, Old Buck's case is rather hopeless.

The friends of Fillmore have only to exert themselves vigorously and actively to achieve the victory. In all the Northern States, his chances are decidedly good for obtaining the plurality vote of most of them. And in the South he is almost sure to divide the vote with Buchanan.—To win the day it will require energy and perseverance, we know—but it can be won. Let all hands then rally to the rescue.

From the Philadelphia News.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, in his late speech in Congress, charged home upon the friends of Mr. Buchanan, that gentleman had acted as a member of a committee, appointed at a meeting held in Lancaster city, in November, 1819, which had reported a series of resolutions, declaring that Congress possessed the constitutional power to exclude slavery from the Territories, and calling upon it to exercise that power.

This charge was answered by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Berks, by an authoritative denial, that Mr. Buchanan had acted as Chairman of that Committee!—a charge not made by Mr. Fuller; but Mr. Jones also, in a similar authoritative manner, denied that Mr. Buchanan had been present at the meeting, or knew anything of the resolutions until they were published in the public journals. According to Mr. Jones' own showing, Mr. Buchanan must have afterwards seen them in print, and failing to repudiates them as his own, they must, of course, be regarded as expressive of the views he then held himself.

But we have now positive evidence to contradict Mr. Jones, and fully to sustain the whole charge made by Mr. Fuller, and we boldly and fearlessly assert, defying Mr. Jones, or any other friend of Mr. Buchanan, successfully to meet and contradict the assertion, that James Buchanan did attend that meeting, served as one of the committee on resolutions, consisting only of three persons, retired and deliberated with his colleagues, and did, what is not now usual in such cases, along with his colleagues, sign with his own name, the report of the committee. Of this there is abundant evidence, but for the present we content ourselves by submitting the following verified by the certificate of one of our Notary Publics:

OPPOSITION TO SLAVERY.

LANCASTER, Pa., *Nov.* 27, 1819.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens, held in the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 24th inst, convened pursuant to public notice, calling of them to take into consideration and to consult on such measures as may best tend to prevent the introduction of slavery into any Territory or State hereafter to be formed or admitted into the Union.

The Hon. Walter Franklin was called to the chair, and Wm. Jenkins appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being fully explained, it was moved and seconded, that a committee of three persons be appointed to frame resolutions expressive of the sense of the present meeting.

Thereupon James Hopking, James Buchanan, and Wm. Jenkins were appointed a committee for that purpose, and made a report as follows:

Whereas the people of this State, pursuing the maxims and animated by the beneficence of the great founder of Pennsylvania, first gave effect to the gradual abolition of slavery by a national act, which has not only rescued the unhappy and helpless African within their territory from the demoralizing influence of slavery, but ameliorated his state and condition throughout Europe and America.

And whereas it would ill comport with there humane and Christian efforts to be silent spectators when this great cause of humanity is about to be agitated in Congress by fixing the destiny of the new domains of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby, most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors as members of the National Legislature to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or new States which may be erected by Congress.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that, as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in session, it will be highly deserving their wisdom and patriotism to take into their early and most serious consideration the propriety of instructing our Representative in the National Legislature to use the most zealous and strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may hereafter be created by Congress; and that the members of Assembly from this county be requested to embrace the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before both houses of the Legislature.

Resolved, That, In the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. JENKINS,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The foregoing resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.

WALTER FRANKLIN, Chairman.

Attest: WM. JENKINS, Sec'ry.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.
State of Pennsylvania, }

This is to certify that the above is a true, full, exact, and complete copy of the whole of an article published in "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," volume XLVIII, No. 13,419, published in Philadelphia of the date of Monday morning, November 29th, 1819, and which copy has been compared carefully and faithfully by me from the bound volume of said Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, now deposited in and belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1852.

EDMUND WILCOX,
Notary Public.

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY, - - - - - - JUNE 28, 1856.

"The will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth."

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

For President,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
For Vice President,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

"Mr. Fillmore administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true faithful, honest, and conscientious."—HENRY CLAY.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE 9TH AND 10TH DISTRICTS COMPOSED OF
THE STATE AT LARGE,
L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.
FOR THE
1st District, LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie.
2d " ——
3d " O. P. MEARES, of New Hanover.
4th " JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, of Granville,
5th " A. J. SPEDMAN, of Chatham,
6th " Gen. J. M. LEACH, of Davidson,
7th " Gen. A. J. DUGGAN, of Anson,
8th " JOHN D. HYMAN, of Buncombe.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. GILMER,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

1. RESOLVED, That we ratify and approve the platform of principles laid down by the American Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in February last.

2. RESOLVED, That we are in favor of a progressive system of National Improvement; such as will ultimately develope the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

3. RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

WHEREAS, There exists various and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as the manner and extent to which amendment should be made;

4. RESOLVED, That in order that the paramount principles of American men may not be trammelled in the coming contest by vexed State questions, made up by our former political organizations, the party eschewing sectional issues in the States as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the Representative basis of the present Constitution.

[Resolutions of Gilmer Fillmore Convention.

"I accept the nomination with the PLATFORM annexed; and I accept the PLATFORM with the nomination annexed."—John A. Gilmer's Address before the Green-boro' Convention.

AMERICAN TICKET
FOR
CUMBERLAND and HARNETT.

FOR THE COMMONS,
THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,
Maj. ANGUS SHAW,
NEILL McKAY.
FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
Capt. HECTOR McNEILL.

C. C. McTrummen, Esq., is the authorized agent for the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of subscription and advertising accounts.

☞ An extra term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.—His Honor, Judge PERSON presiding—has been in session here the present week. At the time of writing this, Friday morning, the *mandamus* cases from Harnett are up.—Having been compelled to keep an eye both to the court and the paper, we have been rather over cropped this week.

We are pleased to see the ermine set so gracefully upon our friend and former countryman as it does upon Judge Person, who, as we learn from the public prints, has presided with great acceptability wherever he has gone in the discharge of his judicial functions.

THE EXAMINATION.

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
How *such* small *heads* could carry all they knew."

We were much gratified by a short visit to the examination going on at Mr. Thadeus L. Troy's school, on Haymount, on Thursday evening. Several classes that were examined evinced much proficiency in their studies, and particularly was this the case with some little girls in the difficult science of Algebra. With the greatest facility they worked out problems that would have been enough to shoulder; and to show that there was no favoritism or by play in the case, the spectators were invited to select problems for them indiscriminately, and thus test their proficiency: but most of those present, we doubt not, felt as we did, satisfied with what was done—as well as a little *rusty* themselves in that sort of figuration.

Several dialogues were performed, some speaking uttered, and a very beautiful song beautifully sung by the little children. And after all was over, do you think but the little brats called on the Argus for a speech!! If we had had ten minutes notice of their designs on us, we should have blown our conch *a little*: but they took us all aback, and we had to *fess the corn!*—Well, we love the little ones, we care not who hears us say it. "As arrows are in the hand of a mighty man; so are children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them."

MR. FILLMORE AT HOME.

Mr. Fillmore reached New York, in the steamer Atlantic, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night last. He met with a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the citizens, and made a short but felicitous speech in reply to an address of welcome from Alderman Briggs. On Monday he was called on by the most distinguished citizens, and by many persons from the country, at his rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The people were every where in motion to do him honor. On Tuesday he had a public reception, and on Wednesday, it was expected that he would start for Buffalo. He has no idea of withdrawing from the nomination as some of the Sag-Nichts had the effrontery to report.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM."

Having in our last issue examined that portion of the so-called democratic platform adopted at the Baltimore Convention in 1852, we shall now take a cursory view of those parts which were subjoined at Cincinnati in 1856. These *addenda* to the creed of a party whose "principles never change," are prefaced with the following preem:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto:

Thus it is seen that, according to locofoco authority, an adverse political and religious *test* has been secretly *organized* by a party claiming to be exclusively "Americans." When the organization of a political party, the organization of a legislative body, or any thing of that kind, is spoken of, we can comprehend the meaning of the terms employed; but, we confess, we cannot exactly understand what is meant by the organization of a "test." To us such language sounds oddly; and although we make no pretension to uncommon philological acumen, we believe that according to all just canons of criticism, it will have to be pronounced unmitigated nonsense. We suppose, however, that the meaning intended to be conveyed by this lucid introduction is, that a *party* has been organized in this country by persons claiming to be Americans, which proposes to apply to aspirants to political station "an adverse political and religious test." And here the opposition presents itself. To what is this proposed test adverse? The language employed plainly imports that the democratic platform adopted at Baltimore in 1852 contained a "political and religious test" of an opposite character. But as we are unable to find any religious test, or, indeed, any thing else which savors of religion or the precepts which it inculcates, in this curiously contrived piece of democratic workmanship, we are forced to the conclusion that, like most persons who undertake to act the hypocrite, the Cincinnati fabricators, in their attempt to mislead others, got befogged themselves, and promulgated as much of nonsense as of any thing else.

The charge that the American party (quorum pars sumus) proposes the application of a religious test to those aspiring to official stations is utterly unfounded in fact. On the contrary, its platform of principles in the tenth section proclaims, "Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office." Nor does the fifth section, from which we have heard some attempt to deduce the imputed test, impinge, in the slightest degree, upon the avowals contained in the fifth, already quoted. It is in the following words:

5 h. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

The principle embodied in this section of the American platform, no doubt, would exclude Roman Catholics belonging to the ultra-Montane branch of the Church from political station; for Brownson, who is regarded as a correct expounder of the doctrines professed by the ultra-Montanes, says in a letter which he addressed to Hugh J. Davis, of Warrenton, N. C., on the 12th of June, 1855, that all Roman Catholics (ultra-Montanes and Gallicans) agree that the State is supreme and independent "in its own order." "*But what I maintain is,*" continues he, "*that the temporal order is not supreme and independent, but in the very nature of things subordinate to the spiritual, since the end of man—the ends for which God made him—live to the spiritual order, and not in the temporal.*" Again, in the same letter, he says: "The Church, following the Holy Scriptures, makes civil allegiance a holy duty, and says with St. Paul, Rom. xiii 1-2: "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers," &c. And again: "*The Pope is the proper authority to decide for me whether the constitution is or is not repugnant to the laws of God.*" So that, according to Mr. Brownson, if the Pope, no matter by what motive actuated—whether to advance his own interests as a temporal prince, or those of his church—pronounce the constitution of the United States repugnant to the laws of God, the ultra-Montane Catholics are to pay no regard to our bond of Union—to our revered Constitution!

Now we hold that the Pope of Rome has nothing to do with the interpretation of our constitution; and, so far as we are concerned, we never will cast our suffrage for any man who concedes to him that pre-eminence. We might just as well vote for an alien, for a citizen of Italy at once. We admit that we have no right to apply to any one a test oath upon his induction into any office to which the people may choose to elevate him; but at the ballot box we have a right to exercise our discretion, and vote against him if we think that he cherishes political or religious principles that are incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State. This is one of those reserved rights that we never gave up, and one that we never mean to surrender. The test that we apply, therefore, is a civil one: and the application is made because of the paramount allegiance which the ultra-Montane Catholic acknowledges to the Pope of Rome, who is a temporal as well as a spiritual prince.

The first resolution is just as void of truth, and abounds with just about as much nonsense, as the preamble which it follows. It is put forward in the following words:

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion, built upon no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party, can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

If any idea can be gathered from this jumble of words, it is that the constitution was founded in religious freedom, without any regard whatever to the rank or *birth-place* of those who might aspire to official station under it: and that, consequently, "no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinion and accidental birth place." The conclusion is not much more explicit than the premises: and both are false—the former by assertion, and the latter by innendo.

To say nothing about the miserable jargon in which it is asserted that this Union of States was laid in *its prosperity and expansion*, we utterly deny the further allegation that the constitution at its formation, had no respect of persons as to their *birth-place*. The principle of nativeism was planted in that instrument by its framers: and, according to its provisions, no one but a native-born citizen, or one who was a citizen and had been fourteen years a resident of the United States at the adoption of the constitution, can ever be eligible to the office of President: and as there is no likelihood that any foreigner who had been in the country fourteen years before 1789, will ever aspire to this high office, it may be said that no one but a natural born citizen, ever can, according to the constitution, become President of these United States.—Is no respect to persons, in regard to their birth-place, had here? But the principle thus planted in the constitution by our wise and patriotic fore-fathers, does not stop here. No one but a native can be Vice President of these United States. No one but a native, is entrusted with the commandership-in-chief of our army and navy, when in actual service. No one but a native can hold the chief command of the militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. No one but a native can make treaties, by and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present at the ratification of such treaties.—No one but a native can appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls. No one but a native can nominate the judges of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, to pass upon our dearest rights in the last resort. No one but a native can be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote, in case of a tie, in questions involving matters of high national import. The constitution of the United States does, therefore, acknowledge the principle and the great importance of nativism, in the very apple of its eye; and the allegation of the resolution under consideration is not true when it affirms that the constitution has no respect to persons in regard to their birth-place. It has a very great respect to them in regard to this particular, and positively refuses to entrust the jewel of American liberty to the keeping of any but native hands—confidently expecting, no doubt, that when the men on the stage of action at the time of its formation, should pass away, the chief executive officer of the nation would select no one for the performance of responsible public trusts who was not, like himself, a natural born citizen of the United States.

But the inuendo in the conclusion drawn from these false premises is likewise false and without foundation. The American party does not base its organization upon a foundation so narrow as that of religious opinions and accidental birth-place. Among other things, and in addition to those already mentioned, the American party regards the Federal Union as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and its perpetuation as the only sure bulwark of American independence; demands the unqualified recognition and maintenance of the rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and good will among the citizens thereof, and, to this end, the non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State; recognizes the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own way, subject only to the provisions of the Federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress, provided that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for such Territory or State; opposes the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs; and inculcates the necessity of many other wise and salutary reforms too numerous to be here specified in detail. The innendo, therefore, that the American party bases its organization exclusively upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place, is utterly destitute of truth: and those who made it knew at the time, that they were violating both the letter and spirit of that commandment which says, thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

So much for the preamble to the *addenda*, and the first resolution by which it is followed. The platform then proceeds to "reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectionalism of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States;" and after a great deal of twaddle at which those who call themselves "democrats" ought to blush in view of the fact that their party so shamefully disregarded its plighted faith upon the subject of slavery after the election of 1852, the following resolve is stuck in as a plum:

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

It matters exceedingly little what "democratic national conventions" resolve on the subject of slavery; for experience has demonstrated the frailty of Sag Nicht morality, and that they who call themselves democrats, have as a party, just about as much regard for the pledges contained in their platforms as discernable for their oaths. But this resolve is so very bad that we really cannot suffer it to pass without some degree of animadversion.—In the first place it is worthy of note that *all the inhabitants* of a Territory, according to this resolution, are to *enjoy* the right of suffrage, and assist in *forming* the State Constitution and in the enactment of laws, whether they be citizens of the United States or not. This is the very quintessence of "Squatter Sovereignty." These inhabitants may not have been three months out of an European jail, they may not understand a word of the English language, they may have never heard expounded a single section of an American Constitution—and yet they are to frame laws and establish constitutions for the future States of America. Though as the term *inhabitants* includes every individual of the white race, so it may just as well comprehend Chinese, Indians and Africans, and, therefore, for anything that appears to the contrary, a *negro slave* who escapes from North Carolina, may go to Kansas Territory and assist at the ballot box in procuring the passage of *a law to prevent his own master from immigrating to that country!* and such is the pabulum provided by a "Democratic National Convention" for that rapacious monster of Freesoilism which southern "democrats" have the unblushing assurance to tell us will devour the rights of our section and destroy this glorious, blood-bought Union, unless we vote for the nominee whom they have placed on this very tesselated and checkered, freesoil platform! *O tempora! O mores!* We can scarcely refrain from exclaiming to this blind, deluded, and heterogeneous organization, hail together, as John C. Calhoun declared it was in his day, "by the cohesive power of public plunder," and animated by the hope of still farther ravages on the treasury, in the language of Cicero: *Quousque tandem abutere, Catalina, patientia nostra? Quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?*

The next resolution is a great mass of verbiage, but we copy it entire, to avoid any imputation of misconstruction that might be possibly preferred against us:

Resolved, That, in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old world, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilent adherence to those principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great progressive people.

Now we would ask, in all conscience, what has the democracy of the United States to do with "the condition of the popular institutions of the Old world?" These factionists affect a great reverence for the constitution; and they tell us they are strict constructionists: in what part of that instrument do they find authority for stretching their platform to the "popular institutions" of Europe? For what purpose was the general government formed? In what way did it contemplate an interference with the affairs of foreign nations? How are the *rights of the States* affected by the institutions of France and Germany? Ours is a government for defence, not for aggression—for the protection of our own liberties, not for the propagation of republicanism on the Eastern continent. What were Washington's views touching our true policy towards Europe? In that admirable legacy to the American people, his Farewell Address, he says:

"Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must