

VOL. I-NO. 31.

A POWER TRANSPORT

PUBLISHED WEEKLY FENTON & DARLEY.

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and the continued differences, and control of the store. Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal and advantageous terms. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five

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E. Hutchinson,

CABINET MAKER,

R that he continues to manufacture all articles in his line of business. Furni-ture of every description made to order. In addition to the above he manufactures TIN and WIRE SAFES, and is prepared to do all hinds of INSIDE CARPENTER WORK-ruch as pertaining to the interior of a dwelling house.

tice. He wishes it to be understood that he can and will turnish Coffins of pine, poplar, walnut or makag-any at from two to four hours' notice, depending upon the quality—the finest not exceeding four Acura—such are his facilities for manufacturing them. The fact is, he can make plain Pine Coffins much cheaper and guicker, and better, than any carpenter, it being a legitimate branch of his business. 21-tf

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all doing well. But as I warrant all my operations, and have the advantage of upwards of eighteen years' practice, I have no doubt but I can give antisfaction to all who are disposed to patronise and give me a fair trial. which is all I ask. N. B...-Having engaged in the Photographic Ast, some have been induced to believe I had quit the practice of Dentistry. Now this is a false impression. I have not made enough to justify my retiring from the business. On the contrary, I am better prepared now than ever to operate on teeth, and am still in the field, ready at all times to attend to all calls drom this or any of the adjoining counties, and generetfully ask or any of the adjoining counties, and respectfully ask a continuance of that patronage heretolore so liberally bestowed. So come along and have your mouth goet in laughing order, and then get one of my superb Ambro-yper. So you who have beauty to HORTON should take it,

And you who have none should go let him make it. 10-85

ASSE & MARGRAVE. ATTORVETS AT LAW. Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, ex-B. Hargrave being County Solicitor.) They will attend to the collection of all claims entrastel to them in An son and the surrounding counties. T. S. Aske attends the Courts of Bichmond, Mentgomery, Scanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson. J. E. Hargrave those of Mantgomery, Stanly and Anson.

THOMAS S. ASHE. | J. R. HARGRAVE. 19-11

ELVANS & THOMPSON, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. calers in Conch, Cabinet and Upholstery Hardware,

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CAPITAL PRIZE \$55.000. Fifty Thousand Tickets! 25,827 Prizes.

More than ONE PRIZE to every two TICKETS. REPRCTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. On the Plan of Single Numbers.

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MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

rize	of			\$55000		prizes of	1000 are	\$5000
**		20000	is	20000	10		500 are	
141		15000	in.	15000	2	- 17	400are	
4.8		4000	is:	4000	2	**	300 are	
**		8000	is.	8000	2		290 are	
		2000	is.	2000	50	14	150 are	
11		1500	i.	1500	100	. 6.6	100 are	
40		1100	is.	1100	100		95 are	
					100		85 are	
		APP	84	XIMAT	nos	PRIZE		
4	1.14			1000000000				

\$55,000 prize are \$800 20,000 15,000 4,000 150 450 100 \$20 40 50 40 8.000 2,000 400 320 1 500 240 100 25,000 primes of 8 and200,000 25,827 prizes smounting to. \$885,760 Whole Tickets 610. Haives \$3, Quar-ters, \$2,50. PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The m those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1859.

Carolina

ABSTRACT OF SPEECH OF HOX. JOHN M. BOTTS,

Belivered before the Order of United Americans, In New York, February 22, 1869.

[CONCLUDED.]

But it appears to me a very pertinent inquiry might here be made. If the President is in earn-est in his recommendation and knows that false and fraudulent invoices are daily resorted to under the ad valorem system, by which the rev-enues of the government are stolen, and if he believes the American manufacturers are deprived of advantages that they are entitled to incidentally or otherwise, why does he not make these im-portant matters a test of Democratic orthodoxy as he did of the Lecompton Constitution ? Why does he not require those occupying positions of influence and power by his own appointment to aid him in protecting the Government from being swindled, and securing to that important class of his fellow citizens all the rights to which they are entitled ?

By the suffrages of the people, Mr. Buchaman is the head of the Government, and upon him de-volves the duty of seeing the laws faithfully exe-volves the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and upon him rests the responsibility for tion for us to decide, and we must decide it their violation, so far as it is in his power to pre-vent it. Why, then, when he makes one recom-or clap on more steam. I am for applying the mendation does his Secretary of the Treasury rily divide the party?

I think there is but one solution to the question ! The President and Secretary are both turing platforms that will read any way you may desire, to delude and chesat the people. If this is not the true secret, I do not see how either gen-ished tleman can be content to hold his present political relations with the other.

for whom I entertaio great personal regard ; but Cobb would not willingly throw himself in the tion upon any sectional or other issue. path of the President, upon so important a questween them. It may be a sharp game but it is ernment to the interest of the white race, and let led, and did whatever they were bid. not a strong one, and it won't pay-for as long as slavery take care of itself, as it surely can and the Democratic party is in power, it must stand surely will, where it exists under the Constitution of responsible for its own measures; but if it could and the local law that protects it, and where no class of people, through whose instrumentality Pre-divide the responsibility, then the Secretary of one must, and go one can, be permitted (and no sidents have been elected, legislative bodies chosen the Treasury and his wing must bear the respon-sibility of encouraging frauds upon the public revenues; whilst the President must bear the responsibility of suffering the laws to be violated, that question has been finally settled by the South and these thefts to be committed, and his fellow era Democracy for chemselves, when they re-8,000 a united Cabinet all this wrong might be avoided. This is not the only compliment he pays to the

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. deal of good might be accomplished, to those through whose kind invitation, I have had the arriving here within any given future day, with-in a limited period, should be allowed to go at That is not the case with me. If I cannot get

all I want, I will take all I can get. If I were at sea, one thousand uiles from shore, and I found the ship had sprung a leak, and was fast going down—and whilst I was laboring with

all my energies, to stop that leak, any other pas-senger or person were to come, and offer his as-sistance 1 would not stop to inquire, what was his religion, what his politics, or what his pro-fession; but I would take him by the hand, and say, go to work my good fellow; let us stop this look, and save the ship, save our own lives, save the crew and cargo-and if there is to be any quarrel between us, about the distribution of the cargo, let us postpone that until we get safely iato port.

This, it appears to me, would be the course that practical wisdom and commen sense would dic-tate; and if the ship should be lost, because such aid was rejected, it would be sorry consolation to the owners, to be told that she went down, because it was a marine and not a sailor that would have saved her.

have been the politics of any man who will help

me to do it.

Mr. Cobb is one of my most intimate friends, lightened, national and catholic spirit, that will recognize the just rights of all, and not exert

NEW SERIES.

A. C. state Linn

There are many, who, since Americanism has find it convenient, and perhaps politie, to de-

and proclaim that I am one of the Order of United Americans, whose principles are sound, whose objects are patriotic, and whose ends are for the good of the whole, whether of native or claim, as we do now, that he has rights and foreign birth.

Arans.

men among them, who are conservative in their want and cold. views, patriotic in their aims and eminently

useful as citizens. If all were so, then no Amer-iean organization would have been necessary, in them than the right of voting-among them, our free and hospitable land ; and if our Constitu- the right of holding lands and transmitting them tion enabled us to draw a live of distinction betwees the virtuous and the vicious, the men of my own among them, they croact now do. substance, and the men of straw, the men of independence, and the purchased hirelings, the men of reason and the men of passion -we would gladly separate the worthy from the worth'ess, and require them also to pretect it, by performing admit the one, and shut out the other from all pac- minitia duty. ticipation in the management of these institutions. Which, for the sake of our war-wore fathers, for our own sakes, and for the sake of our children and either to vote or hold a political office. breaks, and the man who has most power for the cur children's children, we feel bound to hand interpose the influence of his position to thwart application is the breaksman that I want, and down unimpaired as we received them from those the views of the President, which must necessariam in search of. I will not stop to ask, what who went before us.

But we want a min who will do something they cannot support, or employ to advantage Betwee want a min who will do something betwee want a min who will do something that great IMPOSITION party of the country, and they are playing a game of hob-nob with the people. It is Cobb! you tickle the South under the ad valorem rib; and Buck! you tickle Pean-the ad valorem rib; and Buck is provided who will and the provided and the provided at the pr and this will furnish ground of defence for the leagues; who will see that haws are faithfully exeparty in each section af the country. In one cutod; that mob laws and lawless violence is re-section they can swear by the President, and in strained; that this growing spirit of flibustering, worthy appliances are resorted to to bring them up worthy appliances are resorted to to bring them up is from no unfriendly spirit to them, but a firm by companies, and battalions, and regiments, to belief that the safety of the country requires the the other by the Secretary. This is one of the party tricks not unfrequently played in manufacting and seizing of other people's property, either swear sometimes truly, and as often falsely, to the swear sometimes truly, and as often falsely, to the sacrifice, if sacrifice it can be called, on their

the whole nation, will act, in that enlarged, en- privilege, and then deposit their own rote, with- of them proverbially the most beastly and deciples they maintained, the offices they were to fill, I am dealing with these gentlemen as politicians his influence nor the influence of his office for and without earing for the consequences of their and not as friends; and I feel assured that Mr. any section of the country, against another sec-To speak it plainly, we want a man who will bottle in the other, and the ery of Democracy on tion, if there were not some understanding be turn his attention, and the attention of the Gev- his lips, they have followed wherever they were Russia to be relieved of the enormous tax of

For twenty-odd years we have seen the balance power, in the division of parties, held by this and the legislation of the country controlled.

We have felt and suffered under the withering

once to the proper tribunal, and by declaring his lost the sweeping power with which it rushed intention, upon cath, to become a permanent like a burricane over the country a few years ago, citizen, take the oath of fidelity to the United States and become at once invested with every nounce it in all its forms-and to express regret civil and religious privilege enjoyed by a native that they had ever formed a connection with it. citizen; but I would withhold from him all po-Not so with me! I am proud to acknowledge nd proclaim that I am one of the Order of his children, raised under republican institutions, nursed, as it were, by the milk of liberty from its mother's breast, should stand forth and

privileges at home that do not belong to every We are no enemies to foreigners. We know traveling vagrant, that, from charity, he might that there are many good, and wise, and virtuous choose to take into his household to protect from

Under this regulation, they would become ento their posterity, which in many of the States,

Another advantage they would derive would be, that they would be entitled to the protection of the flag of the United States, which would

A mon in my own State who has sent or ac cepted a challenge to light a duel, is disqualified from holding any office, legislative, executive, or But we have seen a policy adopted in those judicial, of honor, profit or emplument-yet he old countries that are glutted with a population is none the less a citizen for all that.

of one important privilege for another, that is own account as well as ours.

ur neighbors, is not only arrosted, but pun-hed. We wants man, who, as the representative of we whole nation, will get in that colored the exercise of his birth-right and birth-bought no less than 35,000,000, and a very large portion out knowing the names of their candidates, the prin. graded liars, drunkaids and reques alive who are incapable of making good laborers, good soldiers, or good citizens, or of being otherwise useful to the states. We may well suppose that the day demagogue with money in one hand and a whisky | will arrive, and at no very remote period, when it will become desirable to the government of supporting and otherwise providing for such a class of people, that can be productive of noth-ing but trouble, mischief and expense. To say that every fifth one would be a drag on selicity, is a very moderate computation.

Here, then, are from seven to ten midions of these miserable beings, that the Emperor Alexand blighting influence that they have thus exer- and r may desire to get rid of, and send off fraca cised. We have telt a painful apprehension for his dominions. Where are they to go? where the safety of those institutions which are as es. can room be found for them? where will they citizens to be cheated out of rights to which they pealed the Missouri Compromise; and they must cential to the welfare and happiness, and as dear meet with a welcome home? where else but in the abile the result of their action. And there is to the hearts of the sufestantial and virtuous for. United States, where the Democracy will meet bat one possible means by which slave territory eigners as to ourselves; and we have believed, in them on the shores with open arms, initiate them can ever be enlarged under this government, as the honesty and sincerity of our hearts, that a into the profound mysteries of their order, march American system of Mr. Clay. He recognises I told them in 1854, and that is, by the farther due regard to patriotism and love of country rethe right of the General Government to embark acquisition of slave territory, as by the attain- quired at our hands some effort to abate this numbers, to the courts, pay the expenses of their in internal improvements too, and to appropriate ment of Cuba, for example; and that can never rapidly increasing evil which, if not controlled naturalization, lead them off to the polls, and money for the most gigantic scheme ever yet be done by the slave States without the aid of in time, will become so powerful and effective as claim as the reward of their friendship, attention to make it resistless-for whilst no one appear and civilities, an unconditional surport of all

PROSPECTUS "THE COURANT," A Southern Literary Journal.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE, in the course of next mouth, the publication of a SOUTHERN LITERARY JOURNAL, at Columbia, South Carolina.

The necessity for such an organ of Southern mind will at once be comprehended by all who have reflected upon the present insufficient arrangements for the exupon the present insufficient arrangements for the ex-pression of the thoughts and feelings of our section. We have in the South two excellent periodicals: the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Va., and "Bussell's Magazine," in Charloston. Although they are ably conducted, and in all respects worthy the confidence and patronge of our citizens, still, as monthly insues, their ability to publish such an amount of contributions as should be looked for from so large a community, is necessarily limited. "At the North, the number of literary and semi-literary periodicals is, proportionstely, much larger, and as greater facilities for publication are offered, far more is written amongst their people; although it is not true that there is a people; although it is not true that there is their people; although it is not true that there is a greater degree of intelligence in the Northern States. Again, it is absurd to suppose that the intellectual, moral, msthetic, or political features of Southern so-clety can be reflected by a literature which springs from a social organization of entirely different and from a social organization of entirely different and *Assille*, principles. We are, moreover, entirely con-vinced that society in the South is moulded by institu-tions and customs the best adapted to the production of a perfect literature. In view of the fact that our laws customs, and modes of thought differ essentially from those of the Northern States, it becomes our policy to have our own organs, devoted to our peculiar institutions, and upholding those views which may preserve our people in unity of thought and action, and maintain that wise conservation of taste, morals and polities ppop which the weifare of the South de-

we hope to make our journal auxiliary to the two Southern Magazines, in the production, in print, of the intellectual efforts of our own citizens; in stimu-lating a love for reading, in elevating and sustaining

paring a love for reading, in elevating and sustaining Abe standard of taste, in encouraging young writers, and in drawing out the older ences in our midet. The "Courast," will be published every Thursday morning, at \$2 per annum, invariably in advance. All books, magazines, &c., sent to us will be promply and most impartially reviewed or policed, as occasion may suggest. A few advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates.

may suggest. A few supersubstantial is no mere ex-at rea-conable rates. The public are assured that this is no mere ex-periment, as the paper will certainly be published, and subscribers shall receive their guid pro quo. Subscribers will please address the proprietors; and pontributors the editor, at Columbia, S. C. HOWARD H. CALDWELL, Editor. WM. W. WALKER, Jz. & CO., Proprietors.

The following well-known fouthern written

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The Abbe Roquette.	Mrs. M. Martin.
John W. Overall.	Miss Sallie Ada Reedy.
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NY PERSON (LADY OR GENTLEMAN) IN od States, possessing a small capital of an enter litto an easy and respectable which from 25 to \$10 per day can be particulars, eddress (with stamp.) W. R. ACTON & CO. \$7 can by white

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of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed The first 379 Prizes, similarly printed and encir-

time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the prizes are drawn out. Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first power, is a matter of no consequence. Prizes will be entitled to the 448 Approximation rizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the \$55,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 11248, 11240, sition should ever obtain the ascendency, I hope 11251, 11252 will each be estitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the \$:0,000 Frize, disces tickets sam-bered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to \$150, and so on according to the above scheme.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk: Certificates of Packages of 10 What min

icates	10	Packages	of	10	Whole 1	lieke	ts	ł
	727	44		10	Half	44		4
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IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES Eaclose the money to our address for the tickets or-dered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any ure they may designate. The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchassers immediately after the drawing. For Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their post-office, county and State. The Remember that every prize is drawn and paya-ble in full without deduction. The All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid imme-diately after the drawing-other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

time of thirty days. All communications strictly confidential.

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wheel, with the amount of the prize that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing in the Savannah Daily News. 23-tf party, the American party, nor the Whig party, into which the Opposition is divided, is strong enough, to heat the Democracy by itself. Neither

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN of Wadesboro', known as the

ANSON HOTEL.

together with the OUT-BUILDINGS and FURNI-TURE, including everything necessary to carry on the business, is now offered for sale. The House is large and commodious, the location

central, the Furniture good and in good order, the Stables, Lots, &c., &c., "O. K.;" in short, as those acquainted with the property well know, a better op-portunity for asfe and profitable investment is rarely

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o premises. 19-17 STREATER & HUTCHINSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SEVERAL copies of Parker's edition of the WAVERLY NOVELS, bound is call;) scattered about Wadesboro' and in the country, formerly the property of C. Myere, deceased. The subscriber will be much obliged to those having said Books, or any others belonging to him to return them to this Office. ALBERT MYERS.

TO HIRE.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY. mbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with more noticed states, using to the Pacific. To be sure the old gentlemen, fieling that he is traveling over new made ground, treads very one upon which the government can be safely. We want a man whose antecedents will secure the confidence of the country, and who will look to the Constitution as his platform, and the only one upon which the government can be safely. The sure the off the country of the pacific defines of of the pacific define and disclaims all power to make such appropria-tions, except ander the war making power. Very one that contains the elements of strength within a more and more important element with each joyment of all the privileges and right's bestowed cled, are placed in another wheel. The wheels are these revolved, and a number is tions, except under the war making power. Very dr wn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same well be it so! We care not where the power well be it so! lies, or in what clause of the Constitution it is to We want a man, who, instead of encouraging

be found ; it is enough for us to know that it is mischievous legislation, stirring up sectional strife there, whether under the war making power, the for party and political purposes, shrinking from, which the native vote was not very largely in op. and the unspeakable blossing of free government commercial power, the power to protect the lives | rather than meeting the responsibilities of his position, when disunionists threaten the longer existence of the Republic, and lawless, wicked

It is there, and that is enough. If the Opposition should ever obtain the ascendency, I hope ample of the other great powers of earth, by advancing with steady and rapid strides to the de--but it does seem to me that if we have the power to build a railroad to the Pacific, in order to protect our now defenceless Pacific possessions, a n-tion, and lead to the wealth and power and umn of 7 or 800,000 foreigh votes, and see what government stood on a firmer foundation, by the and to supply our people with provisions and troops, and munitions of war, when engaged in greatness of the State.

actual hostilities, it cannot well be denied that we nious or illiberal, will reduce the expenditures of sition. Yet the Democracy succeeded. have the same power to remove the obstructions the government to a fairly economical point, and to the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi urge a policy that will keep our money at home, can born citizens and forciners now naturalized rivers, to send, our troops in time of war from the to encourage American industry, rather than to control our own affairs? And are we capable Western and Middle and Northern States to de- send it abroad, to be laid out in the workshops of doing so without farther foreign aid? fend the city New Orleans, or the State of Texas, of Europe. in time of war also, and that we have the right

We want a man who will elevate the standard to improve our rivers, and harbers, and lakes, of virtue and morality among our public men at mind, that an overwhelming majority of his own which constitute the great high ways of commerce, home, and raise the intellectual standard of those countrymen, equally interested in the welfare of We want a man who will give an impetus

rather to the improvement of what we have, than country, which is a sorrowful but not overdrawn to the farther expansion of the country.

We want a man who will not permit the eaergies and interests of this great uation any longer to a large extent, neither knew, nor cared for to yield to that internal, everlasting and exhaustless question of slavery. Can no such man be found either North, South,

his country !

of the two combined can do it -- if the third element is left to cast its vote for, or divide it with broken, its forces scattered. Will the Republi- fore we are all overwhelmed. the Demooracy. One of these parties may have can party unite with us in forming a patriotic a great surplus of strength in some of the States, "Holy Alliance," on fair and honerable terms, ject of religion, or the religious worship of any which will be of no service to them in other States, involving no sacrifice of principle to any partymore equally divided, and which if carried for that we may mest them at Walterloo in 1860 and Order of United Americans is not now, and extirpate them forever; or will they pursue a never has been, mixed up with any question re-The next step is to abate, at all events for the selfish policy, by which alone the Democracy can lating to the Church ; and the other America present, all sectional issues, and agitution. God collect and raily and conquer? A sectional issue organizations of the country never contemplated

ern States will be united in favor of the Democ- election in 1860 take what toru it may, with the connect himself with whatever church he might

give them another triamph. In such a coalition likely to be formed? I can the present organization of the Democratic party, the State, and no exclesiastical order to govern see strong indications that it may be; but I con-fees at the same time I see much to discourage become an inactive, or an armed neutral, but a gion upon the people, by legal ensetment for. the hope and to cocasion a painful apprehension supporter of Democracy, as at present organized, the axclusion of the Bible from the common

Having thus far expressed my own sentiments The k would rather sink to the bottom in a political con- years, has watched closely the movements of pub- of the civil authority, or control ever temporal value, whilst with "our lives, our fortunes, and

succeeding year.

United States for the last twenty-five years, in more, if they believe those rights and privileges position to the Democracy-yet how seldom have we succeeded, either in the State or national eleetions, until within a year or two past, when the men bid defiance to the laws, will initiate the ex- notive element has been aroused by their own violence, fally and madness,

In the contest of 1856, the popular majority velopment of all those natural and industrial re-sources that constitute the material progress of Now take from this poll the solid, unbroken colan immense disparity it leaves between the na-

We want a man, who, without being parsino- tive elements of the Democracy and the Oppo-

And now, I would ask, are there enough Ameriwhy should it be sought and courted? Can be a source of self-congratulation to any reflecting the State with himself, questioning his policy, and trembling for their mutual safety, sh beaten down? their counsels spurned and they, themselves, excluded f on all participation in

their common conceras, by the aid of those, who, what they did?

It is not proposed to interfere, in the slightest degree, with the acquired rights of these slready East or West? If he can, let him be orought here, and we could not if we would. We are forward, and I, for one, will "wear him in my even willing that those already here shall be alheart of hearts," and bless God, in his kind Prov- lowed to go on and perfect their claim, to paridence for having spared the wan that can save ticipate with us, under the law as it now stands ; but we ask for a prospective day of emancipation The Democratic party is now routed, its lines from this growing and rapidly increasing evil, be-

portion of the people of the United States. The grant in his mercy, that it could be done not only must inevitably produce this result, whilst noth- mything more than resistance to all attempts at an intermixture or union of Church and State. For myself, I say here in advance, that let the They never disputed the right ut, any one to racy, when it will require very little aid, from New Jarsey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iudiana, to give them another triamph.

The kingdom of Christ is not of this world : for which no body else is responsible, with a hope it is not temporal, but spiritual; and whilst his I know there are some impracticable people, that they may be received by my countrymen as disciples are commanded to obey the powers that who say they are opposed to all condition, and who an admonition from one, who, for the last thirty be, they are expressly forbidden any usurpation and implously ventured upon a calculation of the

upon us by our Constitution and laws, as well as There has, been no general election in the by our inheritance? And I ack them, furtherwould be end yed long by them or curselves, when this state or things shall exist?

I ask the naturalized citizen of respectability and substance if he sees no mischief here to be guarded against? I ask the unnaturalized foreigner who has children to raise and property to protect, if he would not feel that their interests. and his own, were better secured, and that free exclusion of this mass of cottenness from the body policie; than by its admittance into it ? And then. I ask of each one the question, whether he would not sooner yield his own claim to exercise political power, than that it should be extended to all these, in order to take him in? For, as I said before, the Constitution allows of no distinction, we must take in or exclude all. And finally, I ask, can we be condemined by any now amongst us for a desire to take timely steps for their protection and our own from such wholecale calamity as may result, if the present policy on the subject of anturalization shall be percevered in.

I do not hazard much by expressing the opinion that the day is not remote when the principles of this A acrican organization will command the respect and could lence of the entire nation, and at all events, if it is not esteemed as a virtue, it will not be condemned, even by the Demoeracy, as a vice-that we watched our liberties with a jealous eye, and professed more confidence in the councils and patriotism, and preferred the services and control of our own people, Lad as they have been, and bal as they may be hereaf-tor, over that of any other people up mat er of what easte, roll, ion or language, upon the face of the earth.

And now in conclusion, let me propose, that here, on this occasion, on the birth day of Washington, in his name, and in the presence of his spirit, we renew our protestations of undving devotion to that great work of his hands. THE UNION OF THE STATES, and pledge cursclves to each other and to mankind, that "come what, come may," we will discountenance and repudiate all mon and all parties that encourage, or sympathize with, or tolerate any scheme for the destruction of our liberties, by a dissolution of our great and heavenly, descended Union, and that we will hold all men as traitors and enemies to the best gift a favored proph over received at the hands of Deiry, who have by word or deed. under any condition of things that has yet existed, or that is likely to exist, entert ined the fiendish purpose of breaking up this great confederacy of States, or have

"Like fools rushed in, where angels" might "fear to

now, but for ever ! But this must be done to pre- ing else can. vent a sectional issue, upon which all the South-

that the Democracy, now in a minority of more I can never be. than balf a million, may, through our dissensions and divisions, be sgain successful.

Will a their boy ARCHIE can be HIRED to do any tind of work in Hirick or Heck Massaury, from the mis forth, IT w

just as we now exercise the right of erecting who represent us abroad. light houses for the same purpose Having thus shown the actual condition of the pieture, and the causes that have in my best

Democracy will elect their candidate.

judgment led to it, the inquiry remains to be answered-what is the remedy? And the first thing to be done, as I think, is to get rid of De mocracy ! and there is but one way of doing that, and that is, by a union of all the elements of opposition to it. Neither the Republican