

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

I propose to present to the public a few facts in relation to the "arch-magician," which I shall derive from recorded testimony; and, in respect to their verity, I shall give my authority, chapter and verse; and I not only invite examination, but defy contradiction. And, first, of the Tariff. In some parts of the State, his partisans have had the hardihood to assert, that his votes in favor of the highest duties on important manufactures were in pursuance of instructions from the Legislature of New York. The assertion is false. It is true, that he voted for the Tariff of 1828 under instructions notoriously procured at his own suggestion; but what was his conduct in 1824, when Mr. Clay's obnoxious bill was under consideration, and when it is not pretended that any legislative instruction whatever, had been given him? In the absence of the Journals of the Senate, it is fortunate that the indefatigable Editor of the Weekly Register has preserved faithfully the proceedings of that body, of which Mr. Van Buren was a member. Let us look into them.

APRIL 20th, 1824. The bill from the other House, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was taken up for a second reading—Mr. Lloyd of Maryland moved that it should be referred to the Committee on Finance, to ascertain the effect of the bill on the Revenue, &c.—The motion was negatived—Ayes 22, Nays 23—the Southern Senators voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Van Buren, &c., voting in the negative.—Vol. 2—new series—page 125.

APRIL 25. Mr. Mills moved to amend the bill, by striking out the following clause: "On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per 112 lbs. weight."—Decided in the affirmative: Yeas 24, Nays 23. The Southern Senators in the affirmative, and Martin Van Buren, &c., in the negative. Vol. 2, page 138. This clause was afterwards restored to the bill.

APRIL 29. Mr. Lloyd of Maryland moved to amend the bill, by striking out the clause, "on hemp, two cents per pound."—Decided in the affirmative: Yeas 24, Nays 23. The Southern Senators voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Van Buren, &c., in the negative. Page 156.

MAY 1. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Barber, to exempt "German linens," an article of Southern consumption, from the duty of "twenty-five per centum ad valorem"; it was decided in the negative—Mr. Van Buren voting with the majority: Ayes 23, Nays 24. But, on the same day, on the proposition of Mr. Holmes of Maine, to exempt "Russia Hollands, and Ravens Duck (articles used by the Northern ship-owners) from the same duty—Mr. Van Buren voted in the affirmative. Pages 156, 157.

MAY 5. Mr. Elliot moved to strike out the clause which established thirty cents, as the minimum price per square yard for the calculation of the duties on cotton cloths and cotton twist, yarn, or thread—a clause in the tariff bill which was particularly distasteful to the South. Negatived—Ayes 23; Nays 24—Mr. Van Buren, Gen. Jackson, &c., voted in the negative. Page 158.

As the bill came from the House of Representatives, the duty on unmanufactured wool was to rise five per cent. per annum, until it reached fifty per cent. On the 6th May, Mr. Mills proposed to reduce the prospective duty to twenty-five per cent. Negatived—Ayes 21, Nays 26—Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative. Mr. Mills then proposed to reduce the prospective duty from fifteen to thirty per cent.—carried in the affirmative—Yeas 25, Nays 22; but Mr. Van Buren still voted in the negative. (It will be recollected that he was the owner of 20,000 sheep, and was therefore in favor of fifty per cent. duty on imported raw wool.) page 168.

On the same day, (6th May) Mr. Chandler proposed to exempt all goods of flax and hemp from the ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.; negatived, 25 to 22; Mr. Van Buren voting, as unusual, for retaining the highest duty. In one instance, on the same day, he did vote with the Southern Senators. Mr. Macon moved that the duty on cotton bagging of four and a half cents per square yard, should be struck from the bill—Mr. Van Buren voted in the affirmative, but his vote was of no importance, as the motion was negatived, 24 to 23. It is to be observed, also, that there was no wool in cotton bagging, and that he had just voted to return the duty of 25 per cent. upon all goods of hemp and flax, of which that fabric is composed. He did also agree, with a considerable majority of the Senate, to reduce the duty on worsted stuff goods from 30 to 25 per cent., (a great concession!) but that reduction was intended for the benefit of the Northern and Eastern consumers. Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, on the same day, (6th of May,) endeavored to effect a like reduction of 5 per cent. upon "blankets," an article of universal use; but on this most reasonable proposition, Martin Van Buren voted in the negative, (p. 169.) On the same day, Mr. Holmes proposed that goods which were ordered and cleared in foreign ports before the passage of the bill, should not be subject to the increased duties—negatived by one vote, and that vote MARTIN VAN BUREN'S. (page 169.)

Various other propositions were made in the course of the discussion, generally unimportant indeed, but on most of which, Martin Van Buren, who effects such tenderness for the "sweet South," was, nevertheless, found in the ranks of those who voted to fix the highest duties on imported articles. These are stubborn facts, and matters of history, and yet do the friends of this double-faced politician unblushingly persist in representing him as against the policy of restriction. In 1824, it is probable that the Presidential Chair had found no place in his "visions of glory"—his flocks and their fleeces were the peculiar objects of his care. Four years after, however, the imperial sceptre had already haunted his imagination and stirred up his wily ambition. It was necessary to conciliate the refractory spirit of the South, and for that purpose the mockery of instructions from a Tariff State to vote for the Tariff, was resolved on as the specious, but hollow pretext to cover his designs. More anon.

INVESTIGATOR.

Where, says Noah, are the original friends of "A. Jackson,"—Tyler, Tazewell, Leigh, Branch, Fredell, Berrien, McLane, Calhoun, Hamilton, McDuffie, Verplanck, Wilde, Selden, Archer, Ingham, and a host of other men? Sacrificed to appease the intriguing ambition of the little magician. True enough! All these distinguished and patriotic men have been one by one sacrificed to the miserable intrigues of the Kitchen Cabinet.

From the Charleston Mercury. IT IS NOT A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Since the radical change of the Tariff Laws, which Nullification effected, apathy and despair have given place in this community to a hopeful and cheerful spirit of enterprise and industry.—The people are made happier by the confidence of security in their rights, arising from a wholesome reliance upon their ability to repel federal aggression, and are prosperously and contentedly enjoying the beneficent results of their determined struggle for justice. Shall this peaceful and promising tendency of things be checked, because we are disgusted with the degradation of the Federal Government, in the hands of the present rulers, or will not every good citizen, of whatever party, exert himself to prevent the recurrence of another season of oppression, and another crisis of doubt and danger? And to this end, how better can he direct his patriotic efforts, than by preventing the management of Federal affairs from devolving upon those who would violate the Tariff Compromise, and again doom the South to privation, oppression, discontent, and strife? We cannot stand neutral, in the present contest between the White and Van Buren parties. The prosperity of the South is deeply involved in it. It is not only a struggle between a good man and an unscrupulous intriguer for the office; it is not only a struggle between the people and "the Government," which shall choose the next Chief Magistrate; it is much more, it is a struggle between the South and the North—between section and section—between justice and robbery—between Free Trade and the American System.

The policy of the new Administration will take its complexion from the politics of the section which brings it into office.—Even under a rigidly honest President, this must inevitably be partially the case; but under one who has been all his life calculating the chances of the game for office, there will be no scruple to sacrifice every thing to the sectional preferences and antipathies of his party. When we remember, then, that the only Southern men who have abused the Tariff compromise, and avowed their disregard of the pledge to respect it, are the very few who have notoriously sold themselves to Van Buren, to be the indiscriminate supporters of his measures, and the unscrupulous instruments of his intrigues, and that at the late session, Beardsley, of New York, avowed similar sentiments, we must see that "the party" has already an anchor to windward on the Tariff ground. A single glance at the map will tell us it cannot be otherwise, and show us what must inevitably be the policy of a Van Buren administration. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, are the regions of Van Burensism.—The broad South, from the Potomac to Texas, is the section that must vote for White, if he be elected.

We deny, then, that to choose between the two parties is to make a choice of evils. It is a choice between positive good and positive evil, for it is not only to choose which man, but which section shall prevail.

In connexion with this geographical view of the subject, it is instructive to revert to the course of Van Buren in 1828, on the Tariff question. He spoke one way and voted another. His words were wind, and he gave them to cajole the South, but his vote was something substantial, and told, and that he gave to the monopolists; and gave it, too, at the expense of an act of downright treachery to the Southern Delegation. An apology has been made for him to the Virginians lately, by a bosom friend (presumed to be Benton) that against his own opinion "HE WENT WITH HIS STATE." Aye! and if Senator Van Buren, courting the South for her vote, was yet compelled to go with his State against us, will not President Van Buren, elected by his Empire State, in despite of the South, go with his State again. And with what State? The hot-bed of Agrarianism—the Head-quarters of Abolition—the Atlas of the American System. Connecticut, too, must be rewarded for her patent "Democracy" of the Hartford stamp: the hills of New Hampshire must be gilded by the light of the ascendant luminary of New Hampshire's worship; his rays must penetrate the gloom of the iron mines of New Jersey, to make glad the soul of Mr. Dickinson, who would make the South pay a tax on sunshine; and his benignant glance must be glided back gratefully from the polished machinery of Pittsburgh, and then the bold asserting Benton will tell us, not in apology, that the New Yorker only goes with his State, but in arrogant derision and defiance, that his bosom friend only goes with his party.

In another article we may further examine the probable results of Van Buren's defeat, and answer the prominent arguments of those of our friends who still object to supporting Judge White.

From the Nashville Republican. FOR THE PRESIDENCY, HUGH L. WHITE OF TENNESSEE.

The Whigs of the United States will have to choose between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. Between these two individuals will ultimately, be the contest. The nomination by Massachusetts, of Mr. Webster, will fall to the ground. New England will support Mr. Van Buren. Old federal Connecticut has lately gone over to him—Rhode Island will follow—New Hampshire and Maine are already his bond servants. Vermont and Massachusetts alone are doubtful now, and sectional feeling will, in the end, carry them over to the Albany Regency. When the struggle comes on, the banners of the North and East will waive in amity, side by side! Let the South and the West be true to themselves, and to each other, and they will triumph. We eschew sectional feeling as much as any man—but if the East and the North choose to be governed by it, they cannot blame the South, and the West for fighting them with their own weapons.

We go then against Martin Van Buren, and for Hugh Lawson White; against Martin Van Buren—not because we are individually opposed to him, on account of his being the candidate of New York—not because we have an individual hostile feeling to the Empire State. Far from it—we would oppose no obstacle to her legitimate march to greatness and glory—we would not wish to see the "rising sun" of her State standard eclipsed, nor her proud and aspiring motto, "Excelsior," obliterated, but because we consider the political system of those who hold her in chains oppressive, tyrannical, and anti-republican—because we wish not to see that system established throughout the Union—because it enslaves the mind, which is far worse than enslaving the body—because, while we have the name of freemen, we wish to indulge in the liberty of opinion and action, without being proscribed, and

persecuted for so doing—and because we believe this Union will not be worth preserving, if it be prostrated beneath the feet of the ALBANY REGENCY. Therefore, since sectional feeling is to lead the Eastern States into support of Mr. Van Buren, in spite of their knowledge, yea, and their professed detestation of the Regency System, we call upon the South and the West to meet them on their own grounds—and if federal New England chooses Martin Van Buren, because he is a Northern man, in preference to Judge White, let the democratic South and West unite upon the latter. The opponents of the administration in the South form a vast party—the balance of power is in their hands, and, even granting that the choice between two Jackson men (so called) is a choice between two evils, they owe it to themselves and their country to choose the less.

Furthermore—we go against Martin Van Buren because he has been substantially designated by General Jackson as his successor, and because we believe it will be an evil hour for the American people when they allow their President, directly or indirectly, to nominate his successor, and, by so nominating, cause him to be elected. That hour will see them subjects of a man, not citizens of a free republic. Granting, for argument's sake, that Mr. Van Buren and Judge White are on a par in every respect, that they are equally fitted to preside over this nation—the mere fact that the President has adopted the one, ought to induce free men, jealous of the least direct or indirect interference with their suffrages, to go en masse for the other. In Gen. Jackson's most extraordinary letter to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, he comes out in favor of the National Convention, and it is known that the said National Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore next month, will nominate Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency—and this contemptible farce, got up by the office-holders, will be called the act of the democracy of the country!

Judge White is a supporter of the rights of the States. We do not object to him on that account—the events of the last year have satisfied us that the tendencies of our political system are centrifugal, that the arm of the General Government is too strong, whereas we once thought it too weak—that a President may construe our Constitution into a monarchical charter, and find in its letter what its spirit never meant. We would rather see the rights of the States pushed too far, than not pushed far enough.

We go, then, for Hugh L. White, free suffrage, and toleration, and against Martin Van Buren, executive usurpation, and dictation. We unfurl the white and spotless banner to the breeze—

"And as our cause is right, So be our fortune in the coming fight."

From the Charleston Mercury. WHO ARE "THE DEMOCRACY"?

Not you Nullifiers of the South, nor you Union men of the North! You have neither of you part nor lot in the great Democratic party, of which the Globe is the organ, Gen. Jackson the Lieutenant General, and Martin Van Buren the Commander in Chief. The South was once thought the nursery of Democrats, the strong hold of Democracy; but that was in the rude and ignorant days of Jefferson and Madison, long before the Executive discovered that he was the sole depository of the people's power. In this day of illumination from that fount of light, the New York School, patent Democrats are very different things from those simple souls who supported the last war, when Van Buren opposed it, and voted for Madison, while Van Buren joined the Federalists—There are none now in the South—Andrew Jackson says so. Hear his organ, the worthy priest of such a deity:

"If Judge White carry off the South, [the possibility is admitted,] Mr. Clay will come into the House as the real competitor for the Chief Magistracy, against the candidate of the Democracy." According to the Globe, then, take the whole South from the Union, and "the Democracy" still remains.

The Democracy are those only who will obey Mr. Van Buren's caucus at Baltimore.

The Democracy are the office-holders. Martin Van Buren their candidate, is the candidate of the Democracy;—and Gen. Jackson declares that the man nominated at the caucus of Baltimore, to wit: Martin Van Buren, will be the candidate of the great "Republican Party."

See, too, the admission of the falsehood which many of the government prints have endeavored to palm upon their readers. They have pretended, and some of them still pretend, that the Baltimore Convention will deliberate and choose, and might select some other candidate, than the elect of Gen. Jackson. But here the Globe clearly excludes Judge White from any such chance, for it says he may "carry off the South"—and Henry Clay will oppose "the candidate of the Democracy."

It would seem, then, that let Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, and Georgia, all go over unanimously to Judge White, and yet "the Democracy" remain to run their candidate. And whence comes this Democracy? They are composed of the office-holders and employers of Government, from a Cabinet Secretary down to a door-keeper, and from a Mammoth Mail-contractor down to a "paper and twine" mercenary. And what States will they carry? First on the list, "all hail Connecticut!" Yes, Van Buren has carried Connecticut, and the land of the Hartford Convention leads the van of "the Democracy" of the Union! Let Southern men mark that, and infer from it, what principles Van Buren has been making interest with, and what interests his administration will subservise. Already his organ gives out that he can afford to dispense with the South, and if he dare tell us this while seeking office, what will he do and say to the South when confirmed in power?

Lectures Against Slavery.—Among the continual, determined, and increasing efforts, of our Northern "brethren," against our domestic institutions, and to involve them and the whole South in one general scene of the most awful and entire ruin, are the Lectures of a Rev. C. G. Finney, in New York, who, in the course of them, strongly denounces the religious denominations, generally, for admitting slaveholders to commune with them! and says that he and his church "have excluded slaveholders, and all concerned in the traffic, from their communion;" and that he "conscientiously believes the time is not far distant, when the churches will be united in their expressions of abhorrence against this sin."—What next? And how long do these people presume we will tamely submit to such unmerited persecution!—Augusta Chronicle.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY: Saturday Morning, May 9, 1835.

The Election for Delegates to the Convention takes place on Thursday, the 21st day of May.

We are authorized to announce JOHN CLEMENT, Esq., as a candidate to Represent Rowan county in the approaching Convention.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Free-men of Rowan will keep in recollection that, on Monday, the 18th day of this month, (the same being Monday of County Court,) a Public Meeting will be held in the Courthouse. It is hoped that all who feel any concern in the present alarming state of the country, will attend the Meeting. It is expected that the GOVERNOR of the State will be here, and also Senator MANGUM.

CAN MARTIN VAN BUREN BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

As soon as the BALTIMORE CAUCUS shall have made the nomination of Martin Van Buren, all the Office-holders and Office-seekers will begin to cry out, that now there can be no doubt of his success. They know that in all communities there are some persons who are anxious to be in the majority, and they think, by talking big, to make these think that Van Buren is sure of being elected, and thus carry votes that would otherwise go against him. But this trick will not, in the present case, avail them, for the reason, that the strength of the Caucus candidate is already too well known. A moment's look at the state of the case must satisfy every candid mind, that Van Buren has not even a probable prospect of success. But let the figures count for themselves.

There are 288 Electoral Votes in all the States, and of these it will take 145 to constitute a majority. Now where can Mr. Van Buren get 145 Electoral Votes? Let us give him all the States of which he is tolerably certain, and see what they make:—New York 42; N. Hampshire 7; Maine 8; Pennsylvania 30. Although Connecticut has gone for the Administration, still this does not make it certain that she will cast her votes to Van Buren; but, to avoid quibbling, we put down to him her 8 votes. New Jersey has gone, (last Fall) by a very small vote on General Ticket, for Jackson, but this does not prove that she will go for Van Buren,—still we give him her 8 votes. Delaware and R. Island are, at best, but doubtful, and the late election in Rhode Island would prove that Van Buren cannot get her vote,—still we will put down both these States, say 7 votes, to him,—thus making for him 110 votes. Now, where is he to get the other 35 votes? His partisans say that Virginia will go for him. How does the case stand in Virginia? Why, although the late elections may have resulted in the choice of a majority of Jackson men, still it is known that a majority of the members elect are for White. It is not believed that Virginia will go for Van Buren. But even give him Virginia's 23 votes, and this leaves a deficiency of 12 votes. Where can he get these 12 votes? Some say in North Carolina! Now what well informed man in North Carolina will, in candor, say that Martin Van Buren can get her vote.—No one, we are certain. The contest in North Carolina, though it may be warm, will result in a complete rout of the Van Buren forces. In the former contest, the Caucus candidate was beaten more than 5,000 votes, and we believe that this vote, with proper exertions, can be doubled against Van Buren. The great Counties in the West, with the exception of one or two, are far more united against Van Buren than they were against Crawford; and in the East the cause is likewise stronger. WHITE will take the vote of N. Carolina from Van Buren just as certain as the day of election arrives. Where, then, can he get the votes he wants? No where in the South, and no where in the West, unless it be in Missouri, who gives but 4 votes. So that, even with the vote of Virginia, Van Buren's prospect of success is but bad; and if Virginia goes against him, as it is next to certain she will, his case is a desperate one.

He cannot, then, be elected by the People; but how will it be should the election go to the House? There he will have no chance at all. New York there with her 42 votes will have no more weight than Delaware with her 3. Out of the 24 votes, (each State giving one vote,) Mr. Van Buren will not get 8.

So that, in any event, the CAUCUS candidate has tremendous odds against him,—the Office-holders, and Office-seekers may strive to their utmost, but all won't do, they will be defeated.

THE SOUTH SHOULD NOT GO FOR MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Sir Walter Raleigh, in the history of his voyage to Guiana, gives an account of a people who were born without hands. THE ALBANY REGENCY must surely think that this headless race is still extant in the South, or, if we have heads, that they are void of brains, otherwise, they could hardly calculate on Martin Van Buren receiving any votes on this side of the Potomac. Why should the South vote for Mr. Van Buren? Can a single good reason be assigned why? We boldly answer no!—and we challenge any Office-holder, or Office-seeker in the State to assign a good reason. If party prejudices could be laid aside, not a Southern man, from the Potomac to the Mexican line, would ever think of casting a vote for him.—Why? Because the whole course of his political life, his system of politics, his party discipline, all show that he has no feelings, no sympathies in common with the South. He is against us in every thing. Look at his conduct on the Missouri Question—look at his votes in favor of the Tariff—look at his votes in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and then say, is he the man for the South? The prosperity of the South, nay, the continuance of the Union, depends on the economical administration of the Government. Every dollar that is unnecessarily expended is against us. Therefore, the Southern States are, and must be opposed to all unnecessary expenditures. Not so with New York;—the more extravagant the Government is, the better for them, for the money is expended among them. Mr. Van Buren knows this, and therefore it is, that he is for large expenditures; he is for a splendid Government,

Do we not see him, and all his partisans, doing nothing in their power to prevent reform? Within the last four years, have the expenses of the Government not run up from less than twelve millions, to nearly twenty-three millions of dollars per year! And do we not see the Van Buren party opposing every attempt to diminish this extravagance. Why, therefore, should the people of the South support him? Is it that we may have the Protective System renewed—that we may have new taxes imposed on us? Freemen of North-Carolina! do not be deceived by the tricks and artifices of the Office-holders and Office-seekers.—They may profit by his election, but you will suffer!

Van Buren Meeting in Mecklenburg.—We see, by the "Standard," that the Van Burenites in Mecklenburg have actually succeeded in perpetrating a meeting in that County. We learn, from other sources, that though something larger than the one which was held in Northampton, consisting of eleven souls, it was, nevertheless, not quite as large as was the army of Xerxes, when he crossed over from Asia to Europe. We understand the meeting was a small one—and, mark you, it was not called a Van Buren meeting. Oh no! it was a Jackson meeting! Had the leaders openly come out with a call for a Van Buren meeting, it would not have been quite as large even as it was;—but they knew this, and kept VAN in the REAR. Will the plain, honest, open-dealing Republicans of Mecklenburg suffer themselves to be bamboozled by such humbuggery as this! Why do the Van Burenites not come out at once, and hoist his flag! Why not tell the people that the whole and sole object of the Baltimore CAUCUS, is not only to nominate, but to make Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The answer is plain: They know if the people see the whole scheme, they would turn from it with indignation, and put its authors down,—therefore it is necessary to do the thing by degrees, little by little, and, finally, to throw Jackson's cloak over the little man, and smuggle him in at the back door. But, People of Mecklenburg, keep a look out!—mark the result: about the 1st of June you will hear a new tune sung—you will then be told that the "Democratic Republican National Jackson Convention" had nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and, therefore, all good Jackson men must go for him!—Then all these VAN-ites, who are now shy-looking, it will come out and talk openly. We say, mark the result!

The Honorable Bedford Brown has recently attended a Van Buren meeting in Caswell County, for the purpose of taking measures to send a Delegate to the Baltimore Caucus. In that Congressional District the good people of Caswell seem to be pretty much alone; they may have been responded to from Rockingham, but from Guilford they will not be such, as yet, they have not from Stokes, as we have heard. It is said, that a few of the Van Burenites were very anxious during Stokes Superior Court, to get up a little meeting there, but their hearts failed them, and they let the thing drop. Ah! and many more of them in North Carolina, before the contest is over, will wish that they had never taken up Van Burensism, or that they could quietly let it drop. They will find that the disinterested portion of the Jackson party, the plain, honest, and hard working men of the country, have too much spirit to suffer themselves to be transferred like so many horned cattle, to Martin Van Buren by a self-constituted, and irresponsible CAUCUS.

Note.—Since writing the above, we learn that the Hon. Bedford Brown has been appointed a Delegate to the Baltimore Caucus, and has accepted the appointment.—The occupation well be-fits the man.

HEAR WASHINGTON'S VOICE!

Let the people listen to the voice of the Father of his Country—George Washington. Harken to what he says, on the subject of such meetings as the Baltimore Convention. He says, such Associations are "incompatible with all government," and surely he is right.—If the people are to be dictated to by CAUCUSES, what is the use of the ballot-box? The Caucus system does, in effect, strike at the freedom of election, and if permitted to go on, will soon take away even the forms of election. But hear what Washington says:

"The real People, occasionally assembled, in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought never to be confounded with permanent, self-appointed societies, usurping the right to control the constituted authorities, and to dictate to public opinion. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all Government, and must either sink into general disesteem, or finally overturn the established order of things."

Another Defeat.—We learn, from the Greensborough Patriot, that the VAN-dals have recently been badly defeated in Rockingham County. They called a Public Meeting, at the Court-House, for the purpose of sending a PROPOS to the Caucus, but the "Panic Whigs," as the classical Editor of the Standard calls them, very impudently knocked the PROPOS away, and—down came butter, and cheese, and all. A Resolution was offered, approving the measures of the Administration, and was voted down, 60 to 19! Another was offered, to send a Delegate to the Caucus, and this was voted down, 61 to 15! If these eighteen had been up to the tricks of the party, they should have retired into some back room, passed a long string of Resolutions, elected a Delegate, and then published the whole in the Standard, as the proceedings of a "large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Rockingham." They, the Van Burenites in Rockingham, are at least a half a century behind those of Northampton, and a quarter of a century behind our bonfire friends in old Mecklenburg.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod has been in session in this place for several days, during this and the last week. Having finished their business, they adjourned on Wednesday.

We are gratified to hear that the Synod unanimously adopted a Resolution to establish a Manual Labour School at some convenient place within the bounds of the Synod, and have appointed a Committee to take the necessary steps for carrying this most laudable and praiseworthy plan into execution.

We are also highly pleased to hear that the Presbyterians, within the limits of this Presbytery, have not only decided on the establishment of an institution on this plan, but that their active and enterprising Committee have already made considerable progress in the noble work.

In addition to this, we have reason to believe that the Synod of the "German Reformed Church" has also in contemplation the establishment of a similar institution. We say, success to the whole, and to all such noble efforts!