laurt Orders and Judicial advertisements will be VOL. II. arged 38 1-8 per cent, higher than the foregoing rates.

#### Our Principles.

First. We shall maintain the doctrine that no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United ring on her soil against the liberty of Ame-States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be rica. States a sufficient length of time to enable him to be come acquainted with the principles, and imbued with the principles, and imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the greatest inter-

ernments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; mainfall of their oppressors; and hence we take the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liferty, and property, under our institutions, without the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people's interests. They had in all that the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people's interests. They had in all the ties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people's interests. They had in all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people's interests. They had in all the ties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right, and that all the difficulties were the work of ambitious and self-seeking plotters against the people were all right. liberty, and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration,

or execution of our laws. Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from State governments, as will effectually exclude from the infernal art of sowing distrust among own interests, to a nation of mad-men, drank with inplicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any for- borers in this cause by lessons and exam- and we can at once discover the origin of all our eign prince, power, potentate, or authority, whatever. under any and all ciroumstances.

Fifth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union. Sixth. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with

such vestedrights. Seventh. We shall oppose and protest against all and maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no politreal government, or other human power, can rightfully

exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall maintain and defend the Constituby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our bility and influence, all who may assail them, or ei-

Tentle. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an " American party," whose maxim AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

#### LETTER FROM JOHN A. GILMER, Esq.,

OF NORTH CAROLINA. We publish below a letter from John A.

Gilmer, Esq., in response to the invitation of the Committee, inviting him to the Mass Meeting at Pittsylvania Court House. Danville (Va.) Reg.

GREENSEORO', N. C., Sept. 17, 1856. CENTLEMEN :- I have received your letters of the 19th August, and 8th Septemher, inviting me to be present on the 1st October next, at Pittsvlvania Court House, and to address a Mass Meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson. Indispensable engagements have prevented a more early reply to this invitation; and these engagements, with the attention due to my private affairs, neglected during the past Summer, will, greatly to my regret, render it impos-

place designated. I can, however, truly say that my heart is with you in the cause, in which you are engaged; and I may also be permitted to assure you that whenever I can be satisfied that any efforts of mine would be instrumental in advancing this great cause. I am ready to go any where, to do any thing honorable, and to make any sacrifice. am enlisted for the whole war, and prepared to take any post; and even the private interest would not keep me away from your meeting, were I not satisfied that my preseuce is not needed on an occasion, which

sible for me to be with you at the time and

Though not accustomed easily to take alarm, I fully concur in the new general opinion of our fairminded and sagacious statesmen, that we are in the most serious crisis of our history; and I feel as you feel, and as every honest man begins to feel, that all the glorious hopes brought into the world by the American Revolution are now in most imminent peril. Madness seems to rule the hour; and every where, on the surface at least, we behold intense selfishness, unreasoning fanaticism, and re-

morseless ambition.

will command the services of many of our

most distinguished and able co-laborers.

Like all such excitements, tending to the dissolution and ruin of the settled order of things, the threatening aspect of the times has conjured up from their hiding places the vulture blood, that feeds on the carcasses of the dead; and these, regarding our beloved country as already in its dying agonies, are beginning to parcel out its re-mains, and to whet their greedy bills for an infernal feast. The fall of our country would, indeed, furnish a glorious harvest to all the birds of prey from the four quarters of earth; and where there is the least hope of such a sad consummation, we may expect a grand rally to that end of the all energies of tyranny in every nation. All the leading powers of the earth, with perhaps one exception, are interested in the destruction of the Union of these States. and the hopes with which it is righted: and he must be but little read in the lessons of history, and extremely ignorant of the character of unjust power, as concentrated in the hands of despotic monarchs, who can doubt for a moment the active peace, and the maintenance of right, to desire or perthe character of unjust power, as concen-

# 想是到得是到那是

TEADOWER.

An American Policy for an American People.

KINSTON, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1856.

NO. 15.

become thoroughly identified with the greatest interests of our country.

Second. We shall advocate a passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline of the safest and best man themselves; and, in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline outline of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example already proved, that a united people outline outline of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example already proved the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example of the safest and best man themselves; and in fact, they had by their example of the safest and surfact outline of the safest and surfact such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes any government, which may send hither such classes any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint for any foreign here eitien to a may office of trust.

Inguillest authority, by filtering the mass-such a multi-these clouds passed away as suddenly as they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning succeeded one of the brightest and most glorious days in our history. As soon as there was seated in power an administration sternly resolved to do right and to throw itself on the entry of the country.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning succeeded one of the brightest and most glorious days in our history. As soon as there was seated in power an administration sternly resolved to do right at all hazards to itself, and to throw itself on the entry in succeeded one of the brightest and most glorious days in our history. As soon as there was seated in power an administration sternly resolved to do right at all hazards to itself, and to throw itself on the other than the proposed that these clouds passed away as suddenly as the election of the they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning the head sternly resolved to do right they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning the head sternly resolved to do right they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning the head sternly resolved to do right they had gathered, and to this dark and gloomy morning the succeeded one of the brightest and most glorious days in our history.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appoint the power and all hazards to itse Third. We shall oppose the election of appoint the deluction of appoint the deluction of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust ting before the eyes of the delucted millions enthusiastically, to its support, the leaders were comboner or emolument, under the Federal or State gov- of the Old World, and whose union would pelled to follow, the factious chief of redition were reinstantly secure their own triumph and the buked into sullen "acquievence." Thus it appeared fall of their oppressors; and hence we

THEIR DESTRUCTION; and with what unspeakable delight must they contemplate ples as old as the days of Nimrod, the first troubles. mighty hunter of men-Money too will not ted such a bright day in our history had ceased, and be wanting; and if one monarch can af- a new one succeeded, faction, with its Satanic cunning ford to sacrifice two hundred millions of and perseverence, again began to ply its wicked arts; dollars and a hundred thousand men to obtain one victory, in order to give strength to its delusive strains. It gained a foothold near the to his throne, how many thousands of millions would all the thrones of the world soon taken captive by honeyed accents of the forked abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardi- contribute to break down that cause which tongue.

Eighth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, and sectional factions into which the counded himself, his administration, and his country by which the Constitution is to be set at nought, vio- try is divided; and this fact, and the miserable trouble and confusion. Every effort he Lited, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religiously, or by the adherents or followers of either, or us some faint idea of the forces secretly that had been so cunningly baited for him in New York, only complicated his difficulties, while he directed to work out the destruction of lashed the troubled waters into more furious excitetion as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights | American freedom. This is an alarming ment; and now, a short term of four years, beginning of the States, without diminution as guaranteed there view, not in the least exaggerated or over- under more favorable auspices than that of any Presdrawn; but, gentlemen, it is set off by ident in our history, not excepting Washington, is for consolation and hope.

Leaving out of view, for the present. nobler virtues of patriotism, and a love of cious five or six years ago, and all we have to do is justice and freedom, for their own sakes, so eminently illustrated in the character of would refuse to listen to his voice? And yet we have the American people, it is cause of great one among us, who for four years was tried as severely graph, from the Detroit Tribune, giving a report of a consolation at this crisis to remember that as Washington was tried who came from the furnace speech made the on the 28th ult., by a gentleman consolation, at this crisis, to remember, that as Washington was tried-who came from the furnace they are equally distinguished by an intelligent sense of their own interests, and keenly sensitive to all the fluctuations of Wise, is proclaimed to be "Washington-like throughbusiness affairs. Under the benign influence of a free and equal Government, the to be wise, moderate, self-denying and beneficent, by masses of our people have displayed an energy and enterprise, unknown elsewhere: and the road to wealth and honor being open to all, all or a great majority are living in comfort, and surrounded by an abundance never found among the masses in other countries, animated by hopes of greater wealth and distinction, and happily absorbed in all the gainful arts of peace.

Such a people, whose enterprise has probed every corner of the-earth, and has been rewarded with overflowing streams of and oppression.

Behold their investments, the millions on millions of capital expended on enterprises, whose success depends on the existence of the Union and the Constitution in their integrity! Will the people easily learn to despise that flag, which has been trade, with every advantage, on every sea and every river of the Globe-that flag, which has opened to him and to the American citizen alone the secluded ports of Jaand our mechanics and agriculturists sovereigns, the equals of kings, favored, feared, and protected in their pursuits of gain and pleasure in every mart and city and territory of the globe, savage or civilized?

Are they prepared—I mean the honest masses, on whom falls heaviest the weight of revolutions—are THEY prepared for the conversion of their factories into barracks coasts by hostile fleets from adjoining States,
—to see their broad fields of golden grain ry kind destroyed-their lands depreciated in value, their property of every species li- field. able to be seized on at any moment, for pubthe people prepared to have the whole Uniin his honest preference for an honest man.

Fremont, as we all know, is the impersonation of ted States converted into such deplorable

and the reckless and restless outlaws of society who may eagerly pant for such occasions of strife and disagainst each other, then, in the name of common

And this brings me to the consideration of the real that the people were all right, and that all the difficul-OUR RISE seemed continually to pressage vious that they had only been operating in their own to the country, that he would not for one moment behalf, and against the will and the wisdom of those hesitate. whom they misrepresented. They, the people, then displayed a healthy spirit of conservatism, moderation can hope to conquer freedom. All that is mation numbering millions of souls and covering a wanting here in experience and talent in large portion of the earth's surface, to change sudden-

> highest seat of power; and he, who was so often unseated from his horse in the battles of Mexico, was

hundred thousand dollars to advocate, for a few months, one of the revolutionary and sectional factions into which the country many and sectional factions into which the country in just such a crists; because, he has been tried by the highest test applied to human character, and approved by the honesty of the whole country, of every political hue and complexion; and considerations, which furnish good reason sisted this continent since the discovery of Columbus about to terminate in the darkest night that has yet made it the hope of the oppr ssed.

Thus, gentlemen, we see the cause of our difficulty. every argument based on the higher and and we know the remedy that proved perfectly efficato apply it. If Washington could be raised from the dead, would be be called a patriot or honest man, who as unscathed as Washington came-and whose administration, by the confession of such eulogists of Washington, and such haters of Fillmore, as Governor all the leaders of all the factions now combined against him: and "Washington-like" is the meed of praise universally accorded at the close of his term of power, when men have few flatterers and no interested syco-

The return of this Washington-like statesman to power every one feels would at once change the whole aspect of things into a more hopeful one. Every one feels that it would make peace certain, insure preservation of the Constitution in its purity, and give stability to all the honest trades of the country-that it would, in short, cause business everywhere to revive between man and man to continue, prices to remain firm, and property and labor to be productive. That plenty, surely cannot be easily tempted to it would enable the people still to grow in hope, to cast away their earnings, to tear up their buy and to build with the expectation of enjoying in improvements, to burn down their own in peace and freedom a good return for their labor, barns and houses, and to clothe themselves enterprise and capital; while all feel also that the election of any other may begin one of those commoin the rags and wretchedness of poverty tions, which render everything insecure and worthless except daring ambition, political cunning and military

our population, and why then will the people not elect the people's candidate? They tay, he cannot be elec-ted. Who says so? Gentlemen, I have recently canvassed my own beloved State, and notwithstanding their peace and safety at home and their strength and protection abroad? That flag in which the citizen can wrap himself and lie down with safety in the Arabian desert lie down with safety in the Result of the election, I am proud of the sacrinces in this campaign, if the people should call nim to that position. All this happened late in September, 1855, if we correctly recalled Mr. Bates' statement. He gives time, names and places, and vouches for the correctly recalled Mr. Bates' statement. He will be a lie of the sacrinces in the sacrinces in this campaign, if the people should call nim to that position. All this happened late in September, 1855, if we correctly recalled Mr. Bates' statement. He could be a lie of the sacrinces of the sacrinces in the sacrinces of the -beneath which he can push his thriving men, and any others, can easily find out a similar feeling among the honest masses everywhere. You have only to accost the first plain, honest, intelligent citizen you meet, whose only interest is the welfare of the country, and get from him a candidid expression of his sentiments, and you find he prefers Fillmore, if pan, which makes our merchants princes, he could be elec ed. And the answer is the same at the and honorable men. When they say to us virtue and son, viz: that the self-seeking politicians of the conntry are opposed to him, and have systematically endeavored to mislead the people on the subject of his represents the cause of peace, tranquility, union and to be a United States of a America, and there would justice: and they have complimented him, and shown never be another free country. If all men had been conversion of their factories into barracks their own low opinion of popular intelligence by the for plundering soldiers, for having their arts resorted to, to defeat him. They dared not to ships blockaded in every port on their own impeach his integrity, or the justice of his administration; and hence, from the very start, they resolved everywhere, and perseveringly, to pervade the public mind with the idea that a Washington-like statesman the past, and the hopes of the future, burning in its,

And now, gentlemen, permit me to say that

haneful sectionalism, the candidate of disurton. If scenes as those we now behold in Kansas? we are so far gone that the South must array itself in Depend on it, many as are the ambitious politicians a solid sectional column; if—which Heaven forbid!

sympathy, backed with all the resources of | mit, when rightly-informed, such a state of things. | sylvania? A man whose moral courage our great | their empires, of the rulers of Austria and They wish an honest settlement of our difficulties - military hero mistrusted and who, to say the least occupied a most equivocal position as an intimate spectator when the noble and generous Clay was political-

ly assassinated?

If the time has not come to fight sectional hate

Can any one—will any one, dare to doubt the course of him who so nobly breasted the storm of 1850-'51, if similarly situated? His resolution then was, as all admit, to sacrifice himself for the public good; say that if Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal would give us a Republican strength is exhibited by the returns of

This is a proud boast we can make of our champion: and I know that you, and I, and all those who now stantly desert him, if we supposed him unwilling to gress (John Scott Harrison,) and he is a candidate

make such an end. the people, they will joyfully, but of course, secretly, furnish: and they can aid the laborers in this cause by lessons and examples as old as the days of Nimrod 1. · Gentlemen, it is a glorious reflectiou to remember stands confessed in this one act-it, is enough and more than enough; for we all know that one word from him would give us a "Washington-like" President and save the Union.

As to Fremont, I need say no more. I am persuaded that even amid tremendous efforts made to delude the people at the North, his position, as the impersonation of the spirit of sectional hate, of fanaticism, of prejudice, of false charges against a generous peo-ple, of civil war, of fraternal strife, will the end be

inderstood and appreciated. was daily undermining the power of each?

Our President, with perhaps no evil intentions, inIt is said that one press received some deed it is possible that his impulses were of a kindly saved the country in just such a crisis; because, he has been tried by the highest test applied to human to pretend otherwise and urge that he is not available.

And in this connection permit me to call your attention to a paragraph from the Detroit Tribune, with looks plausible, and if it be true, then it appears that we came near having Frements put up at the Democratic leader instead of its opponent-in a word, the very factions, now so fiercely fighting each other. were both aiming to get the same man for standard bearer, and the Freesoilers stealing a march on the party led by the Van Burens, we happened by this cumstance-alone, not to be called on by the Cincinnati Convention to shout for Fremont as the hope

"We find the facts of that incident, which we have known for some time, stated in the following para-

"IMPORTANT POLITICAL STATEMENT.-Hop. George C. Bates, of California, in the course of the his speech, made the following important political statement: When he (Mr. Bates) was expected to sail for California in August, 1855, he was persuaded by Mr. Palmer of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., bankers of San Fremont would accompany him thither. Mr. Bates postponed his departure as desired. But when the the special purpose of having an interview with Coloan offer made to Col. Fremont by Governor Floyd, in behalf ing men, North and South, of the nomination for the Preand flourish, investments to be freely made, confidence sidency. He said that party wanted a new man-a m in of integrity and well-won distinction outside o politics. Col. Fremont, after listening patiently, and even subtmitting to two separate interviews, and knowing the platform he was expected to stand upon, re-plied: that while deeply sensible of the high distinction of the proposition made him, and flattered by the promises it extended, yet, with his opinion of the general of the Missouri-Compromise, it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous branchof plighted faith, and should never desist denouncing the act and its authors. Colonel Fremont planted himself impregnably on this position. Mr. Palmer being cognizant of these facts, communi cate them forthwith to Hon. N. P. Banks, and Hon Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and they came and saw Col. Fremont, and, state the brief result of that interview, he consented to lead the hosts of freedom the result of the election, I am proud of the sacrifices in this campaign, if the people should call him to that I have made; and I can say, and do say, sincerely, position. All this happened late in September, 1855, accuracy of this statement.

Finally, gentlemen, I am for Mr. Fillmore, because he could be elected. And the answer is the same at the North and the South; and where so many answers thus, why cant he be elected? Precisely for this reations of the condition must triumph, they appeal to men in whom they suppose the love of freedom and the love of right have ceased to be ruling passions. They appeal to our meaner instincts, and tacitly confess that strength. Of course those who have brought our they mean, by love of country, the desire of being troubles on us did not wish to see their dear prospects on the side of the rulers, whether they be just or unall blasted by the re-appearance in power of him, who just. If all men were such, there would soon cease foraged by the troops of rival factions—to witness their cities and towns in flames—to have their money turned into worthless rags in their pockets—their stocks of everage in the flatter, burning in its breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to present the interest and hold them in servitude there without could not be returned to power.

The whole thing originated with the leaders; and, breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and the nopes of the future, burning in its breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and the nopes of the future, burning in its breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and the nopes of the future, burning in its breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to pledge "their lives, their fortunes, and the nopes of the future, burning in its breast, resolve, as patriots in all ages have resolved to pledge "their lives, their lives to the field, and their feet to the foe. They should free to go with their wives and children, their wagons on any pretext, before or after battle, whatever its and horses, as the citizens of the North. Will that issue; and knowing if the country falls, the hopes, the rights, the interests of all honest men and of all

[From the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.] Ohio, and her Democracy.

On the 14th inst., the State elections are to be held in Ohio for two supreme Judges, a School Comsentiments of the people are entirely united. The
missioner, and a member of the Board of Public AREA OF SLAVERY MUST NEVER BE EXTENDED IN THIS Works—all to be chosen by general ticket; also for Representatives to Congress and members of the Legislature. The Black Republicans are fully organized wave, shall Thou advance, but no further shall the wave, shall Thou advance, but no further shall for this election, and boast that they will carry the THOU COME." State by a large majority. Both the Democrats and the Americans have partial tickets but we believe that neither of these parties is fully organized in every that neither of these parties is fully organized in every most intensely pro-slavery counties in the State, District. Ohio is one of the States which we have District. Ohio is one of the States which we have heretofore conceded to the Fremonters, and their triumph in this election will not surprise us. At the last election, held in 1855, the following was the vote for Governor: Chase, Black Republican, 146,641; Medill, Dem., 131,091; Trimble, American, 24,310. The Democrats must be a great deal stronger now, as we see py their newspapers reports that they had one hundred and sixty thousand persons at a meeting in Dayton the other day! Nevertheless, we venture the prediction that if any inroad into the Black Republican strength is exhibited by the returns of this election, it will be found that the Americans, and diminished the Freesoil strength. The Americans have now only one Representative from Ohio in Congress (John Scott Harrison,) and he is a candidate for re-election; and in one District the Fillmore and Buchanan parties have formally uniteed on the same Buchanan parties have formally uniteed on the same candidate (R. E. Runkle.) The Ohio Statesman traordinary doctrine asserted in said Nebraska bill, to candidate (R. E. Runkle.) The Ohio Statesman (Dem.) thus classifies the candidates in all the Dis-

Taft,† James F. Torrence.‡ Second District—Wm. S. Groesbeck,\* John A. Gurley, J. Scott Harrison.t Third District-C. L. Vallindigham,\* L. D. Camp-

Fouth District-Dr. Dorsey,\* M. H. Nichols,† Dr. Beman.t Fifth District—A. P. Edgerton,\* R. H. Mott†. Sixth District—J. R. Cockerill, J. R. Emrie,† J. A.

Trimble 1 O. F. Moore.t

ton.† Twelfth District—S. S. Cox,\* Samuel Galloway,† Hark! the strains which the followers in ecstacy J. R. Stanberry.†
Thirteenth District—H. C. Brumback, John Sher

Fourteenth District-Philemon Bliss. Sixteenth Dist .- T. C. H. Smith, \* C. B. Thomp on,\* John Havnas.t

Seventeenth District-William Lawrence.\* O. Albright,† John Davenport.† Eighteenth Dist.—Sam'l Lahm,\* B. F. Leiter.† Nineteenth District-Edward wade.+ Twentieth District-Matthew Birchard,\* J. R. Twenty-first District-T. S. Woods, \* J. A. Bing-

As, in the event of the defeat of the Buchanan Democracy in this election, we shall no doubt hear wailing over the prostration of such excellent friends of the South, we propose to show in advance just what "manner of men" these Ohio Democrats are. We copy the following article from the Cincinnati Gazette (Fremont paper) of Ang. 21st, 1856:

In 1848, when the Wilmont Proviso was one of the great questions of the day, the Democratic Convention, assembled at Columbus, on the 8th of Janu-

ary, passed the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they have always done, look upon the institution of slavery as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the sperit and practical benefits of free institutions, and that-entertaining these sentiments-they will feel it to be their duty to use all power consistent with with the national compact to prevent its increase, to

miligate and finally ERADICATE the evil." The above resolution was reported by Jadge Thur man, who is now making speeches for Buchanan. It has been passed, we believe, by every succeeding Democratic State Convention until 1856. It was, professedly, the doctrine upon which the whole Democratic party of the State stood at that time. To show how universal was the prevalence of these gennine Freezoil sentiments, we goute the following res"at heart" sympathises.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer. uine Freesoil sentiments, we quute the following resolution, passed in I849, by the Democracy of Montgomery, which was quite as far removed from anything like "Freesoilism" as the Democracy of any portion of the State. They read as follows:

"Resolved, That while we recognize no power Congress to interfere with slavery in the several States where it is established, we are yet uncompro misingly opposed to its extension, what ever the Federal Government has jurisdiction over that subject. and to the admission of any new slave State into the the Democratic Electors in Texas is out for squatter

"Resolved, That as slavery does not now exist either in law or in fact, in our recent acquired Territories of New Mexico and California, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to shield them from its opinion among the democracy upon the question of malign influence by preventing its introduction within squatter sovereignty. A. J. Hamilton, one of the

for years to witness the shamefull conversion of the Capital of our glorious Confederacy into a great slave market—that the evil is one of such magnitude as to demand from Congress prompt and vigorous measures for its speedy termination."

It. Those at the South who support Buchanan, and endorse the Kansas bill, can only do so consistently by taking the position occupied by Mr. Hamilton.—Nearly every Southern man is opposed to the doctrine, but heretofore few have investigated it, simply from the fact that almost the whole South supported neasures for its speedy termination."

The committee that reported these resolutions was composed of nien whose "Democracy" has never been questioned. One of them, who has enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his party, was a candibate for the State Senate last, fall, and, we believe, has held two or more offices under Democratic State adminis

In 1850 the Enquirer of this city was not a slave propagandist, but held precisely the same opinions as the Republicans of to-day. In 1850 it used such language as this, in reference to the right, claimed by slaveholders, to take their "human chattels" into the

not satisfy the South? Has she some peculiar right to take into free Territories a spies of property which parsing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would And now, gentlemen, permit me to say that one lic uses, and their being at the mercy of reckless bands of armed outlaws parading every neighborhood on pretence of serving the interests of the State? In short, are the interests of the State? In short, are the interests of the service of the Atkinson, E. F. Keen, Jno. Gilmer, W. T. Sutherlin, with its equal, but not with the slave. It breathes and bias its directions, and render it a heter Allen Mitchell, L. M. Shumaker, A. S. Buford, A. and lives in the pure air of of freedom, and suffocates H. Moorman, Sam'l Berger, W. L. Pannel, Wm. H. Payne, G. B. Thornton, Committee.

and lives in the pure air of of freedom, and suffocates in the atmosphere of slavery. It only asserts the great principle of life—that of self-preservation—great principle of life—that of self-preservation—when it says, the fertile plains and smiling valleys of our new lands shall be free. If the South is content to wait with patience twenty seven years and three. vomen so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for with slavery where it now exists, we are All we

their papers, the publishers may continue to them till all cash charges are paid.

8. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, the are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to the a

paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facts" evidence of

"While public opinion may be divided, perhaps on the subject of agitating the repeal of the Fugtitive Slave Law, there is, pevertheless, another matter in close connection with it, on which it is believed the

the effect and purpose that the settlers, not excepting (Dem.) thus classifies the candidates in all the Districts—(Democrats marked\*, Bl. Reps.†, and Fillmore men †):

Frist District—George G. Pendleton.\* Alphonso Taft,† James F. Torrence.†

### [From the Daily News.] Yes! 'Tis Written.

[Dedicated to the "American party."] Yes! 'tis written with lightning, and heard in the

Sixth District—J. R. Cockerill, J. R. Emrie,† J. A.

Primble †
Seventh District—Durbin Ward, Aaron Harlan.†
Eighth District—R. E Bunkle,\* Bemj. Stanton.†
Ninth District—Judge Hall,\* C. K. Watson,†
Tenth District—Joseph Miller,\* R. C. Hoffman,†

D. F. Moore.†

gale,
That Americans shall triumph and Fillmore prevail;
Must at the withering frown of thy principals expire.
Heaven thunders it forth, and the Union replies,
That conservatism yet from her ashes will rise;
Faction hordes from her bosom she will proudly sprun.

return.

sing,
Make the mountain-girt vales of Pennsylvania ring;
While the hills of the North take up the glad song, And South the sounds of salvation prolo Fifthteenth District-Jos. Baruas,\* Wm. S. Sapp. Lo! the banners the grand plan of redemption pro-

> In Fillmore believe, and rejoice in his name;
> And emboldened by soul-cheering smiles from above, Like appostles, go forth on thy missions of love. THE TYLMOT.

#### More Democratic and Freesoil Fusion in Pennsylvania!

The Democracy of the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated William H. Dimmick as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Mr. Packer, who is a member of the present Congress, and is one of the national Democrats of that body. The Philadelphia North American (a Fremont paper) thus editorially notices this nomination:

"Wayne presented several candidates, and, after a long contest, Dimmick was selected from among them. The Honesdale Democrat, says that he is, at heart, opposed to the whole administration policy, though afraid to oppose it openly; and that his nomination is a sort of concession to the anti-slavery sentiment of the District."

They thus sacrifice professed principle for availability and for any coalition that will bring them strength; and at the same time their allies at the South bitterly denounce some of the Fillmore men of the North for pursuing just the same course in their lo-cal elections! By just such men as Dimmick is rep-resented to be, have the Freesoil ranks of the North been yearly recruited. Like Sumner, Hamlin, Preston King, Van Buren, Reeder, Lane, &c., be will be a sort of Democrat when elected, but will very soon

# Buchanan's Squatter Severeignty Upheld at

The Jefferson (Texas) Herald is a Democratic and Southern Rights paper, that refuses to support Mr. Bachanan because of his advocacy of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. We learn from it that one of sovereignty! From the Herald of the 16th ult. we copy this paragraph: - Ga. Enquirer.

"There appears to be considerable contrariety of heir limits.

"Resolved, That it is with mortification not unminded with indignation, that we have been compelled it. Those at the South who support Buchanan, and the Kansas bill, and the people naturally supposed that their Retresentatives would have denounced the measure if it had been wrong in principle."

## Jefferson on Foreigners.

Every spesies of government has specific principles Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than those of any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English constitution, with others derived from natural right and natural reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxwill be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness. be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, with their numbers, they will share with us the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp. incoherent, distracted mass. I may appeal to experito wait with patience twenty-seven years and three women so delicate that they were alraid to ride, for fear of the horse running away—afraid to sail for fear the boat might upset—afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall—but I never saw one afraid to be married.

with slavery where it now exists, we are fear the ask is, that it shall remain where it is."

In 1852, Gov; Wood, who is now a supporter of boundaries of every degree of the attainment of every degree of the boat might upset—afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall—but I never saw one afraid to be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more secure his nomination, said in his Inaugural address:

| May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable?"—Jefferson's Note on Virginia, p. 92. months longer for the attainment of every degree of