

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—WHAT ARE ITS PRINCIPLES?

We conscientiously believe there are men in the Democratic party, in this middle of the 19th century, who are firmly persuaded that the principles of the Democratic party are such things as to be the principles of the foreign members of that party to whom it is indebted for its numerical strength, or of the large number whose political information and ideas are comprehended, limited and confined by the name, Democracy.

This we have always considered a delusion—delusion instances unaccountable. In 1848 it is well known that the articles in the Platform which professed to set forth distinctive Democratic doctrine on the Tariff and Slavery questions were resolutions which had been adopted by the House of Representatives by vote almost unanimous; and yet we hear much talk now about "platinoids" and "triumphs," &c. The Platform of '52 was no more distinctive than that of '48.

The Democratic editors spend about half their time in telling what the Know Nothing principles are. Half the time they know all about those principles, and the other half they know nothing at all about them. One day they speak of them as perfectly notorious, and the next day they treat them as mysterious things that ought to be brought to light.

What are the principles of the Democratic party? The organs and organs of the party are forever talking about its principles, but we ask what those principles are in regard to any solitary measure of national policy? We know that the Democratic national conventions have assembled once in four years and adopted resolutions on certain subjects, but those resolutions have generally been steadily ambiguous, admitting of constructions to suit every section and every individual.

To decide wherein lies the true greatness of England, we must go, not to the Crimea, where her armies form the tail of Louis Napoleon's kite, but to the ocean waves, which in every year are the scene of her battles with the world, and kiss and submerge the prows of her merchant ships; to the teeming agriculture which yields a greater return to the labor of the husbandman than any land on any other portion of the earth; and, above all, to the mighty workshops of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester. Would we see England in her glory, we must journey to the Crystal Palace, not to St. James's Palace, where she keeps her court, but to the fleets which sweep the sea, to the iron works which are the life of the world, to the most magnificent military fleets of the world, to the most magnificent fleets of the world, to the most magnificent fleets of the world.

Look at the tariff. The Baltimore Convention passed a generalizing and equivocal resolution on the tariff, and we suppose that all the Democratic members of Congress considered themselves as acting in conformity with that resolution, yet they differed with each other as widely as possible in regard to the tariff, and the President differed with a majority of them. The President, acting as usual, the Democratic party, and his veto upon an important land bill which had passed both houses of the overwhelming and intensely Democratic Congress, and the reasons given for his veto were not satisfactory to a large majority of the Democratic members of Congress.

Look at the internal improvement question. The Baltimore Convention passed a resolution upon that subject so susceptible of different and even opposite interpretations that even the most skillful reader of riddles in the world could not fix its true meaning, for it was for and against internal improvements. It made no laudable declaration in regard to anything but "a general system of internal improvements," and it was very careful not to explain what it meant, or what it was for, or what it was against.

Look at the tariff. The Baltimore Convention passed a huffing resolution in regard to the reduction of the tariff and against the principle of protection. All admitted that the tariff should be reduced, for it yielded far more revenue than was needed for an economical administration. But the Democratic Congress, the most thoroughly Democratic Congress that the country ever had, far more thoroughly Democratic one than it will ever have again, lived and died without touching the protective principle. Whatever revenue tariff is a strictly Democratic principle, and the Democratic President has said as much in his messages, but the Democratic Congress, that represented the Democratic nation, neither touched the tariff nor agreed as to the principle upon which it should be touched.

The Democratic members of Congress, all having their eyes fixed on the Baltimore resolutions, differed just as much with each other as they did with the Baltimore resolutions. We defy any Democratic organ to point to a single debatable measure of national policy which came up in the last Congress, without creating important division among the Democratic body. The cause of all this division in Democratic practice is perfectly well understood. There are no such things as fixed Democratic principles. There are no such things as fixed Democratic measures.

Another Presidential Candidate.—A large meeting was held on Saturday week, at Green Castle, Va., at which the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, son of the late Gen. Harrison, was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of the United States. The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says that during the month of May the Paris Journal La Presse said that the Government for stamp duty the enormous sum of \$21,000,000. It is calculated that 4,000,000 copies are struck off in two hours from our presses, the paper being set up four times.

PROGRESS OF THE CROPS

We attended Jackson County Court, and listened again to the speeches of Mr. Carmichael and others, and delivered one of the best speeches it has ever been our fortune to listen to, in defence of American principles against the furious and ruffianly assaults of our enemies. A large crowd was present, and though many were grating ground, or standing in the boiling rays of the sun, we have never, in our life, seen an audience listen with more respectful and earnest attention, than they did to Mr. Carmichael. We repeat, indeed, that we cannot give details. His speech, indeed, was eloquent, mild, gentlemanly and irresistible in its deductions. All were pleased; even his enemies (and they were few in that crowd) readily admitted the worth of our noble speaker.

We are enabled, from a recent visit through portions of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Delaware, &c., and from careful inquiries among farmers and others, to report the most favorable prospect as to the crops. We have seen it, and it is true of the wheat we learn from extended inquiry is true of all. We feel assured that the aggregate production will vastly exceed any former year, even the most productive we have ever had. In the first place, about one-eighth more land will be under cultivation, and almost beyond all precedent, even the corn and potatoes planted on hill sides and road sides, where never anything but neglected grass grew before; new fields have also been brought into cultivation, and new lands cleared and planted.

What is ripening for the harvest which has not been gathered. We have seen it second on the immense fields, which we have passed in the rich grain lands of Poland and Russia. The quantity sown is very large, and the yield, if not injured by the rain, which we met in Ohio, will be very large. It is scarcely to be expected that the crop will be so good as it is, but it is not to be expected that the crop will be so good as it is, but it is not to be expected that the crop will be so good as it is.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY. Once more we are permitted to greet the annual return of the day on which the seal was affixed to the charter of American liberty. Of remarkable political events, the memory often fades, with the lapse of time, until it is lost in the vista of years that are past; but of the event this day celebrated, let us fondly hope that, like the natal day of a beloved individual, it shall be more and more honored as the date of it recedes from us.

THE TRUE GREATNESS OF ENGLAND. To decide wherein lies the true greatness of England, we must go, not to the Crimea, where her armies form the tail of Louis Napoleon's kite, but to the ocean waves, which in every year are the scene of her battles with the world, and kiss and submerge the prows of her merchant ships; to the teeming agriculture which yields a greater return to the labor of the husbandman than any land on any other portion of the earth; and, above all, to the mighty workshops of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester. Would we see England in her glory, we must journey to the Crystal Palace, not to St. James's Palace, where she keeps her court, but to the fleets which sweep the sea, to the iron works which are the life of the world, to the most magnificent military fleets of the world, to the most magnificent fleets of the world, to the most magnificent fleets of the world.

EXPERIMENTS IN MANNERS. Among many excellent bits of experience to be found in the autobiography of Dr. Caldwell, is the following lesson in civility: "I was in London, in a spirit of rage, a red, heated and satisfactory experiment as to the effect of civil and courteous manners on people of various ranks and descriptions. There were often in the place a number of young Americans, who often complained to me of the rudeness of the English. I had them from citizens to whom they spoke in the streets. They asserted, in particular, that as soon as they requested directions to any point in the city towards which they were proceeding, they either received an unkind and evasive answer, or a cold stare. I had them from citizens to whom they spoke in the streets. They asserted, in particular, that as soon as they requested directions to any point in the city towards which they were proceeding, they either received an unkind and evasive answer, or a cold stare.

THE DISCHARGING SYSTEM. WASHINGTON, June 30.—The work known as "Discharging" in all the public departments is now very active. Several new cases were reported to day. Things, have, indeed, come to a high pass, when for a public officer to declare his attachment to his country costs him his office. Every day it is urged upon the National Administration, that those who hold office shall be required to disavow all connexion or sympathy with the American party, or be dismissed. The Executive willingly complies with all such requests, and too often takes care to fill vacancies created by the removal of Protestants with foreign Catholics—with men who owe both civil and religious obedience to a foreign prince. The shout of exultation is raised by the abandoned conductors of the foreign organs over every such removal, although a former friend and political associate may have been the object assailed.

THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER. The foreign organs of this country are conducted, with a few exceptions, by the most reckless and unscrupulous politicians that ever disgraced any nation. For, no matter how pure and upright a man may have been; how patriotic and disinterested his course; or how much he may have been heretofore extolled by these conductors of the foreign organs, if he is now found battling in the American ranks, he is at once denounced in the most unmerciful terms, and held up to view as a wretch unworthy of all confidence, and fit only for public execration. It is thus that Andrew Jackson Donaldson, and other gentlemen who were formerly conspicuous members of the Democratic party, are spoken of by the miserable panders to a foreign faction which seeks to wrest the control of the country from the sons of the soil, and to place it in the hands of foreign priests and other impertinent foreign intermeddlers in American concerns.

THE NEW YORK HERALD. Referring to the recent movements of Wilson, Hall, and others, in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, asks, "at such a crisis, when outside factions and the rag ends of parties in the extreme North are conspiring for a disunion crusade against the South, where are we to look for safety? The answer is at hand. We look to the solid conservative masses of the people of the middle States as the reliable nucleus for a reaction which will overthrow all disunion plots and conspirators, North and South. The nucleus for this noble and conservative party has been provided by the late Philadelphia Know Nothing National Council and is the policy of non-intervention on the slavery question as they had done. And what could be more simple or just than to let the people of Kansas and Nebraska settle upon their own domestic institutions for themselves, just as the people of the States respectively are authorized to do by the constitution?"

THE RICHMOND & PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD. The Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road, having failed to make a contract with the P. M. General, for the transportation of the mails, they will in future be carried between the two towns by horse.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1855. APPOINTMENTS. The Candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Location, Date. Includes Cedar Rock, Franklin, July 4; Harrison's Old Store, July 6; Raleigh, July 11; Hillsboro, July 13; Hillsboro, July 18; Hillsboro, July 19; Hillsboro, July 20; Hillsboro, July 21; Hillsboro, July 22; Hillsboro, July 23; Hillsboro, July 24; Hillsboro, July 25; Hillsboro, July 26; Hillsboro, July 27.

MASS MEETING.

The Councils and friends of the American cause, in this, the 4th Congressional District, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, in this city, on Thursday, the 19th of July, to ratify the platform of principles adopted by the Grand Council of the United States, at its late session in Philadelphia.

A number of distinguished orators will be present, and business of importance to be transacted requires a full attendance. The Councils in all of the Congressional Districts are requested to hold similar conventions at some central place, before the August election, at any time agreed upon by them.

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Once more we are permitted to greet the annual return of the day on which the seal was affixed to the charter of American liberty. Of remarkable political events, the memory often fades, with the lapse of time, until it is lost in the vista of years that are past; but of the event this day celebrated, let us fondly hope that, like the natal day of a beloved individual, it shall be more and more honored as the date of it recedes from us. Extensive preparations have been made for the proper celebration of the day in this city. An oration will be delivered by JOHN M. PERKINS, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence will be read by J. A. ENGLISH, Esq. In the afternoon the scholars of the various Sunday Schools of the City will be out in full force to enjoy themselves, and at night there will be a splendid display of fireworks in Capitol Square. Fayetteville Street will also be illuminated.

AMERICAN BARBECUE.

We had the pleasure of being present at the American Barbecue, near Crab-tree bridge, in this county, on Saturday last. It was furnished, free by J. C. MOORE, Esq., in capital style. This is not the first time that Mr. M. has manifested a similar liberality. Indeed, whenever hospitality is to be dispensed or public spirit is called into exercise, you may count him in.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the American organization was held in Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of principles laid down by the recent Philadelphia Convention. The "Argus" says: "It was composed of the bone and sinew of the land, of men of the very first respectability in this community; and the decorum of their proceedings, as well as the enthusiasm by which they were characterized, evinced the ardor of their attachment to the institutions of their fathers, and their deep-seated determination to stand by those institutions and defend them against the assaults of foreign infidelity and domestic fanaticism, at all hazards and to the last extremity. It seemed as if the whole population had come out to declare their approval of the platform, and to bear testimony to the all-pervading prevalence of the genuine American feeling in the genuine American heart."

Who are they?—The question is no longer "Who struck Billy Patterson?" or "Who wrote the Janus letters?" but "Who compiled those Whig documents against the American party?" and, especially, "Who wrote that preface to Mr. RAYNER'S speech in the convention of 1835?"—Quies nate?

We learn that Mr. BRANCH, the foreign candidate for Congress, failed to meet Mr. SHEPARD, at White's Store, in Warren, on Friday last. He spoke to a hand-full of people at Holly Springs in this County on Saturday evening.

We learn that Mr. BRANCH has (or has had) in his possession an autograph letter from BROWNSON, (next to John the head and front of Romanism in this country) in which the temporal authority of the Pope of Rome is positively asserted. Will Mr. BRANCH permit that document to see the light? Will he publish it? Come, Mr. Branch, do,—that's clear!

New Door is arriving at Selma, Ala., from Shelby county. Though not a first rate article, it sells at five dollars a hundred. The Reporter says it expects every train to fetch in supplies and articles, and predicts that in less than three weeks it will be selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a hundred.

THE "STANDARD"—MR. RAYNER.

The editor and subscribers mentioned by the "Standard" show pretty plainly that the Editor of that paper and his foreign and Roman Catholic allies are badly assorted. The attempt of the "Standard," in its last issue, to misrepresent Mr. RAYNER, to dishonouring disregard of the facts, betrays a degree of malignity on the part of that journal, utterly at variance with not only the courtesy but the decency of party warfare.

The Editor of the "Standard" admits he did not hear Mr. RAYNER'S speech in this place on Wednesday night—and yet, in his attempts to criticize it, he indulges in the most rancorous and virulent allusions to Mr. R.'s motives, and, upon more hearsay, perverts and misrepresents almost every thing Mr. R. did say. Now, if justice, or fairness, or generosity, were in the category of the qualities, by which the Editor of the "Standard" is in the habit of regulating his editorial conduct, we might appeal to him and ask him, if he thinks it comports with political honesty or justice, to attempt a criticism, abounding with such personal vituperation and glaring misrepresentation, of a speech which he did not hear, and which was reported to him in garbled extracts by infuriated partisans—excited and furious under the exhortation which Mr. R. had administered to them for the assault made on him in a pamphlet which he had just issued. But past experience tells us it is useless to make any such appeal to the "Standard." We have no idea it will do justice to Mr. RAYNER, even after the facts are truly stated—but a correction of its gross misrepresentations is due to the public, and the public shall have it.

The "Standard" says it understood that Mr. R., in alluding to the curse pronounced by the Roman Church against all Protestants, on the Thursday of Passion week, "repeated as a part of the malediction the famous burlesque curse of Tristram Shandy." This is an unmitigated falsehood. Mr. R. did no such thing. He alluded to this curse by the Romish Church in all seriousness—stated that he then and there had the proof, if it was denied, and mentioned the fact, that those very men, who were now for sustaining the Romish Church, were, if they were Protestants, annually cursed by the Church whose battles they were then fighting. But will the "Standard" deny the fact, that this curse is annually pronounced by the Romish Church, against all the Protestants in Christendom? We demand an answer of the "Standard"—does it deny the fact, or does it justify this course of all Protestants?

The "Standard" says further that Mr. RAYNER "labored with might and main to identify the Democrats of the country with the Roman Catholics, as their special friends and defenders." This is false,—thoroughly false. Mr. RAYNER said specially, that he had nothing to say against the Democratic party—that the old Whig and Democratic parties had ceased to exist—that the American party was the true Democratic party—and turning round, he exclaimed in language loud enough to be heard by every one, "You small-pot politicians, who are slandering and misrepresenting the American party, you are not the Democratic party—you may pretend to be, but although you have put on the lion's skin, the braying of the ass betrays you, whenever you open your mouths." Mr. R. then went on to say, that whilst these miscreant politicians were trying to delude the people, by telling them this American movement was a Whig trick in disguise, they had just issued a pamphlet against the American party, consisting of letters from Hon. JOHN KEENE, a leading Whig, Hon. A. H. Stephens, a leading Whig of Georgia, and J. A. Caldwell, a leading Whig of Lincoln County, to prove that the American party was all wrong. They say it is a Whig trick, and the authorities they quote are all from prominent Whigs!

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The "Standard" says its "opinion is, that Mr. RAYNER would freely give up every negro he owns, if the surrender would make him President of the United States." Here, no doubt, for once, the "Standard" speaks the truth. We have no doubt but such is its opinion. And here, when speaking about the "Standard," is he so candidly expressing its views and feelings, spoke candidly, without intending any reflection on Mr. R. The "Standard" of course, don't see anything dishonouring in "surrendering" even more than one's slaves for a good flat fee. It is the amount of dollars a flat fee will bring, and not the honor of that press and his foreign and Roman Catholic allies are badly assorted. The attempt of the "Standard," in its last issue, to misrepresent Mr. RAYNER, to dishonouring disregard of the facts, betrays a degree of malignity on the part of that journal, utterly at variance with not only the courtesy but the decency of party warfare.

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AN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

W. N. ALLEN, Esq., Postmaster at Weldon in this State, has addressed the following letter to the Postmaster General, desiring to hold office any longer under the foreign Catholic Administration at Washington. The patriotic and independent tone of Mr. ALLEN'S letter is worthy of all commendation, and is in striking and most favorable contrast with the truckling subservience of the horde of grovelling courtiers who are fattening upon the ill-gotten spoils of office, throughout the Country.

WELDON, N. C., June 28, 1855. To Hon. Postmaster General: I feel it my duty, as a member of the American party, to tender you my resignation as postmaster at this place; and also to express my disapproval of the manner, in which this government has been administered, as far as respects the appointment of appointing in my place, one of the Catholic, who, it appears from your communications, you think more justly entitled to it than those born upon our soil. I wish this resignation to be accepted without further ceremony, as I no longer intend to be saddled with the disgrace of holding an office under an administration which has been so repugnant to the best interests and the prosperity of the Union. I do not only disapprove of the administration, because it has abandoned the doctrines and teachings of the Jefferson and Jackson school of Democracy, but, in many other instances, which are too well known to people of these United States, for me here to enumerate.

The present administration has done more, in my humble opinion, to create sectional strife, and to retard the progress of the American Union, than every other administration, since the first days of our Republic. It has promoted the yelling cries of the demagogues and fanatics of the North, and of the howling secessionists of the South, and has suffered the quiet and gallant statesmen, who had the love of country burning in their bosoms, to remain at home without any commendation or encouragement for their meritorious acts, and has sent our ablest statesmen abroad with diplomatic authority, to the disgrace of the country.

The administration has deserted the broad Union ground occupied by the Democracy of 1852. Thank God a party has sprung up, and that the American party, the principles of which I am proud to say to the world I have most enthusiastically espoused; a party composed of American born citizens, who say that the institutions of our beloved country shall be restored to their original purity; that America shall no longer be the "Botany Bay" for the criminals and outcasts of the world; that the inalienable rights bequeathed to us by our forefathers must and shall be preserved. I subscribe myself, W. N. ALLEN, P. M. Weldon, North Carolina. Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL.

THE "HARDS" AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

There was an immense gathering of the "Hard" (conservative, national) wing of the Democratic party in New York, on Thursday evening last, at which the resolutions, which will be found below, among others, were unanimously adopted. How far below the contempt of honorable men must the Administration have fallen, when those, who assisted in elevating it to power, are compelled to speak of it in such terms! It would be well for those hirelings of the locofoco foreign press, who bespatter with their foul and filthy abuse every Whig who dares to speak disparagingly of the miserable creature who stands at the head of the Administration, to turn their pop-guns for a while upon their party friends!

Resolved, That we reiterate our opinion formerly expressed, that to the course of the present administration are due all the disasters and defeats which the Democratic party has experienced for the past two years; that the national Administration has insulted and outraged the great national sentiment of the American people, and that the only safety of the democracy and of the whole country now lies in an unconditional re-organization of the administration, in the nomination for President by the next National Democratic Convention, of some eminent national Democrat well known to and confided in by the country as such, and in the adoption of a platform which shall furnish further guarantees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Union, and which shall resist the aggressions of Northern secessionism upon the rights of the South, and end for the party no more; that the national Administration has insulted and outraged the great national sentiment of the American people, and that the only safety of the democracy and of the whole country now lies in an unconditional re-organization of the administration, in the nomination for President by the next National Democratic Convention, of some eminent national Democrat well known to and confided in by the country as such, and in the adoption of a platform which shall furnish further guarantees of the rights and interests of every portion of the Union, and which shall resist the aggressions of Northern secessionism upon the rights of the South, and end for the party no more; 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