

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections.

TERMS—Two Dollars in Advance.

WILLIAM C. RUS, Editor.

VOL. XLIV.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1853.

NO. 29

TERMS—If paid strictly in advance, \$2 per annum, \$2 50 if paid in advance; \$12 50 if paid in advance for six months; \$25 00 if paid in advance for a year. ADVERTISING—Square (10 lines) first insertion, \$1 and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

DAVIDSON COUNTY, May 28, 1853.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID:

SIR: In my last communication my remarks were confined mainly to the character of the better lands and soils of Mecklenburg and Rowan. These lands are probably the best in the State of their capacities as a whole, or if their producing powers in the aggregate are considered. This view I intended to express, notwithstanding the fact that in dry seasons they suffer more than others which are much less fertile. But these lands have not been fully tested, though they have been cultivated for more than half a century, perhaps more than a century. They must have been highly productive when they were first tilled. But it appears to me that great productiveness does not belong to first crops of years after tillage begins. It is true that when new lands are cleared of the forest that the first crops require no fertilizers. The growth is spontaneous. The planter sows and his harvest is sure. But when exhaustion and the soil begins to flag, it should by no means be regarded as used up, that it must be abandoned, and that few fields must be cleared. Instead of regarding the soil as having passed its best and most productive period, it should be considered as only at the beginning of its true system of cultivation. The soils of England, which have been cultivated eighteen hundred years, produce more by the present system of husbandry than they could have produced during their first years of tillage. Parts of New England and New York yield a greater profit than they did at their first settlement. I mean that they yield a greater number of bushels of wheat and corn than when they were in their virgin state. Hence, the idea that old lands are comparatively worthless should be exploded, and the sower this is done the better.

Now, to apply the doctrine to the Province tract, the Western Cabarrus, those lying between Concord and Charlotte—and to Ure and Coraway—I say to apply this doctrine to these lands I believe that they are only abandoned, and that they are only just now ready to yield their maximum harvest. No one, however, should underestimate my views, for I do not mean that by pursuing the old plan of cultivation, by treading in the old track, that these lands are capable of producing more than they do now, but it is by tillage, by the use of those appliances which are truly modern that these results can be expected. I have no doubt that many plantations whose yield of cotton is ordinarily 1,000 lbs. may be made to produce 2,000 lbs., and those which yield 800 lbs., 1,200 lbs. My opinion is based on present modes and means, or great labor and present husbandry. If by a slight addition to modes and means, 2,000 lbs. of cotton are produced to the acre, why is it not rational to suppose that by bringing all the present appliances of husbandry to bear upon tillage that such a result may be realized? There is no doctrine which is so important to be inculcated as the foregoing, for so long as planters look upon old soils and old lands as worthless, so long their efforts will be deterred. But when once they are so satisfied of the truth that old lands are susceptible of improvement, and especially, if they can be made to believe that by culture, they are capable of producing more bushels and more weight of corn and cotton per acre, than when the plough first broke up the surface, they will be ready for trying better systems and better modes of husbandry. Well, history sustains this view. All history relating to agriculture sustains it. It is but the experience of the experienced—of those who have tilled the doctrine. It is true you will not see it stated in the words in which I have presented it now, for with me it is a deduction from history. I see it in the results of English husbandry, and I see it in the results of the best husbandry both of the south and north in this country.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. EMMONS.

May 30, 1853.

To His Excellency, DAVID S. REID:

SIR: The subject of improvement of old lands takes a broad field. It might be expected, and perhaps demanded, that I should sustain and carry out the doctrine of the last communication by a statement of details, how old lands should be treated, in order to bring up their productiveness to a standard higher than they possessed in the first periods of cultivation. I shall not attempt, however, to do this with any degree of fulness, and before I touch at all upon the subject, I wish to make a remark or two which have a general bearing upon the whole subject. In the first place, agricultural writers when they propose improvements are very apt to make them too sweeping. They, for instance, propose deep drainage, deep ploughing, lime as a fertilizer, etc., or some special mode of procedure in order to obtain a given end. Now, general doctrines are excellent when they are general, but it frequently happens that there are important exceptions. It is not every field which requires draining, some may be injured by it; it is not every field which requires lime, and even when it is required the conditions are not the same. If the soil is destitute of organic matter or quiet, deficient in it, lime, though it may be wanting in the soil, still, without giving it a supply of organic matter, it will be useless; it will fail, and the planter will be disappointed. He will say to his neighbors that he had tried lime and it did no good; he has lost his money and his labor. Now, no sensible man need be told that such a result is doubly bad. The same may be said of phosphate of lime and of guano. If the farmer or planter is unacquainted with the composition of his soil, if he is ignorant of the conditions which are necessary to insure good results, there are many chances to one that he will fail in the use of a recommended mode, or in the use of a good fertilizer. My doctrine, therefore, is that all general doctrines are set forth by writers should be reduced to specialties as far as possible; that is, while the doctrine is set forth in general terms, the conditions which are required for their successful working should be laid down also. But all this would require investigation; it demands very close observation; and, perhaps,

more still, the chemical examination of the soil. Now, I believe, that because investigation is required, many failures happen in the very best modes; that, though there is a loss in stating doctrines and facts by writers, yet this is only one source of disappointment; there is remaining a vast expenditure of thought upon the subjects by the farmer himself. There are some men who I believe are more lavish in the expenditure of money than they are in the expenditure of thought; though the rule generally is, not to expend either especially in husbandry. There is still another class quite unlike the two former; that class who take in all the doctrines and digests none—whose minds are like a stuffed sausage full of meat, which is not of the least use to the membrane which contains it. Again, some suppose that planting and farming may be successfully prosecuted, on the same plan that a cook mixes up his recipes and takes that by receipts which tell them how a good crop of corn, tobacco, or wheat may be raised. There is much of this kind of husbandry every where, for if there is no written form of a receipt, there is about the same thing in the brain; there is a routine without thought, which is carried out mechanically. There is no expenditure of thought about the conditions of the soil, or climate, or peculiarities of the seasons. There is no employment upon which thought might be so profitably expended, as agriculture, deep thought; but it cannot be given without elementary knowledge. It is true we may think about the result of an experiment, but of its success or failure, we can form no judgment without instruction in the elements of Agriculture.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. EMMONS.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.

We sincerely wish the question were decided by the Democracy, over which they have been much perplexed of late, viz: whether we have an organ among us? For it is hard to tell from the contradictory statements of the Washington Union what is the policy of the Administration on any one subject. The Democracy organs a constant calling for information on such subjects as the acquisition of Cuba, war with Mexico and foreign relations in general, but the Union is either mum or gives conflicting statements. It is well recollected that that paper contradicted a short time ago that the administration had any information of an alliance between England, Spain and Mexico, by which English interference in the affairs of Cuba was authorized. The Union of Saturday, however, contains the following significant remarks on the same subject: "Questions of international policy are now presented which call for the utmost wisdom, caution and ability in their management. The national honor must be maintained under all circumstances, the national prosperity must be secured at any hazard, and our national independence must be preserved at any sacrifice short of our national honor. We have alluded lately to one of these questions, growing out of the rumored policy of Great Britain in regard to Cuba, which stands out at this time with imposing prominence. As the public rumors which attribute to Great Britain a design, in connection with Spain, to convert Cuba into a Government of free blacks, shall prove to be well founded, the high position to be held by the Executive will be put to a severe trial. The proximity of this island to our southern coast—the facility of the intercourse—the character of the population—the position of the island in regard to the mouth of the Mississippi—these and other considerations of no less moment at once suggest themselves as constituting elements upon which our policy must be solved. If there is nothing in the past history of Great Britain to excite our watchfulness, we should be reluctant to give the lightest credence to the rumors alluded to. We are not now prepared to believe that she has deliberately determined to provoke an issue which may be fraught with the most disastrous consequences. But there is at least enough in her past policy towards us, in the distinguished honors she is paying to one of our citizens who owes all her prominence to her assaults upon the integrity of our Union, as well as in her known policy in regard to some of her own islands, to induce us not to disregard and dismiss these rumors too inconsiderately.

"It may not be the policy of our Government to take the initiative in regard to Cuba, although the considerations looking to its acquisition involve almost necessarily the question of our self-preservation, but it is unquestionably our duty, and we certainly hope our policy will be prepared with one voice and with all our strength to present any interference in that quarter which threatens the happiness or permanence of our own government. The administration cannot be, and we are sure it is not, too vigilant in guarding this point of attack upon our institutions. With our knowledge of British diplomacy, and the spirit of aggression which has marked the career of that government, we may be excused for listening to rumors which are in consonance with her past conduct. If we listen to them too readily, Great Britain should remember that her own policy has been such as to make us ready suspects. But at all events, the administration has staked its character upon the maintenance of a purely American policy; and we are confident that the whole American people are prepared to see that policy maintained with the same energy, fidelity and boldness with which they hailed its announcement on the fourth of March.

these remarks of the Union. They sound very well and promise very well. But they have no application, so we cannot but think, to any thing that is likely to happen, and are therefore written and are to be read as abstract declarations that signify nothing."
Richard Whig.

SUCCESS TO THE GREAT WHIG CAUSE.

There was, previous to the nomination, some little dissatisfaction with the course of Col. Outlaw in reference to the nomination of Gen. Scott. All this is now subsided, and we hail, with pleasure, the return of the disappointed few to the cordial support of that faithful representative, against whom nothing could be urged, but ever zeal for what he deemed the best interests of his country. Who can hope to have a representative, with whose acts every one will be entirely satisfied? This is a land of free thought, and all may entertain peculiar notions of the policy of our Government; but he would strike at the root of this cherished right, who would demand a representative to conform, in all respects, to his individual views. But Col. Outlaw has been very fortunate in securing the approbation of his constituents, in all his official acts. But some were, at one time, dissatisfied with his private views and course, as respects the Presidential nomination. The result has shown, that from his favorable position at Washington, he had a better opportunity of coming to a correct conclusion, than they, and that he displayed a degree of foresight, indicative of the soundest judgment, as to the result of the contest in his party. Time is rapidly bringing to his support those disaffected few—and it needs but little reflection and weighing of the present position of affairs, to determine many an honest and patriotic member of the Democratic Party to support him in preference to one, who can publicly, in the face of the Southern brand of the Administration, and in the face of the course of Franklin Pierce, for appointing to the best offices in the land, red-hot Secessionists and Disunionists—rich foreigners—and Abolitionists and Freesoilers, whose mouths are yet dirty with vulgar abuses of the South—while the "cold abolitioner" is openly given to the conservative Union men, who lately fought the battle of their country's honor, saved the Constitution from the ruthless destruction of fanaticism, and won the applause and love of a grateful nation. Let all look to the contrast, and say whether they will support the reviler of Millard Fillmore, and the apologist of the rewarder of Freesoilers and abominable "isms," in preference to a conservative patriot, well and often tried, and always found true.

We can appeal, with reason, to the conservative Democracy of the District, who have been so grossly deceived by their ambitious leaders, to come to the support of David Outlaw, and thus teach a lesson, which will be felt for good, by those who could have the heartlessness to deceive honest and confiding patriots—and then, the effrontery to defend the gross imposition. We ask conservative Democrats, for what they are contending, they do not care for the success of men, further than is conducive to the good of the Country. They are not itching for petty offices, and hungry for public plunder. They are not in the least desirous of the honors and impulses of their hearts beat in unison with the Whig Party for the honor, glory, and welfare of our Common Country—for the perpetuity of free institutions, and the preservation of political liberty. We call upon them, then, to look around and note the signs of the times—measure and weigh the conduct of those with whom they have been acting, with a judgment unbiased by party predilections, and we fear not the result. The majority of Col. Outlaw will be swelled by hundreds, who now find that they have been betrayed by misrepresentation, into an alliance not at all consistent with their principles and feelings. The election of Col. Outlaw is sure—undoubtedly even by his most violent opponents—but then the good of the Country requires that the leaders of modern Democracy shall have a lesson taught them, which can only be done by a refusal of the people to support them in their desperate struggle for Office, Office!

Old North Star.

Boston, June 30th.

New Brunswick papers to the 16th instant have been received. On Tuesday, H. M. steamer Argus, Commander Parke, arrived at St. John, bearing the flag (white at the fore) of Sir George Francis Seymour, Kt. G. C. H., Vice Admiral of England and Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station. The Councils of St. John had adopted an address to the Vice Admiral, expressing the approbation of the citizens for the firm but judicious and discreet manner in which the colonial fisheries were protected last season against foreign aggression by him and the naval forces under his command, and trusting that the same desirable course will be pursued this year.

"The New Brunswick says: 'It is understood that this visit of the Vice Admiral to our provinces is connected with the measures which have been and are about to be adopted this season, for the more efficient protection of the fisheries. A schooner, hired by Sir George Seymour, has been ordered and armed for the purpose of guarding the entrance of the Bay of Chaleur, between Point Misou and Point Marguerite, on the Gaspe shore, in order to prevent all intrusion on the waters of the Bay. The steamer Rose has also been hired and armed to cruise off Prince Edward Island, and prevent trespass there. Boat stations have been established at various points on the Gulf coast; and these, with the ships of war and hired vessels will, we hope, this season, effectually prevent the wanton intrusions upon our fishing grounds, of which the colonists have so long and so justly complained.'

In a debate in which Mr. Pitt and some of his young friends had violently attacked Horace Walpole, the latter complained of the self-sufficiency of the young men of the date, on which Mr. Pitt got up with great warmth, beginning with these words: "With the greatest reverence for the grey hairs of the honorable gentleman!" Walpole then pulled off his wig, and showed his head covered with grey hairs; this occasioned a general laughter, in which Pitt joined, and the dispute subsided.

The New Organ of the Young Democracy.

The Ming or Foggy Dynasty in Danger.

Le Republican, a spirited paper published in New York, thus heralds the birth of the new organ of Young Democracy. It says: "The mystery which surrounded the origin and principles of the new Democratic paper to be established in Washington is no longer a secret from any one. We have it from an undoubted source that the new journal will range itself along with the daily and other sheets which every day swell the ranks of the defenders of Young America. Its central position at the head of the Federal Government will enable it in a measure to concentrate in a focus, and to reflect again on all the States of the Union, those doctrines of progress which are the soul of the Democratic party, and to operate upon public opinion with a force which no other journal has ever heretofore done. The establishment of this new Democratic organ will not lack support. It has all the elements of success beyond precedent. It will have for its advocates all those who feel the want of a truly Democratic journal, and God knows their number is very great. We might say upon this subject with Napoleon, upon his return from Elba: 'The whole world is with me.'

"We do not doubt that the Young Democracy of the United States, which is just now deprived of organs representing its opinions and expressing its wishes, will profit of this opportunity to come to the assistance of M. Beverly Tucker, and to help him forward, if needs be, in his work. Let it put itself earnestly to the disposition of the Young Democracy, and with which this society, however honorable it may be at a dinner table or in a saloon, has contributed to mislead it into a system without heart or bowels, worn out by reason of its repetitions, lost in a routine, having neither the vigor nor the youth which the present state of things requires.

"For more than twenty years, thanks to the Old Foggies, the Democracy has only had the force of numbers, it has never possessed the influence of intelligence. Trained in ignorance to follow its chiefs, it left at one time the Whigs masters of the field of battle. "It might have been vanquished in the struggle, if God, who is with the people, had not saved them from the peril by stretching forth his powerful hand. But the day has come when a change must take place. Old parties are extinguished—new ones are on the eve of being born. The Young Democracy has enlisted the intelligent minds of the country. Relieved of its obstructions, it will reorganize its ranks, and boldly throw itself upon the path of the future. Where is the banner of Young America? It is everywhere, and it is nowhere. Every one feels it in the atmosphere, and yet it is not perceived. But let it once be displayed, and the phalanxes of Democracy will march under its colors. Discipline will succeed confusion. They will recognize, they will contemplate their strength, and, once confident in the organization of their forces, the new party will march to the certain victory which awaits it.

"There is no person whom victory does not encourage. We are sure then that the followers of the Young Democracy will be as numerous and as compact as the Macedonian phalanxes. It only needs an organ worthy of its cause. Let us hope that it will be left to M. Beverly Tucker to establish this organ."

Then follows a portrait of one of the marshals of Democracy after the manner of HEADLEY: "M. BEVERLY TUCKER, "In future editor, with whom we have the honor to be acquainted, as a young Virginian, full of fire and boldness, cut after the pattern of his friend George Sanders, who, as every one says and repeats, is the invincible Mars of Young America. God, who marks with his finger generals and poets, has marked him as a party leader—has given him broad shoulders, a commanding figure, a brain in proportion to his physical advantages, and has opened to him the gates of success. What more could he ask!

"M. Beverly Tucker is endowed with a critical mind, just without bitterness, clear without being tedious, is correct in his appreciation of men and things; and above all things persevering, not leaving any thing to hazard, calculating his chances, and not adventuring any thing without knowing on what ground he stands. He has tact, wisdom, and a power of analysis which will enable him to perceive the errors of his adversaries before they shall themselves suspect them. He unites, in the words of scripture, the wisdom of the serpent with the strength of the lion, and the wisdom of a Solomon with the capability of a Joshua. With such a general, Young America will be invincible. The only defect with which we can reproach him is a defect which will, in our opinion, soon disappear—there is a certain ferocity of assault, and a sort of timidity in avowing his extreme principles manifested by every beginner. Like his illustrious forerunner, Mr. George Sanders, he sees in his political antagonists nothing but savages who must be despatched with the tomahawk. He dreams only of scalping knives and scalp-locks, of red skin and bloody flesh. 'No quarter to Old Foggies,' such is his motto. It is said he is occupied in the invention of a political goulitoe which can cut off ten thousand heads at a single stroke. Marat was a petit garçon in comparison with him.

"They say that the Washington Union, a venerable barber's shop wherein all the Democratic youth are duly greased with official pomatum, frightened at the appearance of the new journal, is to change its managers and display a new assortment of goods. This old 'un will endeavor to renew her youth and wishes to appear beautiful. Canals is possible at her age and after having received the immediate kisses of Russia! Pooh!

"Courage, Monsieur Beverly Tucker, you have on your side talent and power, before you success, and behind you ready to defend you, if necessary, a phalanx of men, your inferiors perhaps in ability, but who yield to you nothing in energy and devotion. Besides, you have on your side the negative opposition of your opponents, or in other words the social and political nonentities known as 'Old Foggies.' What, with such individual and associated elements of success, can withstand you? Then go on and win! 'A l'œuvre done!' And let Young America be 'on hand' to aid, scaling—knives and pomatum! was there ever such a desperate plot against the

periwigs and pockets of a set of respectable old gentlemen, whose latest novel is the report and resolutions of '98-9, and whose most earnest daily discussions are upon the pedigree of port or Madeira!

Here, then, is a plot conceived appropriately in the very language of Robespierre—a tongue of which the unfortunates Foggies are notoriously ignorant. This we have of our lingual skill rendered into the vernacular, so that all men may read and be aware.

Should we conceal from the unconscionable victims of this diabolical plot the terrible massacre—worse than that of St. Bartholomew or those of the Bastille? And this because we are their political antagonists? Humanity and Patriotism forbid!

If, however, we tell them plainly of their danger, they may affect to believe it some covert design of their ancient enemies, the Whigs. We think there is mischief brewing. The Ming dynasty has been assured by its mandarins and mouthpieces that the northern rebels only desire to knock their accursed foreheads against the imperial footstool in token of submission. Despatches have been promulgated representing that the official treasures are in danger; ourselves and others, who have raised the notes of warning, have been duly detoured. Those who hint at disaffection have been bastinadoed, and the celestial authorities deem themselves secure in the remote recesses of the golden palace, merely because they have concealed the danger from themselves. Suddenly, however, is heard the alarm of these Young Democratic insurgents, headed by the "yellow-haired and red-bearded" Tucker. The sacred walls are scaled, the courtyards, vestibules, and even the half-shell life-guard are rambled heels over head in deplorable confusion. The exasperated and triumphant rebels enter. Their first demand is for the keys of the imperial treasury and cellar, for each revolutionary pocket is vacant as infinity, and each throat is "as dry as a limeburner's wig." Woe then to any official under the Ming or Foggy dynasty who shall have imprudently omitted to inscribe upon his lintel the talismanic word 'Au, (obedient); he will be inconceivably seized by his official queue, and whilst his skull paves the pyramid to be raised to the prowess of the progressives, his confiscated salary will enrich their ranks.

We shall not side either with the Ming dynasty nor yet with golden-haired Tucker, the leader of the rebellious bands. We shall sympathize with the defeated, for a disappointed Democrat is even worse off than a Whig. If, however, the Republicans be correct in announcing an anti-spirit between the Terrapin and Telegraphic Democrats, either consequence of the most portentous character will arise. It is well known that the Union, having been preferred to ourselves, and other meritorious applicants, had quietly staked off the public printing as its own peculiar dig. Now this roving Young America, with its red flannel shirt and revolver, will next venture come swaggering around, and finding a highly respectable elderly gentleman shovelling out the "skads," or rocking the Congressional cradle with a dignified alacrity, our young friend in the red shirt may perhaps look on long enough to learn the lick, but permitting it to be an art as simple as pulling one's pockets, he will leap into the digging and insist that he has as much right to the gold, and perhaps as much use for it, as his venerated predecessors. Then will come a struggle entirely without parallel, over the result of which, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, a veil is drawn which no human foresight may see. We cannot foresee which will be the victor. Perhaps the chosen may close over both combatants. None ever saw.

The impossibility of accommodating every one upon the Baltimore platform is beginning to be obvious. There may be plenty of room on deck, but the provisions are evidently insufficient for a four year's voyage. The Administration has, we believe, faithfully endeavored to satisfy the extremists. It has united charcoal, nitre, and brimstone in definite proportions, in the sanguine hope that it can thereby prevent explosion. If, as a bystander perfectly disinterested as to results, we should offer an opinion in the premises, we should say to the Administration, "You have wasted four months in endeavoring to reconcile incompatible interests. Fill up the remaining vacancies, despatch the public business faithfully, and appeal to the people. If they deem your motives honest and your actions wise, they will protect you from all assaults. If they consider you timid, incomplete, or faithless to your inaugural pledges, all the conditions that can be patched up with the golden solder of office will not save you from the fate you will then have deserved."—Republic.

An intelligent correspondent of the Washington Republic, gives some interesting information concerning the Allanthis tree. He states that he had long unconsciously thinned this tree on account of its unpleasant odor and its nauseating effects it produced upon him, especially before breakfast, when vomiting was not unfrequently produced by simply passing under it and inhaling the atmosphere impregnated by its exhalations. Resolved to make sure of the cause of this effect, he tested it by inducing other persons to expose themselves to its influence in like manner; and wherever a predisposition existed to such bilious affections, or to cholera morbus, the symptoms of these affections were manifestly aggravated by such exposure, and an unconscious yet decided aversion to approaching the tree was plainly evinced. In the case of delicate infants also the same test was made, and the effects were so apparent that, without resorting upon the subject, or even to comprehend definitely the cause of the children's sufferings, their nurses instinctively shun the shelter of the Allanthis in giving the little patients their morning or evening rides. Our informant then tried the effect of destruction of the leaves of the flowers, and of the bark of the roots, upon the human system, and found them both emetic and cathartic. But his experiments in this particular are not complete, and he will prosecute them farther. He also states that he has ascertained that in certain localities where this tree abounds he has observed the destruction of springs and cisterns, the waters of which were previously in good repute.

A Yankee Editor says: "The march of civilization is onward—onward—like the slow but interdicted tread of a jacks in a peck of oats."

From the New York Express.

A very distinguished Democratic Senator now in Congress, it is reported to us, remarked the other day, that he did not see why the country gained by turning a Union Whig out of office, and putting a Free Soil or Disunion Democrat in. We have nothing to do with this remark, though there is a meaning in it, but what we have a right to do with the principle on which Gen. Pierce was elected, and the pledge of his Inaugural. The principle and pledge are Whig as well as Democratic property, for they were pledged to the whole public, and without distinction of party.

The "Union," in apologizing for this passing, we appear four-fifths of the Pierce nomination—says, in substance, these appointments have changed their principles, and are now pledged to the Baltimore (Union) platform. We have no proof of whatsoever of this allegation; but if it were the fact it only amounts to this, that Pierce gives his offices to traitors to the principles of his nomination and to the pledges of his Inaugural, and his dependants in office are to be men at heart against the principles and pledges that made him President. To honor and reward new converts at the expense of old friends is as unnatural as it is unjust,—but that is nothing to us.

What, however, as Whigs, we have particularly to comment upon, is the very important fact that Secessionists South and Abolitionists North can bring, by their course, the Union and the Constitution to the very borders of perdition, and then, when they are beaten by a combined people of all parties, receive the highest honors of the Government. If the Federal Government will take up and reward such men, after they have done all they could to overthrow that Government, of course it is patronage in advance for such disloyalty and treason in all time hereafter. Gen. Pierce was nominated upon the express ground that he was faithful not only to the Compromise Bills, but to the men of those Bills, (in his own party, at least) and what is more, to the great leading and erstwhile leading principles now or less instilled in them all; principles ever to arise under our Constitution, and ever to maintain, if the Union is to stand as it is, in defiance of the very up to whom Gen. Pierce has been giving the highest offices.

We have thought proper to print these remarks to the following letter from a "Democrat" in Ohio, who lives in the midst of the Abolition Democracy there, and who feels overwhelmed by it. It was not to be expected that he could find vent for his opinions in any of the Abolition Democratic organs in the vicinity where he lives, and hence the seeking of the columns of the "Express," which agrees with him in principle, and which thinks the issues at stake, on which he writes, of a good deal more practical force importance than any other really now before the country.

DEMOCRATIC FEELING IN OHIO.

To the Editors of the Express.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 18th, 1853.

You have, from time to time, commented upon the character of the appointments made by the President of the United States. "Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention, which placed Franklin Pierce in nomination; his subsequent endorsement of those sentiments upon accepting the same, and his still later endorsement of them through his inaugural address, these appointments, or many of them at least do seem strange and unaccountable. They seem strange and unaccountable inasmuch as they give the lie direct, if I may be allowed the expression, to all his boasted declarations of friendship to the measures known as the Compromise; and to his vaunted attachment to the inviolability of the national compact.

While he has, in almost every instance at the North, appointed men to office from the ranks of those who "spit upon the platform" he has in the South appointed them from the ranks of the nullifiers, secessionists, &c., who have compassed heaven and earth to burst asunder the ties which bind us together as one people, and which cement this glorious Union. Such a course of policy is extraordinary, and it has been the cause of much astonishment and dissatisfaction—any of mortification to those who have been instrumental in electing him. It was not, what that expected of Franklin Pierce by the democracy of a single State that cast its vote for him at the late election. They have been sorely disappointed in the end.

I am well aware, Messrs. Editors, of the difficulties and perplexities incident to a proper discharge of the duties of the appointing power; and can, therefore, make due allowance for the injudicious appointments sometimes made by the Executive. Do the best he can, he will not unconsciously make improper selections, and thus give great dissatisfaction to those who are more immediately interested in the same. This is to be expected; but it is not to be expected that the Executive officer of this government will so far forget what is due to his party,—what is due to his country, to proclaim his adherence to one set of principles, and to carry into practical operation another, and entirely different set. It is not expected that he will endorse the platform, and appoint to office those who "spit upon it." It is not expected that he will in his Inaugural, denounce abolitionists as "fanatics," and then, immediately thereafter, appoint such fanatics to office in preference to those who have ever stood up manfully in the support of the Democratic principles which were laid down at B. Union, as the platform upon which all national Democrats could stand from Maine to California. In fine, it is not expected, especially in a President who professes in his Inaugural to have such a profound sense of his obligations to the "masses" to set aside on all and every occasion, the will of these masses when it has been fully and unequivocally expressed in legitimate characters, by the thousands, to the re-nomination of individuals for office, that he might reward those who repudiate the national platform. Neither is it expected that when the people in their primary assemblies go through all the formalities of an election to ascertain the sense of the masses, that a Democratic President will set at defiance all such popular demonstrations and appoint an individual whom the people have never re-nominated. Such has been the case in Ohio. It has been the case in too many instances

all over the country. If this is democracy the people have been deceived and humbugged. They have not so learned democracy. Such an exemplification of democracy will not be sustained in Ohio. It will not be sanctioned or sustained anywhere where public servants are held responsible for their actions; and unless I am very much mistaken in my estimate of the intelligence of the people and their feelings upon the subject, as manifested all around me, President Pierce will be held to a rigid account for the manner in which he has discharged the trust committed to him. State pride may save him from the just denunciations of an outraged people as was the case recently in New Hampshire; but the democracy of other States are not thus to be intimidated. In due time they will speak out in language not to be misunderstood. At present there is a calm, but it is the calm which precedes the storm which will overwhelm and shipwreck the hopes of the unskilful pilot who now attempts to direct the ship of State without chart or compass. Even the press gang whom he has subdivided, and who command the small boats, now obeying their master's orders with alacrity, will be of little service to him in such an emergency. These political buccanniers who are now on a freebooting expedition, with the flag of the Union floating over their piratical craft, will be driven hither and thither by the storm that is coming, and which will eventually strand them upon the shores of political servility. There will be fainting times then all around, the like of which was never witnessed in Mexico.

A DEMOCRAT.

FUDGE.

The New York Tribune is continually gadding in its columns some monstrous tale of Cannibalism about Southern slave-owners. The Abolition impulses of its editor have become perfectly reckless, and he is propelled by them into a thousand absurdities. In a singularly compounded journal of the 21st, the reader is treated to a series of anti-slavery hallucinations in the form of a "letter from a Fugitive Slave," which, of course is endorsed by Greeley, who, it seems, took the liberty of revising the precious MS., which his "bondswoman" had "in punctuation and spelling,"—so he clapped in his editorial "corrections" upon these important heads, and with "the omission of one or two passages," the wonderful letter is given to an anxious public. The "copyists," which Greeley, we suppose, supplied for this very refined and pathetic epistle, runs thus: "Slaves hold that peculiar circumstances"—"a most excellent text for Abolitionism of the Greeley stamp to suit it up. We will venture to affirm, as in our conscience we believe, that this important conception of falsehood was conceived and penned by no other than some little correspondence who was in a humor to amuse himself at Greeley's expense—the latter percentage being somewhat payable for his executive fidelity, and for the eager activity with which he swallows all sorts of marvels about negroes at the South. This invincible habit into which the leading editor of the Tribune has gotten, of greedily devouring every thing that smacks of horror with regard to Southern slavery, is one of his greatest infirmities, and it certainly is one of the most ridiculous that we ever knew in a sensible man, as it is upon every other topic but this. We are surprised that his physical constitution has so long survived the effects of the fifty editorial fars (the "Uncle Tom's" course of dishes, we are to be which he has been accustomed.

"The 'letter from a Fugitive Slave' is an revoltingly incorrect in its details—so grossly violates even of the probabilities of the case—so low, so discrepant in its structure—so affectingly impudently and hyperbolically sentimental in its apostrophes and other flights—as to show at once that it is the production of some mischievous wretch, and intended only as a quiz upon the glib editor of the Tribune. But if he will prove that it is otherwise—that it is actually and veritably what it purports to be, viz: a 'letter from a Fugitive (female) Slave,' written by herself, without any understanding or collusion with an Abolitionist, we will then be prepared to deal with it as such a nefarious (if not filthy) production should be dealt with. In his mean time we think it nothing more than a broad but clumsy hoax—a bait which none but such a fish as Greeley could be caught with.

Per. Intelligence.

The South American States.—Every arrival from the countries bordering on the South Pacific brings us intelligence of great interest. Tranquillity is never of long duration among the people of the nations in that section. At last accounts there was less prospect of a war between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvians do not feel inclined to fight, besides which the government of Bolivia seems to have sufficient work on hand to keep the distracted portions of its own inhabitants, without seeking additional trouble abroad. The citizens of President Beltrán seem to be collecting a strong force on the Buenos Ayres side, under the generalship of an ill-treated ex-President, and the consequence is that we may expect soon to hear of a successful revolution in Bolivia. In order to give our readers some idea of the character of Beltrán, it is only necessary to mention that the American Charge is the only member of the diplomatic corps to visit the government he having dismissed both the Chilean Minister and Prud'homme and insulted the British Charge so grossly as to compel him to leave. All we can say is that Valparaiso; the crops had yielded immensely, and steam communication with the principal ports on that side of the continent had impaired great activity to the people.

Haines.—Col. Thos. Rufin Haines, candidate for Congress in the 3d District, announces himself opposed to internal improvements by the General Government, but says he will vote for a Navy Yard in North Carolina.

Mr. Ash is opposed also to such improvements, but Mr. Ash is in favor of improving the Cape Fear River.

Dr. Shaw, in the first District, takes the same ground we believe, but he is in favor of opening Nog's Head River.

Proper representatives they will be—They know very well that Congress will be unable to assist those, who, whilst they demand aid for themselves, show hostility to aiding anybody else.—Fay. Obs.