LETTER

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OF THE HON. EDWIN G. READE TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Feffor Citizene:

It has been said that a representative ought It has been said that a representative ought to keep near to his constituents, in order that they may have the benefit of his information, and he the benefit of their instructions. I shall not have an opportunity of seeing you soon, and therefore, I adopt this method of communication. I am prompted to it at this time, because the country is in paril, and its patriction needs to be aroused, and by the further emisideration that my colleague, Mr. Clingman, has written a letter which is calculated, although not intended, to mislead, and which, from the position and reputation of the author, is likely to have a wide circulation.

I desire, in the first place, to give you such information as I have in regard to the condition of
the country, its danger, and the cause. And, in
the next place, is suggest the remarky.

Our country is of vast extent: of every variety
of climate, soil, productions, population, and in
terests, and, withal, is an experiment in government; several independent sovereignties united
in one—one of many—and yet each retaining its
correligaty—many in one. That there should be
perplexities and difficulties is to be expected, es
pecially when the simplest forms of government. perplexities and dimention is to be experiment are not exempt from them. That there should be excitement and disputes is to natural to surprior us; but that beyond this, there should be actual violence and danger, ought to arouse every man, who is expable of appreciating the beauty and distraction of its failure, or the evils of its overshrow. If any indifference does or can exist, it must be because we have enjoyed the exist, it must be because we have enjoyed the choicest blessings so long, as to suppose that there can be no end to them; and have failed to remember the fesson, that eternal vigilance is the price of them. I do not dusire to be an alarmist, but it is my duty to occupy the position of a welchman, and to my danger while it is yet in the distance. I think there is danger now. The cost informed think so. Mr. Clingman, in his late letter, says:

"That the ultimate desting of our present po-litical system will be determined by events soon to occur, is most probable."

I am sorry to be obliged to agree with him; but I desire to encourage the hone, that the storre but I desire to encourage the hope, that the atorm

The causes of this unsettled condition, are sev-

The causes of this unsettled condition, are several; but that which seems to be prominent now, is the controversy in regard to alavery. In the same letter, Mr. Chingman saye:

"The danger which now menaces the existence of the Federal Union, arises from feelings of hostility outertained in the North towards the Southern section, and especially the institution of nears alavery as it exists among us." negro slavery as it exists among us.

I have now stated the danger, and I have stated one, at least, if not the main cause.

And now, my fellow citizens, why should the controversy between you and the Aarth, upon that subject, throaten the destruction of the Unized That the North should be opposed to slavery, almost to a man, and that you should be in favor of it, almost to a man, is just what both sides expect, and is in fact, just what exists. But

In 1820, Missouri asked to be admitted, as a State, into the Union. Her constitution allowed of slavery. The North objected to her coming in, and there was a very dangerous exhitement about it. At length it was compromised, in this way; it was agreed that Missouri should gome in as a slave State, and that all the balance of the territory we had, abould be divided by a line right through it, and that all north of that line should be free. After this compromise, the public training party, it was represented in the balance of the territory we had, abould be divided by a line right through it, and that all north of that line should be free. After this compromise, the public mind rested quietly. And for this I have two objections to Mr. Clingman, and the administration party is the fall of the next place it is proposed. And in the next place it is proposed. And

"The anti-slavery feeling gradually subsided there, [at the North,] and the country remained quiet until a new influence was brought to bear

Here, then, you see, we had our quarrel, and we comprossised it, and divided out the whole of our territory, and the country was quiet. How much it is to be regretted that it could not re-main quiet! How much it is to be regretted that any influence should be brought to bear, and distart the nation's quiet! But it has been said

"Great Bestain had acquired, by the force of her arms and skill in diplomacy, persons in Asia. Her East Indina provinces alone contain-ed more than one bundred millions of people held in a state of most alignet slavery," &a.

After going on to show how ernelly these people are treated by England, Mr. Clingman

"These mischable laborers are mainly engaged in the calification of iropical preductions, to supply the demand of the markets of Great Britain, and these of her customers. It was seen, however, that owing to the superior skill and energy of the planters of the South, they were able by means of slave labor to produce cotton, sugar, rice, he., at larer rates, and thus underself similar articles grown is India. The British government likewise held curtain islands in the West India, cultivated by negro slaves, but as the amount of her interest there was comparatively small, she determined to ascribe it for what she regarded a more important object. She accordingly emandipated her negro slaves in the West Indias, and thereby reduced the inlands to a state of improductive harburians. Nie then not in more time a system of operations to force the United States to continuous the release in like manner, expecting, if this was anormalished, to be able to amply the world, at her own prices, with tropical productions from the great Eastern possessions."

Mr. Clingman states further, that England re-

Mr. Clingman states further, that England regarded me as a rivel, and sought means to allen-

"With a riow, thurefore in accomplish these objects, more than twenty years ago, the British press, and book makers generally, were stimulated to embark in a systematic war against negro slavery is the United States. Abolition

"There is too; a complete understanding beallies in this country."

I have quoted thus freely from Mr. Clingman

I have quoted thus freely from Mr. Cringman's letter because from his long experience in public affairs, and his admitted ability, I thought it would be the most satisfactory proof to the arministrative party with which he is acting, and also, because I design to use it for another purchase. Thus spoke, and such were the sentim my distinguished colleague, in the 28th C.

pose.
It appears, then, that we had our quarrel about slavery. We settled it, and were at rest.
We are disturbed again upon the same subject.

I have stated the danger, and the cause .- Now

I have stated the danger, and the cause.—Now what is the remedy? And here I must regret that I can get no further sid from my distinguished colleague, Mr. Clingman. I must not only stand unsurported by, but most stand a gainst him. Indeed, so strange is his remedy, that I fear some one will doubt whether he understands the cause. It can only be explained upon the old edage, that "the hair of the animal that bites will care the wound. But there is a that bites will cure the wound. tion, clouds the judgment with a thousand phan-tasies of the inturest of self and party; and which teaches further, that what we have been accustomed to consider very bad, and, upon inspection flud out not to be so 'dad as we supposed, may really not be equal to what it appears in its ight. It is creditable to our nature that, when our hate is turned to love, a sense of our injued so unworthy object, we hate it the worse for the lave we wasted.

I cannot tell how much I must blame any or all these virtues for the loss I feel in not having the sanction of Mr. Clingman, and a few other to the proper remedy for this great ground-swell evil, foreign influence! If he has loved the Whig party more than it deserved, may be not be a litt'e too severe in his depunciation, now that he And if he has hated Democracy, and abased it as if it had not a virtue in the wo nay he not think too much of it, now that he has not a sense of the injustice he has done it, or any ittle spare favor that he may (hardly) expecfrom it, make him praise it now more than it serves? And may not the commendable vanity which he feels that he may not be thought to be worsted by the exchange, excite him in the al-lowable pride of exalting hisnew associates above any that he has ever had before, or that any one else will ever have hereafter? As to all that, I do not know. But this I do know, that, after busing made out a clear case that the country is thous to be ruined by foreign influence, instead of oining those who would strike down that influence, be unites with those who would strikedown them that would! Instead of maintaining the great doctrine that this country must become that there shall be no difference, even to bestow ing the offices which govern the country, between a native-born and a foreign-born, though that

school-book was put into his hand, to hate our in Mr. Clingman's remedy in this: Join the

My remody is this : Join the American party and strike down foreignism, which is the main ed about other matters; but you have always | cause of abolitionism. I have two objections to Mr. Clingman's rome-

> Mr. Clingman, than which, whenever I can have it. I desire nothing Letter, because it will be se contab a and weighty with those who maintain acceptable and weighty win those was maintain the contrary. In a speech which he made in the 28th Congress, to be found in the Congressional Globe, vol. 14, page 115, in speaking of and de-nouncing the ocurse of that party is regard to the 20th rule of the House, he says as fol-

at a the long, lean lizzard will may the lion's and thereby sleeted Mr. Polk? "Was it done as compensation to their aboli

And so it is that something has been brought to bear to break up the "rost" of the people!

He that influence what it may, it is an unhallowed one, and deserves the peoples' consure. Mr.

Clingman states that influence as follows:

"The I like the lection does not be a lection does not mon struggle on the election day. This is owing to the fact, which I had seession to state at the last session, that this party is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder; and, therefore power, it is a part of their general system of tac-ties, that each segment of the party should adopt that side of any question that is strongest at home, and thereby increase their chance of car-rying the election."

"The only connecting to being dissolved the party will go to place. This, sir, is the rock on

which you are destined to split. Though a politi al adversary. I warn you of the danger.

How kind! Was ever such morey shown to such a culprit! And how unquestiously true, and dangerously certain, must have been the crimes countersted, to have induced such a kindly, sympathetic judge to have paraded them in the face of the world, and to have given them the enduring noteriety of a Congressional re-

that they arrayed in their behalf "the unprinci-pled Abelitionies." And that "each member is required to stand by his party at all hazards, just what he says now of the Americans, "though in doing so he should not in opposition "though in deling so he should not in opposition to the least interests of the country. In turn, the party will stand by bim, and protect him from the consequences of any crime, provided it he done for the benefit of the party." And now, if the administration party shall not admit this plettere to be true. I beg them to remember, that if they discredit My. Clingman, no con will believe a word that he shall say against the Americans. On page 117 he continues as follows:

"The Abdition party had nominated asits cardidate for the Presidency, J. G. Birney; but the Demogratic party, afterwards, likewise nominated him for the Legislature of Michigan. He ac-

generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the control all true Americans, which will ex-

my distinguished colleague in the 28th Congress, But then as now, while he seems to have had a clear idea of the conservet he was utterly at fault as to the remedy. Then he said the Whig party could put down the crils. But, instead of that, and threatened with destruction. And that disturbing cause is, foreign influence!

Well might the Father of his Country warm us "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence?"

could put down the evils. But, instead of that, the evils put down the Whig party. And now he thinks the Democratic party can cure the evils. But the truth is, that neither of the old parties standing alone could cure the evils.

both the old parties.

I do not charge the Democrats, as such, with Abolitionism; but I do charge the administration, in its party organization, of dealing doubly, now as heretofore, and that it has pandered to the Abolition influence; and I proceed to offer you the evidence which has satisfied me. I have already evidence which has satisfied me. I have already given you the testimony of Mr. Clingman that such was, unquestionably, has policy some years ago. Read again the extracts I have quoted from his appeals. They prove that they had one face North and another South; that they were allied

the fineign and Catholic vites.

I next offer the testimony of the Union, the organ of the party, as follows: The Free soil Democratic leaders at the North. inclion between them and the rest of the Demon the selection of agents for administering the

wernment." (See Gen. Zullicoffer's speech in ingress, April 8, 1856.) I next offer the testimony of Mr. Douglas, the aderiof the party is Congress. It being charged the North that the Kansas bill was favorable shavery, he wrote to the Concord, New Hamphire, Patriot, on the 16th of February, 1854, as

state that it opens the country to freedom by leaving the people perfectly free to do as they

Again, in a speech in the Senate, lith March, 850, he said that, if his measures had pre-"The whole of the Territory acquired from Mexico would at this moment have been dislica-

I have given the testimony of Mr. Clingman as to what it was, and the promise of the Union as to what it would be if Mr. Place were elected nd of Mr. Douglas as to the purpose of its measuses. I will now give the course of the President

me of the Union that the Free-spilers should be cared for. Well, soon after Mr. Pierce went into office, Mr. Brunson, Collector of the Customs at patronage, was instructed to put a full share of Free soilers into office, tjust as the Union prom-ised should be done,) but Mr. Bronsen refused: time was taken up in two things—one was, workwho was an open Free-soiler. Upon that the Democratic party split, and has remained divided ever since. One side is called the Hards or National; the other, Softs or Free-soil. The Hards are led by Dickinson, Brotson, and others; the Softs by Van Buren, Redfield, and others; Now, which of the sides would you suppose the admin-

The same paper has an article headed " A rd in susson to Southern Democrats" from which I quote as full wa:

The National Democrats of New York re

#You are asked if his course in the New York controversy—his prostration of the true sound Constitutional men in the North, and his vitalization of the Van Buren Free seilers, met your approbation? Your answer is again in the nega-tive; and yet here is the frightful record before

From that same paper, of its issue of April 19, 1856, I quote as follows:

"The time has therefore come when the question is to be faid before the National Democrata. in general convention, which shall be recognized as the Democracy of New York? On the one hand the friends of Van Buren and Marcy present themselves, urging that their recognition by this present Administration should be taken in bar of all investigation of antecodents; on the other hand the Hard or National Damograts have taken a solemn and serious appeal from the preserve tions of the administration and its recognition of the base present distinctions, while thousands that the way he shows his dislike is by recaying themselves; which appeal must come up at Cincinnal." "When the senaration of Hards and Softs oc-

"When the separation of Hards and Softs oc-cured in 1855, after the preliminary session of the Syracuse Convention and been broken up by prise fighters and bullies, imported by the Soft leaders from New York city, the administration at Washington, influenced by Marcy, took upon steelf to declare the Freewisters and not the Nationals to be the regular Dymocracy," Now have I not shown you, not by what I say,

but by the test Democratic authority, that in the great State of New York, as large as half a dozen mall States, the administration party sides with he Free-siders, and has prestrated the Nationals! But you ask if the course of the administration

in regard to Kanus ought not, with the South at least, to atom for any and all supposed errors? I answer, no. On the contrary, its course in regard to Kansas ought to meet with consure everywhere, and especially at the South. And the witness I offer here is the President himself. because it is a prison was greatly, were similarly and the service of the United States. Administ the service was sent our and some yell-residually units with them is heard to see the single of the United States. Remose is just believe to the sent of the States of the These are the facts: Konnes and Nebraska are Territories of the United States. Kannes is just west of Missouri, and Nebraska is just North of

"And if the foreign Catholics, or foreigners after the Territory was constituted by the act of generally, continue banded together, with a congress, and the officers to be appointed by the siew of controlling the elections of the country, there will be around an an appointed feelings in the was without a complete government, without any heart of all true discretance, which will except possible true discretance, and the officers to be appointed by the controlling the elections of the country, the officers to be appointed by the thin, have crushed out the last remains of it, if it had not been for the indominable spirit of the was without a complete government, without any long-level and the case of the country of the best of a tyrant, and never will. Just of the best of a tyrant, and never will. Just of the best of a tyrant, and never will. Just of the best of a tyrant, and never will. Just of the best of a tyrant, and never will.

and public order.

In other respects, the Governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance, and petting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendency to illegality which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organized and newly appointed communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligations by other objects, and is uself set an example of the violation of law, in the performance of acts which rendered it my

Now, are these things true? If they are not, that the Governor of Kausas would not go to his post until four months after he was appointed? Is it true that he would not have an months the Territory was without laws, and in a state of anarchy? Is it true that during this time the Governor was neglecting his duties and engage answer me this operation. Why did he not before? Suppose, my fellow-citizens, that the State of North Cardina were without laws and without a government? What would you expect but the wildest disorder? And if such would what world you expect in the unsettled and adventurous people of Kansas? You would expec And this is the administration that we are: the country! such salaration! The ship at sea, bilged an strained by the storm, without sail, compass, o helm, might drive into port; but such an admir

and sink in a calm.

But the President did remove him at last. Well, what did he remove him for? He did not remove him for his failure to discharge his duty at he says he removed him for certain note that performed. These were are well understood t memorial, us follows:

" Some of your speculations were so grown! denounce them in the proper quarter; and for them you were eventually removed from office." And, speaking of the conduct of the Governor

country as to secure a prepanderance to your own Abdition and Free and party."

Observe then, that the whole of the Governor's against or removed for working for the Abolition-ists. Indeed, the President takes care not even

The Hards to hint at anything of the kind.

to there; the Well, having removed Reeder, whom did be appoint in his place? Surely, now that the country is so much disordered, and as the Abolitionists have had one Governor working for them a whole year, this per excellence Southern rights he appoints Mr. Shannon, of Ohio-a Northern man again, if he has any habitation at all. I will do again, if he has any habitation at all. I wan do again, if he has any habitation at all. I wan do him no injustice; yet I must say that he is not known to, and, has not the confidence of the country. I know but little of his history. I see country. I know but little of his history. I see it stated in the papers, and although I do not youch its truth, yet I have no reason to doubt it,

that the South will swear that he is going to shoot I proceed now to state my remedy for the evils

Well, but in his annual message did he not I do mintain the rights of the South! But at the same time that he is sending out his billet-doux to the South, where our chivalrie beings make as regard a man's word as his bond, be is satisfying the North with the dis-tribution of office and emoluments, where such things are prized at least at their full value, and cover a multitude of faults. One of his latest appointments is that of Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims—not in the North but them. Well; does he not hate the Abelitionists, too? If you will show me an instance where he has ever refused to appoint one, or where he ever removed one, then I will believe it, and not

Again, how many advertisements have you een, all over the country, of afti-Know Nothing seetings; but when did you see one of an ami-

till then.

bolition meeting?
Again; turn back and read the extract from
he New York National Democrat, in which it
s said that horotonicre the administration party
us aided with the Free-soil Democrats, and oferred "massarked Abelationsida" to the National

American people, that neger yet stooped its neck dicted some years ago would be the case) no it to the heel of a tyrant, and never will. "Just er exists." to the heel of a tyrant, and never will. "Just think of it: the whole power of this administration, instead of being devoted to the stirring events in Kansas, and the great interests of the country, its highest aim has been to find at the country, its ingrest aim has been to him a fire navil, or the work-beach, some industrious, in-dependent, but respectful American spirit think-ing for himself; and its great achievement has been to drive such spirit from his place, and ha, ha, ha! with a foreign menial that supplants

'Unmindful though a weeping wife

In the next place, I say, that the administrahigh authority of Mr. Clingman's letter .-

in almost every State in the Union, but for the marched to its support."

Observe, then, that if left to its own strength, that they forsook the administration for standing up to the rights of the South! But Mr. C. says it will gain its strength back again. Now, if it lest its strength by standing up to the rights of

the rights of the South?

But the mistake lies in supposing that it lost liberal, and is liberal still, and does not require its influence by standing up to the rights of the South. It lost its influence everywhere, and at Clingman means to say that the Whig party of the State of North Carolina everheld inde-

upon principle for twenty years, will ever surrendue to its party organization, or, that the Dem-due to its party organization, or, that the Dem-derats will ever surrender to the Whig organization. The Pyrenees, yet you shall not escape that that he was right, and the other wrong. Each believes so still; and neither can surrender to the other, without a forfeiture of his independence have been at law twenty years with your neigh-her. Both of you are honest. Each thinks that he is right. It is desirable to end it. Friends aterface, and get you together. The first propohould make to him an unconditional surrender

Now, has the Democratia, musty over new "The National Democrats of New York refrained from opposing the administration of Mr. Pierce, until to ger support of it would have degraded them; until it insisted upon pursuing a line of policy, which, it was foreseen, would result in building up anow the Free-suil party of 1848."

The same paper quotes from the Washington Sentinel, another National Democratic paper, as follows: (speaking of Mr. Pierce).

he North, and the North that he is going to shout | in the land: it is to co-operate with the American

I do not claim for it perfection either in its origin, its practices, or its principles, for it is human; but I do claim that it is thoroughly patriotic. Its secreey and its ouths, which have of respect to those who thought them objectiona-ble, they have been shandaned. Just as Gen. Washington, who was a member of the Cincin nati Society, recommended the abandonment of some of its features, which we himself originated. on the cause he thought them wrong, but be-cause he was willing to yield something to the prejudices of those who did. But I must say, in passing, that the secrecy which characterized the organization of the party, by no means shows that it was wrong. Secrety is not a crims. The purposes and the circumstances must determine purposes and the circumstances mass determine its propriety. The earliest organised resistance to England was a secret one. A band of men painted and disguised themselves as Indians, and went on ship-board and throw over the tea. They were denounced as lawless rebels. And yes which one of you now would not feel proud to trace back his ancestry to these same servet, dis-guised, lawless rehels? Noble men! They knew that they would be denounced, but the interest of their country required it, and their patrictism enabled them to rise above every consideration, and subject themselves to censure and emspicion. The are man does his duty in that way that seems hoping the best; the coward hesitates. They thought the circumstances justified that se-ercey and disguise, which under other circumstan-ces, they would have condemned. And so those who remorrats; and says that the time has come originated this organization thought that the creamstances required secrecy, and they determined to incur the consure for the public good. Notice men? Hordesurves but little praise who are the resolution of the late Democratic Couvers and by his country and her interests only when chice as the true men. And then road the rift resolution of the late Democratic Convening in North Carolina, in which they praise in North Carolina, in which they praise if Northern Democratic friends, and say that is "will cheerfully units with them as heretofore." Mark! as heretofore. What a damper on the true Democrats North, who have been tilling against the Abellitonieta; and what a sper upon the true Democrats South, to be multired to such an association.

Observe the difference. The An proclaimed the Whig party dead after it was dead; proclaimed the Whig party dead after it was dead; but Mr. Clingman prophesied its death years ago, when it had the vigor of health on its check.— And who can tell how much that prophecy had to do with its death? Every prophet is jealous of his fame; either the party or the prophecy must fail. And who can tell how much stronger is ambition than love? And who can tell how much harder he pressed down with one hand, than he upheld with the other, even when he thought he was upholding with both? I do not know as to all that; but this I do know, that I tion party cannot core the evil if it would. It would as seen have attempted to stay the destruc-has no strength. Such has been its course of tion of Babylon, after the prophet had cursed it, policy that it has lost its power. For this I have as to uphold the Whig party, after Mr. Clingman the high authority of Mr. Clingman's letter.— had prophesied in downfall? But if you will Speaking of the party he says:

"While thus acting, however, during the late struggle, so many of its former frience left us, that it is conceded that it would have been beaten Clingman, who caused it? But Mr. Clingman proceeds to say:

" But some of you may feel reluctant after havof the patriotic Whigs who have ing acted against the Democratic party so long to its support."

Observe, then, that if left to its own strength, would have lost nearly every State in the would nearly every state in the contrary, we desire it. We have offered a strength it could get from the Whigs, it has to do so, and still offer to do so. Yea, we urge it I answer no. We feel no such reluctance Union, North and South. And even with all the strength it could get from the Whigs, it has been reduced from a majority of two-thirds, which it had in the last Congress, to a minority of one-third in this Congress. Observe further, that Mr. Clingman says it lost its strength by standing up to the rights of the South. Now, if that be so, I concede that it is a powerful reason why the South should stand by it to a man. But they refuse to unite with us, and regular a survender to, their party organization.— Our objection is not to uniting with them on a common platform respectful to both; but it is to a humilistic surrender to their dictition. We are randy now to do the first, but we will nover do the inter. We abandon, for this purpose our White agranization, you abandon your Democratic why the South should stand by it to a man. But if it was on account of its standing up to the rights of the South, bow happened it that its friends in the South forsock it? Remember, Mr. C. says, but for the Whigs it would have been defeated in nearly every State on the Union—in the South sawell as the North. Surely he would not utter the Whigs in the North. Surely he would not utter the South as well as the North. Surely he would not utter the South as well as the North.

the South I can remedie how it can regard its strength in the South. But if its Northern friends left it for standing up to the rights of the South, can it win back these friends without deserting true.

natince them in the proper quarter; and for myou were eventually removed from affice."

And, speaking of the conduct of the Governor office, the says:

"When you came into this Territory, instead develop your one glass in good faith to the" "Because society and government oppressed discharge of your official duties and to preparing the way for the introduction of laws adapted to excuse time was completed in fraudition devices for curricing your entire the condition of the service occupied in fraudition devices for curricing your entire the propagation of the condition of the service occupied in fraudition of the condition of the service occupied in fraudition of the condition of the foreign influence, even to the condition of the condition of the foreign influence, even to the condition of the condition of the foreign influence, even to the condition of the condition spirit, so generous when furly dealt with, and caterible under a sense of injury, should arise and sween it from the country.

back, as comes the tired stag to his starting place, and rest in the old range. By which time, retaining all his desire to do good, he will have lost his answer, never! There always has been and will gently remind them, that Mr. Clingman, who always will be, a change now and then from one souruthfully prophesied the downfall of the Whigs, party to another; some from the best, and others said that your love for the public plunder was "the rom the worst motives. But, that the Whigs, reck on which you would split. And that the she have been battling the Democratic party Native American spirit against foreign influence was that which would sweep you from the coun-

Americans, and says that he told them that the Americans would be disbanded, and advised them to stand aloof from them, and then asks affection-

" Do you not wish that you had taken my advice?"

his prophecy than us have love for his advice .-Do a not that put an end to the conference? Will us years ago, to wit: that if the foreign influence sweep, the party from the country that so exercis-No advice, no threats, no allurements, shall swerve us a hair's breadth. Our course is right on, and

their surport from it."

I answer, that I can. (Unless so far as the New York Fressillers are concerned, I, neither, can see any reason why they should withhold their cupport.) And the first reason is, because Mr. Cliegens. Ir. Clingman is a member of it—not because his association is disreputable, but because he loves to battle with the elements of strife, brave danger, and barg himself to destruction. And although his unnatural—it may be his prophetic—strength engbles him to escape, yet certain destruction awaits his confederates. So it has been, and so it will be. He never joined the party until he saw the rock in sight on which he predicted they would split, and he wants to witness the fun of

Another objection of Mr. Clingman's is, that the American party is too weak to do anything: that its ticket can scarcely get a state in the Union. Well that is just what he said would have been the fate of the Democrats, if it had have been for the Whigs who went to their sup-port. If, then, these same Whigs leave them and units with the Americans, as I think they will, it will let down the Democrats and set up the Americans. But I will show out of Mr. Congman's own mouth that he is mistaken. He

Twelve months ago it seemed to be formidable in its organization and members. sembled in its convention, however, last June, it form condemning further slavery agitation, the legates of twelve Northern Sta delegates of twelve Northern States, wherein its chief strength lay, second from tile party. In the recent convention, however, of last month, the same delegates came back, " &c.

Well now, answer me this; If it was formidable before these delegates left, and these same delegates came back again, is it not just precisely as formidable now as it was twelve mouths ago, when everybody admits it was sweeping everything before it?

Mr. Clingman must remember that a two-edged word is an ussafe weapon even for him to funce

"It then nominated Fillmore and Donelson .-

Mr. Fillmore, it is conceded, has no strength in the North."

the North."

Well now, answer me this:

If its strength ay in the North, and it was formidable with that areaigh, and the North came into the Convention and nominated Fillmore, will not the North support its own nominas? And if so, is it not a formidable ticket? And con it to true that he has no strength North? Mr. Clingman's wish was father to that concession.—
If he had prophesing it, I should have been alarmed; but I hough at his concessions.

Mr. Clingman proceeds:

"This is in part owing to the fact that he signed the Fugitive Slave act, and subsequently in obe-dience to his official oath subsequently in our; it out."

sucrifice himself with the factionists everywhere. But in doing so, he gathered around him the conservative and true men everywhere. And that is strength; tha only strength that will last. In this he is precisely the reverse of Mr. Pierce.—He sacrificed himself with the conservatives by courting the factionists who make the noise. And now it remains to be seen, whether in a fair contest the conservatives, or the factionists have the majority. I know the contest will be no child's play. But brave hearts, strong arms, and a good cause are ours. And the contest will be no child's play. But brave hearts, strong arms, and a good cause are ours. And the contest will be no child's play. But brave hearts, strong arms, and a good cause are ours. And the contest have been have doubtful. "When you are about to decide an issue of such moment, held not the growle of a few mercanary traitors among us. They have marks upon them, by which they may be known."—Such is the language of Mr. Clingman's letter,—I I certainly would not be willing to join him in denouncing any considerable portion of my fellowcitizens as traitors, and I desire that the language may be confined atrietly to send as "him mercan them have said they must be been." sacrifice himself with the factionists everywhere, guage may be confined strictly to ench as "him marks upon them by which they may be known."

Having met the principal objections, I proceed to notice the claims of our party and ticket.

. I need not state to you, my fellow-citizens, that the leading idea in our movement is to counterset the under and injurous foreign influence in this country. Ours is no crusade against foreigners, as such. It is no selfishness or exclusiveness; and is not at all against, but is confirmatory of the idea, that our country is the asylum of the oppressed. Is your house less a place of hospitality, and generosity, and charity, because you retain to yourself the right to say who shall come to it, and upon what terms they shall stay? No. It is this that makes it your dispense hospitality. Just so our country is not dispense hospitality. Just so our country is not the less hospitable, and generous, and charitable because we would have the power to say who shall come to it, and upon what terms they shall stay. It is this that makes it our country, and not everybody's; and which will enable us for ages I hope, to secure to ourselves and dissense to others, the blessings of civil and religious lib

erty. This is the illustration. I say to one:
"Where do you doine from?"
"I am from England."

lace of your nativity? "No: 1 love nothing." "For what did you o me here?"

"I came a fugitive from justice; to live upon e country and do as I please." To him we say, "go back stranger; this com-try is dedicated to virtue and industry, and has

To another I say:
"Where are you from?"
"I am from England."

"And do you not love your country, and the place of your nativity?" .
"Love it? Yes; I love it with a child's fond-"Why came you here?"

roud name."

Do you object to this? Will any foreigner

object? No foreigner that ever ought to have been allowed to come here will object. Only such as come to disturb us, or else do not un-derstand our doctrines, will object. For, that "Americans shall rule America," is as much to their good as ours. Why, my fellow-citizens, it is not the air nor the soil that makes a country, but it is the people. Look at Canada-a tributa ry to a monarch. She is on American soil.

Look at Maxico—poor, ignorant, feeble, priestridden Mexico! She is on American soil. Look
at all South America, half civilized, her clime

and soil equal to ours. If you could to-day remove every citizen out of this country, and move all France into it, America would be France to-morrow, with all her burdens, with all ber poverty in low, and splendor in high places, with vice and irreligion everywhere, and an Emperer for her master; or, move in England, and it would be England, with all her haughtiness and recesion. And then how much better off fled from her cruelty? Or, move in the Romans and it would be Rome, with all her superstition and intelerance, and ignorance, and with a Pope children of the Pilgrims be, for having sought this wilderness and braved its hardships, that they might worship the Lord as God? To every pative and to every well-meaning foreigner, I appeal in behalf of this movement, and assure them the only way to keep America what she is, is to let Americans govern it.
I ask you to read again the extracts from Mr.

man had, then we will listen to the activation friends, though they may be slightly interested therein themselves. But Mr. Clingman next adtherein themselves and the strength of the stre "With respect to those persons who have formerly acted with the Democratic party, (of course of foreigners and Catholics in our elections, and the does not mean the Freesoilers of New York.) the object they had in view, to wit; the bouest of the old countries from which they came. And surely it is alarming enough. But if such was its influence then, when we had only 100,000 a year, what must it he now that we have 500,000 year? and what will it be when we have 1,000, 000 a year? But it is not England alone that has interfered with our peace. During Gun. Washington's administration Europe was at war, and France formed the design of collating this country in it, and to that end sent over her emissaries and formed societies among the foremissaries and formed societies among the foreigners and among our own people; so that the
whole country was thrown into commotion.—
General Washington called his Cabinet and
three the whole weight of his government against
it, and sent a message to Congress. But the foreigners became so bold that they appealed from
the President to the people; and but for the
great influence of Washington, the country would
have been involved in European war.

Again: You will remember, but a few years
ago, when Europe was as war, the famous Kosuth came to this country for the avowed purpose of enlighting this country; and you remember

pose of enlisting this country; and you remember how he paraded the country, and was tossed, and feasted, and courted, until the American spirit was aroused at his insolent proclamation that General Washington did not understand the theory of our government, or the duty of our peo-

Again : In this year and the last, Europe was engaged in mighty wars. England sent over her Minister, with instructions to interest the forremater, with instructions to interest the forthem for service. And our government was so indignant at the insult, that war speeches have been made in the Senate, and many thought war nevitable, and it is not yet settled.

Again: It is known that Rome-Christian-

inevitable, and it is not yet actiled.

Again: It is known that Rotting-Christianhating. Bible-burning Rotting-diat boasts of
swaying a quarter of the globe, has marked as
as her prey. Not by war, but by insidious wiles,
more datagerous than war. And now, in visw of
all this, "chall we," to use the strong language
of Mr. Clingman, "shall we, as a nation, at sinpidity quiet." while all the world is interfering in
our demeatic concerns?

As for cur ticket; it was made with the view
to makels the concernaty ones of both the old

As for our tickst; it was made with the view to enable the conservative room of both the old parties to unite upon it, without any ferfeiture of self-respect, or of their long-cherished political attackments. If there is a man in the United States who had the entire confidence of the Whige, and the respect of the Democrate, it is Mr. Fillmore. If there is one of whom the same may be said as a Democrat, it is Mr. Demeleon. Oce a Whig the other a Democrat. This is car ticked Mr. Fillmore, after General Taylor's death, discharged the duties of President for searly four years, with greatability and with general entisfaction. He came to the government when it was in a storm, as now, upon the exciting subject of slavery. And such was the propriety of his measures and the firmtness of his administration, that he left the government it is a calm, such as it had not superport for many years. In that calm, the present administrations came in, and such has Less its course of impolicy and weakness, that the very storm which Mr. Fillmore had quiced has been raised again, and threatmen as with descretion.