THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 16, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodyment.)
For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.
For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MORTIMER SMALLWOOD.
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☞ Some of the leading Administration papers at the South, with whom Judge Douglas has heretofore been a special favorite, have just discovered that he has always been a *Black Republican* or *Abolitionist!* How funny.

☞ It will take more juggling and political chicanery than all their experience and skill can bring to bear, to prevent the disruption of "*the party.*" Upon this rock (Kansas) the ship of Democracy, in our opinion, will be wrecked, and a long abused country will reap the benefit. The Democratic party have sown the wind, and they must expect to reap the whirlwind.—*Bowling-Green (Ky.,) Gazette.*

☞ Some of the *Republican* papers at the North have taken upon themselves the gratuitous task of lecturing and scolding a few *American* members of the House of Representatives on account of the votes given by them for Speaker, Clerk, &c. These papers seem to think they have the same right to give the word of command to those who belong to a different organization and do not recognize their authority, as they have to such as belong to their own distinctive party, and recognize their authority.

Their arrogance and anger are alike disregarded. If they think it politic, or if it gives them any pleasure to exhibit these, they are at liberty to indulge in the luxury to their heart's content.

☞ It is understood that Senators Allen, of Rhode Island, Pugh of Ohio, Stewart, of Michigan, and Broderick, of California, side with Judge Douglas on the Kansas question.

Senator Gwin is reported to have said, before the message was delivered, that he should stand by and sustain Governor Walker. That he had known him long and well, and had the utmost confidence in his judgment, discretion, and patriotism; so much that he felt assured that whatever course he might pursue must be right. He is now counted on the Buchanan side.

☞ Pursuant to a resolution adopted on Monday, the House of Representatives will meet in their new Hall for the first time this morning.

WE GIVE IT UP.

We give it up. Reluctant as we are, hopeful as it is our nature to be, sanguine even to a fault, we are compelled to give up all hope of healing the schism in the Democratic church. We have on various occasions seen that church in danger, and as we feared, imminent danger of being rent in twain by schismatics; but, as good luck would have it, there was always "a balm in Gillead" of wonderful healing virtue (known or called by some by the vulgar name of "spoils" or "public plunder") which being instantly resorted to, effected an almost miraculous cure. Indeed, such is said to be "the cohesive power" of this "public plunder," that a steam boiler made of it could never be exploded.

But this balm, we are pained to say, has failed this time, and we greatly fear the Democracy is permanently rent asunder. "We had hoped," to use the expressive language of the *Union*—"we had hoped to the very moment when, in the introductory portion of his late speech, he remarked that the President had fallen into 'a fundamental error' in his construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that Judge Douglas would not feel himself constrained to take an antagonistic position towards the administration."

It is wonderful how exactly the *Union*, in an article evidently written by Mr. Buchanan or one or more of his Cabinet, expresses our own feelings. The regret of the *Union* is deep; so is ours. The language of the *Union* is touching; so should be ours, and indeed is, since we adopt the *Union's*. "When," says the *Union*, "when that emphatic announcement, however, was made, we ceased to have further hope."—Just so did we. Hope, the comforter of the wretched, was gone. We felt sad. Our heart became heavy, our eyes moist, our pocket handkerchief wet. "The fact is now fixed!" exclaimed we, and mournfully utters the *Union* [it must have overheard the utterance of our grief and sorrow] "that on the issue which involves the prompt admission of the Territory of Kansas as a State, and the consequent early settlement of the slavery question as a subject for national disturbance, the administration is to have the determined and active opposition of Judge Douglas!"

To think that Judge Douglas should thus interpose to prevent the early settlement of the slavery question, and should so inopportunely insist that the people of Kansas should be left "perfectly free to form their own institutions in their own way," when the Convention had already performed that labor for them, and in doing this, to make a great rent in the Democratic party, is enough to make a *Democratic* patriot, like ourself, sad and sorrowful.

The *Union* pours out its lamentations, arguments, and philosophy in a four column article, which is quite too long for us. We should get out of breath, and "in a maze, bewilder'd lost," e'er we got half way, were we to attempt to go through it. It closes by stating what it conceives to be the grounds upon which Mr. Buchanan and Judge Douglas respectively stand, and with expressing an opinion that the "President takes a wise, patriotic, and safe view of the whole question;" and further remarks that, "in the policy adopted by him we think he will be sustained by the popular judgment."

This last sentence we suppose is to be understood as an appeal to the people for their verdict. In this appeal we doubt not Judge Douglas will cordially unite; but we greatly fear the jury will be divided, and therefore unable to render a unanimous verdict, which will keep litigation open, and sadly distract the heretofore harmonious Democratic party.

WHAT WILL BE THE UPSHOT OF IT?

It is said that three or four Democratic Senators only will side with Mr. Douglas in the attitude he has taken upon the Kansas question, and that all the rest will adhere to Mr. Buchanan. It is also said that many leading Democratic papers which have all along been earnestly advocating the submission of the whole of the Constitution to the people, and approving Governor Walker's course, have suddenly faced to the right about, and now sustain Mr. Buchanan. These things are considered by some as clear and unmistakable indications that Judge Douglas,—who has been read out of the party and fiercely denounced by some papers that heretofore could hardly find terms of laudation sufficiently expressive to give utterance to their admiration of and obsequiousness to him,—is to be abandoned by the party, and left standing like a tree scathed by lightning, a monument of the folly of attempting to resist the will or control the action of the Democratic party.

But, on the other hand, there are those who confidently affirm that he has but expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the free States, and a pretty large portion of those of the slave States; and that he will be not only sustained by them, but lauded to the very echo. It is affirmed that in due time the voice of the people will come up here like the rushing of many waters, striking terror into the hearts of those who would palter with them in a double sense, contemn their understanding, and cheat them with a quibble.

It is said by editors from the North, and by gentlemen from the South who are desirous of adhering to the Administration, that it is in vain to declare that the people did not understand the Kansas-Nebraska act to mean precisely what Mr. Douglas says it did mean; and to tell them now that they did not correctly understand it, is but to call in question their common sense; an affront they will not easily forgive or patiently take. It may suit politicians, say they, to quibble and equivocate, mystify and befog,—to deny that black is black, and white is white, for the purpose of accomplishing some sinister end;—but the people like plain dealing, plain language, and a plain, honest, interpretation of that language; hence these gentlemen infer that though the leaders of the party may desire to inveigle them to the support of the Administration in its controversy with Mr. Douglas, the attempt to accomplish this will prove to be a signal failure, and that they themselves will fall into the pit they are now digging for him.

For ourselves, though we have no part nor lot in this controversy, it being altogether a Democratic family affair, we cannot but think these predictions are well founded; and that Mr. Douglas will be found to have planted himself upon the rock of honesty and fair dealing, where he will stand firm and immovable, while his antagonists are engulphed in a morass of prevarication and sophistry, from which no mortal hand can extricate them.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Pennsylvanian and other organs of the Administration have derived much consolation and encouragement from the fact that Mr. Richardson,—who, though formerly a firm friend of Mr. Douglas, had, as was alleged, abandoned him and given in his adhesion to Mr. Buchanan,—was promptly confirmed by the Senate some days ago, as Governor of Nebraska. This, it was argued, showed conclusively that Mr. Buchanan was all-powerful in the Senate, and Mr. Douglas in a lean minority. But the fact is that Mr. Richardson has not abandoned Mr. Douglas; on the contrary he stands by him in his present attitude, entirely approving his course. It is also a fact, as we are credibly informed, that Mr. Richardson called on the President previous to his being nominated to the Senate, and frankly stated to him that in the controversy between him and Mr. Douglas he should sustain the latter. The interview took place, we are informed, in presence of one of the *Democratic* members of the House of Representatives, from Illinois.

How many Senators and Representatives may stand by Mr. Douglas, we know not. We know that the President has many foreign missions and other important offices at his disposal, and there is a general impression abroad that these glittering baubles have great value in the eyes of every member of the Democratic party in either body.

Mr. Douglas has made a bold movement; one that, knowing his party as well as he does, required the exercise of great moral courage; and for this we give him all due credit. He who can coolly make up his mind to stand by what he believes to be *right*, not only regardless of consequences, but with a certainty of incurring great danger, and being overwhelmed with misrepresentation and obloquy, has in him the spirit of a hero and the resolution of a martyr. Mr. Douglas has done this, and therefore, as a man, we yield him all honor. It now remains to be seen whether *the people* of the United States will approve the course he has taken, and sustain him in it. He has become their champion so far as to insist that they shall have the right to say whether a constitution suits them or not, before it is forced upon them. Mr. Buchanan and the Administration, on the other hand, practically deny—or at least withhold this right from the people, permitting them only to say whether they will have slavery or not.

The issue is fairly made, and both sides have put themselves upon their country for trial. Whichever way the case is decided, its decision will be pregnant with consequences, and likely to have great influence upon the future formation of parties.

WALKER IN NICARAGUA.—OREGON ELECTION.—New York, Dec. 14.—The steamship Star of the West arrived at this port early this morning, and brings intelligence that General Walker had landed three hundred men in Nicaragua.

The British and American ships will blockade the port of San Juan, and station a force to prevent Walker from passing up the river.

The elections in Oregon have resulted in the success of the constitution—rejection of slavery and exclusion of free negroes from the Territory.

Lieutenant Beale and party had arrived all well, with camels, at California.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMPTION.—The New York Banks have resumed specie payments. The New Orleans Banks have already done so, and the Boston Banks will follow suit immediately.

DOWN UPON DOUGLAS.

The Richmond *South* comes down upon Judge Douglas in a savage and ferocious style. It says:

"We are no longer allowed to entertain a doubt of Senator Douglas's determination to abandon the Democracy and enlist in the service of the Black Republican party. Of course this apostacy is greeted with the unaffected applause of the party to which the Senator from Illinois so suddenly transfers his allegiance."

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All Pandemonium welcomed the lost spirit with an energetic grasp of friendship, while hallelujahs resound from every Anti-Slavery paper in the hireling States. We cannot affect indifference at the treachery of Senator Douglas. He was a politician of considerable promise. *Association with Southern gentlemen had smoothed down with the rugged vulgarities of his early education*, and he had come to be quite *a decent and well-behaved person.*

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The same salutary influence to which he owes *the improvement in his manners*, wrought a wholesome change in his political opinions. At first an advocate of Wilmot Provisos, he progressed to the point of avowed opposition to any restriction on the expansion of Southern institutions.

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But he has taken the fatal step; he has passed the Rubicon, and must now be regarded as an enemy to the South and the party.

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In an apostacy so signal and so incapable of explanation on the hypothesis of a sincere conviction of judgment, the world will scarcely be at a loss to detect the operation of an ambition that would sacrice every obligation of patriotism to the gratification of its own unchastened desire.

JUDGE DOUGLAS OVERBOARD.—The Washington *Star* says:

"Senator Douglas, who a week ago was confessedly the most popular statesman south of Mason and Dixon's line, has deliberately elected to surrender his standing there."

Again, the *Star* says:

"Senator D. has thus in an hour sacrificed all the result of the labors of his previous political life."

KANSAS.—THE DEMOCRACY. THE SPOILS.

The first session of the thirty-fifth Congress has opened. Following immediately the inauguration of a new administration its labors have been looked forward to with intense interest. Up to the present period strong hopes had been entertained that the distracting sectional difficulties which had hung as an incubus around its predecessor would be removed from Congress. The Democracy coming successfully out of the canvass of 1856, had promised that the *prestige* of their victory would act as a charm in establishing harmony where discord had reigned and their subsequent legislation should be a counter spell to the machinations of the evil genii who have been so long endangering our peace and prosperity. The political storm which they had raised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was forever to be hushed in the general return of fraternal feeling between the different sections of the confederacy, in short, the election of Mr. Buchanan and the advent of a Congress democratic in both branches was the panacea for "all the clouds which lowered upon our house." How far these promises, upon the faith of which men who never have soiled their record of opposition to modern democracy save in this isolated instance, have been fulfilled, we shall see by a single glance at the present appearance of the political firmament. It is idle to endeavor, under the cry of "all's well," to distract public attention from the fact that the present condition of affairs in Kansas Territory is threatening in the extreme, and that the pent up excitement there, has by a direct metastasis located itself in the halls of our National Legislature. But two short years ago, the defenders and supporters of the Kansas Nebraska act in stentorian tones asserted in these very halls, that the true intent and meaning of this act was to confirm to the people of the territories the right to regulate their domestic affairs as best they might think proper, but no sooner has a firm and most decided expression of public opinion been had on this most important topic of domestic policy than all the efforts of the Democracy are aroused directly to thwart the will of an immense majority of the actual residents of the territory. Under a most unjust apportionment, a so called convention is elected to frame a constitution for Kansas, and these very immaculate shriekers for "popular rights," now endeavor to thrust down the throats of the people of Kansas this constitution without a shadow of popular ratification, and this too by an act of Congress, while these same men have all along been telling us that Congress had no right to interfere in the affairs of Territorial government so far as the institution of slavery was concerned. The solemn pledge given by Gov. Walker, presumed to be the mouth piece of the administration, that no Constitution should be adopted save by popular ratification, has been wantonly violated, not by him, but by those whose agent he was, and who could never have obtained his agency for the anti-republican project they now have determined on.

Such is the present condition of affairs in this distracted territory. How do the Democracy propose to meet the issue? They have unsealed the poison fountain of Undine, and its bitter waters are gushing forth in scalding jets, which may yet teach the American people by the scorpion lash of civil war, that there are still men left "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain." Still with all the present and prospective evil looking them in the face, they open our National Legislature by dodging the very question which they too well know is producing intense anxiety in every section of the Confederacy, and this, too, because the Democracy well know that once let the subject be fully discussed, and the heterogenous elements of their organization will be driven so far asunder that not even the tempting spoils can bring them again into efficient combination. Like politicians and political jugglers, and not like statesmen, have they approached this Kansas question. Yes, this is a whirlwind of their own raising, and now that the pelting storm is upon us, they, safely settled in office, quietly close their eyes to the threatening danger, and enter heart and soul into a distribution of the spoils; thus giving assurance to the country and the world that all questions of political economy are secondary to the securing these same spoils, which, if the opinions of those who seek them could only be obtained, would fly from their grasp on account of the utter impossibility of reconciling the diverse views of the *harmonious* Democracy. Certainly no other construction can be put on the course of the dominant party in Congress than that above given. Resolutions deprecating the present condition of affairs in Kansas, it was boldly stated in advance, would be ruled *out of order*, as they might have a tendency to disturb the councils of the party in power and delay the giving out of offices. Where in our country's history can a parallel be found for such political degradation; such daring trifling with sacred trusts. The acknowledgment has gone to the world that the present dominant party, the immaculate Democracy, have assembled in the nation's metropolis to give away the nation's means and allow the tarnished honor of the Republic to find a remedy as best it may. The surest road to a nation's downfall is the loss of confidence in its government and rulers. The history of the past is a living record of this truth. Wherein can the present regime claim the devotion of the people? such devotion as was manifested toward the Continental Congress, when a seat in that body placed every man's neck under sentence of the halter, without pay or perquisite, still its labors watched with that intense interest, and its members regarded so reverentially, that when its edicts went forth, they fell upon the ears of men with all save divine power. No spoils were there to offer, but with stern spirits and patriotic hearts they looked evil in the face, measured its height and depth, and then with masterly judgment gave to those who sent them their plan of action, which plan once executed gave to mankind the best government on earth. How long this sacred gift of theirs can stand innovation and wrong is for the future historian to record. The parallel between the then and present style of legislation is too manifest to encourage the hope that under the present vigorous assaults on the basis of our fabric it can long endure. *Esto perpetua* dies on our lips when reviewing the past and beholding the present.

FALSE ISSUES.

To the Editor of the American:

Whatever may be the disposition of others, I am not willing for one, that even the President of the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury, should be permitted, without contradiction, to palm upon the country, fallicies and errors, for truths and facts. The present sham-democratic party is justly responsible, and should be held to a strict account, for the financial embarrasments which afflict and oppress the country. These dignitaries above named, and their followers, including the presses, in the pay of the administration, are making a desperate effort to hold the banking institutions and rail-road companies of the country answerable for the present financial revulsion, when this revulsion is but the natural and legitimate result of the policy and measures of the sham-democratic party.

Twenty years ago, when a somewhat similar financial revulsion occurred, the then Van Buren leaders and advocates swore by all the saints in their political calendar, that the Bank of the United States had made all the mischief, and that the country would certainly flourish under the control of the *State* Banks which were brought into existence under the auspices of the great democratic party. Subsequently, when the rottenness of the "*pet bank system*" had been exposed, the *sub-treasury* was announced as a panacea for all the financial ills which afflicted the country and the nation was assured upon the authority of democratic statesmen(!) that the sub-treasury *could* and *would* prevent over issues by the State Banks!

Now we are gravely informed by the shining lights of the present "alien-suffrage and squatter sovereignty" democrats, that the statesmen of earlier periods, some of whom supposed that the "pet banks" could regulate the currency, and others of whom, at a later date, maintained that the sub treasury could do it most thoroughly and effectually, were simply *ninnies*, and that in truth the general government is powerless to affect the currency question or in the words of the President "But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils."

Sir, the General Government *can* do much—aye, it *can* do all that is necessary to be done, to prevent "a recurrence of existing evils." There is no power elsewhere than in the General Government to prevent a "recurrence of existing evils." The several States are powerless, even under any combinations which they would be allowed to form for this purpose.

No banking system worthy of the name can be established and continued in operation, *unless there shall be retained and kept in the country* the proper and indispensable substratum of specie, for the system to rest upon. Gold and silver, sufficient at all times, to supply this substratum must remain in the country. This position is undeniable.

Now, Secretary Cobb, after expending columns of eulogy upon the workings of the sub-treasury, suggests that if the *States* would each adopt a sub-treasury system, there would remain a plenty of specie in the country. He says:

"The collection and disbursement in specie, of both the revenues of the General and State Governments, would constitute such a demand for specie, at all times, as to require its retention in the country."

This was the main argument in favor of the sub-treasury of 1846, and its fallacy is beautifully exposed in the fact that the Government being now completely drained of specie, calls on Congress to let the Treasury issue NOTES!

The Secretary's arguments on this point, if arguments they can be called, are scarcely worthy of the brain of an oyster! As to the sub-treasury, *it has not*, it is true, overwhelmed the Government in embarrassments, and why? Because the discovery of immense mines of gold in California saved it from disaster and disgrace. Strike California out of existence, under our present tariff, and the sub-treasury system would be smashed into atoms in a single year.

But it was not my purpose to quarrel with the sub-treasury, nor is it my purpose now or hereafter to propose or to advocate a *National Bank* as a remedy for our troubles.

There is no banking scheme that can be devised, either National or State, no matter how sound may be its principles, nor how honest the purposes of its managers, that can remedy the financial evils which have come upon us. *Whilst this nation yearly ships off of from forty to sixty millions of specie to Europe, to pay for articles which can be procured at home; whilst this or any other commercial nation, permits the course of trade continually to withdraw its gold and silver from it, no banking system that was ever yet devised can stand.*

Congress *has* the power, and the States have *not* the power to regulate our foreign trade, and in so doing, to encourage or to discourage the exportation of specie. Self-protection is our first duty and that party or administration which disregards this duty, and fails to perform it, is unworthy of the confidence of the people.

The States surrendered to Congress all control over the questions of revenue and imposts. The Federal Government has the unquestioned constitutional power to countervail the tariff schemes of other nations which operate to our prejudice, and this power should be freely and fully exercised when, as now, the occasion demands it.

Since the discovery of the mines of California, say within the past eight or nine years, we have shipped abroad to Europe not less than *three hundred millions of specie*, over and above the quantity imported into the country. This result has been produced by the tariff, framed by the Democracy. If such a tariff had existed as would prevent shipments of specie abroad, these three hundred millions of specie would now be in the country, and the President and Secretary Cobb would have been saved their anathemas against banks and railroads, and what is of ten thousand times more importance, the country would now be prosperous, and the people happy.

And here comes up the cry of "*protection! protection!*" from those red-mouthed advocates of "free trade," who neither understand nor care for the results of this Utopian fancy, "free trade!"—It is enough for them to know that the term "free trade" is put into their mouths by those rampant and reckless demagogues who control the Democratic party, and the consequences of this fallacy are wholly overlooked. If by the consent and concert of the more important commercial nations, a system of *free exchanges* of all commodities produced or manufactured by them, could be effected, the United States could safely and advantageously agree to adopt the system, *but* every man of common information knows, that *not one* of the European nations has given up, or can be induced to give up that system of self-protection, on which its prosperity *at present* depends.

Look at the comparative tariffs of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and you will find that the liberal policy of the United States, is not reciprocated by either one of these nations. Each of them is governed in its tariff system, solely and exclusively by considerations of self interest or *self protection.*

But sir, I do not advocate a high protective tariff in the United States, as a measure of protection to manufacturers, but solely on the basis of *a general and necessary protection to the monetary and financial interests of the whole country.*

These important interests, which pervade and affect the entire nation in all its branches of industry *demand* from Congress, *such* an adjustment of the tariff, as will result in keeping the balance of trade ever and always in favor of the United States. There is *not* and *can be no* diversity of interests between agriculturalists and manufacturers on this question of keeping the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and by this means supplying every part of the Country with the necessary substratum of gold and silver, for governmental, banking and circulating purposes.

"*Your banks* and *rail-road companies* (say the President and Secretary) *have overtraded!*" Sir's, Messrs. President and Secretary, if you will restore to the country, the more than *three hundred millions* of gold and silver, which your tariff regulators have encouraged adventurous merchants to send abroad in exchange for *luxuries, gewgaws, finery and nonsense*, your assertion will be proved to be unfounded. Continue your suicidal policy of draining the country of specie, and not only banks and rail-roads, but your own beautiful sub-treasury system will *collapse* and you will need not twenty millions, *but two hundred millions of treasury paper* before this present administration shall yield up its breath!

Mr. Editor: I am not afraid of the now odious term *protection.* I am for no *partial* protection—for no bounty to any class of manufacturers, or to any class of agriculturists. *I am for that general and universal protection of American interests*, which will render our nation prosperous in all the departments of industry and business. I hold it to be a *burning shame*, aye, a *disgrace*, to its government, that a nation like ours, possessing all the elements of wealth, greatness, prosperity, commercial and financial independence, should *now* or *ever* hereafter, be tributary to the prosperity of other nations, at the sacrifice of its own.

If I am asked to develope the means of rendering our nation flourishing and prosperous in all the branches of its industry, I respond,—*Buy nothing from abroad, that can be produced at home.* Competition amongst our own people, will speedily bring down the prices of *all* manufacturers, to a proper basis. Lay your duties for revenue upon such articles as cannot be procured at home. If England, France, Germany, or any other nation refuses to purchase our *cotton*, or to pay for it in such articles as we would require, the world would soon be supplied with the cotton fabrics which they require, *direct from our own manufactories.*

Let not our Southern cotton growers be alarmed at these views. In the commercial world, *cotton is king.* Europe *must* have it, or surrender her present monopoly in the supply of cotton fabrics to those portions of the world, which do not produce it.

If Europe fails to purchase our cotton, two years would not elapse before the United States would become the great fabrica or, and supply her place.

I shall not now enlarge upon these views. I have only proposed to furnish hints for the more full consideration of others.

JUNIUS.

For the American.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to offer the following sentiment to all who favor the defeat of the present "*Plunder Party.*"

Let "*all the world and the rest of mankind,*" from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, take up this sentiment as the war cry of 1860, in the Presidential election, and if these destroyers of our liberties and harmony are not brought to lick the dust, then the spirit of the sires of '76 has not descended to their sons; and I will say that I am mistaken in the spirit of this great and growing people.

Here it is, put it in capitals:

"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!!"

NOTYALC.

Later from Europe.

The Europa arrived at New York on the 14th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

The news from India is favorable. Fifteen ships had arrived with troops. General Havelock was safe at Lucknow. The fugitives from Delhi had been defeated in several engagements. Two more sons of the King of Delhi had been shot. The King was to be tried by court martial.

Ministers will propose the total abolition of the East India Company's charter as soon as Parliament meets, and the Indian empire will be then brought under the British Crown and Parliament.

The demand for money is diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England are almost within limits again. Gold is flowing in steadily. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

In American securities there was more doing.

Cotton was slightly advancing, Money easier and in less demand.

WILD SILK.—The depths of the Central American forests will probably yield some new articles of commerce. In the Olancha there is found hanging from the trees a sort of sack, some two feet in depth, which is the nest of a species of silkworm. The silk is woven over the inside of this sack. In 1844 six pounds were sent to England, where it was made into handkerchiefs of excellent quality. A profitable trade in this article might perhaps be established, as this material can be gathered in any required quantity. An old Mexican author speaks of wild silk as abundant in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and states that the natives were accustomed to gather it for exportation to Spain.—*California paper.*

☞ The Editor of the Bedford, Va., Sentinel, *American* as he is, feels deeply and keenly the present schism in the democratic party, and thus gives vent to his lamentations:

We have labored with a persistent zeal, worthy a better cause, not only to heal but to suppress the bickerings which have existed among the brotherhood of the democratic faith. We have been moved to this, not from any great or extraordinary love we have for the party, but because, being peaceably inclined ourselves, we have very much desired that the "*harmonious* democracy" should constantly exhibit to the world, "how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." We had at one time, flattered ourselves with the pleasing hope that the brethren were so cemented together with affectionate regard for each other, that no cause could ever arise to sunder the unity of the party. We knew, indeed, that some of the elder members of the family were disposed to wrangle with the younger ones concerning the division of offices and spoils, but this, we thought, was purely domestic in its character, and not known beyond the limits of the home circle. We are, however, now thoroughly convinced that democracy cannot be made to behave with even ordinary propriety—that it will have its little difficulties—that it is decidedly belligerent—that Kansas and its constitutions, Walker and his perverseness, have for a long time kept the brethren in trouble; but this little affair, more pleasant than otherwise, was well nigh crushed out to the satisfaction of every harmonious brother, when, lo! Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, becomes refractory, and a new quarrel is immediately inaugurated. This last is too bad—'tis the "unkindest cut of all." The brethren have done much for Forney, have been oftentimes with him in trouble, and have honored him without measure; but he has grown perverse and headstrong, and will have a way of his own upon all subjects. Now, if Forney does not know better than this, he should be at once sent to a school of correction. The independence to differ with the brethren upon any question, and especially upon the submission of the Kansas constitution to the people of the Territory, is a great sin and heresy in Forney; he should be dealt with according to the severest cannons of the faith. The comprehensive and particular curse of Dr. Slop, levelled at Obediah for the knots he tied, should at once be pronounced upon Forney and all other offending brothers. If the democratic fathers do not pronounce this anathema upon Forney, we shall feel constrained to do it ourselves.

Virginian Democracy in 1799.

On the 16th of January, 1799, the Legislature of Virginia adopted the following preamble and resolutions, as reported by Henning, New Series, Vol. 2, 394:

"The General Assembly concurring in opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of Foreign Influence into our National Council.

Resolved, That the Constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigner, who shall not have acquired rights under the Constitution and laws at the time of making this amendment shall hereafter be eligible to the office of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Department.

This is genuine Know-Nothingism, but it is equally genuine American doctrine, and ought to be carried out by every State in the Union, and by the Federal Government. The principle involved is a cardinal principle—sustained by the same high authority that adopted "the resolutions '98." Were they proscriptive?—Were they bigots? Were Madison, the Masons, the Taylors, the Caries, and others who composed the Virginia Legislature in 1799 enemies to their country, because they preferred Americans for office, and held that "Americans should rule America?"

But it may be said that the doctrine was avowed in 1799, or more than half a century ago. True, it was the sentiment of "Old Virginia" fifty-eight years ago. Was it sound policy then? It is much more so now; and every year we exist, as a Republic, it becomes more and more important that we should adopt the principles of the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

The Biter Bit.

The other morning two farmers just arrived from one of the rural districts with a large supply of cheese for our city market, were strolling about the town gazing at the sights. In the course of their walk they were attracted into a famous mock auction store not far from the City Hall, where watches of various degrees of excellence were going at a tremendous sacrifice.

When the auctioneer saw the rustics enter, he offered for sale a handsome gold watch with a heavy chain attached. One of them bid for it, and after some competition it was knocked down to him for the sum of $15.

"Hand it up," says the auctioneer, "and I will fit it with a gold key gratis."

"No, thank you," says one of the green rustics, "I have the key of my valise, which will answer the purpose," and he handed over the $15, but firmly held on to the watch. Two gentlemen then appeared on the scene from the back of the store and confidentially told the rural gentleman that he was cheated, that the watch was brass and good for nothing, and that he had better give it back and insist upon having his money, in which proceeding they would help him. He declined, told them it was none of their business, that the watch was knocked down to him, not to them, and that he was quite content with his bargain. They then commenced hustling him, and tried to force him into a room at the back of the store, but with a vigorous push of his brawny shoulders, he forced the "mocks" aside and with stentorian tones cried out "This way was clear when we came in, and if it isn't clear in a minute, we'll soon make it so!"

He looked an ugly customer, so the auctioneers, thinking discretion the better part of valor, allowed the verdant countrymen to leave without further interruption.

We examined the watch, which is a very superior double-cased patent lever, and with the chain which accompanies it, worth $100. So it appears that one may sometimes get a good bargain even at a mock auction.—*New York Tribune.*

Protestant Marriages in Catholic Countries.

The spirit of the Roman Catholic Church may be best ascertained by the conduct of its potentates in countries where it predominates. In these countries the church gives the law, and governs with despotic power in the most trivial civil affairs. An incident has recently happened in Brazil which illustrates the despotism of the church in Catholic countries. There are in Brazil large colonies of Protestant Germans, but the Catholic clergy are the real rulers. A Protestant female, who had married a German, recently abjured her faith in the presence of the Bishop of Rio, and embraced the Catholic religion. Shortly afterwards, she applied to the Bishop for authorization to contract another marriage with a Brazilian belonging to the Roman Catholic church. The Bishop acceded to her request because—it is a note communicated to the journals by the Bishop himself which so expresses it—the marriage of this woman with a Protestant German was evidently null, having been celebrated against the rule of the Council of Trent, published as law and always observed in Brazil. What gives especial importance to the conduct and the doctrine of the Bishop of Rio is, that, in Brazil, the clergy are the depository of the acts of the State, and that, the decrees of the Council of Trent being taken for the exclusive test of the validity of marriages, there is no longer any stability in the civil condition of Protestants, whose marriages, not authenticated or legally recognized, can always be dissolved at the pleasure of one of the parties, whenever that party chooses to abjure the Protestant faith.—*Louisville Journal.*