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ago the propriety of trying again. We repeat the suggestion. If he stops with this effort, he is "done for."

#### The Patriot's Consistency.

The Union and American of the 18th, foliately itself with the idea that it has discovered an inconsistency in the present position of the Patriot, and that which we occupied when American presses, South, called upon the National American Council to ignore the slavery question as a party test. Our neighbor has spoken without a proper conception of the state of the case. It is most true that we indignantly rebuked the proposition above mentioned, as ill advised, and of disastrous tendency; and for the reason that the subject of slavery "is a great, live, earnest, practical question," which cannot be ignored. We were addressing ourselves to a proposition to ignore the great question in the creed or discipline of the National American Party, with which we could not act in the event of the success of the proposition, for that would have required us to fellowship with the rank and file of the South, and to ask no questions of their intentions. The National Council met. It adopted a new platform, and substituted for the 12th section, which it was contended "ignored" the slavery question, the 8th section in which the principle of non-intervention, identical with that of the Kansas-Nebraska act, is distinctly set forth and made a portion of the party creed. In so doing, the National Council refused to ignore the slavery question. It gave that "all-absorbing and overshadowing question" proper recognition. It "cast out" the anti-slavery "devil," and replaced the American party on a sound, conservative, constitutional basis. All who unite with us upon that basis, North and South, become antagonists of abolitionism, and pledged to sustain the constitutional rights of the South on the slavery question. The creed of the American Party, in this respect, is therefore as we desired it to be on this question, such as an anti-ignorance could consistently support. Having gained this, the slavery question is no longer a question between Americans North and Americans South—they have met on common, national ground—opposed to every species of abolitionism. It follows, then, that they should bend their chief efforts to the success of those measures of reform which the country needs, and which the opposition to the American Party resist. To do otherwise would be to play into the hands of fanaticism, and now when Abolitionism is on the wane, give its failing pulse new vigor. Last Wednesday upon this point we said:

An attempt to ignore Americanism, and make slavery less the theme of the Presidential canvass, will have no tendency, and we hope no American, North or South, will suffer himself to be diverted from those principles into such a controversy. No good can come out of it. Show to the people that you are not a party to the slavery question—that you stand for the principle of non-intervention—and then, and only then, can you expect your opponents to defend their law for foreigner and their opposition to Americanism. The great contest must be upon the issue growing out of the American propriety of reform in our system of nationalization.

This is not inconsistent with our position last February. It shows that whilst the American Council has come up to our demands, we deem it important still for Americans, North and South, whilst declining to make slavery the theme of the Presidential canvass, first to show to the people that they abhor Black Republicanism—that they stand upon the principle of non-intervention, the "test," as the Union and American declares, "of Democratic soundness everywhere," and then to coerce the enemy to defend his foreign predilections, &c. But to subvert its purpose, the Union and American quotes the above paragraph, and omits all of the sentence in italics and small capitals. We presume this is our neighbor's standard of "fairness" for a Democratic editor.

**The Strength of the Democracy in the North—Its Claims to Nationality.**  
The boast of nationality is the chief argument of Democratic papers. They claim an efficient organization in every section of the country. With larger pretensions to strength in the South, they yet assert that the Democracy of the North and East are, in sentiment, sound and healthy, and in numbers, formidable. These vauntages have a purpose. Obvious as it is to those observant of the ways of politicians, the great mass fail to perceive it, and in obedience to that propensity which seeks the stronger side, many have received an erroneous impression, and incline to regard Democracy as the sheet-anchor of the nation's hope. These magnificent brags are empty and pretentious. It is cunning imposture to give currency to them, and characteristic of the party which uses it. Assuming virtues which they have not, is the secret of their success. But beneath the light of facts, this show of strength and soundness is as unsubstantial as the breath they use in blowing it into importance.

This Administration which is sustained by much the larger portion of the party, as their representative, though by some discarded on account of its recklessness, folly, venality and ineptness, was placed in power by an expression of popular opinion without precedent in the history of the country. The electoral votes of but four States, two Northern and two Southern, were recorded adversely, while its majorities on the popular vote in the several States were immensely large. Since that date the political history of the thirteen Northern States which cast their votes for Mr. Fremont, is worthy of study. Their elections have been but successive defeats to the Democracy. In nearly every one of them they are utterly powerless, and in all of them they are weakened beyond recovery. What has shown it of its strength? The explanation is at hand. The Free Soil vote of that section has been abstracted from it. Without this the Democracy of the North is enfeebled. Outside of the Dickinson hard-shells of New York, the virus of Free Soil is infused through all its tissues. In fact, the bulk of the Northern Democracy is merged into the Free Soil or Black Republican party. It was the latter's prolific source of recruits. We give the names of former prominent Democratic leaders who openly consort with it, as an indication of the course the masses have

taken. In the list may be found Thos. H. Benton, F. P. Blair, J. M. Niles, Gibson Wells, and others. The Democracy of the North at this time is composed solely of the adherents of the Administration, and the only ties that bind them are those of interest. They comprise only a small circle under the influence of port-collectors, post-masters, mail agents and federal office-holders generally. With this exception, and that of the knotty New York hard-shells, the rank and file are to be found under the Free Soil ensign. Northern Democracy is contemptibly weak as a party, incomparably the weakest of the three organizations in that section, taking the elections of the past year as the standard.

These are the undeniable facts of the case. No other solution can be given to the problem of the rapid decay of its strength since 1852. From the hour of its culmination in that year, its star has gradually declined. In less than four years it has described the whole course from the zenith to the nadir. And yet we are told that the Democracy is national, when throughout half the republic, it is scarcely able to carry a district election. It is as sectional as Free Soilism itself. Its only strength is in the South, while the only strength of the other is in the North. If one were to hear only its *ex parte* version of the case, he would suppose that no Northern voter who did not answer to the name of Democrat was sound. He would conclude that they enjoyed a monopoly of the conservatism of that section. We see that what they can rightfully claim, is only an inconsiderable portion of that vote, and that it is tainted with a heresy as revolting as Free Soilism itself. This latter fact finds a verification in the recorded opinions of those who fill the topmost benches of the synagogue—Lewis Cass, Douglas, Richardson, Towner and others—in their avowal of the squatter sovereignty doctrine.

If these things be true, whence is the Cincinnati candidate to draw that strength which Democratic papers so confidently predict for him? Every Southern electoral vote would fail to elect him. It is absolutely necessary for his success, that he receive more or less Northern support. From what source then can he derive it, other than the free-soil faction? None other. And from it he will get it. It is the business of the Cincinnati Convention to make arrangements to insure this end. The selection of a candidate will be a secondary consideration. How best to agglomerate sufficient strength from all sources to secure a triumph and the spoils—that is the question. It is a puzzling one, but to a greater or less extent they will solve it, and succeed. By the shameless jugglery to be contrived and set in motion by that Convention, they will induce a vast majority of the free-soil vote into the support of the Democratic candidate, and leave Black Republicanism, now swelling with confidence, in a miserable minority. To some this feat of political jugglery may seem impossible, but it will not astonish those who know the resources of the master magician. It has been accomplished before, and though more serious difficulties now interpose, it will to a certain extent be done again. The leaders of the national Democracy, and their candidate, whether he be Northern or Southern, look no where else for their strength in that section, than from their natural allies—their co-workers in agitation—the Free-soilers. While maturing this project, the leaders are strenuously laboring to produce in the south an exaggerated estimate of the Black Republican or Free-soil strength. At the same time they are chiseling deep into the Southern mind the impression that they are the only national organization in the country capable of successfully opposing it. By these means they hope to frighten Southern men into their support as the only recourse to save their rights, and to preserve the nation. And hence the repeated boasts of nationality, and their persistent efforts to establish it.

But we have hope that they will fail—that the good sense of the American people will not permit them to be duped again. It is high time that the conservative sense of the nation should assert its strength, and rebuke these reckless triflers with the country's peace. We think the omens are propitious—that agitation has for once overreached itself. The distracted condition of public affairs has directed attention to its cause. It is found in the scheming of unscrupulous politicians of the Democratic party—and the people are beginning to appreciate the fact. They are preparing to expel from their confidence those who have abused it.

**The only Sound Party, North.**  
We commend the following article to those "Clay Whigs" and Democrats who have been deluded into the belief that the Democracy of the North are sound on the slavery question:

**Melancholy Confession.**  
The Pennsylvania—the special organ of Old Black—speaking of the Abolition sentiment prevalent in the States North of Pennsylvania, says every where finds modifications of what, according to the varying fanaticalism of individuals, is said Garrisonism, or passive Abolitionism, or simple Free-soilism. It adds: "So general is this sentiment in the States north of us, that many professing the Democratic name are infected, and the masses generally, even those not organized in the Black Republican Party, are borne away by the popular current. It is a melancholy confession to make, but it is decidedly the cheaper of the two."

A Spaniard sent his son to the University of Salamanca, and told him to study economy, and to eat beef rather than poultry. On arriving, the young gentleman asked the price of cows. "About twenty dollars," said the Spaniard. "Then," said the son, "I must live on Partridges," said he, "they are decidedly the cheaper of the two."

**FOR PADDUCK, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.**  
THE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL, FOR PADDUCK, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS, LEAVES MEMPHIS, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. FOR PADDUCK, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS, LEAVES MEMPHIS, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. FOR PADDUCK, CAIRO AND MEMPHIS, LEAVES MEMPHIS, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1856, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS.**  
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deceit instilled with Abolitionism. But the Pennsylvania, a Northern Democratic organ, makes a "melancholy confession" to the contrary—*Richmond Whig.*

#### Fillmore in New York.

The Albany Statesman tells us that almost universally it is the fact that wherever the Americans were overcome in the late elections in New York, it was effected by the "united forces of Democracy and Republicanism." It adds the following cheering news:

"To the close observer, the fact is as apparent as the sun at noon, that the American party were overborne in the late elections in New York, it was effected by the 'united forces of Democracy and Republicanism.' It adds the following cheering news:

**Fire.**  
While the Press, in other parts of the State has given repeated accounts of destructive fires, our own county has not been entirely exempt. On Thursday last, between the hours of 10 and 12 M. the residence of Michael Scholfer was discovered to be on fire, and such was the rapidity of the flames that in a few minutes the whole of the dwelling and all adjacent buildings were totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is not positively known; but it is supposed that it originated either from a candle or a lamp, or from a stove, or from a spark communicated through an opening in the chimney. Mr. S. however, succeeded in saving his family, and such was the rapidity of the flames that in a few minutes the whole of the dwelling and all adjacent buildings were totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is not positively known; but it is supposed that it originated either from a candle or a lamp, or from a stove, or from a spark communicated through an opening in the chimney. 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