

VOLUME 9.

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R. W. WEAVER; OFFICE—Opstairs, in the new brick build-ing, on the south side of Main Street, third square below Market. TERMS: -Two Dollars per annur, if fraid within six from the time of sub-scribing; two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year. No subscription re-ceived for a less period than six months; no discontinnance permitted until all arrearges are paid, unless at the option of the editor. Averarisements not exceeding one square will be inserted three times for one Dollar, and twenty five cents for each additional in-perior. A liberal discont will be made to those who advertise by the year. dress :

Choice Poetry. LIFE IS BUT A SPAN.

Life is but a span-of horses; One is "Age," the other is "Prime," Up and down the hill our course is; "Go in" ponies--"make your time."

Boyhood plies the whip of pleasure; Youthful folly gives a stroke; Manhood goads them at his leisure— "Let 'em rip, they're tough as oak."

"Hiva ! there the stakes we'll pocket, To the wind let care be sent; Time, 2.40-""whip in socket;" "Give 'em striag and let 'em went."

On the sunny road to fifty, "Prime" is drowned in Lethe's stream; "Age" is left, old and thrifty; . Life then proves "a one-horse team."

"Age jogs on, grows quite unsteady, Reels and slackens in his pace, "Kicks the bucket," always ready, "Give it up"—Death wins the race

For the Star of the North.

LETTER FROM DELAWARE. MILFORD, (DEL.) JULY 2, 1857.

Mr. Weaver-Dear Sir : It is familiar to your readers that there was once such a character as the "Milford Bard." Now this same "Bard" was a native of this town: his name was Lofland, and his mother and family reside here still. Though not equal friends who can enter upon his support with in mental power to O. F. Johnson and E. A. feelings of enthusiasm as well as with con-Poe.

Yoe. Our boys are thoroughly disgusted with the lax notions, and *losse* habits which pre-vail here, and which have made drunkards of some but little older than themselves. But this is too much the case in all villages,

even in Pennsylvania. I have just returned from an excursion into Maryland. Let the reader take an Atlas and look at Worcester County. The bay that presents on the coast is Sinepuxent and wears the general appearance of all the coast. The occean rolling its ceaseless surf upon a shore of clean white sand, and the inland side of the bay a narrow skirt of meadow (saltgrass) beautiful to the eye, and firm to the tread, down to the water's edge. The tongue of land between the bay and ocean is only drifting sand, without a tree or shrub of any kind and less than half a mile in width. The land along Sinepuxent Bay and west of it across the peninsula, is very fine. Wealth and ease, and abundance abound; and yet the system of farming is very dejective. Clover is sown quite extensively, and some timothy; but on hay is made—and no idea of that system of rotation, by which the Pennsylvanian holds his manure heap and clover-sod in a just relation with his wheat and corn crops Oats are extensively sown-I saw fields of fifty acres, and very fine. I am satisfied from what I learned, that wheat is a more certain crop in that region (as it is here) than in Pennsylvania, and yet little account comparatively is made of it,-a large farmer having old wheat enough to last him, will skip a year—sow no wheat for a year. No rye or buckwheat is sown. Potatoes do well, and are raised in abundance. Those who attend to the subject properly have fine horses, cattle and sheep. Some I saw

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

AL Em

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania :- It has been usual for the State Committee, repre-senting the Democratic party of Pennsylva-nia, to address the people of the State pendconstitutions can sufficiently guard. Deubi-less our constitutions exhibit the wisdom of those who framed them, and the amend-ments to which they have been subjected have rendered them more complete and per-fect than they were at first. But a constitu-tion can only be an ontime for the extended ing important elections. In conformity with this usage, which may be regarded as settled and salutary, we submit the following adtion can only be an ontline for the action o

The Democratic State Convention, upon tion can only be an online for the actual of government, (besides providing for its estab-lishment,) and by construction it may be made to mean almost anything the political authorities for the time being may choose. the second day of March last, and at its reassembling in June, made nominations for the offices of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court. For Governor, General Packer, of Lycon

It is a chart given to direct the vessel of state, which can have little effect upon the ing, was named, after a spirited contest, and his nomination sets they toyage unless these in command choose to faithfully interpret and observe its counsel.his nomination was then numinodely and rightfully confirmed. He has been long A party organization, therefore, founded up well known throughout the State; has filled a on right principles of constitutional construc-tion and powerfully and constantly influence number of responsible and important posibuffield of responsible and important par-tions in the State Government, and has es-tablished a public cheracter which strongly recommends the popular confidence. We conceive it to be a material qualification for ing official action, may be regarded as neces sary. It is, in short, absolutely required to give a just and consistent direction to gov-ernment, both in cases dependent upon conthis high office, that the incumbent shall be well acquainted with the practical workings of the government-with the course and character of legislation-the details of busi-ness in the several executive departmentsand with the public men of the Common-wealth, who have filled, or may fill, the various positions created by the Constitution and laws. The contrast, in this respect, be tween our candidate and the candidates of the opposition, is too strongly marked to es-cape general notice, and it is but necessary to allede to it to show the vantage ground held by our party in the present canvass.— It may be asserted that the Convention have named "the right man for the right place," eferer

and that their nomination deserves popular endorsement if regard is had to qualificaions and experie It is agreeable to add, that our candidate has a solid and reputable character in pri-vate life, and that his estimable qualities

it, and whose names will remain stamped prominently upon the history of the country, have endeared him to a large circle of have been men of strong, clear and sound views of our system of government, and of the rules upon which its administration should proceed. Our party is the product of feelings of enthusiasm as well as with con-victions of duty. We do not desire to draw strongly the contrast which it is possible to draw, between our candidate and his leading their efforts; the instrument for accomplish ing the ends they proposed, and it remains a monument of their sagacity, foresight and opponent. Judge Wilmot has had a career as a public man which has given him notoriety without inspiring confidence. Imper-feetly acquainted with the practical action of The held that over-action in governme was a great evil-the most difficult to be guarded against, and therefore the most dan-gerous- and that both within and without the State government; without experience, either in the legislative or executive depart-ments; with but a limited knowledge of pubthe Constitution powerful guards against, in lic men and State affairs beyond his immewere required. Proverbial language conveys diate locality,-he is presented upon a comparatively remote national issue, and as the candidate of a bitter sectional party which

ce to them.

were required. Proverbial language conveys the idea in declaring that "the world is gov-erhed too mich," and that "that govern-ment is best which governs least;" and phil-osophical reasoning attains the same result, in concluding, that government, being the creature of necessity, is limited by the neces-sities which create it, and is not to be ex-tended beyond them. The Democratic par-ter has herefore held, and holds, that Conreceived a merited defeat at the recent Pres-idential election. It is not believed that his career in Congress exhibited any high ca pacity to promote the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is certain that his recent course in the office he now holds, has ty has therefore held, and holds, that Con been calculated to lower the judicial charac-ter by connecting it with extreme and violent stitution shall receive a strict construction that government shall exercise no powers

partisan disputes. not clearly delegated to it, and that in cases Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, was of doubt as to the policy of a particular meas named by the Convention for Canal Comure, the conclusion shall be against it. In short, that public power shall not be exerted missioner. He needs no recommendation at our hands, for his integrity, firmness and ca-pacity, are not disputed and are widely recogexcept where a clear warrant and manife utility authorize and justify it. The powerful (and we should think satu nized. It will be a pleasure for those who belong to our party, and for all who desired tary) operation of this doctrine appears throughout the history of the National and to consult fitness and merit in bestowing their suffrages, to give him their cordial support. By reason of the declination, by Chief Jus-State Governments, and the occasional de-partures from it stand as beacons to warm by reacon of the decimation, by Chief Jus-tice Lewis, of the re-nomination tendered him by the Convention, and the calling of Judge Black to the post of Attorney General in the National administration, the Convenand not as examples to follow. To illustrate our remarks, we well refer briefly to a number of measures of public heretofore proposed to the gen tion, upon its re-assembling in June, found the duty devolved upon it of naming two State Government, and upon which divisions of opinion have existed among public men and parties. They will afford data for judg-

poses to assert the necessity of our party to and except upon a single occasion, prevent-ination-but there can be little difficulty in determining their obstants and value and check the evil and dangerous influences to which our political system is liable, and against which it is impossible that written constitutions can sufficiently guard. Denbi-Fifth-A cankrupt set, dissolving the re

Fifth—A cankrupt act, disselving the re-lations of debtor and creditor in a manner and to an extent unauthorized by the Con-stitution, disastrous to private rights, injuri-ous to morals, and to the encouragement, mainly, of one of the least meritorions class-es of society—the speculator and spendthrift. With hot basis and under the lash of public opinion, the very authors of such an act in 1842 were coerced into its repeal. Sizth—Appropriations of public moneys or lands, to objects of doubtful constitution-ality or utility; connected with which, may

ality or utility; connected with which, may be mentioped the allowance of claims, inaufficiently established or unjust. The Demsufficiently established of mijost. The ben-ocratic principles strikes as decircly at all projects for assailing the treasury, for an in-dividual class, or a section, in the absence of clear right to justify like demand, as it does at other unwarranted or doubtful measires.

Seventh-The execcise of jurisdiction by he General Government over slavery in the erritories, to the exclusion of local decision territories, to the exclusion of ideal decision thereon. Legislation by: Congress upon sla-very beyond the express requirement as to return of fugitives, is to be doubted, and if regard is had to high judicial decision, ex-pressly denied, as a valid exercise of power. And its inexpediency is yet more plainly struction of the constitution and in cases where the constitution is silent. Besides, the nstability of political action in republic is a reproach to which they have been often sub jected, and is the objection to them which has had greatest weight with profound and And its inexpediency is yet more plainly manifest, in view of the dangerous disputes independent thinkers in the old world and the new. But this instability, which arises which such action inevitably produces. Most clearly, therefore, is it to be deprecated and principally from individual ambition, the self-shness of classes, and the fluctuations of oppose d, upon the general doctrine of nonby government in doubtful cases. Eighth—The establishment of corporations inther excessive as to number or vested with pinion, is to a great extent checked and

prevented by the predominance of a party founded upon clear and sound principles of nordinate powers or privileges; and especialublic policy, and acting constantly with ly for pursuits or business within the reach of individual means and skill. Under which

Now, the Democratic party is simply the nead is to be particularly noted, the charter. ing of Banks beyond the business wants of the community, locating them at points with-out adequate commerce or exchanges to afford legitimate occupation, and failing to head is to be particularly noted, the charterrepresentative of a school of opinion, and its creed is given it by those who founded and have subsequently supported it. The great men who have spoken and acted for impose upon them such guards against abuse and fraud as are demanded by experience.-The recent resolution on this subject by our State Convention, but indicates the well considered position of our party and its policy for the fnture.

Ninth-The authorizing of municipal subcriptions to railroads and other corporate bodies to the encouragement of speculation, corruption and the accumulation of public debts. The proposition now before the peo-ple for the amendement of the Conditation to prevent this in fature, is but in affirmance of principle we have been considering; the decision of a divided Court in favor of legislative power to authorize such subscrip-tions has not removed all doubts, and has left the powerful objections to the system, upon grounds of expediency, untouched and resistable.

Tenth-The sale or surrender by Governent, in whole or in part, of any of its constitutional powers confided to it by the people. The attempt to do this in the late act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works; an attempt which was denounced by the State Convention, and has since been nunced unconstitutional by the Suprem Court, may be cited under this head, and deserved that reprobation which it has generally

received. Eleventh-Sumptuaty laws, by which dress, food, drink, equipage, ot other like concern of use, habit or fashion, is coerced. The in-terference of law in such cases would seem to be unuseful, and is of doubtint authority. Twelfth—Finally, measures directed against a class or sect, and intended to degrade them or limit their civil privileges. It is affirmed that neither religious belief nor birth place will furnish grounds for ostracism or a denial eral or of common right.

of common right. Such are some of the leading measures up-on which political divisions have taken place, and on their careful examination it will be seen, that they can all be resolved into the ing the value of the Democratic doctrine on the subject of government powers and polition of government shall be extensive or lim ited. And if we should pursue the subject further, this view of the fundamental ground of difference between public men and parties ed and strengthe would be but confirme We are left then to choose sides in the strug gle between power and liberty-between a government that meddles and one that ab -between political New Englandism and the Virginia doctrines of 1798. Neutral ity is not possible, for almost every public question that anses compels us to a choice ity is not pos between contending pasties, and the school of opinion which they respectively represent It has been fashionable for apostales from our party to claim that they retained them iples unchanged, and even opposing par ties occasionally advance pretens faith and doctrines of Jefferson. How un

This is the admirable description of the Republican party of the present day-of the causes which led to it, and the objects of its founders. The picture is drawn by the hand assigning the party which holds them its true position before the public. Especially will being being being the public. Expectatly with it be a work of ease, to explode its pretension to the sound opinions as held by former Re-publican Presidents, and to bring it within the condemnation which they directed against of a master, and represents the feature of the subject with fidelity and exactness. Repub-licanism being but a reproduction of Mis-souri agitation, beers precisely the same description, and is obnoxious to precisely the same censure. And it is to be remarked, the heretical movements of the times in which they lived The resistance tance made about 1820, to the ad-

that like its predecessor-it invokes the leg-islation of Congress in a case of rank expe-diency and doubtful power, and hence falls mission of Missouri into the Unioc, was sim-ilar to the recent conduct of these who misdescribe themselves as Republicans. In both within the condemnation of the general principle as to limited action by Government, cases the proposition was, that Congress should prohibit slavery in territories (or cause it to be prohibited) prior to their admission which has been a topic of this address But a view of modern Republicanism as States. The argument against this was stated by Madison, in the Walsh letters, un-der all the high sanctions which his abilities would be incomplete without some parti-lar notice as to the feature of its coreer Without tracing its early movements in the organization of Abolition societies, the cirand his position as the leading author of the Constitution, could confer upon it. And it is as well established as any historical fact can culation of incendiary matter through the mails, agitations by petitions to Congress, clamorous opposition to the annexation of Texas, and to the prosecution of the Mexican. be, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the be, inat Dir. Jenerson was opposed to the Missouri egitation throughout, and to prohi-bitions of slavery by Congressional coercion as then proposed. His celebrated letter to John Holmes, dated 22d April, 1820, furnishwar, and the acquisition of territory to which it led; it will be sufficient to notice some what the Wilmot Proviso which preceded es conclusive proof of this, and confirmation of the fact will be found in other parts of his and the Kansas dispute which accompanied the organization of the Republican party in published correspondence. In his letter to John Adams of December 10, 1809, he says, ts present form. The Wilmot Proviso was offered in Con that, "from the battle of Bunker Hill to th gress in 1846, as an amendment to the wa bill, and was (briefly described) a proposi treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous question ; it even damps the joy with which I hear of your high health and welcomes to tion to prohibit slavery in Mexican territory to be acquired. It created contention which

We line .

me the want of it. I thank God, 1 shall not ed some four years. The nationa live to witness its issue." In a letter to the same, April 22d, 1821, he says-"What does ontinu harmony was disturbed and the public business impeded by it, until it became neces-sary for patriotic men, in Congress and out the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress in tend to do with us on the Miscouri question of it, to unite their utmost efforts to restor And this, by the way, is but the name of the peace and secure such legislation as was ab case : it is only the John Doe or Richard Roe olutely necessary for the territory in question The Compromise Measures were therefore passed in 1850, and eventually received the general approval of the people. In fact, in 1852, both the great parties of the country Monroe, March 2d, 1820-" The Missouri endorsed them in their platforms, and their Question is the most portentious one which ever yet threatened our Union. In the gloomwisdom and propriety are now at a subject iest moment of the Revolutionary war, I nevel of general dispute. The Territory we acquired from Mexico by had any apprehension equal to that which I felt from this source." To Mr. Short, April 13, 1820-he writes-"Although I had laid the treaty of peace-the treaty of Gaudaloup Hidalgo-was comprised of nearly the whole now included in the State of California and down as law to myself never to write, talk, or down as law to myself never to write, talk, or even think of politics; to know nothing of public affairs; and had therefore ceased to read newspapers; yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Pederal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle more and collision with mean the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and the Proviso, if it had been adepted, would therefore have had application solely to them. Incretore have had application solely to them. But the Proviso was never adopted or ap-plied by Congress to either. Catifornia was admitted into the Union as a Sigte with the Constitution she formed for herself without ary decision by Congress on the subject of principle, moral and political, with a geoelavery within her limits. That was adjusted graphical line, once conceived, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; by herself in her Constitution, and by her own act therefore she entered the Union as a that it would be recurring on every occasion that it would be recurring on every occasion, and receiving irritations, until it would kin-dle such mutual and mortal hatred as to ren-Utah and New Mexico as Territories, there were no provisione prohibiting or authorizing slavery, but it was expressly provided that der a separation preferable to eternal discord He says to Joseph C. Cabell, January 31, '21 they should eventually come into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each -"How many of your youths, she (Harvard College) how has learning the leasons of Anti Missouri-ism, I know not; but a gentleman lately from Princeton told me he saw a list elapsed since these Territorial acts were indents at that place, and that more than halt were Virginians. These will return home not not very virginians. These will return home no doubt deeply impressed with the sacred prin-caples of the Holy Alliance of Restrictionist?" And to Gen. Breekenridge he writes, Febru-ary 11, 1821. "The line of division lately the exclusion of slavery, and that the agita-tion from 1846 to 1850 to secure its enactment was a thing of arrant folly as well as of real

rked out between different portions of our confederacy is such as will not soon. I fear. | evil. ated; and we are now trusting t he obliter those who are against us in position and principle, to fashion to their own form the minds and affections of youth. If, as has been estimated, we send three hund-ed thousand dollars a year to the northern semina-

ries for the instruction of our own sons, then we must have five hundred of our sons imbiwas a mere abstraction, a thing neither pracbing opinions and prunciples in discord with those of their own country. This canker is eating on the vitals of our existence, and, if not ar-rested at once, will be beyond remedy." In letter the did in the Missouri agitation of a letter to Madison, in reference to the Mis-souri question, he declared that Rufus King, chance" of establishing their party, "and wriggling themselves to the head of it." But, (a distinguished federalist) was "ready to risk Um on for any chance of restoring his party to power, and wriggling himself to the head of it." On another occasion, he declared the question to be a mere party trick," that the ed to select some other topic upon which to leaders of federalism defeated in their schemes disturb the public tranquillity, and struggle

against the passions and prejudices against the passions and prejudices of the time, because constitutional and just princi-ples demanded it. And now, with a new antagonist--the Republican party--it still stands in the path of duty, with its past course vindicated, and with the highest claims to public confidence and favor.---While it is not insensible to ideas of prog-ress and improvement, and will seek to ap-ply those that are practical and just, its duty as a great conservative organization to pre-serve the principles of the government and the institutions of the country from degen-eracy, will not be neglected. In brief, if trusted it will be true, and from its adminis-tration of public affairs, the people will re-ceive, as heretofore, the "peaceable fruits" of good government and honest rule. C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairmen. JNO, N. HUTCHINGON, J. Secretaries.

JNO. N. HUTCHINSON, Secretaries. R. J. HALDEMAN,

A PANTASX. BY MRS. BARCLAY PENNOCK.

So close we stood, together, So near our hearts did beat, There lay but a single shadow On the green-sward at our feet.

To their inmost soul of azure Hung bare the heavens on high Slow up through the morning brig A mist-wreath climbed the sky.

Then in the silver silence My heart became aware Of a sound, so fine it moved not The mute and delicate air.

"Is it the musical ocean, The moaning, musical sea? Or is it a wild with singing In the bole of the great ash-tree

"Seven leagues away to the northward Moan the sea-shells on the abore; No wind in the bole of the ash-tree Ever sang this tune before,"

Then while the fine compression Of his arm around me stole, I felt how the eyes of my lover Were looking into my soul.

And he softly said, "This music Doth my heart make night and Full long have I waited, weary, For thy heart to learn the tune.

"Oh, leave the wind in the ash-tree ! Oh, leave the sun on the shore ! For our hearts shall beat this measure Dear love, till they beat no more !"

The Progress of Life,

Men rejoice when the sun has risen ; they rejoice also when the sun goes down; while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face own ures. men report on seeing the face of a new season, at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless the revolation of one season is the decay of man. Fragments of drift wood meeting in the wide ocean continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children and friends remain with us own act therefore she entered the Union as a short time, then separate—the separation free Stste. In the acts for the organization of is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives, has no power to cause them to reiturn. One standing on the road would read-ily say to a number of persons passing by, "I will follow you;" why then, should perpassed, and no complaint is heard against down with irresistable impetuosity. Know-them, nor has slavery been established in eithdown with irresistable impetuosity. Know er territory. It is, therefore, proved that the minded man ought to pursue that which Wilmot Provise was wholly unnecessary to bliss.

ASECDOTE OF AUDUBON .- The great natu

ralist was one day on the lookout for red-headed woodpeckers and was very anxious evil. There stands the facts no tonger to be perverted or denied, and they exhibit the Proviso agitation in its true character. Not adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. adopted, it is seen to have been unnecessary. of his that never latted hith. Fulling the Productive to great mischief to the country in the contention and alienation it caused, it in his hands to seize the bird, to his dismay a snake stuck his head out of the hole and

to any production in your own county.

Properly speaking, they have no barns.-On the farm, near the house of one genileman, I counted eighteen outhouses. This same gentleman, twenty years ago built three burns-the whole cost of the whole three was \$60.

The farm work is done almost entirely by elaves, and if our fanatics of the North go there and look after a downtrodden and oppressed race, they would fail to find it. There is no such people there.

I have urged gentlemen of your county and elsewhere, to visit this region and se the inducements there are for men seeking a new location for themselves and familie to come here. I have described the soil to come here. I have described into safe, which our party stand. Ours is no suspicious or represented the facts in relation to the water, itried, vindicitive, sectional, or suspicious or the health, the market, and all that sort of gasization. It has been tried; it is bold and gasization and not it is magnanimous, patrietcapital are gradually, getting possession of farms here, and so are inflicting upon this contury ago by the author of the han helf a country a substantial injury. To the the set of the han helf a country as the substantial injury. are the curses of this country. In process of time a certain old gentleman with his sharp scythe cuts away these obstacles and brings these large estates into market. As this work goes on constantly, no doubt the thing will all be done up right in the endand so your humble correspondent will not bother his head any more on the subject. The disorganization and demoralization

of the whig party by 'Native Americanism is having a good effect in all this region confirming and strengthening the Democra ev more and more. D. 8.

A PRINTER's TOAST .- Woman-the faires work of erration. The edition being exten-

of Congress, and Ja also a former Member of Congress

First-A bank created by the General President Judge of the Common Pleas, an ex-Member of the Legislature, and a pro- Government, owned, in part by it, and infound and successful lawyer, were selected tended for the regulation of the currency, and by the Convention. Their locations are suit-able, giving both to the East and West a to afford facilities to commerce and busines This measure was resisted and all recen upon the ticket, and their attempts to re-establish such an institut

arning and integrity well qualify them to have been put down, upon the very grounds above stated. discharge the ardnous and responsible duties of the highest judicial position under our

Second-Internal Improvements to be co

structed at the charge of the national treas-ury, to facilitate internal trade, and assist in Such is the ticket formed by the delegated representing the Democratic party, and sup-port of it is confidently asked in view of the developing the material resources of particu-lar sections. Mo clear authority for outlays character of the nominations. But confi-dence and support is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principle upon internet, the action of our Federal Government dence and support is also invited upon the general grounds of policy and principle upon which our party stand. Ours is no new, unon this subject has been rightfully and wise ly arrested.

century ago by the author of the Declaration of Independence, it has had a distinguished history, has ordinarily given direction to the administration of public analy, itself early, and throughout its stration of public affairs, and planting upon a strict construction of the Constitution and a sparing use of the powers of Govern-ment, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure.

The usefulness of organized parties is sometimes denied and oftener doubted. But sometimes denied and oftener doubled. But in view of historical facts it cannot well be questioned that they are incident to free

Third-Fxcessive duties upon imports, founded such pretensions are, whether ad the extent of prohibition apon their importa-tion, or to the production of revenue beyon vanced by apostate or party, will appear from vanced by apositie or party, will appear from considering the measures of public policy they propose and support. If we find them favoring new projects of doubtful right or ex-pediency, contending for axionsive jurisdic-tion for government, and scoffing at constitu-tional scruples as "abstractions," we may be sure they are no desiptes of the philanthropist, bildsombe, and stiemath who founded our the legitimate wants of government. The federal power of imposing duties being for the expressed object of Government suppor THEMSELVES REPUBLICANS. But the name and the liquidation of public indebte its exercise for an entirely different object would seem unwagranted, and would be anwould seem unwaranted, and would be an-just to interests or individuals against whom discrimination is thus produced. There-party, and who wrote to Edward Livingston fore it is, that against much misconception as late as 1884, to endorse the sentiment, and the opposition of powerfol interests, the doctrine of limited and reasonable duties has been sternly, and, upon the whole, suc-may we desy their discipleship, if we find their measures confloced with intelerance in *Everthe*. The distibution of measure from

sometimes denied and oliener doubled. But doctrine of limited and reasonable duties are sometimes denied and oliener doubled. But doctrine of limited and reasonable duties the solene sometime denied and oliener doubled. But doctrine of limited and reasonable duties has been sternly, and, upon the whole, suc-may we deny their describeship, it we find may we deny their describeship, it we find may we deny their describeship, it we find may we deny their describeship, it we find fold into the snare, followed their leaders for a while with a zeal truly moral and leadable, util the nature of political parties and the causes which produce them, can scarely be ex-pected to constitute the subject of a fugitive address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-address. It will be sufficient, for present pur-gance in the States, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculation and extrava-to the states, has also been resisted, to the production of speculati

leaders of federalism defeated in their schemes of obtaining power, * * have changed their fact and thrown out another barrel to the modic attempts to keep up excitement withwhales. They are taking advantage of the out any practical or useful object in view, virtuous feeling of the people to affect a di-but simply that they may thrive upon disvision of parties by a geographical line, ex-pecting that this will assure them, upon local cord and passion, are even now received by the public with a feeling bordering very rinciples, the majority they could never obnearly upon contempt.

The American people are practical and tain on principles of federalism." And, fi-nally, his letter to Gen. La Fayette, dated agacious. They will require some practi-November 4, 1832, contains his judgment of the whole movement, expressed in his usua! cal good to appear in any movement to which they are invited; and when due time directness and vigor. 'He says :-- "The Hart has elapsed for reflection, they will try par-ties and party measures by the standard of principles and not of professions. The Wil-mot Proviso was utterly extinguished by Webster on the 7th of March, 1850, in the directness and vigor. He says .--- "The Hatt-ford Convention, the victory of Orleans, and the peace of Ghent, prostrated the name of federalism. Its votaries shandoned it through shame and mortification, AND NOW CLL.

demonstration of its utility, and was thence-forth delivered over to history as an imposis changed, the principles are the same. * * forth delivered over to history as an impos-On the eelipse of federalism with us, though not its extinction, its leaders got up the Mis-act of 1854, has been growing more and not its extinction, its leaders got up the Mis-souri question, under the false front of lesmore general as its conformity to sound sening the measure of slavery, but with the real view of producing a geographical division of parties which might ensure them the next President. The people of the north went blindical division of the country shall determine their local institutions, are, in fact, prepo-

1820-men "ready to risk the Union for any chance" of establishing their party, "and "Ah ! you are very much frightened, doctor !!

a just jadgment was pronounced upon tusse a people and their project, in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and they will soon be oblig-won badly scared snake, just you go up dare !?

THE MODEL LARY .- The model lady puts her children out to nurse and tends lap-dogs; lies in ben till noon; wears paper-soled shoes; pinches her waist; gives the fits; forgets to pay her milliner; cuts her poor relations; goes to church when she has a new bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and firts with his "friend;" never saw a thimble; don't know a darning needle from a crow-bar; wonders where puddings grow; eats ham and eggs in pri puddings grow, care han are egg man vate, and dines on a pigeon's leg in public, ruins mad after the last new fashion; dogts on Byron; adores any man who grins be-hind a mustache; and, when asked the age of her youngest child, replies: "Don't know indeed-ask Betty!"

To MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE .- As this is the season for blackberries, the following recipe for making wine, which is endorsed by several journals, may be of value to the ladies: principles has been examined and estab-principles has been examined and estab-lished. That unnecessary things shall not be done, and that the citizens of each polit-water. Let the mixture stand twenty four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off their local institutions, are, in tast, rear-sitions so reasonable and just that it is sur-prising that they should ever have been prising that they should ever have been will have who ready for use, without fur-will have who ready for use, without furthe liquor into a cask in every gallon add

Three years ago, the Democratic party of ther boiling or straining, that will make lips this State chose defeat before dishonor. It stood up for toleration and equal rights, influence before.