Democratic Aristocracy in National Perspective.

For many years past we have bought from Europe manufactured goods amounting in value to something like two hundred millions of dollars. One-half of these things we should have made for ourselves. Great and multiplied wrong would have been the advantages of such a policy. It would have diversified the pursuits of our people, and afforded infinite scope to the varied capacities of individuals. Our young men need not then have dawdled their time in idleness, nor cramped their natural capabilities in mercantile pursuits. They need not have joined that army of traders whose name is legion, and so overstocked it as to forbid remuneration. But the democratic rulers, who have for so long a period presided in the national councils, chose rather to rivet the bonds of our dependence upon foreigners, and to retard, as much as was in their power, that continual struggle towards advancement and independence which resulted from the skill and perseverence of American workmen.

The democrats pursued this systematic warfare against the industry of their own countrymen, in order to propitiate the southern whig of their party, who mistakenly preferred a foreign to a domestic market, and obstinately shut their eyes to the cheapening effect of domestic manufactures, and to the advantage of having a near, rather than a distant, market for their bulky productions. But through many interruption and disastrous overthrows, American industry still went onward, and gradually furnished us with better and cheaper articles than the foreigner ever did. Indeed, at last our manufacturers are so strong and thrifty, that in many articles which have had a moderate degree of protection they have distanced the foreigner far away and competed with him even in the markets of India. At home, their possession of the market is so decided that in a vast number of fabrics they have entirely displaced the foreign article, and would maintain their supremacy even were the duty altogether removed.

And all this great good—this desirable approximation to real national independence—has been accomplished under a measure of protection that scarcely deserves the name, and is only suggestive of the still greater results which would have followed a wise political economy. But, unfortunately for the welfare and happiness of the country, the perfect realization of the magnificent advancement to which we were justly entitled was barred by the domination of the democratic party. With a mendicancy which has no parallel in the history of any other country, they fought with implacable hostility against the industrial interests of their own countrymen. Democracy grudged to the American artisan even the slight advantage resulting from incidental protection, and only occasionally, and sullenly would consent to grant this insignificant boon.

Numerous as the leaves of Vallombrosa are the sins of the spurious democracy. They are of every dye, of every shape, varying through all phases of depravity, until at length they have culminated in treason and rebellion. But the future historian, in sketching the dismal picture of their various misdeeds, must dwell with especial wonder on their blind and unreasoning hostility to the interests of their own countrymen—their slavish subservience to the crafty policy of European manufacturers who aim to render us their dependents and serviters. These democrats would aid the common enemy of our prosperity and independence, and play into the hands of our European rivals.

And, to cap the climax, of so many enormities, what do we behold at the present moment? After many efforts to arrest the continual progress of our national industry, we have at length obtained a tariff bill which promises to replenish the Federal finances. And yet, because, of necessity, any rate of duties which would lead to that result must likewise benefit American industry, these rabid enemies of American manufactures would subvert the salutary measure on yet it had been tried! But their true motive is apparent. They would repeal our new tariff at once, and allow the national treasury to sink into hopeless insolvency, that the beneficent results should shame their false predictions, and disclose to the people alike their shallowness and their wickedness.

Can Colored People only Work in the South.

The assertion that none but the colored race can endure the heat of the South has been long unconstricted. Nevertheless it appears to be a humbug, as shown by the following paragraph:

"There is not one single foot of the Southern States but beneath the tropical sun. Every acre of the Southern States lies within the temperate zone. The lumberman lies which pierces through Savannah, Georgia, passes through Madrid and Rome, where no white man dreams of any longevity in labor. 'In the extreme South,' says Cassius M. Clay, 'at New Orleans, the laboring men, the policemen, and hackmen, are the latest, where the heat is intensified by the proximity of red brick buildings, are all white men, and they are in the full enjoyment of health.' 'The steady heat of our summers,' says Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, 'is not so penetrating as the sharp, but frequent and sudden bursts of Northern summers.' 'Here, in New Orleans,' says Dr. Cartwright, 'the larger part of the drudgery work requiring exposure to the sun, such as railroad making, street paving, ditching and building, is performed by white people. Every well informed man knows that in Texas, where the Germans will not employ slave labor, whole hearty emigrants from the North of Europe produce with their own hands more cotton to the acre than the slave planter.'

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, in the District Court: Of April Term, 1861, No. 135.

To the Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, greeting: Whereas, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Pittsburgh, by their petition presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in the District Court, in and for the County of Allegheny, represented that the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, in the vicinity of the said City, are, by reason of the deposit of ashes, cinders, filth and low water lines in the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, reported the 13th day of April, 1857, to be completely choked up, and destroyed the Parks, and injured the fisheries, and high water mark along the said rivers, and have caused to be made certain surveys and plans of the parks, with the necessary descriptions and copies thereof, to be filed in the Court of Common Pleas, in the County aforesaid, and that of the surveyor, to the Court, or any third, by said act. It is thereupon ordered by the Court of Common Pleas of the District Court aforesaid, that the said petition be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, and that the said petition and surveyors, and that the said surveyors, and that the said surveyors, and that the said