

THE COMPILER.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAIBLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

39th YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.: MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1857.

NO. 46.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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SHERIFFALTY.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ISAAC LIGHTNER.
Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ISAAC LEEPER.
Cumberland twp., April 13, 1857.

SHERIFFALTY.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the October election, (subject to the Democratic nomination.) If I should be so lucky as to be nominated and elected, I shall pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with sobriety and fidelity.
SAMUEL SPANGLER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 20, 1857.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—Fellow Citizens:—Encouraged by the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Should I be honored with your confidence and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful and impartial administration of the duties of the office.
DAVID MCCRARY.
Gettysburg, July 6, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO the Independent Voters of Adams County:—Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder of Adams County, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,) and respectfully solicits your support and suffrages. Should I be nominated and elected, my endeavors shall be to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
Conowingo tp., April 27, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register & Recorder, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
W.M. OVERDEER.
Bendersville, June 8, 1857.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
TO the Voters of Adams County:—Fellow Citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
Your obedient servant,
ZACHARIAH MYERS.
Tyone tp., April 27, 1857.

PROPHETARY.
We are authorized to announce that Dr. C. E. GOLDSBORO, of Huntersburg, will be a candidate for the office of Probationary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention—at the ensuing election.
June 15, 1857.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
TO the VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—The undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous friends, offers himself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, the people may rely upon a faithful discharge of duty on my part.
GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland twp., June 20, 1857.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols and Shawls to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

The Muse.

THE MARTIN.

There's music in his cheerful note,
There's freedom in his wing,
And his simple, merry lays denote
The approach of gentle spring.
A welcome harbinger is he
Of mild and gentle weather,
Of rosy morn' and balmy eve,
And fields of blooming heather.
A blithe companion is he to,
The son of toil and trade,
Who cannot leave the dusty streets
To seek the forest shade,
But yet can hear the Martin's chirp,
As from his attic height
He pours his merry carols forth,
From early dawn till night.
Then down him not to prison wiles,
The sky his cage shall be;
The heart a merrier song sends forth
When tuned for liberty.
And let him sing thus—ever sing:
At sunrise or at even,
His merry, happy, grateful song
Of thankfulness to Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

The profound theological wisdom of some of our Scriptural expositors is very amusing, or would be, if the subject were not too serious for amusement. "A short time since," so writes an Illinois friend, "in the Universalist Sabbath-school in Oquawka, in the Hoosier State, the question was asked, 'What the Savior meant when he said, 'Put not new wine into an old garment.' It passed all around the school, and no one was prepared to answer, when the Superintendent was called on to explain it himself. With a countenance indicating deep reflection, and a very oracular voice, he remarked: 'It is very evident to my mind that our Lord meant to teach this great truth, viz., a hole will last longer than a patch.'"

The late Dr. Knox, of Larchert, while entertaining one day a few of his clerical friends to dinner, happened rather unceremoniously to help himself to some vegetables upon the table by using his fingers, and was told by one of his brethren that he reminded him of Nebuchadnezzar, when the Doctor immediately replied, "Oh yes; that was when he was eating with the beasts."

Judge Norton, of Grundy county, Illinois, is remarkable for his dignity, urbanity, and love of humor, the latter of which three qualities he dispenses freely in perfect consistency with the first. "In the midst of Court the other day," writes a Western friend, "the proceedings were interrupted by the howling of a dog that had been trodden on by some one of the crowd in attendance. The Judge drew himself up with great dignity, and in a full, distinct voice, said:—
"Mr. Sheriff, we will excuse the further attendance of that dog upon this Court!"

A Good Custom.—It is a custom prevalent in some parts of Germany to plant choice apple and other fruit trees by the road side, for the mere sake of obliging the hungry or fruit loving public, all the members of which are welcome to pluck and eat. In some places every alternate tree is marked as a sign that its produce is to be left for the planter, and to the credit of the people he said that, (in regions where they have not been corrupted by intercourse with the rich and respectable travelers of other races,) this compact is generally very honestly kept.

"Go Marry."—The most beautiful flowers are those that are double, such as double pinks, double roses, double dahlias. What an argument is this against the chilling deformity of single "steadfasts!" "Go marry," is written on everything beautiful that the eye rests upon—beginning with the birds of paradise, and leaving off with apple-blossoms.

A clergyman observing a poor man by the road breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, "Ah, John, I wish I could break the *stone* parts of my *hugers* as easily as you are breaking those *stone*." The man replied, "perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

It is told that when minister Miles prayed for rain he left nothing uncertain. He said, "Oh Lord, thou knowest we do not want thee to send us rain which shall pour down in fury and swell our streams and sweep away our haycocks, and fences and bridges; but, Lord, we want it to come drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, for about a week—Amen."

A fellow the other day purchased some sausages, and held out a link to his dog, but he refused to eat. "What is the matter with them sausages?" inquired the dealer. "O, nothing; only dog won't eat dog."

A Duel Settled by Cash.—A Frenchman was to fight a duel with an American; the conditions were that but one shot should be exchanged, and that the precedence should go by lot. The Frenchman got the first chance, but failed to hit his adversary. As the Yankee lifted his weapon, the other called out: "Hold, I will buy your shot!" All were astonished at this, but his opponent answered, "what will you give?" "Five hundred pounds!" "Nonsense!" cried the Yankee, taking aim again. "I am a good marksman; you set too low a value upon yourself!" "You estimate at too high a price; but I will give a thousand pounds!" "Agreed!" cried the Yankee and the duel was at an end.

An Old Injidel.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings has written a characteristic letter to the *Tribune*, in which he says that the "God of Abraham" is not his God; that he despises him and holds him in contempt; that he is an idol or the deity of the slave holders, and they are right in worshipping him. He (Giddings) don't worship nor believe in the God of the Bible, but has one of his own—that is, an anti-slavery God—a nigger, we suppose, some odious creature who winks at pillage and theft. Seriously, though, it is not disgraceful that a widely circulated newspaper should give currency to this old drivel's blasphemy?

The Russian Millennium.—In five years from the present date Russia will have attained the age of one thousand years, an event to be celebrated by the erection of a monument, for which a subscription has just been set on foot. The monument is to be built in the city of Novozorod, the capital of the first ruler of the empire, and voluntary contributions in aid of its erection will be received by government officials throughout the empire until 1862.

The Hartford Times says: "That a special law against the sale of impure and fraudulent liquors, with the appointment of an Inspector in every town, would do more good than the Maine Law ever did or ever can do." That's it. Protect us from *our* rum and rotten potato juice, and we can protect ourselves against any effects of pure liquors.

Another Spurgeon.—A brother of the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon has commenced preaching in Boston, England. He is said to be only 17 years old, and his eloquence, while different in style, is reported to be fully equal to that of his brother.

In Lowell, a few days since, a hard working, much neglected wife met her husband on the street with a courtesan, and gave the latter a thrashing on the spot, for which she was fined three dollars. If she will thrash her brute of a husband, we will repay the fine and all costs.

To pickle green tomatoes, chop the fruit fine, with two green peppers, add one teaspoon of fine salt to one gallon of the tomato, let it stand twenty-four hours, then drain it through a colander, then add two tablespoons of black pepper, three of fine mustard, two of cloves and one of cinnamon. Put it in a small jar and cover with cold vinegar.

An Unfortunate Typo.—A young man named Knox, a printer, has met with a sad bereavement; very. An uncle, whom he had never seen, died the other day, and left him \$75,000. Mr. Knox has the sympathies of the entire craft.

A gentleman who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man, who commenced a serenade thus:
"Oh, Sally Kice,
I've called you twice,
And yet you lie and snore!
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake,
And open to him the door, or window,
I don't care much which, for—
It makes but little difference
To either you or I—
Big pig, little pig,
Hoat, log, or die!"

Master Gibbs is a phenomenon.—He is only two years old, and yet draws pictures of all possible kinds. He does it with a stream of molasses on his mother's table cloth.

A "country editor" who turned out to a fire while visiting Chicago, had his pocket picked, losing \$40 in money, and his free pass! How he got home is not stated.

A Nantucket paper denounces hoop skirts, which considering the relations of that community to whalebone, the *Boston Herald* says, is the height of ingratitude.

An exchange in speaking of a celebrated singer, says: "Her voice is delicious—pure as the moonlight, and as tender as a three shilling shirt."

Col. Wood has made an arrangement with the Siamese Twins for five years, for exhibition in the principal southern cities.

A lady in White county, Illinois, has had sixteen children at seven births—twins three times, triplets three times and one the last time.

Read--Read.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:—It has been usual for the State Committee representing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to address the people of the State pending important elections. In conformity with this usage, which may be regarded as a traditional and salutary, we submit the following address: The Democratic State Convention, upon the second day of March last, and at its re-assembling in June, made nominations for the offices of Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the Supreme Court.

For Governor, Gen. Paeker, of Lycoming, was named, after a spirited contest, and his nomination was then unanimously and rigidly confirmed. He has been long well known throughout the State; has filled a number of responsible and important positions in the State government, and has established a public character which strongly recommends him to public confidence. We conceive it to be a maternal qualification for this 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 business in the several executive departments—and with the public men of the Commonwealth, who have filled, or may fill, the various positions created by the Constitution and laws. The contrast, in this respect, between our candidate and the candidates of the opposition, is too strongly marked to escape general notice, and it is but necessary to allude 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, and that their nomination deserves popular endorsement if regard is had to qualifications and experience.

It is agreeable to add, that our candidate has a solid and reputable character in private life, and that his estimable qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends who can enter upon his support with feelings of enthusiasm as well as with convictions of duty. We do not desire to draw strongly the contrast which it is possible to draw, between our candidate and his leading opponent. Judge Wilmot has had a career as a public man which has given him a notoriety, without inspiring confidence. Imperfectly acquainted with the practical action of the State government; without experience either in the legislative or executive departments; with but a limited knowledge of public men and State affairs beyond his immediate locality,—he is presented upon a comparatively remote national issue, and as a candidate of a bitter sectional party which received a merited defeat at the recent Presidential election. It is not believed that his career in Congress exhibited any high capacity to promote the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, and it is certain that his recent course in the office he now holds, has been calculated to lower the judicial character by connecting it with extreme and violent partisan disputes.

Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county, was named by the Convention for Canal Commissioner. He needs no recommendation at our hands, for his integrity, firmness and capacity are not disputed and are widely recognized.—It will be a pleasure for those who belong to our party and for all who desire to consult fitness and merit in bestowing their suffrages, to give him their cordial support.

By reason of the declination of Chief Justice Lewis, 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 Convention upon its re-assembling in June, found the duty devolved upon it of nominating two candidates for the Supreme Bench. Wm. Strong, of Berks county, a distinguished member of the bar, and formerly a Member of Congress, and James Thompson, of Erie, also a former Member of Congress, once a President Judge of the Common Pleas, an ex-member of the Legislature, and a profound and successful lawyer, were selected by the Convention. Their locations are suitable, giving both to the East and West a representation upon the ticket, and their learning and integrity well qualify them to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of the highest judicial position under the Constitution.

Such is the ticket formed by the delegates representing the Democratic party, and support of it is confidently asked in view of the character of the nominations. But confidence and support is also invited upon the general ground of principle upon which our party stands.—Ours is no new, untried, vindictive, sectional, or suspicious organization. It has been tried; it is bold and open in conduct; it is magnanimous, patriotic and national. Founded more than half a 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 affairs, and planting itself early, and throughout its whole career, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and a sparing use of the powers of Government, has preserved our American system from degeneracy and failure.

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

of necessity under their operation. An inquiry, however, into the nature of political parties and the causes which produce them, can scarcely be expected to constitute the subject of a fugitive address. It will be sufficient for present purposes to assert the necessity of our party to 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. Doubtless our constitutions exhibit the wisdom of those who framed them, and the amendments to which they have been subjected have rendered them more complete and perfect than they were at first. But a constitution can only be an outline for the action of government, (beside providing for its establishment,) and by construction it may be made to mean almost anything the political authorities for the time being may choose. It is a chart given to direct the vessel of State, which can have little effect upon the voyage unless those in command choose to faithfully interpret and observe its counsel. A party organization, therefore, founded upon right principles of constitutional construction and powerfully and constantly influencing official action, may be regarded as necessary. It is, in short, absolutely required to give a just and consistent direction to government, both in cases dependent upon construction of the constitution and in cases where the constitution is silent. Besides, the instability of political action in republics is a reproach to which they have often been subjected, and is the objection to them which has had greatest weight with profound independent thinkers in the old world and the new. But this instability, which arises principally from individual ambition, the selfishness of classes, and the fluctuations of opinion, is to a great extent checked and prevented by the predominance of a party founded upon clear and sound principles of public policy, and acting constantly with reference to them.

Now, the Democratic party is simply the representative of a school of opinion, and its credit is given it by those who founded and have subsequently supported it. The great men who have spoken and acted for it, and whose names will remain stamped prominently upon the history of the country, have been men of strong, clear, sound views of our system of government, and of the rules upon which its administration should proceed. Our party is the product of their efforts; the instrument proposed, and it remains a monument of their sagacity, foresight, and patriotism.

They held that over-action in government was a great evil—the most difficult to be guarded against, and therefore the most dangerous—and that both within and without the Constitution powerful guards against it were required. Proverbial language conveys the idea in declaring that "the world is governed too much," and that "that government is best which governs least," and philosophical reasoning attains the same result, in concluding that government, being the creature of necessity is limited by the necessities which create it, and is not to be extended beyond them. The Democratic party has therefore held, and holds, that Constitutions shall receive a strict construction; that government shall exercise no powers not clearly delegated to it, and that in cases of doubt as to the policy of a particular measure, the conclusion shall be against it.—In short, that public power shall not be exerted except where a clear warrant and manifest utility authorize and justify it.

The powerful (and we think salutary) operation of this doctrine appears throughout the history of the National and State governments, and occasional departures from it stand as beacons to warn, and not as examples to follow.

To illustrate our remarks, we will refer briefly to a number of measures of public policy heretofore proposed to the general or State Government, and upon which divisions of opinion have existed among public men and parties. They will afford data for judging the value of the Democratic doctrine on the subject of Government powers and policy, of which we have spoken.

First—A bank created by the General Government, owned in part by it, and intended for the regulation of the currency, and to afford facilities to commerce and business. This measure was resisted, and all recent attempts to re-establish such an institution have been put down, upon the very grounds above stated.

Second—Internal improvements to be constructed at the charge of the national treasury, to facilitate internal resources of particular sections. No clear authority for outlays of this description appearing, and the manifest dangers to which they lead being apparent, the action of our Federal Government on this subject has been rightfully and wisely arrested.

Third—Excessive duties upon imports, to the extent of prohibition upon their importation, or to the production of revenue beyond the legitimate wants of government. The general power of imposing duties being for the express object of Government support and the liquidation of public indebtedness, its exercise for an entirely different object would seem unwarranted, and would be unjust to discriminate is thus produced. Therefore it is that against such misconceptions and the doctrine of limited and reasonable duties has been sternly and, upon whole, successfully upheld.

Fourth—The distribution of moneys

from the national treasury among the States, believed to be equally unwarranted with the preceding measures, and inevitably tending to the production of speculation and extravagance in the States, has also been resisted, and except upon a single occasion prevented.

Fifth—A bankrupt act, dissolving the relations of debtor and creditor in a manner and to an extent unauthorized by the Constitution, disastrous to private rights, injurious to morals, and to the encouragement, mainly, of one of the least meritorious classes of society—the speculator and spendthrift. With hot haste and under the lash of public opinion, the very authors of such an act in 1842 were coerced into its repeal.

Sixth—Appropriations of public moneys or lands, to objects of doubtful constitutionality or utility; connected with which, may be mentioned the allowance of claims, insufficiently established or unjust. The Democratic principle strikes as decisively at all projects for assailing the treasury, by an individual, a class, or a section, in the absence of clear right to justify the demand, as it does at other unwarranted or doubtful measures.

Seventh—The exercise of jurisdiction by the General Government over slavery in the territories, to the exclusion of local decision thereon. Legislation by Congress upon slavery beyond the express requirement as to the return of fugitives, is to be doubted, and if regard is had to high judicial decision, expressly denied, as a valid exercise of power. And its inexpediency is yet more plainly manifest, in view of the dangerous disputes which such action inevitably produces. Most clearly therefore, it is to be deprecated and opposed, upon the general doctrine of non-action by government in doubtful cases.

Eighth—The establishment of corporations, either excessive as to number or vested with inordinate powers or privileges; and especially pursuits or business within the reach of individual means and skill. Under which head is to be particularly noted, the chartering of banks beyond the business wants of the community, locating them at points without adequate commerce or exchange to afford legitimate occupation and failing to impose upon them such guards against abuse and fraud as are demanded by experience. The recent resolution on the subject of our State Convention, but indicates the well considered position of our party and its policy for the future.

Ninth—The authorizing of municipal subscriptions to railroads and other corporate bodies to the encouragement of speculation, corruption and the accumulation of public debts. The proposition now before the people for the amendment of the Constitution to prevent this in the future, is but in affirmation of the principle we have been considering; for the decision of a divided Court in favor of legislative power to authorize such subscriptions has not removed all doubts, and has left the powerful objections to the system, upon grounds of expediency, untouched and irresistible.

Tenth—The sale or surrender by Government, 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 pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, may be cited under this head, and deserved that reprobation which it has generally received.

Eleventh—Sumptuary laws, by which dress, food, drink, equipage, or other like concern of use, habit or fashion, is coerced. The interference of law in such cases would seem to be unuseful, and is of doubtful 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 of common right.

Such are some of the leading measures upon which political divisions have taken place, and on their careful examination it will be seen, that they can all be resolved into the general question whether the powers and action of government shall be extensive or limited. And if we should pursue the subject further, this view of the fundamental ground of difference between public men and parties would be but confirmed and strengthened.

We are left then to choose sides in the struggle between power and liberty—between government that meddles and one that abstains—between political New Englandism and the Virginia doctrines of 1798. Neutrality is not possible, for almost every public question that arises compels us to a choice between contending parties, and the schools of opinion which they respectively represent.

It has been fashionable for apostates from our party to claim that they retained their principles unchanged, and even opposing parties occasionally advance pretensions to the faith and doctrines of Jefferson. How unfounded such pretensions are, whether advanced by apostate 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 expediency, contending for extensive jurisdiction for government and scoffing at constitutional scruples as "abstractions," we may be sure they are no disciples of the philanthropist, philosopher and statesman who founded our party, and who wrote to Edward Livingston as late as 1824, to endorse the sentiment, that "if we have a doubt relative to any power, we ought

not to exercise it." Much more may we deny their discipleship; if we find their measures connected with intolerance in religion, proscription of adopted citizens, or aggressions upon territorial or state rights, which is manifested a true description at this moment of the parties opposed to us.

The (so-called) Republican party makes high pretensions and challenges their examination—but there can be little difficulty in determining their character and value, and assigning the party which holds them to its true position before the public. Especially will it be a work of ease, to explode its pretensions to sound opinions as held by former Republican Presidents, and to bring it within the condemnation which they directed against the heretical movements of the times in which they lived. The resistance made about 1820, to the admission of Missouri into the Union, was similar to the recent conduct of those who misdescribed themselves as Republicans. In both cases the proposition was, that Congress should prohibit slavery in the territories (or cause it to be prohibited) prior to their admission as States. The argument against this was stated by Mr. Madison, in the Walsh letters, under all the high sanctions which his abilities and his position as the leading author of the Constitution could confer upon it. And it is as well established as any historical fact can be, that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to the Missouri agitation throughout, and to prohibitions of slavery by Congressional coercion as then proposed. His celebrated letter to John Holmes, dated 22d April, 1820, furnishes conclusive proof of this, and confirmation of the fact will be found in other parts of his published correspondence. In his letter to John Adams of December 10, 1819, he says: "that 'from the battle of Bunker Hill to the treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question; it even damps the joy with which I hear of your high health and welcomes me to the want of it.' I thank God, I shall not live to witness its issue." In a letter to the same, April 22, 1821, he says—"what does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress intend to do with us on the Missouri question? And this by the way, is but the name of the case; it is only the John Doe or Richard Roe of the ejection. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with this unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger." He says to Mr. Monroe, March 8, 1820—"the Missouri question is the most portentous which has ever yet threatened our Union. In the gloomiest moment of the Revolutionary war, I never had any apprehension equal to that which I felt from this source." To Mr. Short, April 13, 1820—he writes—"Although I had laid down as a law to myself never to write, talk, or even think of politics; to know nothing of public affairs; and therefore ceased to read newspapers; yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. The old schism of Federal and Republican threatened nothing, because it existed in every State, and united them together by the fraternalism of party. But the coincidence of a marked principle, moral and political, with a geographical line, once received, I feared would never more be obliterated from the mind; that it would be recurring on every occasion, and receiving irritations, until it would kindle such mutual and mortal hatred as to render separation preferable to eternal discord." He says to Joseph C. Cable, January 31, 1821—"How many of our youths, she (Harvard College) now has learning the lesson of Anti-Missouriism, I know not, but a gentleman lately from Princeton told me that he saw a list of students at that place, and that more than half were Virginians. Those who return home no doubt deeply impressed with the sacred principles of the Holy Alliance of Restrictionists!" And to Gen. Breckinridge he writes, February 11, 1821—"The line of our division marked out between different portions of our confederacy is such as will not soon, I fear, be obliterated; and we are now trusting to those who are against us in position and principle, to fashion to their own form the minds and affections of our youth. If, as has been estimated, we send three hundred thousand dollars a year to the northern seminaries for the instruction of our own sons inholding opinions and principles in discord with their own country, this canker is eating on the vitals of our existence, and, if not arrested at once, will be beyond remedy." In a letter to Mr. Madison, in reference to the Missouri question, he declared that Rufus King (a distinguished federalist) was "ready to risk the Union 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 leaders of federalism defeated in their schemes of obtaining power "have changed their tact and thrown out another barrow to the swine. They are taking advantage of the virtuous feeling of the people to effect a division of parties by a geographical line, respecting that this will insure them upon local principles of federalism." And finally, his letter to Gen. La Fayette, dated November 4, 1823, contains his judgment of the whole movement, expressed with his usual directness and vigor. He says—"The Hartford Convention, the victory of Orleans, and the peace of Ghent, prostrated the stigma of federalism, its votaries abandoned it, through shame and mortification, and NOW CALL THEMSELVES REPUBLICANS. But the name has changed, the principles are the same." "On the eclipse of federalism with us, though not its extinction, its leaders got up the Missouri question,