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THOMAS K. ROBSON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT
EASTON, Md.

TERMS.

Two Dollars, if paid within the year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the end of the year. Clubs of ten, cash in advance $15

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

☞ Single papers five cents.

The Easton Star.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &C.

VOL. 14--NO. 43. EASTON MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1855. WHOLE NO. 42

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The Star has the largest circulation of any paper published on the Eastern Shore, and therefore is the best means of advertising.

Terms.—One square three insertions $1.00, and 25 cents for every additional insertion.—A liberal deduction in prices to those who advertise by the year, or for six, or three months.

Advertisement sent to the office *not marked* the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special notices, inserted before deaths and marriages, ten cents a line for each insertion

Marriages and Obituary notices inserted free of charge.

Baltimore Advertisements.

S. T. MARTIN. WM. R. MARTIN.

T. T. MARTIN & BROTHER,
GROCERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 72 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
ONE DOOR FROM PRATT,
July 3—1y BALTIMORE, MD.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of produce, and orders for merchandise.

JOHN KIRBY & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS,
Co. of Mill & Bowly Sts.,
(McELDERY WHARF,)
may 1—1y BALTIMORE.

EDWARD B. HARRIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4 BOWLEY'S WHARF,
march 20—1y BALTIMORE, MD.

ARTHUR EMORY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 16 Bowly's Wharf.
WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce consigned to his care. A long experience in business justifies him in promising the highest prices for Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. Any grain consigned to him will command his utmost efforts for *interests* of owners. [June 27—1y

J. S. ROBSON WM GODWIN, JR
ROBSON & GODWIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Bowly's Wharf,
OFFER their services to Farmers and others for the disposal of Grain and other produce. Strict attention will be paid to the delivery and weighing of wheat consigned to their care.
Particular attention paid to the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Guano, &c. All consignments of produce, and orders for goods will be promptly attended to, and every exertion made to give entire satisfaction.
Baltimore, Feb. 21—1y

T. McCAFFREY,
MARBLE CUTTER,
EAST PRATT STREET,
Between President and Albemarle Streets,
BALTIMORE, Md.
IS prepared to executed all GRAVE STONE WORK, in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Every description of lettering done in the best style.
☞ All orders left with Mr. John Mason, Cabinet Maker, Easton, Md. will be correctly and promptly attended to.
Sept. 19, 1854—1y

CHARLES G. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 10 Counsellor's Hall,
Lexington St., Baltimore.
He will regularly attend the sessions of Talbot County Court. [aug 7—tf

Jos. H. Meredith, J. C. Canfield, Wm. B. Canfield.
CANFIELD, BROTHER, & CO.,
(229 Baltimore street, corner of Charles,)
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Fine Watches Rich Jewelry, Silver, Plated Ware, Military and Fancy Goods,
HAVE opened their new store with a splendid stock of goods.
Gold and Silver Watches,
from the most celebrated makers in London, Liverpool and Geneva—an extensive stock always kept on hand, every one of which is guarantied to perform accurate time.
SILVER WARE of our own manufacture. Silver tea and coffee sets, goblets, cups, tumblers, castors, waiters, spoons, forks, pie and cake knives, ice cream knives, napkin rings, fish knives, salt cellers, &c., of new designs.
PLATED WARE—Coffee and tea setts, urns, tea kettles, large and small waiters—oval, oblong and round shapes; castors candlesticks, cake baskets, epergnes, flower and fruit stands.
DIAMOND WORK—A superb collection of diamond bracelets, ear rings, broaches, crosses, finger rings; full suits of diamonds, suitable for wedding gifts.
RICH JEWELRY—This branch of our business is not surpassed by any establishment in the country; having workmen employed under our own supervision, constantly making *new styles*—and by every steamer we are supplied from the European factories, which enables us to give our customers the latest fashions, and at low prices.
FANCY GOODS—Writing desks, work boxes, chess men, card baskets, cologne bottles, elegant vases, parian marble statuttes, paris bronzes, fine paintings, papier mache, tables and work stands, porte monnaies, superior cologne, French perfumeries, rosewood and leather dressing cases, English soaps, tooth brushes, hair brushes, &c.
SUPERIOR ALBATA WARE—New patterns of forks, spoons, ladles, &c., of this article, which is fast superceding silver ware.
SPLENDID MANTLE CLOCKS—Bronze and gilt mantle clocks of elegant designs; black yellow, drab and white marble do.—French porcelain do., richly decorated.
WATCH TOOLS AND MATERIALS,—of the best quality, constantly kept on hand and carefully selected.
For the convenience of customers we have erected a large spacious store, giving customers every facility for inspecting our extensive stock of goods. Adjoining the retail sale's room, we have fitted up another room over 100 feet in depth for the wholesale department.
☞ Every article from our establishment is warranted to be as good as represented.
☞ Persons visiting Baltimore will do well to examine our assortment. Orders from the country will be attended to faithfully and promptly.
Canfield, Brother & Co.
229 *Baltimore st., S. W. corner of Charles*
Sign of the Golden Eagle.
sep 4—tf

LIME, LIME.
NO. 1 Lime, suitable for white-washing and building purposes, for sale by the Bushel or barrel by
july 31 Talbott & Rasin

FOB PRESERVING FRUITS.
THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Arthur's Self-Sealing Cans for Preserving Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, &c, A large lot just received.
aug 14 Chas. Robinson,

O. K. Chamberlin's
BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos, 99 and 101 Baltimore Street.
O. K. CHAMBERLAIN—President and Lecturer on Commercial Science.
E. K. LOSIER—In charge of Writing Department.
G. W. KEMP.—In special charge of Mercantile Calculations, and associate in Bookkeeping.
J. M. PHILLIPS—Instructor in Bookkeeping Department.
S. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.—Lecturer on Commercial Law.
Three years have not yet elapsed since the establishment of this Institution, during which time upward of eight hundred students have been in attendance, (representing nearly every State in the Union,) among whom are numbers in Baltimore, and elsewhere, occupying prominent positions as business men and accountants.
COURSE OF STUDY.
BOOKKEEPING.—The Principal has the utmost confidence in assuring the public, after an experience of fourteen years, in qualifying young men for the Counting Room, and other important stations, and an extensive acquaintance with the management of business books of every description, (assisted as he is by two scientific accountants,) that the course of training in this department is eminently practical, and well adapted to the various pursuits of Commerce and Trade, including Individual Partnership, Mercantile, Manufacturing, Commission, Exchange, Banking, Shipping, Steamboating, Compound, Company operations, &c., &c.
PENMANSHIP.—The exercises under this head are free, easy and graceful, combining rapidity of execution with beauty of construction, thus enabling the student to write an elegant business hand on completion of the course.
MERCANTILE CALCULATIONS—In all their various bearings, are taught by the most accurate and expeditious method.
Daily lectures delivered upon the Science of Accounts, Mercantile Customs, &c., these, in connection with series of lectures on Commercial Law, are of highest important to all aspiring to occupy honorable positions in the business world. It is generally conceded that the plan of intruction here carried out is more thorough and practical than at any similar institution, combining as it does all the faculties for a complete business education. For terms, &c. write and receive a circular by mail. sep 18—2y

FREDERICK ACADEMY OF VISITATION.
Frederick City, Md.
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in September. Exact attention will be paid to the advancement of the Young Ladies, in every branch of a polite and finished education. No extra charge is required for the study of the French Language, to which great attention is paid, particularly in introducing it into conversation.
Terms—For Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Mending, Infirmary charges, Stationary, &c. $119 per year.
Music, Drawing, Painting and the Languages, form extra charges. aug 28

ROWAN'S Tonic, Wright's Tonic, Obeis' Vegetable Specific, Norris' Tonic, Hemsley's Tonic, Cleweats Tonic and Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure—a full supply just received by
july 3 H. F. Byrne.

FULL'D KERSEYS.—6-4 & 3-4., Wool & Cotton warp, in store, and will be exchanged for Wool, at the highest market price by Cheezum & Emory.
sep 4

TO THE FARMERS OF
TALBOT.
WE have again been appointed Agents for the sale of
FULLED CLOTHS,
manufactured at the Bohemia Mills, and have just received direct from the Factory, a large and superior lot of both 3-4 and 6-4 goods, which in point of cheapness and durability are excelled by none, as they are manufactured from the best of Wool, raised in this county. We have been the Agents for the sale of the above mentioned Goods, for the last 6 years, and have never yet heard a single complaint; therefore, can, with perfect confidence recommend them to purchasers.
aug 28 Goldsborough & Dawson.

Kersey's Kersey's.
JUST received a lot of heavy Brookland 6-4 Kersey's.—Also, expected in a few days, a full assortment of fine All Wool cloths, of the well known mills of Millaben & Brother, to which we call especial attention.
Mansfield & Harrison.

WOOL WANTED.
FOR which the highest market price will be given by Mansfield & Harrison.
sep 4 (G)

Wanted.—A CLERK in a Country store; to one that can come well recommended for character, qualification. &c., a a liberal salary will be given, if immediato application be made to
Mansfield & Harrison,
july 31 St. Michaels.

LARD!—A prime lot of Eastern Shore Lard just received and for sale by
sep 11 Hammond & Barnett.

THE FARMERS FOUNDRY
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties that they they have just put the Earmers foundry at Easton in complete order, and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of castings at the shortest notice, which they will sell at city prices.
Their stock on hand is very large, and has been cast with great care, out of the very best materials; and consists of a variety of Machine Castings, Plough Castings of almost every size, and pattern; ploughs, cultivators, &c.
They are prepared to furnish an *improved point* for the Minor & Horton Plough, which will do more satisfactory work and last much longer than the old point. Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine this valuable improvement.
Merchants and Dealers supplied with castings at a liberal discount.
☞ We have just got up a new pattern of Chenyworth's shares, which is much thinner and better than the old point.
All kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice.
All kinds of old iron taken in exchange for new work, at $1.00 per cwt. We would like persons to bring us their old iron as early as practicable.
Five per cent. discount allowed for cash on all bills over Five Dollars.
Thanking the public for a liberal share of patronage during the past year, by strict attention to business, and promptness in filling orders, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
DAVID & HAS. KEILHOLTZ.
Easton, Jan. 30th, 1855—1y

JOHANN CARL FARINA COLOGNE—of superior quality, and warranted genuine, just received and for sale by
june 12 Dawson & Bro.

Poetry.

CARRY ME BACK;

OR, SAM'S SOLILOQUY.

In old Virginny's lubly clime,
I've worked from night to night,
A rakin' up a motly crew
To aid me in the fight;
But the Lokey-fokie's smelt a rat,
And de debel was to play:
And such a slashing I did get,
On the election day.

Chorus, Den carry me back to my native State
To my native State once more,
O carry me back—O carry me back
To Massachusetts shore.

I fixed my tricks—my signs and grips;
Both Whigs and Lokies war dar,
Sam was afraid dat some would break,
And so he made them swar.
But 'twant no use—one night we met,
By the light of the silver moon—
And the dratted Lokies run away—
Dey swear dey smell the coon.
Chorus.

De Souf's no place for midnight clubs,
Nor Yankee colored folks,
De way dey sometimes treat us dar—
Old Sam can't stand such jokes.
So give me here my lantern dark—
I'll "quit this mortal vale,"
And spend de remnant of my days
Wid Willson and Johnny Hale.
Chorus.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ARCHIBALD DIXON,

At a meeting of the democratic and national men of the county of Henderson; delivered at the Court-house, in the city of Henderson, on Monday, the 24th of September, 1855.

Mr. President:—England and France, long enemies, and waging the fiercest conflicts with each other, are now united as allies against the all-grasping power of the Czar of Russia, which seeks to break down the balance of power in Europe and render subordinate to all other powers. So the old-line whigs and democrats, long divided upon questions of minor importance, are compelled, from the circumstances of the times, to lay aside the subjects of the former divisions and strifes, and to meet together on a common platform, embracing in its great principles the preservation of the Union of the States, of the constitution of the United States, and the rights of the citizens of all and every section of our country, as secured by the federal constitution. To aid and assist in the maintenance of these rights he was willing to blot out all former party distinctions, to forget all former party names, and to burn upon the altar of his country all his former party prejudices. Indeed, he said the great whig party, with which he had been associated from the time he was old enough to take any part in politics, had ceased to exist as a political organization; but the principles for which it had battled for more than a quarter of a century were still living principles. They lived in the hearts of thousands of patriots, and would continue to live there so long as there were men found to love their country and to aid in the defence of its institutions.

His party, he said, had been nearly absorbed by the American party, which had risen up on its ruins. To this party he had never attached himself, not because he doubted its patriotism or devotion to the Union—for it numbered among its supporters some of the best and ablest men of the country—but because he distrusted from the beginning its power to do good, or to save the country in its hour of danger and extremity. This distrust had not been lessened, but confirmed, by recent developments made by the American party in the free States. He said that his sympathies had been, and were now, if not with the American party South, with those who composed it. They were, most of them his old political friends; they were true men—true to the old whig party so long as it had a political organization—true to the great principles which that party combined, and above all, true to the country. They were the men who, with the immortal Clay at their head, knew no North and no South; men of whom it might be said that all the ends they aimed at were their country's, their God's and truth's. True to their ancient instincts, they had made an honest effort at Philadelphia to build up a great national party—a party founded upon the constitution and its sacred guarantees—that would be true at once to the people of the North and in the South—that, looking to the Union of the States as the great palladium of American freedom, would protect the rights of the people of every section of this great confederacy against the aggressions of those who, from whatever motive, might seek to destroy them; and, in resisting such aggressions, feel that each effort they made was to uphold the constitution and preserve the Union—well knowing, as they did, that the great object of the constitution of the United States and of the Union of the States was the protection of State rights and of individual rights, and that every blow aimed at them was a blow aimed at the constitution and the Union. Could they have succeeded in their noble and patriotic effort, the country would have been saved; but alas! for the times; the all-embracing spirit of patriotism which animated the noble and immortal Webster, and which he imparted to all classes of the people in the North whilst he lived, if it did not die with him, has ceased to guide the political counsels of the North, and left the true men of the country without the support that is necessary to save the constitution and the Union.

Fanaticism and a blind and bitter hostility to the people of the South and southern institutions is the foundation of all their political movements. Resistance to the slave power, as they call it, when the slave power has never encroached upon any right, political or other wise, belonging to the people of the North, has become a cardinal principle in nearly all their political rituals; and so great is the extent to which they carry their opposition to the South and her institutions, that on the 4th of July, 1851—a day forever sacred to the cause of freedom throughout the world—a party headed by the notorious Garrison, amidst bacchanalian shouts and wild hurrahs, burnt the constitution of the United States in the streets of Boston—declaring that they preferred the freedom of the southern slave to the preservation of a constitution which authorized his servitude and secured his services to the owner. I have said that the southern members of the American party made a noble and patriotic effort, in their convention at Philadelphia, to build up a national party—a party which knowing no geographical distinction, would be as ready to defend and protect the constitutional rights of the citizens of Massachusetts, as those of Louisiana, and in the defence of which the citizens of the extreme North and of the extreme South might unite. But, unfortunately for them and their country, their effort proved a signal failure. Instead of a great national party to defend the constitution and protect the Union, two great sectional parties, like the fabled goddess that sprang from the brain of Jupiter, leapt full armed to do the country evil, from the deliberations of the convention. Fourteen northern and western States united on a common platform in opposition to the constitutional rights of the citizens of the southern States; whilst the fifteen slave States, with California to assist them, united upon a platform in defence of these rights, and as opposite in principle to that put forth by the northern States as the light is to darkness; and so utterly hostile are the parties to each other that a union of them on national principles can never be effected.

That this separate organization of the whole of the northern States upon a common platform in opposition to the constitutional rights of the people of the South promises no good to the country, all must admit; but, on the contrary; menaces the Union with almost certain destruction.—For, said he, should the contest for power in the future elections of the country be between these two organizations of the know nothings formed by the Philadelphia convention, it would amount to nothing more nor less than a contest between the northern states; the one warring upon the rights of the other, and the other defending these rights to the extremity. That such a contest will prove most disastrous to the whole country none will deny. But, looking to the consequences that will grow out of it, as southern and national men, what can the south hope and expect? Will not that worst of all calamities that can possibly befall the country, the election of some abolitionist to the presidency, be the result? Would there be even the possibility of preventing it? What free State, unless, perhaps, California, would vote with the southern know nothings on the southern platform? Not one; and who does not know that the South would be in a dead minority in the electorial colleges without the aid and assistance of some of the free States to vote with her?

The same result would follow should there be three candidates in the field for the office of President of the United States—the one representing the democratic party the second the know nothing party South, and the third the know nothings, free-soilers, and abolitionists of the North. Supposing the southern States to be divided between the democratic and the know-nothing candidates, the abolitionists would be elected by the people unless some of the free States should vote for the democratic or southern know nothing candidate. That none of them could or would vote for the southern know nothing candidate is perfectly certain, without an abandonment of their northern platform; that they will do this there is small reason to expect, or foundation on which to build a hope. A similar result would follow if the democratic party should quit the field and give up the contest to the American party of the slave States on their southern platform, and to the American party of the free States on their anti-slavery platform. The northern American anti-slavery party would defeat the southern American pro-slavery party.

And if there should be a union of all the anti-slavery men against the pro-slavery American platform, their defeat would be overwhelming. That this union would take place is not only probable, but almost certain. The members of the American party in the free States, instead of repudiating, have ratified the northern abolition platform, and some of their ablest men have proposed a union of all the anti-slavery factions in opposition to slavery and the southern platform. What good, then, can the American party, thus divided, thus opposed on great constitutional questions, do the country? In this, its hour of peril and of danger, when the united efforts of all the patriotic and national men of every *section* are required to save the country, what aid, what succor, can the American party afford? the northern members in conjunction with free soilers and abolitionists, aiming ponderous blows at the constitution to destroy slavery, and the southern members arming themselves with the fires of bigotry and religious intolerance to crush out forever the religious rights sacred to every freeman—of a large portion of American citizdns.

The question is, not whether the platform put forth by the American party South on the subject of slavery is a good one, or even better than that which any other party has put forth, and it is no better than that put forth by the democratic party, but it is, what can the American party South do for the country in this, its time of trouble and of danger? How many members to Congress can it elect on this platform? Can it elect any from the free States? Can it carry a single free State in favor of a candidate for the presidency on its southern platform? These are questions which force themselves on the minds of all the true and national men of the country.

He again repeated that from the American party the South and the country had no hope. He did not object to its southern platform on the subject of slavery It was entirely national, and all that the South could require; but, unfortunately none of the American party in the free States could be brought to its support, and without their aid the American party South could not help the country. Could it carry along with it every southern State, it could not prevent the election of an abolition President without the aid of some of the northern or free States, and this aid it could not hope to get so long as it adheres to its present platform; for even New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—States that were thought to sympathize with the American party South—have, by resolutions recently adopted, ratified the platform of the northern American anti-slavery party, and placed the American party of those States side by side with the abolitionists and free-soilers, and the American party of all the other free States, except California, in opposition to the institution of slavery. Northern fanaticism, divided an all other questions, is united in opposition to Southern slavery. Its platform was no more slave territory; no more slave States; the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; the abolition of the slave trade among the several States where slavery exists; the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the restoration of the infamous Missouri restriction. To accomplish all of these disastrous measure to the country, the know nothing party North were united in sympathy, as they would be is action, with all the other anti-slavery factions; and the American party South, thus cut off from all suppoort from the northern and free States, was important to do good, and, if strong at all, only to do evil.

In the remark last made, he did not mean to question the patriotism of the members of the American party South; he knew their devotion to the country and their undying attachment to the Union; but what could they do but divide with the democratic party, in the election for President of the United States and candidates for other offices, the southern votes, and thus weaken those who, on principles of self-preservation and in defence of a common right, should be united?

In addition to all this, said he, Protestant as he was in all his feelings and in all his convictions, he could not subscribe to that portion of the platform which proscribes Catholics for their religious opinions. He saw no good to grow out of it but incalculable evils to the people and the free institutions of the country. By it Protestantism was already in the field against Catholicism, and the war is not one of conflicting principles, but conflicting sects, and the contest for power is to be changed from what it once was—mere political—into that of a politico-religious struggle, in which the worst passions of our nature are to be aroused to the most fearful intensity, and the true spirit and genius of the government lost sight of in the fierce and maddening strife of religious bigots contending for religious accendendency upon the political arena. If the objection to Catholics extended only to such as acknowledge the temporal power of the Pope, he should give it to his full approbation but to those who not only disclaim such a power, but refuse, in any respect whatever, to submit to it, he did not think the objection should apply. Those who acknowledge the temporal influence of any King, foreign potentate, or power, of whatever character organization, to control their political opinions or actions, could not receive his support as candidates for office, either under the state or federal government; but in regard to mere matters of religion, the profession of particular tenets, whether right or wrong, is a matter that concerns themselves, their consciences, and their God; and, as an individual, he would deprecate all political proscription for the holding of such opinions. The history of the world proves that religious bigotry and intolerance have been confined to no particular church or sect, and that every religious organization is more or less hostile to all others that do not agree with it. The persecution at one time of the Portestants by the Catholics, and at a subsequent period of the Catholics by the Protestants, shows how fearful a thing it is to confide the political power of a government to the hands of religious bigots. It was the exercise of such a power, and by such men, that kindled the grim fires persecution on plains of Smithfield when the Catholics where in power, and that afterwards, when the Protestants got the possession of the government, drenched the country in Catholic blood. The same fell spirit that stimulates the Catholic to persecute the Protestant stimulates the Protestant to persecute the Catholic; and whilst it snaches the sword from the Catholic scabbard with the one hand, it seizes that of the Protestant with the other, and with a merciless fury plunges each into the heart of the victim

Among the chief glories of the federal constitution is that provision which secures to every citizen the liberty of conscience and the right to worship God in his own way and at his own time; and if the framers of the constitution were right in securing these privileges, those who exercise them according to the spirit of the constitution cannot be politically criminal, and I cannot but think that all political organizations that have for their object the political proscription of men for the conscientious discharge of religious duties, wholly disconnected with politics, are wrong in principle and tend to the subversion of the government.

The hope and the expectancy, nay, the very safety of the government, is in the separation of the political from the religious power; and so sensible were the framers of the constitution that this should be done, that they expressly declared that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. If this principle, as declared in the constitution, is correct, it ought not to be lost sight of any more by the people than by their representatives in Congress, and should be held as sacred and be as strictly observed by the voters at the ballot box, as by those whom they select to make their laws. Unless this be the case, the people at the polls might declare that a religious test should be required as a qualification for office, while their representatives in Congress would feel themselves restrained from carrying out their will by the above provisions. Surely it cannot be desirable—it cannot be wise—it is not patriotic in any political organization to stimulate action so opposite in its character between the representative and his constituents, and especially when the security of our religious as well as our civil rights are endangered by the conflict.

But why was it that the farmers of the constitution inserted these provisions?—Was it not that they foresaw that religious strife would unite itself with political, and that sooner or later one of the contending factions would get the control of the government and use it to the utter destruction of all who opposed them or differed with them on questions of religion? They knew the propeness of men, however enlightened, when stimulated by sectarian zeal. to press their peculiar tenets to the utmost extremes, and hold as enemies deserving even death itself such as opposed their views or stood in the way of the accomplishment of their sectarian purposes. The bloody statues of Henry VIII ond Mary were familiar to them, and they saw, without the protection which the organic law would afford them, their own fate foreshadowad in the death of a thousand martyrs, who freely gave up their lives for their religion, and who preferred to suffer the most cruel punishment rather than surrender the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The spirit which seeks now to proscribe men for religious opinions is the same which dragged them as victims to the alter, and would now, as then, break them on the rack or burn them at the stake but for the protection which the constitution affords them. This spirit, in his judgement, should not be encouraged; and it is the duty, as it is the interest, of all patriots and good men not only not to encourage it, but to use their utmost efforts to suppress it; for it cannot be forgotten that, in the mutations of all human affairs, those who are in power and the persecutors of the weak to-day may themselves be weak and persecuted to-morrow. For, in thase cases,

"We have judgement here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught return
To plague the inventor. This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

But, without elaborating these questions, he would return to the great question between the North and South. He had shown that the American party North had adopted the free-soil and abolition platform, and that the American party South, although sound on the subject of slvaery, had no power to help the country or to prevent the government's falling in the hands of its worst enemies, the abolitionists. No party could save the country who could not take from the free-soil and abolition party some of the northern or free States; for if, as he had before shown, all the free States vote together, they not only exceed the slave States in numbers, but have a majority of from forty to fifty over them in the electoral colleges. That the American party South can get none of the free States unless it abandons its proslavery platform, none will contend; that it can or ever will abandon this platform, none can believe. What can the democratic party do? Has it a national platform and a national party—a platform reaching from Maine to California, and a party standing on that platform from one end of the Union to the other? If any one doubts, she points exultingly to the recent elections in Maine, and says, behold the triumph of national men standing on the democratic platform over abolitionists, free-soilers, and all the other vile factionists that have lifted up their infamous hands in opposition to the constitution and the Union. She points you to the national platform put forth by the democratic State convention of Massachusetts, to that adopted by the democratic hard shells of New York, to the able and patriotic address of the democratic central committee of Pennsylvania, to the resolutions of the democratic State convention of Indiana; and then she points to her Cass, of Michigan; to her Doughlas, of Illinois; to her Bright, of Indiana; to her Toucey, of Connecticut; to her Jones and Dodge, of Iowa; to her Thomson, of New Jersey; her Brodihead, of Pennsylvania; and to her Gwin and Weller, of California; and says these are the men who in the Senate of the United States risked all for the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the Union and national principles, and now stand at the gate that opens to the temple of freedom as faithful sentinels with flaming swords to hew in pieces the northern vandals that would destroy the Union. She may not be able to unite sufficient strength in the free States to defeat the abolition and free-soil candidates for President of the United States, but she has a platform on which to stand, and men of stout hearts and stalwart arms to wield the falchion in defence of the constitution and of national principles. The American party South has no such platform in the free States and no such men to defend it.

And now said he, it could not be disguised from the most common observer that the country was rapidly approaching a most fearful crisis. The contest must be between the abolitionists, free-soilers; and know-nothings of the North, and the national men of all parties and of all the States. What the result will be none can tell, It may be the involving the country in all the horrors of civil war, the dissolution of the Union of the states, and the extinguishment of the fires which our ancestors kindled on the alter of freedom, and which they fondly hoped would burn there in unextinguishable glory ferever. at such a time the country requires every man to do his duty, and it will require the united efforts of every national man to save her. Her voice comes borne upon every wind, in mingled accents of sorrow and despair, crying help, help me, my children, ere I perish beneath the dark wave of faction and fanaticism, which is threatening to engulf me.—She calls on the free soilers and abolitionists of the North, and their response is borne on the gales of faction, "Perish we owe you nothing!" She calls upon the know-nothing party in the free States, and they but echo the response of their twin sisters, abolitionism and free-soilism, and cry "Perish, perish, or give up the institution of slavery."

She calls upon the American party South; but, "alas!" they cry, "We are too weak to help you; we have no power to save." She calls upon the whig party, her once great hope and support, and a voice from the tombs of Clay and Webster calls around her all the national men of the country, and bids her lean upon them, for they alone can save her. She calls upon the democratic party from the North and from the South, and she spreads out her national platform on which can stand the national men of every party and every State, and on whose shoulders she may lean and weather the storm of faction, and repose in security. And now, said he, men say, "You are going with the democratic party." I am going for my country. She points the course, and I follow her directions. When the great whig party again resumes her erect position, I shall be where I always have been—with her.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE—HIGHER LAWISM.

"*It would be wrong in the Government to make this religious test an exercise of descretion, which the people have not entrusted to them. Thus that which would be wrong in the Government is the right and duty of the citizen.*"—*Berrien's K. N. Letter.*

The Constitution of the United States declares "*there shall be no religious Test for any office.*" The Know Nothings say. we do not intend to pass a Law creating such Test, but by the free exercise of the elective franchise, we propose to exclude from office all foreigners and Roman Catholics. This proposition was plainly stated in Mr. Stanhope Flournoy's letter, accepting the K. N. nomination for Governor in in Virginia. The same idea is wrapped up also in the above phrase from Mr. Berrien's letter; and we are therefore authorized, to hold their whole party responsible for these utterances of their sachems. We can vote as we please, say they: There is no law controlling the exercise of the right of suffrage, and thereforé, we vote, or decline to vote for such individuals, as are agreeable to us; but we propose *always* to find citizens of foreign birth, or Roman Catholics disagreable, and shall always vote against them.

Not so fast, gentlemen. True it is that, there is no law to control your suffrages, but it does not follow that you may vote as you please.

The wintry storm may drive some poor miserable outcast to your door for shelter, and for a morsel of food to stay starvation. No law on human Statute book compels you to aid, no legislative enactment declares your duty to save; but *have you the right to bar your door?*—Dare you so sin against your own human heart, and the immutable laws of justice and truth, as to drive the suppliant away? No gentlemen; the miserable sophistry dissipates like mist, and duty and right stand revealed before you.

Your laws say there shall be no test of religion, and of birth; and whoever creates such at the ballot-box, creates it in opposition to those laws, and sins against truth and justice For instance. Our Constitution ignores a property qualification for office, or the elective franchise: Suppose an organization be ariginated to control the power of a certain class in elections; and should determine never to vote for any man for any office, who could not show an income of $500, and a freehold of 100 acres of land: There is no law to prevent men so voting if they please; but does any sensible man doubt that, it would be a clear infraction of the spirit of our Constitution?

The tendency of the present agitaters is towards caste, and divisions into classes, and to incite wars between them. Protestant and Native, against Roman Catholic and Foreign; then those who can read against those who cannot, as now in Connecticut: then those who have no property against those who have, as is witnessed in the present outcry against *Paupers;* and at last, it may be, those who have a great deal against those who have little, and the consequent revival of privileged classes, resulting in the establishment of an oligarchy and a destruction of public liberty. Thus the K. N. organization propagates a Higher Lawism as offensive as that of Seward's. Our American Republicanism, consists in absolute submission to all Law, and the Constitution as the Supreme Law. *It* controls the sovereign will of the people, until they change it in the proper and legal mode. It declares that all men shall be equal in the eye of the Law. The Legislature therefore, or Congress could not pass any law making distinctions. *It would be wrong in the government* says Mr. Berrien "*to make this religious test an exercise of discretion, which the people have not entrusted to them.*" It would be wrong in the government too, to make a distinction between men on account of their wealth or their property:—"*But that which would be wrong in the government, is the right and duty of the citizen.*" Therefore, it is the *right* and *duty* of the citizen to make property qualifications and religious tests outside of the Laws, and in despite of the Constitution. And thus, though the law of the land holds out hollow mockery of protection in property, to *all* citizens—we may, if we choose, agree and combine to deprive all Methodists, for example, from all right and all property: The Constitution forbids it, the Law denounces it,—but it may be, according to Mr. Berrien and K. N. logic, the *right* and *duty* of the citizen to do it.

What is the consequence? A Methodist's property is injured;—he brings suit in a Court of Justice;—but an anti-Methodist Sheriff has packed an anti-Methodist Jury,—and an anti-Methodist Judge, sets on the Bench,—and straightway, he is turned from the Court-House: His liberty is restrained, his life is perilled; but citizens in the exercise of their "*right*" and performance of their "*duty*," impede, hinder and destroy the operation of the Law, and hence all guaranties of Constitutional liberty are struck down. Such Higher Lawism, whether directed against Roman Catholics, or Methodists, the people of this Country will not sanction.—*Maryland Union.*

☞ "John," said a master to his head apprentice as he was about starting off on a short journey,, "you must occupy my place while I am gone."

☞ The victor in an argument can afford to dispense with the "last word."

☞ The city of New Orleans is reported to be restored to an ordinary state of health, yellow fever cases being few, and decreasing daily.

☞ 6,000 barrels of cartridges are to be sent from Quebec to England.