DORCHESTER AURORA.

"PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES, AND MEN BY THEIR PRINCIPLES."

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WM. H. BARROW.

TERMS.

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Editors of Newspapers are requested to oblige us with a few insertions of our advertisement, and accept the Magazine for regular notice; a copy of the papers containing notice or advertisement is requested to be sent to the Editor—but a regular exchange is not solicited, as Newspapers sent to Magazines are liable to postage.

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Dec. 31st 1838. 3t (C 3t)

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NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS;
Editors and Proprietors.

Nov. 26, 1838.

Bank of Salisbury, OCTOBER 19, 1838.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of subscription for the augmented capital stock of this institution, will be opened at the Banking House in Salisbury, on MONDAY, the 29th October inst, and continue open from day to day until the whole of said stock shall be disposed of.

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WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

Oct. 29, 1838. 8w

SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN,

OF OHIO,

In the House of Representatives, January 17, 1839—On the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout.

(CONTINUED.)

Sir, as an evidence that this corrupt Administration is soon to be overthrown, the gentleman has presented us, in glowing colors, the recent Federal victories in New York. And the gentleman attempted to amuse us with the effect that that Federal triumph must have had upon the President. It is true that the State of New York has given, at the recent election, a Federal vote by a small majority, much smaller than it was the preceding election. And I have no doubt but that the Federal success last fall was the necessary result, to secure Democratic success to the next Presidential election. Yes, sir, the ten thousand tricks, stratagems, and base frauds, which were used to secure Federal success, will recoil with tenfold force upon the heads of the workers of such base iniquities; and, besides, a defeat something like that of New York was necessary to keep up that Democratic watchfulness, so indispensable to the preservation of our free institutions. With the rushing torrent of political prosperity, which was the lot of the Democracy last fall, there was danger of falling into carelessness and apathy, from which we could only have been roused by some great violation of our political rights, such as occurred in 1824, when the people by fraud, corruption, and bargain, were cheated out of the man of their choice for the first office in their gift. But, sir, the Federal success in New York, and the manner by which such a result was brought about, will keep up a laudable and wholesome Democratic excitement, which will not be limited to that State, but will influence more or less the Democracy throughout the Union, and will tell a woful tale for Federalism in 1840.

I think the gentleman compared the effect of the New York elections, upon the President, to the paralyzing effects of the handwriting on the wall upon Belshazzar. I suppose that hand was the shadow of the hand of the Almighty, and the writing was a divine prediction of the death of Belshazzar, and the destruction of Babylon. Sir, I believe in the interposition of Divine Providence in national affairs, even at this day; and I think some of the Federal defeats which we have witnessed recently bear a striking resemblance to the destruction of Babylon, and some other of the ancient cities and kingdoms of the old world, evidently by the hand of the Almighty. So, sir, we have some striking evidences of the kindly interposition of Providence, in the protection of our Government, and our free institutions. That kind of interference which lighted the path of Cyrus to conquest and glory, that kind of Divine interposition which made him the instrument by which the proud city Babylon was destroyed, and the Assyrian empire dissolved. I say I think we have some manifestations of Providence *favorable* to the duration of our free institutions, and the preservation of our Government. To say nothing about the traces of an overruling Providence, which are to be seen through the whole Revolutionary war—that shook off the shackles and chains that bound us at the footstool of a British throne, and made us a free people, that nerved our gallant ancestors, who successfully lighted the beacon of rebellion, and sealed with their blood the charter that secures te us perpetual liberty; I say, to say nothing of *Him* in that day of trial, who withheld the battle from the strong and the race from the swift, we have abundance of evidence of the same interposition in our second struggle for independence. When the colossal power of Great Britain, with her triumphant navy, and her invincibles of Wellington, flushed with victory, and trained to pillage and human slaughter, were posted on one side of the continent, an innumerable band of mercenary savages, whose pleasure and delight were concentrated in the barbarous use of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and a combination of Tories, Federalists, and the eastern moneyed associations of our own country, combined to crush our young Republic at a blow; and yet, against this powerful odds, our armies were led to victory, glory, and an honorable peace. Again: it will be remembered the indignation which was felt throughout the land, when the man of the people's choice in 1824 was bartered out of the high seat assigned him. The elective franchise and the right of instruction (bulwarks of our liberty) were considered as trampled upon, and the voice of the country disregarded. This, sir, was true. But as to the effect how short sighted is weak man!—We little thought, then, that there was a secret wisdom at work far superior to the wisdom of man. This providential interference afterwards developed itself to our understanding, and the gratification of every patriot, and every lover of freedom and of equal rights. The secret consisted in reserving the man whom *we desired* should be President *then, for another time*, when there were duties to perform, which, I undertake to say, there was no other man in the United States who had the nerve and the moral courage to do. Could we have been gratified in our wish to place General Jachson in the Presidential chair in 1824, his time would have expired (giving him two terms) in 1832 four years before the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States; the consequence of which would have been that the Bank would have been rechartered, perhaps for all time, with a capital unlimited and powers unlimited. Yes, sir, that subsidizing and debasing institution would have been fastened upon this Republic: it would have been a devouring cancer upon the liberties of the people; and we, and our posterity in all time to come, the subjects of a great moneyed oligarchy and the serfs of a Bank autocrat. But the Constitution was saved and the liberties of the country secured, by the timely interference of Him who holds the destiny of nations at His will.

While I am on this subject, it will noi be improper to notice some curious circumstances of a national character which seem, if not to partake of the supervision of which I have been speaking, at least to have all the characteristics of retributive justice I allude sir, to the rejection of the distinguished and talented statesman and accomplished gentleman who now fills tho Executive chair of these Uuited States. It will be remembered that, during the late Administration, General Jackson nominated, in the recess of Congress, Martin Van Buren minister to the Court of St. James. The Senate of the United States—having a majority at that time opposed to the Administration and the Democratic party, but since reformed by the people—rejected the nomination, and Mr. Van Buren was of course called home. What followed? Why, the people, the freemen of the country, elected him Vice President of the United States. elected him to the second office within their gift; placed him in that same Senate to preside over the same men who, for party purposes, narrow party considerations, had rejected him. What a triumph of principle and of retributive justice! But the laudable and popular indignation for such base injustice did not stop there. Popular love and popular confideuce, which he had honestly earned, gave him the highest station within the gift of the American people—a station which he is now filling with honor to himself, dignity to his office, and to the highest and best interests of his country.

There is another little matter, of the same character, which I will just mention.

It will be remembered that General Jackson nominated one Ben. Tappan, of Ohio, to the office of district judge of Ohio—as sound a democrat and as pure a patriot as ever honored the names, and, withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most unexceptionable deportment This nomination, for party purposes, contracted grovelling selfish considerations, and for the gratification of a vindictiveness which can be found in no party except the sworn enemies of Democracy, was rejected. But what do you think the people have done, sir? They have placed this name Ben Tappan in the seat of him by whose vote the nomination was rejected, and have consigned him (Ewing) who voted the rejection to perpetual and everlasting *"solitude and the desert wastes of water."* These things may not have been brought about by any providential interpositidn, but they evidently partake of that kind of retributive justice which is one of the attributes of Providence.

I have said that the gentleman from Miss. [Mr. Prentiss] brought forward the alarm of Belshazzar to portray the alarm of the President on hearing of the defeat of the Democracy of New York. I thank the gentleman for the classical allusion. I will try to make something of it for my purpose.

Sir, the conduct of the Federalists in 1837 on the reception of the news of their victories in several of the States, will well bear comparison with that of Sennacherib, and many other tyrants of his time, who were mere scourges in the hand of the Almighty to punish the wickedness and idolatry of mankind. In speaking of the sway of his power and of his conquests he said: "By the strength of my hand I have done it, and by my wisdom, for I am prudent; and I have removed the bounds of the people, and have robbed them of their tresures; and I have put down the inhabitants like a valiant man, and my hand hath found as a nest the riches of the people; and as one gathereth eggs that are left, have I gathered all the earth; and there was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped."

But this monarch, so august and wise in his own eye, how did he appear in that of the Almighty? Only as a subaltern—a servant set by his master—the rod of his anger, and the staff in his hand. The Almighty's design was to chastise his children, not to exterminate them; but the Sennacherib had it in his heart to destroy and cut off all nations. What, then, will be the issue of this kind of contest between the designs of the Almighty and those of this prince. At the time he fancied himself already possessed of Jerusalem, the Almighty, with a single blast, disperses all his proud hopes, destroys in one night a hundred and four score thousand of his troops—putting a hook in his nose, and a bridle in his lips, (as though he had been a wild beast,) he leads him back to his own dominions, covered with infamy, through the midst of those nations, who, but a little before, had beheld him in all his pride & haughtiness. How was it with the Federalists in 1837, on hearing of their victories? These are the results of our strength; it is done by our own power, for we are mighty. One gentleman [Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts] said, in substance, in the name of the rest of the Federalists, that the democracy in Maine had fallen before the power of federalism like grass before the scythe. But what did all this vain boasting amount to? We will see in the end. A Belshazzar feast was held at Faneuil Hall—Daniel, (not the prophet) with all his officers and minions assembled, and, after being harangued by Daniel and other Federal high priests, retired to a place appointed, where the history of the times say there were twelve hundred and three score bottles of Champagne in rediness for the feast; all drank and all "breathed deeper and freer than they had ever done." But, in the midst of their revelling, a handwriting was seen on the wall, and when discovered, it disclosed the appalling fact that Missouri had closed her elections, and that the Democracy had gained a triumphant victory over the Federalists. This produced consternation & dismay. But the revellers received that kind of consolation that the queen-mother Nictoris gave her son Belshazzar—that was, that *Missouri* was *expected* to be Democratic. "Solitary and alone" ruled that State; all expected that the Federalists would be defeated.—So they were comforted, and the feast went on. But hardly had they taken the next glass, when a voice thundered at the gates—the Federalists have been routed in Maine, horse, foot and dragoons, and more than five thousand left dead on the field. Consternation had not time to subside, when a courier rushed upon with the intelligence that a battle had been fought in Maryland, and the Federalists had been routed with dreadful slaughter. On the heels of this death-dampening news came on another courier with the news that the Keystone in the arch of the Union had been replaced, and that a pitched battle had been fought between the Federalists and the Democrats of Pennsylvania, and that the former were overthrown, and six or eight thousand slaughterd: close to this intelligence, followed one from Ohio, with the news that a pitched battle had been fought, and that the shinplaster Governor had been overthrown, and upwards of fourteen thousand of his Federal troops inhumanly and indiscriminately slaughterd, & his whole Conservative troops cut off, not one man of whom was left to take the news of the sad disaster to Lacedxmon; close on this disaster followed the news from South Carolina and New Jersey, with the melancholy intelligence of the almost entire overthrow of Federalism in both these States; in the latter, over a thousand Federalists were put to the sword; last, though not least, came a courier from Delaware, bearing the proud banner of Democracy with the inscription of victory, and the overthrow of Federalism! Federalism was overcome. The knees of the bacchanalians, Belshazzar like, smote together. The air sickened: dumbness and horror reigned: the wine cup dropped from the pale and quivering lip; the Euphrates was turned from her channel; the Persian troops marched in dry-shod; the walls were demolished, the citadel seized, and the city of Federalism was destroyed, and its citizens put to the sword!—How does this prostration compare with the vain boasting of the Federalists one year before, and how very insignificant is the small and temporary Federal victory in New York, when compared with such a succession of triumps, gained upon principle, and under the broad stripes of the banner of Democracy.

The gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Prentiss,] after attempting to expose what he supposes to be corruptions of this Government, says that they grow out of the maxim and the watchword, that to the victors belong the spoils. The gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell] says that no reformation can be expected while there are so many hungry expectants. There is not a day nor an hour that passes but we hear some taunt about the spoils party, hungry expectants, office-holders, the army of office holders, etc. Sir, I think I once before was compelled to notice this hypocritical whining about office holders. Where, I ask again, did we ever hear of a free Government without office holders.—What do the gentlemen mean when they talk about the army of office holders? Are there more officers than are wanted to manage the Government? Then let them be pointed out and removed. If gentlemen, who are constantly harping about office holders, know of any superfluous ones, they are bound in duty to themselves and to their country, by the nature of their office, and the oath they have taken to discharge the duties of the office, to point them out, and to take such order as would cause the instant removal of such worthless drones upon the public store house. Is the number of officers too great? are they derelict in duty? or are their salaries too high? All these evils can be remedied if they exist; and I invite gentlemen, who are evaporating so much of the public money by denouncing the office holders, the spoils party, the hungry expectants, etc. to point out the evil specifically, and recommend the remedy. I will be foremost in carrying that remedy into immediate practice. But, sir, I am inclined to think that constant and incessant yelping about office holders does not grow out of the fact that such evils, as I have represented, exist. It is because the Democracy have the ascendancy, and the Federalists cannot occupy *all* the offices, and all the spoils themselves. This is the cause of all the Federal whimpering about office holders and spols party.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FROM THE GLOBE.

On the 16th and 17th Jan. last, I made some remarks in the House of Rep on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, which remarks were soon after published in the Globe, and have since been published in a pamphlet form. Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, followed me in reply. At the commencement of his remarks, he insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. I promptly pronounced the insinuation a base falsehood, and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day.—My intention at the time was to insult the member. So he understood me. So all who heard me understood me. My meaning was that the *member* was a base liar and a foul calumniator; and the only reason that he was *indirectly* thus denounced, was because the rules of the House prohibited me from doing it *directly*, without laying myself liable to its censure. All this, too, was well understood at the time; and for this intended and well understood insult, I held myself in rediness to give the member any satisfaction which he might have the moral courage to seek. But no disposition to seek for redress was manifested within the time I had a right to expect it, or within the time it might be expected, from a man who had any regard for his honor or reputation. So I was disposed to let the member go for what I believe him to be, a mean poltroon and a base liar; & which I believe he may at any time, and in any place, be pronounced with impunity.

Some ten or twelve days after making the remarks to which I allude, I saw a communication in the National Intelligencer, occupying the space of four or five columns of that paper, purporting to be "the reply of Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, to Dr. Duncan." I was surprised to see a reply of such length. I was not present all the time the member was speaking. I was present, as I have stated, when he commenced. I was present when he finished, and his last remark was, "I have detained the House not more than fifteen minutes." I thought he was correct as to the time he occupied the floor—(a short time in which to make a speech occupying four and a half columns of one of the largest newspaper sheets.)

I say that the speech published in the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant, purporting to be "the remarks of Mr. Stanley, in reply to Dr. Duncan," never was delivered in the House of Representatives nor any other place, except through the polluted columns of the corrupt, Bank bought, servile & degraded sheet, through which it makes its appearance; therefore, its very caption or title contains a base falsehood, and a mean attempt at fraud and imposition upon the public. Its whole body is a tissue of misrepresentations, unmanly insinuations, and low vulgarity, worthy of the man that can be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity. In order to know that I could not be mistaken as to the *time* the member occupied in his attempt to reply to me, and to ascertain some other facts, of which I will soon speak, I addressed the following notes, to the gentlemen whose names are prefixed, to which I received the subjoined answers: