For the Times.

"THE DAY-STAR," &c.

[CONCLUSION.]

Had intolerance been dared by the Proprietary and his fellow churchmen, (in violation of the principles and the spirit of the Charter,) toward any other—they (together with their Protestant brethren of the powerful Colony of Virginia, who could have been readily called to the rescue, it cannot be doubted,) were at any time, from the first day of the Maryland Colony, equal to their own vindication and protection—if not for the Proprietary's utter ruin and subversion. We have, upon good authority, that in a letter from the General Assembly of 1648 to Lord Baltimore, it is stated there, that during Ingles' usurpation, but "*few* remained" of *Roman* Catholics in the Province—but that "*most* of his Lordship's friends were sent away as banished persons." This observation was true *four years* (it would seem) after Ingles' rebellion, and in the very year before the memorable session of Assembly in 1649, which passed the celebrated "Act concerning religion." The greatest of all toleration acts, according to Mr. Davis—the grand focal point in which all the essential light and liberty of American freeman are concentrated. Now with the fact, of this alledged and violent expulsion of Roman Catholics from the Province—(existing unto the very year before the date of the "Act" in question)—is it at all likely that these scattered forces, should, in a year or less, all of them, by some common or sudden impulse, return to the insecure (as they had found it) settlement in St. Mary's. In 1647 and in 1650 that the *Protestants* had a majority in the Lower House, will scarcely admit of a question—and this looks very like a *Protestant predominance* in members and in population; which there is no *proof*, whatever, had failed—or had been drained or driven off in the intermediate year of 1649, the year of the famous "Act" passed by the General Assembly. These facts and suggestions are attempted to be rebutted and overthrown by Mr. Davis—by the assertions, that "five-sixths of the tax-payers were in St. Mary's—(this decides nothing as to what proportion of them were Roman Catholic)—"that it was the home—the chosen home of the disciples of the Roman Church"—(this might have been perfectly true, and yet a *majority* of *Protestants* might have made it a home along with them)—"that the names originally given to the towns and hundreds, to the creeks and rivulets, to the tracts and manors of the county," bespeak a Roman Catholic origin—(they might have been given by the Lord Proprietary or his agents, without a murmur, at that time, even from a decidedly predominant Protestant population of the county)—"the State itself bears the name of a R. Catholic queen"—(this might have been *allowed* and *approved*, without opposition or dissent, as it ever has been since, a vast Protestant majority of the population to the contrary notwithstanding.) The constitution of juries, as we have seen, *prove* nothing to the purpose. "But the *wills* (adds Mr. Davis) furnish the *best* clew to the faith of our early ancestors." And all that this proves is, that *some made wills*, and *some (doubtless the greater part) did not make them*—or if they did, every trace of them is long since swallowed up in the dark abyss of oblivion. The argument attempted by him from *wills*—confessedly his *best clew*—is killed, in the very breath which utters it, by the unfortunate admission, that "Messrs. Fenwick and Manners are *the only Burgesses* of the Assembly in 1649 whose *wills* are *preserved*." Thus showing a proportion only of about *two* to *eight* or *nine*, even of the more literate and prominent, who left wills at that period.

We now proceed to examine briefly Mr. Davis's delineations of personal history to see how he makes out the Roman Catholic character of a majority of the Assemblymen of 1649,—admitting that we have "beyond the shadow of a doubt who were the Assemblymen of 1649." It is admitted at the same time by our author, that Governor William Stone and three of his Privy Councillors—John Price, Robert Vaughan, and Thomas Hatton, with absolute certainiy, were *not* Roman Catholics—while Governor Thomas Green, John, Pile, and Robert Clarke, were Roman Catholics. The *proof* offered by Mr. Davis in support of the assertion that this latter was the faith of Gov. Green is that his attachment was sincere to the interests of the royal family" (*Protestant* as it was) "at home." A stronger evidence in the opposite direction to his assumption than any he has offered in support of it. For when he continues that "one of his children was the namesake and godson of the first Governor," we answer that this is hardly to be deemed impossible with a liberal and high minded Romanist on the one hand and a liberal minded or compromising Protestant, at that period, on the other. Indeed it involves no greater, nor so great a sacrifice of faith as that which is now every day done in committing the education of Protestant youth into the hands of Jesuit and Roman Catholic preceptors. But "he expressly says he was a R. Catholic in 1650—and gives in testimony of the fact, a token of regard for the Rev. Thomas Copley." This is very remote from *proof* (of which Mr. D. now bears the burden) that he was of the identical faith in 1649, when he sat in the General Assembly of the Colony. We shall not therefore, until 1650, give him up from the Protestant side of the question. The nearest approximation to *proof* (and yet at an infinite distance from it) that John Pile was a R. Catholic, is that "*it is said* one of his descendants became a R. Catholic clergyman; and another a nun"—and that in 1655, at the term for October, he "confesseth himself in court to be a R. Catholic, acknowledging the Pope's supremacy." To the first, a *smile* will do for an answer—to the second we assure Mr. Davis that we verily believe that one might be a thorough R. Catholic in 1655, who was by no means the same in 1649, which latter is the only date material to this argument, and at which we need know anything about his opinions. Again, the strongest and best evidence offered by Mr. D. in support of the assumption that the Hon. Mr. Clarke was a Romanist, is that "he too openly in court confessed himself to be a R. Catholic"—at the term for October 1655—which affirms nothing at all of his faith, in 1649, at the time of the session of the Assembly. For aught of clear and satisfactory proof therefore offered by Mr. Davis to the contrary, we must and will continue to hold (at least until after the session and the "Act" of 1649) Geo. Stone and the *whole six* of the Privy Council to the *Protestant* interest.

Among the members of the Lower House, the Roman Catholic faith of Mr. Fenwick is probable, and admissible. Mr. Connor is conceded to be Protestant. Mr. Bretton, though "Clerk of the *Protestant* Assembly in 1650," is assumed to have been without doubt a R. Catholic member of the Assembly in 1649, because he owned a tract of land bounded by *St. William's* creek; because the most striking part of his cattle mark (*a fleur-de-lis*) was a favourite device with Romanists (says Mr. D.) at that period—(though certainly not impossible or even improbable sometimes for a Protestant)—that his name is not among the signers of the Protestant Declaration—but above all, that he gave about an acre and a half of ground, to build a Romish chapel, "at the most convenient place for that purpose, *desired* and *pitched upon by them all*, (i. e. the R. Cathelics soliciting it), on a certain parcel of the land belonging to Wm. Bretton, Gentleman." The grant, I affirm, might have been made by many a compromising Protestant, especially "with the hearty good-liking of his dearly beloved wife Temperance," who may have been a Romanist, and therefore have influenced the donation—and the phraseology in the deed, (drafted by Roman Catholics most probably) might not have been squabbled over by him—and yet he could have preserved whole and entire his Protestant principle and character. The name of Mr. Richard Browne is affixed to the Protestant Declaration.—"We may suppose (says Mr. Davis) that he was the member of the Assembly. But the evidence of the Assemblyman's identity with the Protestant is by no means conclusive." We have only to say that it is far too conclusive to allow Mr. Davis to set him down to the Romish side of the question—and this is enough for our purpose. As to the evidence of the Roman Catholicism of Mr. Geo. Manners—that "he was present at the signing of the Declaration and did not affix his name"—that upon the test questions of 1650 he acted with the R. Catholic members of the Assembly—and that he gave a legacy to the Church of which he was a member." To the first two we answer, that there is nothing in the world incompatible with the *Protestant*, Mr. Geo. Manners, in 1649. To the latter, that he did indeed give a legacy to the Church of which he was a member—there being no *proof* in the world that that was the Church of Rome, Mr. D.'s gratuitous suggestion to the contrary notwithstanding—inasmuch as he most indefinitely provides, "I give and bequeath *to the Church* one red cow-calf!" Capt. Richard Banks was a *Protestant* beyond all controversy. The evidence for the faith of Mr. Maunsell in the R. Catholic Church is confessed to be wholly circumstantial. "The inference"—boldly enough to be sure—"is drawn from the absence of everything (*so far as his life can now be illustrated*) like the least taint of disloyalty toward the Proprietary." (The same thing is said of Mr. Hatton while he is confessed to have been a thorough Protestant.) Because he (Mr. M.) was named like one, "distinguished, *but fifty years* later, in the R. Catholic missions of Maryland,"—tho' "the records are lost (confesses Mr. Davis) and I cannot trace the relationship." Because, forsooth, he happened to come to the Colony in company with a R. Catholic gentleman, in a year when many of that faith came into the Province—*some Protestants*, it cannot be doubted, at the same time coming along with them. Because a tract of land surveyed for him had the well known Roman Catholic prefix (quoth Mr. D.) and was called "*St.* John's." Because his name is not under the Declaration signed by so many of the most prominent Protestants—"a fact of very great weight," in Mr. Davis's opinion, when the bare *omission* may count on the R. Catholic side of the question—but of no weight at all when *legibly written* and *enrolled* on the Protestant Declaration, as in the case of Mr. Brown. Indeed, *this kind* of *evidence* is so "circumstantial" and apochryphal, that it is a shame to dignify it with the goodly and honorable name of evidence. In the case of Mr. Thornborough a very loose and extravagant *presumption*—based upon no fact—is ventured that he was a member of the R. Catholic Church. In the case of Mr. Peake, in fine—who "suffered a fellon's death"—the "evidence" of his Roman Catholicism is altogether "circumstantial" and amusing.

Such then, good reader, are the grounds upon which the author of the "The Day-Star of American Freedom" asserts the R. Catholic character of the Assembly of 1649, and waxes still bolder to say (without one scintilla of *proof* to sustain him) that "to the R. Catholic freemen of Maryland is justly due the main credit arising from the establishment of a solemn legislative act of religious freedom for all believers in Christianity." The Hon. J. P. Kennedy is infinitely nearer to the truth when he knowingly and deliberately affirms that the "Act of 1649 was a constrained act, contrived as a measure to protect the Lord Proprietary and his friends at a very critical period; that it was the act of a *Protestant* Legislature, with a Protestant Governor at their head; and that *it* did *not* establish toleration in Maryland." I have now only to close with a valuable historical testimony, from the learned Mr. McMahon—acknowledged by Mr. Davis "the highest authority upon the history of Maryland." He says: "The profession and exercise of the Christian religion, in all its modes, was open to all.—No Church was established; all were protected—none were taxed to sustain a Church to whose tenets they were opposed; and the people gave freely as a benevolence what they would have loathed as a tax. *Perhaps this was not entirely owing to the spirit of toleration.* Of all the sects and parties which have ever divided men how few are there who in that hour, (i. e. 'the hour of *power* and *triumph*,') beholding their adversaries prostrate at their feet, have wholly forgiven the injuries of the past or have stooped to assuage their sorrows, and to win them from their errors by the language of kindness and persuasion. The Proprietary dominion *had never known that hour.* The *Protestant* religion was the established religion of the mother country; and any effort on the part of the Proprietaries to oppress its followers *would have drawn down destruction upon their own government. The great body of the Colonists* were themselves *Protestants*, and by their number and their participation in the legislative power, they *were fully equal to their own protection*, and too powerful for the Proprietaries in the event of an open collision. *The safety of the latter was therefore identified with a system of religious toleration.*"—Hist. Md., vol. 1, pp. 243, 244. With such company we can well afford to bear the imputations of "bigotry and skepticism" and "cold-blooded malignity" to those who would take away the honor which Mr. D. would arrogate for R. Catholics. And we have read his book with pleasure, though "he waxes desperate with imagination."

I am truly, &c., T.

May 23, 1856.

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1856.

THE GUANO CONVENTION.—The *American Farmer* calls attention to the fact that in accordance with the recommendation of the Convention assembled at Wilmington, in March last, a Convention of Delegates from the several States interested in the Guano trade, will be held at Washington City, on the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.. Accommodations for the meeting of the Convention will be provided at the Smithsonian building.

The election in Washington City, for municipal officers, took place last Monday. Magruder the Union candidate is elected Mayor. The vote stood, Magruder 2936; Hill, American, 2904. The Americans, have elected four Aldermen, and the Union three. The City Council stands 12 Americans and 9 Union. Of the Assessors 4 are Americans and 3 Union.

NICARAGUA.—The details of intelligence from Nicaragua show that Gen Walker is in no danger of further molestation from Costa Rica. If he has administrative ability he will now be able to consolidate his power and render his rule acceptable and beneficial to the country.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Board of Commissioners at their meeting on the 2d instant, elected Wm. P. Maulsby, of Frederick, President; James Cody and Jacob M. Grove, of Washington county, Dr. James Fitzpatrick and Thomas Devecmon, of Allegany county, John Brener, of Montgomery county, and Robert P. Dodge, of Georgetown, D. C., Directors.

SNOW STORM AT THE NORTH.—*Bangor, Me., May* 31.—At Danville, Watervill, and at this and other places in this State, it is snowing this morning and the weather is very cold.

DECEASED.—The Hon. John M. Niles, formerly Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster General under President Van Buren, died at New Haven, on Saturday, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

TALL WHEAT.—While complaints are very general throughout the county that the latter Wheat crop is greatly damaged by the fly and drought, we occasionally meet with a sample of early sown Wheat that is but slightly injured. We have some stalks of the last mentioned kind now at our office, which measures 4 feet 8 inches in height, and promises to give a fair yield.—The field from which this was taken belongs to Miss Nannie Briscoe, near Middletown.

We learn from the attending physician, that Mr. Simmons is recovering but slowly from the injury inflicted upon him by Cox some weeks since. He is partially paralized, probably from the effects of the blow which affectad the brain.

Frost was visible in many parts of this county on Friday morning last. It slightly injured some of the more tender plants and vines.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. The telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati furnishes the opening proceedings of this Convention, and also the attending incidents, speculations, caucusing, etc. The proceedings on Monday were confined to the preliminary measures for permanent organization and the appointment of Committees, varied by an exciting episode caused by the forcible entry into the room of the Missouri Bentonite delegation, whose claims had not been recognized by the Committee of Arrangements. The President of the Convention refused subsequently to recognise them as delegates and they withdrew.

The following is the latest despatch which the papers of Tuesday give:

Cincinnati, June 2—10 o'clock P. M.—The committee on the permanent organization have agreed on Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, for permanent President.

The committee on resolutions are in session and have not yet finished the platform.

The committee on credentials are endeavoring to harmonize the New Yorkers.—The *softs* are disposed to compromise, but the *hards* contend that they are the only representatives of the Democratic party, and refuse these overtures.

The committee sat this afternoon with closed doors to hear the case of the Missouri contested seats, and finally decided to admit the anti-Benton delegates. The New York case will be heard to-morrow.

The excitement is increasing. Mr. Buchanan's friends are becoming more confident. The outside pressure in his favor is immense, declaring that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio cannot be carried by any other candidate.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT.—The select committee of Investigation on the assault upon Mr. Sumner, appointed by the House, reported on Monday through Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. The majority of the committee report that the assault was a breach of the privileges of the Senate and also a disorderly act for which the House has the power to punish the perpetrator. They therefore recommend the expulsion of Mr. Brooks from the House as a representative of South Carolina, and censure Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson for the sanction and encouragement they gave to the assault both before and at the time of its committal. Mr. Cobb, as a minorily of the committee, reports that no breach of privilege was committed and contends that the House has no power to punish the act. It is most probable that the reports will not be acted upon for a week or two as the House will not be full until the political Conventions that meet this month have adjourned. It requires a two-third vote to expel a member.

The report of the Investigating Committee of the Senate into the Sumner affair, is decided in the expression of opinion that the assault on Sumner "was a breach of the privileges of the Senate."

DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—*Washington, May* 30.—The following is the official dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 28 1856.

Sir:—The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representative to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, weich may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel.

Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the President directs me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose. I consequently enclose, herewith, the passport in such cases.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

WM. L. MARCY.

To John F. Crampton, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister, etc.

The radical Abolitionists held a Convention at Syracuse on Thursday, and nominated Gerrit Smith, of New York, and Samuel McFarland, of Pennsylvania, as the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Convention was a promiscuous gathering of whites, blacks, and unsexed women.

GUANO.—The Peruvian Minister publishes a note in the advertising columns of the *Intelligencer*, in which he says "that no advantage can possibly result to American agriculturists from any further agitation or movements on their part towards obtaining a free trade in Peruvian guano, or a reduction of its price in their favor."

An excellent young woman of Philadelphia, lately committed suicide from distress produced by slanderous reports. Shame on the cruel and unguarded tongue.

THE PROPOSED ARBITRATION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

Washington, May 30.—The message of the President sent to the Senate yesterday merely encloses the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated on the 24th of May; the subject of the difference of opinion between the British government and the United States regarding the construction and effect of the constitution of the 19th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally; and stating to Mr. Dallas the views which the President entertains of that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of Clarendon. There has been no direct communication between the two governments on the main subject since the letter of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clarendon, in September last his lordship's reply on the 8th of the same month, and the brief rejoinder of Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of the following October.

The President, it appears, would have been better satisfied, if in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy might, with conciliatory spirit on both sides, be overcome.

Lord Clarendon has been pleased to indicate the means which, in his judgment, were calculated to pronounce so favorable a consummation. For want of this, the President was left to conjecture as to the present idea of Her Majesty's Government.

He could not be certain his conjecture concerning it was well grounded—but he was induced by certain collateral incidents which have occurred to infer it was by arbitration, by a third power, of the difference between the two governments relative to Central America.

Mr. Marcy says it would be superfluous to dwell on the offset, while the President entertains that a proper action of this nature, which her Majesty's government intended as a final one, was not presented at the commencement, and in such a shape as to have attracted to and fixed upon it the attention of his government.

That is the only possible construction of the declarations exchanged between Clayton and Bulwer at the time of exchanging the ratification of the Convention.

But it is not so understood by this Government, which does not understand that at the date of the treaty Great Britain had any possessions, or occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British establishment at the Balize, with its dependencies, as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain to be considered as British possessions or territory in Central America.

Lord Clarendon seems to assume that the difference between the two countries is merely of the interpretation of the Convention of 1856.

The President says he cannot do anything which could be taken to admit, either directly or impliedly, that these are the questions in his mind relative to the true construction of that Convention; and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the proposition of arbitration he shall not be understood as actuated by the slightest feeling of distrust regarding the treaty rights of the United States.

Instead of submitting to arbitration pretensions involving such consequences, or in any other way consenting to restore effect to the treaty with such possible construction, it would in the judgment of the President, be his duty to propose its annulment, so as to relieve the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits; and which obligations thus intentionally incur, they having entered into treaty upon the supposition that absolute reciprocity of restriction was incurred by Great Britain.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 2, 1856.

FLOUR.—We note sales of 600 bbls. Howard street, at $6 25; also 100 bbls. Ohio at $6 25. We quote Baltimore ground family, at $9a$9 50, and extra do. $8a$8 50.

GRAIN.—The receipts of grain to-day were very heavy, but for all descriptions the demand was fair.

Wheat—There were about 20,000 bushels of Wheat offered. The market was rather easier, and for reds prices were 2 to 5 cents lower.—Wheats sold this morning at $1 32a$1 40, for good to prime reds; $1 45a$1 50 for fair whites, and $1 55a$1 61 for good to prime do. Choice family flour Wheats would probably have brought $1 65. For inferior lots of red and white Wheat prices range at from $1 00 to $1 20. The market closed heavy.

Corn—Of Corn the receipts were about 30,000 bushels. We note a slight improvement in white Corn, but for yellow prices are unchanged. White sold at 44, 50a47 cts. for ordinary to fair; 51a53 cts. for good to prime, and yellow brought 48 a 50 cts. for good to prime lots.

Rye.—We quote Maryland and Virginia at 68a 70 cts.

Oats—Sales at 28 to 31 cents.

[From the American of Saturday last.]

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market continues with unabated activity. All the Maryland Tobacco that reaches the city finds ready sale, and the commission agents are without any stocks. Early in the week there was a very slight falling off in the price of common Maryland, but a desire to despatch the ships now loading caused prices to rally again, and the market remains as last week, viz:—Inferior short seconds at $4 50a$5; common $5a$6; middling to brown $6 50a$7; and brown leafy $7 50a$9. Ohio Tobacco also continues in undiminished favor. The sales of the week include the entire receipts, at prices about the same as last week. Receipts of Bay Tobacco from the upper counties of Maryland begin to come in, and as the demand for it is very active high prices may be expected. At the close of the past year it was estimated that the crop of this description then gathered was between 2,600 and 3,000 hhds.

The inspections of the week are 1,763 hhds. Maryland, 433 hhds. Ohio, 34 hhds. Ky., and 4 hhds. Va.—total 2,234 hhds.

ALEXANDRIA, May 31, 1856.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—The receipts of Wheat this week have been large, and the market has been steady at $1 30a$1 40 for red, and $1 50a$1 60 for white.

Corn—Corn is quiet with sales of white and mixed, at 45a48 cts.

Rye—55a58 cents.

Oats—30a32 cents.

SENATOR WILSON CHALLANGED.—Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, has challenged Senator Wilson for words spoken in the Senate in relation to the assault on Mr. Sumner. Mr. Wilson declines the challenge, justifies the language used, and avows his intention to defend himself if attacked.

SPORTING OFFER.—Col. Samuel Bugg, of Tennessee, recently went to Cincinnati, accompanied by several servants to attend himself and family. He offered the Abolitionists, not only every opportunity to seduce them from his service, but a premium of $1,000 to be handed over to any orphan asylum in the event of their success.

The lower branch of the Legislature of Massachusetts has reversed its action on the personal-liberty act. In place of the repeal bill, which it passed to a third reading, on Tuesday last, the House voted to substitute the bill reported by a majority of the committee, and then passed it by a vote of 156 yeas to 123 nays. By this act (says the *Boston Post*) every person imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a writ of *habeas corpus*, except in the cases mentioned in the second section of the 111th chapter of the revised statutes, which specify persons committed for treason, or for criminal offences, or in cival suits; and this writ may be issued "by the supreme judicial court, the court of common pleas," or by other courts, or by two justices of the peace, and of the quorum, &c.

For the Times.

MR. EDITOR:—Your last paper contains, I perceive, the remarks of Mr. Belt, of Prince George's, in the Democratic Convention in Baltimore, giving what he intended, I presume, as reasons for abandoning Whig principles. I would now ask, as a matter of justice, that you publish the enclosed letter from Ex-Senator Clemens, of Alabama, giving reasons why, as a Southerner, he is forced to abandon Democratic principles.

THOMAS A. MILLAR.

Huntsville, April 29, 1856.

Your letter of the 25th inst., reached me to-day. I am in the midst of hurried preparations for a long journey, and have not the time to answer it as I wish. I am going to Missouri and Illinois, and from thence to New York and Washington; from one of the last-named places I will write you at length.

In the meantime I sincerely hope you will not commit yourself against the American party. I thought the nominations at Philadelphia premature, and have not been surprised at the expressions of dissatisfaction it has called forth; still I do not see how a remedy can be applied that will not be worse than the evil. I try to look at it practically. The three prominent candidates of the anti-Americans are Buchanan, Douglas and Pierce. Buchanan is more deeply attached to the protective principle than Fillmore. Douglas is fully committed to the river, harbor and road appropriations, and Pierce is committed to everything, and will prove true to nothing. Neither of the three comes up to my standard of what a Democrat ought to be. Neither can be trusted an hour after they have secured our votes. All of them will be certain to favor measures from which the North will reap the benefits while we pay the taxes, and all of them will be certain to stab us while professing the most profound regard for our rights. In the very nature of things, a party which relies upon foreign voters for succeess must enunciate principles, and advocate measures hostile to the institution of slavery. The foreign hack driver, drayman, ditcher or hod carrier has no desire to compete for his wages with the negro.

Even the Irish chambermaid looks with jealousy upon the employment of negro girls in our hotels. There is a wide—an almost universal—repugnancy to a domestic relation which they cannot fail to see reduces so materially their own chances of employment; and it is here, at the base of society, where a wise politician ought to look for the seeds of principles which, sooner or later, control the destinies of a nation. Great events work their way up—not down. All revolutions begin among the masses.—Willberforce himself only gave notice to a sentiment which existed before his birth.—The Parliament of England would have abolished slavery if he had never lived. The harangues of a demagogue are harmless if there is no prejudices for him to direct—no sentiment in the hearts of the laboring classes which responds to his appeals. With none but an American people to appeal to, who do not look upon the slaves as a rival whose labor interferes with the sustenance of their own families, all the political preachers and orators in the land could never get up a slave agitation to a dangerous height. It is as a Southern man, born upon the soil of the South, linked to it by a thousand ties, attached to slavery as a domestic relation, and believing, in my soul, that it is best for both races, that I cherish most ardently the American cause. Whatever best promotes that cause will be certain to receive my support. I cannot hope to have anything exactly as I wish, and as a practical man I mean to take the best I can get. At Philadelphia, as at all other conventions, things were done of which I do not approve, but I predict the Cincinnati Convention will do much worse in regard to a platform; and that the nominees will be a hundred fold more objectionable. Oliver Cromwell was wont to say "nits will be lice," and a vile set of traffickers for foreign votes must of necessity give us a trafficker like themselves for a candidate. JERE CLEMENS.