

## NUMBER 944



present arrangement, with some modification, be retained, or shall the veto power be vested in the Governor? Is it safer to intrust this power to a single individual than to all the land-holders in North Carolina? I think every intelligent man will answer the question in the negative. And why? Because it vests this power mainly in the middle classes of society, who, as a class, possess more virtue, more intelligence and more patriotism; and having a permanent interest in the soil, they have a greater interest in maintaining our free institutions in the preservation of law and order, than any other class of our citizens. In short, they are that class who have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by revolutions, and must therefore necessarily be a safer repository than any other of political power, and because it is much more Republican in principle than the one-man power.

Ratify this amendment in its present form, and the owners of land and negroes will be at the mercy of the non-property holding class; for that class will in no long time be largely in the ascendancy in North Carolina from the great increase in population, which will be much greater than it was before our great works of internal improvement were commenced,—because thereby, immigration to other States will be very much diminished. Then, that class having a majority, will have the Government in their own hands, and can, if they choose, impose all taxes for the support of the Government, upon the land and slave holders. This may not be done for many years; but who that has any judgment of human nature can doubt in the course of time but it will be done. Yes, have we not already seen a bill introduced into the Legislature so to amend the constitution of the State as to exempt all white men from the payment of a certain tax to retain the present tax on black polls, and to add, in addition to the present tax on slaves, one half of the amount from the time of their birth until they arrive at the age of twelve years. I have not the bill before me, and therefore quote from memory, but think that I am substantially correct. Such demagogues as the author of that bill, will always work their way into any Legislature, and will be much more likely to work their way into a Legislature, the great majority of the electors of which, are non-landholders and non-slaveholders. And as it is the business of demagogues to pander to the interests, the prejudices and the passions of that portion of their constituents to whom they owe their election, we may then expect to see many bills introduced, but passed. What property holder, in view of these facts, can for a moment hesitate to vote against this amendment? But it is objected that with the present or a similar qualification all men are not equal; that they have not equal rights. Now let us for a moment examine what grounds there is for this objection. Surely all men cannot be equal, for that would require the eradication of vice with virtue,—of ignorance with intellect. Politically, they are as nearly equal as is practically attainable. The non-landholders have the control of the lower House—the land holders of the upper House. Each class, therefore, stand in precisely the same relation to each other, and consequently, each class holds a check upon the other. Can a greater measure of equality between the classes possibly be reached out to them consistently with the safety of the State?—for that is the paramount consideration to which all others must yield. Then is it not plain, that, though they themselves may not think so, it is not equality, but supremacy, that the non-landholders are struggling for; for give them this boon, and ere long they will have the entire control of the whole Government in every department. Again: eighty years working of the present system find all free white men in the enjoyment of equal legal rights. The laws enacted during that period have afforded an equal measure of justice to the rich and the poor; or if any have failed to do so, they have been speedily repealed. Where, then, is any just cause of complaint on the part of the non-landholders or any body else? Nowhere.—Then have not all the objects for which Governments were instituted been attained as nearly as they can be reached in any Government? If so, Free Suffrage cannot possibly accomplish any thing more.—How foolish, then, it must seem to every reflecting mind to try a new experiment which cannot possibly benefit us, but which may ultimately lead us into all the evils of anarchy and anarchy. Make this amendment, and you throw, to say the least of it, the balance of the power into the hands of the lowest rabble of the land. It is true, and I admit it with a great deal of pleasure, that a great many of our best citizens—men of high moral character, great intelligence and unswerving devotion to principle belong to the non-property-holding class. It is equally true, on the other hand, that many corrupt men belong to the other class. But as a general rule, this is not the case; and all men expecting to arrive at correct conclusions must govern themselves by general rules, and not by the exceptions to them. The right of Suffrage is valuable only where it is honestly and intelligently exercised; and to do this we must understand the true nature and value of our institutions, for when entrusted to those who are too ignorant to understand its value, or are corrupt enough to

sell their votes, it becomes a curse instead of a blessing to the country; for it frequently elevates the worst men to power." Pass this bill, and you not only largely increase the influence of that class of our native population, but it makes the foreigner who has not been six years out of the Penitentiaries of Europe, equal with the ablest and ablest sons of the soil,—the descendants of Revolutionary sires. Do intelligent non-landholders desire such a state of things as this? Surely many of the more virtuous and intelligent of them will, when they come to view the question calmly and dispassionately, determine to cast their votes against it at the ballot box. Surely they, as a class, will be satisfied with their present measure of equality and cease to contend for the ascendancy.—Surely they will be satisfied with the enjoyment of all the rights and blessings which Governments can secure. If not, what else do they expect to secure by this amendment?

If the foregoing conclusions are correct, its tendency is to gratification; for it is the nature of all the lower classes of mankind to make themselves equal with the highest; and not having the talents or virtues necessary to accomplish this in any other way, they will seek to do it by bringing the higher classes down to a level with themselves; and to do this, will, by it, obtain the passage of a law for the equal distribution of the property of the country. And if they once succeed in this,—if they once obtain an equality, they cannot retain it, for the more enterprising and industrious man will soon get ahead of his more indolent neighbor, and in a few years they would demand a second distribution, and so on, *ad infinitum*. Now who can deny that this thing is in the range of possibility at least, if this bill becomes a part of our constitution, unless some other safeguard is provided by another amendment?

Again: this amendment should be voted down in order to silence the clamors of demagogues, who, to accomplish their own purposes are constantly agitating the question of constitutional reform. Pass this amendment, and it will be but the entering wedge to other innovations far more dangerous. It does not require much sagacity to see that this will be so. For it is chiefly to be ascribed to a law as certain as the laws which regulate the four seasons. It is the nature of man to overrate present evil, and to underrate present good; to long for what he has not, and to be dissatisfied with what he has. This propensity as it appears in individuals, has often been noticed both by laughing and by the theme of Horace, and of Pascal, of Voltaire and of Johnson. To its influence on the fate of great communities may be ascribed most of the revolutions and counter-revolutions recorded in history. But eight years have elapsed since this amendment was first proposed, and since that time, who can tell how many amendments have been proposed by aspiring demagogues who desired a seat in the Legislature, and sacrificed their honest convictions to pander to the supposed public sentiment. Of these I shall more particularly notice one who proposed giving the election of Judges to the people, which, if carried out, will have a tendency to impair the parity and independence of the Judges. The Judges will then be selected from among the leaders of a party, and will carry with them to the Bench all their fierce political prejudices. Just imagine to yourself a Judge going into Court just at the close of an exciting political contest which has resulted in his own election, to sit in judgment upon a political opponent who has crossed him in the recent election, and ask yourself whether it will be likely to promote the furtherance of justice. Yet, not only this, but many other worse amendments will be made, unless they receive a timely check by the rejection of this Free Suffrage bill. More Democracy, more Democracy, will be the cry until it will be derogatory to the dignity of a man to speak through his representative at all, until all men will claim an equal voice in legislation,—until our Legislature in its present form will be abolished, and will consist of nothing more than an independent committee to designate bills to be discussed by the people in their primary assemblies and passed at the ballot box: thus making the business of the Government the business of every man. Consequently, the business of legislation will so distract the people that their attention will be called away from the pursuits of commerce, manufactures, agriculture and the mechanic arts, which constitute the real strength of nations.

This, then, Messrs. Editors, is in my opinion, a wide stride in the road to anarchy; for though all my predictions might not be realized for several ages, yet who that is acquainted with the history of all the Republics that have preceded us, can fail to see them looming up in the far distant future. Now, in my opinion, it is the sacred duty of the present generation not only to legislate for themselves but for their posterity to the remotest generations.—Now, if this opinion is correct, our constitution ought to be so amended as to secure the blessings of our descendants for all time to come; and in view of this object, I would propose three amendments, which, in my humble opinion, are necessary for the perpetuation of our institutions and the promotion of public justice.

First: I would propose a modification of the present qualification for Senatorial

electors; I would propose that the words, "of fifty acres of land," be stricken out, and the words, two hundred dollars valuation or such other amount as the assembled wisdom of the State may think best, be inserted. This, I conceive to be but an act of justice to that large and intelligent class of our citizens, principally merchants and mechanics, who reside in our towns and villages, and who own but a few acres of town land, but which is worth, perhaps, a thousand dollars more than many of the fifty acre freeholders in the country. This class being quite as intelligent and virtuous as any other, and having a greater interest in the maintenance of our laws and institutions than a large number of our fifty acre free holders can possibly have, can very safely be entrusted with a vote for members in the conservative branch of our Legislature. This amendment does not at all affect, but rather strengthens the great conservative principle for which I have been contending.

The second amendment which I would propose, is to limit the service of Judges to a number of years, say eight, ten or twelve, as may be thought best. This will most effectually secure us against the possibility of the efficiency of the Bench being weakened by Judges holding on long after they are disabled by age or other infirmities, to discharge their duties as they should be discharged. Under the present arrangement, if we should be so unfortunate as to get a weak or inefficient Judge, it is not likely that we would get rid of him during his life. But with this amendment, he certainly would be discharged at the end of his term.

The third amendment which I would propose, is to take the power of amending the constitution away from the Legislature, and vest it in a convention to be called for that purpose in such manner as may be thought best; for as long as this power remains in the Legislature, the public can expect no quiet on the subject. Every low-minded demagogue who aspires to a seat in the Legislature, will be constantly pandering to the sentiment of the rabble, by proposing some new and leveling amendment. It matters not whether they are themselves in favor of it or not, for the sake of their elevation, they will very soon "swallow all the doists."

But the Legislature is not a body properly constituted for the purpose of amending the organic law of the land. Many of its members are elected solely on account of their bitter partisanship or some local issue, as the division of a county, &c., and therefore have none of the wisdom and sagacity necessary for such an important duty. But call a convention for the purpose of amending our organic law, and you will assemble such a body of men as never but once before assembled in this State, and that for the same purpose as in 1855. But is evident, Messrs. Editors, that if the people ratify this amendment, my first proposition will be supplanted. In that event, I propose instead, that amendment which was offered as an amendment to the present Free Suffrage bill by that noble and glorious champion of constitutional liberty, Mr. Gorrell, of Guilford, and which has since been offered as a distinct amendment by that no less glorious champion of freedom, Mr. Foster, of Randolph. These amendments are all in my humble opinion, can be made with advantage, or are called for by the necessities of the people. Pass these, and in my opinion, it will restore peace and quiet to the State on this subject.

But perhaps I ought to notice some of the arguments which have been made in favor of this amendment. Well I have heard it discussed frequently, and the only real reason that I have ever heard given for it, is that the people want it, and they ought to have it. That might have been a reason why members of the Legislature should vote for it, but has nothing to do with the question which I am discussing.—The question now is, whether the amendment will redound to the advantage of any portion of our people. This is the only inquiry which need be made by those who are endeavoring to make up their minds how to vote on the subject. It is true that it elected David Ried Governor of the State and ultimately secured his election to the Senate of the United States, where his gigantic intellect towers grandly and magnificently high,—high above that of his pie-a-yne contemporaries, "like the Pilot mountain in a potato patch." But it was a mere side issue in the contest, and therefore cannot be an unerring test of the popular will. But still I fear that I am endeavoring to stem a popular current that cannot be resisted. But I am satisfied, after mature consideration, that my principles are correct, and I shall vote them fearlessly.—My rule has always been, where I believed I was right to go ahead, and not to turn to the right or to the left for friend or foe;—and whatever may be the consequences I shall govern myself by it on this occasion. But if the people ratify this amendment as I am afraid they will, I shall, like a true Republican, as I profess to be, bow with all due submission to the majority of the people. I will be the last man to propose a restoration of the property qualification, but will endeavor to obtain by means of the other amendments at which I have hinted, some of the securities which we have lost by this. But, Messrs. Editors, it is time that I was coming to a close. I am aware that you hold principles different from

mine on this subject, and hope when I write again to write on a subject more congenial to your feelings. SYDNEY.

For the Patriot and Flag.

Messrs. Editors: I see from your last paper that the local, as usual, have a large stock of lies on hand, and that they have been dealing them out pretty freely, and that among other falsehoods, they are circulating it abroad that the Whigs of Davidson are indifferent as to the approaching election, and will not turn out. Now, such reports have no truth in them and are for effect. I was at the tax gathering at Lindsay's a few days ago, where there was a large crowd, and I never saw a more determined set of Whigs in my life. It would have done you good to have been there and to have seen how effectually John W. Thomas silenced a Mr. John E. Brown, a young democratic lawyer, who has lately been imported into this country from Caswell, and who seems wonderfully distressed on account of the ignorance of the people among whom he has come to reside,—inasmuch that he has taken it upon himself to attend the various tax collections to enlighten the poor benighted people of Davidson. But I guess that Mr. Brown will remember the Passum Town country the balance of his days, and that he will never look upon an o'possum hereafter without some painful remembrance of John W. Thomas, and the awful castigation which he received at the hands of that gentleman. Mr. Brown said "He felt it his duty to set the people right." But before Mr. Thomas as was done with him, I judge from his appearance, that he came to the conclusion that if he ever got out of that scrape, the people might go to the dogs.

Mr. Brown may hereafter be known as the "great used up." After the discussion, Mr. Thomas challenged Mr. Brown to meet him the next day at Brown Town, but Mr. Brown seemed perfectly satisfied, and although the Democrats, by their appealing looks, seemed to say, "Never give it up so Mr. Brown," he declined the meeting, and has not been seen or heard of at a tax gathering since. Mr. Scates will have to start out some more experienced strikers than Mr. Brown. The old farmers of Davidson are not disposed to be lead by the nose by young lawyers imported from other counties to enlighten them, and some of them have the vanity to believe that they could teach Mr. Brown a few things. If other portions of Davidson will do as well, and turn out as the people about Lindsay's, you will hear of the largest majority ever yet polled in the county.

DAVIDSON.

For the Patriot and Flag.

Letters to Young Men on the Subject of Religion.

LETTER II.  
My Young Friends:—In my letter to you last week, I stated negatively in what religion did not consist. Let us now see in what true religion does consist. 1st. It consists in a change of heart; of course, I mean a moral change. The heart of man is naturally proud and haughty, but religion humbles it, lays it low before God, and leads it to feel that there is no spiritual soundness in it, nothing but "wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores." The heart of man naturally has no taste for spiritual exercises; it may perform them as a duty, but it does not esteem them as a privilege, religion gives a relish for them, so that they become "sweet unto the taste, yea, sweeter than honey to the mouth." The heart of man naturally has no love of holiness; it does not hate its own unholy thoughts, it does not desire to please God, nor long for conformity to His will and image; but where there is real religion, the eyes are opened to see the beauty of holiness, there is a hungering and thirsting after righteousness, there is delight in the law of God after the inward man. This change of heart is what is called the new birth or regeneration, of which the Lord Jesus Christ spoke when He said, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."

2nd. True religion consists in faith in God and in Jesus Christ whom He has sent. Where there is real religion, the individual believes in the being and perfections of God, in His universal presence, in His hearing and answering prayer, and in His fidelity to His word and His promises. He believes in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of the world; he believes his words to be the words of God, his work to be a sufficient foundation of hope and confidence, and that he will assuredly come "a second time without sin unto salvation;" he cordially receives Christ, rests upon Him, rejoices in Him, and hopes to the end for the grace to be received at His revelation from heaven.

3rd. True religion also consists in a spirit of obedience, a spirit produced by love and not by terror, a spirit that fears to grieve far more than it fears the rod.

This is the religion that I wish to recommend to the readers, and especially the young readers of these letters. It is a religion which will make you happy, respectable and respected; it is a religion which will lead you to discharge every relative duty, and every duty of the station in which by the providence of God you are or may be placed; it is a religion which will comfort you when affliction comes, which will destroy the fear of death, and which, when you leave the body, will be instrumental in introducing you to a

nobler and more perfect state of being than the present.

These are reasons why this religion is important to you in common with the whole family of man. Is it not important to you to be happy—to be happy in this life? If it be, I assure you, there is nothing which will make you so happy as religion. To know that God is your God, and to be able to appreciate and to trust Him as your God; to realize all your sins forgiven, and to have that peace which is inseparably connected with a realizing sense of pardoned sin; and to exercise the hope of the Gospel, a lively hope, which passes far beyond the scenes of earth, and which enters within the veil that hides heaven from our view, is happiness with which all the enjoyments of earth are unworthy of the most distant comparison. Here is true happiness, substantial happiness; happiness which "neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall ever be able to take away." Is not, then, this happiness important to you? If it be, religion is important.

Again: is it not important to you to escape the wrath to come? Perhaps, you do not believe in future wrath; you think it a superstitious fable, and imagine that the very idea is contradictory to the goodness and mercy of God. But remember, that the reality does not depend on your belief, or on mine, it is clearly announced in Scripture, and that Scripture is proved to be the word of God by arguments which have satisfied not simply the weak and ignorant, not merely the moderately learned, but also very many of the wisest, most acute and most learned of our race. Remember, too, that you do not sufficiently understand the ways of God, to decide what is consistent and what is inconsistent with His goodness and mercy, and that for aught you know, the beneficial effects of the future punishment of the ungodly or the universe as a whole, may make it imperative upon Him to inflict it. Now, what say the Scriptures to this punishment? They describe it, in figurative but yet most awful language: they represent it as "outer darkness, where there is weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth," where their "worm never dies, and their fire is never quenched;" they represent it as a lake of fire and brimstone, where the wrath of God is poured out without mixture, that is, without any mixture of mercy. I shall not attempt to interpret this language; interpret it as you will, if there be any truth at all in it, it surely is most important to you to avoidance from such misery. What earthly gain could compensate for this punishment? But you cannot be delivered from future punishment without religion, if you have no religion your sins will remain unpardoned; they will be still imputed to you when you stand at the bar of God, and the vengeance due to them you will be called to bear. How important, then, how all-important, that you should be really religious!

Next week I shall show the *practical* importance of religion to young men. May God enable you to see wherein your true happiness lies. Y.

#### Beware of Impositors.

There is a horde of itinerants now infesting this District who pretend to be engaged in circulating Democratic documents for the purpose of advancing the prospects of Mr. Scates. Although this employment would seem to be sufficiently low and mean to satisfy most persons, yet we fear their real object is something worse. We have long been aware of the fact that there were few, if any resorts, too disgraceful and contemptible for the Democrats to stoop to in order to effect their purpose, but we were generous enough to suppose that Mr. Scates was an exception to this rule, and would suffer no such shameful and unfair intermeddling in his behalf; and we are compelled to say that that opinion of him has been entirely overthrown by the appearance in our midst of one of the above named suspicious characters. He was armed to the teeth with spurious documents, which he distributed, together with a certain lying newspaper, at every man's door, hog-pen, or hay-stack that he passed. And this we know he did, with the knowledge and approval of his brother.

From the amount of cotton sticking to his clothing, one would have supposed that he had been lurking in a locality where there were not many votes to be gained, unless the woman's rights movement met with success between now and the election.

We hope that none of Mr. Scates' personal friends or relations will be caught engaged in this swindling business, for we entertain the kindest wishes for his personal comfort and enjoyment, and believe that no man can live happily when *curled* instead of *blessed* with such characters for friends and relatives.—*American Statesman*.

#### TRAGEDY IN GOLDSBOROUGH.

The Raleigh Register gives the particulars of a dreadful tragedy which occurred in Goldsborough last week. Dr. Davis, a respectable physician in Goldsborough, purchased a few things of a German Jew pedlar by the name of Odenheimer, who resides in the same place. The Doctor offered to settle for the articles at the time of the purchase, but the pedlar being busy preferred waiting. A day or two afterwards the account was put into the hands of an officer, which very much enraged the Doctor; and before the magistrate he charged the German Jew with swearing falsely in regard to the amount of the bill; the pedlar whereupon that the Doctor had sworn to a lie; whereupon Dr. Davis struck the pedlar, and the latter drawing a five-shooter, fired a ball through Dr. Davis' body. The doctor then attempted to seize the German Jew, when he fired another shot at the Doctor; but the latter striking

the pedlar's arm at the moment, the ball took effect in the body of the pedlar's son. The pedlar then approached the Doctor and placing the muzzle of the pistol at the forehead of Dr. Davis, was in the act of firing the third shot, when the Doctor's son gave him (the pedlar) a blow with a shovel, which fractured his skull. It was reported that all three had died; but the Wilmington Herald of Saturday says, that Dr. Davis, at last accounts, was better, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery. The elder Odenheimer it was thought would die; the younger would probably recover.

So strong is the excitement among the citizens, that, according to the Herald, the German residents were forced to leave Goldsborough; and one who persisted in remaining was ducked and ridden on a rail.

## Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JULY 31. 1857.

FOR CONGRESS.  
JOHN A. GILMER,  
OF GUILFORD.

#### TO THE POLLS!—TO THE POLLS!!

This is the last number of our paper that will issue before the election, and we take occasion once more to appeal to the Whigs and Americans of the 5th and 6th districts to be up and actively engaged in securing the triumphant election of Messrs. Gilmer and Puryear. Let no one stay away from the polls on the 6th; but let every man feel it his duty and incumbent on him, not only to go to the election himself, but to induce as many others to go as he can influence to do so. Exercising the right of suffrage is not only a privilege, but a duty every man owes to himself, his family and his country. Let no man, then, imagine that the time spent in going to the election is a day lost, or time thrown away. We trust every Whig will be at his post; for should his vote be needed, it will be a source of great and lasting regret with him and his friends that he was absent. We call upon the Whigs of the 5th district to rally around their favorite candidate, and roll up such a majority as was never before seen or heard of, to the great astonishment and confusion of their enemies; let old Guilford once more rise in her majesty,—let her give evidence of the spirit which animated her in 1840. It is her favorite son whom she is called upon to honor, and we know that she will take delight in doing so; let no good Whig in Guilford be found absent from the polls on the 6th. That Mr. Gilmer's election is certain, is no reason why his friends should become careless or neglect to vote. Let him not only be elected, but let him receive such a majority as will forever put to silence the tongue of slander and show to the world that the free and intelligent voters of the 5th district know how to appreciate the services of a man who has sacrificed so much for them.

And to the Whigs and Americans of the 6th district, we appeal to them for a strong and united effort for the gallant Puryear.—Slanders the most malicious, and falsehoods the most abominable, have been industriously circulated all over the district against him, by unscrupulous partisans and unprincipled men. His private character has been attacked and his public acts distorted and his fair name and fame been traduced in a manner never before witnessed; and to effect his downfall, means have been resorted to, to which no honorable man would condescend. But we have an abiding faith in the intelligence and integrity of the people of the district, and we feel assured that they will scout such infamous conduct, and that they will frown down all such underhanded attempts to defeat an honest and faithful public servant.

Let every man, then, who has any regard for honesty and fair dealing, be at his post to vindicate the honor and reputation of Hon. R. C. Puryear, which has been so shamefully and recklessly assailed. Let it be remembered that the majority of the district is small, and let no one stay away that can be present. The most important elections have frequently turned upon one vote. Let every Whig in the district feel that his, will be the casting vote, and let him under no considerations fail to give it. Then to the POLLS, to the POLLS. Let your watch word be GILMER, PURYEAR, DISTRIBUTION and VICTORY!—and remember that every vote given for them, is a blow struck for the Union, and in defence of that glorious principle, that Americans shall govern America!

#### LOOK OUT FOR FALSE REPORTS.

It has for many years been the custom of Democracy, just on the eve of an election, and when it is too late to contradict them, to cramp up and circulate a number of falsehoods and false reports, by means of which many good and honest Whigs have been cheated out of their votes. And as Democracy never changes in this respect, but is fully as unscrupulous as at any time heretofore, we have no doubt but that the usual quantity of lies will be forth coming on and just before the day of the election.—The contest in the 6th district has been a bitter one, and if any charge founded on truth could have been brought against Col. Puryear, it would have been made long before this, and circulated all over the district. Beware of hand bills and circulars issued just before the election. You may take it for granted that they are filled with lies or they would have made their appearance sooner.

H. Walser—J. W. Thomas—Gen. Leach—Davidson—The Election—500 Majority. We are happy to be able to state, not only from what we have heard, but from what we know of our own knowledge, that the people of Davidson are fully alive to the importance of the approaching election, and that they are fully aroused up, as will be made evident on the 6th of August next. The opposition in their unprincipled efforts to defeat Col. Puryear have over shot the mark, and have become so reckless and unscrupulous in their base and slanderous charges, that the people have determined to rise in their majesty, and put the seal of condemnation upon those who have so vilely slandered their old, tried and esteemed Representative. The juveniles of the Sentinel and others, their co-workers in iniquity, will find that they have greatly mistaken the spirit of the people of Davidson. The citizens of Davidson are not only a sober, staid and industrious, but they are an intelligent and reflecting people, accustomed to think for themselves, and are not turned about by every idle wind, or influenced by every jackanape, that has grown wise in his estimation, and takes upon himself to dictate to others. Certain young layabouts will also find, that it had been better for them to have tarried a while longer at Leitch's, and until their beards had grown. All the vile slanders which have been industriously circulated, throughout Davidson against Col. Puryear, have been idle tales and have produced no effect whatever, except to stir up a feeling of indignation against the authors of such unbleed falsehoods, while many will now up and vote for Mr. Puryear, who would otherwise have remained at home.

We were at Thomasville on last Friday, the day of the tax gathering at that place. Henry Walser, Esq., and Gen. Leach, addressed the people on the issues of the day, and in reply to charges against Mr. Puryear. We found the people in that singular hold of the Whigs all right, and every man determined to do his duty. Gen. Leach, Henry Walser and J. W. Thomas, all attend all the tax gatherings in the county, and we to him who has the tendency to meet them. Messrs. Leach, Walser and Thomas are in the field, and they told us to say to their friends and the friends of Puryear in the district, that they had enlisted for the war, that old Davidson would give a good report of herself on the 6th, and that it was all a miserable lie, as the Whigs of Davidson felt no interest in coming election. Let the Whigs of other counties do their duty, and there need be no fears entertained for those of Davidson, for Davidson can and will give a Whig majority of five hundred. Mr. Walser serves much credit; last summer he rode from the field as a candidate to prevent any division or discord in the party, and now he is laboring to secure the election of Col. Puryear, let others follow his example, and a great and glorious victory awaits.

#### HUSH—LISTEN.

I was opposed to a called session of Congress, after the Black Republican had defeated the Appropriation bill, and was for permitting them to take the responsibility of their tactics, and to let plain it to the people as best they could. The above is an extract from the letter of the Hon. John L. Scher, a democratic member of Congress from Virginia to Sentinel boys, by which they hoped to prove that Mr. Puryear had told a falsehood, but in which they most stupidly failed; the Hon. Mr. Leitch to the confusion of the Sentinel boys, and using Mr. Puryear, as a gentleman who would stoop to tell a lie for any consideration. Now, it will be recalled, what a outcry the Sentinel boys raised, because as they alleged, Mr. Puryear said, that the Democrats had got the country into trouble and they might get it out. Mr. Puryear to have said this—albeit he denies having said so—was a heinous offence, amounting even to treason and sedition. But when Mr. Leitch to the same sentiment over his own signature, it is all right because he is a democrat and the Sentinel boys have not a word of condemnation to utter—how easily With the Sentinel boys anything a Virginian does is right. They reported the election of Millson although he was against the Nebraska bill, when he was year to do so was treason. They reported over the election of Leitch although he was against a called session and was letting those who got us into trouble take the responsibility—but for Mr. Leitch to do so, is treason—was he not a Sentinel youth.

#### FREE SUFFRAGE.

We call upon the democracy to up and vote for free suffrage, and let it go by default, after so much talk about it. Is it not a little strange that democratic papers are full of such appeals to the people to ratify free suffrage at the ballot box, when they have before assured us that the people were anxious for it? If so anxious why the necessity of applying the whip to them up? The truth is, a large majority of the democracy in the East will not against it, and unless the Whigs come to the rescue, the whole thing will be lost. Come up then ye Democrats, don't hear the call of the Standard and your masters—rally up, the Standard is in distress and great tribulation. For the Western democracy are about to kick free suffrage to the dogs. When free suffrage past the people may look out for any number of amendments.







