

ry personage is now before the country. His great speeches on this subject, in the Senate and elsewhere, have since been made. As a true national advocate and defender of his country—as an enlightened fair minded, and high-souled patriot, he has fearlessly battled for principle—he has with singular consistency pursued the course which he promised to pursue when we talked together in Washington, neither turning to the right nor to the left. Though sometimes vilified and ridiculed by those most benefited by his labors, he has never been heard to complain. Persecuted by the leaders of the party, he had so long served and sustained, he has demeaned himself on all occasions with moderation and dignity; though he has been ever earnest in the performance of duty, energetic in combatting and overcoming the obstacles which have so strangely beset his pathway, and always ready to meet and to overthrow such adversaries as have ventured to encounter him. He has been faithful to his pledge. I am sincerely thankful for his public services. I feel the highest admiration for all his noble qualities and high achievements, and I regard his reputation as one of the moral treasure of the nation itself.

And now in conclusion, permit me to say that the Southern people cannot enter into an unholy alliance for the destruction of Judge Douglas, if they are true to themselves; for he has made more sacrifices to sustain Southern Union, than any man living. Southern men may, and doubtless have, met the enemies of the South in the council of the nation, and sustained by their votes and their speeches her inalienable right under the Constitution of our common country. Northern men may have voted that those rights should not be worsted from us; but it has remained for Judge Douglas alone, Northern man as he is, to throw himself into the deadly imminent breach, and like the steadiest and bravest rock of the ocean, to withstand the fierce tide of fanaticism, and drive back those angry billows which threatened to engulf his country's happiness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially your friend and fellow citizen.

ARCHIE DIXON.

STORM RAIN AND HAIL.

On Tuesday evening, about 4 o'clock, a violent storm passed over a narrow strip of country, from one to six miles distant from this place, doing great damage by prostrating forest trees and fences, and in a few localities, uprooting and partly blowing down, barns, stables and other outbuildings.

On Mr. J. Borer's tract of woodland, in the vicinity of Waukegan, a large number of trees were uprooted and the tops of others twisted off, sufficient in quantity to serve the proprietor with firewood several years. The woodland adjoining a fine farm of several acres of ground being covered with the fallen timber.

Mr. George Foltz estimates that the fallen timber on his land amounts to one hundred cords. At Mr. Robert Masten's plantation, the tornado was also severe. His barn and corn crib were unroofed, several stacks of hay literally "scattered to the four winds," and his dwelling also slightly injured. A part of Mr. Coleman Jenkins' barn was blown down, and the other part unroofed, his crib of corn razed to the ground, and his dwelling also slightly damaged. No doubt more injury was done, elsewhere, of which we have not been informed.

We learn there was but little hail or rain where the storm, amounting to a tornado, raged so furiously. As far west as Clemmonsville, (some eleven miles), and in the intermediate region of country between here and there, it rained and hailed considerably. The hailstones being represented as having been of large size, some as large as hickory nuts and walnuts. The tornado, however, seems to have been confined mostly to the vicinity, the like of which has not been witnessed here for many years, if ever.

In this place, and to the West, North and Northeast there was considerable wind, rain and hail, but no great damage done, we believe.

Since the above was written, a friend furnished us with the following additional particulars: The tornado commenced about six miles South of this place, and proceeded in a North-easterly direction, carrying destruction in its course, for some eight or ten miles. Commenced before the plantation of Mr. David Zimmerman, and passed over Messrs. Perrell, Borer's, Samuel Hege's, Clemmons', (late Warner's), Winkler's, Sheppard's, and a portion of Mr. Borer's woodland, near the plank road; then it struck Wilkes', Nissen's, Hinesdale's, Master's and Jenkins'—at all of these plantations it leveled every thing in its course.

The cloud presented a very singular appearance, resembling a heavy body of smoke or fog, which would ascend and descend, at intervals, with a strange noise. In its ascent it carried with it, high in the air, tree tops, branches, leaves, fence rails, &c., and descending, prostrated everything which came in its way.—*Salem Press, Nov. 5th.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

We gave in our last the names of the Directors of this road elected by the stockholders in their annual meeting on Thursday the 25th ultimo; and we now give below the vote by which they were elected.

The old Board, on the part of the stockholders, consisted of Messrs. G. W. Mordecai, Charles L. Hinton, and W. J. Hawkins. The latter the President of the Road. Th. Miller, Esq., the other member, died some months since, and the vacancy thus occasioned had not been filled.

The Directors on the part of the State for the past year were, Messrs. G. H. Wilder, of Wake, and A. C. Perry and John G. King, of Franklin.

On the first ballot 2,223 votes were cast; necessary to a choice; 1,112. Mr. Mordecai received 2,212; Hinton 1,904; Dr. W. J. Hawkins 1,066; Dr. E. A. Crump 861. C. H. Taylor, Esq., 774; Col. Royster 614. Dr. T. D. Hodge, 600; Capt. Bevers 595; Messrs. Mordecai and Hinton elected.

On the second ballot Dr. Crump received 1,112 votes; Dr. Hawkins 1,085; Col. Royster 1,064; Mr. Taylor 1,085, scattering 208. Dr. Crump elected.

On the third ballot Col. Royster received 1,118 votes; Dr. Hawkins 1,024. Mr. Taylor 95. No election. In this ballot, through mistake, 85 votes were given to Dr. Hawkins, which should have been that number of votes voted on, which were entitle to 47 votes.

On the fourth ballot Col. Royster received 1,140 votes; Dr. Hawkins 1,039. Col. Royster elected.

On Friday the Board of Internal Improvements, consisting of His Excellency Gov. Bragg, and John U. Kirkland and N. E. Canady, Esquires, appointed the following gentlemen Directors, on the part of the State; Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake, C. H. Taylor, of Granville and Dr. W. J. Hawkins of Warren.

On Saturday the Board of Directors assembled and elected Maj. Gaston H. Wilder

President of the Road. This is an excellent appointment. Maj. Wilder has been a Director of the Road for some time past, and has acquired considerable experience in Railroad affairs. In addition to this he is a practical, working man, and will bring to his duties a sound judgment, enlarged intelligence, a firm will, and the most untiring industry. We congratulate the stockholders and the State on the appointment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Greensborough Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

A Convention—Georgia and North Carolina—An Ad Valorem Tax.

Although taxation is an evil, yet it is a necessary evil, nor is it possible to enjoy the blessings of a Constitutional Government and the protection afforded by wholesome laws when only administered, without, to some extent, paying an equivalent therefor. A Republican Government like ours, is established not for the benefit of a few individuals, but for the good of the whole, and it is therefore right and expedient that all who share and participate in the benefits and blessings received under and derived from the government, should also bear a due portion of the burdens and expenses necessary to its support. The right of the subject or citizen to share in all the honors and to participate in all the blessings of government, and the right of the Legislature, composed of representatives, chosen by the people to tax the citizens, is the theory upon which all free republican governments like ours, is based. This power to tax, however, must be so restrained as that it shall not be exercised so as to exempt a certain class and throw an undue portion of the burdens of the government on others, for when taxation becomes unequal, government so far from being a blessing, may often become oppressive to the citizen. All that the citizen can possess and all that the government can secure to him, is the enjoyment of personal liberty, and the enjoyment of prosperity, the right to use and dispose of what belongs to him as he may see proper. It is therefore right and proper that the citizen should be called upon to pay by way of taxes, for the support of government, a fair equivalent for this enjoyment, both of personal freedom and the enjoyment of prosperity, as without its protection, he could have no assurance of either, and would be liable at any time to be deprived of both. The right of the sovereign to tax the subject, is based entirely upon the ground of benefits flowing from and afforded by the sovereign to the subject; for the sovereign has no more legal or equitable right to take from the subject what belongs to him, without a fair consideration, than has one subject to take from another, and if the sovereign exacts from one citizen \$100, for benefits and privileges derived from the government, it is unjust and oppressive to exact the same amount from another citizen, when the benefits derived by the latter, from the government are not equal by half, to those enjoyed by the former. All governments when properly constituted, should deal with the citizen on the same equitable terms that the citizens are required to deal with each other. It is a principle of our government that the right of suffrage and taxation go together, for he who pays nothing to the support of government has not and should have no voice in its affairs. And justice and equity demand that it should be also a principle of our government that the amount of taxes on the citizens should depend on the amount of benefits which they individually enjoy, and that he who enjoys the greatest amount of benefits, should be required to pay the highest amount of taxes, and all others in proportion. For the enjoyment of personal freedom and the security of his person, the citizen pays a poll tax. And as the blessings of freedom are equally shared by all—the freedom of the person, the freedom of speech and the liberty of conscience being equally as sweet and dear to the rich as to the poor, to the high as to the low,—therefore, as a natural consequence, poll tax is and should be equal. But when we come to the enjoyment of property, and to the amount of benefits derived from the government, from the protection it affords the citizen, by securing to him his right to keep and to hold his lands, his negroes, money, and every other species of property, against the claims of all others, we see at once that the benefits derived from the government in this respect, depend entirely upon the amount of property owned by the citizen; and he who is worth \$100,000 has no right to complain that he is taxed double the amount which is imposed upon him who is only worth \$50,000, for he derives from the government twice the amount of benefit, and should therefore contribute twice the amount towards its support.

We presume no one will controvert the correctness of our premises, and if correct, why, then we are forced to the conclusion that the only way to equalize our burdens for the support of the government, is to raise the requisite amount of revenue by an ad valorem tax—to require every man to contribute in proportion to the amount of property he owns, no matter in what it consists, whether in money, lands, slaves, stocks, or in any thing else which is valuable and recognised as property.

Now some will argue with us and are ready to admit that we are right so far as raising revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government is concerned—the paying the salaries of our Governors, the cost of Legislation, the salaries of our Judges, and the expenses incurred for a due administration of the laws; but they contend that it would be unjust for the State, after incurring a heavy debt to build a road for the benefit of a certain section which is poor, to lay an ad valorem tax, which would throw the greatest burden of the debt on another section which happens to be rich, and which derives no benefit from the road. Now, this objection at the first blush, would seem to have considerable weight, but when we come to

examine it and to reflect upon it, it is very evident that it arises from a misconception of both the theory and the policy of our government; and indeed, if only those who are directly benefited from the building of a railroad are to be taxed for the debt incurred in its construction, why, it would be useless for the State to create the debt in the first instance, so far as any benefit is conferred upon the builders, for they and they alone would have to pay the debt in the end. This policy if carried out, would put an end to all State aid in the construction of our works of Internal Improvements. What would our Western friends think of such a policy as this, and what would now be the condition of our Eastern friends if such policy had been pursued heretofore?

It is true that the constitution says that exclusive privileges shall not be granted to any one or conferred upon any class of men; yet, in building works of Internal Improvements, the State acts upon the policy, and experience has shown that it is true that, although they directly benefit only a few, yet that the whole are benefited indirectly, and although the State has no right and should not create a debt for the exclusive benefit of a few or for a particular section, yet, for the benefit of the whole—although some enjoy its benefits more than others—it has this right. And the debt having been created for the whole, there is the same reason for taxing the property of the citizens to pay it, as to pay the ordinary expenses of the government.

It is upon this principle that Georgia has acted, and by pursuing this policy,—an ad valorem tax—she has prospered in a most unparalleled degree, and to day stands forth as described in the following:

GEORGIA—"THERE SHE STANDS! LOOK AT HER!"

Georgia has over twelve hundred miles of railroad built and paid for and yielding to the stockholders more than an average of seven per cent. yearly dividend.

Within the next year, two hundred miles of additional road completed and equipped, will be in operation. Those roads, with but a single exception, are mainly the result of the enterprise, the energy and capital of our own people.

We have cotton, and wool and paper factories, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, merchant mills, marble yards, gold and copper and coal mines, all in flourishing condition, and remunerating the proprietors by handsome returns on the capital invested.

The cotton crops of the present year will bring twenty-five million of dollars at present prices. The crop of cereals is worth twice that sum at least—the sugar and tobacco crops not being in the account.

The State tax is not quite one twelfth of one per cent.—the net income of the State road will be three hundred thousand dollars. The State debt amounts to about two millions, and a tax of one fifth of one per cent. would pay it in two years. Our banks are solvent—our merchants in the best of credit, and the people generally out of debt, with full crops of cotton, corn &c., on hand. The country is healthy, with the exception of the epidemic Savannah. We have six male colleges, and colleges for the fair sex in almost every village containing five hundred inhabitants in the State. Looking to this statement of facts, is there a State in Christendom in the enjoyment of so many of the material elements of comfort, prosperity and success, as the great State of Georgia? If then, at this time, she occupies so proud a position, what will she be when all her projected lines of railroad are completed—when her deep mines in the bosom of her mountains, are opened and their rich deposits brought to market? When, instead of but a fourth, as she now has, of her rich lands in cultivation, the full half of the rich valleys of the North shall bear a golden harvest, and the plains of the South and West shall be white with the kindly staple. When that day shall come, Georgia will not only be the Empire State of the South, but the Empire State of the world.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Such has been the course and the policy of Georgia, and such is now her condition. Contrast the condition of Georgia with that of North Carolina. While we have been pursuing the ruinous policy of throwing almost the entire burdens of the State upon the poor land holder, Georgia acting upon the principle of Justice and Equity, has equalized these burdens among her citizens in proportion to their property and their ability to pay. The consequence is that Georgia now ranks among the first States in the Union, in point of wealth, energy, enterprise and prosperity—while the finger of scorn is still pointed at North Carolina. And although here and there may be found a few who, by the enjoyment of monopolies and exclusive privileges, have amassed princely fortunes—yet the great mass of the people are poor, and hundreds and thousands of them despairing of benefiting their condition here, and unable to submit to the grinding exactions of the government, are disposing of their little patrimony, and seeking homes in a strange land. And is there no remedy for all this? Would it not be the part of wisdom to change the line of policy which we have so long pursued, and which has proved so ruinous and disastrous in its consequences, and endeavor to profit by the experience of others? Let us then, like Georgia, have an ad valorem tax; let us throw the burden of taxation upon every species of property, and tax every man in proportion to what he is worth and his ability to pay. And that this may be fully carried out, let us have a convention that the Constitution may be so altered that slaves can be taxed as property. Let a convention be called for this purpose, and to alter the Constitution in every other respect the people may desire.

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HON. J. H. HAMMOND.

This Senator from the State of South Carolina, in a speech delivered at Barnwell Court House the 27th October, speaking of the Kansas and Nebraska act passed by Congress four years ago, said:

"I made up my mind then that this bill was fraught with trouble and delusion to the South, and so expressed myself on all suitable occasion."

After explaining the two features of the bill he proceeded to say:

"But this bill with these features, neither of them of any practical importance, magnified and exaggerated by orators and newspapers into a great Southern victory, led the South into the delusion, that Kansas might be made a slave State, and induced it to form in a false and useless issue, which has kept the whole country in turmoil for the last four years, and gave fresh life and vigor to the Abolition party."

Here is the truth, though late, it comes at last. Never was there a greater truth, sustained by experience, and actual facts and observations than that the Democratic Editors and orators for the last four years in the South have, by a false and useless issue, and a magnified exaggerated assurance held our people in turmoil and delusion, giving "fresh life and vigor to the Abolition party." The elections recently held in the free States prove this conclusively to every candid mind.

It is now admitted that the whole policy is a delusion, useless, false, and the actual effects and results prove that thereby, these Southern Editors and Democratic Orators have been giving "aid and comfort," "fresh life and vigor to the Abolition party." When Mr. Fillmore left the Presidential chair, the Abolition party was dead. The voice of Abolitionism was hushed—silent. Sectional strife was ended. The cry with the good and true men of the two great Whig and Democratic parties from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was down with the slavery agitation, down with sectional agitation, and for the inauguration of this sound conservative national policy, promising so much peace, so much real and substantial good, praises for Mr. Fillmore were in the mouths of all. His administration was pronounced "Washington-like."

In two years this "Washington-like" policy was changed, and the result proves to be nothing but turmoil, false and useless delusions "giving fresh life and vigor to the Abolition party." No political course based on falsehood and delusion which in actual result gives life and vigor to our enemy, can be of any good or service to the South, or tend to the preservation of Southern rights or Southern institutions. All who, by falsehood and delusion, have deceived their Southern friends and given fresh life and vigor to their enemies, deserve the scorn and contempt of all whom they have deceived and deluded.

Had the resolutions of the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, passed in their national Conventions, against slavery agitation at Baltimore in 1852, been adhered to, as they were for two years, and until after a Democrat became President, by pledging loyalty to them, would any sane man here think that the Abolition party this day would have the life and vigor, which the recent elections show and prove that they have.

Had this Washington-like policy set on foot under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, been persevered in, does any man believe that any Senator in any State, like William H. Seward, would dare to say in a public oration, that the issue now before the people of this great Union is—"whether the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the Sugar plantations of Louisiana shall ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or whether the rye and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York shall be again surrendered by their farmers to slave culture, and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men?"

These are the fiendish sentiments, and these are the fiendish issues, which the late false and delusive policy of sectional agitation has brought about, by giving "fresh life and vigor to the Abolition party," and which would have been certainly crushed out and forever put down, had Fillmore's policy been continued, to the great joy, peace, safety, happiness and prosperity of the great nation. And these are the sentiments and issues, which it is the mission of the good, wise, and patriotic men of all sections of this great country to put down. They, their sentiments and their issues must and will be put down. But it never will or can be by men, who pander to sectional prejudice and excitement—men who, in disregard of the sage advice, and solemn warnings of the Father of his country, refuse to cultivate fraternal relations between the two sections of the nation, but whose daily business it is to make the North hate the South, and the South to hate the North. Those of the North who proclaim that there is a purpose with any sane portion of the South to make slaves of the free States, practice shameful falsehood and delusion. And those of the South who continually exert themselves to make their countrymen hate the North, pronounce all men who live by labor, "serfs, slaves, and sills," and arouse their section with "the rawhead and bloody bone idea," that the whole North are the disciples of Wm. H. Seward, serve their country by giving fresh life and vigor to the work of national turmoil.

In speaking of the Senate Bill to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, the South Carolina Senator says:

"Through the most disgusting as well as strange scenes of *fraud and fraud*, the territory of Kansas as a State with what is known as the Lecompton Constitution, embodying the slavery among its provisions. But at the same time the Convention, by an ordinance, demanded of the United States, some twenty-three millions of acres of land, instead of the four millions usually allowed to the new States, containing public lands. It was almost certain that a majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to this Constitution, but would not vote on it, and this additional nineteen millions, which, if allowed,

would probably have kept them again from the *rawhead and bloody bone* idea, the South was expected to pay for that *rawhead and bloody bone* idea, which would have been annulled as soon as Kansas was admitted."

"I confess my opinion was that the South herself should kick that Constitution out of Congress. But the South thought otherwise. When the bill for its adoption was formed with what is called the *Green process*, I strenuously objected to it, and felt very much disposed to vote against the whole, but, again gave up to the South, which accepted it, by acclamation. If that proviso meant nothing, and so I interpreted it, it was nonsense, and had so no business there, being without precedent. If it could be made to mean anything, it must have been something wrong and dangerous. But, as I said, the South took that bill far and wide."

Mr. Hammond admits, that in voting for the Senate Lecompton Bill, he voted against his judgment. He did wrong in his own judgment, because the South went wrong. He did not have the nerve to withstand a false and self-sectarian move, to do right. We submit how much more manly and praiseworthy it would have been in this distinguished South Carolina, like Crittenden, Bell, Gieger, Marshall, Davis, Underwood, Harris and Ricard, to have maintained and stood for that which his judgment and his conscience approved, and have left the consequences to himself personally, to the examination and decision of an honest constituency. But in the language of the National Intelligencer, advertising to "the tragic scenes of fraud and violence," through which the Territory came before Congress with its application in the name of this instrument, he confesses that his opinion was, that the South herself should kick that constitution out of Congress," but, inasmuch as "the South thought otherwise, he waived his own convictions, in deference of what seemed the almost unanimous wishes of his compatriots. Our readers are aware that, in common with Mr. Hammond, our own first impressions were decidedly adverse to a recognition of the Lecompton instrument; and, notwithstanding the factitious sympathy enlisted in its behalf throughout the Southern States, we were constrained by indispensable convictions of public duty, to adhere to the judgment we had formed, respecting alike the expediency and impropriety of admitting Kansas into the Union with an insufficient population, and with a constitution which we were morally certain did not embody the voice of the people in whose name it was presented. Of the person as it has come to be in these days of sectional prejudice to adopt any course which may seem to run counter to the views and aspirations of any section, we preferred to stand by our deliberate judgments, ready to renounce them only when convinced of their fallacy, and not doubting that their soundness, if they should prove to be sound, would be vindicated and approved by "the sober second thought" of the very people, who for a time, may have been tempted to arraign us on the charge of disloyalty to "Southern rights, and indifference to Southern interests."

Senator Hammond in his said address says he preferred the English Conference Bill that passed by the Senate Lecompton Bill that was rejected—and here he feels himself evidently in a close place, having voted against the Crittenden amendment. He asks where is this land that to be found, and why did not such and such an one vote for the English Bill, &c. He is reluctant to come out frankly, and audibly admit that the English Bill did the thing which the Crittenden amendment provided for, to wit: Submission of Lecompton to the people of Kansas—about which the Southern Democracy pretended to be so horrified. But after dodging and twisting first one way and then the other, he finally says this: "But then it is said it was a virtual submission of the constitution to the people, because if they refused to ratify the modified law ordinance, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was defeated. Well, the facts are so. I cannot, and do not deny them."

After this, and especially when we call to mind that it was argued, and by all sides admitted, that the "Land ordinance" was no part of the Lecompton constitution," we feel constrained to say, "Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!"

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What shall be done unto the Man whom the King Delighteth to Honor?

The Standard has again spoken to the faithful, and in regard to the important offices to be filled by the next Legislature, he has laid down the rule by which all are expected to square their actions, and we believe the stubborn or refractory Democrat who fails to come up to the rack. The Standard disconcerts in this wise:

"So far as our action as a party is concerned in filling public offices, let us determine in the first place to be harmonious; in the second place, to regard merit and faithful services more than local or sectional considerations, and indeed more than any thing else; and thirdly, let us unite in caucus, and adhere with an iron will to caucus action and party organization."

In the first place the Democracy are to be "harmonious," and in the second place they are "to regard merit and faithful services more than local or sectional considerations, and indeed more than any thing else." Thus the Standard would exclude our friend Clingman from the Senate, because he is a sectional candidate, and our friend Kerr, because he has never rendered a sufficient amount of faithful services. Not so fast Mr. Holden. "Regard faithful services more than any thing else" indeed. And may not W. W. Holden think in his heart, who has rendered more faithful services to the party than I the editor of the Standard. "Now Haman thought in his heart, to whom would the King delight to do honor more than to myself?" Yet the sequel showed that Haman was a little mistaken, and we very much fear that Mr. Holden will in the end share the fate of the great gallows maker, and although he is now very busy, and as he thinks very shrewdly fixing up honors for himself, yet like Haman he will have to take the Senatorial robes—the apparel which the aristocracy useth to wear—and array Mr. Clingman withal and then take the bridle off his horse, and as he leads through the city (*puuff him in the Standard*) proclaim before him—"thus shall it be done to the man whom the aristocracy delighteth to honor."

Come Mr. Holden, you should not be too much set up with the great value of the services rendered by you, and we would advise you to study over and ponder well that part of Haman's history contained in the sixth chapter of the book of Esther from the 4th, to the 11th verses inclusive—and which readeth on this wise:

"And the king said, Who is in the court? Now Haman was come into the outward court of the king's house, to speak unto the king to hang Mordecai on the gallows that he had prepared for him. And the king's servants said unto him, Behold, Haman standeth in the court. And the king said, Let him come in. So Haman came in, and did unto the man whom the king delighteth to honor? Now Haman thought in his heart, To whom would the king delight to do honor more than to myself? And Haman answered the king, For the man whom the king delighteth to honor, let the king's apparel be brought forth, that the king will wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head. And let this apparel and horse be delivered to the hand of one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man withal whom the king delighteth to honor, and bring him on horseback through the street of the city, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor. Then the king said to Haman, Make haste, and take the apparel and the horse, as thou hast said, and do even so to Mordecai. Let the king's apparel be brought forth, that the king will wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head. And let this apparel and horse be delivered to the hand of one of the king's most noble princes, that they may array the man withal whom the king delighteth to honor, and bring him on horseback through the street of the city, and proclaim before him, Thus shall it be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honor."

We admire the great ingenuity, which you have displayed Mr. Holden, in setting a trap to kill off our particular friends Messrs. Clingman and Kerr—but these "faithful services" is rather too old and stale a bait—the aristocracy are not going to bite at, or be caught with any such stuff. So if that is the best you can do, you may just prepare yourself to trot Clingman's horse round, and make proclamation (*puuff him*) in the latest and most approved style of modern Democracy.

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