



GEORGIA, FLA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24 1851

Mr. O. BUDINGTON is our agent at Black Creek.

Mr. JAMES L. McDONALD is our agent at Blakely, Early Co., Ga.

M. WHITE SMITH Esq. is our agent at Aligator, Fla.

J. W. RAINE is our agent at Euclid, Ala.

Messrs R. & J. FOLSONE sharp Store Louns County Ga.

OUR EXCUSE.

By turning to our prospectus, it will be seen that ours was started mostly as a political sheet. Its size has made it impossible for us to give that variety which is best calculated to make a paper popular, and at the same time discharge that duty as an advocate of a new policy, which we had assumed, and felt it our duty to discharge. The current news of the day tended but little to enlighten us as to what it had become the duty of the people to do. The old national parties had ceased to deserve our confidence and support. It was through their struggles for ascendancy our dangers had arisen. The people were to be taught to cease to respect them; a sufficient remedy was to be pointed out and properly impressed upon the people's mind; its necessity, practicability, and benefits. Had the press everywhere come up to the work, we might have been saved much labor in composition, and also saved from the charge of egotism and monotony. It is true the ablest journals of the country in scores came out boldly in favor of the compromise, whig and democratic. Parties were as much confounded in the Press, as any other department of the political forces of the nation. In this State the democratic press was dead against it—the whig press for it; but where was the press from which we could have made an able extract in favor of organizing a new party out of the conservative men of both the old parties in all sections. The Constitutional Union presses of Georgia, so far as we could divine their position, did not look to the formation of a National Constitutional Union party, in the sinking of party differences, but merely to placing that great commonwealth in her right attitude to curb the tide of secession, and roll back the billows of abolition. And nobly has she performed the task. Against her both the extremes have rushed and perished, and now she finds herself the enviable leader of a Constitutional Union move which must become national. Had this position been clearly defined in the outset, the advocacy of such a move would have been an easy task.

Now the necessity has become more apparent by means of recent developments, and the sentiment is moulding itself into form and fixedness of purpose, and the practicability of such a party is finding its way into public notice, and the great benefits are developing themselves to many, the task is becoming comparatively light at the same time there is an increase of laborers in the harvest. There is

none more rejoiced at these promising appearances than ourself.—We have always felt our inability to lead—often have we been tempted to cry out 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink.' We are proud to see abler hands come to the rescue, here and elsewhere. In our impulsive effort we have sought no fame, and would at any time give a quit-claim to all our right to public consideration, to bring to the aid of the glorious cause one able advocate.

In the future there shall be more of general news, more variety, more attention to the climate, soil, and productions of Florida; more of every thing to make an entertaining journal; and less of politics, because the task of our enterprise is to some extent accomplished. Still its main object shall be to cherish and build up the Constitutional Union party. Heretofore, the eager pursuit of this one object has obscured our ability to please; stood in the way of the popularity of our paper, and perhaps caused us to accomplish less than we might have done with a less evident purpose. But we plead in extenuation that our earnestness was the offspring of our sincerity, and we venerate, if the cause has not suffered by our ardor and openness, we will never repine at our own private losses of fame or fortune.

WHAT WHIGGERY WAS ONCE.

The advocacy of a discriminating tariff—of a National Bank—of Internal Improvement, by the General Government, where the work was of a National character—a distribution of the surplus proceeds of the public land among the States; and a modification of the veto power, so that the negative of the President should not overrule the known will of the people; that is, if a law passed one Congress and did not receive the sanction of the President, if it passed at the next session it should be a law, as though it had received the signature of the President or a two-third vote of both Houses of Congress at the first session.

WHAT DEMOCRACY WAS ONCE.

It is impossible to know what Democracy was in those days, without being able to define what whiggery was. For since the division of the people into Whig and Democrat, Democracy has consisted solely and entirely in opposition to whig policy. Now there are many honest, and otherwise intelligent whigs and democrats, who have all along believed and preached that there was a radical difference in the principles of the two parties. The slightest investigation of the composition of the two parties should convince those whose minds are the most obtuse, that as it regards radical principles, there is as much difference between gentlemen of the same party, as there can possibly be between those in the opposite parties; and that the only practical difference between them has been in point of policy, or the things the general Government ought, or ought not to do, and as the most potent means of opposition, the cry has always been raised by one party, that whatever the other party proposed was unconstitutional. Had this cry been always true there would hardly be now a tatter left of that almost superhuman model of popular Government.

WHAT IS WHIGGERY NOW?

A discriminating tariff; the democrats in many locations favor, and both parties have whittled down their differences to a compromise at the point judicious. A National Bank is an impracticable enterprize

with anything like a party of equal strength against it, how good soever the policy might be, were a sufficient majori in its favor.

Internal improvement by the general Government if kept within specified limits, is opposed by but few of the democracy; without latitude, it cannot meet with the approval of sensible whigs.

The wise men of both parties, have insensibly come together on this issue or as nearly so as they have upon the subject of the tariff.

The proceeds of the public lands constituting a surplus in the treasury, where are they? Echo answers where!

The modification of the veto power, in these unsettled times, would be an experiment none but the rash could favor. Then what is whiggery? Answer whiggery is whiggery.

Well democracy being nothing in truth but opposition to whig policy, What becomes of democracy since the policy of the whig party is virtually abandoned? Buried with defunct whiggery. All that is left of either is the name and the force of party habit. Now what is democracy? Answer democracy is democracy nothing more.

From the Jacksonville Republican.

NEWSPAPER, Dec. 8th, 1851.

Mr. Editor: The Constitutional Union men of Marion have set on foot a movement to organize a party under that cognomen in Florida; the object of which, as I understand it, is to unite the Union men of the State, upon a common platform, preparatory to going into a national convention with the union men of all sections of the country for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

This movement is regarded by some as premature, by others as merely chimerical, or rather a sort of political claptrap, designed only to restore the fallen fortunes of the whigs of Marion county. But sir it is not to be expected that any political move can be made, or measure proposed that will meet the approbation of every one, it would be a rare measure which would not find an objecter from some quarter, and especially so in these times of political difference when men of the same section and of identical interest are so wide of each other upon the same subjects. But what reasons are urged against the organization of a constitutional union party in Fla., and by whom are they urged?

Is it said that the Union ought not to be saved on constitutional grounds? Is it said that the compromise measures should be nullified as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive? No! these are not the reasons urged by those who object to the organization.

But they say we are good union men; we are for acquiescence in the compromise measures and decidedly opposed to a dissolution of the Union; ye we are equally opposed to the organization of a constitutional union party in the State, upon the basis of the compromise measures as a settlement of the slavery question; because they say it is a ratification of the surrender of southern rights. Now what do they mean by the surrender of southern rights, and how is the organization of a constitutional union party a ratification of such surrender? The conclusion is inevitable, that acquiescence in the compromise is such surrender, and the organization of such party a ratification of that surrender; and yet they are for acquiescence and for the preservation of the Union. Now if

those advocates of southern rights are really sincere in their professions of devotion to the union, and their willingness to acquiesce in the compromise measures, why not unite upon those issues and organize upon those principles? so as to concentrate sufficient strength to carry them out. Well, they answer, that these issues have become obsolete; that the compromise has become a law of the land; the Union is out of danger, and now it only remains for old party lines to be drawn, and old parties to remain as they were previous to the existence of those issues.

But sir, this squirmishness at an organization upon the basis proposed is itself a demonstration that those issues are not obsolete, and that the union is not out of danger and those gentlemen would be the last to afford the organization.

If it were true that those questions were finally settled; if the Union is really out of danger; if all are Union men, then the organization can do no harm. It will, like the issues which form the basis of the organization, become obsolete, and therefore could do no one any harm. If it be true that a constitutional union party would be nothing but a political humbug, then it would be harmless, and could hardly invoke reprobation or opposition from those who can see so far in to the political future as to divine what is yet to come to pass.

WHO HAS BEEN CHEATED?

We wish our friends throughout the State to remember that Mr. Toombs did not vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker or Clerk of Congress, as it was promised he would do, when he was elected Senator.—We wish them also to notice the important fact, that neither of the Union men from this State voted for the National Democratic candidate for Speaker, whilst Mr. Jackson and Mr. Bailey, the two Southern Rights Democrats did vote for him. It can now be seen very plainly which is the real Democratic party in the State, and which acts with the National Democracy, Fed. Union.

Messrs. Jackson and Bailey did not vote for Boyd because he was a union Democrat with whom they differed as widely as with the abolitionists and free-soilers and it may be justly inferred they would have voted with as good grace for an abolition democrat had one been the democratic nominee and been the only democrat likely to succeed Mr. Toombs was right in not voting for Mr. Boyd, as by so doing he would have accomplished nothing in the way of establishing the finality of the compromise. If the democracy had placed Mr. Boyd before the house upon his advocacy of the compromise voting for his election would have settled the controversy in congress and perhaps in the nation as it was, it settled nothing but that the national democracy had not the power or the nerve to privity itself.

IN THE U. S. SENATE, Dec. 10th.—Mr. SEWARD's resolution, extending a "cordial welcome to LOUIS KOSSTUTH," was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 6.

BUSINESS NECESSARY.—The experience of all, demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man. Without it, he is uneasy, unsettled, miserable and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble ends. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idylancies—a looker-on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry; a moper in the field of enterprise and labor. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless; if it were less to be deplored; but it is oftener the doom and curse of those who have the power to do without the will to act and who need that quality which makes so

many others, but the want of which unmakes them—the quality of vigor and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM. From the Southern Press. How come it there?—Ed.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, one of the leading Union Constitutional prints in Georgia, after quoting the Republic's account of the two caucuses here, goes on to say:

'These facts, all of which were substantially admitted by members, who were present at the caucuses, in a debate on the floor of the House on Monday, go far to confirm our previous convictions of the purpose of the whig and Democratic parties at the North, to bid very high for the vote of the Union party of the South. Thus far, however, the Whigs have made decidedly the best showing, and we look for a bold game on the part of the Democrats, in the shape of some manœuvre in the House in the form of resolutions. There is, therefore, in our opinion, but one course for the Union men of the South to pursue, in the midst of all this juggling and intriguing of the two parties at the North, and that is to move steadily forward in the formation of a great national, conservative party, pledged to the support and maintenance of the compromise. 'Hang out your banner on the outer wall,' invite the conservative men of all parties and sections to rally under its folds, and kick out all the political tricksters, whether Northern fanatics or Southern agitators, who are ever ready to barter principle for office—give them no seat in them, and should they thrust themselves in, let them understand that their characters and purposes are fully understood, and that they cannot hope to disturb the harmony of the Great National Union Conservative party. The Union men of the South hold now the destinies of the country in their hands. And if they cut loose promptly from all old party alliances, and unite on a national platform, they may dictate the policy of the government for a generation. But to do this, there must be no temporizing policy, no tinkering—they must lay down their platform and invite those who are willing to defend it to rally upon it; and by no means wait to hear the bids and propositions of the corrupt intriguers of the two parties at the North. Let therefore, Southern members of Congress see to it, that they do not sacrifice this commanding position and the interests of their section, if not the Union itself, by any petty intrigues to reorganize parties upon the old exploded platforms, or a cunningly devised effort to make political capital.

THE BIBLE.

The Bible, supposing it to be other than it pretends to be, presents us with a still more singular phenomenon in the space which it occupies throughout the continued history of literature. We see nothing like it; and it may well perplex the infidel to account for it. Nor need his sagacity disdain to enter a little more deeply into its possible causes than he is usually inclined to do. It has not been given to any other book of religion thus to triumph over natural prejudices, and lodge itself securely in the heart of great communities—varying in every conceivable diversity of languages, races, manners, customs, and indeed agreeing in nothing but veneration for itself. It adapts itself with facility to the revolutions of thought and feeling which shake to pieces all things else; and flexibly accommodates itself to the progress of society and the changes of civilization. Even conquests—the disorganization of old nations—the formation of new—do not effect the continuity of its empire. It lays hold of the new as of the old, and transmigrates with the spirit of humanity, attracting to itself, by its own moral power, in all the communities it enters a ceaseless intensity of effort for its propagation, illustration, and defence. Other systems of religion are usually delicate exotics, and will not bear transplanting. The gods of the nations are local deities, and reluctantly quit their native soil; at all events they patronize only the favourite races, and perish at once when the tribe or nation of their worshippers become extinct—often long before. Nothing, indeed, is more difficult than to make foreigners feel any thing but the ut