

the United States, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857; and that we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to secure to him the nomination to that office.

Resolved, That at a period when sectionalism, in its worst aspects, attempts to undermine the foundations of the federal constitution, and when an abolitionist branch aspires to supremacy in the popular branch of the state legislatures, and with the prospect of alliances with foreign nations, who, for their purposes may seek to intercept and stay the progress of free institutions on this continent, in order that they may more effectually arrest the advancing footsteps of our republican example, the statesmanlike qualities of James Buchanan—his long and well tried services in defence of the Constitution—his intimate knowledge of all our relations with foreign countries—point to him as pre-eminently the man to lead the victorious columns of the Democracy in November next.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce as national, faithful and efficient—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained his interests and honor at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in the rise and home of factions based upon a single principle inimical to our government and Constitution, and in the stirring and warlike condition of the times, we behold dangers to our peace and prosperity, if not to our perpetuity, which should cause every good citizen to ponder well the extent of his political obligations, and that we earnestly invite the lovers of his country, of whatever name or creed, to join us in upholding the Constitution in its purity, and transmitting it unimpaired to our successors.

Resolved, That whatever causes of dissatisfaction with the working of our laws and institutions may exist in different sections of the country, the proper remedy is to be sought in the temperate exercise of the right of discussion, and the ballot-box; that all other evils are insignificant in comparison with that of danger to the Union; that all others can wait the sure amelioration of time, if the Union be maintained; but that disunion would at once prove the destruction of our present interests and happiness as a people, and the death-knell of our hopes.

Resolved, That it was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that Independence was declared, and the Federal Constitution was adopted, and that, therefore, becomes, in a special sense, the duty of Pennsylvanians to watch over its safety, as secured by the great charter of the Union; to resist the first approaches of danger to its perpetuity, and forever to cherish and maintain it inviolate, as the palladium of our happiness, political, social and civil.

Resolved, That all vacancies that may take place in the delegation to Cincinnati, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number then present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom they will their votes shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee shall require a pledge from each elector, to vote for the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, who may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and in case of the neglect or refusal of any elector so to do within a reasonable time, the State Central Committee be and they are hereby empowered to substitute others.

OHIO DEMOCRACY. As an evidence of the conservative sentiments of Northern Democracy on the great question of the equal rights of the North and the South, we quote the following sound and strong language of the Daily Democratic Pennant, published at Portsmouth, Ohio:

"The territory of the United States, is common property, and we contend that Congress has no right to place a barrier on any part of it, so as to debar any citizen from settling on it. It is the province of the people of each State, to say whether they will have slavery or not; in a word, to make such laws as may suit them, without reference to the opinions or wishes of other people, provided their constitution shall not violate the constitution of the United States. This principle applies to every thing, slavery included. If, when the State shall be formed, a majority of the people wish slavery, it is their right to have it. So, if they wish to expel horses from the State, and use canals only, it is their right to do so. To destroy this principle of State sovereignty, would in effect, detract very much from our republican character. We never have yet seen a Democrat in Ohio, who wished to see slavery established in Kansas, and we never expect to see one, but so far as we know, they are willing for it to exist there, if a majority of the people desire it."

ANTI-NEBRASKA CAUCUS. The Anti-Nebraska members of Congress held a caucus at Washington, on the 11th inst., at the Capitol, at which 83 Congressmen (free soilers) were present. All the free States were represented. Senator Foot presided, and Mr. Cumbach of Indiana, acted as Secretary. Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, was first called out. He spoke earnestly for the union of all the North in favor of freedom, and notwithstanding the conflicting parties in his State, pledged her for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Calfax of Indiana, advocated making the great question of freedom in the territories the issue of the next Presidential campaign in opposition to slavery aggression. Mr. Banks expressed similar views, and said that no doubt the people of Massachusetts would carry out the question to a successful issue. Messrs. Collamer and Seward made earnest speeches, insisting that the paramount overshadowing issue of the day is freedom or slavery, and on this one appeal to the country must be made. The latter declared that he did not care what name the party bore, he would support the candidate who represents the great principle of freedom. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said that this was the first speech he ever made in the House of Representatives. Messrs. Cragin of New Hampshire, Benson of Maine, Howard of Michigan, Billingshurst of Wisconsin, and Sabien of Vermont, Woodruff of Connecticut, Durkee of Rhode Island, and Granger of New York, severally spoke for their respective States in a vein similar to their predecessors.

The call of the States was not concluded when the caucus adjourned till Tuesday.

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

CHARLOTTE Tuesday Morning, March 18, 1856

THE USURPERS.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the bastard Government Officers of Kansas took the oath of Office on the 4th inst. We shall, of course, soon see whether the usurpers will attempt to exercise any power. If they should, President Pierce's orders are, we learn, to put down the treasonable proceedings, if necessary, by an armed force.

In the event of a collision, the following is the available force of the United States troops to be brought to the support of law and order in the territory, to wit: seven hundred and sixteen dragoons at Fort Leavenworth under Gen. Sumner, five hundred and ten dragoons and infantry at Fort Riley, under the command of Lieut. Col. St. George Cook, and one hundred and sixty-three infantry at Fort Kearney, in Wilmette.

The Free State Legislature organized at Topeka on the 4th inst., and Gov. Robinson's message was read. He states that secret instructions have been sent to the United States Marshal for the arrest of the members of the Legislature. If this arrest is made, no resistance will be offered until revolution shall be the only means of relief. The Legislature had adjourned to Lawrence, and Gov. Shannon was on his way there to watch them.

In a debate in the U. S. Senate, on Wednesday last, Judge Douglas threatened the terrors of war upon the free State men who should dare to disobey the internal code now in force in Kansas. Mr. Seward retorted, claiming that the backers of the border ruffians had Congress to consult, and in less than a year, the people to settle with. He said Kansas would soon be at the capital with a free constitution, and he should then demand her admission as a free State.

All the signs are that the Kansas question is speedily approaching a fearful crisis.

ANOTHER SECRET ORDER—THE KANSAS LEGION.

We had hoped that the signal rebuke administered to the members of the Know Nothing Order by the American people, at the recent elections, would have annihilated all secret political association in the United States, and that hereafter, our political battles would be made in broad day, with banners flying, and in an open field. The poisonous leaven instilled into American society by the Know Nothing order has not yet been neutralized, we are sorry to find, by the wholesome corrective of public reprobation.

Our objection to secret political associations have been recently very materially strengthened, by learning that the Freesoilers in Kansas have organized themselves into an association very similar in all respects, to that of the Know Nothing order. They call their order the Kansas Legion. Its object is to make Kansas a hiring State, and, to that end, to exclude Southern institutions from the Territory. They have a Grand Encampment and subordinate regiments; a constitution and ritual; pass words, grips, signs and cries of distress; oaths of secrecy, and of obedience to the Grand Council, and all the usual paraphernalia of secret associations. Among other things, the members of the order swear never to reveal the nature of the organization, its place of meeting, or even its existence, except to members of the association—to support, maintain and abide by any honorable movement made by the organization to make Kansas a free State; and unflinchingly to vote for and support the candidates nominated by the organization, in preference to any and all others. The Grand Encampment was organized, by the adoption of the constitution and ritual, April 4, 1855. Its headquarters are at Lawrence, Kansas Territory, where it holds meetings semi-annually.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

Grand General, Rev. G. W. Hutchinson, Lawrence, Kansas Territory.

Grand Vice General, C. K. Holliday, Topeka, K. T.

Grand Quarter Master, J. K. Goodin, Lawrence, K. T.

Grand Paymaster, C. Leib, M. D., Leavenworth city, K. T.

The speeches of James C. Jones, of Tennessee, delivered in the Senate February 25th, 1856, give the full particulars of this infamous Association, and the constitution and ritual of the Legion are given in detail. It is evident that the Freesoilers in Kansas are determined to hold Kansas at every hazard. Besides being an efficient political order, the Kansas Legion is evidently designed as a military organization. The names of its officers are borrowed from the military vocabulary, and its whole machinery is evidently designed to carry out the resolution of the meeting of the citizens from the Northern States, resident in Kansas, held September 6th, 1855, which is in these words:

"Resolved, That we will endure and submit to these laws no longer than the best interests of the Territory require, as the least of two evils, and will resist them to a bloody issue as soon as we ascertain that peaceable remedies shall fail, and forcible resistance shall furnish any reasonable prospect of success; and that, in the mean time, we recommend to our friends throughout the Territory the organization and discipline of volunteer companies, and the procurement and preparation of arms."

The above are startling facts which should arouse the South in vindication of their rights.

VISIT TO NORFOLK.—It is stated in the Norfolk Herald that Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, and the naval committees of the two Houses of Congress, will make a visit to that city during the present week, to examine the United States steamer Merimac, and also to investigate the condition of the public works at the Navy Yard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

At the gubernatorial election in New Hampshire last year the whole number of votes cast was 64,689.

Ralph Metcalf (Abolition-Know-Nothing) had..... 32,769 James Bell (Whig)..... 3,436 Asa Fowler (Free-soil)..... 1,237 Scattering..... 292

Aggregate vote of the opposition..... 37,644 N. B. Baker (Democrat) had..... 27,055

Majority against Democratic party 10,589

The number of members of the House of Representatives 311.

Of these the opposition had..... 226 And the Democratic party..... 85

Making a majority in that body against the Democrats of..... 141

We have returns of the election of Tuesday last from one hundred and eighty towns (Districts) which give Wells (Dem.) 28,013; Metcalf, (Abolition-Know Nothing) 29,031; Goodwin, (Whig) 2,087. Corresponding returns from the remaining towns would give Wells, 32,000; Metcalf, 32,000; Goodwin, 2,400. As far as heard from, 119 Democrats have been elected to the legislature, and 142 Abolition-Know-Nothing; 30 Democrats and 22 Abolition-Know-Nothing will probably be elected in the towns which remain to be heard from.

It will thus be perceived that the democrats have made a net gain of 8,000, and balanced the Abolition Know Nothing strength in the popular vote, and have made a net gain of 125 in the popular branch of the legislature.

While the democratic candidate for governor is not elected, the abolition know-nothing candidate is certainly defeated.

This battle has been nobly and bravely fought by the sterling democracy of the Granite State, single handed, against know-nothingism, Maine-lawism, and the now insignificant fragment of what was once a respectable whig party. The democratic gain in a single year, we repeat, is more than eight thousand votes. The democratic gain in the popular branch of the legislature is more than one hundred and twenty-five members, and if the victory has not been complete—which we are not permitted to anticipate—the power of sound principles sustained by an intelligent, intrepid, uncompromising advocacy, has been signally illustrated.

Upon the direct national issues presented in the President's recent messages to Congress, the New Hampshire democracy has polled a larger vote than ever before in the political history of the State.

The doom of isms in that State is evidently sealed! The handwriting is blazing upon the wall! No intelligent man can doubt that the vote of New Hampshire for the Democratic nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whosoever he may be, is as certain as the recurrence of the day of election.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Many of our exchanges, and amongst the number, the cool and discreet Richmond Enquirer, believe that our controversy with England will ultimately end in war. To show the gasconading and slanderous spirit of the English Press, on the subject, we copy below the remarks of the London Telegraph on the subject. That paper says:

"What to us is the Monroe absurdity? Who was the great Monroe himself, that England should vacate possessions and territories at his bidding? We care about as much for Monroe and his impertinence as we do for an edict of the far-famed King of the Canibal Islands. It is high time that Great Britain spoke out, and with a voice which is never despised when poured forth from her seventy-fours. Let us at once, without any more nonsense, inform our American gasconading cousins that England permits no Power on earth to dispute her right to her territorial possessions; that calling into question her occupancy in Central America is considered an insult to her dignity; and that, unless America forthwith renounce all further intention to question our rights, England will seek reparation for so gross an insult in American waters, where her fleets will forthwith appear, to meet any Chesapeake who may desire to measure broadsides with her Shannons.

We should decline at once to recognize the Canal Treaty of Clayton and Bulwer. To insist that the intention of that treaty was to make us renounce our possessions in Central America, is to reiterate a diplomatic swindle which we will not permit. England lowers herself if she continue her arguments, pro or con, upon the treaty.—We have already denied the construction attempted to be put upon it by the Cabinet at Washington, and should refuse to argue the point any further.

We are afraid that there is but one way to settle this dispute, and that is at the point of the bayonet. The aggressive spirit of the people of the United States requires a humbling, and it is for us to perform the task. England's mission is to complete the great work commenced by her in 1824, when she liberated her slaves. There are now over three millions human beings held in cruel bondage in the United States; fellow creatures who are prepared to go through fire and water, even to the very gates of death itself, to escape from their republican taskmasters; mothers who destroy their children to save them from bondage; fathers who would risk the funeral pyre, like the martyrs of old, to save their little ones from the ruffian planter's lash! And in that republican country men are burned in the public streets; children torn from the mother's bosom, and sold to vice and bondage; and women with white skins even lashed to death, or compelled to submit to the licentious behest of a brutal owner! There the laws of God and of civilized man are despised, and fellow beings are bound as brutes and sold as chattels. If, therefore, the United States Government deny, and is resolved to question, the right of Great Britain to her Central American possessions, we, the people of the British Empire, are resolved to strike off the

shackles from the feet of her 3,000,000 slaves. And there are those among us who will sanctify such a glorious cause; the people of England will deny themselves every luxury to assist their country in a contest, more sacred and more glorious than ever formed the watchword of the Crusaders of old, when combating the infidel hosts of a Saladin. If we have not a Richard Cour de Lion, we have one name which will carry liberty to millions, and the emancipation, by "force of arms," of the slaves of the American States will be connected to the end of all time with that rallying word of freedom—Victoria.

CONGRESS.

MARCH 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, by direction of the Naval Committee, reported an order that the Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers to enable them to investigate matters relative to the memorials of the officers complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board in their particular case.

In the House, Mr. Dunn introduced a bill enabling Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois to improve the navigation of the Ohio River, and granting lands in aid thereof. Referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, gave notice that he would on Thursday endeavor to bring the House to a vote on the resolution of the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Kansas election case.

MARCH 12.—In the Senate Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs.

The report reviews all the affairs of the territory, recognizes the legality of the Kansas Legislature, recommends the carrying out of the views of the President's special message, and gives notice that the committee shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws.

Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the troubles in Kansas to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the re-organization of the territory on free principles, and declaring the acts of what they denominated as a spurious Legislature, imperatively. Messrs. Sumner and Seward sharply attacked the majority report. The report was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Dunn, Stanton, Allen, Ritchie, Cox, Taylor, Carlin, a selected committee on Mr. Dunn's bill (introduced yesterday) for improving the navigation of the Ohio river. Mr. Whitney introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization and repealing the present law. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Herbert introduced a bill providing for an overland mail route to San Francisco. The House then resumed the consideration of the Kansas election case.

MARCH 13.—In the Senate, among other proceedings, Mr. Hunter presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia in favor of the passage of a law to provide an opportunity for those officers who have been retired or dismissed in consequence of the recommendation of the late Naval Retiring Board to vindicate their tarnished honor. The three million armament bill was taken up, and Mr. Brown resumed and concluded his remarks with the enlistment question, justifying the course of the Administration on this question, and on that with reference to the Clayton Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Mallory agreed with the views expressed by the Senator from Mississippi. He did not believe there would be any war—there ought to be none. But if war should arise there would be no limit to our resources. He referred to the action of Spain in 1848 when the English Minister was ordered to quit the capital within 48 hours or sooner if possible. There could be no impropriety in pursuing a similar course now, under our present circumstances.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ready introduced a bill to remit and refund the duties paid on imported railroad iron; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House further debated, without coming to a conclusion upon it, the resolution reported from the Committee of Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas Contested Election case.

MARCH 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing thirty-one thousand copies of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories, in relation to the affairs of Kansas. Mr. Trumbull, while he attacked the report of the majority, eulogized that of the minority as presenting the slavery question in a masterly manner, and attributed the disturbances in Kansas to the disturbance of the "let alone" policy of 1850, with regard to the slavery question. Mr. Douglas, coming into the Senate, complained that his colleague (Mr. Trumbull) had taken advantage of his absence, on account of sickness, to attack the report. Thereupon, a debate ensued, involving the political views of those gentlemen; and Messrs. Crittenden and Sumner became involved in the sharp encounter, which approached to personalities. The report of Mr. Johnson was adopted, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee of Elections, asking for power to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case, was resumed. Mr. Bennett, of Mississippi, opposed the proposition, contending that Governor Reeder, has neither law nor justice to sustain him in his pretensions to a seat as a delegate from Kansas. The House adjourned till Monday.

A bill to prevent the hiring of slaves to persons in the District of Columbia, has passed the Legislature of Virginia.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Arabia has arrived at Boston, with advices from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

THE PACIFIC.

A dispatch received by Messrs. Brown & Shipley, the Liverpool Agents of the Collins line of steamships, dated Glasgow, the 27th ult., says that the Steamship Edinburgh, from New York, passed on the 7th ult., when five days out, in lat. 40 deg. 30 min., and long. 49 deg. 40 min., large quantities of broken ice, and saw on it a quantity of broken cabin furniture, consisting of fine ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladies' work box, and other articles common in the cabins of first class steamships—it is, we fear, too probable that these articles were fragments from the wreck of the Pacific, as the Arabia brings no intelligence of that vessel.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In Paris three peace Conferences have been held, but none of their proceedings have been allowed to transpire. The general impression is that matters, so far, have progressed favorably. It is believed that immediately after peace has been signed a European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power. A rumor, to which, however, not much credence is given, is afloat to the effect that Russia concedes the required limitations, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians. Another rumor, somewhat alarming, but believed to be a speculating ruse, says that Russia has stated objections which will break up the Conference.

AN ARMISTICE.

An armistice has been announced, to last until the end of March, but not to affect the existing blockade, and has been made known to the armies in the Crimea. Omar Pacha's resignation has been accepted. Russia, the Allies and Sweden continue to make active preparations for war.

THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool cotton market opened active, but closed quiet. The sales during the week ending the 28th ult., comprised 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000 and exporters 3,000 bales, leaving 50,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade. The stock in port consisted of 400,000 bales, including 270,000 American.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market had declined and closed dull. Wheat had declined 3d., flour 1s., and corn 1s. Ohio flour was worth 37s. 6d. per bbl. of 196 lbs.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

On Thursday, the 13th instant, according to previous notice, a democratic meeting was held at the Court-House of Mecklenburg. The assemblage was called to order by David Parks, Esq., and upon motions severally made and seconded, William Reid, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John J. Palmer, Secretary.

R. P. Waring, Esq., explained the object of the meeting—the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention, to convene at Raleigh on the 16th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor, to appoint Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and to transact other business of importance in connection with the approaching State and National political campaigns.—At the close of his remarks, Mr. W. moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare and report Resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Messrs. R. P. Waring, James M. Hutchison, J. S. Davis, James Maxwell, and Dr. P. C. Caldwell were appointed a Committee for the purpose indicated—who retired, and after deliberation returned and reported for the consideration of the Meeting, through their chairman, R. P. Waring, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the time is approaching when the Democracy of North Carolina will assemble in convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election, and to make arrangements for the opening Presidential campaign;—and whereas it is right and proper, in their primary assemblies, that the people should express their views on the various measures of governmental policy by which the administration has been guided, and by an often recurrence to fundamental principles to preserve the purity and simplicity of that system which has protected the rights of the States, kept the various functions of the federal machinery in their right spheres, forwarded this nation in its career of greatness, and made our favored country the asylum of the oppressed and the home of the brave, and the land of the free. Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of Raleigh as the place, and the 16th of April as the time of meeting of the State convention, and that we will be represented therein.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we have a sound, able and conservative statesman at the helm of the executive branch of the federal government, who by his unflinching adherence to the constitution, has shown himself to be the President not of a party or section, but of the whole Union.

Resolved, That the various measures which have received the executive sanction are such as show his devotion to the doctrine of States rights, and his determination in the enforcement of the laws to know "no North, no South, no East, no West."

Resolved, That his course on the Kansas Bill, his compelling the execution of the fugitive slave law in the city of Boston, and his eminent Southern views in his late annual message, endear him to the South, and have convinced even the most prejudiced, that their interests are safe in his hands;—and therefore if nominated for re-election to the Presidency by the national convention we will cordially and enthusiastically support him.

Resolved, That as North Carolinians, we are proud of the high position occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin, the distinguished Secretary of the Navy, and recommend him to our fellow citizens of the United

States as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, believing that no gentleman of our party would preside with more dignity, ability and courtesy over the deliberations of the Senate.

Resolved, That Gov. Bragg has fully realized the expectations of his friends by the faithful and impartial performance of his duties, and by his elevated character, bland address and great abilities have added lustre to the office of chief Magistrate of the State.

Resolved, That his administration of State affairs meets with our warm approval, and his nomination for re-election will be hailed by the Democracy of Mecklenburg with great pleasure.

Resolved, That as the action of the Know-Nothing General Council which recently met in Philadelphia, in striking out what is known as the 12th section, has destroyed the only pretended national plank in their platform—has given up the question of slavery, and gone still farther into the arms of the abolitionists; and as Southern men we should increase our efforts to crush out this vile heresy, before it gets a permanent foothold in our midst, to sap the foundation of our peculiar institutions.

Resolved, That as Democrats, as Republicans, as descendants of the illustrious dead, who fought the battles of the Revolution and framed our present admirable Constitution of compromises, we will never sanction any system which attempts to annihilate the barriers between Church and State, to destroy liberty of conscience and religious toleration, and erect in their stead an inquisitorial power more hateful than the rack and torture of the dark ages.

Resolved, That we recognize as inalienable rights, freedom of religious opinion and worship in their broadest and most tolerant sense; and whatever abridges either, is an infringement of the liberty of the citizen, and should be resisted at all hazards.

Resolved, That Know-Nothingism, as a dogma, is unconstitutional, is violative of that clause which prohibits the introduction of religious tests, is aristocratic and anti-republican, in creating distinctions between citizens, because of the place of their birth, is immoral on account of the oaths to be taken, and by its secrecy and dark and unusual place of meeting of its neophytes, partakes of the nature of a conspiracy.

Resolved, That this crisis in the affairs of the nation calls upon all good and true Democrats to eschew all side issues ingeniously devised by the enemy to divide us, and give a cordial and united support to the selected bearers of the old national democratic banner, believing that upon their success depends the perpetuity and glory of the Union.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed to represent this county in the Raleigh Democratic State Convention, viz:

- Capt. John Walker, P. J. Wilson, James Maxwell, David Parks, Wm. F. Davidson, Dr. Jos. W. Ross, James M. Hutchison, John M. Potts, S. W. Caldwell, Wm. Maxwell, Robert Brawley, Thomas H. Brim, John P. Ross, C. B. Cross, James M. Wallace, G. W. Williamson, S. A. Davis, Wm. M. Mathews, H. A. Wallace, John Morrow, R. P. Waring, Lorenzo Hunter.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

The above resolutions having been read, on motion to take the sense of the meeting thereon, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of William S. Norment, Esq., R. P. Waring, Esq., was unanimously recommended to the Convention as Presidential Elector for the District of which Mecklenburg forms a part.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

WM. REID, Chairman.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In pursuance of notice, the friends of temperance met this day (March 14, 1856), in the Court House, and organized by call of S. H. Elliott, Esq., to the Chair, and J. G. Wilkinson was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. P. J. Lowrie was called on, who explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, P. J. Lowrie, Alex. Bethune and Col. B. W. Alexander were appointed a committee to report business. The committee through their Chairman made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is the settled conviction of this convention, that the laws of the Land should provide for the protection of the citizens from the evils arising from the Liquor traffic, and whereas we believe this protection should be lodged by laws in the hands of the sovereign people themselves, and believing that the blending of the question of temperance with partisan squabble, and by bringing it so as to interfere with the party affiliation of independent voters, has had an effect to prejudice and embarrass our cause, and with a desire to disengage it from all entangling alliances and political issues, so that it may stand upon its own intrinsic merits, and appeal by its own recommendations to the countenance and support of all good citizens of the State of every party, Therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that we simply ask of candidates for the legislature who may desire our votes, that they will consent to vote, if elected, for the passage of a law by which our present license laws may be so changed as to provide that intoxicating drinks shall not be sold within the State, in any quantities, except under license obtained; and further providing, that the question of traffic be submitted annually to the voters in each common school district in the State; in those districts in which a majority vote no traffic, no sales of intoxicating drinks to be allowed by laws in any quantities, except for medicines, mechanical or sacramental purposes to be provided for by law; and in those districts in which a majority vote

traffic, the same to be legalized under license with such regulation, restrictions and discretionary power as the legislature may see fit to provide.

Resolved, That it is not advisable to nominate any candidates, but to support any candidate without preference to political parties who will pledge himself to vote for the platform of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention be considered as a regular organized temperance convention for Mecklenburg county, and that a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman, who shall be called the Mecklenburg Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to call this convention together from time to time as they may think proper.

The following gentlemen were appointed according to last resolution: Col. B. W. Alexander, Joseph McDaniel, Joseph Cannon, Wm. Erwin, S. A. Davis, Dr. C. J. Fox, Thos. Price, Wm. Maxwell, J. B. Robertson and J. G. Wilkinson.

After the above platform was disposed of, Col. B. W. Alexander and P. J. Lowrie was called upon, who made some happy remarks.

It was moved by J. R. Daniels, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the town papers and the Spirit of the Age.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Vigilance Committee.

S. H. ELLIOTT, Clk'n.

LEARY & CO'S HATS, By the Package.

A firm in 1828, we have been able to supply customers in this branch of our business with the quality and style of Hat now being packed. Possessing a perfect knowledge of markets at home and abroad, in which to obtain material in the raw, comprising their several parts—a large manufacturing department, in which we employ a moiety of the best workmen in the State, under the supervision of the talent and taste employed in producing

The Celebrated "Best Hats"

Which for years has secured to us the enviable reputation of Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats throughout the United States. We solicit orders by the Package.

LEARY & CO. Hatters, ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y. CITY. New-York, Feb. 9, 1856—4wif

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE second Term, or Summer Session of Miss SARAH F. DAVIS'S SCHOOL, for the education of young ladies, will commence on the 1st of March next—the 1st Monday of the month. Charlotte, Feb. 26, 1856—4if

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS subject to pay a Poll Tax to the State of North Carolina, who reside within the limits of the town of Charlotte, on the first day of February, 1856, or who had been principally employed in any profession or vocation in said town, for three months or more immediately preceding the said first day of February—whose names were on the list of Taxable Property within said town, on the first day of February, are hereby notified to give in to the Town Clerk, before the last day of March, 1856, a list of their said Polls and Taxable Property. The said list shall state the