get into that Convention, who had no business there, men from the North, who are in fact not of us, nor with us, who, or most of whom, came there with a two fold design;—1st., to mould the action of that body to suit their own fanatical purposes, and secondly, to destroy the American party. Most fortunately, they did *neither*, and failing, most signally failing, they took thier final leave of the Convention to the infinite delight of its members.

Will any one assert that driving off such men detracts either from the nationality or conservatism of a party?

Does the Democratic party regard the integrity of their party impaired, or its patriotism impugned, *because* their own old political associate and co-laborer, Francis P. Blair, recently presided over the Black Republican Convention at Pittsburg? Or, because he found there associated with him many old Democrats, plotting treason against the Constitution and the Union?

Again, it is said by some, that the South should not have occupied seats in the Convention with these fanatics of the North.

Should the South withdraw from the support of her rights, because men were found there ready to war against her dearest interests? Was there not the greater necessity to remain and meet face to face her enemies, and never stop until they were ejected? Do the Democratic Senators from North Carolina refuse to occupy seats upon the same floor with John P. Hale, Wm. H. Seward, Henry Wilson, and others, the most bitter foes of the South? Do the Democratic members of the House refuse to sit upon the same floor with the notorious abolitionists, Joshua R Giddings?

The truth is, the withdrawal of these men from the Convention restored harmony, and secured the nationality of the party, because it expelled the spirit of fanaticism, the greatest enemy of the nationality of any party.

As regards the nominees of the Convention, is it necessary to say any thing? Need I speak of Millard Fillmore, whose praise is in every mouth?—Need I say any thing to commend him to the Democratic party, when only four short years since their speakers and others were eloquent in his praise, and vied with Whigs—nay more, claimed that they more *truly appreciated* his great merits, his truly national character. They were lavish in their laudations of his administration—an administration of which Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is said to have remarked, (in his recent canvass of that State,) it was "*Washington-like.*" Let those who desire to restore such an administration, unite with us—let those who wish to see our government return to its purer days, aid us in the election of such a man—and let the national and conservative men every where shun the responsibility of oppsing the election of a man who is admitted on all hands, when in office, to have been faithful to the Constitution—devoted to the Union—true to *all* sections. Such is the man the American party present for the first office in the nation. Is he not worthy? Is there any risk in committing to his hands the helm of State? Is it not an earnest of their nationality, their devotion to the Union, their sincere desire for peace and harmony throughout the land, that the *first* Convention of the American party has selected as their first choice, *such* a man?

Our banner, then, is unfurled to the breeze. Let those who would preserve the Union, by maintaining all the provisions of the Constitution, and securing and protecting the rights of all sections, rally under its ample, its national folds. We are the first in the field, our captain has been tried, *his* nationality established; let those who oppose take the responsibility.

I know it is said the time has arrived when the South should be united. Now, under whose administration can the South expect, hope for a surer protection of all her rights, than that of Millard Fillmore? Can we, should we, fear to trust the man who not only *signed*, but most *faithfully enforced* the Fugitive slave law? Who stood ready, if necessary, to lay in ruins a Northern city, sooner than see a law of Congress, or one for the protection of our rights, trampled under foot? In what man then, North or South, can we more safely confide?

Of Mr. Donelson, the nominee for Vice-President, it is only necessary to say that he is a man of talents, of great independence of character, of strict moral integrity, and of conservative principles, and has shown himself equal to the positions under the Federal Government heretofore assigned him by Democratic hands; and having been a member of that party, was an additional reason for his selection after the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, for the American party being made up of Whigs and Democrats, it was right that the nominees should be taken from those who have been of the two old parties.

One word as to our prospects and I am done. The Convention at Philadelphia adjourned in the best possible spirit and the utmost harmony, the members separating with the resolution to deserve success, and with the confident belief that we shall attain it. I received from all parts of the country the most gratifying assurances of our prospect of success. I SAY THEN TO OUR FRIENDS, BE OF GOOD CHEER—LET EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY, AND OUR CAUSE WILL TRIUMPH, OUR PRINCIPLES PREVAIL; WHEN WE SHALL REALIZE TRULY THAT AMERICANS SHALL (AND DO) GOVERN AMERICA!

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Pittsboro', March 14, 1856.

I should have requested, and no doubt would have obtained the signatures of all my colleagues in the Convention, were it practicable, without too much delay. This will account for my name appearing alone to the above. J. H. H.

FROM KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A gentleman just arrived from Kansas, reports that Gov. Shannon, in returning from Washington, was occupied 12 days in reaching the border of the territory from St. Louis, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by the ice. He was three full days detained on the river bank. The State Legislature had assembled before the governor reached the place of meeting, and our informant says he has no doubt, judging from the information he obtained there, that before now the officers of the new government had been recognised by the general authorities.

DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE.—A gentleman left Crescent City, California, on the 29th January, and reached San Francisco, Feb. 1. He travelled with snow shoes, and could go but six miles a day for four days, the snow being from 15 to 30 feet deep. At the same time in San Francisco and Contra Costa counties, strawberries were ripening in the open air, and the tables of the epicure were supplied with an abundance of fresh grown vegetables.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 1. 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

☞ We call attention to Mr. Mason's advertisement. Such an establishment as he has opened has long been needed in this place, and we hope he may receive the encouragement necessary to enable him to carry on his business successfully.

American Meeting.

We feel confident, from the tone and spirit displayed in them, that our friends generally will read with lively interest the proceedings of the American party, which took place here on Saturday last. They will be found in another column. By the way, we see, from the Concord Gazette, that our friends of Cabarrus have recommended Monday of our County Court as a suitable time to hold a district convention to nominate a candidate for Elector. We hope that they will reconsider the matter and acquiesce in our proposition to hold the convention at this place on Wednesday of our Superior Court, which comes off early in May.

☞ We gave last week some extracts from abolition papers showing in what light they view the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. This week we give a few more of the same sort. Enough has been given to prove beyond contradiction, that Mr Fillmore is not considered an anti-slavery man at the North, no matter what some persons at the South may think of him.

From Weed's Journal, March 4th.

The Richmond Whig urges the election of Fillmore, because, if elected, he will "most certainly protect the South in all her rights and interests;" which means, that he will use the whole power of the General Government to restore runaway Slaves, muzzle the press, put down Free Speech, build up the Cotton interests, protect the Border Ruffians, make Kansas a Slave State, and do whatever else Slave-holders may deem necessary to extend Slavery and increase the price of Slaves.

From Weed's Journal, some date.

Mr. Fillmore has not proved his devotion to Slavery merely by having recommended the Compromise Measures of '50 nor yet simply by his signature to the Fugitive Slave Law. His silent approval of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and of all the Pro-Slavery acts and recommendations of the present Administration, has secured to him the very highest place in the Catalogue of "Dough Face" Statesmen.

From the Journal, Feb 27th.

So repugnant to the sentiment and sympathies of Freedom was the idea of Fillmore's nomination, that even in the Know Nothing Convention no Free State voted for him. And finally the delegates from nearly all the Free States withdrew and protested. *It is therefore, a Pro-Slavery and Sectional Nomination.*

* * * * * *

EXTRACT.—When the Know Nothing Convention refused to adopt "the 12th section," Gov. Call, Patton Brewster &c., withdrew. But when Mr. Fillmore, the personal embodiment of Slavery, was nominated, those worthies returned and embraced. When a candidate mortgaged to Slavery there is no need of Platforms.

From the Journal, Feb 28th.

The heartlessness and want of principle in the professions of "Nationality" once made by the K. N. nominee for the Presidency, are abundantly proven by his present relations to the politics of the country. He is "sectional" in that he is the volunteer exponent of the passions and purposes of Slavery. He is "sectional" in his opposition of the policy, which to Missouri is Border Ruffianism. He is "sectional" in his hostility to emigration into the North, and intolerance of the foreign born, seeking to become a part of the nation. He is "sectional" in his devotion to the Slave States, which are jealous of the free, aggressive spirit there, and ingenious to retard their growth. He is "sectional" in his attachment to Slavery, and his coldness to freedom. His nomination is Southern altogether and not National.

From the New York Tribune.

In other words, the Know-Nothing movement is the best defence which the Black Power can desire, for it will arrest the growth of the North, and make freedom as weak as slavery. Can a slaveholder desire any better reason for regarding the new party with approbation? It turns back the indignation to the parade with intellects against slavery, which would otherwise come to increase the population of the free States and render the contrast between their prosperity and freedom and the decay of the slave States still more glaring.

Kansas in Congress.

The House of Representatives at Washington have declined to send a commission to Kansas, to take testimony in the case of the contested election of delegates between Whitfield and Reeder. This course is not exactly satisfactory to the friends of either candidate. It does not meet the wishes of the Black Republicans in general, who are the supporters of Reeder, because, as Greely appears to think, it will lessen their chances of agitation, and may reflect them in the effort to get up a case to set aside all the acts of the territorial authorities as null and void, with the view of setting up the Free Soil organization. The supporters of Whitfield opposed it as sanctioning proceedings which were entirely irregular; instituting inquiries which are beyond the constitutional powers of the House, and opening unnecessarily, and improperly, a wide field for abolition agitation and aggression.

The partisans of Reeder wanted persons and papers to be sent from Kansas, so as to have a grand inquiry, or rather a splendid political parade and excitement at Washington City, to absorb the time and influence the passions of the people, with a view to the next Presidential election, which they are laboring to make turn entirely upon the question of slavery. The adherents of Whitfield resisted this, and accomplished so much, with the aid of some of the opposite party, as to prevent the transfer of Kansas excitement mostly to Washington City. But they could not prevent the opening of questions which are full of danger and omineous of evil.

The sending of a commission to Kansas imports a range of inquiry which it is contended that the House of Representatives has no power to make, and which involves the most serious consequences. Mr. Whitfield, the sitting member, holds his seat by virtue of a certificate of election duly made by the Government of the Territory, who holds that place by appointment of the President, under the authority of an act of Congress. He was elected at an election ordered according to law, and had no competitor, and has been received by the house and sworn in. Gov. Reeder contests the seat, claiming that he received a large number of votes, given at an election held spontaneously by what he calls "the people" of Kansas, in hostility to the regularly constituted authorities.

He presents no certificate or evidence of election from any body, nor any proof of his choice by their irregular meetings. What he alleges is, that the election of Whitfield is void, on the ground that the whole of the existing organization in Kansas is illegal. That the Legislature was elected by fraud and force, and that all their seats are accordingly void, and the elections under them invalid. He asks Congress, therefore, in order to oust Whitfield, to decide that there are radical and original defects in the election of the Legislature of Kansas by which the territorial Government was first formed, which make all the acts done, and laws passed by it, null, void and of no effect.

The deduction he wishes drawn from this is, that if there has never been any lawful government in Kansas, the acts of the inhabitants of the Territory have the force of rightful authority, without respect to any thing done by those claiming authority, and that those supporting him are a majority of the lawful inhabitants, and are therefore entitled to be represented as "the people of Kansas," and that, as such, he is their representative. The logic of this deduction is so weak, that the opponents of Whitfield do not seem to expect to give him the seat. The election of Whitfield was prior in point of time to that of Reeder, and if the lawfulness of the forms under which he was chosen be put out of the question, he would have just as good a title to be considered the representative of the unorganized people, as Reeder himself unless it be assumed that an acknowledgment of the obligation of a subsisting law, is a disqualification to be considered as one of the people.

Foreign News.

We have news from Europe to the 15th ult. A small decline in the lower grades of Cotton had taken place. Flour and wheat had advanced. The peace prospects were highly favorable.

Peterson For April.

We have received this periodical for April. We find it still interesting and recommend it to our readers as one of the cheapest periodicals in the country—900 pages of reading matter, besides a Fashion Plate every month, for $2. in advance. Direct C. J. Peterson 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Broom-Straw Paper.

We learn, says the Raleigh Standard, that Mr. Benedict is experimenting in making paper from broom-straw, at his mill on Crabtree in this county, and that he has succeeded in making quite a respectable article of paper. With further efforts he may be enabled to produce good paper. We hope he will, for there is an abundance of the "raw material."

Look Out For Them.

The Camden Journal says, we are informed by a gentleman that a set of foreign pedlars are prowling about the country, under rather suspicious circumstances. They seem to have a great partiality for kitchens and negro houses, and there are reasons to believe that they are of no advantage to that class of our population. Some of them are armed with pistols and clubs, and it might be well for our citizens to be on the look out.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

AMERICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the American party of Mecklenburg County was convened in the Court House, in Charlotte, on Saturday the 29th instant, in pursuance of prior notice, and organized by calling to the chair, Miles L. Wriston, and appointing L. S. Williams secretary.

A short explanation of the object of the meeting was made by A. C. Williamson, Esq. who concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved 1. That this, the birth place of American Independence, is the most appropriate spot on the globe to proclaim anew the great American doctrines of equality and exemption from foreign influence and domination; and that we the grateful sons and successors of those noble patriots, who from this memorable spot first promulgated to the world these imperishable monuments of human liberty and independence, do hail with shouts of joy the nominations of Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for President and Vice President of the United States, as the hopeful promise of a fruitful illustration of the great principle that henceforth none but Americans shall rule America.

Resolved 2. That the policy adopted by the present administration of appointing to places of political trust and influence openly avowed enemies of the Union, and especially of removing such sound and national patriots, of the President's own party as Judge Bronson and others, to make room for such rank Free-Soilers as Redfield and others of his stamp, whatever may have been the motive, is well calculated to inspire general distrust in the sincerity of the solemn protestations of devotion to the Union, and the rights of the States, so speciously displayed in the Presidents Inaugural Address, and Messages to Congress.

Resolved 3. That we recommend to our friends in the several counties composing this Electoral district to appoint delegates to meet at this place, as the most central point, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, in the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court, to choose a suitable candidate to be run on the Electoral ticket of the party in this State at the November election.

Resolved 4. That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty five delegates to represent this county in said district convention.

Resolved 5. That we testify our cordial approval of the proposition to hold a State Convention at Greensboro, on Thursday, the 10th proximo, to select a proper candidate of the American party to be run for Governor of the State at the next August election, by authorizing the chairman of this meeting to appoint seventy five delegates to represent Mecklenburg county in said Convention.

Resolved 6. That we are determined to support with hearty cheer the nominee of said Convention, whatever may have been his pre. party associations; provided that he is willing to place himself on the platform of the National American party, and support its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved 7. That we deem it inexpedient to make nominations, at this time, of candidates to represent us in our next State Legislature. But listening to the admonitions of experience, derived from the superior tactics and discipline of our veteran enemy, the present dominant Alien party let us endeavor to profit by the lesson thus inculcated that organization is not only essential to the vital existence of political parties, but that it is also the most certain guaranty of their final triumph, by setting the example here in Mecklenburg, and requesting our friends everywhere to follow it, of forming constitutions, electing officers, and meeting in public council as often as the interests of the party may require to transact its necessary business, and to disseminate useful information among the people.

Resolved 8. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Whig, and that all other journals throughout the country friendly to the American cause be requested to copy them.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed under the 4th resolution, with the name of the chairman, added on motion, viz:

W. M. Grier, M. A. Hart, W. Lee, Col. R. W. Alexander, Sol. Reid, jr., J. H. Carson, S. P. Alexander, Gen. J. A. Young, L. S. Williams, S. J. Lowrie, T. W. Dewey, Dr. J. M. Davidson, A. G. Neil, E. C. Davidson, S. Berryhill, John Wolf, J. H. McCord, Jas. Porter, J. H. McDowell, J. G. Maxwell, A. C. Williamson, J. M. Houston, M. W. Mills, And'w. Springs, J. L. Brown.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed under the 5th resolution, viz:

W. M. Grier, M. N. Hart, Laban Grier, B. R. Smith, W. Lee, A. M. Gillespie, Col. R. W. Alexander, R. D. Alexander, Dr. W. Hayes, Sol. Reid, jr., J. L. Springs, C. Overman, J. H. Carson, S. P. Alexander, Wm. Johnston, Gen J. A. Young, J. P. Gillespie, T. J. Holton, L. S. Williams, S. J. Lowrie, T. W. Dewey, Dr. J. M. Davidson, Maj. J. Caldwell, Dr. D. Asbury, M. L. Wriston, J. W. Osborne, Capt. A. G. Neel E. C. Davidson, A. B. Davidson, J. F. Harry, Sam. Berryhill, Dr. M. B. Taylor, C. B. McGinnis, J. Wolf, Col. R. M. Cochran, Col. W. B. Cochran, Sampson Wolf, J. H. McCord, R. S. McGee, Jas. Porter, D. McGee, T. H. Grier, J. H. McDowell, F. G. Simril, W. Bain, J. G. Maxwell, J. M. Kerr, Dr. T. M. Carr, A. C. Williamson, W. A. Sample, J. R. Davidson, J. M. Houston, A. R. Henderson, Dr. W. S. Davidson, T. A. Wilson, Dr. I. Wilson, W. M. Mills, J. A. Davis, Dr. E. D. Williamson, M. L. Wallace, R. B. Hunter, A. B Hunter, J. M. C. Hunter, R. M. Alexander, Andw. Springs, D. A. Caldwell, J. R. Alexander, D. L. Torrence, J. L. Brown, R. M. Oates, C. M. Ray, Gen. W. H. Neel, Rob. Ormand, Neill Williinson, M. W. Robinson, P. J. Lowrie.

MILES L. WRISTON, *Chairman.*

L. S. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

In the last issue of the "Western Democrat," the Editor thereof, in another anti-monumental article under the head of "The Monument Question," discourseth thus: "This is the question, which now swallows up all others and convulses this community "from the centre to the core," as the orator of "a thousand strings" has expressed it. Now the readers of the "N. C. Whig" and all others who desire to ascertain the truth, can discover that I never used any such language as "from the centre to the core;" and I trust I shall never so far stultify myself as to use any such expression. According to all approved Lexicographers, "core" means centre, heart; the expression "from the centre to the core," (which the sapient "Editor" has the honor of introducing to the English Language,) means, therefore, from the centre to the centre. This adds another to the "thousand and one" examples upon historical record, which prove how men in "a labored effort" to sustain a weak, untenable "proposition," will attempt to divert the minds of intelligent readers from the true question at issue. I think all unprejudiced readers of my communication to which the Editor tauntingly refers, are fully convinced that I established the fact that an Editor by quoting an article under the editorial head in his paper endorses that article, unless he expressly dissents from the opinions and sentiments therein contained; and that, therefore, the "Editor" endorses the "proposition" of "a writer in the Raleigh Standard," and that his "ink and paper," which by his own acknowledgment, he is so much afraid of wasting, might have been profitably employed, could be have disproved, by the use of them, his endorsement of the "writer's proposition." How can the Editor reconcile the assertion that he made in his "labored" antimonumental "effort," that if I "insinuated" that he "endorsed the proposition," I "insinuated what is not true," with his own acknowledgment in the closing sentence of his article, which is the following: "We have now, however, fully endorsed Raleigh, and "Robert Allison" is welcome to make the most of it?" If he could reconcile these two conflicting settences, it would be no "waste of ink and paper." I call the serious attention of Mecklenburgians and all other North Carolinian to the fact, that the "proposition" which the "Editor" has endorsed, "proposes that the money which has been collected in North Carolina to aid in purchasing Mount Vernon, Gen. Washington's old residence, be appropriated, now the primary object has failed, to the erection of a suitable Monument upon Capitol Square in the City of Raleigh, in honor of the early and brave patriots who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Now, if this proposition does not exclude Charlotte, I have yet to learn the force of language. I have been informed that the money collected in North Carolina to aid in purchasing Mount Vernon, amounts to two thousand dollars; this sum would form a nucleus sufficiently large to attract funds enough to erect a suitable Monument in Charlotte.—The readers of Mr. John J. Palmer's "labored" antimonumental effusions, must have observed his strong and singular propensity to give gratuitous and unsolicited assurance of error, where no error exists, as follows: "We must be excused for assuring him of his error;" and to express, uncalled for, and therefore unnecessary sympathy. "I fear him:" "While we sympathize with our neighbor of the "Whig" and his readers in having so much to endure from "Robert G. Allison" on this "momentous" (mole-hill) question, &c." I have no doubt when he styles my "wordy and windy epistle," is looked upon by him as a severe personal visitation, for he seems to be unable to reply to it. Let me here inform him, that the patriotic Mecklenburgians will not consider the question of erecting a "Monument to the venerable Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" "a mole hill question," whatever he, in his editorial capacity, or individually, as Mr. Palmer may think to the contrary notwithstanding. In conclusion, I inform the "Editor," that the signature to the manuscript is Robert G. Allison, which the Editor of the "Whig" either through mistake, or not considering it a matter of "momentous" importance printed "Robert Allison;" and, as he appears to be so "green," as not to know, I inform him, also, that the appellatives, Ro. Allison, Ro. G. Allison, and Mr. Robert G. Allison, (which he has honored me with this one time, only, during our protracted correspondence,) all "centr." in me, individually; he need not, therefore, entertain uneasiness any longer on this point.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

MILWAUKIE, March 26.

TROUBLES IN WISCONSIN.——Gov. Bashford yesterday sent messages to the Senate and House, but the former adjourned to prevent its reception, and the latter refused, by four majority, to receive it. Acting Governor Arthur refuses to give way, and Bashford threatens force to obtain the position.

The Union, of Saturday, states that a letter has been received from Hon. James Buchanan, late United States Minister at the Court of St. James, announcing that he will leave for the United States in the steamship Arago, advertised to sail from Havre for New York on the 9th of April.

From our Correspondents.

CHARLESTON, March 26, 1856.

The flood gates of Kansas Emigration seems to be raised, and the human tide is setting in that direction in rapidly increasing numbers. A fortnight ago we sent from Charleston a company of nineteen young men full of high hopes and bright anticipations, willing and able to work for themselves or their country as circumstances may indicate. This afternoon a company of twenty five more will leave in the cars to join their friends and the "border ruffians" in defending the rights and forwarding the interests of the South. In the middle and upper districts, companies are being formed and funds contributed for the purpose of colonizing the plains of Kansas with Southern men. It is estimated that fifty thousand men will be thrown into that territory, between this and the November election, from the Southern States. The question at issue is one of vital importance to the South, and if not settled at the ballot box, it must be done with more potent weapons and on a different field.

Paredi gave her last concert last night at the Institute Hall before a crowded and enthusiastic house. She is a peerless child of song, and has not only won laurels, but made money, which is far better. In the four concerts she has given here, she has probably cleared four thousand dollars, which is a handsome little sum to make in two weeks these hard times, and in such a pleasant way too. Last night she excelled herself, and seemed to sing with new power, pathos and melody, and looked, as she stood upon the stage with the eyes of two thousand brilliant and admiring faces turned upon her, like the very embodiment of poetry, passion and music. She sung the Marseilles Hymn with even more power and feeling that she did before, which brought back to the minds of many present the dark and bloody scenes of the French Revolution. She also sung the Star Spangled Banner, in company with Madame Strakosch in a manner which I have never heard surpassed, and brought down the whole house in storms of applause. The company left to day for Wilmington where they will give a few concerts and then pass on to Richmond.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Methodist preacher, delivered his first lecture of a course of six, at Hibernian Hall on Monday night. His audience was large, and his subject was, the first exploration of the great Mississippi Valley, by Hernando De Soto and his followers. Mr. Milburn is certainly one of the most eloquent, graceful and finished lecturers I have ever heard. Being blind, or nearly so, he cannot use a manuscript, and hence he delivers his lectures with all the fire, feeling and eloquence of a Western stump orator. He is certainly one of the finest narrators now known, and his peculiar gifts enable him to clothe the usual dry detail of historical facts with the gorgeous garb of his eloquence and glowing imagination. He is familiar with frontier life, and has travelled extensively over every State and Territory in the United States. His subject for to-night is "The French in Illinois—the Idyl of American history," and will, doubtless, be one of his most brilliant and thrilling lectures.

The new Bridge across the Ashley river has just been completed, which has been in course of construction for the last eight months. It is indeed a noble structure costing one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and consuming near two millions feet of timber. It is near half a mile long, and connects the city with St. Andrews Parish by the way of Spring street. It consists of a double track for carriages and horsemen, and a double track for foot passengers, all separated by strong partitions. It has a draw about 60 feet long, and when it is up it will admit two of the largest steamers on the river to pass at once. It weighs sixty five tons and can be turned by one man. Mr. J. D. Petsch is the architect and builder, and deserves much credit for the manner in which he has accomplished his herculean task. The fare for foot passengers is five cents, on horseback ten cents; buggies twenty, and carriages thirty cents; and only one fare to come and go, if you return the same day. Hundreds are crossing every day for business or pleasure, and I have no doubt that it will pay a handsome dividend. The old bridge at the same place was destroyed by a storm in 1813, since which time passengers have been accommodated in an old crazy boat, called the Phoenix, which looks like it was built before the war. I crossed the bridge on Monday last with the Charleston Riflemen, commanded by Capt. Johnson, for the purpose of exercising in target shooting, and enjoying a picnic, in a shady grove on the western banks of the river. The attendance was numerous, the weather fine, and the festives of the day were enjoyed by all in a manner that will not soon be forgotten.

The latest new work of note is one from the pen of Dr. S. Gilman, pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, and a man of distinguished learning and ability. The book is entitled, "Contribution to Literature," descriptive, critical, humorous and biographical. It is a volume for whose entertaining and instructive character, the name and fame of the author is a sufficient guaranty. And with a graphic pen and classic style, he adorns and embellishes whatever subject he touches. The book will no doubt receive that attention at the hands of the reading public that its merits deserve. It is just published and for sale at Courtenay's, at one dollar and fifty cents a number.

The Rev. Dr. Cross, the learned and eloquent pastor of Trinity Church of this city, is now absent on a trip to New York for the purpose of making arrangements for the publication of a work of his on the Prophecies, which was included in a series of sermons which he preached here last summer. I had the pleasure of hearing several of those sermons, and from what I can judge of them, the book will be worthy of a wide and extended circulation.

Mr. Milburn preached last Sunday afternoon at Trinity to the largest crowd I ever saw in that church. The aisles and doorways were full, and many went away for want of room. He is perhaps one of the most popular preachers of his day.

ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

The Kansas question has been settled for the present by the adoption of a series of resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, in substance as follows: That a committee of three members of the House be appointed by the Speaker, who shall proceed to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly with regard to any fraud or force attempted or practised in reference to any election in said Territory, either under the law organizing the Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein since. They shall fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings in said Territory at any time since the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act, whether engaged in by residents of the Territory, or by any persons from elsewhere going into the Territory, and doing or encouraging others to do any act of violence or public disturbance against the laws of the United States, or the rights, peace, and safety of the residents of the Territory.

Full power is given to the committee in the premises, to employ clerks and sergeant-at-arms to aid in the investigation. The sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated to pay the expenses, and the President is requested to furnish military protection if necessary.

The vote on the adoption of these resolutions was yeas, 101, nays 92. It is regarded as a Republican triumph.

On Monday the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Lewis D. Campbelle of Ohio, Wm. A. Howard of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri, as the committee under the foregoing resolution. Mr. Campbell subsequently declined the appointment, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, was appointed in his stead.

It may be of interest to some of your readers to be informed as to the demand for land warrants and their present quotations. An effort is being made on the part of certain dealers to create a panic in the market similar to the one brought about in November, by a regularly concerted plan, that of telegraphing from point to point, and from city to city, to the effect that there is a heavy pressure in the market, and that prices are rapidly declining. This is altogether untrue. The prices paid in this market yesterday was 160's and 80's, $1.12; 120's, $1.08; 40's, $1.17 per acre.

The old soldiers should keep their eyes open, and hold on to their warrants, if they desire to get a fair price for them. There will be a heavy demand for them in April and May; a much larger amount will be wanted for immediate location than will be issued, and a considerable advance over the present rates may be expected during those months.

The rumor mentioned in my last in regard to the appointment of ex-Governor John Bigler, of California as Minister to Stockholm, is incorrect. So far as is known, there is no intention of removing the present incumbent.

I learn that Rev. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore, a distinguished Baptist minister has been invited to preach the annual sermon before the Senior class of the University of North Carolina, in place of Bishop Hughes, declined.

Wm. H. Joiner, of N. C. has been appointed to a $1,400 clerkship in the office of the solicitor of the Treasury.

Mr. Buchanan is expected to arrive at home in April; to commence, I suppose, the business of electioneering for the succession.

BRONTES.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday March 21, 1856.—In the Senate the special order of the day was the bill reported from the Committee on Territories providing for the organization of a State Government in the Territory of Kansas. Upon this subject as well as upon Kansas affairs in general it was understood that Mr. Douglass would have the floor; and, in anticipation of an animated discussion of that exciting topic of our internal politics, a large audience, in which the ladies appeared to predominate, had from an early hour filled the galleries of the Senate, occupying even that portion assigned to the reporters for the public press, who were constrained to confess their "occupation gone" in the presence of their "amiable intruders," thus manifesting more gallantry on their part than the Senate thought it fitting to assume for itself, as objection was made in that body to the motion proposing to admit the ladies to seats on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Douglass, in opening his speech, complained of what he designated as a breach of parliamentary usage and courtesy on the part of his colleague, Mr. Trumbull, in having, several days ago, attacked and controverted the majority report of the Committee on Territories with respect to Kansas, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, (Mr. Douglass,) and without having given him any notice that such a discussion would be raised. The speaker then proceeded chiefly to analyse the provisions of the bill providing for the future formation of a State Constitution in the Territory of Kansas, and, having stated its most important features, entered into the general subject of the political condition and complications of Kansas affairs. He admitted that it was in evidence before the Committee on Territories that there had been fraudulent voting in seven out of the eighteen districts into which Kansas Territory was divided, but maintained that, since no charge had been substantiated against the validity of the elections held in the remaining eleven districts, a majority of the whole, it followed that the legal character of the Kansas Legislature could not be impeached because of fraudulent practices alleged at the time to have obtained only in a minority of the districts.

Mr. Douglas then passed in review the action of the "Free-State men" in Kansas Territory, and combated with much warmth the assertion of the minority report that they had been merely concerting measures of redress and providing for an appeal to Congress. He quoted from their proceedings in successive Conventions to show that they had determined to array themselves in direct hostility to the Territorial Government organized under the act of Congress, and, if needs be, against the Federal Government of the Union itself. This unfortunate state of affairs, he contended, was not the legitimate result of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with its accompanying repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but had its origin in the officious intermeddling of the Massachusetts "Emigrant Aid Societies," who, by their intervention in the internal concerns of Kansas Territory, had stimulated the citizens of the South, and particularly of Missouri, as most immediately interested in the question, to adopt retaliatory measures to prevent the Territory of Kansas from being thus unfairly seized upon for sectional ends. Had it been left to be settled by the natural influx of emigrants from all portions, there would have been no antagonism, he thought, among the inhabitants of the Territory, and the Kansas-Nebraska act would have borne the beneficent fruits contemplated by its friends.

Mr. Douglas stigmatized the present conduct of the "Free-State party" in Kansas as tending towards treason against the United States, and if persisted in would enforce upon the Government the dire necessity of visiting upon the enemies of law and order in that Territory the extreme penalty denounced against that crime. He hoped and believed, however, that the Government, which in repeated wars had shown itself powerful enough to cope with foreign enemies, would have no occasion to indicate its power to punish its internal foes by inflicting upon them the doom awarded to traitors. The Senator, after speaking for nearly three hours to a very attentive auditory both in the Senate and the galleries, resumed his seat.

Mr. Trumbull then rose for the purpose of responding to a few observations made by the speaker, and which he regarded as personal to himself. He exculpated himself from the imputation of having committed any parliamentary impropriety or discourtesy on the occasion which he lately took for delivering his views on the majority report of the Committee on Territories. That report had been published to the world before it came up in the legitimate order of business in the Senate. Mr. Trumbull then proceeded to re-assert and defend certain arguments he had before advanced, and which he declared his colleague had failed to meet.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857. Mr. Benson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the Senate Bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops of war. The amendment authorises two of these sloops to be constructed with side-wheels, so as to ensure greater speed. The consideration of the President's annual message was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, reviewed that portion of the message relating to slavery and the constitutional powers of the Government.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, March 24.—Neither House was in session on Saturday. This day opens the seventeenth week of the session, and with it must necessarily advance some of the practical business before the two Houses, such as the appropriation bills and measures for the defence of the country. In the Senate the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State is not to be again taken up until Thursday; and the House of Representatives having disposed of the election case for several months to come, the subject of Kansas will only arise incidentally in the discussion of the President's annual message. The matters involved in the special message, being necessarily connected with the investigation just ordered by the House, are likely to be deferred until after the report of the special committee. It may be remarked, as an augury of good, that the question has ceased to provoke angry controversy, and that the temper of the House is such as becomes its dignity and importance. The select committee to proceed to Kansas is to be announced to-day.

Tuesday, March 25.—In the Senate, among the prominent measures, was a bill reported from a select committee to provide for building a Pacific railroad, and it was made the special order of the 14th of April, indicating an earnest purpose to have decisive action upon the subject at an early day. An inquiry was ordered into the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Accessory Steamship property by the new Nicaraguan Government. The bill providing for deficiencies in the appropriations of the present fiscal year was considered. The items reported by the Committee on Finance for the repair of the Potomac bridges over the Eastern Branch were rejected, after some discussion as to the effect of the former upon the business of Washington and Georgetown. It can scarcely be inferred, from this vote in a thin Senate, that Congress intends to abandon its guardianship over these structures or to give them up to the Corporation of Washington in a dilapidated condition. An amendment proposed by the Committee on Finance to supply a deficiency of about three hundred thousand dollars for printing for the two Houses was the subject of much discussion. No vote was taken upon the amendment.

In the House of Representatives the Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Howard, of Michigan, and Oliver, of Missouri, the Committee to proceed to Kansas to inquire into and report the true condition of affairs in that Territory as connected with the election of its Delegate to Congress. Mr. Millison, of Virginia, made an hour's speech against the action of the late Naval Board and in favor of his proposition to repeal the act of the last session. Amongst the bills passed was one to pay commutation to the heirs of Col. William Linn of the Revolutionary Army.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.—We ha[ve] now heard, through our exchanges, from all parts of the United States, upon the nominations made at Philadelphia; and when we say that no nominations were ever more cheerfully acquiesced in—save that of Henry Clay, in 1844—we say only the truth. We do not mean to say that there is no opposition in parts of New England, and in parts of Ohio, and a silent opposition in Pennsylvania—but when it is reduced to a choice between Fillmore and President Pierce, it will be powerless—if it give away, or only attempt to throw away votes on considerations that can command no strength in the Electoral colleges. The Seward opposition to Fillmore in New York—for it is only Seward opposition, when out of the Democratic ranks—will be of no avail here. We have met it twice, measured swords with it, and whipped it, and can whip it more and better, the next time. It is only a misfortune the cunning creature of Bishop Hughes can delude men in New England and Ohio to follow him.

The more these nominations are tested and canvassed, the stronger they will grow. Fillmore is of the true stuff, that will stand all sorts of fire—and hence, the longer they are before the people, the more popular they will grow. The "Law" humbug of the 12th of June will explode, just as did the nomination. The Pittsburg movement will dwindle down by October to a Birney and Francis Adams sham. Sensible men, in these trying times, are not going to throw their votes away—or, if the opposition, help to re-elect the present administration and all its office-holders with it.—[*N. Y. Express.*

☞ The public should beware of the blank or unsigned notes of the Bank of Wilmington, of the denominations of 10's and 5's, which, by the recent accident on the Seaboard road, were scattered promiscuously, some of which will probably be taken for good money. Our neighbor Patton, the baker, got the benefit of two fives passed upon his daughter by a negro the other day. Persons having these valueless bills will watch for chances to impose them upon the unwary, and they may succeed as in the instance above alluded to.—*Wil. Herald.*