

new States which may be erected by Congress.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that, as the Legislature of this State will shortly be in session, it will be highly desirable that its members should be fully informed of the views of the people of this State on the subject of the admission of new States...

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

JAMES HOPKINS, WM. JENKINS, JAMES BUCHANAN,

The foregoing resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.

WALTER FRANKLIN, Chairman. Attest: WM. JENKINS, Sec'y. City of Philadelphia, 4th State of Pennsylvania, 1856.

This is to certify that the above is a true, full, exact, and complete copy of the whole of an article published in "Poulsen's American Daily Advertiser," volume XLVII, No. 13,419, published in Philadelphia of the date of Monday morning, November 29th, 1856, and which copy has been compared carefully and faithfully by me from the bound volume of said Poulsen's American Daily Advertiser, now deposited in and belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1857.

EDMUND WILCOX, Notary Public.

PIERRE SOULE AND BUCHANAN.

The necessity of an American Party in the United States was never so well demonstrated as in the personal influence and power that this illustrious Frenchman has had upon the Democratic Party, and the public mind connected with it.

The Grand Convention was a Soule Convention. The Frenchman drew into it Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Mason, both American men, and made them both the supple instruments of a Foreign Policy, which even the Bureau administration was obliged to repudiate and disown.

The same Mr. Soule, brought home to disgrace from Madrid, because of duels and other personal troubles there with the Spanish Government, went up the Mississippi, the other day, to Cincinnati, and was, and forced in upon the Democratic Platform, the foreign policy and resolutions embodied in that platform.

The foreign part of the Cincinnati Platform means war, "Fillmore's war," aggression upon and invasion of our neighbors - it is in the spirit with which Mr. Soule conducted his negotiations in Madrid. If carried out and played by Mr. Buchanan as President, it is certain to involve us in contact with every European power that has interests in the Gulf of Mexico, viz., England, France and Spain.

And Mr. Buchanan thus links himself, and binds himself upon that Soule platform.

It has been placed (says he) upon a platform of which I must heartily approve, and that can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and Mr. Buchanan, I must agree myself to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it.

James Buchanan thus ceases to exist, and the Soule Cincinnati Invader Platform is the man we are invited to make President of these United States. A Frenchman thus again becomes the master of the Democratic Party, and of the candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

That we need an American Party and an American candidate is obvious from such facts as these, if from no other. Americans, if left to themselves, would never have made the foreign part of the Cincinnati Platform, - for diverging a foreign upon the domestic policy of a party is something altogether new, even in the annals of the Democracy. - N. Y. Express.

WHEN BUCHANAN BECAME A DEMOCRAT - The Lancaster correspondent of the Philadelphia News relates the following anecdote:

Rather an amusing as well as ridiculous performance took place at Wheelston, on Friday last, when a few dozen of half-bravened fellows marshaled out by Mr. Buchanan on the announcement received by telegraph of his nomination - George W. Manning, Esq., who, by the by, had "drunk deep," related to get some items from Mr. Buchanan's life and history, approached him with pencil and paper to "make a note" of such answers as Mr. Buchanan would vouch for his questions.

After sundry questions by Mr. Manning, he said:-

"Where were you born, Mr. B.?"

Answer: "In Franklin county, Penna."

"When did you renounce to Lancaster county?"

Answer: "In 1818."

"When did you join the Democratic party, Mr. Buchanan?"

For a moment "Old Buck" had his breath; at last he answered:-

"Oh! were you not, Mr. McElroy, that is not at all important?"

That last question put an end to the cross-examination, and Mr. Manning will not be able to enlighten the Democracy on that doubtful point of when Mr. Buchanan came into the Democratic party.

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy; what possible need you to ask such a question?"

"Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Ann Dugan, I thought that it was another, for her name is Sally Smith."

North Carolina Adbig.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ANDREW J. DONERSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland,

JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford County.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

E. G. GRIFFIN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August Election.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

"I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument of the merits of the measure, but I will endeavor to explain to you my reasons for my opinion. Read it!"

"I have no objection to your publishing my speech, but I have no objection to your publishing my reasons for my opinion. Read it!"

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Mr. Clay and which we expect to prove on him next week, as clear as the noon day sun. Or will they support Mr. Fillmore, a man who has proved himself true to the whole country and especially true on the slave question, as his conduct while President clearly bears witness.

Mr. Fillmore will not withdraw.

The Buchanan men have laid the "dattering question" to their souls, that Mr. Fillmore would not accept. This fallacious hope has at last departed. Mr. Fillmore's name having been presented by his friends to the people for their suffrage, it will not be withdrawn, unless at the request of those friends.

Mr. Fillmore's answer to the question, "I am desirous of propounding to you one query, for my own satisfaction, as well as for that of my friends. As it has been represented by many persons present, I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and till that party see fit to withdraw my name it will not be withdrawn."

Mr. Fillmore replied as follows: "I have already written a letter accepting the nomination tendered to me; but to make assurance doubly sure, I now tell you that it is my determination to stand by the party that has nominated me; and till that party see fit to withdraw my name it will not be withdrawn."

Mr. Fillmore an abolitionist. The Sag Nite Journal are parsing the Erie Letter, written by Mr. Fillmore in 1838, to prove that he is an abolitionist. We also give it, that our readers may have the benefit of reading it. It will be evident to every one that the letter is written in haste, and at a time when the question had not been generally discussed; and he says he had no time to enter into an argument to explain his reasons for his opinions. Read it!

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that you are so far from the city with its heated masses of brick and mortar, where there is danger of a man melting and running down into his boots.

To-night there is a big political meeting, a concert, an exhibition of a lecture, and you must stop off as soon as you have swallowed your tea, with pencil and paper, prepared to sit cross-legged in a crowded, heated room for two hours and write fashionable nonsense on your knee. It is then ten o'clock, and you have to bundle your notes, as long, perhaps, as a congressional speech, and set off for the office, where you spend two hours more in trying to put your de-arranged and scattered notes into a readable and printable form; the foreman cursing all the while, and the printers calling out for copy till they are hoarse. It is now twelve o'clock, when all honest people should be asleep, and yet you have to wait till your manuscript, which you could not read yourself, after it got cold, is set up, and the proof taken and corrected. By that time it is two o'clock in the morning.

You now have a violent head-ache, caused by the enervating effects of the intense heat, and overtaxing the energies and overworking the brain. In this condition you go home, and seek the quiet of repose, when others are awakening for the morning, and perhaps about day-light you fall into a troubled, heavy sleep, and are aroused for breakfast at 8 o'clock, languid, feeble and unrefreshed. This is the daily treadmill of the every day life of an attaché of the corps editorial of the daily press in all of our larger cities. I have had some experience in editing a weekly paper in the country, and I consider it only a dignified way of doing nothing; the *disce fac memento*, of magnificent ease, and glorious inactivity; especially when compared to the labors of one connected with the daily press.

I have been devoting a few idle moments to glancing at a new work which is creating some sensation in the literary world, I mean "Rachel and the New World," being the happy and unhappy of a trip of the great Transatlantic, Mademoiselle Felix, and her troupe, to the United States and Cuba during last winter. It has a good deal of French spice and diphany about it, and is well calculated to amuse the fancy, and beguile the tediousness and ennui of a long summer's day, but it will neither instruct the understanding, inform the judgment, or better the heart.

It was written, or said to have been, by Louis Beauregard, the attaché of Mademoiselle Rachel's troupe, from the celebrated publishing house of Messrs. DeL. Edwards and Company, New York, has a flaming red cover, calculated to please children prodigiously, and contains 400 pages of large type and exceedingly scattering. The book is excessively Frenchified, and you know what that means, I guess. The fair and lovely authors of "Lily" would be pleased with it, and she might write as good a book, and one very much like it, including the French, if she were to try.

I have also been dipping a little into Miss Amelia Murray's trip to the United States, in which she gives a very pleasing sketch of men and manners. My only objection to the work is, that there is too much botany. She botanizes on every thing, and almost seems to regret that man was not a flower, so that she could have analyzed him according to the rules and laws of botany. You remember she was Maid of Honor to Queen Victoria, and is said to have lost her place near the throne, by writing this very book in which she defended the institution of slavery, though I believe the story is not authenticated. Miss Murray is the lady who was so charmed with Col. Keith's oratory in Congress. She said that she had heard all the most distinguished speakers in England for the last twenty years, and in her opinion Mr. Keith was superior, in point of fervid oratory, such as stirring and inspiring to the most powerful of them which she has ever heard.

The ratification meeting that was projected in the papers here some weeks ago, is likely to prove a failure. Mr. Brooks and Douglas have all advertised to come, but from some cause or other they have declined. The zeal and excitement is not sufficient to justify the bringing out of the big guns, and an extravagant waste of ammunition which might be more needed in some other portion of Buchanan's vineyard, between this and the 15th of November. The meeting is still advertised to come off on Thursday night, but the orators of the occasion will be those of domestic manufacture, and will not be apt to get the excitement and fervor of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress he bore himself firmly, consistently and patriotically. He has quite as much firmness, and I think much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. Buchanan.

The letter from which the foregoing is extracted may be found in the volume of Mr. Clay's private correspondence, published last year, by Calvin Colton, L. L. D., pages 617-622.

A "JIMMY" PER QUART - We were jokingly amused in passing through the Lexington market, a day or two since, at the reply of a fruit vendor to an interrogatory put to him. A gentleman approached his stall and asked "What's the price of your strawberries?" "A Jimmy a quart," replied the purchaser, "why I never heard of a county that name;" or, in other words, "I don't want the amount that 'Jimmy' Buchanan wants poor men to work for per berry a quart. At that rate I guess poor men would be able to eat many - do you think they would?" retorted the seller. "I am decidedly of your opinion," rejoined the gentleman, "and will take three Jimmy's worth." "Ah," said he, as he measured out the berries, "it will take the worth of a dozen Jimmy's to heat - Stop! stop! my friend, your measure is not full. Fill more." Fillmore is exactly what I intend to say - Daily Clipper.

CHARLESTON, June 25, 1856. I have been writing all day at the rate of nine knots an hour, as the sailors would say, and it is as hot as the tropics in August. We have literally been fried, roasted and stewed for the last three days, the thermometer ranging as high as 94 degrees. You editors of weekly papers away up in the cool country breezes among the trees and mountains, and who have six days to prepare your editorials in, are in clover, enjoying the good things of life with an *otium cum dignitate*, which we poor city quill drivers for daily papers know nothing about.

We literally make our bread by the sweat of our brow, writing with one hand, and fighting off mosquitoes as large as snowbirds, with the other, while the large drops of perspiration trickle down the face, and blot and blister your manuscript till the printers (poor devils) can scarcely make it out. Think of that, and congratulate yourself

that you are so far from the city with its heated masses of brick and mortar, where there is danger of a man melting and running down into his boots.

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