

also is the progress of moral and political civilization in Northern States have been for a long time steadily working upwards from a great depth. Behold, their consummation in these fearful sectional straits, which are reached at every step of our advancing territorial march.

The practice of private war—commonly called filibustering—was put that blow up on our American name! who introduced that pest into our American Society! A remnant of the feudal ages, nothing could be more in opposition to the traditions of the Republic or to the early character of our people. The policy of neutrality inaugurated by Washington; our neutrality laws themselves, enacted in full accord with that policy, bear honorable testimony of our respect for the rights of neighboring states. They may be evaded now—they may have been evaded by a former President.

You have but to look into the face of Millard Fillmore to recognize its paterfamilias. Britain of England, it has been brought forth here. The proof is abundant. Take a single fact. In 1854, the foreigners held a Congress in the City of Philadelphia. They formed what they call "the American Revolutionary League." It is on a grand scale, extending to the principal towns of every State in the Union, and working through executive boards, State Committees and primary associations. Its objects are declared to be "the radical liberation of the European continent." The means to be employed are avowed shamelessly and with orderly exactness:

- 1. Agitation as well in Europe as in America.
- 2. Accumulation of a revolutionary fund.
- 3. Formation of armed organizations designed of entering personally into the struggle and of preparing for it by military exercises.

These then is a vast project to keep our restless foreign population out of peaceful pursuits and to foster within them continually the spirit of war and revolution. In all its ramifications, it is an infernal scheme to break up the peace and to tarnish the character of our country. Not has it been without results. Since that notorious year of 1852, we have had proclamation after proclamation from the Chief Magistrate, warning to restrain the spirit of war and peace-breakers and law-breakers; but all in vain. Emboldened by success, they now demand that filibustering be legalized and become the settled policy of the Government.

And that, I will not go on. Viewed in what aspect you please, this infernal scheme infuses of abuse, and their speedy admission to citizenship and to political power, is an unending curse, growing more intolerable every day. Who knows but that should befall his God-sent people, as well high come to pass among us also? The stranger that is within thee shall get up above thee very high, and thou shalt come down very low; he shall be the head and thou shalt be the tail.

Let us, then, my countrymen, hasten back into the old path, which is the good way, and walk therein, that we may not lose. Let us be Heaven for a double portion of the spirit of our fathers. Let us cultivate perseverance and fraternal good-will between the several sections of our wide-spread Republic, that peace may flow again like a river. Let us cherish a just pride of country and a fervid love of country. Let us lay the axe to the root of this evil tree of foreign influence.

**DECEPTION ATTEMPTED.**  
The Standard still seeks, in the face of facts to the contrary, to induce the belief that Mr. Gilmer is opposed to "Free Suffrage." That paper knows this charge is untrue. It cannot be ignorant of Mr. Gilmer's oft expressed opinion on this subject. We again publish what he said in the Senate of the State on the 14th December 1854 on Mr. Boyd's Bill. It was as follows:

**MR. SPEAKER:**—I am in favor of the leading provision contained in the bill introduced by the Senator, (Mr. Boyd,)—the extension of Suffrage, to republican freemen. I believe it is not proper that all free white citizens, who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons, should be also allowed to vote for Senators. It is an entirely wrong and wrong principle. It is wrong to give the vote to all who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons. If extending more than the extension of suffrage was effected by the bill, it would be the last to raise my voice against it. Raised and educated as I have been, it would be contrary to my inclination and natural impulses to oppose any measure tending to a cure to my fellow citizens equal rights and privileges, wherever and whenever the same can be done consistently with the rules of justice, and freedom, security and satisfactorily regulated.

**PRECEPTS PRACTICE.**  
There is a point in the following dialogue which we take from the Columbus Enquirer:

We heard a conversation the other day between one of our citizens and a gentleman from one of the neighboring counties in Alabama, to this effect:

Q—In answer to an inquiry as to the state of politics in his section, the Alabama said that his neighbors were much divided and did not know what to do—that they all feared that Fremont would be elected;—and that, in the Union would be dissolved;—and that to avert such a calamity, some wanted the South to unite on Buchanan, and some on Fillmore, and many did not know what to do.

Q—Are there any men in your neighborhood who wanted to dissolve the Union four or five years ago?  
A—Alabama—O yes, plenty of them.  
Q—Are they the men who want the people to unite on Buchanan now in order to save the Union?  
A—Alabama—Yes, they very much.

The Alabama then pronounced "in favor of Fillmore."

The friends of Fillmore and Donelson intend holding a mass meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., commencing on the 4th of September, and to last three days.

## North Carolina Ed. Big.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 5, 1856.

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. GORHAM,

OF VERMONT.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes.

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR DISTRICTS.

1st District, T. W. Thompson, of Bert.

2d " E. J. Warren, of Beaufort.

3d " O. P. Moore, of New Hanover.

4th " J. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.

5th " A. J. Scales, of Chatham.

6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.

7th " A. J. Dargen, of Anson.

8th " J. H. Hinton, of Buncombe.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

WE are authorized to announce E. C. GRIFFIN, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing Annual Election.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

—I cannot see here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before alluded in any of my speeches. I believe it to be a great political and a great moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it is not so much as in some other States. It has been a curse which has been a curse to the people of this State. It has been a curse to the people of this State. It has been a curse to the people of this State.

—I am struck at the conclusion, to support this bill, that I have seen in the course of my life. I have seen the progress of slavery, and I have seen the progress of the slave. I have seen the progress of the slave, and I have seen the progress of the slave.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

TO THE FIVE-MEN OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

The friends of Gen. JOHN A. YOUNG take this method to announce him as a candidate to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. They are apprised that since the death of his late lamented partner, R. C. Carson, the whole business of a large manufacturing interest has been thrown upon his hands, which rendered a canvass of the county totally out of his power; nevertheless the increasing importunities of a large number of valued friends render longer to him, he, perhaps, wishes and desired to them to do duty in his country, as every patriot should be to use in this honorable permit to him. The friends of Dr. ISAAC WILSON, also announce him, through the same medium, as a candidate to represent the county in the Commons. We rely upon the patriotism of the county to sustain these nominations.

Respectfully,  
MANY FRIENDS.

**Americans, to the Polls!**

This election will not fall into the hands of many of our subscribers, before the day of the election but to such as receive it, we would urge them as members of the American Party stay not from the Polls! Let each vote for his ticket. Let none think that one vote is of no consequence. Some of the most important measures have been carried by one or two votes. Thus it will appear that it is necessary for every man to be at his post.

Remember that every vote given for John A. Gilmer is so much in favor of the protection of the landed interests.

Remember, that in voting for Mr. Gilmer you vote for a better friend of Free Suffrage than Gov. Bragg.

Remember, that in voting for Mr. Gilmer you vote for a man who has always been in favor of Internal Improvement, while Gov. Bragg and his friends have been forced into his support.

Remember, that the vote of North Carolina is looked to with an abiding interest by the friends of both parties abroad and that the result of the gubernatorial election may seriously affect Mr. Fillmore's prospects. Thus resolve, as far as individual effort is concerned, to beat the polls, and do your duty by voting the American ticket.

**Remember's Concert.**  
It will be seen by his advertisement in another column, that this novel and interesting entertainment will take place on Wednesday Evening. Similar concerts given by this gentleman in Charleston, S. C., Columbia, S. C. and Wilmington in this State, have been highly spoken of by the public press. We hope the youth of this town will meet with a satisfying reception.

Gov. Adams has issued his proclamation declaring the election of Col. P. S. Brooks, and Col. L. M. Keitt from their respective districts, who were elected without opposition.

## Mass Meeting in Guilford.

We learn that the Mass Meeting of the American party on Friday and Saturday last, at Martville, the battle-ground of Guilford, was a grand affair. There was from five thousand to six thousand persons present. Most able and enthusiastic speeches were made by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of Hillsboro; Geo. Davis, of Wilmington; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; H. K. Nash, of Hillsboro; Hon. N. Boyden, of Salisbury; Gen. Geo. A. Young, of this place and Ephraim Bevard, of Cabarrus. The meeting occupied the greater part of Friday and Saturday, and the immense crowd were both to depart even then, and desired the exercises to be resumed Monday.

In consequence of the furniture belonging to Mr. Hewitt's school not being in readiness the opening is deferred until next Monday, the 11th. See advertisement.

## NOW'S THE TIME, AND NOW'S THE HOUR!

The following significant appeal from the Raleigh Signal, applies not only to the members of the American Party, but to the conservative portion of all parties who approve of the principles of the American Party, as laid down in the platform, to be found in this paper.

John A. Gilmer, our candidate for Governor, is most assuredly the man on whom all parties may safely unite; he has proven himself to be the fast friend of Free Suffrage, Internal Improvements, and all the best interests of the State at large. "He is a sterling Republican, one of the people themselves—a man of genuine patriotism, strong intellect and sterling integrity, who will serve the State, and the whole State, unbiassed by sectional or party prejudices."

On the other hand, in the language of the Raleigh Register, the anti-American Party "have renominated as their candidate for Governor a man who has always been opposed to Internal Improvements who, so far from having said or done anything to advance them, has uniformly said and done all he could to check them, and render them odious to the people. He is at present playing the same game of equivocation and evasion to which he resorted in 1854, endeavoring to create the impression in the West, that he is, at least, not opposed to the projects in which that section is so vitally interested, and PLAYING MUM upon the whole subject in the East."—*Salem Press.*

The near approach of the election renders it necessary that the friends of the American nominee, should be on the alert and watch with constant vigilance the movements of the adversary. Let them bear in mind that more can be done to advance our cause and secure the victory during the last few days of the conflict, especially so on the day of election, than at any other period. At this time our prospects are good to carry through that gallant standard-bearer, John A. Gilmer, with a triumphant majority. The news from every part of the State is of the most flattering character. But let not our friends be lulled into inactivity, by the belief that all is safe. We must labor incessantly until the last gun in the conflict is fired. Against one thing, we would warn the friends of our nominee for Governor.—No doubt on the eve of the election, falsehoods will be started and misrepresentations put in circulation to prejudice his election. This our ally adversary has not failed to do in times past. They will in all probability do so again. Be prepared for them.

Remember, that in voting for Mr. Gilmer you vote for a man who has always been in favor of Internal Improvement, while Gov. Bragg and his friends have been forced into his support.

Remember, that the vote of North Carolina is looked to with an abiding interest by the friends of both parties abroad and that the result of the gubernatorial election may seriously affect Mr. Fillmore's prospects. Thus resolve, as far as individual effort is concerned, to beat the polls, and do your duty by voting the American ticket.

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## From our Correspondents.

CHARLOTTE, July 31, 1856.

This is the hottest day of the season, altogether too hot to write, but I will try and make a few thoughts stick together so as to be understood by the readers of the Whig. Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the duel between Col. Jno. Cunningham, of the Evening News, and Jas. L. Hatch of the Standard. The affair grew out of an article which appeared in the Standard, which was personally offensive to Col. Cunningham, and on the refusal of Mr. Hatch, (Mr. Spratt being absent) to retract whatever was offensive in the article, Col. Cunningham challenged him, and a hostile meeting took place near the Washington race course at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday last, where shots were exchanged without injury to either party, after which the difficulty was settled honorably to both parties, as you will see by the correspondence which has been published in all the daily papers of the city.

The quarantine has been rightly enforced, and we hope to escape the yellow fever this season. Our active and efficient Mayor is indefatigable in his efforts to prevent any communication between the city and the numerous vessels at quarantine. So if we get the fever this year, we cannot say it was imported. A few days more will tell, as it generally makes its appearance by the middle of August. The city now is exceedingly healthy, only 11 white deaths last week, and only 22 in all. Charleston has never been freer from any kind of sickness than it is now. The most of the sickness we have had thus far has been pretty much confined to small children and infants.

King street is undergoing great improvements, new houses going up at almost every corner, and 3 ones are being enlarged and repaired. Our city is rapidly increasing in wealth, commerce and population, and I have never known the spirit of enterprise and progressive improvement more rife in our midst than it now is. Not less than five hundred new buildings have gone up during the past year, and probably twice that number will be erected for the next twelve months.

Our merchants beginning to look forward to the fall trade and anticipate a rich and profitable harvest. Large stocks will be laid in, and gradations offered to secure the country side. We hope that the merchants of the south will see the propriety, if not the necessity, of patronizing Southern wholesale houses, and not like too many do, course the North, horse foot and dragons, and then go lets and spend their money, and fill the coats of their worst and bitterest enemies. Cash-tendency is a jewel, the value of which is much enhanced by its extreme rarity.

The news of the cotton crops in some of the middle and upper districts of this State are rather gloomy; they were, in the first place, injured by the weather, and then washed away by the deluge, and in Greenville I see that the worm is destroying every thing before it in the lower districts and the Parishes, elieve the prospects are more flattering; they have not suffered so much from thought, and have had no frost.

The Northern press state that fewer Southerners are using the summer North this year than for 3 years formerly.—This is to be anticipated for the principles of just equitable reciprocity. Our Southern border watering places, are crowded this year, and the people have determined upon their money at home and among friends. The Multitude House is doing well, and its proprietors are making friends and money both. The weekly hop comes to night, and I should have gone but fording you this letter which caused me the last boat.

My dancing day is true, are over, but I like to look at hoop low necked dresses, and think of forerimes, when I was on the carpet, and on the look for a partner for life a gay and cheerful custom. But now I am approaching ere and yellow leaf, and must be thing of the doubtful path of life, with all Harting and stern realities. But I haveot, and hope I never will lose my taste female beauty.

ASHLEY.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

Some very strange rumors have been put in circulation hewhithin the past week, which, if true, will place all things relating to politicians an anomalous position. On last Wednesday night a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held, and it is said that in that caucus several prominent members openly expressed the opinion that Buegan's election was hopeless, in consequence of his unfortunate antecedents, his Radicalism, his anti-slavery sentiments, his participation in the Ostend Conference, and, implicitly in the "bargain and corrupt deal" against Mr. Clay, and a proposition made for his withdrawal.

The Forneyite cause, however, were indignant with proposition to withdraw Buchanan, and he stepped to break up the party if it was attempted.

It is presumed, of course, that old Buck will not be withdrawn but the fact that such a thing was talked should tend to increase the confidence every American as to the success of Fillm and Donelson. The nomination of the Liberty must be very deplorable expediency considered, even such a proposition.

The House today fixed upon the 18th of August as the day upon which to terminate the session of Congress. There is no doubt but that the Senate will agree to this day, but some time since signed

its desire to adjourn at a much earlier period. This being the case, those who have schemes for plundering the public treasury have not quite a month in which to accomplish their designs.

On yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of John Forsythe, of Alabama, a son of the late Hon. John Forsythe, of Georgia, to be Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Mexico. The nomination of Walker Ferne, of the same State, to be Secretary of Legation to Mexico was also confirmed.

The second trial of P. T. Herbert, for the murder of Thomas Keating, the Irish waiter, is not yet concluded. It is probable that it will be given to the jury to-morrow.—His acquittal is expected. In the meantime, the Democracy to keep their hands in are killing off some more of their own party. Two of these individuals living in Georgetown had a quarrel last night about a Buchanan poll, and one of them named Simms was killed.

Hon. P. S. Brooks was yesterday arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 not to engage in a duel in the District, or to leave it for the purpose of engaging in one, with the Hon. A. Burlingame, of Massachusetts. It was the intention of the officers also to require bail of Mr. Burlingame, but he has thus far eluded them.

Land Warrants are now quoted at 95 cents per acre for 1854; 99 cents for 80's 94 cents for 120's; and \$1.10 for 40's.

Your compositor made me say, in my letter of the 9th, that the House had passed the river improvement bills by the "constitutional majority," instead of the "constitutional majority." But mistakes will happen sometimes.

There has been nothing of importance done in Congress the past week, the House being engaged most of the time on contested elections.

The Newark Eagle of the 23d contains a letter from Commodore Stockton withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency. It will be recollected that in his letter of acceptance he reserved the privilege of withdrawing whenever the friends of Mr. Fillmore could be united in his support. In his letter of withdrawal he says, "the efforts to prevent the great American party from being sectionalized or abolitionized, have been successful. It has been purged of all sectional and abolition men and dogmas." He further says, "my object having been attained I am no longer a candidate for the Presidency."

The Newark Eagle, alluding to this letter says: "The political field in New Jersey is now unobstructed. The skies are bright and brightening. Every gale that sweeps over the State bears on its wings the most joyful intelligence. From every quarter glad tidings fall upon the ear. We have only to be true to ourselves, our principles, and our country, to achieve one of the proudest victories that ever electrified the American heart."

The prospect for Mr. Fillmore's election appears to be particularly bright. Numerous letters are received here by members of Congress from their constituents in different portions of the country, and all represent them as improving in their respective localities. If implicit reliance could be placed on these accounts his election might be regarded as beyond doubt, but people are prone to look at that side of every question which suits their own views, and judge of elections according to their wishes, consequently they are apt to form incorrect opinions, and the publication of these opinions causes much of the disappointment which is felt when an election results contrary to our expectations, especially when our wishes and expectations agree. The American Organ thus alludes to this subject:—"Taking a general survey of the whole political horizon, there is much to cheer and not much to discourage us. In the last four weeks, a revolution has been wrought in the public mind, such as, in no less space of time, was ever witnessed in any portion of the civilized world. This change is yet rapidly progressing, and we see nothing that can arrest it, but many influences at work to impel it forward. Every day the love of our glorious Union, which in many parts of the country, North and South, had yielded to a morbid sentiment of fanaticism, is seen to reappear in its original purity, and when November reaches us, we are encouraged to believe this fell spirit of disunionism will have lost its influence, and that the shouts of two millions of American voters will consign it to the tomb from which there will be no resurrection!"

It is to be hoped, for the peace, prosperity, and honor of this country that such may be the case. My firm conviction is that by no other means can these highly desirable elements of greatness be secured, except by the election of Millard Fillmore to the Presidency. Thus, all that tends to true greatness will be ours; otherwise—no matter which of his competitors may be elected—strife, discord, and anarchy at home, and war abroad must wait this glorious Republic of ours; which must necessarily crumble away and leave but a ghastly remnant of its present greatness to mark its rise, progress, and decay.

On yesterday the House passed a bill providing for a reorganization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, of which the following is the substance: provide for an entire re-organization of the Territory, and forbid the Legislative Assembly from passing any ex post facto law, or laws impairing the validity of contracts, abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, requiring any property qualification or religious test for the right to vote, hold office, or propose law, or serve on juries in any

court of justice; neither is any person entitled to any civil or political privileges to be required to take an oath or affirmation to support any law other than the Constitution of the United States; nor are cruel or unusual punishments to be allowed, nor reasonable bail to be refused to any person accused of any crime except treason and murder, nor in the latter case unless the proof is evident or the presumption great. It also repeals so much of the Kansas-Nebraska act as abrogates the Missouri compromise; but any person lawfully held to service in either Kansas or Nebraska is not to be discharged from such service by reason of such repeal if such person shall be permanently removed from the said Territories prior to January 1st, 1858.

This bill was passed by a vote of 88 to 74. It is rumored here that the President has nominated John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, (formerly of California) to be Governor of Kansas, vice Willou Shannon, removed. The cause of this removal is unknown.

The second trial of P. T. Herbert, for the murder of the Irishman Keating has been concluded. The jury, after an absence of an hour returned a verdict of not guilty. D. W. Jarboe, indicted for the murder of John R. Malley, (his sister's seducer) has also been acquitted.

BRONTES.

JOHN A. GILMER, NORTH CAROLINA'S FRIEND.

The cause of the increasing interest in behalf of JOHN A. GILMER, is to be found in his patriotic course as a legislator.

From the first day he entered the legislature he has shown himself an ardent friend of those great measures projected for the promotion of the best interest of the State. He has never been one of those narrow-minded popularity-seeking demagogues who have kept North Carolina so far behind her sister States for fear he "could not be re-elected." No such miserable time serving policy ever marked the course of so true a son as JOHN A. GILMER.

For Free Schools, Internal Improvements or any measure designed and calculated to advance the interest of the people of the State, he has been among the first and foremost to lead off. He did not wait to see if it were popular in certain localities. His only inquiry was, will it benefit the people? Nor has he been content in his course. Carleton and Cherokee, Brunswick and Burke have been to him alike, parts and portions of North Carolina. In his efforts to improve, to elevate the character and condition, to promote the interest of the whole State, he has voted for improvements in the East and in the West, dispensing the blessings of good and wholesome laws, for the development of the resources of the State, while Gov. Bragg and his party were resting those efforts.

The improvements which have been and are now going on, owe perhaps, more to John A. Gilmer, than any other man.—His voice has been raised fearlessly in their behalf when selfish demagogues did their best against him.

If any of the appropriations have been unjustly or improperly spent, that was not his fault. He gave the means. He used his influence, his votes in extending the aid asked for. This was all he could do. If after the money was obtained, it was improperly used, that was no fault of his, no responsibility.

If a father give two sons, the one a negro, the other a free word, and one of them through profligacy, so manage as to lose his legacy, that will not be imputed as a crime in the father's eyes.

While Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other were taunting us as a Rip Van Winkle, and at the same time bleeding us of our substance, and adding to their coffers, the gallant GILMER, with his patriotic associates were striving to redeem our good old State, and to place her in the front rank in the galaxy of States.—North Carolina ought to have been one of the foremost, instead of one of the hindmost in the march of improvement in the last 10 years. But for the do nothing anti-improvement measures and conduct of "Captain Bragg's brother" and his party leaders, we should have been ten years ago, where we are now.

The intelligent people of the State are taking this matter in hand for themselves and to some extent have driven these hard-shells from their various policy. This forced acknowledgment of the policy of Gilmer and his friends will bring to their support numbers who have heretofore opposed them.—*Kinston American.*

## GOVERNOR'S VOTES.

In the gubernatorial election of 1850, when Reid and Manly ran, the following was the vote:

Reid	44,845
Manly	32,071
Reid's majority	3,774

In 1852, when Reid and Kerr were the candidates, the vote was as follows:

Reid	45,484
Kerr	42,993
Reid's majority	5,491

In 1854, when Bragg and Dockery were the candidates, the vote was as follows:

Bragg	48,705
Dockery	40,644
Bragg's majority	8,061

These figures are published for the sake of reference.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. MOREHEAD.—At the recent great Fillmore and Donelson meeting in New York, the following letter from Ex-Gov. Morehead, of this State, was read:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that North Carolina will give Mr. Fillmore a considerable majority. His administration gave entire satisfaction to this State.—He is proven. He has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. He has on Democratic no Federal blood in out of his veins. He speaks no platform, made by Chartered Conventions, to stand upon. He stands, and proudly stands, on his own platform, based upon his own administration; an administration that quelled fanaticism, soothed discord, and secured to spread peace and tranquility over the land. With such an administration North Carolina will be again satisfied, and I hope the nation will be blessed with it."

At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, three hearty cheers were given for North Carolina.

## LETTER FROM MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter from the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, the "modest Roman" of the American Senate, will silence forever the petty assaults of the Democratic leaders and presses upon Millard Fillmore, because he had the good sense and patriotism to consult his Calling and Law Counsellor before signing the Fugitive Slave law. So far from detesting Mr. Fillmore, it should elevate him in the estimation of all conservative and right-thinking men—for it is the best possible illustration of his discretion, his wisdom, and his devotion to the South. Would that all our Presidents would exhibit like prudence, patriotism, and deference to the judgment of their Constitutional advisers.

The letter of Mr. C. is in reply to one written him by a gentleman of Augusta, Georgia.—*Richmond Whig.*

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 4th July: I reply that neither during his administration, nor at any time, did he ever say to me, or in my hearing, that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional; or anything to that effect. Neither is it true that it was only by your (my) urgent solicitation as his adviser that he could be induced to sign the bill." For the purpose, as I supposed, of acting, and showing that he acted, deliberately and advisedly on so important a subject, he required me as the law officer of the Government, to give my opinion in writing in regard to the constitutionality of certain clauses of the bill, and I did so. I believe that he also consulted, as usual, all the members of his Cabinet. This was done, no doubt, out of respect for his calling, and to secure to his conduct the highest sanction which the advice of his Cabinet counsellors could give. All the members of the Cabinet, I believe, advised in favor of the bill, and in so doing only concurred, as I understood, in the President's own opinion on the subject.

There was no urgency or solicitation to Mr. Fillmore to sign the bill, that I know of. I certainly used none, nor did I ever suppose that any was necessary. Mr. Fillmore, I have no doubt, signed that bill freely, and in obedience only to his own convictions and sense of duty.

The above will afford you, I hope, sir, a full answer to your enquiries, and I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,  
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

**BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE.**—The cases sent up to the Supreme Court from this county, to procure a decision on the question whether or not the Bank of Fayetteville has the right to issue one and two dollar bills, have been decided by that tribunal. There were three of these cases: One against the corporation itself, one against W. B. Matthews, Teller, and one against Alexander McPherson, Clerk of the Bank. The first case was decided in favor of the Bank, on the ground, as we learn