little boy at school, addicted to the practice | point to some other merit beside that of of hard swearing. To punish him for this having been the Editor of the Globe or babit, his teacher placed him by the side Union, to recommend him to the favorable of a mouse-hole in the school-room, with a consideration and support of Fillmorines. pair of tongs, and commanded him to stand Mr. B. can, if he shall choose, state that on there and catch the mouse when it should come out. As soon as the school was done | cy, and sub-treasury questions, the Tariff, laughing over his ridiculous position, and federal Internal Improvements, &c., Donquiet prevailed, the mouse came out, and elson and Fillmore hold in common no two sure enough the little fellow clamped it with opinions. They agree only in one thing the tongs and cried out: "Master, by G-d I've got him!" This, said Mr. B., will be interpretation of which we have exemplified the exchanation of the "Americans" to the Demecrats, ufter the Governor's election. To this assertion or prediction as to what is to be, we might have attached some little it was a most appropriate winding up of his speech. We had often heard of a mountain being in labor and bringing forth a mouse, but never before had we seen so striking an illustration of the adage. We predict that the Democrats will be caught by the Know-Nothings, just as the little girl cought the fish. With a pin hook, she went a fishing, and returned, running into and exclaiming, "O, mother, mother, I've I got the fish." "I don't see any fish." "Why, mother," answered the little girl, and dir." And the Know-Nothings, who are also now on a fishing excursion with pin hoeks, may exclaim "We've got em!" but mark the prediction: after the election they will, with vinegar faces, be exclaiming "We got 'em, but they unbit and dir."-

first "bit" are unbiting and diving daily. that the Know Nothing party are supportwhile they do not know his opinions on the | nor by a majority-but by a small minority. main issues of the day, and which form the most important questions which have Nothing speakers talking about their "prinever agitated this country-the questions ciples." Know Nothing principles! What tors, too, they regard as freemen, to suplow, whoever their "Council" may select, let the dish be palatable or unpalatable .-

alluded to his Editorship of the Globe, as treat them accordingly. an evidence of his ability. This, we deemed rather a singular allusion, in connection was chiefly exhibited in articles in abuse of "conservatives" and honest politicians of in the District of Columbia, or any State or important political crisis? The opinions of Fillmore and his Administration! Some of all the old parties! We protest against these abusive articles we have now before these men speaking for the Democratic parus, in one of which Fillmore is compared as ty, while we acknowledge their right to an abolitionist to Sumner, the mean aboli- charge their own, the late Whig party, with since, received a sound and well-merited acts and course of that party, and of course flogging, from the hands of the honorable know the truth of what they say, when they and chivalrous Brooks, of South Carolina, charge it with dishonesty. But, the idea Rule adopted than the abolitionists from for uttering one of his abusive abolition ha- of the Know Nothing party being made up rangues in the Senate. We are at a loss to of the conservative and honest portion of know how Fillmore can consent, under a the old parties, is too ridiculous for serious natural pride and sense of propriety, to be notice. If the speaker had maintained that associated on the same ticket with a man it was composed or led on by the political who has indulged in so much abuse of him, unless he admits that Donelson told the truth, and that the truth needs no apology. It was very apparent, from the cursory and significant manner in which Mr. Dargan disnatched Donelson,-professing to "know nothing about him,"-that the "greasy Tennessecan," as Brownlow dubs him, sticks in the Elector's throat; but the inguifing capacities of Mr. Barringer's political œsophagus, enabled him to swallow the "greasy" Know-Nothing without mastication .-But, we advise Mr. Barringer, if he should ever again attempt to sing hosannahs over | meeting.

all the issues of statesmen, the Bank, curren-"Americans must rule America"-the true in their own persons: An alliance of the tiger and the welf in pursuit of the "spoils,"

One of the Speakers-we do not remember which one-inveighed heavily against the importance, if Mr. B. had not just before | two-thirds rule, which the Democrats have asserted that Banks was elected Speaker adopted in making choice of a candidate for by the Democrats. We thought, however, President. No argument, however, was employed against it-and we are unable to conjecture whence the opposition of the Know-Nothing party proceeds to that salutary rule. In a country like ours, with its varied interests and contrariety of opinions, no candidate ought to be presented who cannot command an almost unanimous vote. A convention should always endeavor to select that man who can command the vote the worse, out of breath with excitement, of delegates from all portions, and if he cannot approach that unanimity, he ought to be got 'em!" "Got what, my child?" "Why thrown aside, and some one else, who can command the vote, should be selected Abandon this rule, and you place the Demoher voice and face suddenly changing to cracy of the South at the mercy of the mournfulness, "I got 'em, but they unbit North. The South, being a minority, would have no chance to arrest the nomination of an exceptionable man, and the disorganization of the Democratic party would be the inevitable result. If the Whig party had established this rule, and prevented fanaties of the North from controlling its action, its friends this day would not have been The pin hooks wouldn't hold them. The singing funeral dirges over its grave. Sec-Know-Nothings are now making about the tionalism, however, having controlled its same progress in "catching" Democrats, fortunes, and directed its course, the conserthat the little boy made in catching groundsquirrels. After a whole day's hard chase, vative portion of the party were overpowthe question was propounded, "How do ered by numbers, and the party was led into the quagmires of abolitionism. The fate you get along, my son, catching ground-"O, first-rate. When I catch of the Whig party in this respect should be the one I'm after, and two more, I'll have a warning to the Democratic party to avoid three!" And with like success are Know- | the shoals and quick-sands upon which the Nothings, since the people have had time | Whig party split. The Democratic party and opportunity to look into and understand | have suffered no wrong or injustice from their proscriptive, secret, and oath-bound this rule, but on the contrary it has conprinciples and dark-lantern mummeries, ducted the party to power, and rid it of catching Democrats. The people who at place-hunters and camp-followers. The objection that it destroys the prominent Gen. Young's speech was the most genteel, men is but a pitable argument when comif not the best, on the occasion. We will pared to the great benefits it confers upon let him pass, as we were pleased with his ap- the party. Polk and Pierce are the repearance and manner, and heard nothing sults of this rule, and although comparafrom him to which much exception could be tively obscure men at the time of their taken. Mr. Barringer closed the exercises | namination, yet their administrations have of the day. He pointed to the fact that been able and brilliant, and all the coun-Electors had been appointed before the try or the party could require. Not even candidate for President had been present- the most prominent men could have admined, to prove a want of principle on the part | istered the government with more ability or of the Democrats. This was a rather a given more general satisfaction. We care singular charge or matter of complaint, in | not what aspirant it destroys, its effect is to face of the fact that the Know Nothings | give to the country a sound national and retake a solemn oath to support and vote for liable man, and one who will sustain the Conwhoever a bare majority of their councils stitution and the rights of the States. The may fix upon, no matter what their princi- Know Nothings doubtless are of opinion ples may be. In the face of the fact, too, that our candidate should be selected in the same manner Mr. Fillmore was nominated ing Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, at Philadelphia-not by a two-thirds vote,

arising out of the repeal of the Missouri are they? Nothing, when applied to poli-Compromise bill, and the principles con- tical subjects, to governmental affairs and tained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Mr. policy. The principles of statesmen are Barringer was evidently under the impres- all sunk into the contemptible warfare wagsion that the Democrats were, like the ed against the poor foreigners and Catho-Know Nothings, without any fixed princilies! The Bank and currency questionples, and liable to have a candidate pre- a high or low tariff—the public land quessented for their support without any knowl- | tion-internal improvements by the general edge of his opinions. But, in truth, the government-and all the great questions leading opinions and principles of the nom- which have hitherto divided the great poliince of the Democratic national Convention | tical parties of the country are ignored and is well understand to all except Know-Noth- sunk, to make way for the two ridiculous · ings who are wilfully blind. The Democrats do new "principles" of opposition to foreignnot recommend men without knowing their ers and Catholics. We say new principrinciples-their avowed principles. Their | ples-for how long have these principles motto is "measures, not men." Their Elec- | been in existence ! Only two or three years since the Whig, party ceased to export or not support, at their option, who- ist. When Gen. Scott was the Whig canever the Convention may select as a candi- | didate-the candidate of these very same date. They are not bound by oath to go Know Noothing speakers to which we are with their party "right or wrong." They alluding-this party was then the foreign are under no obligation, whatever, to swal- party-the very party who now modestly claim to be the "American party." The "rich Irish brogue," and the "sweet Ger-They do not take an oath in the following man accent" was then the song. Now,-"dark-lantern" form: You swear that "you most wonderful change-the same party "will in all things, political and social, so sing altogether another tune. The truth is, "far as this Order is concerned, comply Whig principles having become obsolete, the "with the will of the majority when ex- party determined on having new principles, "pressed in a lawful manner, though it may and it was no doubt deemed a popular move "conflict with your personal preference." to make war against foreigners and Cath-It becomes men, who take such an oath as olics, and thus secure, if possible, the supthis, to talk of a want of principle and blind port of all friends of Protestantism. But. adherence to party, on the part of others! | the Protestants are not the fools they were Mr. Barringer, unlike the Elector, Mr. taken for. They see through the motives Dargan, said he knew Mr. Donelson; and of these very pious political hacks, and

It was amusing to hear all the Know

One of the speakers alluded to the "conservative" character of the Know Nothing with the fact that the "ability" of Donelson | party. It was composed, he said, of the tionist of Massachusetts, who, a few days dishonesty. They are familiar with the hacks and disappointed politicians in the South and the abolitionists in the North, he would have come nearer the truth.

We have not time or space for a more extended notice of the Know Nothing meeting. It was, altogether, a rare and funny exhibition, which we wish every intelligent Democrat in the county could have witness-The "Order" we cannot help thinking, would do well to stick to private meetings. They, we are satisfied, have all to lose, and nothing to gain by displays and arguments

support of the charge that MILLARD FILLMORE IS AN ABOLI-

TIONIST. And we desire the reader, as he goes along. to bear in mind that Mr. Fillmore has never [9, p. 51.] revoked, cancelled, taken back, or disavowed in any shape or form the opinions and sentiments he has uniformerly expressed in favor of abolitionism. The inference is, therefore, irresistible that they are his settled and cherished principles, which he would act upon and carry out whenever an opportunity might be presented for him to do so. It is impossible that a Southern people can sustain a man with such a record, for the important office of President of the United States, at this important crisis in the history of abolitionism. We desire also that the reader bear in mind that it is such a man that the Know Nothings are supporting, while they have the impudence

to charge Gen. Pierce with abolitionism. We are indebted to the "Columbia Times" for the drawing up of the following "indictment," from the record, against Mr. Fillmore. The "Times" is an "American" swallow Millard Fillmore, although he has been tied to a "greasy" Southerner, to make him go down the more readily.

Is Mr. Fillmore an abolitionist? In proof of the affirmative of this question, we adduce -to go no farther back in his political history-his votes in Congress in 1838 .-In December of that year, Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, offered the following amongst other resolutions:

"That all attempts on the part of Conress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of a slave from States to States. or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the constitution, destructive to the fundamental principle on which the Union of the States rests, and beyond the voyage, the negroes rose against the crew. jurisdiction of Congress."

There can be no doubt that this resolution enunciated principles vitally important to the South-principles which underlie the Constitution and are the very bulwarks of slavery. Were the South to concede that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, or to prohibit the inter-State slave trade, she would betray into the hands of her enemies all the defences which the Constitution has thrown around her peculiar interest. The principles embraced in the resolution are the very opposite of abolitionism, and any one who should refuse his earty assent to them, must, by conse Atherton's resolutions. It follows, therefore, that he was an abolitionist in 1838. He also voted against the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wise of Virginia:-"That Congress has no power to abolish the slave-trade, or to prohibit the removal of slaves between the States and the District of Columbia, or Territories of the United States." On the 13th day of December of the same year, he voted for the following resolution presented by Slade, of Vermont, a notoriously rabid abolitionist:

"Whereas, there exists and is carried on between the ports in the District of Columand under the sanction of the laws thereof. a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transthe country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States: and whereas such rade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country authority, for its suppression:

"Therefore, to the end, that all obstacles the consideration of this subject be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily fifth resolution on the subject of slavery (Atherton's) passed by this House, as re ates to the removal of slaves, from State to State, &c., be, and hereby is rescinded."

Who has not heard of the infamous resolution offered in Congress by the infamous slavery in the District of Columbia should of evidence against him.

history of abolitionism, Congress was flooded with incendiary abolition petitions. To put Representatives adopted the celebrated "21st Rule," which was in these words:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or Territories of the United States, in which now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever."

A rule manifestly right and proper; for no petition should be received or entertained in any way, praying Congress to enact any law which Congress has not the constitutional power to enact. No sooner was this every quarter assailed it with the greatest fierceness. It was almost the sole business of John Quincy Adams, during his term in the House of Representatives, to attack it in some one of the many forms which his fiendish ingenuity devised. On the 9th of December 1840 he moved that it be rescinded. Upon a motion to lay his resolution on the table. Mr. Fillmore voted in the negative. [See Con. Globe, vol. 9, p.

On the 23d December 1840, Mr. James, of Rhode Island, presented a petition from an anti-slave society in that State, and after | induce him to renew and revive his former reading it, submitted to the chair the ques- zeal and devotion to it. rule. The Speaker decided that it was cheek of the man who charges Franklin such as we witnessed at this Know Nothing embraced by the rule. Mr. James then Pierce with being an abolitionist, and is his delectable Donelson, to endeavor to In conclusion, we invite the particular petition might be received. The yeas and more, mantle with shame?

attention of the reader to the evidence in anys were ordered on a motion to lay the motion to suspend on the table, on which motion Mr. Fillmore voted in the negative, with Adams, Giddings. James, Slade and other abolitionists. [See Con. Globe, Vol.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a petition, on the 7th of January, 1842, from citizens of Ashtabula county, in that State, praying Congress to repeal the laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transportation of persons as slaves in vessels of nicated two messages, assigning his reasons the United States sailing coastwise from for vetoing bills for the improvement of the one State to another. The vote was on laying on the table the question of reception | the St. Clair river. The President, in reraised against the petition, which also turning these bills, says he regards them carried the petition with it. Mr. Fillmore as part of a general system of internal imvoted in the negative. [See Con. Globe, provement, and he refers to his message of Vol. 11, Part 1. p. 105.]

A favorite measure of the abolitionists has been the establishment of diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States, and the semi-savage negro republic of Hayti. That is to send a minister to the Court of his Black Highness, the Emperor Soulouque, and to receive any woolly-headed negro minister he might accredit to Washpaper, but one of the number, that cannot ington, and place him upon an equality with the ministers from England, France and offered to the people of the South. Yet a ciples, without regard to consequences. man was found base enough to be the with that object in view-Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Fillmore was base on a motion to lay the petition on the table, Con. Globe, vol. 11, Part 1, p. 157.]

> Most persons recollect the celebrated case of the Creole. This vessel sailed from Norfolk, Va., to New Orleans with a number of slaves on board, to be transported to the latter city there to be sold. On the murdered them, and then made their way in the vessel to the Bermuda Islands. These, in brief, are the facts of the case. In relation to it, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, introduced into Congress a series of resolutions, of which the following is most pertinent to adjourned in respect to his memory.

Resolved, That the persons on board the said ship (Creole) in resuming the natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punish-

In other words, the negroes on board the Creole did right in murdering the crew, and pace to introduce all of those infamous be an abolitionist. Now, we find that Mr. resolutions. The question being on a motion proving the St. Mary's River, in Michigan. Fillmore voted against the adoption of Mr. to lay the resolutions on the table, Mr. Fillmore voted in the negativs. [See Congressional Globe, Vol. 11, Part 1, p. 342. It were unnecessary to continue the

proofs in support of our allegation that Mr.

Fillmore was an abolitionist. What we

have already adduced are abundant. That

he is still an abolitionist is fairly inferable from the fact that he has never since 1842 renounced the sentiments and principles he then entertained. This would be sufficient various times, the most abundant proof .bia, and other parts of the United States, His celebrated Erie letter is alone sufficient his room. Some eye-witnesses say that United States connected with or using the ported from said District to distant parts of enlarge. During his whole political life his and carried before Justice Hollingshead, entire action upon the subject of abolitionism, was of the most obnoxious character. lowing day and answer. In his whole Congressional career he stood by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for | side by side with Adams, Giddings, Slade & the immediate interposition of legislative Co., and the intensity of his zeal was never in the slightest degree abated, so long as he | shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the looked to a northern constituency alone for | violence of the assault. When the attack political support. Becoming Vice Presiprovided, Resolved, That so much of the dent, by being attached, like the tail of a twenty persons present, including Messrs. kite, to Gen. Taylor's skirts, and then looking forward (as his present position shows) to the Presidency, his mouth has become a | Congress, Governor Gorman, together with sealed book on the subject of abolitionism. He is now looking to a different constituen-Gott, which proposed that the abolition of cy for promotion. He now wants not only northern but southern support, and we no be referred to the people of the District for longer hear any thing from him on the subtheir decision at the ballot-box, and that the ject of slavery. Why does he "keep dark" slaves themselves should be allowed to vote on the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska in the decision of the question? We do not | bill? Why does he not declare his opinions now recollect in what year precisely the on the main issues of the day? The signing resolution was introduced, but we well of the fugitive slave bill, a bill made in acrecollect the fact that Mr. Fillmore voted cordance with a plain and imperative profor it. His vote on this fquestion alone vision of the Constitution, affords no answer would stamp him an abolitionist of the to the questions. Nor does his enforcement blackest hue, were there not another particle of the provisions of that bill prove any thing more than a refusal to violate his oath It is fresh in the memory of every intelli- to see the laws faithfully executed. If he gent man, that, for many years in the early or his friends have any complaints to make against the charge of abolitionism, let him meet the charge in a fair and explicit mana stop to the fearful inundation, which ner. A few lines, the labor of five minutes, threatened to engulph all other legislative are only necessary to place him in his true business, and to prevent its undermining the position. He has written an "Erie" letter Constitution and the Union, the House of to show his devotion to abolitionism, and another one recently, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, to show his admiration and love of "Sam"-Why cannot be declare his other paper praying the abolition of slavery opinions on the main issues of the present

Buchanan and Douglas, and the sentiments of all others, whose names are connected with the next Presidency, either from free or slave States, have been fully defined. And the people have a right-and fice of President of the United States, what position he occupies on the question of Southern rights, which are at this time threatened and more imperilled, than at any other period in the history of fanaticism. Now, for the first time, the abolitionists have become "a power in the State," have possession of the popular branch of Congress; and aspirants for office are paying them a deference never extended to them in their weaker days. The same policy-self interest-which may have induced Mr. Fillmore, since he became Vice Presi- speech. dent, to moderate his abolitionism, may now

WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

el CHARLOTTE TO

Tuesday Morning, May 27, 1856.

CONGRESS.

Want of space compels us to omit our regular notice of the proceedings of Congress. On the 19th the President commumouth of the Mississippi, and the flats of 1854, vetoing the river and harbor bill, for his views on the subject. The works proposed, he regards as the convenience and local prosperity of those more immediately concerned-an object not to be Constitutionally and justly attained by the taxation of the people of the whole country. The measures were artfully contrived, and have been passed on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention, in the hope that they would diminish the President's popularity. But other civilized nations. The proposition he has had the nerve and the firmness to involves the grossest insult that could be stand by the Constitution and by his prin-

On the 21st, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner, medium of presenting a petition to Congress of Massachusetts, delivered an infamous abolition speech, which Gen. Cass pronounced the most anti-American speech, in enough to sustain him. The question being every particular, that he ever heard. Senators Douglas and Mason accused him as Mr. Fillmore voted in the negative. [See | being unfit for the association of gentlemen, and entirely destitute of truth. Mr. Sumner replied in a strain of the most severe vulgarity.

The House passed a bill appropriating one million and forty-eight thousand of acres of land, in Wisconsin, for the construction of rail-roads in that State-and also a bill granting one million of acres to Alabama, for a similar purpose. On the 22d, the death of the Hon. John G. Miller, a member of the H. of R. from Missouri, was announced in both houses, and both

On the 23d, in the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution appointing a committee of five to investigate the subject of the assault on Senator Sumner, by Mr. Brooks, with power to send for persons and papers .- And in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Seward, a similar resolution was adopted. A message from the Presiwere justifiable in the act. We wish we had | dent was received, assigning his reasons for withholding his sanction from a bill for im-

AFFRAY IN THE U. S. SENATE-MR. SUMNER SEVERELY CANED.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate on Wednesday last, and while still in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Sumner was approached by Mr. Brooks, one of the members of the House, from South Carolina, who accused him of libelling his State and slandering his gray headed relative. Senator Butler. He struck Sumner with a cane, in the absence of other evidence. There felling him to the floor, and repeated the is, however, in the letters which he has blows until he was deprived of the power of to establish the charge that he is an aboli- Brooks struck Sumner as many as fifty tionist. But we have not time nor space to | blows on his head. Brooks was arrested and held to bail in \$500 to appear the fol- inadequate to the object, that fact will be

The Washington papers state that Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not dangerous, wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was was made there were probably fifteen or Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan and other members of several officers of the Senate and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was of gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault was terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage .-Mr. Sumner sank unconscious to the floor, where he lay till raised by his friends. His head was bathed in blood, and his physicians say he has the severest flesh-wound they ever saw on a man's head. The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. Sumner, containing the allusions to Senator Butler. He also calls Senator B. a "fanatic."

"The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is ternational law, the only question to be set- ED IN THIS MARKET. always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight-I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character, or any proposition made to shut her out from the exgance or hardihood of assertion is then too del Toboso is all surpassed. The asserted rights of slavery, which shock equality of a Southern people will demand-to know, all kinds, are croaked by a fantastic claim before they give him their votes for the of- of equality. If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers der the Constitution-in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellow men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block-then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic Knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second Exodus."

Senator Butler was absent, on a visit to Sumner made the attack on him in his

The news of Sumner's caning created intense excitement in the Massachusetts Legislature-and a Committee was forthtion whether it came within the twenty-first | In conclusion, we ask:-Should not the | with appointed to consider and report what action should be taken on the subject by that body. A public meeting of the citizens moved to suspend the rule in order that the at the same time supporting Millard Fill- of Boston has also been called to consider the matter.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The special message of President Pierce on Nicaraguan affairs, communicated to Congress, a few days ago, concludes as fol-

When, therefore, sometime since, a new Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua presented himself, bearing the commission of President Rivas, he must and would have been received as such, unless he was found on inquiry subject to personal exception, but for the absence of satisfactory information upon the question whether President Rivas was in fact the head of an established Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, doubt as to which arose not only from the circumstance of his avowed association with armed emigrants recently from the United States, but the proposed Minister himself was of that class of persons, and not otherwise or previously a citizen of Nicaragua.

Another Minister from the Republic of Nicaragua has now presented himself, and has been received as such, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government de facto, and so far as such exists, the government de jure of that Republic. That reception, while in accordance with

the established policy of the United States, was likewise called for by the most imperative special exigencies, which require that this Government shall enter at once into diplomatic relations with that of Nicaragua. In the first place, a difference has occurred between the Government of President Rivas and the Nicaragua Transit Company, which involves the necessity of inquiry into rights of citizens of the United States, who allege that they have been aggrieved by the acts of the former, and claim protection and redress at the hands of their Government. In | pledged themselves to abide by the comication by the way of Nicaragua is effectually interrupted, and the persons and property of unoffending private citizens of the these objects can receive due consideration without resumption of diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Nicaragua.

Further than this, the documents communicated show that, while the interoceanic transit by the way of Nicaragua is cut off, disturbances at Panama have occurred to obstruct, temporarily at least, that by the way of New Grenada, involving the sacrifice | might injure the Common Schools, now of the lives and property of citizens of the United States. A special commissioner has efficient State Superintendent; and he then been despatched to Panama to investigate the facts of this occurrence, with a view particularly to the redress of parties ag- ernor. Mr. Gilmer at first declined to anwill be demanded for the future security of interoceanic communication by this as by vate opinions, and that if elected Governor the other routes of the Isthmus.

It would be difficult to suggest a single object of interest, external or internal, more important to the United States than the maintenance of the communication, by land | press his private opinions, and makes it in and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union. It is a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

I have adopted such pecautionary measures and have taken such action for the purpose of affording security to the several written and the speeches he has made, at speech. No one interfered until the caning transit routes of Central America, and to was effected. Sumner was then carried to the persons and property of citizens of the same, as are within my constitutional power and existing circumstances have seemed to demand. Should these measures prove communicated to Congress, with such recommendations as the exigency of the case

may indicate. FRANKLIN PIERCE. WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856. In the above, President Pierce gives the reasons-and very clear and strong ones too-why he recognised the new Nicaraguan minister. There are important questions, in which the interests of the United States are involved, to be settled with the Nicaraguan government, and Rivas and Walker have possession of the Government, and form the only power or authority with which our government can treat. Some Know Nothings are endeavoring to make it appear that the President is giving "aid and comfort" to "fillibusterism," by recognising Rivas' and Walker's government .-The recognition of Vigil, the new minister, does no such thing. From President Washington's day down to the present, it has been a principle always acknowledged by the United States, to recognise the de facto government holding power and authority in any nation. This cardinal point in our policy has been illustrated by recognising the many forms of power successively adopted by France in the series of revolutions with which that country has been visited. The only question to be determined is, has the nation, so far as other powers are concerned, made a substantial change in its rulers or institutions? Such is, according to intled by the United States in the case of Nicaragua. When the first minister of the new government, Col. French, presented himself at Washington, it was not clear that the government he represented was anything more than a military irruption of great for this Senator. The frenzy of Don a temporary nature. Subsequent events Quixotte in behalf of his wench Dulcinea have shown that the existing government of Nicaragua has sustained itself for eight

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

months and more, and that it is able to

carry on a foreign war.

Charles Whitney, of New York, has filed at the State Department, at Washington, an affidavit of Captain Tinglepaugh, of the steamer Orizaba, setting forth the interference of Captain Carleton, of the British frigate Eurydice, at San Juan del Norte, on the last trip, who forbade all passengers having tickets for Nicaragua from leaving his home in South Carolina, at the time | the ship. Evidence, it is said, is also presented that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there.

> FALSE.—A rumor got afloat, a few days since, that Mr. Fillmore was dead. arrival subsequently, from Europe, proves I that the rumor was false.

DISCUSSION IN CHEROKEE.

We have received a full and interesting account, from a correspondent in Cher kee, of the discussion in Murphy, on the 8th instant, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer. It shall appear in our next. Meantime we present some of the points of the discussion.

Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion. He endeavored to justify the "Western Address," and defended his votes in the Assembly in favor of the white basis, and the distribution of the School fund according to white population. He argued at some length in favor of this mode of dividing the School Fund. He said if Western men had been true to themselves on this question, Gov. Reid could never have been elected, hold. ing as he did to the present federal basis of distribution! Mark these positions.

He said he was not opposed to Free Suf. frage, but only to the mode of obtaining it. He preferred a Convention. He said he voted against the present Free Suffrage act because, in his opinion, if passed, the lands would be unduly taxed. He had offered an amendment, which failed, providing that the lands and slaves and white polls should be taxed alike. If this had been adopted he would have voted for Free Suffrage._ Now, what will our readers think when we inform them that this amendment of Mr. Gilmer provided for an increase of the tar on slaves? [See Senate Journal, 1854.15

He indulged, of course, in the usual slane about "Americans ruling America." He said the slavery question was settled under Mr. Fillmore; that he left the country quiet: that the two great parties, in 1852, had the second place, the interoceanic commun- promise of 1850, but had not done so, and hence the present agitation. Gov. Brage replied at length, and evidently with great power. We learn that he met Mr. Gilmer United States in that country require the at every point, completely and thoroughly attention of their Government. Neither of exposing the unsoundness of his positions and their sectional character. He said he was against disturbing the basis on which the School Fund is at present distributed; that he would say so in Cherokee, and say so in the East; that his opinions were State and not sectional opinions; that he regretted that his competitor had revived this question, because it could do no good, and prospering under the management of our called upon Mr. Gilmer to say what he would do on this subject, if elected Govwer; but at length said the opinions ad vanced by him on the subject were his prihe would not recommend any change !!-Then, said Gov. Bragg, there is practically no difference between us; but my competitor makes a public argument in order to exsuch a way as he thinks will get him votes in this region. Gov. Bragg then argued the question of Free Suffrage, the Kansas-Nebraska act, and bore down with much force on the Know Nothing platform and the opinions and practices of the organization in various parts of the country.-His reply to Mr. G. was overwhelming .-We learn that the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings were in the highest spirits: and that Gov. Bragg's vote will be largely increased in the mountain country .- [Raleigh Standard.

WAKE COUNTY.

The Democratic Convention for Wake, held in this City on Monday last, say the Raleigh Standard, was the largest and most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the County. All the Districts were represented. Gaston H. Wilder, Esq., was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the Senate; N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires, were nominated for the Commons; and William H. High, Esq., the present incumbent, for Sheriff. A stronger or a better ticket could not have been selected. The best feelings prevailed in the Convention, and the strongest determination was manifested to carry the County triumphantly. We can, and we will. On Monday night a Democratic Association was organized at the Court House, & large and enthusiastic crowd being present Speeches were delivered by Messrs. F. I. Wilson, Q. Busbee, A. M. Lewis, Ed. G. Haywood, and G. H. Wilder .- [Raleigh

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied Stocke Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. & EVER OFFER-

All of which will be sold at extremely short profits, for CASH. I defy competition-and if you want articles in my line, call, you shall be satisfied, both with regard to price and quality.

Respectfully, &c. H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D. Wholesale & Retail Druggist, GRANITE ROW, No. 3.

Charlotte, May 6, 1856 .- tf Town Taxes. TERSONS indebted for Town Taxes, either or all of the years 1852-'3-4' and-5, are requested to make immediate payment.

All who disregard this notice, by failing to pay, will find their property advertised for sale, in 20 days from this date. Now, you have fair warm S. A. HARRIS. Tax Collector. April 22, 1856 .- tf

DRUCKER & SOMMERS T their new establishment, a few doors South of Kerr's Hotel, offer at Wholesale

and Retail, at the lowest Cash prices, all and every article in their line. They have just opened a very extensive Stock of Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Cloth

ing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Guns, Pistols and Trunks. And a great many other articles too numer. ous to mention, to all of which they invite the attention of the public, and their friends in general. Their well known low prices, as well as their very extensive variety of Goods, is admitted by all who have heretofore patron-

ised them. Therefore i is useless for them to say any more. DRUCKER & SOMMERS Charlotte, Oct. 16, '55-tf