

Want of space compels us to omit our regular notice of the proceedings of Congress.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a petition, on the 7th of January, 1842, from citizens of Ashabula county, in that State, praying Congress to repeal the laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transportation of persons as slaves in vessels of the United States sailing coastwise from one State to another.

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.

On the 21st, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered an infamous abolition speech, which Gen. Cass pronounced the most anti-American speech, in every particular, that he ever heard.

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.

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.

Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not dangerous, wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

The Washington papers state that Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not dangerous, wounds on the head. Brooks' cane was shattered in many pieces, demonstrating the violence of the assault.

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 Carlton, of the British frigate Eurydice, at San Juan del Norte.

The news of Sumner's caning created intense excitement in the Massachusetts Legislature—and a Committee was forthwith appointed to consider and report what action should be taken on the subject by that body.

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

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.

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 Republic.

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 of the lives and property of citizens of the United States.

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 and sea, between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories of the Union.

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.

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 Carlton, of the British frigate Eurydice, at San Juan del Norte.

We have received a full and interesting account, from a correspondent in Cherokee, of the discussion in Murphy, on the 8th instant, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer. It shall appear in our next.

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 he was not opposed to Free Suffrage, 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 indulged, of course, in the usual slang 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 pledged themselves to abide by the compromise of 1850, but had not done so, and hence the present agitation.

Then, said Gov. Bragg, there is practically no difference between us; but my competitor makes a public argument in order to express his private opinions, and makes it in such a way as he thinks will get him votes in this region.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

PERSONS indebted for Town Taxes, for either or all of the years 1852-3-4 and 5 are requested to make immediate payment.

DRUCKER & SOMMERS

little boy at school, addicted to the practice of hard swearing. To punish him for this habit, his teacher placed him by the side of a mouse-hole in the school-room, with a pair of tongs, and commanded him to stand there and catch the mouse when it should come out.

point to some other merit beside that of having been the Editor of the Globe or Union, to recommend him to the favorable consideration and support of Fillmore's.

attention of the reader to the evidence in support of the charge that MILLARD FILLMORE IS AN ABOLITIONIST.

nays 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.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, presented a petition, on the 7th of January, 1842, from citizens of Ashabula county, in that State, praying Congress to repeal the laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transportation of persons as slaves in vessels of the United States sailing coastwise from one State to another.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1856.