

the spirit displayed at this convention, of the unanimity and harmony with which its resolutions were adopted; and in an editorial of the 7th July, it eulogized Mr. Gamble, the nominee of the convention, in the following manner: "A Democrat who acted with such members of the convention (that to amend the constitution) as Brown and Ingalls, Woodward and Keim, and secured their confidence, as we happen to have heard more than one of them declare, could be justly regarded as a real or genuine Democrat."

show, and my colleagues, [Mr. Allison,] who was then also a member, will well recollect, and which, as he informed me himself at the commencement of the present session, formed one of the reasons for not voting for me as Speaker. It is true, I made no speech on the subject during the entire term of my service; but I refrained from so doing for the reason that I was then, as I am now, opposed to all agitation and discussion of the subject. I desired harmony and peace. My object was reconciliation. Though I voted for the so-called final resolutions, whenever a vote was taken while I was in my seat, I doubted the wisdom and propriety of their introduction. I was against all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, no matter how, or under whatever shape or color the attempt might be made. This was my position then, and this is my position now.

But I am charged with inconsistency, for having said in my first remarks to the House, that if the Missouri compromise line could be restored, I would be in favor of its restoration, but in view of the difficulties which surrounded that question and must defeat their efforts, I was opposed to its agitation; while I subsequently declared, that Congress had no constitutional authority either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from a Territory. These declarations, astute and learned gentlemen say they are incapable of reconciling. Let us see: I would have been in favor of restoration if it were possible. What kind of restoration, and what were the difficulties? If the country could be restored?—if the people could be carried back to the same condition of quiet, repose, and of social harmony which existed two years ago; if past legislation could be wiped out and forgotten, if Kansas could be reinstated, and we all made to stand as before, upon the compromise of 1850 as a finality—all sections of the country assenting to, and abiding by it,—if this were possible without invoking any action of mine, I would certainly be in favor of such restoration. But I said there were difficulties which surrounded the question. What difficulties? First, that in the present state of parties it was impossible to legislate upon the question; and, secondly, there were constitutional difficulties: a grave question regarding the power of Congress to divide the people of this country by geographical lines—questions affecting State sovereignty, State equality, and other embarrassing difficulties, which I do not propose to discuss at this time.

There is no inconsistency here—none whatever. "He who has optics keen, I wenee, Who sees what is not to be seen." Why I was opposed to the territorial legislation of the last Congress? My answer is found in the published declarations of Democratic Senators who voted for its passage. What are they? Judge Douglas, in a speech at Springfield, in 1849, is reported to have used the following language: "All the evidences of public opinion at that day seemed to indicate that the compromise had become engrafted in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

On the 23d of December, 1851, he made it a matter of self-congratulation that all his public acts on the subject of slavery were in perfect harmony with the compromise of 1850. On the 14th of January, 1854, in his report from the Committee on Territories, he expressed his unwillingness to depart from the compromise of 1850, by recommending the repeal of that act. Senator Atchison, as late as 3d March, 1853, expressed his conviction that the Missouri compromise could not be repealed, and his willingness to submit to it.

General Cass, on the 20th of February, 1854, expressed his regret that the repeal question had been introduced. The Washington Union, as late as 20th January, 1854, deprecated the measure, spoke of the compromise of 1850 as a "solemn covenant," and of the attempt to repeal it as an interpolation upon that of 1850. They doubted the expediency of the measure. So did I. They believed the practical advantages resulting therefrom would not outweigh the injury which would accrue. So did I; and I should have acted according to my convictions, whatever they may have been in your regard, the propriety or impropriety of its original enactment. It was a "solemn covenant," a compact of peace made by patriots to supply a *casus omittens* of the Constitution, and to save the Union. The act of 1820 belonged to other men and other times. I would have refused to condemn their action, and I should have felt myself under obligation to regard the compromise of 1850 as a finality, and to oppose a nay and all efforts to renew the agitation of the slavery question.

Appendix (12) + Appendix (13) + Appendix (14)

John Doe one winter day met Roe, Where Lager Bier is sold, Said he, "Friend Roe, How do you do?" This weather's very cold, And since we're here, Come, take some Beer, You'll find it healthy 'tis, But Beer's a little more—No, no, friend Doe, I thank you, no, For me, tis quite *Trotter*."

LEAP YEAR DIALOGUE.—"Nim, will you take my arm?" "Yes, sir, and you too." "Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor. "Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing."

WE were shown yesterday a well executed counterfeit \$10 bill of the Bank of Georgetown. There are, we learn, many in circulation, but they can be detected from the dim appearance of the vignette.

A portion of the American party of the 11th District, met May the 24th, 1856, at A. McAllister's Cooper Shop, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet at a convention of said party to be held in Fayetteville on Monday of June Court, to nominate an

Extraordinary modesty. The Standard claims a majority of only ten thousand for Mr. Briggs on the first Thursday of August! This is exceedingly modest. It would be just as easy to claim fifteen, or even twenty, thousand; and we are surprised that our amiable and truth-loving contemporary does not take the largest figure.—We once had a kind and good-humored friend, who now resides in a far distant State, who was always in the habit of saying, when he heard a man brag of his success, "It is enough to make a man spit the Church!" We wish he were here to read Holden's estimate of the August vote! He would be compelled to increase the intensity of his figure. If Briggs be near enough to the coming out polls to hear the news, when Gilmer is crowned a victor in the Legislature, we shall be greatly disappointed.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 14th, arrived at her wharf this morning.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton is unchanged and dull—closing with sales of nineteen thousand bales in the past three days. What is a safe lower. There is but little speculative demand—Red 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d.; white 9s. 3d. to 11s. 3d. Flour is a trifle lower with little speculative demand. Western Canal thirty-four and a half; Ohio and Baltimore thirty-five to thirty-seven shillings. White Corn scarce and advanced a shilling; mixed had declined a shilling, and dull at twenty-nine and a half shillings. Weather favorable to agriculture. Consols 93 1/8 to 93 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The news by this arrival is of considerable interest. A commercial treaty has been concluded between Persia and the United States. It was rumored that the American squadron will soon enter the Baltic. On the 8th, Russia, Sweden and Denmark signed the protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing conditionally to the capitulation of the Sound Dues. It is reported that Russia had demanded an explanation respecting the secret treaty signed jointly by France, Great Britain and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. This was not the case, and the Stock market.

The excitement continues in Belgium respecting the French interference with the liberty of the Papal States. The news by the latest mail says that an agreement has been had with France. The secret societies in France were causing anxiety to the government. The affairs of Italy continued to excite much attention. Casimir had presented two important Notes to the Sardeinian Chambers. Walker's battles had not caused much excitement in England.

LATER FROM KANSAS—THE SHERIFF RESISTED, CANNONADES AND SETS FIRE TO THE TOWN.

St. Louis, May 27.—An extra from Lexington County Express confirms the accounts of the destruction of Lawrence, and states, that after Marshal Donelson had entered the town and made arrests of all for whom he had warrants, he turned his posse over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempts to make arrests were resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Sheriff Jones then commanded and set fire to a Hotel and the office of the "Herald of Freedom," destroying both. The Artillery were still firing, and the flames spreading when the messenger left. But few lives were lost.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27th.—The Steamer Granda, from Havana the 24th, has arrived. She brings California dates to the 3th instant. The steamer Illinois takes eighteen hundred thousand dollars in treasure to New York. The intelligence from California is unimportant. In Mariposa county some Americans had murdered twenty Mexicans and Chilians on the pretext that an American had been killed by some Chilians. The Americans had ordered all the Chilians and Peruvians to leave. The Indian war in Oregon and Washington territories is being prosecuted with vigor. The Indians had several times been defeated. The Volunteers complain loudly of the neglect of the Commissaries to furnish rations.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM SANTA FE.

St. Louis, May 26.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Westport, on the 21st, but was stopped by thirty warriors of the Krowah tribe of Indians, who demanded provisions, but offered no injury. Large numbers of Comanches were seen on the route, but were peaceable. No news of interest from New Mexico.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Boston, May 27.—There was a meeting of the Boston Emigrant Aid Society to-day. Receipts of the year \$67,000. Value of property in Lay given estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. It was proposed to relieve the wants of the people of Lawrence; and aid further emigration. A memorial is to be sent to Lawrence for reparation for the destruction of property in Lawrence.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Argus. The public exercises of this Institution took place on the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant: Wednesday was devoted to the examination of the several classes in the Male Department, under the supervision of Mr. A. R. Hark, as Principal, and Daniel W. Shaw, Assistant.

On Wednesday evening the company was entertained and delighted with music, both vocal and instrumental, by the young ladies of the Female Department, under the supervision of Miss Annie Margaret McEakin.

On Thursday the exercises of the Male department were resumed, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Many excellent compositions were read, and declamations delivered by the young gentlemen of the Institution.

The exercises were continued, and the hour made to flow softly along by the sweet sound of music, discoursed from the gallery by the Carthage Band.

The exercises were devoted to compositions and declamations. The compositions were well written, and the declamations happily conceived, and excellently performed.

A splendid volume of the sacred Scriptures was presented to Miss McEakin by her scholars, as a token of their love and esteem. Miss Kate Robertson, in behalf of her associates, made the presentation accompanied with a few well timed and appropriate remarks.

The exercises were closed by an appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Harris. On Friday night at candle lighting, a musical entertainment was given by the ladies, accompanied by the Carthage Band.

Thus closed one of the most interesting examinations ever witnessed in the Carthage Institute.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July—A. R. Hark, A. M., Principal, and Daniel W. Shaw, Assistant.

For the Argus. AMERICAN MEETING IN ROBESON. At a meeting of a portion of the American party of Robeson county held in the Court House in Lumberton on the 27th May, on motion Capt. John W. Alford was called to the chair and John H. McEaschorn was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, to appoint delegates to a convention of the American party from the counties of Richwood and Robeson to nominate a candidate for the State Senate from this district.

On motion of R. E. Troy it was resolved that the Chairman appoint a committee of eleven to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following: Dr. E. McQueen, R. E. Troy, G. H. Floyd, Charles Ivey, Jr., T. N. Bond, Maj. H. J. McLean, Robt. L. Monroe, Esq., Daniel McDonald, Daniel Galbraith, John Prevatt, and John C. Sinclair, who after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

1. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of John A. Gilmer, Esq., as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and we pledge to him our undivided support.

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

For President, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE 11th AND 12th DISTRICTS CONGRESS OF THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, JOHN S. CAMERON, of Cumberland, FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN A. GILMER, OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

1. Resolved, That we rally and approve the platform of principles laid down by the American Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in February last.

2. Resolved, That we are in favor of a program of internal improvement such as will ultimately develop the resources of the State, and such as will not burden the people with excessive taxation.

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government extending the public lands to the homesteads of foreign immigrants, or to the former political refugees.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of the permanent principles of American Democracy, and we pledge to the American people to support the party which shall be nominated for the State at large in the coming election, and which will be the best guaranty of the preservation of the Union.

5. Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of John A. Gilmer, Esq., for Governor of North Carolina, and we pledge to him our undivided support.

6. Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., for Vice President of the United States, and we pledge to him our undivided support.

7. Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of L. B. Carmichael, Esq., for Governor of North Carolina, and we pledge to him our undivided support.

8. Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of John S. Cameron, Esq., for Governor of North Carolina, and we pledge to him our undivided support.

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