many of the prominent and influential members the wisdom and propriety of their introduction of the party participated. Thus McKean Potitt, I was against all attempts at recewing, in Con-Esq., who had had many important official trusts gress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery Esq., who had held many important official trusts under Democratic administrations, presided. John M. Reade, Esqu., once nominated for a judgeship of the United States Supreme Court my resident Polk, was a member, and, in a speech made in the convention, spoke thus of the action ing said in my first remarks to the House, that made in the convention, spoke thus of the action of the pirty in 1848; "As to the Baltimore is in splinters; it broke down and took our cand dates with it; it was creeted by of the difficulties which surrounded that question southers hands, and not broad enough to sustain and must defeat their efforts. I was opposed to freemen." Others of like influence were momits agitation; while I subsequently declared, that bers, among whom were James L Gillis, Colonel Sanual W. Black, and John Cessna-all of chom, I believe, are now delegates to the Dem-ocrific National Convention. A State committee was appointed at the same convention to conduet the chayass on the principles enurgiated by triet (J. Climey Jones) was made the chairman, and had associated with him the gentlemen from the North rotton and Bridford districts, (Messrs. Packer and Grow,) and also Andrew H. Roeder, now of Kansas, Arnold Plamer, now Canal Conmissioner, and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and others of like character. So far from any portion of the party being op-

posed to the policy a lopted, it was countenagoed and sustained even by Colonel Forney, in his editorial conduct of the Pennsylvanian. The Democracy of Bradford held a meeting during the convass, at which a resolution was passed, deelaring that "Congress possesses legislative pow-er over the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and ought so to exercise that power as effectually to prevent the establishment of slavery;" adding thereto as a salvo, " we concede to our Democratic brethren of the South the same freedom of thought and of expression which we claim of ourselves," &2. † And this, Colonal Forney, in an editorial of the Pennsylvanish, of September 10th, lauded in the most approving terms as "a noble example," which ha predicted would be "everywhere greeted with loy." The truth is, Mr. Gamble's election was joy." The truth is, Mr. Gamble's election was urged and supported on the ground of his opposition to the extension of slavery; and in a letter, written by himself, in reply to interrogatories put to him by the committee of Free-Soil Demgarats of Tiogs county, in the Wilmot district, he took the position that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that he was in favor of its exercise to prevent the further extension of human bondage-t- I have his letter, and will publish it with the rest. The returns of the election show that he received the support of those who held trict, composed of the counties of Bradford, Sasquehanna, and Tiega, Mr. Gamble had a majorily of 1,313 votes, being near two handred more than my worthy and able colleague, [Mr. Grow,] whose opinions were well understood, received at the next election, in 1850. Such, too, was the result in other districts, in which more or ess of the same feeling existed. I may safely my, therefore, that it was occuse I could not, and would not take extreme ground, that my Democratic competitor obtained the Free-Soil apport. True I arowed myself to be averse to extending slavery; but I made no such commitng public letters to Pree-Soil conventions, as

ny Democratic competitor did. The course pursued by the party in Pennsylania was also adopted in New Hampshire, Maine, ad other Democratic States. At a Desgocratic kate ogavention held in New Hampshire on he 15th Ostober, 1845, attended and addressed y President Pierce, the following resolution ras adopted:

** Resolved. That we approve the vote of our Reposentatives in Congress in favor of Mr. Wilmot's man liment to prohibit sharery in any territory that my be acquired of Maxico." Similar resolutions were adopted at succeeding

tate conventions down to 1850

The truth is, that everywhere throughout the forth the feeling was adverse to slavery, and the resolutions of Democratic conventions assumed ais form.

Why, General Cass, in a speech delivered in se Senate on the 20th day of Pahrqury, 1850, ankly declared that, " when the Wilmot proso was first proposed." * * * " had it been ashed to a vote, he should have voted for it; wing as a reason, that he " had never examined se constitutional power of Congress," and be use, " when the subject was proposed, it did s exite that apposition from the South which a have sines witnessed, nor lead reflecting mendoubt whether such provision could be enforc-without descer to the Union." § If General ass, who all his life has been engaged in the ablic service, as territorial Governor, as Secrery of Wur, as Minister to France, as a Sanator the United States, as a carelidate for the Presency itself-if he, with all his vast opportunies, and his anknowledged intellect, had not anconstitutionality of the Wilmot proviso, w then, in the name of all that is reasonable, ald I a young and hamble candidate for the and whom they will, they will set down. pretending office of Canal Countriesioner, be pected to take a public position, or to have

st subject ? I have the felt it to be the duty of all good izens to disparatenance every effort calculated of follings between the different parts of the purpose -in the language of the call, " to varge enough" for all his aspirations. e into consideration the subject of the fugi. I am charge I, also, with the singular enormi-

occasions, when present, as the excord will

Appendix, (8) 2 Appendix (9.) § Appendix

or the unanimity and harmony with which its decision was evaluationally and in an editorial of the convention, in the following manner: "A Democrat who noted with such members of the convention, in the following manner: "A Democrat who noted with such members of the convention (that to amend the constitution) as Brown and Ingersoll. Woodward and Reim, and sequend their confidence, as we happen to have heard more than one of them declare, crussed to have beard more than one of them declare, crussed to have beard more than one of them declare, crussed to have beard more than one of them declare, crussed to have beard more than one of them declare, crussed to have beard more than one of them declare, crussed to his import of the entire Republican creek." In the deliberations of that bonvention, many of the prominent and influential members the wisdom and propriety of their introduction. To another matter I will allude in this comment of the subject of their introduction.

The subject was reconciliation. Though I voted for the end of the chapter.

To another matter I will allude in this comment of the prominent and influential members the wisdom and propriety of their introduction.

if the Missouri compromise ling could be restored, I would be in favor of its restoration, but in view longress had no constitutional authority either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from a Torritory. These declarations, astute and learned gentleman say they are incapable of reconc ing. 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 restore! —if the people could be carried back—to the same condition o quiet, of repose, and of social harmony which xisted two years ago; if past legislation could wiped out and forgotten, if Kansas could be reinstated, and we all mode to stand as before. upon the compromise of 1850 as a finality-all not one of whom objected, 2s I know of, on account of the Prec-Sail platform adopted for the by it, —if this were possible without invoking any action of mine, I would certainly be in favor any action of mine, I would certainly be in favor such restoration. But I said there were diffi rulties which surrounded the question. What difficulties? First, that in the present state of parties it was impossible to legislate upon the estion; and, secondly, there were constitutional difficulties: a grave question regarding the power of Congress to divide the people of this couny by geographical lines questions affecting barrassing difficulties, which I do not propose to lisouss at this time.

There is no inconsistency here-none what-

" He mast have optics keen, I ween, Who sees what is not to be seen.

Why was I opposed to the territorial legislature of the last Congress? My answer is found in the published declarations of Demogratic 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

seemed to indicate that the comprimise had become canonized in the beauts of the American people as a carred thing, which no rathless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

On the 28d of December, 1851, he made it a natter of self-congratulation that all his public acts on the subject of slavery were in perfect barmony with the compromise of 1829. On the th of January, 1854, in his report from the Committee on Territories, he expressed his un-willingness to depart from the compromise of 1850, by recommon ling the repeal of that of 18-Senator Atchison, as late as 3d March, 18. 53, expressed his conviction that the Missouri compromise could not be repealed, and his will-

ingness to submit to it."

General Cass, on the 20th of February, 1854. expressed his regret that the repeal question had

The Washington Union, as late as 20th January, 1854, deprecated the measure, spoke of the compromise of 1820 as a "solemn covenant," and politician ought to look for the seeds of princithat 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 may have been my views regarding the propriety or impropriety of its original enactment. It was a "solemn covenant;" a compact of peace made by patriots to supply a cases missus 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 w finality, and and to oppo e any and all efforts to renew the agitation of the slavery question.

It is further alleged that, in the inst canvass, I defeated my competitor because of his support of the Kansus and Nebraska bill, and that alone That I was elected, the official returns declared : that he was defeated be cause of his support of that bill I deny. That a majority of our people disapproved of his action to regard to that measure, I fully believe; but it is well known at home that there were, particularly in the county where we both reside, local issues of a more absorbing character, which influenced, and to a far greater extent controlled, that election. The Democratic candidate for Governor carried a majority in our district, while my competitor was defeated by over two thousand. Four times has my competitor canvassed the district, and thrice has he been defeated. True it was once contested; but a Democratic Congress, having fifty-four majority, decided honorably and justly adverse to his claim. Twice have I sixned in his defeat; and for these offenses I neither ask nor expect forgiveness .on made up his mind se to the constitutionality. The people decided but upon us; and to their decision I shall always bow with respectful deference. For, whom they will, they will set up;

While upon this subject, I will further say, that I am afforded the agreeable satisfaction of d my definite or well settled contintions on being able to entirely quiet the apprehensions of those members who, during the contest here, saw, or thought they saw, the bloody ghost of my murizens to dissummenance every effort calculated deced competitor. I am most happy to say that weaken existing relations, and to create un-individual yet livether-his blood is not all cold, nor his bones all marrowless, nor have his eyes of clerney. In 1850 the compromise meas-iss their speculation; for he has very recently, as were passed. The representative from my as I am well assured, exhibited extraordinary eviseries passed.

series [Mr. Butler.] than whom no purer of dences of vitality, in the shape of epistolary correcter min ever hirad, advocated their passage respondence here, as well as certain remarkable was my political friend and neighbor. In star productions at home. These remarks may entry as of that year I became the Whig not be considered entirely in order here; but adidate for congress against my late competi- their propriety will be understood at home, and I was supported by wany leading national that I make them simply upon the principle of money at a many district, for I was known to be just compensation for compliment received. I riend of the compromise measures. I was have further to express the tope that his measure eted. Of that I hold a two-fold certificate, of usefulness is not yet filled; and while his de At a public macting, held in Wilkesbarre, on sires to "do the State some service" may not have "11th day of November, 1859, convened for all been realized, there is yet "ample room and

liw"—there assembled in favor of the com- Jursey, [Mr Pennington.] I plead guilty to the mise measures, drying all good citizens to charge. I did note for that gentleman. I knew to by them as a settlement, and to matrin the him before I came here. I believed him capable recoment in maintaining the supremary of of discharging the daties of the Speakership hws. The resolutions passed at that meet with credit to himself and honor to the country received the again more unterest those pressived the again more unterest those pressived the again more unterest than that, I knew his constituents. I and speak for themselves. During my know the people of New Jersey; and while it may illy become us to speak of them in the presents and the compromise as a permanent tentilement of the question, and to votad on tives. I may get say, that having passed eight

† Appendix, (18.) † Appendix, (14.)

tion. I am an American, sworn, if you pleas to do justice to all men, and defand the rights every section, to support the Constitution, and

every section, to suppot the Constitution, and to uphold the Union; and this I shall do, God will ing, to the end of the chapter.

To another matter I will allude in this connection, and that is the final ballot—simply to correct a misspprahension in regard to it, so far as I am concerned. I paired off with my colleague [Mr. Barelay] with the distinct understanding upon my part that my colleague was in favor the election of the distinguished gentleman for Massachusetts, who was afterwards elected, a for the securacy of my memory in case of a greement, I shall refer to the gentleman New Jersey, [Mr. Pennington.] who are pre-

when the arrangement was made [CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK]

From the Augusts Chronicis. THE HON. JERR. CLEMENS.-The sub letter from the Hon. Jene. Commons, late ocratic U. S. Senator from Abrama, to the tor of the Salem Sentinel, is replete with a mon sense practical glows, and therefore mon sense practical glows, and therefore of the calm and dispossionals occupied. Southern men. His opinions of the calm Douglas and Pierce and particularly interesting just now, and that it is fair and just of early and all of them no man families with their histories will pretend to controvert, if be values his own reputation for verseity or intelligence. Let Southern men read and reflect. Mr. Clemens is a Southern man, an old line Jackson Bengarat. who has been long and intimately associated with all these men, and is perfectly familiar with the character of each:

HUNTSYILLE, April 29, 1856 Dear Sir :- Your letter of the 25th inst reach ed me today. I am in the minst of hurried preparations for a long journey, and have not time to answer it as I wish. I am going to Missouri and Illingis, and from thence to New York to Washington; from one of the last named places I will write you at length.

In the meantime I sincerely hope you will not commit yourself against the American party. 1 thought the nomination at Philadephia prema-ture, and have not been surprised at the capres-sions of dissatisfaction it has called forth; atill I do not see how a remedy can be applied that will not be worse than the evil. I try to look at it Pierce. Buchanan is more deeply attached to were lost the protective system than Fillmore; Douglas is fully committed to the river, harbor and road St. Louis appropriations; and Pierce is committed on every thing and will prove true to nothing. Neither of the three comes up tomy standard of what a dem-ocrat ought to be. Neither can be trusted by the South an hour after they have secured our votes. All of them will be certain to favor measures from which the North will resp the benefits, while we pay the taxes, and all of them will be certain to stab us while professing the most profound regard for our rights. In the very nature of things a party which relies upon for nature of things a party which relies upon for-eign voters for success must enunciate principles and advocate measures hostile to the institution of slavery. The foreign hack driver, drayman, or hud-carrier, has no desire to compete for his wages with the negro. Even the Iriah chamber maid looks with jealousy upon the employment of negro girls in our hotels. There is a gide-an almost universal repugnance to a demestic re-lation which they cannot fail to see reduces so materially their own chances for employment; and it is here, at the base of society, wherea wis-

Great events work their may up, not down. All revolutions begin among the masses. Wil-berforce himself only gave voice to a sentiment which existed before his birth. The Parliament of England would have abolished alarety if he had never lived. The harrangues of a demaggare are harmless if there is no prejudice for him to direct—no sentiment in his appeals. With none but an American people to appeal to, who do not look upon the slave as a rival whose labor interferes with the sustenance of their own families all the political preachers and orators in the land could never get up a slave agitation to a dangerous height. It is as a Southern man, born upon the soil of the South, linked to it by a thousand ties, attached to glavery by a domestic relation, believ-I cherish most ardently the American cause .-Whatever best promotes that cause will be certain to receive my support. I cannot hope to have everything exactly as I wish, and, as a practical men, I mean to take the best I can get. At Philadelphia, as at all other Conventions, things were done of which I do not approve; but I prediet the Cincinnati Convention will do much worse in regard to a platform, and that the sominees will be a hundred fold more objectionable -Oliver Cromwell was wont to say " nits will be lice," and a vile set of traffickers for foreign votes must. of necessity, give us a trafficker like themselves for a candidate.

Very truly and respectfully your friend, JERE CLEMENS.

To John HARDY, Esq. THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD .- If we re correctly informed, it seems to us that the present management of this road is very much against its interests. Now, no blame is intended to attach either to the President, Mr. Figher, or Mr. Garnett, the Superintendent, but to the Directors appointed by the State. It will be apparent to all, when we state that as soon as Gov. Bragg was nominated a change took place in the running of the passenger train, so that there is no connection either at Goldsboro or Charlotte—passengers having to lie over.— Another thing the Charlotte and Columbia road has the privilege to sell through tickets to Goldsboro and no where else, so that passengers wishing to purchase through tickets to Raleigh cannot be accommodated and before they will purchas a ticket to Goldsboro' they prefer going to Wilmington; thus passengers are driven from the Columbia and the North Carolina Road. We have heard of several passengers doing this. The whole intention seems to be to operate against the Releigh and Gaston road, or for political effect. --

Kritikan 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 Bier, You'll find it bealthy topic . But Boe replied lacense No no. friend Doe, I thank you, no, For me, tis quite Teutonie."

LEAP YEAR DIALOGUE .- " Mice, will you take my arm?" "Yes, sir, and you too." fait \$10 bill of the Bank of Georgetown Them "Can't spare but the firm," replied the old bachelor. "Then," replied she, "I shan't take of from the dim appearance of the vignette. "Then," replied she, "I shan't take of from the dim appearance of the vignette. "Chariceton Com

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIS.

New York, May 26.—The steamer Baltic, is Laverpool dates to the 14th, arrived at but harf this morning.

Cotton is unchanged and dull-closing with ales of eineteen thousand bales in the past three ays. Wheat is a scale lower. There is but ittle speculative demand-Red 9s. 3d. to 10s. ower with little speculative domand. Western Canal thirty-four and a half; Ohio and Baltimore thirty-four and a sait; Ome and gath-more thirty-five to thirty-seven shillings. White Corn scarce and advanced a shilling; usized had declined a shilling, and dail at twenty-nine and a half shillings. Weather, favorable in agricul-ture. Consols 93 8-S to 93 1-2.

MISCELLANEOUS. The news by this arrival is of considerable in

A commercial treaty has been concluded beween Persia and the United States. It was ru red that the American squadron will soon enser the Baltie

On the 9th, Russia, Sweeden and Ogdenberg rigned the protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing con-ditionally to the capitulation of the Sonad Dues. It is reported that Russia had demanded an animation respections the secret treats aimed explanation respecting the secret treaty signed mintly by France, Great Britain and Austria, currenteeing the independence of Turkey. This was had not effected the Stock market.

The Excilement continues in Belgium responding the Franch interference with the liberty the Papel 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 exc'te much attention. Carour had presented two important Notes to the Sardinian Chambers. Walker's battles had not caused much excite

nent in England. LATER FROM KANSAS-THE SHERIFF RESISTED, CANNONADES AND SETS FIRE TO THE TOWN.

Sr. Louis, May 27 .- An extra from Lexington County Express confirms the accounts of the destruction of Lawrence, and states, that after Macshal Donalson 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 arrest, were resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Shariff Jones then cannonaded and set fire to a Hotel and the office of the "Herald of Freedom," destroying both. The practically. The three prominent candidates of Artillary were sail firing, and the flames spread-the Anti-Americans are Buchanan, Douglas and ing when the messenger left. But few lives

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Sr. Louis, May 27 .- Late Kunas advices re cort the return of Gov. Robinson, Scaugler and Conway in charge of the Federal authorities.— Robinson is in prison in Lecompton. Reeder unbeard from.

The Kansas City Enterprise extra of the 22d. ays that Jones took about twenty men into Lawee, and at his demand. Gen. Pomercy surren dered all the cannons and rifles that he could collect, for which Jones gave a receipt.

Jones refused Eldridge permission to remove

the furniture from the hotel, when the passe entered and carried most of it into the street.

Junes gave express orders that no private pro perty was to be injured, particularly Robinson' ise was not to be touched, but after a portion of the posse left the house, it was burned; during the excitement, one man was shot and another injured by the falling walls of the hotel.

General Pomeroy was at liberty in Lawrence.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27th .- The Steemer Granda, from Hayana the 24th, has arrived: brings California dutes to the 5th instant. The steamer Illingin takes eighteen hundred thousand dollars in treasure to New York.

The intelligence from California is unimportant. In Mariposa county some Americans had mur-

dered twenty Mexicans and Chillians on the pretext that an American had been killed by some Chillians. The Americans had ordered all the Chilians and Peruvians to leave. The Indian war in Oregon and Washington

territories is being presecuted with vigor. The Indians had several times been defeated. The Volunteers complain loudly of the peglect of the Commissaries to furnish rations. FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa Ricans were shipping their wound-ed, about three hundred, to San Juan del Sur. and their army was returning from Nicaragua by

The Costs Ricans say they were deceived in regard to the feeling of the people of Nicaragua towards Walker. They say they expected to be received with open arms. Baron Bulo was bitter against the false representations which had been

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM SANTA

Sr 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 Camanches were seen on the route, but were peaceable. No news of interest from New Mexico.

An Indiana paper, announcing the death of a though a bank director, it is generally believed, fied a Christian, and universally respected."—Bankers in Indiana must be slippary customers.

A CAUTION .- We saw the other day at the Bank of Charlotte a \$5 bill changed to \$50. We would put the public on their guard. It can be very easily detected if persons will only bear in mind the difference between the genuine 85 and \$50 bills. The vignette of the \$5's is a steam car and that of the \$50's is several mounted hunters persuing their game. North Carolina Whig.

"AND THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS." -While excavating recently for the cellar of a new building in Burlington, Iowa, the workmen broke into an arched vau't, six feet deep and ten feet square, in which they found eight human skeletons, each of which was a little over eight feet long. The walls of the vault were about 14 inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.

Bosrow, May 27 .- There was a meeting of the Boston Smigrant Aid Society to-Cay. Receipts of the year \$67,000. Value of property in Law ence estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. It was proposed to relieve the wants of the people of Laurence and aid further emigration. A memorial is to be sent to Lawrence for remaneration for the destruction of property to Lawrence.

We were shown yesterday a well executed counterfeit \$10 bill of the Bank of Georgetown There are, we learn, many jo circulation, but they ean be detect-

Charleston Courses.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Argus. CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

The public exercises of this Institution took place on the 21st, 22d, and 23rd instant : Wednesday wa devoted to the examination of the several classes in the Male department, under the superrision of Mr. R. Black, as Principal, and Daniel W. Shaw, Av-

The examination evinced the extensive course of education pursued in this Institution, and the scholars answered the varied questions propounded in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to their instruct-

sa and delighted with music, both vocal and instru-mental, by the young ladies of the Female Departsent, under the supervision of Miss Annie Margaret McEachin,

On Thursday the exercises of the Male department vere resumed, in the presence of a large concourof spectators. Many excellent compositions were read, and declamations delivered by the young gen-

t'emen of the Institution.
At the conclusion of these exercises, Col. J. W. Cameron of Payettoville, delivered an address replete with classic lore an modern literature, in which he fully sustained the high reputation which he has aleady acquired as a public speaker. Was there a heart present so cold, so dead, as not to be moved by hiburning elequence when speaking of the land of his attivity, the home of his childhood?

The occasion was enlivened, and the hours made to low softly along by the sweet sound of music, disoursed from the gallery by the Carthage Band.

On Priday the examination of the Female department under the supervision of Miss Annie Margaret McEachin, was attended by a large assembiaga of persons. The young ladies of this department und rwent a thorough examination, and sustained themselves to the entire estisfaction of all present We do not wish to make any distinction, for all the classes did well ; but we are compelled to my that a class of little girls, in Geography, by their comprehensive knowledge, and ready answers to the varied questions propounded, gained the applause and admiration of al

The evening was devoted to compositions and dislegues. The compositions were well written, and the dislogues happily conceived, and excellently perform-

A splendid volume of the sacred Scriptures was prented to Miss McEachin by her scholars, as a token of their love and e-teem. Miss Kate Robertson, in schalf of her associates, made the presentation a comcanied with a few well timed and appropriate remarks. The valedictory rend by Miss Alice Philips, was beautiful and impressive. Not only the students, but many of the spectators were affected to tenrs, and made to exclaim, see how these students love their Tutores . The exercises were closed by an appropriate address by the Rev. Mr. Harriss. . On Friday night at cansile lighting, a musical entertainment was given by the idies, accompanied by the Carthage Band

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

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed the first Monday in July - A. H. Black, A. B., Prin cipal, and Clement Dowd, A. B., Assistant,

SPECTATOR.

For the Argun AMERICAN MEETING IN ROBESON.

At a meeting of a portion of the American party of beson county held in the Court House in Lumber-Robeson county near in the Court Robes W. Ai-ton, on the 27th May, on motion Capt. John W. Ai-stitution is in a most flourishing condition, numbering ford was called to the chair and John H. McEschern as it does, 360 students, under the instruction of an

to be, to appoint delegates to a convention of the American party from the counties of Righmond 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 sppoint a committee of eleven to report reelutions for the action of the meeting. The Chairman appointed the following : Dr. E. Mc-

Queen, R. E. Troy, G. H. Floyd, Charles Ivey, Jr .. T. N. Bond, Maj. H. J. McLean, Robt. L. Munroe, Esqr., Daniel McDonnid, Daniel Galbraith, John Prepatt, and John C. Sinclair, who after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which | camdidates in the field. were unanimously adopted, to wit: 1. Beselved, That we cord ally approve of the nom-

ination of Jose A. Gilbaer. Esq. as a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and we pledge to him our undivided supports. 2. Resolved. That, is the nomination of Millard

Filmere for the exalted station of President of the United States, and Ambrey I. Donelson for the office of Vice President, the American Party have given

trunger proof of sound, national, concervative, pat-riotism than could have been afforded by any pintform or official Message ever published. 8. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting apsoint two d legates from each Captain's district this county to meet with delegates from Richmond county, on the second Saturday in June, at Laure Hill for the purpose of naminating a candidate for the Senate from the district composed of the counties

of Richmond and Robeson.

4 Basiced, That * recommend that a general convention of the American Party of Robeson county be called to meet at Floral College on Thursday the 12th of June next for the purpose of organizing for

Robert E. Troy, Esq., was called upon and made short speech, in which he regretted the smalleess of

the number assembled. John Gunn, Eeq., then arose und in a few brief remarks, replete with carnest patriotism, reminded his friend, Mr. Troy, that although our number was not as large as it might have been, we had more here pre-

sent than met in Charlotte in May 1775, and if we ntleman out West, says that, "the deceased, were only true to our principles as they were, there would be an assemblage at the ballot box on the first Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., was requested to express

his views as to the respective ments of the candidates of the two parties, and be stated that he did not be long to the American party, that he was a whig of the old Henry Clay School, that he had never cassed to be Whig, and whether his old friends stood by him or not, he should for ever remain a Whig, unless he enw nore reason to change than he had yet seen. Millard. Fillmore was his first choice for the Presidency in 1852, and, in a Whig meeting in this Court House, in February last, he had declared that Millard Fillmore was his first choice in 1856, and he could not now desert that great and good man, and true and tried patriot, and sagacious statesman, and firm and faithful friend of the South and the whole country, merely because he was nominated by a party to which he (Mr. M.) owed no allegiance.

Mr. Moriery paid a high tribute to the talents, in segrity, and worth of Mr. Gilmer, and declared his in tentict to stand by him as he (Mr. G.) had stood by North Carolina in all times of trial. Mr. Morisey took his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

On motion of Robert E. Troy, Esq., it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings be sent to the Argus, with a request that they be inserted.

The meeting then adjourned. J. W. ALFORD, Chairman, JOHN H. McEACHERN, Sec'y.

For the Argus.

Master to seprenget Cambe dand god Remait Counts the next Legislature of Morth Carolli

in the next Legislature of Morth Carolina.

The Flicking gratianon were appointed:
S. must Caio, Wu, J. Mal'hail, E.F. Murphy, A. Me,
Alister, Mej. Neith McDugald, John Williams, David
McNeill, E.g., Levi C. Wade, A. A. Wede, Robert
Williams, D. G. Thompson, Heavy Williams, A. B. Pur,
lev, R. C. McKeithan, Riley Jackson, Wo. Harris.

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATERDAY. MAY SI, 1830 The will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the

We join correlves to no party that does not earry the flag and keep step to the mucle of the Union."

MILLARD FILLMORE ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

"Mr. Fillinore administered the Executive Covernment with signal success and ability. He has been tried and front true faithful, housest, and consciently "Market Clay."

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR SUS PER AND THEIR DISTRICTS COMPORED OF THE STATE AT LABOR, I. B. CARNICHAEL, of Wilkes,

FOR THE JAN. T. LETTEJOHN, of Granville, A. J. STEDMAN, of Chatham, Gen. J. M. LEAGH, of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson,

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN A. GILMER, OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

Resilven, That we ratify and appears the platform of principles they be the American Convention which assembled 1. Removes, the weary and appears the partners or principles laid down by the American Convention which assembles a Philadelpole in February last.

2. Removes, That we are in favor of a progressive system of a progressive system of a terms. Improvement: such as will altimately develop the resource; of the Scale, and such as will not fourthen the proper with

sourced of the State, and anch as wall not current the people with expensive taxation.

A Enoural, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to play ide homestcade for foreign positions as environ.

We wantas, There exists a various and conflicting opinions assume Weather the policy of the General State Constitution, as well as the makiner and extent to which same-entered should be made:

A Enougha, That is order that the parameter principles of Americanism may not be transmissed in the enuming continua by very State questions, made up by our fortner political organisms, the party endeaving weathers beauty in the Carte well in the Union, declars their purpose of abstitute by a well in the Union, declars their purpose of abstitute by a well in the Union, declars their purpose of abstitute by a well in the Union, declars their purpose of abstitute by a well in the Union, declars their purpose of party of the State as well in the Union, declars their purpose of abstitute by a continuation of the Pauline and the except the Paulines of the Paulines at the addition of the Paulines at the addition of the Paulines at the Addition of the Continuation attended. — John A Gillaier's Address before the Greenshore Continuation.

C. C. Met'run men, Esq., is the authorized agent for he Argue, and will astend to the settlement of subription and advertising accounts. The Hon. Warren Winslow is entitled to eye

hanks for his kindness in forwarding us public documen. We are under obligations to Mr. George M. Patters for a nearly done up pamphlet copy of a lecture on the history and uses of Athenseums, delivered at the r. quest of the Columbia (S. C.) Athensum, by

Dr. Francis Lieber. Our absence during the latter days of last week presented as from schooledging the receipt of the Catalogue of the University for 1856- 8, from our young friend D. W. Johnson, of Bichmond. The In-The chairman explained the object of the meeting old Alma Noter! May her course be caward and up.

THE MEETING NEXT MONDAY.

Our friends will bear in mind that next Monday has been designated as the day for members of the Amerions party to meet in this town, and nominate candidates for the next Legislature. We would respectfully suggest the Market House as a proper place, and halt past three o clock, P. M. as a suitable time for the holding of the meeting. Although the " Democratic ' majority has always been so large in Cumberland and Rarnett, the American party need not despair, if it have suitable " Truth, crashed to earth, will rise again-

The eturnal years of God's are hers; But Error wounded, writhes in pain, And dies said her warshippers." . THE MEETING IN BUCHMOND.

The friends in Richmond and Reberon will please not forgot that the second Saturday in June has been appointed for the holding of a convention at Laurel ttill in Richmond, for the nomination of a Senatorial candidate for the two counties. Let the matter be attended to. Never were the prospects of a party more cheering than are those of the American organization at this time : Let them not be bligated by apathy on the part of those who have it in their power to achieve a grocious victory and drive the spoilsmen from their.

Ber This opinion of John Randelph of Roanske, as to the propriet) of letting foreigners participate in the legislation of the country, will be found on the fourth page of this paper. Read what he said on this subject, usty years ago. -

THE CARTHAGE INSTITUTE. It was our purpose to prepare a notice of the exam-

ination which we attended at the Carthage Academy last week; but the work has been accomplished for us by a correspondent, to whose article on that subjust we respectfully invite the attention of the render. Carthage is a healthy and pleasant situation; the Thursday in August, to which this present meeting influences by which it is surrounded are highly moral, and the schools are in the very best of bands. Parents and guardians could not send their children and words to a better place for the improvement of their minds and morals.

MR. FULLER'S SPEECH.

We commenced in our present and will conclude in or next issue, the very excellent speech of the Hon. Henry M. Puller, of Pennsylvania, in reply to the aspersions that have been cast upon him by the foulmouthed cuemies of Americanism throughout the country. It is a classic and finished production, and will well compensate the reader for its perusal. We deem the publication of this speech due to our Representatives in Congress who cast their votes for Mr. Fuller for the Speakership of the House. Their constituents will have no difficulty in saying that such a man was worthy of their cornial and hearty aupport.

EXTRAORDINARY MODESTY.

The Standard claims a majority of only ten thousand for Mr. Brugg on the first Thursday of August! This is exceedingly mostest. It would be just as easy to b claim hiteen, or even twenty, thousand : and we me surprised that our amiable and trath-loving contemparary 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 labit of mying, when he heard a real bull-faced lie told, " It is enough to make a man strike the Church!" We wish he were here to read diolden's estimate of the August sote: He would be compelled to increase the intensity of his figure. If Brugg be near enough to the coming out polls to hear the horn blow, when Gilmer is crowned as victor in the August ware, we shall

A portion of the American party of Flea Hill Distriot, met May the 24th, 1856, at A. McAlister's Coopor Shop, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet id a convention of said party, to be held in Fayetterille to Monday of June Court, to nominate can be greatly disappointed.