North Carolina Argus.

Chis Argus o'er the People's rights hath an eternal vigil kept: Nothing strain of Rhein's Son can lull his hundrd eyes to sleep.

New Series.—Vol. III.—No. 23. Fayetteville N. C., Saturday June 14. 1856. Whole No. 127.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY
JOHN W. CAMERON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

otherwise they will be continued, forbidden, and charged accordingly.

WM. H. HAIGH,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON OLD STREET.
January, 1854. 1-1y.

COOK & JOHNSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery.
January 10, 1854. 1tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
J. A. WORTH, JOS. UTLEY.
February 20, 1854. 7tf

A. M. Campbell,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
GILLESPIE STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1854. 6-Y

Charles Banks,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff,
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 16, 1854. 2-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Osnaburgs, &c. &c.
CORNER MARKET and GILLESPIE Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.
Jan. 5, 1855. 104-1y

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Attends the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, and Johnson.
Address, Tomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
110-1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1854. 23-tf

DR. K. A. BLACK,
OFFICE FRONT ROOMS OVER
Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's
Chemist and Drug Store.
February 7, 1856. 109-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBOROUG, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
July 14, 1855. 76-tf

JOHN WINSLOW
Attorney at Law.
Office on the South side of Hay street, opposite the Fayetteville Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
February, 1854. 1y

R. H. SANDFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Bow Street.
Sept. 1855, 1855-86ly

S. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL. WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.
Hopkins, Hull & Co,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE, MD.
Febuary, 1854. 4-y

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.
Particular attention paid to
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 25, 1855. 72-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 52-1y

NEW GOODS,
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A
FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING; SOFT Wool and Summer Hats,
in great variety.
A complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES will be to hand in a few days. All of which will be disposed of to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 26. 120-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas, Spring Term A. D. 1856.
Jas. N. Kinsey vs Andrew J. Veal,
Petition to Dissolve Marriage.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Argus, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the said Andrew J. Veal personally to be and appear at next term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill filed, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, John W. Leak, clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1856, and of American Independence the 80th year.
JOHN W. LEAK, C. M. E.
May 20, 1856. 124-6w-Prf-$5 15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.
His Honor, David F. Caldwell, Judge presiding.

IT is ordered by his Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday of June next ensuing, it being the 23d day of the month; and that the Clerk of said Court make advertisement of the same in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

All suitors witnesses, and others, having business to transact in said Court, are required punctually to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1856.
J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
May 20. 125-tc

RALEIGH AND FAYETTEVILLE
STAGE LINE.

WE Are now running four horse coaches on the above line. Passengers going North can obtain through tickets from Fayetteville to Weldon. Passengers for Fayetteville can obtain through tickets at Weldon, at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Fare $7.

Passengers for Greensborough, Salem, Salisbury, or any place up the country, will find this the best and quickest route to take the stage to Raleigh, which connects with the N. C. Central Railroad. The coaches are now in good repair. We have good teams and careful drivers. Every thing within does to accommodate the traveling public.

WM. H. HUNT, Agent at Raleigh,
Office at Lawrence's Hotel.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents
at Fayetteville.
May 30, 1856. 126-2m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. H. & J. MARTINE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Fayetteville May, 5th 1856.
JOHN H. MARTINE.
JAMES MARTINE.

The Subscriber will Continue the business at the old Stand, in his own name.
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 12th 1856. 126-3w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March 1856.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 125-tf
Town papers copy.

Lost,

ON the night of the 3d instant, between the Market and the Bobbin Stores, a small PORT MONAIE. It contained about $25.00 or $30.00 consisting of two five dollar gold pieces, three two dollar and a half pieces, and four gold dollars, also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described purse and money.
W. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 126-tf

AN NTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of styles usually called for in the Dry Goods trade—among which are

Handsome Ombre Strip'd Glace Silks,
Paris, Chene Strip'd do do
Solid Plads and Strip'd do do
Gro D'Rhine, Handsome Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Printed Barages, all colors,
do Grenadines,
do Organdies,
do do Robes.

A large and handsome lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Plain and Embroidered L. C. Handerchiefs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets, Ribbons, Hooped Skirts, Embroidered Skirting &c.; Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Gaiters, &c. &c.
With many other articles not enumerated.
PETER CROW.
March 29, 1856. 122-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale **Three Hundred and Eighty-five Acres of LAND** on Cape Fear River, below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the River to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHARD.
April 5. 119-tf

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce **Wm. R. Love** as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

A LOVELY WOMAN'S KISS.

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG MAN.

I have banqueted on luxuries
Produced in every clime,
I have feasted on rich turtle-soup,
And supped on oysters prime;
But nothing to delicious is
Within a world like this,
As soft caresses seasoned by
A lovely woman's kiss.

I've glorified o'er the festive board,
And drunk each draught of wine—
I've listened at the open
To quaintly shrine;
But oh! I'm sorry, dearly sure,
[illegible]
A lovely woman's Kiss.

In glitt'ring halls of splendor rare
I've passed the midnight hours—
In gardens beautiful and fair
I've wandered 'mid the flowers;
But there's a dearer joy than these—
A joy I would not miss—
A heavenly rapture which is found
In lovely woman's kiss.

In my last hour when death draws near,
In darkness and in gloom,
May woman's smile my pathway cheer,
And light me to the tomb;
And when my soul shall take its flight
To other world's than this,
May it Be wafted to the skies
By lovely woman's kiss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

John C. Rives is responsible for the following: He said that when Amos Kendall was Postmaster General, he took a tour to the South and West, partly on private business, and partly to get the slim off his official optics, and see how postal matters were conducted. Of course he did not make himself known on every occasion, but he always looked on at every turn in his post-route, and sometimes he learned something. At one place in Mississippi he stopped, while travelling in the stage-coach, at a rather insignificant village, but where there was a "distributing office" of some importance. No one knew that he was the Postmaster General. The Postmaster of the place was away from home, as he had been for some months, and the business of overhauling, sorting and distributing Uncle Sam's mails was in the hands of a "sub," in the shape of an old negro woman. The post office was kept in a pretty good sized room, and on one side of it there was a heterogeneous mass that appeared something like a rope gloed well together, and it looked, too, somewhat like a small tea-garden. There were papers, letters, large and small packages of books, &c., "in huge confusion piled around." The old black woman very deliberately unlocked the bags and emptied their contents out on the floor.

Amos looked on, and like Satan marshaling his legions in Pandemonium he "admired." The darkey, after emptying the contents of the bags in the "pile," commenced putting back, and in every pouch replaced a "miscellaneous assortment." The Postmaster General had his eyes opened 'some' and it occurred to him to ask Aunty if she could read. 'Oh! no,' said she; but I puts back just about as much as master used to!" As the critic said of Macready, when he asked the Danish courtier to play on the pipe, and the courtier took him at his word, and played Yankee Doodle! 'y Jhaney Hamlick's feelinks!' Fancy old Amos! But his observations were not completed. There was an enormous pile of mail matter that had been accumulating for months under the postal supervision of the sable 'sub.' It was after 'M. C.'s' had learned the art of franking, and when their 'beloved constituents' were in the habit of applying for seeds and other products at the agricultural bureau of the Patent Office. The cucumber seeds of those days were not all 'hasswell,' as Kendall can testify. The seeds in the moist, warm climate of Mississippi had germinated extensively, throughout this voluminous mass of 'mail matter,' cabbages, beets, carrots, cauliflowers were there; potatoes had sprouted, while cucumber, pumpkin, and squash vines had extended out of the heap, and ran nearly across the room!—It is supposed that the warmth of the political documents, stimulated by the fiery nature of Southern politicians, had added to, rather than subtracted from, the fertile nature of the postal compost."

HON. JOHN MILTON NILES.—This gentleman, whose death has just been announced, has spent a long and useful life in the public service. He was born at Windsor, Ct., on the 20th of August, 1787, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1812. About the year 1816 he took up his residence in Hartford, and became one of the first proprietors of the Hartford *Times*, and continued to act as principal editor of that paper until the year 1820. In 1820 he was appointed Judge of the Hartford county Court, which office he held until 1829. In 1826 he represented Hartford in the Connecticut Legislature. In 1829 he was appointed Postmaster at Hartford, which he held until December, 1835 when he was appointed United States Senator, to fill a vacancy, and in the ensuing May was elected by the Legislature for the remainder of the term.—In 1839 and 1840 he was supported by his party, though without success, for the office of Governor of the State. In May 1840, he was appointed Postmaster General, and displayed a good deal of capacity and energy in the discharge of the duties of that office. In 1842 he was elected United States Senator for a full term. His demise took place on Saturday last, at Hartford, the city with which he has been so long and intimately connected, and where his loss has left a void which cannot easily be filled.—*New York Herald.*

HIFALUTIN LETTER WRITING.—A young boarding-school Miss out West, who seems determined to soar above the common-place vulgar style of the present day, sent the following excuse to her female friend:

'Fondly cherished Clementhe:—It is not in the power of my cloction to excogitate an epistle of efficacy—the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere has congealed the placid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Mississippi—that with the most imminent and superlative I am constrained to procrastinate my egress to the environs of your magnificient residence?'

TAKING DOWN A COCKNEY.

Our friend Bob Crandell visited England last summer. While stopping at the metropolis, he repaired to drop into a coffee-house where a lot of Cockneys were speaking about the swimming powers of different individuals. One old gentleman said his friend Williams could swim five miles in forty minutes. Another allowed that Watts could do more than this, having swam forty miles in seven hours. Just here, Bob asked if he might "offer a remark." The answer was "Yes, certainly." On this, Bob spoke:

"Your friend Tibbets is some swimmer, gentlemen, but his performance would be considered nothing in America. On the Mississippi, men swim with such rapidity that they go ahead and steamboats."

[illegible] All! To show you that I'm [illegible] I'll make a

"What is it?"

"That I can outswim any man in England, and give him an hour's start."

"For what sum, sir?"

"Anything from fifty pounds to a California gold mine."

"We'll take the bet, sir, and put up a hundred pounds that you cannot beat Mullins and give him that start."

"Very good, I take the bet. There is twenty sovereigns to bind the bargain."

"When shall the swim come off?"

"Now—this very instant."

"That's preposterous. The day is too far spent."

"Day! Why my dear sir, I intend to swim a week. In the United States, a week's swim is nothing."

"Possible?"

"Yes, sir. Harry Slocum, of New Orleans, once swam from Charleston to Cuba. But this is wasting time. Let us proceed to business."

"Where do you wish to start from?"

"Lands End."

"Why there?"

"Because I intend to swim around the island, and wish lots of sea-room."

The idea of swimming around the island of Great Britain, was something that Cockneydom had never heard of. Mullins said, "such a pull would kill a 'orse," but he was used to such things. Mullins persisted, however, in his refusal to undertake anything so "habsurd." In consequence of which, Mullins' friends had to come out with a forfeit in the shape of a basket of Heidsieck. During the remainder of Bob's stay in England, he was looked upon as "the Merican prodigy—the man who talked of swimming from London to Nova Scotia."

TOO BAD—REALLY.—The rose of Florida, the most fearful of flowers, emits no fragrance.

The bird of Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives no song.

The cypress of Greece, the finest of trees, yields no fruit.

Besides, the ship is not of me, have no room.

Ball room belles, the loviest of created creatures, are very often ditto—and a little more so.

TIT FOR TAT.—The editor of the Albany Herald says that he once knew a widow who cut out her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself. To obtain revenge for this mean, unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father (of whom he was the only heir) and actually married him and had children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onandaga county.

Lord Timothy Dexter's idea of gratitude is rich. 'That fellow,' said he, speaking of a neighbor he had often befriended, 'without being thanked, is like a hog under a tree eating acorns, which never thinks of looking up to see where they come from.'

'If I were so unlucky,' said an officer, 'as to have a stupid son, I would certainly make him a parson.'

A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied 'You think differently from your father.'

'Tom, you sot,' said a temperance man to a tippling friend, 'what makes you drink such stuff as you do?' 'Why, the very hogs wouldn't drink that brandy.' 'That's cause they are brutes,' said Tom. 'Poor creatures! they don't know what's good.'

'Landlord,' said an exquisite, 'can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasure of a few dulcet murphies, rendered innocuous by igneous martyrdom!' The dandy asked for baked potatoes.

There is an old maid out West so tough and wrinkled, that they use her forehead to grate nutmegs on.

'I'm going to draw this beau into a knot,' as the lady said when standing at the hymenial altar.

CAN'T DO WITOUT THE WOMEN.—A Hoosier in Kansas has been making his fortune out of a woman's dress. There being no women there, the squatters give a dollar a sight, and two dollars if he puts a pillow in it, and let them give it a squeeze.

If the greatest *sell* on record is Mat-sell, what is the dearest? Dam-sel.

—Punch says that editors are very apt to have their manners spoiled, because they receive such vast numbers of evil communications.

CAPITAL FOR YOUNG MEN.

It is consolation for all right-minded young men, that though they may not be able to command as much pecuniary capital as they would wish, to commence business themselves, yet there is a moral capital which they can have that will weigh as much as money with persons whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists of truth, honesty and integrity; to which may be added decision, courage, firmness and perseverence. With these qualities, there are few obstacles which cannot be overcome. Friends spring up and surround such a young man almost by magic. Confidence flows out to him, and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a young man is far in advance of many who started with him having equal talents and larger pecuniary means ere long our young man stands foremost, trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader to commence life on the principle that moral capital is the thing after all.

POLITICAL

From the Select Press.

MR. GILMER AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

As the position of Mr. Gilmer upon the subject of Free Suffrage has been and is still being very much misrepresented, and in order that justice may be done our noble standard bearer, at least in some degree, we have taken pains to inform ourselves correctly and particularly in regard to his stand in relation to this just measure. From all the lights before us, obtained from his public speech to the Legislature, as late as December 1854, from his recent speech at Danbury, and from other reliable sources, the following article is respectfully presented to our readers as embodying Mr. Gilmer's views upon free suffrage, and may be implicitly relied upon, as we were knowingly to publish anything for effect's sake.

In 1835, it was asked and urged that taxable slaves should be protected against excessive and unequal taxation, by the General Assembly.—It was readily and properly granted, by putting it into the Constitution that capitation tax should be equal, to wit:—that the slave taxable should never be more than the white taxable,—so that by the *Constitutional* provision, the slave taxables are protected against unequal and oppressive taxation,—the Assembly being bound to raise the tax on the slave taxable when the same is raised on the white poll, and prohibited from reducing the tax on the white poll without reducing the same on the slave taxable.

Now, when Mr. Gilmer and his friends failed to get a Convention, they, like honest, candid men, set about exerting themselves to get the Free Suffrage bill in such a shape as to be just and agreeable to all voters, as well those who own land as those who own none, by adding, by way of amendment, that $300 valuation of land should never be taxed by the General Assembly more than a taxable white or black poll,—to supply by a Constitutional provision, the check against oppressive taxes on the land. This check is now, as the present Constitution stands, provided for, by reason of the Senate being elected by the freeholders alone. The present bill simply provides that all who vote for the Commons, may vote for the Senate, but puts no Constitutional restraint on the Assembly as to its power to tax lands. This amendment made and nothing more being added, puts it into the power of the Assembly to place all the taxes on the land.

Had the bill been amended as was proposed, it would have been acceptable to every body.—No voter would have opposed it. The landholders would have seen that justice was contended for and secured to them.—They would have seen that the Assembly would not have increased the tax on their lands without increasing it in the same proportion on the white and black poll,—nor could the Assembly increase the tax on the poll without also increasing it on the land. By this necessary and just amendment, the bill would have been greatly improved,—both justice and equality would have been secured,—general satisfaction would have been given to all parties—all interests. By this amendment the final passage of the bill by the proper majority of the Senate, at the next session would have been certainly secured, and the question of Free Suffrage ended.

Those who exerted themselves to put the bill into this shape were the true and honest friends of the proposition to let all who vote at the Common's box, vote also at the Senate box.—All the objections which the freeholders have to the bill would have been removed. It is perfectly immaterial whether these fears of the farmers,—the landholders,—are well or ill-founded, they would have been removed, and the bill rendered so universally popular, that Free Suffrage would certainly pass at the next session. Seventeen votes in the Senate against the bill at the next session will kill it. Then all the expense, time, trouble, dissension and wrangling about Free Suffrage, will end in nothing.

It has been eight years before the people, and they have not got Free Suffrage, yet!—By Convention it could have been had seven years ago. Had the bill for a *limited* Convention offered by Mr. Rayner, in '48, been passed, Free Suffrage would have been had long ago—seven years ago.

It is very clear that those persons who voted against putting the bill in such a shape as would have been just and acceptable to the farmers, and as would certainly have secured its passage before the next Senate, are not the real friends of the measure. It shows that they were willing to let it pass in such a way that there would be objections to it,—that they were willing that it might be defeated before the next Senate.—They were unwilling to let the bill be improved, for fear it would have its final passage, and the question ended at the next session. The proposition that land should not be excessively taxed beyond the present proportion between land and on the polls, would have no opposition from any person or from any quarter,—and this being secured in the bill, all in the East, Middle, and West would have been pleased and satisfied. No wrong or injustice would have been done to any interest, or any section.

In any view that this whole question may be taken, no satisfactory reason can be given why this protection against unequal and oppressive taxation on land, should not have been added, except that it was thought best to leave the bill in such objectionable shape, as to induce the farmers in a sufficient number of Senatorial Districts,—to wit, in seventeen,—to elect their Senators to vote against the bill, and defeat it at the next session, so that Free Suffrage might to again kept before the people,—that they might be kept grasping after the shadow, but the substance be kept out of their way.

The reply to this generally is, that this Constitutional provision against oppressive taxes on the land, is unnecessary,—that the Senators have each to own 300 acres of land, and that all who vote for high taxes, would be voted down themselves, at the next election. This same argument would apply to a proposition to dispense with the Constitution altogether. It does not require much to get 300 acres of land, in order to be a Senator, or 100 acres to be a Commoner, in most of the counties in this State. Further, such is the anxiety of many to get into the Assembly, as indicated in the sums of money that they will expend in electioneering, and in securing their elections by various means, that the increase of taxes on their lands would be a matter of very small moment in a contest whether the increase of taxes should be put on the voters and taxable slaves, or on the land.

At the very last session of the General Assembly, the Joint Committee on Finance reported their bill to double the tax on land; but in this doubling they threw off 5 cents on each white and black poll, and they were only induced to daub this and double it on both, lest it might open the eyes of the farmers before they could get their free suffrage bill through in its present shape, and by which the Assembly, if they chose, might put the greater portion of the taxes on the land. Besides all this, it is very easily to be seen that as soon as the farmers loose their hold in the Senate, that their rights in both Houses,—the Senate as well as the Commons,—is gone; and that the very next proposition to dispense with the land qualification of Senators and Commoners, will very soon pass, in defiance of all opposition which they can make.

There can be no good reason offered why this just, equal and popular amendment providing against unequal oppressive taxes on lands, should not have been added. In the State the Governor has no veto. Those very persons who now vote in the Commons' box only for the Senate, with it. The citizens of the State [illegible] could have been dissatisfied with it,—none displeased.

These views are presented to show that when Mr. Gilmer and his friends gave their aid to the bill, they were acting in earnest, effectually and practically, in that way that would have effected the object professed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter is from one of the leading Democrats in California; and we trust that our Democratic readers will give to it, and the letter in reply, the consideration which they so justly merit:

SACRAMENTO CITY, April 4, 1856.

HON. A. J. DONELSON—

SIR:—It is to me a matter of personal pride to be the chosen instrument of forwarding to you the resolutions adopted, with the proceedings had, at the Ratification meeting held in this city on the 22d ultimo:

Being a Tennesseean myself, and of Democratic antecedents,—having faithfully sustained the doctrines inculcated by General Jackson,—having voted for James K. Polk twice for Governor, having accepted the nomination for Congress in the first District in 1850, and canvassed the District for four months against a Whig majority of 3,800, for the sole purpose of aiding in his election,—having voted for him for President, and heartily approving his administration, you must pardon me for saying, that your nomination for the Vice Presidency by the American party, has done more to satisfy and establish my mind in the correctness of my own motives in becoming a member of the American or "Union" party," than all else combined.

With my sincere wishes for your triumphant election and the successful establishment of the principles embodied in our creed, I have the honor to be very truly,

Your obedient servant,
J. POWELL.

TULIP GROVE, May 9th, 1856.

SIR:—Your letter of the 4th ult., forwarding to me the proceedings of the American party at Sacramento, ratifying the nominations at Philadelphia, reached me yesterday, and I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated them.

I took ground, at an early day, in favor of the right of California to come into the Union, with or without slavery in her State Constitution, as her citizens might determine for themselves, uninfluenced by the action of Congress; and no one has witnessed with more satisfaction than I have the peaceful solution which was thus given to a question of much claim to our country. The principle involved was that upon which rests all our Republican institutions: that is, the right, within the limits of the Constitution, of the people of the States and of the Territories, when forming a State Constitution, to govern themselves; and nobly has this principle been vindicated by California in the unparalleled prosperity she has so soon attained under her own laws. It does not, therefore, surprise me to find her citizens prompt to lay hold of the great national doctrines which form the basis of the American creed. Exposed as she is to an immigration from countries which the rights of civilization have scarcely yet reached, she feels perhaps more keenly than we do here the necessity of guarding the ballot-box from the dangerous influences which will set through it, if no discrimination is to be made hereafter between the Native American and the Foreigner just landed on our shores. So too, with the other great reforms proposed by the American platform, which are the restoration of the Government to its original purity, and the correction of those abuses which have converted sectional issues into an element of political power, and have brought the patronage of the President into alarming conflict with the free choice of electors. The principles here involved naturally strike the minds, and command the support of a young and enterprising people, who are fresh from the task of forming a government of their own, and have learned to appreciate at their proper value those old party watchwords by which the people have so often been made the dupes of the few.

The only matter of regret to me, sir, is, that the friends of these necessary reforms did not bring forward, in connection with the name of Mr. Fillmore, some individual for the Vice Presidency around whom could be rallied stronger guaranties for their success than belong to my humble character and services. But, however, inadequate may be my name in this respect, you may rest assured that it will sanction nothing adverse to the great movement.

I should have been recreant to the lessons I received from Gen. Jackson, if I could have witnessed in silence the attempt, within ten miles of his tomb, to revive the odious doctrines of the Hartford Convention, or if I could subsequently have given my sanction to that coalition of sectional ultraists, which has secured to the influences engaged in that disorganizing attempt, in the midst of Democracy, the control of the Federal Government.

Gen Jackson's whole life is a repudiation of the leading characteristics of what is now termed Democracy. In 1816, recommending to Mr. Monroe the appointment of a federalist, he warned him against the excesses of party spirit. In numerous publications he announced his conviction that we ought to be more Americanized as a nation. One of the strong reasons assigned by him for his veto of the bill to re-charter the United States Bank, is his dread of foreign influence in the management of that institution. And every one who knows anything of his administration as President, must remember with what indignation he denounced the doctrines of nullification, severing the ties even of long personal friendship rather than subject himself to the imputation of compromising with heresies whic