so f the executive to restrain the pate rould no be brought into conflict with the freeof elections; and in the same patriotic pathe great examples set by Washington and rly founders of our republican system. r these brilliant points in the career of this

great man constitute our poler light as Americans, and yet we are denounced as traitors to Democracy, and the whole patronage of the Federal Government is employed to ostracise and calum-

It remains for our countrymen to decide which is the best Democracy, that which acts with us in ur holding the doctrines of Washington, Jef-ferson, Madison, and Jackson, or that which has not us up that new theory of state rights out of which have spring nullification and abolition, and all the other sons that array one gertion of our country against another, and have impaired the maxima left by our forefathers.

It is consoling to me to hid that there are men, like yourself, in every quarter of our extended country, who see the dangers which beset as from the causes thus briefly adverted to; and I cannot doubt that the great hody of our fellow-citizens everywhere will ultimately oneur with us in the stops we have taken to avert them. At all events, my dear sir, let what may come, we must do our duty, relying upon the merits of our cause, and the certainty that truth will, ultimately, prevail

og you for your kind remembrance, and for the partial serons is which are and other action femourars have spoten of me at the public precising of where proceedings you are the honored organ on this occasion, I beg leave to subscribe myself.

Very truly, Your obd't serv't,

To Hon. J. Powers, Sacramento, California, "+JOHN" AT CINCINNATI

One of the coolest things of the season (this warm weather) is the following lutter to the Convention, from the notorious Irishman, Thus. D'Arey Metise, editor of a Popish journal in this city called the "Irish Celt," and one of the most pliant tools of the most Reverend Archbishon John Hughen ; To the Members of the Democratic National

Convention:

101 NASSAU STREET, New York, May 30th, 1856. GENTLEMEN : A word spoken in time is to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word, by favor of the Cincinnati press. You will have at your door, I still hope not on your benches, a delegate from California, (Mr. Herbert,) on whose hands yet smokes the blood of a poor countryman of mine by birth, lately taurdered in a public hotel at Washington. I addres you a simple straightforward question-do you mean to admit this man to a sent in your Couvention? I hope, I sincerely hope, you do not. He is now under heavy bonds his trial for the murder of Thomas Ken ting, and if he has not decency enough to stay away, you, knowing all the insulting and unjus-tifiable circumstances of the case, ought to have

feeling enough to keep him out.

I am known to several of your number, and though never personally engaged in any Presidential canvass, of the three I have witnessed in the United States, there are those with you who can certify that all my preferences have hithers's been democratic, and my action accordingly. In 1852, I was among the first, the most excuest, and I believe not the least effectent isting the artful attempt to make Mr. Pierce answerable for the Catholic test in the New Hampshire Constitution. The "campaign publications of that day issued from the office-of the Boston Post, Albany Argus, and Washington Union, have recorded how ready for the maintenance of a great p inciple, in common with the class of citizens to which I belong, I was then found to obliterate the memory of indi-

Precisely in the same spirit, I now ask for Mr. Hirbert's exclusion. Since 1852, a florce social war has been made on the adopted citizens. So long as it was confined to sectarian presses and midnight mobe, we endeavored to resist it with a firm forbearance. But when a Democratie member of Congress, and delegate to your Convention, shoots, before breakfast, a working

vidual wrongs.

man, because he resented being called a "damned Irish son of a b-h," it is full time for us to ask you, do you mean to separate that man from your ranks, or to overlook notorious facts, or to vindicate the equality of all classes of citizens, high and low, native and foreignborn, in practice as in theory? Looking anxiously for your deeision to your proceedings.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOS. D'ARCY McGEE.

It will be seen that the Irish wing of the Democratic party demands not only the expulsion of Herhort, from the House of Representatives, but from the Democratic Convention ! The " unterrified" must be cautious. + John is not a man to be trifled with. He controls the "settled" nothing. He came away leaving Irish vote in this country, just as effectually as exerything unsettled. He tried to, but did not he does the priesthood !- N Y Express, 3d inst.

BEDFORD BROWN.

We are gratified to learn that the American party of Davie have nominated Mr. Bedford Brown as a caudidate to represent that county in the Commons. There are many good and true Americans in the little county of Davie, who would make excellent members of the Legislature, and who would do honor to any county, but are retiefied that no better selection rould have been made than Mr. Brown, and we are glad to bear that the nomination has given such universal satisfaction, and that so much enthusiasm and good feeling prevails in our sister county of Davie. Mr. Brown is a lawyer and stands deserved y high in his profession; he is a very intelligent gentleman and well versed in politics-warm and enthusiastic in the American cause, deeply im pressed with the importance of the interests at stake, he will enter upon the campaign with zeal and conduct it with an ability, that will ensure ruccess. It is due to Mr. March, the old member, to say, that he declined being a candidate again, that the nomination of Mr. Brown meets with his hearty approbation, and that he will give him his warmest support. Americans of Davie, you have a noble , a gallant leader, rally around his standard, he firm he vigilant, resolve to be victorious, and you will be !

OLD BUILDON .- Will any strait laced Southern Democrat tell us why old Bullion was so interested in Old Back's adminstra? This is vane, P. Murphy. somewhat a mystery to us-and we pray that it be cleared up. We had thought Benton was a Black Republican, Has Buchnosa made old in Bullion any Northern pledges touching the siavery issue? There's a cat in the meal bag, somewhere. We bey the Enguirer to ferret the thing out, if it has any respect on earth for Southern rights. Old Bullion legging for Old. Back! That was a curious circumstance.— Wonder what it does mean "-Richmond Whig.

Queen Victoria's steam yacht is said to be as

large so the elecuship Persis.

The applications of the Locofore party President and Vice President are before

Mr. Jas. Bushatton, who took the lead in th ballotings and hape it without serious opposition to the 17th, when he was declared the pouninee, is a Pennsylvanian, sixty-five years old, a bache-lor, and a clever una in private relations.— He is a man of talents, with an ugly political re-cord, which we will take pleasure in exhibiting during the canvass. An old fashioned Foderus ist of the elder Adams school, now a modern Democrat, once a good sound Native American, and a strenuous advecate of the Missouri Compromise line, an opponent, a few yours ago of the extension of slavery into the Tarritories, in favor of building a railroad to the Pacific out of the National Treasury, opposed to the last war with England, a timid, irresolute politician, and a norious turn-cont-such is James Buchanon.

He has been a momber of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a member of the House of Representatives several terms, a Senstor in Congress for a number of years, Minister to Russia under Gen. Jackson, Sceretary of State under Polk, and Minister to England under Pierce. He owes his nomination, so the Washington Star, a Democratic paper, says, to a disposition on the part of the Convention to secure the votes of men Freesoil teudencies-anti-Nebraska bill men. And the Columbia, (S. C.) Times, another Democratic paper, thus speaks of him :

Mr. Buchanan's antecedents are such that we cannot give him our support; nor do we believe that the people of South Carolina can be induced to assist in releging him in the Produced chair. Ite is not only a renegade from the Whig party, a Tariff man, and a Federalist, but a Freeziller, having given his support to almost every North-ern macement introduced to circumscribe the area convert by the institution of stacery. To sum up the whole of his history, he is not an accorate of State Rights, and we doubt not he will go farther than any of his predecessors, if elected, to consolidate the government. South Carolina cannot consistently support Mr. Buchanan: His nomination is a rebuke to Mr. Pierce and his adninistration.

With this limited notice, premising that we shall recur to this subject again, we pass on to Mr. J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, the nomince for Vice President. He is a young man, about forty years old, tall, said to be talented, known to be wordy, and has served two terms in Congress. . While in Congress, he had a difficulty with Mr. Cutting, of New York, a member of the House, but the affair was settled anicably, President Pierce tendered him the Spanish mission, but he declined it. When you look at him sideways, " his forchead, nose and chin are nearly in a straight line." We are told that there is "poetic glimmer" about him. If so, he will be manifestly out of place in the chair of the Senate, should he be called to occupy it. He has benefit an island in Lake Superior for a summer house, where he can cultivate the muses and eatch fish at the same time; and we hope he may be allowed to continue these harmless recreations to the end of his days. We verily believe that he owes his nomination to the fact that he has represented Henry Clay's district in Congress, for there is nothing in his past career to justify this exalted compliment by the Democratic par-

ty. It was a cruel act to overslaugh such men Dobbin, Quitman, Johnson, Brown, Bord, and others, for the sake of this tyro in polities, but Republies are ungrateful, as Messrs. Piece and Dobbin have accertained ere, this - W. Herald.

commercial Advertiser writes thus of Mr. Fill-

centry has been laboring, dispirited by the dissive of the spread of abolition fanaticism, a large majority of the Democrats of the South, have resolved to lay aside party prejudices, and rally to the support of a true national man. Even Soule shrugs his shoulders and says, ' Ah, well ! Mr. Fillmore is a good man, and, if he is elected. it may be a good thing for the Union, after all."

Mr. Buell, the editor of the Democratic Review, was severely if not mortally wounded at Cincinnati, by a Democrat who mistock him for an American. Mr. Buell had been making a speech, and the murderer thinking he was a member of the American party, stabbed him. This came out on the trial.

There is rome danger, it seems, in being an American now-a-days

UNSETTLED .- The New York Express calls Buchanan the "Great Unsettled," and proves his title to the name in the following conclusive

THE GREAT "UNSETTLED."-James Buchanan is the man that never settled any thing. He settled down a Federalist in early life-but his connections becoming unsettled, he turned out a full fledged Democrat. As a diplomatist he undertook to "settle" the Oregon controversy, by holding out for "54 40" at "tokar and unquestionable,"-but his claim in that business. was awfully "unsettled" by the acceptance of some five deposes less. He went to England, but settle the colistment dispute. He did not settle the Central American question. He did not settle the disputed arbitration of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In short, he nettled nothing - Altogether, he has led a very unsettled life. He has never settled anything, at home or abroad,and we don't believe he ever will.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTOR. - Conventions sich met in Wilmington on Tuesday, selected O. P. Mearcs, Esq., as the American candidate, and M. B. Smith, Esq., as the Democratic candidate, for Elector for this District. . The following are the sub-Electors :

AMERICAN PARTY. New Hangrer-R. II. Cowns and Geo. Davis. Duplin-Dr. H. W. Faison, Dickson Stanford. Robeson - R. E. Troy, Jas. C. Davis. Richmond-Gen. Alfred Dockery, B. F. Lit-

Bladen-Duncan Kelly, J. K. Meivin. Brunswick-D. L. Russell, Jos. Green. Columbus-Dr A. J. Drake, A. J. Troy. Comterland-Juo W. Baker, jr., R. Bux-

Harnett-Jno. A. Spears. Sumpson-J. F. Shine, C. A. Harrison. DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Brunswick-Dr. John H. Hill, John Mercer.

Camberland and Harnett-W. G. Pegram, L. McKay Duplin-Wm. E. Hill, Abner M. Faison Sampson-Allmond A. McKay, Wni. S. De-

Columbus F. George, T. L. Vall. Bobeson-T. A. Normant, Poter A. McEach

Rtuden-John A. Richardson, T. D. McDow

New Hansser-R. K. Brysn, DaBruts, Cut. Richmond-W. F. F. Leak, (vacancy to be

filled.) Mr. Everett's address at Churleston, Mass, vicided \$500 profit, it is said, which sum

been sent to the ladies of Virginia

NATIONAL BENOUR STAC PLATFORM Regular meeting of the National Convention of the Domocratic Forty, beyon and held at Bultimore, on in 1st June, A. D., 1862, the following was altopted a the Platform and principles of the party throughout

erroment to cufarce and practice the most rigid econo-my, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations revenue ought to be reised than is required to defray place their moral fuffaces by the side of their sucnecessary expenses of the government, and for the

dangerous to our republican institutions and the libermoney power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures, upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to sandid and free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific ctical men of all parties, their soundness, safety,

and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the monies of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the

That the liberal principles embedied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the assylute of the appressed of every nation, have whose dominion it lies; that we can under no circum-ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, stances, surrender our propositionaries in the adjust-and every attempt to abringe the privilege of becoming ment of all questions arising out of it. and the assylute of the appressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic falth, and every attempt to abruige the privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of sell among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sediction laws from the statute book.

9. That Cangress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic Institu-tions of the effectal States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abelitionists or others, made to

sometors in the rown ranks, and really apprehensive of the sorred of abelition frontiers. here will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress, the "act for reclaiming fugitises from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, can not, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congressor out of i, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape r color the attempt may be nonde. Resolved. That the proceeds of the public lands naght to be sucredly applied to the national objects specified

in the contitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repognant to the onnetitution.

Resolved. That we are decidedly approved to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the parsage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can he obtained thereon, and which has saved the can people from the corrupt and tyracical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corruptng system of general internal improvements. deed. That the Democratic party will frithfully

shide by and aphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1758, and in the of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts these principles are constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and genesory war on our part, is which every American should have shown himself on the side of his ountry, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given " aid and comfort" to the enemy. Resolved. That we rej. he at the restoration of friend y relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and arnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we capty under republican institutions : and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy that war, which have so manifestly plasmed the policy and conduct of the democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions, in the Old World, a high and excred duty

devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to suetain and advance among us constitutional liberty, and by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigorous and constant acherance to those principles and compremises of the constitution. which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and ophoid the Union as it shall be, in the full expension of the coergies and capacity of this great and pro-

greesive people. The foregoing was adopted as the Cincipnatel Platterm, with the following addition r

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was ansnimously adopted by our professions in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto: Therefore—

Resaised, That the foundation of this Union of States and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and con-cerning the reserved rights of the States, and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a secmal party, authoriting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelisy of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union-Reschool, That claiming fellowship with and desir-Received. That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the parumount issue, and reputiating all sectional parties
and platforms conserving domestic slavery, which
seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and

arrest realistant to law in the Percitories, and shoes arowed purposes, if contraryments, must end in civil are and chamben, the American Democracy seconds and stopp the principles contained in the organic law costabilising the Twentiers of Norman and Nobraska as subpolying the only round and enfe salution of the starcry quantitat upon which the great unition of the starcry quantitate upon which the great unitional idea of sile people of this whole country can repeat in its determined conservation of the Union, non-interference on the Conservation of the Union, non-interference on the Conservation of the Union, and Territoset the Number of the porty throughout the feeless of the porty throughout the trust in the intelligence, the particular, and the discrete discrete. That we regard this as a distinctive formunating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive formunating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive formunating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive formunating justice of the very state of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral six nearth of the popular will; and we contrast it with the creek and practice of fideralism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to paly the will of the constituent, and which conceives an importance to measurous for the popular creatinity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, and which conceives an importance to measurous for the popular creatinity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, and which seeks to paly the will of the constituent of the popular creatinity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, and which seeks to paly the will of the constituent for the popular creatinity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, and which seeks to paly the will of the constituent for the popular creatinity of this Union, through their fellow-citizens for the equal rights of all the States will be predicted and seemed the constituent of their intextism, renew and recessors, before the American people, the declarations and principles around by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they keep precented their candidates for their intextism, renew and reassers, before the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is app of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution and the general constitution and principles around the properties of the popular suffrages:

2. That the constitutional powers, considerably have been precented their candidates of the

one portion to the injury of another portion of our Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as country; thatevery citizen, and every section it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and of the country, has a right to decand and instat upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protecti a of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

6. That it is the duty of every branch of the government of the United States abound declars them.

Resolved, That our geographical and political posigradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to observe a nationation with reference to other States of this Continent, as bank; that we believe such an in-titation one of no less than the interest of our commerce and the de-

book; that we believe such an instruction of the country, belopment of our growing power, requires that we suggrous to our republican institutions and the liberes of the people, and calculated to place the business trine; that their bearing and import should admit of of the country within the control of a concentrated no misconstruction, and should be applied with un-

secure, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that this result should be secured by the timely and effigiont control which we have a right to claim over is that no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress; nor should we allow any interfer ence with the relations which it may suit our policy to establish with the Government of States within

Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an intorest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathics with the effects which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate the; portion of the continent which covers the passage across the

Remited. That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort will be made to in-ure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexthat all efforts of the abelitionists or others, made to be made to insure our accordingly in the fourts of the great or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lend to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable created by the industry of the people of our Western

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Buffulo commercial Advertiser writes thus of Mr. Fillore's prespects:

Weary of the excitement under which the majority may be a place of the commercial and commercial point of the proposition covers and majority may be a place of the control of the control of the stability and personnency of the Union, and the Color of the Color gress; and therefore the Demogratic it is the duty of the federal Government to viert promptly, all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

We could not publish the entire proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention in a weekly paper, without excluding other matter of more importance. The following summary of the proceedings after the voting commenced was compiled by the Observer, from which we

Hon, Richard K. Mends of Va. nominated Mr. Ba channa, Mr. Hibbard of N. H. nominated General Mr. Inge of California nominated Gen. Cass. Richardson of Illinois pominated Mr. Douglas Much applause succeeded the nominations of Mr Bucannan and Mr. Douglas, but President Pierce's The first yete was as follows:

The Hant some a	OFF BE TOTAL	OWN!		
	Buch.	Pierer.	Dong.	Care.
Maine	5	3	100	1000
New Hampshire	5	- 5	100	No.
Vermont	400	5	tree.	-
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Rhode Island -	-	4	1000	-
Connecticut	6 -	-	440	-
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The New York Softs roted for Pierce; the Hards

1971	Buchsnan,	Pierce.	Douglas.	Can
1 thallot		122	113	5 1
24	139 -	1194	314	1
8d	1894	119	32	1
4th	141	119	80	
Sth	140	1191	31	1
6th	155	1074	28	1
7th	1484	894	58	1
Stb .	1479	87	56	- 1
9th	146	87	56.	1 2
Oth	1501	801	694	
Ith	147]	80	63	
2th	148	79	687	- 4
Sth	160	774	68*	. (
4th	1524	79	63	- 1

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow. It will be seen that the first five votes were presty for Buchanan. On the 7th, Tennessee left Buchanan from the tongue of that indignant and outraged print mont changed from Pierce to Douglas. On the 14th, Standard place answer? Rhode Island changed from Pierce to Buchanan ..

After the 14th vote the Convention adjourned till Friday morning. At nine o'clock on that morning it met and proceeded to vote as follows :

Pifteenth bullet .- Mr. Buchanan received 1681; Pierce 84; Douglas 1184; Care 44. The name of Mr. Pierce was now withdrawn by

Sixteenth Ballot .- Buchanan 168; Douglas 121; A despatch from Douglas was read, asking his friends to drop him and go for Buchanas, who had

New Hampshire.

Recorning Bullet -Bushenen 206; Sectioning 8 On the 18th and 18th votes, North Carolina left Pierce and voted for Dungles. On the last vote, she

mont for Bushinen.
Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, paid that his State loved Buchanan, and reminded the convention that then yielded him chearfully as they near publical Moure. Pierce and Douglas. North Carolina cene here with a desire to support the candidate who had protect himsself truest to the Union and the constitution. To this can they had can't their vote first for Mr. Pieres, then for Mr. Douglas, and now they gave their entire vote to Mr. Buchanan.

The N. York Softs voted for Douglas after leaving Pierce. They finally voted for Buchanan.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a Vice-President. The following is the result of the first ballot: Hon. J. C. Breckenridge of Ky., 55; Gen, John A. Quitman, of Miss., 56; Lina Boyd, of Ky., 23; Fitzpatrick, of Alu., 11; Agran V. Brown, of Tenn., 29; Herschell V. Johnson, of Arkanens, St; Rusk, of Texas, 2; Polk, of Texas, 5; Dobbin, of N. C., 13. The second bollet was ununimously for J. C. Breck-

A resolution pledging all the Constitutional powers of the government to aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, was adopted by a vote of 205 ayes to 86 nayer

205 ayes to 25 naver.

The Dedistratte Convention.—The Convention report was completed at 4 clock Saturday morning. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Breekenridge, and

Specker were delivered by Mr. Reckendage, and Mr. Prenton, of Kentucky, and others. The city of Charleston, was fixed upon as the place of meeting of the next National Convention. The National Committee was appointed. Resolutions were present which authorizing the casting of lots for the New York member, but the Softs declined participating in the game of chance, and Augustus Scholl, being the only name in the last, was elected. The Convention then journed size dis. Subsequently the President of the Convention delivered an elequent speech.

North Carolina Argus FAVETTEVILLE.

X1TURDAY. JUNE 14, 1856.

We join correlves to so party that does not carry the fing and keep step to the nimbe of the Union, For President.

MILLARD FILLMORE. or NEW YORK.
For Vice President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

one administrated the Executive Gover ignal success and ability. He has been tried and found tens faithful, lemost, and remedentions,"-linear CLAY.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET BOX THE OTH AND 10TH DISTRICTS CONFORD OF

THE STATE AT LARGE. L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilker, JOHN W. CAMERON, of Comberhold,

Jas. T. Littlesons, of Granville, A. J. SECTION. of Chatham, Gen. J. M. Levelt, of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Devgan, of Ancoh, Jone D. Hynax, of Enneombe.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN A. GILMER.

FOR THE COMMONS.

Maj. ANGUS MILAW. NEILL MOBAY. FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,

Capt. HECTOR MCNEILL. C. C. McCrummum, E-q , is the authorized agent to the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of subription and advertising accounts.

Me invite particular attention to an article on particular : but there of this again, as

Bey We have the natisfaction of acknowledging the reception of a backet of very fine Irish putatoes, tugether with a mess of beans and beets, from Mrs. BRANCS of this town- a generous tribute to our humthousand thanks for her well timed generosity. "Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them

Der We learn from a very intelligent gentleman just from Granville, that the American cause is flourishing greatly in that county. John A. Gilmer, he says, will get a rousing vote on the first Thursday of

From Richmond County our news is of the most encouraging character. The American party is disland in the Payetteville Observer : strong and united. See the proceedings of a meeting held at the Mineral Springs last Saturday.

Beh. William J. Yates, Esq., of this town, a delegate to the late Democratic National Convention, will please accept our tlinnks for a copy of the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.

169 Mr. Dobbin was put in nomination for the Vice Presidency, by the North Carolina delegation, and got just three votes besides these of his own State. would work in the harness whesher the claims of her sons were recognised or not. To get a candidate for the Vice Presidency from Kentucky, whose great far more importance. But Kentucky will not swellow the world stands.

SLAUGHTERED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRJENDS.

Four years ago the Raleigh Standard was constantly prating of the defeat of Mr. Pillmore in the Whig National Convention. "Slaughtered in the house of uniform. After that the principal changes were as his friends for his adherence to Southern interests follows: On the 6th, Tennessee left Pierce and voted and the rights of the States," was all the time rolling having been laid in its prespective, expansion, built and rotest for Douglas. Arkansas changed 4 from Who was slaughtered in the house of his friends at upon sotire freedom in matters of religious Sources. Pierce to Douglas. Georgia from Pierce, and says 7. Cincinnati, the growt Porkerelli of the start of the freedom of the friends at the growt Porkerelli of the start of the freedom of the friends at the growt Porkerelli of the start of the freedom of the freedom of the freedom of the friends at the growt Porkerelli of the start of the freedom of the free Pierce to Douglas. Georgia from Pierce, and gave 7 Cincinnati, the great Porkupolis of the nation? What of Congress of high respectability." Mr. Clay reto Douglass and 3 to Buchagan. On the 10th, Ver- became of Mr. Pierce on that occasion? Will the

ENTIRELY TOO BAD.

the governorthip of Missouri, and is going to stump after brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he is a member of the House of Representatives, is

WILL RENGY OF TA MAINS OLD DOCK TOCKYN.

Will old " Hopey Clay Whige" support Mr. Bo Will old "Honry Clay Whige" support air Buchanau? We have no idea that they will. Their self respect fortide the idea of any such degradation. Mr., Bachanau was, in our estimation, the prime more and active getter up of that infomens charge of tergula and active getter up of that infomens charge of tergula and active getter up of that infomens charge of tergula and extraprise because Henry Clay and John Quincey Adams—whereby the prestest statespan produced by the contry since the days of Washing on an kept out of the Presidential chair, and the doctiny of the republic changed, perhaps, for all their to come. Let facts be summitted to a cauciff goddle.

It will be recollected by the intelligent results that in 1824 there was no election of Presidential by the people.

in 1824 there was no election of Previolent by the people. The election, therefore, had to go before the Henge of Representatives. The three persons before that body, according to the provisions of the Constitution, from Adams, General Jackson, and William H. Crawfor Meanrs. Jectson, and Adents were the more preminent. and it was well known that the contest would be deeided by the vetos of Mr. Chry and his friends. How they would rate was not generally known, and, of course, both parties were analous to secure their support. On the Bissof January 1829, twelve dayapre-vious to the time appointed for the election by the House, a letter appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, purposting to have come from a number of Congress in which it was stated that the friends of Mr. Clay had for sometime kinted that they, like the Swine were ready to fight for those who would pay best. "Overtures were said to have been made," continued the letter, " by the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Sorreity of State, for his and to does Adams. And the friends of Clay gave the information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted, that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them." On the first of February 1825, Mr. Clay published

card in the National Intelligeneer, denouncing the author of the statement contained in the Philadelphia paper as a base and infamous calumniator, a dastant and a list; and added that if such person would anwell his name, he [Mr. Clay] would held him responsible. Two days afterwards, another card appeared. in the Intelligencer, in which Grozen Krusen, of Pennsylvania, (then a member of the House of Rep. resentatives) tembered his respects to Mr. Clay and informed him that by reference to the editor of the Columbian Observer, he might acceptain the author of the objectionable communication.

George Kivmer was a simple-minded aid man to

have call upon whom for personal satisfaction would

have been perfectly ridiculous; and, besides, he told

Mr. Crownley-blold, a number from Museachusetta

and formerly Screenry of the Navy, and also Me.

Brent of Louisland, and William Dutley Digger, of Weshingson City, that he was not the author of the offensive communication. Mr. Clay and his friends were or U find that Kretner had actual on the more erptist and tool of others, and under these circumstance Mr. Clay, who was the Speaker of the Honce, cause down from his Chair and domanded as investigation of the charge, in order that if guilty he might be suitably our hed by the House whose presiding afficer to was, and if innormt, that his character might be vindiestid. Mr. Foreyth of Georgia, a political oppossent of Mr. Cay, but a gentleman of probity and honor, fe't the justice of the Speaker's appeal, and moved a resolution that a committee should be appointed. This resolution was aralously opposed by those who had their own reasons for withing to emother on investigation, but was faully passed by a vete of 125 to 09. Immediately after Mr. Foreith sat downwhen he had concluded the speech which he made on the organion Mr. Kramer, supposing that he had a part to perform on the occasion, and not buring been prompted by those who had him in keeping, hot need up and sold: "If upon investigation being instituted, it should surear, that he had not sufficient reason to justify the statements he had made, he trusted he

he was willing to meet the impriry, and shife the re-The committee appainted by the House consisted of P. P. Barbone, Webster, McLane, Porsyth, Squaters shil Rankin, all opponents of Mr. Clay in the election of 7824; and they convened for the performance of the task assigned them, but, sles ! Mr. Kremer's courage had all cozed out at his firgors' chils ! His keepers refused to let him sppear. He sent's long letter sleakuling to not either as an negater are witness; and our first page, from the Salem Press, in relation to Mr. from the language in which it was combed it was Gilmer's views on Free Suffrage. From a correspon- shreadly surmised that it had been dicinted by Mr. dence with Mr. Gilmer on this subject, as well as from logham of the Pennsylvania delegation, who had other sources of information, we know that he is cor- made a speech in opposition to Mr. Foreith's resolurectly represented in that article. Will any one dare tion. The constitted were compelled to report that say that he is wrong? We agree with him in every they and been able to obtain no testimony to refublish the charge preferred against the Speaker and his friends; and so the matter ended. Nobody could be reached, and no one was responsible.

aboutd receive the mark dreprobation, which had been

suggested by the Speaker. Let it full where it might,

The object of the publication evidently was to drive Mr. Clay into the support of General Jackson, under ble afforts in the cause of Fillmore and Doncison. Ten the apprehension that his fair fame mighs be tarned to by a different course. But he was not the man to be driven from what he regarded us his duty. He suppart of Mr. Adams because he thought bim best quebfirst for the duties of the presidency. Mr. Adams of: fered him the situation of Secretary of State, and he accepted it only in compliance with the carnest and reprated soficitations of his friends. It was unfortunate for him and the country that he suffered their impormeities to overcome his own inclinations.

In the spring of 1827 the following letter was puls-"NASHVILLE, March 8, 1827.

I have just returned from General Jackenn's. found a crowd of company with him. Seven Virgin inns were of the number. He gave men me t friendly into were of the number. He gave mea mo t friendly reception, and urged me testsyrome days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all bic company, in reply to a question F put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay a friends unde a proposition to his friends, that, if they would promise for him [General Jackson] not to put Mr. Adams in the rest of Scoretary of State; Mr. Clay and his friends would us one hour make him. They knew that the Sag Nichts of North Carolina [Mr. Jackson] the President. He [General Jackson] most independed rejected the proposition, and declar-ed that ise would not compress himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the President by Congress, he would never receive it. He declared, that he said statesman had been injured and misrepresented by to them, he would see the whole carth sink under the nominee for the Presidency, was a matter of them, he forc he would began or it treated.

This letter had the effect that was doubtless anticithe pill. Buchinan will never carry that State while pated by its publication. It created much attention; and coming, as it did, from Nashville, it was looked upon as a sort of . By Authority" publication. Some excitement was created, and Mr. Carter Deverly was ascertained to be the author of the letter. The charges which it preferred were contradicted and Mr. Beverly, called on General Jackson for the confirmation of what he 'ad said. The General, with his usual frankness, and over his own signatur , resterated the charge with nore particularity than had been before used, and sill that he received the information from a newber sponded in appropriate terms, and, in a speech delivered at Lexington, on the 12th of July 1827, held this

The so-called Deniceratic party had a ratification meeting to. Washington city on Saturday night, and, after attending to the other matters, proceeded to the Presidential mansion and also to Mr. Dubbin a residence, and called out the eccupants to make speeches in approprial of the Cincinnati nominations. This was entirely too had—to make men get up and sing at their own funerals?

Col. Benton has accepted the permination for Sackson, who is so tender of his character, that his Jackson, who is so tender of his character, that his