From the Raleigh Signal.

FOLLOW THESE LIGHTS!

"The Standard" proclaims that the Democratic Party "walks by another light than that which illuminated the pathway of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson!"

—Ah, indeed? Then they are walking rapidly into the ranks of the American Party. Forward march!—Walk by the light of Washington?—Here it is, shining from his immortal "Farewell Address:"

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly awake: since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.*"

Here is another ray of light from Washington. Let it illuminate the pathway of the Standard!

MT. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1790.

To Mr. Adams, American Minister at Berlin.

SIR: You know that it is not the policy of this government to employ foreigners when it can well be avoided, either in the civil or military walks of life. There is a species of self-importance in all foreign officers that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen—who conceive, AND JUSTLY TOO, where there is no great preponderance of experience or merit that they are entitled to all the offices in the gift of their government.

I am, &c.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

[*See Sparks' Washington, vol.* 11, *page* 302.]

Here is yet another streak of light from the same source:

MT. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1790.

DEAR SIR: It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices civil or military upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens.

Yours, &c.
GEO. WASHINGTON.

But the streaks of light still burst upon us! Here is one from Thomas Jefferson, "the great apostle of liberty:" He was the author of a petition to the Virginia Legislature in 1797 praying that foreigners by birth should be *excluded from serving as jurors—either grand or petty, in civil or criminal cases.* [*Jefferson's Works, vol.* 9, *page* 453.] Here is an extract from the petition:

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two Houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws, and government, does not require that the capacity to act in the important office of a JUROR, *grand or petty, civil or criminal*, should be restrained in future to NATIVE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, or such as were citizens at the time of the treaty of peace which closed our Revolutionary war, *and, whether the ignorance of our laws and natural partiality to the countries of their birth*, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of the rights which should be *incommunicable in future to adopted citizens!*"

What thinks the "Standard" of that ray of light from his great apostle, Mr. Jefferson? A foreigner should not serve as a juror, either in civil or criminal cases! Mr. Jefferson must have been tinctured with Americanism surely! Out upon him, ye pack of revilers of the American Party! Down with him! Wipe out his very memory from the hearts of his country! He was a "bigot," was he? But stop, Mr. Standard, here comes another ray bursting in upon "the pathway of Democracy"—

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political or commercial, or in whatever form attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean, *that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.*"

But here comes yet another column of light from the "sage of the Hermitage."

Gen. Jackson, in his letter to Dr. Coleman, of Warren, said:

"In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British Merchants. It is time we should become a little more AMERICANIZED and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of the old world, feed our own, or else in a short time we shall be paupers ourselves!"

Follow those lights Mr. Standard.

WHAT HE SAID IN 1848.

The immaculate Democracy pretend that there never was such a party for honesty and consistency as they are, and they swear by the beard of the prophet that their candidates have always been the same thing. It makes no difference what amount of evidence you bring to bear, the cry is the same, great is Democracy, and "Jemmy" is its prophet.

They pretend that Jimmy—ten cent Jimmy—is and has always been right on every question involving slavery, but to a candid man unbiased by mere partyism, his record is as full of inconsistencies as an egg is of meat. They say that he not only now approves the Nebraska-Kansas bill, but that he was for it from the first. But how does the matter stand?

In 1848, he wrote to Mr. Yancy as follows:

"On the 26th August last, after much reflection, I addressed a letter to the Democracy of Berks County, Pennsylvania, in which I expressed the opinion in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to any territory which we might acquire from Mexico. I had entertained and freely expressed this opinion from the time the question was first agitated; and every day's experience, since the date of my letter, has but seemed to strengthen my conviction that *the Missouri Compromise is the best, if not the only mode of peaceably and satisfactorily adjusting this vexed and dangerous question.*

Under these circumstances, *I cannot abandon the position which I have thus* DELIBERATELY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY *taken, and assume any other that can be presented.*"

This shows what he probably would have done as "simply James Buchanan," had he been a member of the United States Senate when the Nebraska Kansas bill was before it, but being placed upon the Cincinnati platform "he must not take one plank from it, or add one to it." Out upon such demagogueism!! Away with such hypocrisy and cunning!—*Bal. Signal.*

HARD RUN.

The small fry who circulate about, and do the dirty work of the Foreign Federal Party, are quite busy, *quite!* They are rich in resources it is true, but how they expect to keep up, for five months, the game of falsehood and deception, they are now playing, passes the comprehension of the most astute. But they will try it, and we therefore warn all honest voters *to beware of them, for they will cheat if they can!* Why, look at it! In one section they will asseverate, most lustily, that Mr. A. who lives away off in another section has repudiated Fillmore and will go for "Old Buck!" When their voice is heard in Mr. A's section, Mr. B., a genuine old whig, somewhere else, has taken grounds under the banner of Buchanan of "bargain and corruption" memory! Thus they have it by turns, that first one and then another, of the tracts and best friends of Mr. Fillmore, has gone over to the "ten cent" candidate! Some few may be duped and deluded by this game of lying, but they have begun the dirty work too early in the day to escape detection and exposure.—*Raleigh Signal.*

TRUE.—Splendid qualities break forth in dark times, like lightning from a thunder storm.

From the Louisville Journal.

MORE OF THE BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION.

We have said that we have another document in connection with this matter, to lay before the public, a letter written by General Jackson shortly before his death. The letter was furnished three or four days ago, by the Hon. Allen A. Hall, editor of the Nashville Banner, who says that the original manuscript is in his possession. Here it is:—

"HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.

"Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. *He showed a want of moral courage* in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there were a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that *he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say, if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State.* This to *me* appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought it deserved."

Let the public mark that. Gen. Jackson says he knows that Mr. Buchanan, when he came to him, wished to get him to say he would give the Secretaryship of State to Mr. Clay for his vote, and he says that Mr. Buchanan's proposition appeared to him gross corruption, and that he repelled it with indignation. Here we have it, under Gen. Jackson's own hand, that Mr. Buchanan made to him what he considered a grossly corrupt proposition—one which he felt called on to repel with scorn and indignation—and he charges, besides, that Mr. Buchanan was guilty of moral cowardice in not daring, when called on by him, to confirm what he had privately stated to him. As the Nashville Banner remarks, a strong point to be pressed is, that Mr. Buchanan—it is now conclusively proved by Gen. Jackson himself—did want the General to practice the very corruption which Mr Buchanan's political friends charged upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay—that Mr. Buchanan did, of his own accord and on his own individual responsibility, go to Gen Jackson and urge him, with the view of buying the support of Mr. Clay's friends, to let his (Gen. Jackson's) friends say, if he was elected he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State—a proceeding that Gen Jackson thought involved "deep corruption." That proceeding, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, ought certainly to deprive him of every man, of whatever party, that ever made the charge of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" against Mr. Clay a ground of objection to him.

Ah, fellow-countrymen, you rejected the immortal Clay thrice as a candidate for the Presidency, because, on the authority of James Buchanan, the charge of bargain and corruption was made against him in 1825. Your repeated rejections of him almost broke his great heart, and yet throughout all his vain but mighty struggles for the highest honor in your gift, he in his mercy heeded the prayers of the author of the calumny that crushed him and forbore to hurl it back, as he could at any moment have done, upon the head of the guilty calumniator. The world now knows from Mr. Clay's own hand that Mr. Buchanan proposed bargain and corruption to him and was repulsed, and from Gen. Jackson's own hand that Mr. Buchanan proposed bargain and corruption to him and was repulsed. And now, fellow countrymen, after having three times rejected the illustrious Clay in the erroneous belief that he was guilty of bargain and corruption, will you, can you, dare you be so fearfully and stupendously unjust as to elect to the Presidency the ignoble man who was at once the author of the false accusation against Mr. Clay, and the real proposer and the *only* proposer of bargain and corruption.

MR. GILMER AT KENANSVILLE.

A gentleman from Duplin, passenger in this morning's train, has informed us that Mr. Gilmer addressed the people of Kenansville pursuant to appointment, yesterday, and made a most happy impression. He spoke for upwards of two hours and a half, and our informant says never was a speech listened to with more interest and decorum. He presented the claims of the American party in a calm, forcible and eloquent light, disabusing the minds of his listeners of the prejudice against this party which the Locofoco leaders have sought to create; and while abstaining from the custom of abuse and detraction adopted by Gov. Bragg, lost no opportunity to overthrow the specious pleas and sham Democracy. In short, it was just such a speech as must tell at the election. Duplin will give a good account of herself next month.

Wilmington Herald.

The ball is rolling onward! Gilmer is creating an intense enthusiasm wherever he goes. If the West will but do its duty he is elected.—Here in the East, all the indications are that he will poll a much heavier vote than did Gen Dockery. See the account of the discussion in Onslow, in another place. He will make heavy gains in that country, as in Sampson, Duplin, and in short nearly all the counties on the eastern shore. Let Clingman's district give him Dockery's vote and he is the next Governor.—*Wil. Herald.*

Why should the citizens of North Carolina support John A. Gilmer in preference to Governor Bragg? Because he has ever proved himself a consistent friend of Internal Improvements, because he has given his votes, his time, his money and all the influence he possessed to develop the resources of the good old North State and raise her to her proper position among her sisters, and because we have no reason to believe that Governor Bragg has done any of these things.—*Ocean Banner.*

THE VERY LATEST!

Mr. Gilmer is sweeping everything before him! the sovereign people are declaring for him in multiplied numbers! The cry is universal. Gilmer, Fillmore, the Constitution and the Union forever! Rally Boys, rally, we have got the enemy by the heels!

The friends of Mr. Bragg, held a caucus in Newbern, and advised him not to attempt to follow Mr. Gilmer in the East! They find that foreignism combined cannot begin to compete with the noble hearted and gallant Gilmer, the true friends, of the sovereign people! We told our friends, after we heard the speeches here, that Bragg would not stand up to Old Guilford's interpid son ten days longer,—we saw a change in the countenance of those who had favored foreignism! At Snow Hill, it is decreed by the Newbern foreign caucus, that Mr. Bragg give up the ghost, and leave John A. Gilmer the undisputed and victorious champion of the field! Hurrah boys hurrah! a most glorious victory awaits us on the 4th of August next! See, Mr. Bragg has not said one word in favor of Internal Improvements, or the development of the resources of the State since he has been in this section of the State! Mark it!

N. C. Times.

A Whig State Convention was held in Louisville, Ky., on the 3d inst. They adopted a resolution deeming it impolitic to make nominations, and recommended to the Whigs of the Union to do the same thing and hold no National Convention but let every Whig vote for the candidate whose principles conform nearest to theirs.

GOOD NEWS.

The most cheering news reached us during the past week, from Davidson, Stokes, and Forsyth, that the old line Whigs are well satisfied with the Gilmer and the Fillmore tickets, and are taking a decided stand in favor of these candidates.

The Lexington Flag learns that hundreds of Democrats, in Stokes, will vote for Gilmer.

The prospect of electing Messrs. Wilson and Matthews to the Legislature from this county, is truly encouraging, and amounts almost to a certainty. They are candidates upon whom Whigs, conservative Democrats and Americans may all unite.—Then let us all make a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," and victory will most assuredly perch upon our banner.

One thing, however, we yet lack, in Stokes and Forsyth, and that is a candidate for the Senate. If the proper person can be brought out, we have no doubt he could be elected.

Salem Press.

THAT RITUAL.

In the discussion last Saturday Gov. Bragg exhibited a Ritual used in the 2nd & 3d Degrees of the American Party, before that party had removed every thing like secrecy pertaining to the organization, and informed his audience that it was given to him by a physician who informed him that the wife of one of his patients had stolen it from her sick husband and given it to him.

We know not what idea flashed through the mind of others who heard this, but three thoughts immediately seized upon our mind.

The first was that a woman who would be guilty of such conduct towards a sick husband, did not deserve the holy appellation of wife.

2nd. That she was rather too [illegible] that Doctor to give pleasure to most husbands, and

3d. That the reception use of that Ritual, all the circumstances being known, was the encouragement of that intimacy, and of the crime of gross deception, if not theft.

Ocean Banner.

The Whigs of Anne Arundel county, Maryland convened at Annapolis on Saturday, and declared for Fillmore and Donelson.

The Old Line Whigs of Baltimore held a Convention in that city on Saturday, and elected eleven delegates all pledged for Fillmore to the National Convention. There was not a dissenting voice, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The report that the Hon. Frank Granger, of New York, had come out for Fremont, is contradicted.

From the Observer,

Messrs. Editors: Doubtless you were as much gratified as any at the very handsome Military display on the National Anniversary.

To one who remembers Fayetteville in days of yore,—when she could boast of *four* well drilled Volunteer Companies, whose full ranks and martial bearing added to, nay constituted, the beauty of a Fourth of July Celebration,—the recent Fourth was indeed a remembrancer, and carried us back to days which have long passed into the lapse of years.

The Fayetteville Independent Lt. Inf. Co., (with whose existence the memory of our oldest citizens runneth almost not to the contrary,) was out in full force,—manifesting that the vigor of youth may be combined with the experience of age,—and having earnest of future prosperity and usefulness in the firm hold which it has upon the affections of our citizens. Long, aye, forever may it exist—the pride and ornament of our Town!

But let me not overlook the claims of another Corps to consideration, (to notice which, indeed, prompted the penning of these few lines,) viz:—The "Lafayette Light Infantry Company."—This Corps has sprung into existence within the last two months. It is handsomely uniformed, (pardon the rumeness of the expression—I might say *beautifully*,) and, taking into consideration the very limited period allowed to make the members proficient in the Drill, is well disciplined. Captain John H. Cook, formerly Maj. Comd't of the Independent Company, commands this Corps, and it has acted wisely in the selection it has made of a Commander.

Let us hope, that a Corps which has been organized under such favorable auspices as has "The Lafayette Lt. Infantry," will be well sustained at the hands of our citizens;—that it will falsify the opinion which has been long entertained by many that Fayetteville could support but *one* Volunteer Company;—and that it will contribute to stir up once more that martial spirit which formerly caused ours to be designated as a "*Garrison Town.*"

Let us hope, also, that no spirit of petty rivalry and jealousy will arise between the two Companies above-named, but that theirs will be a noble emulation, that will contribute to the efficiency and prosperity of both.

The "Fayetteville Cadets" is the name of a juvenile corps just organized among the scholars attached to Mr. T. J. Robinson's school. The Company is not yet fully equipped, but it appeared in Procession on the Fourth, and gave good evidence that the material, wherewith soldiers are made, was abundant in its ranks.

A LOOKER ON.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decision have been delivered since our last report:—

By NASH, C. J.—In Peary v Robins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgement. Also, in Burrage v Crump, from Montgomery; *venire de novo*. Also, in Reader v. Moody; *venire de novo*. Also, in Schonwald, v Schonwald in equity from New Hanover, dismissing the bill. Also, in Brinson v Thomas, in equity, from Craven, directing an account. Also, in Deberry v Ivery, in equity, from Northampton; defendant must deliver up the notes of B. &c.

By PEARSON, J.—In State v Bank of Fayetteville from Cumberland; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in State v Matthews, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v McPherson, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also in Ward v Hearne, from Stanly, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Currie v Worthy, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Williams v Houston, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also in Campbell v Campbell, in equity from New Hanover, directing an account of the mesne profits.

By BATTLE, J.—In McCormick v Munroe, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Schonwald v Capps, from New Hanover, directing *a venire de novo*. Also, in Green v Whitney, in equity, from Brunswick, dissolving the injunction as to $400, with interest, &c. Also, in Wheeless v Witaker, in equity, from Nash. Also, in Campbell v. Campbell, from Sampson, in equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Saunderson v Ballance, in equity, from Hyde.

Raleigh Register.

It is stated from Washington, that the English Government have instructed Mr Lumsley, Secretary of Legation, to open his office, which had been closed by authority of Mr. Crampton. The diplomatic intercourse will go on as though nothing had trampired. The administration do not expect a new Minister in place of Mr. Crampton for some time.

Ripe peaches are said to be abundant in Agusta, Ga.

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY, ... JULY 12, 1856.

"The rights of the people to the waters, and the happiness of the people on land, are the end, or all legitimate government upon earth."

"We are for the Union as the party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

For President,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

"Mr. Fillmore administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true faithful, honest, and consistent in it."—HENRY CLAY.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE 9TH AND 10TH DISTRICTS COMPOSED OF

THE STATE AT LARGE,

D. R. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR THE

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d " O. P. MEARES, of New Hanover.
3d " JAS. T. LUTTERLOH, of Granville,
4th " A. J. STEDMAN, of Chatham,
5th " Gen. J. M. LEACH, of Davidson,
6th " Gen. A. J. DARGAN, of Anson,
7th " JOHN D. HYMAN, of Buncombe.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN S. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

1. Resolved, That we reiterate and approve the platform of principles adopted by the National Convention which assembled at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst.

2. Resolved, That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal Improvements such as will ultimately strengthen the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government in appropriating the public lands to purposes of foreign powers and countries.

4. Resolved, That while we look with conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the Slave Constitution, as well as the manner and extent to which amendment should be made?

5. Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions, made up by our former political organizations, the party endowing sectional issues in the States as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the Representative basis of the present Constitution.

"I accept the nomination with the PLATFORM annexed; and I accept the PLATFORM with the unanimous sentiment."—John A. Gilmer's Address before the Greensboro' Convention.

AMERICAN TICKET

FOR

CUMBERLAND and HARNETT.

FOR THE COMMONS,

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,
Maj. ANGUS SHAW,
NEILL McKAY.

FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Capt. HECTOR McNEILL.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made for Mr. Gilmer:

Elizabethtown,	- -	July 14th
Fayetteville,	- -	July 16th
Floral College, Robeson county,		July 17th
Affordsville,	"	" 18th
Laurel Hill, Richmond	"	" 19th
Carthage, Moore	"	" 21st
Troy, Montgomery	"	" 22d
Albemarle, Stanly	"	" 23d
Wadesborough, Anson	"	" 24th
Monroe, Union	"	" 25th
Charlotte, Mecklenburgh	"	" 26th

FOURTH OF JULY.

We were not in town on the FOURTH OF JULY; but we understand that the day was celebrated in a proper and becoming manner by the citizens and the beautiful military companies that turned out on the occasion.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., and the Mecklenburg Declaration by Mr. William Bow. The oration was delivered by Benjamin R. Huske, Esqr., a young gentleman of fine talents, who, we understand, acquitted himself very handsomely on the occasion.

☞ The ARGOSY for July has been received. Its table of contents, as usual, is rich. Price $1 a year in advance. Address T. J. Lemay, Raleigh, N. C.

☞ BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June is on our table. Judging by the dip that we have taken into its contents, it appears to be a good number. The publishers caution their subscribers against the arts of a man pretending to be a *deaf mute*, and forging their name to printed subscription bills, got up by himself, expressly to cheat the public. *They have no deaf mute in their employ.* Price of the Magazine, $3 a year. Address Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, N. Y.

AMERICAN MEETING.

At a called meeting of the American party in the town of Fayetteville, held in the Market House on Thursday evening, for the purpose of considering of the propriety of an appointment recently made by the Board of Commissioners of said town, R. P. Buxton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. James McGilvary appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained from the Chair, in a brief and appropriate address: after which a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired for a short time, and reported through its chairman, B. R. Huske, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions—which were advocated in an able speech, by Mr. Huske, and carried, *nemine contradicente:*

WHEREAS, The present Board of Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville was elected by the American party, and may, therefore, be supposed to entertain its opinions—*therefore*,

Resolved, 1st. That its late action, in the appointment of a foreigner to office, is in direct opposition to one of our cardinal principles, and meets with our entire disapprobation.

Resolved, 2d. That Thos. S. Lutterloh, Mayor, C. D. Dixon, and William McLaurin, members of the Board of Commissioners, in opposing this appointment, reflect our true sentiments and are entitled to our unqualified support.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASES.

The cases sent up to the Supreme Court from this county, to procure a decision on the question whether or not the Bank of Fayetteville has the right to issue one and two dollar bills, have been decided by that tribunal. There were three of the cases: One against the corporation itself, one against W. G. Matthews, Teller, and one against Alexander McPherson, Clerk of the Bank. The first case was decided in favor of the Bank, on the ground, as we learn, that the proceeding should have been by *Information* and not by *Indictment*. It is not necessary to explain the difference between these methods of procedure. Suffice it to say that the *merits* of the question were not passed on in this decision; in other words, the case went off on a technicality.

In the other two cases the merits were reached, and the decisions are to the effect that the Bank has not any authority to issue ones and twos. It had the right to do so before the Revised Code went into operation; because it had authority to *issue bills*, and no law had prescribed what the denomination of these bills should be. The law passed by the last Legislature laid down a rule for all Banks which had not been failed in this respect, and consequently, the Bank of Fayetteville then come under the general regulation.

The ones and twoes issued before the first of January, were, therefore, rightfully put out; and, it would seem, they may be yet circulated by individuals who hold them, though not re-issued by the Bank. We presume the decisions will be published over.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to those portions of Col. Benton's St. Louis speech to be found in this week's Argus. The Colonel is a democrat of the original pannel, and a defender of the practices of democracy when it required talents of no mean order to defend them. His description of the component materials—of the custom-house officers, post-masters, salaried clerks, packed delegates, straw delegates, *political cunuchs*, members of Congress, district attorneys, and federal marshals—of which the Cincinnati Convention was composed, is rich exceedingly: and his strictures upon the administration, the manner in which it has filled foreign missions, spent the people's money, and winked at the polygamous bestiality of the Mormon kingdom, have all the merit of truth to commend them.—In another point we perfectly agree with the Colonel: the *place*—the "black hole" which he describes—governed *the nomination that was made*, but we do not agree with him in the opinion that this place was convenient to "the solid men of the country." It was convenient to the abolitionists and the freesoilers: and the influence of these fanatical spirits triumphed in the nomination of James Buchanan. Southern rights were smothered in "the black hole;" and if Black Republicans and Roman Catholics refuse to close in with the bid that was made for their suffrages, it will be because of their exasperation on account of the caning received by the Black Republican Sumner, at the hands of the Democrat Brooks, and the homicide upon the body of the Irish Catholic Keating, by the pistol of the democrat Herbert.

UNUS POPULI.

A writer in the last North Carolinian, over the subscription of *Unus Populi—Unus Sufferans* would, perhaps, have been more appropriate—undertakes to display his own exhibition wit, and at the same time to depreciate that of GEORGE DAVIS of Wilmington, who delivered a speech at the Market House in this town, on the 25th ultimo.

The speech of Mr. Davis was a very able and effective one; and, therefore, it is by no means remarkable that his effort should not have elicited the commendations of Sag-Nichtism or its disciples. Upon this particular point, however, we presume, Mr. Davis feels no very distressing solicitude; nor does he in the least care, we imagine, how much, or how little, Mr. *Unus Populi*, writes about him or his speech. And here we pause to tell *Unus* a short story, or, as the Scotch would say, "a sport." One time a very small gnat lit upon the horn of an ox—but as the name of the critic imports that he is versed in the learned tongues, we give it in the Roman dialect, undefiled by the drapery of a vulgar translation:

In cornu tauri parvulus quamlam culex
Consedit; sequo dixit, mole si ma
Eam gravaret, avolaturus illico.
At ille: nec to considentem senserim.

SMALL BILLS.

We should like to get the measure of Governor Bragg's foot on the *small-bill question*. His home organ the *Standard* is against them; and, inasmuch as it speaks "by authority," and has charged it as a great objection to Mr. Gilmer that he is *for* the circulation of small bills, we hope his Excellency will conceive it his duty to *divulge*—otherwise, we shall put him down as opposed to the circulation of this useful currency. The poor editors would like to know how the matter really stands. The women who have to sell their butter and eggs to procure little necessaries, and the poor men who sell small lots of corn and potatoes to pay their taxes, instead of running their arms into the State Treasury to the tune of three thousand dollars a year, would like to know the views of his Excellency on the small-bill question.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

"Mr. Bragg from the same committee [the Judiciary,] to whom was referred a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported said bill without amendment, and recommended its rejection."—*Journal of the House of Commons for* 1842-3, *page* 623.

Come up, then, all ye that are heavy and weary-laden—on whose trail the harpies of the law are yelping because it is your misfortune to be poor—and hear the Governor, who, when chairman of the Judiciary committee, reported against a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. You have been accustomed to regard the law authorizing an incarceration of your persons because providence has blasted your harvests, or laid the hand of affliction upon you and deprived you of the ability to earn the means of payment, as a relict of barbarism, unworthy of the enlightened age in which your lot has been cast. Mistaken souls! Note-shavers know better. Hard-hearted Shylocks know better. And Mr. Bragg knows better. Come up to Fayetteville on Wednesday next, and hear Mr. Bragg explain to you why you should not have your pay, at least for the material purchased with your own money, if not for your labor. Remember that he is a "democrat," and "democrats" always have a reason for every thing. He will no doubt be able to satisfy you that you ought to get nothing—at any rate, not more than *ten cents a day*"—for your work, and very little for materials purchased. A new era is dawning upon us. The golden age is fast approaching. When Buchanan shall be president, and poor men shall get but *ten cents a day* for their labor, the harvest of office-holders and the millennium of usurers and note-shavers will be at hand! Shout mightily for Governor Bragg, then, and assist him in elevating "ten cent Jimmy" to the presidential chair. If you cannot get pay for your labor and materials, and are to have but ten cents a day when you do get any thing, it is true, you may perish—but there will be ground enough left, after the foreigners get their 160 acres each, to bury you: and graves and shrouds are all that you can have at last. Then Hurra for "Buck, Breck, and Bragg!" These are the watch words that are to bring about the millennium, and send the poor to

"Summer Isle in bliss upon the hills of God."

ATTENTION MECHANICS.

"Mr. Bragg, from the same committee [the Judiciary] to whom was referred a bill securing to mechanics and others, payment for their labor and materials in erecting any house or other building:

"Also a bill to repeal the 12th section of 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes, and other wise reamend the same, reported said bills without amendment, and recommended their rejection."—*Journal of the House of Commons for* 1842-3, *page* 588.

Come up, ye hard-fisted mechanics, who have bought bricks and lumber, and paid for hauling them, and then built houses out of them for luxurious and seemingly rich men who conveyed them away by deeds of trust before you got your pay, and made no provision for you in their conveyances—come up we say, on Wednesday next, and hear Mr. Bragg explain to you why you should not have your pay, at least for the material purchased with your own money, if not for your labor. Remember that he is a "democrat," and "democrats" always have a reason for every thing. He will no doubt be able to satisfy you that you ought to get nothing—at any rate, not more than *ten cents a day*"—for your work, and very little for materials purchased. A new era is dawning upon us. The golden age is fast approaching. When Buchanan shall be president, and poor men shall get but *ten cents a day* for their labor, the harvest of office-holders and the millennium of usurers and note-shavers will be at hand! Shout mightily for Governor Bragg, then, and assist him in elevating "ten cent Jimmy" to the presidential chair. If you cannot get pay for your labor and materials, and are to have but ten cents a day when you do get any thing, it is true, you may perish—but there will be ground enough left, after the foreigners get their 160 acres each, to bury you: and graves and shrouds are all that you can have at last. Then Hurra for "Buck, Breck, and Bragg!" These are the watch words that are to bring about the millennium, and send the poor to

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He told us that very curiously, Mr. G. would charge the election of Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives, as attributable to the Democracy; when it was notoriously known, that not one supported him in deed, or implication; and that six "national Americans" threw away their votes on the dodging Fuller, thus virtually contributing to Banks' election.

The above is from Mr. Bragg's speech at Newbern, as reported by the *Union*. And well might Mr. Gilmer charge the election of a Black Republican to the Speakership, on the so-called democracy. How was the plurality rule, under which he was elected, passed? Who moved it? Was it not that famous democrat, Mr. Thomas L. Clingman? Who voted for it? Was it not the Black Republicans and twelve Democrats, of whom the said Thomas L. was one? How many Americans supported the motion for the rule? Not one. Did they not were the supporters of the rule that it would result in the election of a Black Republican? They certainly did. To say then that the "democrats" assisted in the elevation of Banks to the Speakership politically speaking, is to tell what is not the truth. The "democrats" did assist in bringing about his election: and they preferred that election to the election of a good and true American—aye, to the election of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, a member of their own party!

WHAT THEY SAID IN 1844.

We wonder if it ever occurs to Governor Bragg, or to his henchmen, the editors of the Standard, while uttering so many homeyed commendations of Henry Clay and "the olden Whigs," in this present year of grace, 1856, what charges this same Standard and other oracles of their party preferred against the great statesman of Kentucky, in 1844? Do they recollect how they charged upon him that he was a *duelist* and a *murderer*? That he had shot at John Randolph's heart? That he was an accessory before the fact to the murder of Jonathan Cilley, whose wife had been made a widow and whose children had been reduced to orphanage by his counsel and advice? They cannot have forgotten it: they well remember how they rolled up the whites of their eyes, and uttered their pious pabaw, while assuring the dear people that the corrupt and ferocious Whigs, the bank-bought Whigs, the Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs, were supporting for the Presidency a man whose hands were imbrued in the blood of his fellow man—whose heart was void of social duty and fatally bent upon mischief. With what face do they now come forward and utter their eulogies upon the deceased sage and statesman of Ashland? How can they have the assurance to call on man who swore his memory to rot then to elevating one of his silent slanderers to the highest office in the gift of the American people? O Shame, where is thy blush!—If there be any true Whig, any Henry Clay Whig, any sincere admirer of that great and good man, so destitute of self respect, so utterly dead to all the impulses of a manly heart, as to crouch at the feet of democracy and vote for James Buchanan, let him go and do it; we do not want to achieve a victory in company with such a gringeling.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Wonder if any new lights have dawned upon the mind of Governor Bragg, since he was here two years ago, upon the question connected with a proper disposition of the public lands. He was then decidedly averse to any arrangement whereby North Carolina might obtain her proportionate share of the national domain, for the education of her ignorant children and the development of her internal resources. His hobby was "That the proceeds of the public lands should be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution." What those objects were, he did not condescend to inform us. We trust that he will deign to shed some light upon this interesting subject, during his approaching visit. We want to know if he meant the giving away of twenty-three millions and a half of those lands to the new States, by Franklin Pierce and the land-grabbers of Congress, during the present session, would be *a sacred application of the proceeds* to the objects specified in the constitution? And if he did not mean that, what did he mean? We would also like to know whether or does not think it would be just as well for North Carolina to get a slice of this territory, to assist in the construction of her public works, and thereby relieve her people from heavy taxation, as to let the new states have it all? He evinced a remarkable amount of ignorance on the whole subject two years ago. We hope that he has picked up some little information in relation to this matter since that time; and that he will have the candor to acknowledge that "Democratic" policy has resulted in the perpetration of the most outrageous wrong upon the old states of the Union, by the disposition that has been made, and will be made, of this the common property of the people of all the States. Do not pass this subject over, Mr. Bragg.

THE 4TH AT SLOAN'S.

We went up to assist at a plain old fashioned celebration of the 4th of July at Sloan's Store, in Moore, our native county. The crowd was immense—composed of gentlemen and ladies of Moore, Chatham, and Harnett—all eager to join in celebrating the glorious Anniversary of our National Independence.

After the performances of its exercises by the military company of the beat—which was out in its best bib and tucker—the crowd repaired to the stand erected for the occasion, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Archibald Ray Black, Esqr., and an oration delivered by John Worthy Cameron, Editor of the North Carolina Argus.

The company then flocked up to three long tables that were set out in the grove, groaning beneath a savory and substantial dinner provided by the liberality of the neighborhood, and enjoyed "a feast" and "a flow" that made many a one exclaim, "It is good to be here!" May many similar re-unions of the people take place in that community. It was a day to be marked with a white stone.