need the Presidency to add to his fame, but the needs his services to save it from destruction and to restore it to bapppiness and pros perity. He has been called from his retirement like another Cincinnatus, without any relicitations of his own, and he has responded to the summans in the spirit of a patriot. He can point to his Administration and say "There is my pledge to my country ?" "This is my platform !" nor all true-hearted men of all parties and secions rally to his well-known voice, and, unde the bettle-cry of "the Union and the Constituthat surround them? I see in the kindling fires

i de & Kansangton

of anthusiasm around me every day an earnest of what may be expected at the hands of the people of Tennessee; and I cannot doubt that the names of Fillmore and Donelson, as unanimously proclaimed by the National Convention, will receive the same unanimous response at the ratification meeting in November next. Deeply impressed with the importance of the struggle now about to open, and believing that

the election of Mr. Fillmore is a public necessity, I have consented to take my share of persona sacrifice, be the consequences to me what they may. Animated by a stern sense of duty, I ac cept the nomination which has been tendered and shall in due time contribute whatever of influence I can commend to the great cause of the country. And may I not expect the hearty co-operation of all who feed impressed with the wils of the times? I scientify invoke the counsels of age, the vigor of young manhood, and the ardor of youth everywhere, from the beights of East somesses to the shores of the Mississippi. I summon them not to a mere party conflict, not to a feast of spoils, but to a glorious hattle for the Constitution and the Union. If we triumph, as I bolieve we will, we will rejoice in the instrumen-tality we shall have afforded; but if we fail, let it be amid the smake and fire of conflict rather than inglorious repose. Your obedient servant, WELL S. BROWN.

Dr. JOHN H. CALENDAR. WHO DID IT?

Through whose special agency was the bill for the admission of Kansas of a free State, under the Topeka Constitution, passed by the House of Representatives? Who is responsible for it? What party? Who did the deed? Is the Fillmore party the guilty party in this matter? The record answers that upon the Buchanan party rests all the blame? To this simple but signifi cant fact, we call the attention of the Southern

To show where the blame rests, for the passage of the Kansas free State bill, we cite the follow ing brief, but faithful, account of the proceedings on the subject from the New York' Herald Speaking of this bill, it says:
"Our renders will remember that when first

brought to the question of its passage, it was lost by one vote-yess 100, pays 101-very much to the consternation of the free State party. The report of the Kansas investigating committee, wever, at this point fell among the Northern Democracy of the House like a bomb-shell; and according to a correspondent, Mr. Barelay, of Pennsylvania,—a strong Buchanan man —felt the necessity of immediately taking the back track. He had voted against this bill admitting Kansas as a free State, and by his vote the bill had been lost but which a night's reflection upon the proceedings going on in the Senate, and upon the astounding facts brought home by the Kansas committee, Mr. Barelay moved a re consideration of the final vote upon the House bill. There was an instantaneous rebellion against this motion by the southern Demograts; but it carried the reconsideration, and thus the griginal judgment of the House was reversed, and the bill passed by a vote of 191 to 99 It was Mr Burclay's re-consideration that alid this business."

Surewnough! It was Mr. Barclay, of Pennchanan man, who "did this business." He had voted against the bill on its passage. A night's sleep convinced him of his error and changed his opinions utterly. Consequently, immediate ly after the House met the next morning, he moved a re-consideration. The motion to re-consider was carried, and the bill for the admission of Kansas, as a free State, was carried amid the wildest exultations of the Black Republicans.

This foul deed was done by Mr. Barelay, of Pengaylvania-by (Heaven save the mark I) a national Democrat-by an ardent friend and supporter of Buchanan-by one of the immortal seventy four" that sustained Richardson for the Speakoratio, and that have been held up to the South, and lauded as splendid specimens of Demooracy, " pure and undefiled."

But why this sudden change of front on th part of the Buchamanized Burelay? Why his rose against the bill one day, and his hasty and mysterious motion to reconsider it on the next! Why? Becluse the Democracy saw that the loss of that bill-a bill admitting Kansas as a free State-would operate terrible mischief to Buphanan's prospects in all the Northern States' and so they consulted and cancused together on that night, and they determined to prevent disaster to Buchanan and the party, by making Barolay - a Buchanan man -get up in the House, early the next morning, and moved for a re-consideration. This motion being made by a Buchange man, it could be argued at the North during the entire campaign, that the free State bill for Kansas was sorred in the House by the friends of Buchanan. And the Southern Demserate, who voted both against the bill and the motion to re-consider, would come home and swear that Barging had forfested his right to be considered a Democrat, and was denounced as such by the whole Democratic brotheshood. Wehave no doubt, ourselves, that Bareing seted in strict accordance with the wishes and suggestions of a caucus of his party, North and South. It

was necessary to try and save Buchanan in Pennsylvania and the North, and hence, the Democracy, forgetting the South and thinking only of party success, concluded to force the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas as a free

We novite Southern attention to this ugly sig nificant fact. It shows the double game which the Democratic party mean to play in the present canvass. In the North, they are running Buby some of his friends as a better Southern man then R. M. T. Hunter. . If he is not a good enough Abolitionist for the North, it is argued by his friends in that region, why should Martin Van and the Prince and Old Builton, and so many other eminent freesoilers, be supporting him ?-We confess the argument thus employed is a dincher. No Abolitiquist, however astute he may be, con get around it. It is a regular bruis-It at once silences all objections to old Buck on the part of the Black Republicans. These latter feel perfectly safe. It makes no difference with them whether Buchsonn or Fremont is elected. Either will answer their purposes well enough Both believe that Congress possesses unlimited power over the subject of slavery in the Tarrito ries. Both are enger for Kansas to be admitted as a free State, under the Topeks Constitution And of the two. Buchanan is the more acceptable io all true Abolitionists, because he will be guided and controled by the counsels of MARTIN VAN For fifteen years under the weather, MARTIN VAN BUREN is once more at the top of the ladder, and is again the chieftain of the great Democratic party of the country! Long may he wate !- Richmond. Whig

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Argus. HON. EDWIN G. READE, AND HIS ASSAILANTS. "A NORTH CAROLINA VOTER," AND THE HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

The first, who for short, I shall call " voter," leaving " A North Carolina" off, in the Standard of 21st June last, says-" Mr. Reade in the outset says ' that the North is opposed to slavery almost to a man.'
This I deny in toto; and from hundreds of facts which go to disprove it I will only select one, which is, the unistence of the New York Day Book, with its thouands of subscribers at the North - which goes as far, not merely in defence but bold, outright astrocacy of African slayery, as the most ultra pro-slavery nowspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet, or speech, which circulates or has circulated at the South. No man who does read the Day Book will deny this," Now this is a sweeping declaration, full of sound and fory, but atterly devoid of a particle of truth. I do read the Day Book. I not only read it now, but I read it before the Pierce administration bought it up. Yes. before a certain Doctor V- A-- went to Washington to sell it to the Brilliant Brigadier before it was agreed that the Day Book should advocate slavery on the ground that it was right that an inferior race. should be slaves to a superior race, not on the ground of the constitutional rights of the south and of all the States to regulate their own domestic affairs in their own way. I now challenge and defy a "voter" to produce a single editorial from the Day Book, calculated to surtain the constitutional rights of the South, or that places its pretended defence of slavery on that In speaking of appointments to office a

says: " It is true the Democratic party is opposed to bolding a man disqualified for office on account of for eign birth ; but their greed and practice has been carteris paridus, to give the native-born American the preference." Here again a "voter" is at fault. Look at the jist of ministers and consuls sent abroad and at the Departments in Washington. All other civil offices being within the States or Territories are given to persons of the vicinage, whose birth places do not appear in the "Blue Book." According to the last Blue Book"-of our Consuls, but one solitary one a native of North Carolina, whilst there are FORTY-FOUR of foreign birth, and that in the Department at Washington there are but Twastr one natives of North Carolina and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY foreigners-and yet this would be enlightener of the public, says it has been the exceed and the practice of his party to "give native born Americans the preference."--Whether his ignorance or impudence be greatst, let his mother determine, that is, if she knows that her darling pet is out.

This " voter" very innocently discovers the grounds This love for foreigners, by asking the following question, or rather making the following astertion He says, "I suspect too, that Mr. Reade's detestation of foreigners grows mainly out of the fact of their generally voting the Democratic ticket." Is this not very plainly saying " I would detest them if they did not generally vote the Democratic ticket?"

He says of foreigners: " According to numbers they form in the free States the soundest portion of the population, so far as opposition to abolitionism and love of the Union go." I will here recall his denial u toto, as the assertion of Mr. Reads that " the North is opposed to slavery almost to a map" - and will quote New Hampshire Democratic authority as to the posisition of all at the North, both native and foreign, are the same on the slavery question. The Coos, County Democrat published at Lancaster, N. H. a few days before the election in that State last spring, said as follows: " The immigration from Europe, whence comes whole columns, are just as unalterably opposed to slavery as the people of the Northern States. Are these the men to make slavery an institution of new States which they settle? Most certaidly not. They will not do it and therefore the new States must be free. sts utmost timits in this country." The author of the foregoing was appointed to office, by this administration in less than a month after he penned it-hence a voter ! cannot deny his authority to speak, at least for the administration natives and foreigners at the

In cudeavouring to extenuate Mr. Pierce's appointing freesoilers to office in N. York, a "voter" says: "The Hards and Softs both professed to adhere to the Baltimore platform of principles on which Pierce was elected. So long as they stood up to that the President did not consider himself at liberty to go behind this platform to search for their atecedents or proclivities." Then pray Mr. Voter, why was Mr. Bronson removed from the Collectorship at New York? Does not every school boy in the land know that he was removed because on going with the President " behind this platform" he (Bronson) refused to appoint to places under him those of abolition antecedents or proclivities?" Yes, it was for that solereason that judge

Bronson was removed. A "voter" says " Mr. Reade charges as a grievous sin Gen. Pierce's appointment as Governor of Kansas of Reeder, who has turned out bad enough we admit," and asks, " did he not dismiss Beeder when he had proof of his misconduct?" If by this it is intended to convey the idea that Reader was dismissed because of his abolitionism, it is utterly untrue. It is also untrue that he was dismissed so soon as the President had proof of his misconduct. For months after such proof was in Pierce's possession, he continued Reeder in office, the latter all the while using the whole influence of his official position, to deprive the south of her just rights in Kansus-and for which he never at any time received the slightest rebuke from the President, this part of his misconduct not even being mentioned, as one of the things which so embarrassed Pierce is the matter, his [Pierce's] embarrasament growing out of other mutters entirely .- See the official correspondence of the parties.

than "pot black" at Cincinnats, I will not touch his

pot buck story now. One word mage about the Day Book. At the last State election in New York, and which came off last fall, this paper showed its devotion to the South by supporting the soft shell ticket, of which the Raleigh Standard gaid no friend of the Constitution and of the Union could wish it success-on the success of which the Washington Union said it was indifferent, and of which John Van Buren said "it is composed of men, change upon the ground that he is favorable to all of whom save two, supported Martin Van Buren free Kansas. In the South he is held up to us in 1848, they were proud of it then and have been proud all of whom save two, supported Martin Van Buren of it every day since.

From the Observer. CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT BUNN'S LEVEL, HARNETT CO.

The entire peighborhood met at the District School House at an early hour. At 10 o'clock the militia company of the district, together with the citizens, were led and exercised by A. D. McLean, Marshal of the day.

At 11 o'clock all were pleasantly seated grove adjacent to the school house, near which had been erected a stand for the Orator and

"The Mecklenburg Declaration was first read by Jno. W. Pipkin, Esq., who prefaced the reading with some clear and eloquent remarks, showing that the claim of the Old North State to the nor of having first broken asunder and thrown off the ties of British domination, was clear and indisputable.

The American Declaration was then read by-Edward S. Parker, Esq. in a clear and forcible It is supposed be was intoxicated, and, falling

played were "the old North State forever" and Yankee Doodle, the latter of which is so unpleasant to British taste.

Then was delivered by Allen B. Parker, Esq. the Orstion. The speaker enchained his sudi eage for about an hour with a detailed account of the wrongs done the Colonies by the Mother Country, in language so chaste and sloquent, and in a manner so pathetic, as to make the hearts of all burn with patriotic indignation. At the conclusion of the oration, the surrounding sir was burst assunder by a unanimous, involuntary burst of approval from the months of all who were

The ladies of the vicinity were all there,their presence aided in no small degree to make the occasion one long to be remembered. The occasion was one into which the hearts and feel-

ings of all had fully gone.

A most sumptuous dinner was prepared and spread out in the grove, of which each and all partock to his heart's content. Through Major Jao. A. Spears, the orator and readers were presented by the ladies with three finely adorned cakes, tokens of the pleasure and satisfac joyed by them in the performance of their a spective duties. Maj. Spears was truly feliciton in such presentation—to attempt to describe would be but to beggar it.

The writer was delighted more than all p the republican simplicity with which every the connected with the occasion was perfor Last, though not least, not a drop of figure there.

PUETRY

For the North Carolina Argus. "I came to the place of my hirths and said, the friends of my yout Twenty yearst has claps'd since I gas'd on the scene, Which my fancy still robed in its freshors of gre-The spot where a schoolboy all thoughtless I stray'd By the bank of the stream in the gloom of the shade I thought of the friends who had roam'd with me there. When the sky was so blue, and the flowers so fair : All scatter'd, all sundered, by mountain and wave, And some in the pold silent womb of the grave ! thought of the green banks that circled around, With wild flower, with sweet briar and eglantine crown'd. I thought of the river, t all stirless and bright As the face of the sky on a mild summer night. And I thought of the trees under which we had stray!

Of the broad leafy boughs with their coolness of shade

And I hoped, though disfigured, some token to find

Of the names and the carvings impress'd on the rind All eager I hasten'd the scope to behold, Rendered sucred and dear by the feelings of old. And I deem'd that unaltered, my eye should explore This refuge, this hannt, this elysium of yore ! Twas a dream-not a token or trace could I view, Of the names that I loved, or the trees that I knew Like the shadows of night at the dawning of day, Like a tale that is told, they had vanished away ! And I thought the lone River that murmured along, Was more dull in it's music more sad in it's song, Since the birds that neetled and warbled above, Had all fied from its banks at the fall of the grove ! I paused, and the moral came home to my heart. Behold how of earth all the glories depart ! Our visious are baseless, our hopes but a gleam, Our staff but a peed, and our life but a dream Then oh ! let us look let our prospects allure, To scenes that cap fade not, to realms that endure, To glories, to blessings, that triumph sublime, O'er the blightings of change, and the ruins of time

"The Biuff. +5th July, 1856. Cape Fear.

GREAT AMERICAN RALLY.

Last Friday evening, there was a glorious rally of the friends of Fillmore, Donelson, and Gilmer, by the eager and listening friends of these patriots. The following letters were read before the

RALEIGH, July 14th, 1856. GENTLEMEN :- I regret that a necessity for my return home, to-day, after an absence of several week, forbids a compliance with your request that I should address the Fillmore and Docelson Club, this evening, on the pending elections.

I teader you, however, the assurance of my hearty co-operation in the support of Fillmore, Donelson and Gilmer, and my congratulations on the increased confidence among our friends, and the brighter prospects of success in our own, as well as in other States, which have attended the return of Mr. Fillmore to his country, the cer tainty that he accepts the candidacy offered him, and his manly, patriotic and liberal declarations of opinion, on the present state of national affairs. With high respect, gentlemen, I am your obedient servant,

WILL A GRAHAM. To Mesers. Doud, Bobbitt and Burns, Com

RALEIOH, July 10th, 1856. GENTLEMEN :- I have just received your note nviting me to address the Fillmore and Dor Club to-morrow night. As I cannot attend without neglecting an important suit in which I am engaged. I am sure that the Club will excuse, person both whiggery and locofocracy.

Be assured that every effort is well direct which aims to make Millard Fillmore the next President of the United States. He has been tried and found to be a great and a good man.— He has the confidence of the country to as grea a degree as any man in it. How a better man at this time could be selected I cannot see. Success then Gentlemen to Fillmore and Don

Returning you my thanks for the honor of P. H. WINSTON, JR.

To Mesars. WILL. C. Dopp, and others, Con

Strong and effective speeches were made by Hons. James T. Morehead and Nathaniel Boy den. Both the gentlemen are old line Whigh who have never attached themselves the of American party; but they declared that the Americans had nominated the man of all others that they wished to see President. Rarely have we with a triumphat majority. nessed a more attentive audience, or beard stronger appeals to the patriotism and good sense of

the the people. Speed the good cause - Ral igh Signal.

SMALL POX.—On Friday last, a case was re-ported by Dr. McKee, supposed to be the Small Pox. The patient, a Mr. Patterson, foreman for Mr. Louge, of this place, was promptly carried in the country, to the house formerly occupied by Robt. Findlater; a purse was also sent with him. All precautionary measures will be taken by the town Authorities to prevent its spread, and they advise that all persons, who have not been vaccinated, should immediately he so. It seems that Mr. Patterson has but recently returned from the North, where, it is supposed, he can tracted the discose .- Raleigh Register

FOUND DEAD .- A man by the name of liam Terry was found dead on (Monday,) in Walnut Creek; about two miles from Raleigh. into the water, was unable to get out, and w

North Carolina Argus PAYETTEVILLE

TURDAY. - - - - - JULY 19, 1876 in will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and

For President. MILLARD FILLMORE,

INDREW JACKSON DONELSON. OF TENNESSEE. ore administered the Executive Governmen al success and shillty. He has been tried and found true

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. THE OTH AND 10TH DISTRICTS COMPOSED OF THE STATE AT LARGE. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR THE District, Lewis THOMPSON, of Bertle.

3. J. WARREN, of Bennfort,

O. P. MEAREN, of New Hanover. JAN. T. LITTEDORN, of Granville, A. J. STEDNAN, of Chatham, Gen. J. M., LEACH, of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Asson, John B. Haman, of Reprombe.

IOHN A. GILMER. OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

was. That we cally and appears the platform afprin gints in February last trues. That we see in favor of a progressive system a openvernent; such as will utilizately develops the re he Statu and such as will not burthen the people wit van. That we are opposed to the policy of the Gen ment squapelering the public lands to provide home

Resolves, These we are public lamb to provide a forecomment squaphering the public lamb to provide a forecasts but facigin purposes and considerate gainst sense with the property of amonding the fine Consideration as well as the manner and extent to which amondment should be made:

4. Resolves, That is only that the paramount principles of the consideration may not be transmitted in the ensuing centest by the constant of the constant and the constant of the

Amortenism way not be transmoded in the ensuing convex versal State quantitions, made up by our former; offliced organization, the many party exchanges the most converted to the States as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of sisting by and maletainsing the Representative base of the present Committation.

"I accept the nomination with the Pharrous amended; and incept the Pharrous with the comination answed." John A. Chimas." Address before the Greensboro. Convention.

AMERICAN TICKET

CUMBERLAND and HARNETT. FOR THE COMMONS. THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH,

Maj. ANGUS SHAW, NEILL MCKAY, FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Capt. HECTOR MCNEHLL.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS

The following additional	appoint	ments	BEAG D	P
ade for Mr. Gilmer :				
Learel Hill, Richmond	11	46	19th	
Carthage, Moore	- 54	- 36	21st	
Trey, Montgomery	An.	44	224	
Albemarle, Stanly	44	100	23d	
Wadusberough, Anson	**	44	24th	
Monroe, Union	44		25th	
Charlotte, Mecklenburg	p		26th	
AND REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T		

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The first year's exercises of the Payetteville Female High School plosed this week, under the most fightering auspices. It was utterly out of our power to attend the examination of the classes, to which we had been politely invited, or to come down to town at night, to hear the sermon to the graduating class, or she oration before the School, Trustees, &c.—the regard the constitutional provisions requiring members lasting. former by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Paster of the Col. William S. Mullins, formerly of this place, but new a citizen of South Cerolina. We hear both performances spoken of in terms of high commendation. The young ladies of the School are also said to have acquitted themselves, during the protracted and thorough examination sustained by them, in the most estiviactory manner.

men. Do not fail to read the article on our first page from the Norfolk American. It groups a great muny indisputable facts into a small compass.

Do not amit a perusal of the extracts from the letter of Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown, of Tennessee, mmencing on our first page.

The article on our outside, from the Bichmond Whig, upon the accession of Van Buren and his gang to the ranks of Buchanan should not be overlooked by General Dockery has accepted the nomination

tendered him by the American party, for the senatorship of the district composed of the counties of Richsand and Robeson. He commenced the canvass a the Mineral Spring in Riebmond, on Saturday last. We learn that Walter L. Steele, Esq., is out as

candidate for the senatorship of Richmond and Robeson. In politics he is, at present, as we understand, a nort of bybrid-endeavoring to unite in his own proper

The " American Patriot" is the name of new paper in Beston, which raises the Fillmore and Donelson fing.

A friend writing us from Randelph, informs u that the American cause is prospering greatly in that sterling county. Dr. Holt for the Semate, and Henry Justice Sharkey from that body; and to the demand B. Elliot and A. Foster, Esqrs., for the Commons, are the regularly nominated captidates of the party; and Americans, are running on their own book.

Our correspondent adds that the candidates favorably of a railroad-from Favotteville to the Coal Fleids and theore resterwardly through that County.

The Senate has passed the House bill appro printing \$50,000 for the construction of roads in Minpesots and Nebraska.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says that the counts brought to the American convention, recent ly held at Macon, from all parts of the State, were most cheering for Fillmore and Donelson. The Enquirer says they will carry the State in November by

Col Alexander McDugald, a distinguished citizen of Columbus, Georgia died in that city, on An intelligent gentleman recently connected

with the press at St. Louis, writes the Editor of the

Nashville Patriot, that Fillmore and Donelson will

carry Missouri by 10,000 majority.

been dismissed. The jurors were not able to agree. held at Macon Georgia -- eixty-one counties being rep-

resented-declared for Eillmore and Donelson. 267 Gen. Eam. Houston of Texas devies the repor that he had withdrawn from the Ameriban party

A large and enthusiactic Fillmore and Donel son meeting was held in Delaware a few days ago. Ex-Governor Spruance presided and Ex-Governor Temple acted as Secretary.

Much interesting matter left out of this issue of our

The candidates for the Governorship were with us, demen looked well and hearty, and seemed to aproved, in budily condition, upon the labors of the

Canvass. We were in attendance upon the speaking, and took few notes of the points made, more with a view to our own private gratification than for the purpose of be impossible, in the limits of a single issue of our paper, to follow the speakers through a debate that lasted four hours and forty minutes, if we had time and strength to write it out at length. But inasmuch as they have spoken in more than forty counties, and have been over and over again reported, it is not material that we should perform this labor.

Mr. Gilmer led off in some remarks complimentary much of the State taxes and regeived so little at the within the last two days, tell anything about the finan- erument. North Carolina's share of the burden was river improvements, and school funds—though he was flippant enough on federal politics.

Mr. Gilmer then adverted to internal improvements, in the advocacy of which he was not an eleventh-hour man. His faith had been shown by his works ; and it now presents. he challenged his adversary to an examination of his never done anything to encourage improvements, or

Free suffrage was the next topic discussed. Mr. sure. He never was. He had always been for it; but he was in favor of the convential mode of amend. promoted. ing the constitution, rather than that by legislative enetment. This preference was dictated by no idle tax will not be entirely dispensed with, and all the lon. taxation be laid on the lands. Just give him an as- Mr. James Buchanan, the gentleman selected by slaveholders and more free-holders on the western than shown to be pur nobile frateum. on the eastern side of this line; and no men on the face of the earth would stand more firmly by their the western section or the State. But what was the position of the democratic party on this free-suffrage passtion? Did they wish to effect their proposed elect him to the highest office in their gift. amendment? Then, why did they not doit-why did years using free suffrage as a hobby and just behers of the Legislature to be possessed of a freehold, ment upon the landholders of the State. In almost

sure to themselves a sest in the Legislature. Mr. Gilmer theu took a glance at the legislative career of Mr. Bragg, during the terrapin session of 1842, when he supported the resolutions of Mr. Cad. Jones having for their object the winding up of the State Bank. He also animadverted upon his refusal to apport the bill proposing to give to mechanics a lien upon the houses built by their own labor and with their own materials, until they should be paid; and called attention to Mr. Bragg's refusal to vote \$50,-900 to the aid of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, without the profix of a preamble setting forth that the

every part of the State three hundred acres of land

could be procured for quite a small sum : and but few

fidence, he asked them not for their support.

Union; the withdrawal of A. J. Donalson and Chief Compromise Line should be extended to the Pacific. conservative men every where were fearful that our and at that critical winute, Millard Fillmore was called to the helm, and the ship of State was at once -but good and conservative men of all parties stood by the President, by whom the laws were faithfully executed and the country was saved. In accordance with public sentiment then, the Whigs and democrate pledged themselves to set their faces against the further agitation of the distracting questions connected with slavery; and upon this pledge Franklin Fierce was elected to the Presidency in 1852. He came in with an overwhelming majority of the electoral votes, and had a better chapce than any other one elevated to that high station for many years to cement the The Jury in the case of Herbert, (charged peace and advance the prosperity of the nation. But now had be managed? lustead of selecting his cabinet from the old and conservative men of the coundo it. These things were lugged in to take up his try, he had, with one or two exceptions, called around him ultraists-secessionists and fire-enters-by whose | [It was certainly very unreasonable in Mr. Gilmer to counsels he had been guided, and now the Union was expect from his Excellency any information in relathreatened with dissolution, and the territory of the tion to the state finances, or any other matter con-United States was drenched with fraternal blood! needed with the weal of North Carolina. Mr. Brogg This deplorable state of things had been brought was elected Governor, to defend "the democracy. about by a violation of the pledges on which General He gets three thousand dollars a year, to defend " the Pierce entered into office; and, therefore, those by democracy." He took the oath of office an Gover-whose scheming policy he had been guided ought no nor of the good old commonwealth, to defend " the

ity of only five members in the House of Represents. dives; now they have a majority of forty-pine. (They and addressed our people on Wednesday. Both gen- have a majority of fitty-four if we mistake not.] How had they obtained the population necessary to give them this preponderance? They had obtained it by immigration—the homigration of persons, sinetenths, of whom are abolitionists and freespliers, now engaged in waging a bitter sectional war against the institutions of the South .- Since the lat of Japuary giving an account of the discussion. Indeed it would 1850, enough of these disturbers of the peace of the country had come to the United States to populate three states having each as many white inhabitants as North Carolina. And these men were soting at the elections, and controlling the bullet-beam of thousan

The expenses of the government, under the Pierce administration were suitably commented upon. These for the last year had amounted to sixty said odd milo Cumberland County, whose citizens have paid so lions, exclusive of the amounts applied to the payment of the public debts of the government; and the hands of the Legislature : after which he paid his re- satimates for the present fiscal year, exclusive of anspects to his opponent. Gev Bragg, who had been for propriations to meet the public debt, amount to sentmore than eighteen months the Chief Magistrate of the six willions! This was fully twice as much as see State, and could not then, unless he had improved necessary for an economical administration of the govcial condition of the State, its railroads, plank-roads, about two millions: and if she had the spending of half this som herself every year, instead of paying it in duties at the custom bogses where her merchants and dealers are taxed, the face of the country would speedily assume a very different aspect from that which

The manner in which the appointing powers of the legislative record on this subject. Mr. Bragg had President had been exercised for the last three years was next passed in review. The estracism of Brendevelope the resources of the State, until works of this kind had been unde popular by the exertions of because he would not take his agents from the free-others, when he suffered himself to be lifted up and borne along by the current, as a worthloss log is moved William J. Brown, of infamous bargain and corrupfrom its bed and drifted down a stream swollen by the tion memory, to fill a responsible station under the

government, was indignantly condemned. The democracy, as they call themselves, were held Filmer had been misrepresented on this subject. He to a strict accountability for the election of Banks to had been held up as an opponent of this proposed mea. the Speakership, by the application of the plurality rule-without which he pever would have been thus

Mr. Gilmer then took up the Democratic platform. and exposed the more glaring of its enormities-its whim. According to the constitution, as amended in fillibusterism, and its squatter sovereignty feature, 1835, all capitation tax was to be equal; but pass the under the operation of which Cambrelling, Van Buren free suffrage bill as now proposed, by legislative en- and other rank freesoilers believed that not another actment, and what security have we that the capitation foot of territory would ever be admitted into the Un-

surance that the freeholder would not be improperly the Cincinnati convention to stand upon this platform taxed by those who have no lands, and he was for free and hold up the democratic colors, was passed in resuffrage by any means. The people of the West were view before the andience ; and Mr. Gilmer assured his charged with a design to change the basis of represent hearers that he had never been able to get Governor tation, through a convention. Such was not the case. Bragg to endorse a single act of Mr. Buchapan's life. There was not a more conservative people on the face His fourth of July oration, his opposition to slavery, of the earth than there inhabiting the Western part of his shameful trestment of Henry Clay, his high tariff North Carolina : besides, they had no motive for de votes, and many other public acts of his life were adsiring a change of the basis. Strike a line from the verted to, and tiov. Bringg was dared to defend or ranorthern to the southern borders of the State, through dorse a single one of them. His opinions and expressthe city of Raleigh, and it would be found that there ed sentiments were compared with those of Fremont, were more slave-holders -- not more slaves -- but more the Black Republican- and these dignatures were

Mr. Gilmer concluded his very able and sound address with a well deserved enlogy upon Millard Fillrights than the small farmers and slave-holders in that, more-advising all good and true men to give him their support in Navember, when, he believed, the conservative citiz as of the United States would triumphanty

We have not pretended to follow Mr. Gilmer all they not pass the bill when they had the requisite ma- along the thread of his argument, nor to give his exlority in the Senate, and the measure failed because net language on any point that he made. A mere the Speaker of their own relection refused to vote for scetch is all that we have aimed at; and that has been it? They had been agitating on the subject for eight hastily prepared. His speech was able, sound, and logical, delivered without any attempt at elegment disfore running the poney through the poles, they some-how contrived to trip him up, and pitch the rider out were present listened to it with eager attention, and ahead, witout getting him quite through. He did not the influence which it exerted will, we are persuaded,

MR. BRAGG. Governor Bragg had the reply on Mr. Gilmer, and it was quite evident, from his manner, that he duly appreciated theadvantages which it gave him before toe boys who were in attendance, with their clubs and aspiring politicians would hesitate shout raising the pound, weights from the stores, to strike the boxes and

taxes on a tract of land thus easily obtained, and of get up the applause. little value when procurred, if they could thereby en-His Excellency commenced by informing his auditery that he was in most excellent and robust health whereat we were, of course, all glad- and the clube and pound-weights came down upon the boxes with, rehement vim. Mr. Gilmer bad spoken in flattering terms of the people and the country hereabouts : indeed that gentleman seemed to fall in love with the people and the country every where he went. [Very tikely. Mr. Gilmer's heart is full of the milk of hnmin kindness, and he loves the works of God every where he goes.] His excellency, however, was unlike Mr. Gilmer in this : He respected the people of Cumberland, but he had no particular loss for them. State was in disgrace by reason of its mability to meet. He had come amongst them to make a speech, not to the demands that had been made upon the treasury. praise them. [Great applause among the pound-The speaker then turned to the consideration of weights, in which some of the recent converts to de-Federal politics-though entirely too much import- morracy, of more mature years, joined.] He had, ance had always been attached to the discussion of heard Mr. Gilmer's anecdotes forty times before federal topic in North Carolina. The people ought to therefore he could not laugh at them. [Thundars of demand of the candidates for Gubernatorial bonors appliance, in which the converts of four years' standwhat they had done, and what they would do, for the jug joined the pound-weights.] After leaving here good old State of North Carolina. By this tent be two years ago, he had been much uninterpresented on, was willing to be tried; and if the people did not the subject of internal improvementa-especially by think that his merits, without any regard to his ideas the gentleman on his right. [The gentleman on his in relation to federal politics, entitled him to their con- right was generally supposed to be an individual of a goodly presence and more than ordinary charity of Mr. Gilmer ten adverted to the excitement that pre- soul, who indites those pleasant and facetious editorirailed in the country in 1850; to the Nashville Cou- als that grace the columns of an able and reliable pavention, in which an attempt was made to dissolve the per published in the town of Payetteville, under the name and style of the North Canolina Angus. But " charity beginneth at home," and endeth there too, made by the so-called democracy that the Missouri in most cases. The hit was a good one : the poundweights were exceedingly delighted thereat, and every Mesara John A. Craven and D. T. Winslow, also Both sections of the Union were highly excited, and body joined in the uproarous cachinetion that follows ed.] But all things were put to rights in his message liberties were in great peril. In those troublous times [By the way, we do not recollect that same message. When was it sent and to whom ?]

Time, however, would fail us to report all the smart stoered into the haven of peace and repose, and the saying attered by his excellency. After disposing of glad tidings of great joy sent a thrill of hope through one or two minor matters, his Excellency mounted his the great American heart from one end of the Union old hobby, "Free Suffrage," and exhibited its paces to the other. The democrats of North Carolina and to the infinite delight of friends and spectators acother portions of the country tried to break the peace curing Mr. Gilmer of hypocrisy in relation to this they advocated the passage of resolutions asserting matter, and avowing that he had himself always the right of escession, in the legislature of this State | been the fast and consistent friend of the measure. (The Governor takes great pride in this hobby, and doubtless expects that his own name will go down to posterity, in some way connected with that of the anmal which he bestrides.

"Oblivion ne'er shall shroud his glorious name, Whose very steed stands up to challenge fame, Illustrous Rosinante, wondrous steed, Not with more generous pride, or mettled speed, His rider erst Rinaldo's Bayard bore, Or his mad lord Orlando's Brilladore."

He could tell the condition of the State finance the school fund, our rail road, plank road and river improvements, if he would ; but he was not going to time and keep him from defending " the democracy." longer to be trusted by the people of the United States. democracy."] But he kindly told the people where The evil of immigration from the old and rotten they could find the required information: let them dynastics of Europe were also commented upon. Six- search the Comptrollers report, and other documents, ty years ago the free States of the Union had a major- and they might find out the facts, in relation to all