(Choung to-

se and filled with so much honor to himself and glory to the country. Some time having thus elapsed, the speaker was at length able to make himself heard, and resumed his remarks as follows: marks as follows:

marks as follows:]

That was the purpose for which we came here. And as I have been led on a little to speak of this matter, I will illustrate it by an anecdote that occurs to my mind now. A couple having gone before a justice of the peace to be married, and the question having been put to the man whether he would take the woman to be his wedded.

In the year 1851, I chanced to be one of a party who were taking an evening ride, in the subarbs of the city of Washington. On nearing one of the cemeteries, the attention of one of our party was arrested by a female, with three small children, scated near the object gate.

She seemed deeply afflicted, and her miserable apparel and that of the little over, told a tale of suffering which was truly distressing.

We had gone but a short distance, when the party who were taking an evening ride, in the subarbs of the city of Washington. On nearing one of the cemeteries, the attention of one of our party was arrested by a female, with three small oblidates, scated near the object gate. wife, why, said he, I came on purpose for person whose streeting had been argested by that. [Laughter and applause.] That is the purpose for which we came here, and if we return without having accomplished that object, we shall have disappointed the expectations of those who sent us here, and perhaps it would be better for us not to return at all. [Laughter and applause.]

Sir, that is the nomination which Whigs of this country with whom I am best acquainted expect this convention to pared to receive them.

That day they had arrived, but, also! not tated—for when I arose I did not know as meet the glad husband and father; for, two days I should go so far—by what seems to be the previous he had fallen from a staging, where he spontaneous and unanimous action of everybody around me; I beg leave to se, that so far as that individual is concerned I have had some opportunity of knowing what were his modes of action in relation to public affairs, and the principles that governed him when he was formerly in charge o this government. And I beg to say that a more selt possessed, more just, more moderate, more disposed to do justice to all sections of the Union, and at the same time, more firm of purpose, I believe does not live in this nation. [Cheers and applause.] Under all circumstances, in periods of great embarrassment, such as existed when the reins of power fell into his hands by an act | secont prattle, the youngest one often asking of Providence, when it became necessary to meet a crisis in our affirirs such as rare ly has been equaled in our history, surrounded by difficulties on all hands, he approached the task impelled by a sense of duly to all sections : he considered what it became him to do; not with the rash hand of violence to gratify one section of the Union at the expense of the other, but to do his duty as the President of the United States. [Applause.] These were the characteristics which

were exhibited throughout his Administration. He did not aspire the distinguish it by great events, which might give him fame at the expense of the country, but ever consulting what he believed to be the public interest, always doing what he conceived to be justice so far as regards our domestic affairs, and in our foreign relations he endeavored to maintain the nation al honor, and as far as possible peaceful relations with all the world. And I hesitate not to say-although it may seem to savor somewhat of personal vanity, as I had connection with his administration a great part of the time he had the control of the government-that when he left it he left the whole of the country in a condition satisfactory to all parties and all portions of the United States. And as I know of no mode of judging of the farure but by the past, I have to say that if we are to have such another Administration under him as he gave to the country before I thin's the country will be statisfied. [Cheers.]

To my countrymen of the South, identitrymen of the North, from the Canada fron- not what they were applieding; but they did tier to the Pacific Ocean, I have to say that know that nothing but a glorious Union sentiment in throwing away votes on him. The race is he did no less than justice to them .. [Applause. He did his duty to all sections. Instead of standing upon any narrow platform which could not perhaps have guided him one month, or even one week of his Administration, he took in his hand the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, by them was he guided, and by them he achieved the success which attended his Administration

But I am detaining this convention too long, [cries of "Go on! go on!"] I rose never—can we believe you will allow traitors to merely for the purpose of acknowledging deface one star, or descrate one stripe of our the compliment which was paid to me in a call unexpected to me, and not for the purpose of going into a general discussion either in relation to the principles of the Whig party, which I toust need no illustration here, or in relation to the qualities of the candidates who I trust, will receive the support of this Convention. Having said this much. I take my scat. [Cheers and tious paper, which takes no part in political con applause."]

ABRIDGED DEBATES IN CONGRESS, consideration. It says: The National Intelligencer announces

that the work of presenting an abridgement of the debates in Congress from March 4, 1789, to the present time, undertaken by ex-Senator Benton, has been so rapidly progressed with that the first volume is already near its completion. This volume will comprise, as we understand, the debates of the first four Congresses ; that is, the first eight years of the Constitutional Government, the period in which its foundations abridgement is not to present merely the opinions of those Senators and Representa- FREE STATES THAT ARE REGARDED tives who have become most known to farme. AS SURE FOR FREMONT. but the remarks of every one who shall at any time have spoken in Congress to any matter that retains a public interest. In this way there is perhaps hardly a family in the United States that will not find the name of a connection, near or remote, presentedin the honorable position of a representalive of the people, and know the part that he acted in the transactions of public affairs. It is only in this way, moreover, that a Washington is cherished by the American peo-faithful picture can be presented of the discussions of the National Legislature. The blan of the work embraces, also, frequent and sometimes copious explanatory notes of they do, they are not as carnest and active as tion, and, as one of the greatest Constitutional cal and personal humbug. The London Athenthe debates and the circumstances that called them forth; and at marked periods in the history of Congress and the country, a retrospective review.

The N. Y. Sunday Dispatch, a cautious nentral paper says, "We speak advisedly when we tell down the fact, that the only safety for the counseless that THE FILLMORE MEN WILL try at the present time is in the elevation of Mr. not, the Farewell Address would array him country, and of the adventurers, male and fe-CARRY FREE STATES THAT ARE RE. Fillmore : and hence they are not in 'be position against all geographical parties. - N. F. Ez. male, by whom it is conducted. GARDED ASSURB FOR FREMONT."

THE MAN OF THE PROPLE.

A friend who was an eye witness of the fol-lowing incident, narrated it to us as no illustration national men of the Union to place him in the chair of State which he has already filled with so much honor to himself and

the place where they were seated.

Descending from the carriage, he approached

the woman and inquired the cause of her sorrow. In a plain and simple style she told her story Two years before, her busband had left

worked very hard, and saved money enough to send for his family, and had a small home prewas at work and now, said she, pointing to the

home to find a better one in America. He had

gate, he is in there. I've come out with my little ones to see the grave, but its too late. The gute is shut and we must come back to-morrow. The poor woman was quite overcome, and the children shricked

alon I at beholding their mother's grief,
Will you take a most and ride hame? said the
gentleman O thank you, thank you, sir, but I could not think of it. He insisted; and taking one of the forlorn little creatures in his arms, he placed it inside the carriage. The mother and remaining two children followed. Our frind took a seat beside the driver and ordered him to drive at the woman had directed. The little ones soor dried their tears, and entertained us by their inwe were going to take him to his father?

A half hour's drive brought us in front of poor little hovel, which the woman said would be love, if Jimmy was there.

Assisting the party out, our hero conducted them to the door, then drawing forth his card, he asked the woman's name. "Bridget Murphy,"

Writing it on the blank side, he handed it to her with a bank bill, saying, "when you need more, send that card to me," then bidding her a kind good night, he took his seat, and we rode in silence to our respective lodgings.

That man was Millard Fillmore, then Presi

dent of the United States .- N. O. Creole

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Under this caption the New Orleans Crescent relates the following as having happened at a Fillmore demonstration in that city a few days

"A pleasing, in fact a thrilling incident, ocfresa of our young friend Copt. Charles 1). Dreux. n Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening last, which deserves especial mention.
"The orator had been casually referring to dis-

that had previously been presented to the Fill-more Rangers,) he remarked, in effect, with powerful emphasis: 'I cannot talk of disunion in But we have good reason to believe that Fillmore the presence of that flag! It belongs as much to will carry Penasylvania. The great commercial Massachusetts as it does to Louisiana! The States will be apt to count the cost before they sentiment operated electrically upon the vast inward the existence of the Union by turning multitude. Simultaneously they sprang to their their backs on the "tried and true," Mil and feet, and cheer on cheer, shout on shout and ac Filimore. Since the Whigs of the Union byes, no one present whose confidence and friendship claim on acclaim rang through the great hall, unembered him, in their late Convention at Figure 1 have so long enjoyed as your Honor's I make was stirred to its innermost depths. And then birth, education, the crowds in the densely packed ante-rooms in are as good as either Buchanan's or Fremout's, and interest, I have to say that from here to the passages, through the corridors, on the street to get Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the farthest limits of the South, Millard and in Lafayette Square, took it up and sent forth Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Fillmore did us justice. And to my coun, long loud and enthusiastic shours. They knew

> could have so stirrid their brothren within, and that was all they cared for.
> "Oh, men of Massachusetts—men of Boston Harken and respond to this spootaneous outburst of loyalty to our common Union-our common flag. Your younger sister, away in the far South west, appeals to you to relight the fires that erst while blazed on Bunker's Mount, and illuminated every battle-field of the Revolution, and made even old ocean lustrous with deeds of heroic sac-

"Will you not? Aye, you will! Nevernever -- can we believe you will allow traitors to of Virginia, to reply to Mr. Speaker Banks, deface one star, or descerate one stripe of our lately delivered to the Exchange, in the city of glorious, our common star spangled banner !"

ancestors.

THE PROSPECT-OPINIONS OF A NEUTRAL

The New York Sunday Despatch, a neutra ournal, has a review of the political field, which concludes as follows. Let our readers bear in mind the fact that this is the estimate of a cauflicts, and whose judgment in relation to Mr. Fillmore's prospects is therefore entitled to grave

"The Fillmore meeting and procession on Friday night, was a puzzle to the Buchsuan and Fremont men. From the repeated assurances of the opposition press that the American party was dead, these parties really began to imagine that such was the fact. The appearance of 50,000 people at the Union Park meeting, and some 20,yours in the procession on that openion has pened the eyes of these politicians. They have ust discovered that there is a Fillmore party in New York When the votes come to be counted, they will make some further discoveries that were laid in the affections of the country will astonish them still more, not only in New under the Administration of the first President, the Pater Patrice. The plan of this speak advisedly when we tell our readers that THE FILLMORE MEN WILL CARRY

> "The same result will also take place in the South, where Buchanan is supposed to be the only candidate. Mark the prediction, and call os false propliers, if the result does not prove what we say. Two elements are combined to produce this result. The Americans and Union nen of all parties go for the same ticket. The American feeling of the country is an element that will pover die while veneration for the Union of States must live as long as the memory of

publicans to run away with the idea, that because the Fillmore men do not make as much noise as of wild fanatics, but one that foels that a crists has been reached in the history of the Govern-ment which requires the United efforts of conservative and sober men to avert. The sober sec- venerable Jurist has been dead for some years, justly reports it as supremely false. After a and thought of the people scens to be settling

the election, they will rejoice in the result of

PILLMARK IN STRUCTED SIN We believe all candid men of toch parties now concede New Jersey to Fillmore by a handsome majority. Since Com. Stockton's acception to the cause, and his active exertions in his behalf, we have never felt any doubt on the subject. In confirmation of our own opinion, the Trenton Guestie, an able Fillmore journal, gives us the

following intelligence, which is peculiary cheering and gratifying:—Richmond Whig.

"The Republicans are in the greatest agitation at the prospect of losing New Jersey by the concurrence of conservative Democrats with the Americans and the Whigs. We can't help it. New Jersey will not be permitted, under any circumstances, to go for the sectional candidate It would be a lasting disgrace, of which every generation of her children hersafter would be heartily ashuned -The Republicans may us well, therefore, yield, so far as New Jersey is concern ed. If they show a disposition to do this, and assume their proper places as the rear guard of the American party, they may probably and it to their interest. Under present circumstances Col. Fremont can in no contingency obtain the

FACTS TO BE KEMEMBERED .- It is a fact. says the New Orleans Boe, that the notorious Lone, who is the leader of the Freesil and Abolition cohorts in Kansas, is a Democrat ; was istely a Democratic member of Congress; and was one of those "forty-four sound, national Democrats, who voted for the Kansus bill, and whise praises the Southern Democracy delighted

so much to sing.

It is a fact, that Reeder, the long Governor of Kansas, is also a Democrat; was a Democrati Nember of Congress, and constituted matrix one of those "44 sound, National Disaporate, who voted for the Kansis bill. This "sound National Democrat" is now traversing the en-tire Northern States, "shricking for freedom," unking inflamatory speeches, collecting money and ranging men for a bleeding Kansus."

It is a fact, that the recently elected Goveror of Maine is a Democratic Senatur of the United States, and has always been a Democrat It is a fact, that three fourths of the Insiders of the Black Republican party are of the Liemocratic school of politicians.

Ris a fact, that Francot himself—the Black

Republican candidate for the Presidency-las always been a Democrat of the first water, and was elected as such, and by Democrats, to the United States Senate.

It is a fact, the blackest fact of all—that the

first Black Republican ever sent to Congress from the South, is a Democrat, and was elected by Democratic votes. We allade to F. P. Blair. t., of Missouri .- Ala. Jour pal.

THE PROSPECTS BRIGHTEN !- Fillware quin ing North and South! - We are in the daily recept of cheering intelligence from all parts of he Union. The conservative, Union loving people, are daily strengthening Mr. Fillmore's course -South, North, West and East -at the expense of the Union-dissolving and Abelifion Fraccoil Squatter Severigory candidates. It is shown conclusively and beyond question that Mr. Buchanan cannot get enough votes in the North to elect him, even if he should get the entire South-ern vote. It is admitted at the North that Fillmore and Francht will get all the Northern States, between them. It is true, the Democraun on and its incidents, when (pointing to a flag by claim Pennsylvania for Buchanan; but that would not elect him, even if he should get the entire South : it would still lack two votes of it to get Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California,

Then push on the column ! It is impossible for Bughanan to be elected, and there is no use unquestionably between Fillmore and Fremont, and the people night as well choose between them at once. Every vote east for Buchanan only tends to strengthen Fremont and weaken Fillmore. Choose between them !- Ala. Jour.

Praise is gratoful, let it come from any source We believe it is Cervantes who has acutely remarked, Praise from a fool or censure from a madman is not without its influence upon us. rifice and matchless patriocism performed by your bowsover we may despise the source whence it eminates. We were drawn into these reflections from reading the speech of Ex-Governor Flord New York, before an immense concourse. that speech, among other things, Ex Gov. Floyd. himself a Democrat, and a caudidate on the Democratic Electoral ticket in Virginia, took occasion to bear the following honorable testimony to the American party in the State of New York and commend it to the attention of those South orn Democrats who have publicly denounced the members of the American party as " traitors," dark lantere heroes," " midnight conspirators, &c., &c., terms as false and slanderous in them selves as oppognant to propriety and courte-y. Ex-Gov. Floyd said :

"I find from a sojourn of one week in New American party, There are bonds of union between the Democracy and the American parties

We say this language of a distinguished son ofder than the bridgroom's father. of the Old Dominion is in honorable contrast with that too usual with opposition orators; and s gratifying from the fact that in the asperities f haited political contests, there are yet some who rise superior to them, and are capable of doing justice to a political opponent.

The New York Tribune is responsible for the

We have authentic information to the effect that the Hon. James Buchanan, lately offered to the Hon. Millard Fillmore the Embassy England as an inducement to withdraw from his Fillmore's) present position as a Presiden tial candidate. We learn that this proposal was mildly and decorously declined by the distinguished Fillmore, with the suggestion that perhaps after the 4th of October the distinguish. its majority in last year's contest. This is shown

The sage, Judge Kent, known throughout the

Boston Journal. When alive, he followed faithfully in the footto make any great noise on the subject. After press.

BLADEN SUPERIOR COURT -- What is the matter with Bladen? We learn that her criminal docket presented as black a catalogue us has

probably ever been seen in North Carolina First, came the case of the State against London, the property of Col. Jos. Lyon, for Burglary Verdict, (as ordinary in cases of burglary,) guilty of Larceny. Received 39 tashes and was dis-Immediately there upon another hill was found against him but the prisoner had disappeared. Solicitor Strange for the State.the prisoner.

Next, the State against Sarah, the property of Wm. McKay. Same offenon, same verdict, and same punishment. Solicitor Strange for the State. H. I. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd for the prisoner.

Third, State against Shadrack Thompson, for stealing chickens. Guilty 39 lashes, which were forthwith administered, (we understand with considerable vim.)

Fourth. State against Daniel D. McDonald, for the Murder of his brother-in-law, Neill Ferguson. This ease occupied the greater portion of two days, and is ulted in a prompt verdict of guilty of murder. For the State, Solicitor Strange and Gen. Winslow. For the prisoner Messra C. G. Wright, J. M. White, J. A. Highardson, and Wm S. Devane. Fifth. State against Thomas McLennon.

or the murder of of Elizabeth N. Davis, his stepdaughter. This case was commence i on Friday morning and concluded on Saturday, by a verdiet of guilty, rendered after 15 minutes' consultation. The only plea set up was that of insanity. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the prisoner, Mesars. R. E. Troy and J. M. White. On Saturday afternoon, Judge Dick prousun-

ord sentence of death on McLeunon and McDonild—the execution fixed for Brider the 14th of Torbuber. But in both cases an appel was taken to the Supreme Court.

Besides these, there remained in jail, one

prisoner, Henry Pitman, free colored on a charge d rape; two. W. W. Smith and Daniel Evans thorgod with the murder of a slave of Benjamin Grist, and several on charges of Loreray, and offences of minor grade, all of which no over to the next Spring Term, for want of time to try at this Term. Tay Civil Dacket was not appened except for

Rules and for causes not requiring a Jury

CONTEMPT OF COURT. Hon. Thos. F. Marshall (late member of Con-

Judge Lusk presiding.

tion, but to little purpose, for the old Judge was affexible in his determination to rule out all the improper testimony offered on the part of the At last Tom worked himself into a high stat:

of excitement, and remarked, that " Jesus Christ was convicted upon just such ruin s of the court that tried him "Clerk," said the Judge, " enter a fine of \$10

against Mr. Marshall." "Well, that is the first time I ever hered any bady being find for abusing Pontius Pilate,"

ras the quick response of Tom. Here the Court became very indignost an dered the Clerk to enter-another fine of \$20 Ton arose with that peculiar mirth provoking spression of countenance that no one can imi-

tate, and addressed the Court with as much gravity as circustances would permit, as follows : If your Honor please, as a good citizen, sel bound to obey the orders of the court, and otend to do so in this instance; but as I dou't happen to have \$30 about me, I shall be compelled to borrow it of some friend, and as I see nes that you have expend the clerk to ente

til it seemed as though the applause would never more, we have no fears of Delaware, Maryland, no hesitation in asking the small favor of a loan or four days ago, said it was reported in his neighborcease. The mighty Union heart of the sudience Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Piorida, New for a few days, to square up the amount of the bood that Mr. Fillmore had been withdrawn from the against me." This was a stumper. The Judge looked at Tom and then at the clerk, and said : Clerk, remit Mr. Marshall's fines ; the State is better able to lose \$30 than I am."

DISTRESS OF THE ANTIES. The distress of the Union and American

knows no bounds at the thought of fusion between the Americans and Republicans. It feels, however, as joyous as a bird of spring over the aid of the Van Burens, the Halletts, the Bentons, and the Heisters. Even the man who "never saw a day in his life that he would give the joint of his little finger to save his Redeemer from crucifix ion," Jimmy Jones, is a great patriot. If it can so humbug its readers, it is welcome; for we are fully satisfied that they are more to be pitied than cen-ured.

The anties, ofter fusing with all the scrapingof political society in the North and South, now turn up their noses with holy horror at the word fusion. We say to the Americans, keep their crimes before them, and their fusion with the Van Breens, the Halletts, the Beutons, the Heisters, and all the renegorie Whigs of the South; and if they should look sad, extend to them pity, but if impudent, laugh right out in their presence saying anything in preference to anti-American ism. Then add, if the alarm be in relation to Fremont, that he has a much sounder slavery record than "old squatter." The fact is, the land stealers and covenant breakers must be defeated. Nashville Guzette:

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE -The Charles York that the enemy of democracy is not the ton, S. C. Sandard is responsible for the statement that a wedding took place last week, at the Court House, in one of the districts of that I tell you what these bonds are. They are the State, in which the bride was one, hundred and bunds of justice, of truth, of patriotism and ot | twenty | and the bridegroom twelve years old right (Brave.) They are the bends of the Both were in the prime of life. There was pres-

PRESIDENT MONROE died at the residence of his son in-law in New York, in 1831, and was buried in a cemetery on the North side of second street in that city. There is not even a head stone erected to his memory. But upon a sim-ple slab of marble, that lies flat, some two feet square upon the earth, and is almost covered with grass, is the following inscription: " James Monroe -Robert Tillotson. Vault No. 147." is all there is to indicate the resting place of an Ex-President of the United States

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG - By the offiial returns of the Kentucky election, it appears the American party in that State has a majority of over ten thousand votes, or nearly three times ed Buchanan might be ready to receive a similar by the Louisville Journal and Frat kfort Commonwealth.

Mas. Srows.-They are beginning to discover legal world by his commentaries on the Constitu in England that Mrs. Stowe is a literary, politicriticizes her last book with great severity. As a How this may be we cannot say having no literary production, it is beneath contempt, and ommunication with the spiritual world-as the as a picture of Southern society, the Athenseum while, our English friends will find out the real

Richmond Dispatch.

North Carolina Argus. FAVETTEVILLE.

OCYOBER 11. 1856. The will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the puople the and, or all legitimate government upon earth."

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the deg and keep stop to the music of the Caton."

For Fre-Ident,

MILLARD FILLMORE For Vice President, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON

Mr. Fillmary administered the Executive Governs done"-Reser CLAY

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET FOR PUR PER AND TOTH DISTRICTS COMPOSED OF THE STATE AT LARGE.

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland, res rus let District, Lawis Thompson, of Bertie, E. J. WARREN, of Benufort.
O. P. MEARRS, of New Banover.
JAS. T. LITTEJOHN, of Granville,
A. J. STEDMAN, of Chatham,

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,

Gen, J. M. LEACH, of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Auson, C. C. McCrummen, Esq., is the authorized agent for he Arens, and will attend to the cattlement of sub-

COL. W. M. PICKETT, Sub-Elector for the county of Anson on the Fillsere and Donelson ticket, will address his fellowcitizens at the following times and places : Morven, Wednesday, October Gulbelge's, Thursday,

ription and advertising accounts.

Laneshorough Saturday, Diamond Hill, Monday, Burnsville, Tuesday, Concord, Wednesday, Liteaville, Briday, Yadoshicough, Saturday, November

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.

WILLIAM J. YATER, Esq., late Editor and propries to of the North Carolinan in this town, has yur hared the Western Democrat, published in Charlotte, in this State. Mr. Vater is a kind-hearted and and his gress from Kentucky) was defending a man gentleman, and, while here, he conducted his paper charged with nourder, in Jessamine County, with fairness and ability. Though of different polities, we appreciate his worth as a citizen and a man,

> TAYLORSVILLE A Mass Meeting of the triends of Fillmore and Don

son is to come off at Taylorsville on the 17th instant, So rolls the ball. LENOIR MOVING

The friends of Fillmore and Donolson will hold up

umouse Mass Meeting in Lenoir on the 23rd and 24th

SALISBURY

expect to be at Red Springs, in Roboson - HIGH POINT

The greatest mass meeting of the senson is to come off at High Point on the 24th and 25th in-tunt. Every hale and his wife and all the children will be there

NOT PROPERLY TIMED.

A gentleman from Roberton, who was in town three started his lie too soon. The people will have ample it signify whether he advocated a reduction of the latime to contradict it before the 4th of November. Still bores's wages to ten or fifteen cents a day. He edmore is not only not withdrawn, but he will be the point in controversy and to establish the truth of our

MASS MLETINGS.

Attention is called to the mass meeting to be held We made upon the proposed Sub Treasury bill, in at Red Springs, in Relicence County, on Toroiday the January 1849; and in "Colton's Life and Times of 28th instant. We have no doubt there will be a large count-and there will be speakers there to enter-

American Electoral candidates for the State at large, of the "theory," the author of the Life and Times ments for Wilker, Asire, Wautanga, and Azexander counties. Where a Cameron? Wilmington Herald.

Camenon is just getting into his buggy and starting for the Pen Dee country where he expects to do Go up brother Burr, and hear for yourseif. We have b un invited to blow our conch there, and we mean to do it; and from that time to the election we shall speak at all points where we can get a crowd together.

A FACT NOT TO BE DISGUISED. It is a fact which cannot be described, that many of

most of the other Southern States work ground in in country. . ver of the olious and absurd doctrine of secos-ion .--A few persons within the range of our acquaintance, wan called themselves Whigs-though we do not think they were justly entitled to that appellation-sympathized with the secessionists and refused to vote for the candidates of the party to which they professed to b long. Well, all those persons are now Buchange, ed in value, and the rich would have been made riches. men-for the purpose, as they grow, of saving the and the poor poorer, all over the country. Union! Credite posteri!

The New Orleans Delta, a so-called demogratic paper and a great oracle of the trible to which it belougs, say of the contingent election of Fremont : "We have one consolation at least, and that is, that

we can and will outlive the degradation of Frement's selection. It will unite us. It will hanten that event (a Southern Confederacy embracing Cuba, Nicaragna, and Mexico,) which we may regard a inevitable, by presenting an issue in which the South will unite to a mar. The insult of such an election of such a man, on such a pistform, will not be borne by the Southern people it will be a blow in the face! The election of John C. Fremont would at least ac-

complish one thing fit would show as exactly what we ire to expect. Fremant may be pleased, by an overwhelming Northern vote, in the Presidency, to rule over her with Seward, Sumner and Hale and Greely, to plan her humination. To role over her? Never The election of Fremout will be the knell of this Union." The Wilmington Commercial quotes this article approvingly, and thinks the Delta has not in the least exagerated the consequences of Fremont's election.

In addition to these significant facts may be cited of their system of depletion? I have already stated, the speech of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, who was that the country is born down by a weight of debt.

honored with a public disper by the citizens of Althoville Distrier, S. C., on Friday of last week. Among other hot and flory things he and :

"Some say if Frament Is sleeted the South will submit. I do not fallers it. But one State slope cannot break up the Union, and the r. is too much at stake to p my the game lightly. We must have the co-operation of the colore South. Their moral aid is worth more then soldiers. For carrieves, I say, let South Carolina stand as an arried knight, with lance couched,

Carolina stand as an argied knight, with lance souched, and not a feather of her plane in motion.

"I have told you are should dissolve the Union. It must be done. The dead carcaes must be dut from the living body; they cannot exist together. Some of our Southern friends will not come up to the mark until the pending Presidential election is decided y Buchanan near to cleated or defeated before they will community which does not believe in slavery. The Democratic party are on our side in this soutest, therefore I chall go for Buchanan, and shall do so honestly and perhaps sealously. This I on by so means succeed his elecgo for Buchanan, and shall do so honcetly and perhaps assistably. But I om by so means awe of his election. I not in this on the same principle that a good-hearted physician gives medicine while his patient is dving. I shall continue to use Puchanan pills. If they do no harm, and it is our only chance. [Longhter] I am obliged to go for Buchanan, for the only of ice is between him, Filmore, and Froment. Mr. Fillmore is a gentleman and made a good President, and perhaps, if he is elected, any dweeter his own party, and do better than we expect. But we don't want to throw back the tide of december. want to throw book the side of disumon. It is true, Mr. P ilmore is a Keew-Nething. I do not care much for that, If a man is true to the South, I will trust him, to be Know-Nothing or not. I cannot go for Frenont, to be Know-Nothing armst. I cannot go for Frenont, even though in was, as some say, a native of Sentis-Carolina. Suppose he is—she has gone ever to the unemy; his only recommendation to them is his treason to the South. Do not true t those who grove reservant to the teachings of childhood. It is not certain that he is a citizen of the United States. At any rate, a Frenchman.

So, it seems there are persons in the country (for Mr. Brooks speaks in the plural) who are opposed to Mr. Filimore because his election would thrue back the rion of Discusion. Excetty so. We have noted this fact for some time; and we think Master Brooks for letting the cat cut of the wallet. The people who revere this glorious blood-broght legacy hunded down from our hardy old forefathers, will reflect on this motter and act in accordance with the conclusions to which they shall come in the premises. For ourself we act with no party "that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Under the Stars and Stripes we were been and under t em we mean to stond in spite of families as long as we

> " Fing of the free hearts hope and home By angel hands to mortals given-Thy store have lit the welkin dome, And all thy bues were born in Heaven!

Good men. Whige not Americans we sincerely be-lieve, will be with us noth South and South, and putrivile Democrats will not refine to bein the save the The Testimony against the prisoner was strong, and extend to him the right hand of fellowship in his Union. Then let conservatives of all classes rally and Tom Struppled hard on the cross examination new location. around our standard and help us bear Michael Fridnous jute the Presidential clair. If his cleafles will three back the tide of documen," glorious will be the action of that man who belies to effect a consumner tion so devoutir to be wished

THAT TEN-CENT SPEECH

Some of the advocates of Mr. Buchanan's promotion to the Presidency deny that he ever made a speech in favor of reducing the wages of the laboring men to ten cents a day. Indeed, they have gone as far as to. Salisbury is moving in the great contest before the aver that no one of the least claim to respectability country. There will be a rousing mass meeting at ever preferred such a charge. We have before and that place on the 28th instant—the sine day that we that in the speech in which the Pennsylvania Schator put furth bis then y of how wages, he did not, in so many words, say the wages of the laturer ought to be re loosed to ten conte a day ; that that he argued, a reduction of these wages to the mean standard of prices in Prance and Gormany would gaper the country with compay that the mean etamiani of those prices was The Hon. John J. Crittenden delivered an eloquent ten centes day, as was mainfunctority shown during the progress of the delute in which he had emberked a dress to an immerce assemblage at an American the progress of the delaste in which he had embarked barbecus in Glasgow, Kentucky, on Municy hast. . . and that, therefore, he was the attende of a reduction of the price of labor to ten route a clear for, according to the well known legal mealing If certain on, quite

cerrum reddi potest. We once half the speech in controversy in our pasrace. The author of this fabrication this is a mutter of no muterial consequence : nor does vorsited a material restaurant. This is the got of the next President. If you have anything to but bring allegation we have and one address excausebantist fretimony that will put fall to carry conviction to the mind of a yeans man in the country. The special

Henry Clay," vol. 2, page \$6, it is said; " It was at this resolen, [1839-40,] that Mr. Bucharount—and there will be speakers there to enter-anal, of Pennsylvania, came out with his theory so the wages of labor. The gardynam from Pennsylva-man, said Mr. Cov. has put the case of two nations, of Concord, in Anson County on the 29th Whatver other countles may do, we predict that ald the prices of all property will be double in the former action of what they are in the latter, I to metters is HUZZA!!

We notice that L. B. Carmichael, Esq., one of the And going on to capone the mischicrons tindency.

And going on to capone the mischicrons tindency.

SATE !

"The high prices of American suplan and labor are the estaded of freedom; and with their fell, free-dom fails. He who seeks to pull down, lays stolent, hands upon the other. It was for want of considera-CAMERION is just getting into his luggy and start-hands upon the other. It was for want of considera-ing for the Pee Dec country where he expects to do tion of this relation of prices to freedom; and of free-coman's service in the good cause. The severe sick-dom to, despotism—if might, perhaps, he added, an ness of his family has hitherto prevented his active inhorance of political economy—that proposed and advocated a measure, which was supposed and showed to invoice a large reduction-say, fifty per cent-in Herald will be at Wadcaborough on Tuesday next, he the prices of American property, and in the wages of will hear a speech from one of the Electors for the American behar. It would be mild enough, because is State at large that will do him good as long as he lives. Sex selly true, to say -it was treason to the coun-

This is the language of the author of the "Life and Times of HENRY CLAY " printed ten years before James Bachanan was put in nomination for the Presthency, and before there could have been any motive to misropresent him about his ten-cent speech or any th og rice. Then, according to Mr. Colten, Mr. Bry Mr. Buchanan's warmest supporters in the South are contain was, in 1840, the author and the newer t of avowelly in favor of a dissolution of the Union. In a theory, of which it would be mild enough, because 1851 the so-called democracy of North Carolina and it would be exactly true, to say-it was TREASON to the

The cherryhed purpose of Mr. Buchanan, the reader will recollect, was to do away with all paper money, substitute an exclusive metalic currency, and reduce the price of property, as well as of labor, all over the country. His own salary of eight dollars per day, an Senator in Congress would have been greatly enhance-

Mr. Clay spoke on the bill before the Seinte, and og the "theory" of the Mr. Buchanan, and his remarks are thus copied into the "Life and Times" by Mr. Colton:

"The proposed substitution of an exclusive metalto correrey to the mixed medium with which we have been so long familiar, is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds of paper and one of country to consist of twe-thirds of paper and one of specie; and assuming, also, that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts regulates a tvalues, and expresses the true amount which the delitor has to pay to his architer, the effect of the change upon that relation, and upon the property of the country, would be most ruineus. All property would be reduced in value to one third of its present nominal amount, and every debtor would in effect, have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for. The pressure of our foreign debt would be three times as great as it is, while the six hundred millions, as great as it is, while the six hundred millions, which is about the sum new probably the to the banks from the people, would be multiplied into eighteen hundred millions!

"Have grutlemen reflected upon the consequences