NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus o'er the People's Rights doth an eternal vigil keep So nothing strain of Malice's son can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

C. W. FENTON, Editor.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

CLUBS.

To any Person who will send us $15 we will mail Ten copies of the Argus for one year.

☞ The editor is absent this week, in attendance on the Convention at Charlotte.

"IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH." Within a very short period of time, death has taken from this community five of its most esteemed and beloved members. We have been expecting that some of the numerous friends of each would have prepared and forwarded to us, for publication, obituaries giving short histories of their lives and deaths for the edification and profit of our readers. It is well thus to do It is, in our opinion, a duty which surviving relatives and friends owe to the memory of the dead and to the living. It is, as it were, a voice from the grave, saying to all the world, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of God is at hand." Had we the time, and were we possessed of the requisite information, we would cheerfully, for the sake of the living, who are speedily to die, perform this duty, and esteem it a "labor of love." But, as we have not the one, and cannot, in the nature of things, be expected to possess the other, we must leave this duty to those to whom it legitimately belongs, and wash our hands of all accountability in the matter.

But there is *one* of whose death we fain would speak. One of whom we have learned more since his decease, than possibly we should have known had he and we lived for many years, for so gently did he pursue the even tenor of his way, and so unostentatious and unpretending was his life, that we should not have dreamed (as indeed we did not) that WALTER R. LEAK was the friend, the counsellor, the adviser, the instructor, the moral *father* of many a wild and wayward youth, whose after life is the best evidence of the happy influence exerted over them by him whom they gratefully characterize as their "best friend." He was the *widow's* and the orphan's friend, and many, yea many, are they who will hallow the memory of the man whose kindness sought them out, and not only relieved their immediate and pressing wants, but provided for their future by giving them the means to prosecute successfully, and acquire honorably, the comforts of life. Such a man is a loss to *any* community, and his death will leave a blank in Anson which cannot be speedily, if ever, filled. Those who sorrow for his loss should not forget the consolation that is theirs, for they sorrow not without hope.

"*Blessed* are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them!" "There is, therefore, a rest for the people of God!"

☞ Hon. John A. Gilmer will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

☞ The Southern Literary Messenger for May has come to hand. It is an excellent number.

☞ The May number of the *North Carolina Journal of Education* comes to us with many excellent articles in relation to the good cause.

☞ W. Johnson is in town again, and will remain a few days. Those in want of his map would do well to call on him early.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt, from an unknown source, of a copy of a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of John C. McRae & Co. from the imputations cast upon them as contractors," &c.

☞ We have received an invitation to dine in Fayetteville with the LaFayette Light Infantry, on the 20th inst. Should like very much to do so but it is out of our power. We are very thankful to Messrs. Cook & Sinclair, Committee.

☞ We have received the second number of "The Courant," the new literary paper recently started at Columbia, S. C. It is in quarto form, and presents a neat typographical appearance. Its contents are high-toned, placing it in the front rank of our family papers.

☞ The *Westminister Review*, for the quarter ending April, has been received. Its articles embrace many giving information on subjects of great interest at the present time, among them one on "The Italian Question," and another entitled "England's Political Position in Europe."

THE CONVENTION.—Up to the time of going to press the indications are that the Convention at Charlotte was largely attended, more than a majority of the counties sending delegates. Among them, Union, whose proceedings did not reach us in time for publication previous to the meeting of the convention, Stanly, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus and Lincoln. A large delegation left this town and county on Monday and Tuesday, very enthusiastic in the cause they represent.

☞ What are we to expect of the present Opposition were they to come into power, when it is made up of all the *political renegades* of the whole Union.

North Carolinian.

Not *all*. For that would include the editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, James Buchanan, Stephens, Toomb and a *host* of Whigs, federal nominees, and all the other Latter Day Saints who compose the leaders of the Democratic party.

Political renegades, eh! We are what our *fathers* were, and they were *called* political renegades, because they opposed just such an oppressive, and cruel, and vindictive, and liberty-hating power as we now oppose. There was but one renegade among them all, Benedict *Arnold*, of infamous memory, who sought to betray his country to her enemies, as the Democracy are now striving to do.

But what is to be expected when the Opposition comes into power? Just what the world has a *right* to expect from the descendants of the men who fought and won the battles of the Revolution—the preservation of the liberties they won, in *spite* of the efforts of the Federal head of men Democracy.

☞ We publish in to-day's issue, the speech delivered by Mr. Rives, at Richmond, on the 3d inst. We adopt the article of the Richmond *Whig*, introducing it to its readers. It had been previously committed to paper, that he might deliberately weigh every sentiment and word he should utter. It is the first time in his life that Mr. Rives has ever written a political speech previous to its delivery. He was, therefore, naturally somewhat embarrassed and confused in attempting to follow out his written remarks, and, his memory failing him in the wholly unaccustomed attempt, he asked the indulgence of the audience until his manuscript should be brought him, which being done, he proceeded with his speech, and delivered it with great earnestness, animation, and effect. It was listened to throughout by the vast multitude present, with the most respectful and profound attention, and produced, as it could not have failed to do, upon the minds of all candid and impartial men of both parties, a decided, and, we believe, a deep and lasting impression. It was the speech of a calm, enlightened, wise, and patriotic statesman, whose long political experience and observation necessarily impart to his utterance unusual importance and weight. It was addressed to the patriotism, the intelligence, the independence, and the manliness of the country, and disdained all resort to partisan clap-trap and all appeal to mere partisan passion and prejudice. It was a speech which should be carefully read—be pondered—be meditated on; for its elevated doctrines and patriotic sentiments are worthy of being inculcated and impressed upon the minds of the whole people of the Union, without distinction of party or section.

"This conservative speech of a great conservative statesman, who has discharged, with distinction to himself and with credit to his country, high public trusts, both at home and abroad, we commend to the calm and thoughtful perusal of our readers. In this speech, Mr. Rives has portrayed the extravagance, the abuses, and the corruptions of the party *in power* in the liveliest colors, *in a most* vigorous and masterly manner; and has demonstrated the immediate, pressing, absolute necessity of *reform*, in all the departments of the national administration, if we would guard the public morals, defend the sacred deposit of the public liberties, and perpetuate our noble free institutions. No man of any party can read this portion of Mr. Rives's able and admirable speech, without being convinced that we have fallen upon evil times, and that duty, patriotism, self-preservation demand a change—a prompt, thorough, radical change—in the administration of the Federal Government. According to Democratic admissions, there has never before existed so much and such unblushing corruption as now prevails in all the departments, great and small, of the General Government—which corruption, from the by-ways and high-ways of the Government, as the Washington *States* tells us, sends forth an insufferable stench! Surely, the honest and patriotic voters of all parties will agree with Mr. Rives that *reform* should be the watchword and the battle-cry of all who would rescue the Government from the hands of spoilsmen and plunderers, and restore it to its pristine simplicity and purity—of all who would not see the public morals undermined, the public liberties engulfed, and our glorious free institutions overturned. We invoke the people to reflect, calmly and deliberately, upon the present condition of the country, as depicted in such just and vivid colors by Mr. Rives. For from such reflections on the part of the freemen of the county will follow a deep and earnest conviction of the necessity of change and reform; and such conviction will necessarily incite to a zealous and persistent effort to accomplish the change and reform that is so greatly needed; and with such an end accomplished, the people will once more rejoice in an administration of the Government honestly and economically conducted, and conducted with a view to the public benefit and the national glory. Then will our noble institutions acquire a new lease of life, the public morals will be no more assailed, and the liberties we enjoy will be perpetuated unimpaired to the remotest generation. Reform—*reform*—REFORM; let that, we repeat, be the watchword of the honest and patriotic—of good men and patriots throughout the length and breadth of the Union.

"Not less ably or less successfully has Mr. Rives handled the vexatious and pernicious question of slavery agitation—an agitation contrived and kept alive by demagogues in both sections of the Union, for party and personal aggrandizement. He shows conclusively that there is nothing in the slavery question now, in any of its aspects or relations, to excite the jealousy and alarm of Southern men. The whole question has been settled, definitely and permanently, by the decision of the Supreme Court—that impartial, ultimate, constitutional tribunal, from whose decision there is no appeal *in the Union*. This being so, there is no room for sectional parties—no ground, no excuse, no pretext, no occasion for such parties—and they are now virtually extinct. Nor, this being so, is there any real obstacle or hindrance in the way of a cordial union of conservative men of all parties, in both sections of the Union, upon the common and sufficient platform of *opposition* to the mal-practices and abuses and corruptions of the Imposition Democratic Administration, and the Imposition Democratic organization by which it is upheld and sustained. Mr. Rives's views on the subject of this senseless and pernicious slavery agitation are alike clear, just, impressive, convincing and unanswerable. We commend them to the meditations of the intelligent, the reflecting and the patriotic of all political shades of opinion, whether in the North or in the South.

"As Mr. Rives's speech is comprehensive, forcible, pointed and brief, we trust that our Whig contemporaries, both in and out of the State, will spread it before their readers. We would suggest to our Democratic contemporaries, also, to do the same thing, if they desire to instruct and inform their readers, and if they are not afraid of the truth as it is."

☞ "During the Administration of Polk we were involved in war with Mexico, and in the four years of his term we find the expenditures only $165,381,026.58—being an annual average expenditure of $41,346,256 59. Now, take that holy administration of Mr. Fillmore in a time of peace and plenty, and what do we find? The expenditures of Mr. Fillmore, for the four years of his term are $165,683,659.48—amounting to an annual average expenditure of $41,420,912.62. This shows that the Whig administration of Fillmore cost the people *seventy five thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars and four cents* in a time of peace *more* than the Democratic administration of Polk cost in a time of war."

The above extract is taken from the Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, of the 7th inst. We beg leave, in the politest possible way, to say to the *Carolinian*, in its own language, that in putting forth this statement it *lies*—under a mistake! Now, the editor of the above named sheet knew, or ought to have known, that although Mr. Polk *created* the war, he did not pay any of the debt contracted in consequence of that war. *That* responsibility was shoved on to Fillmore's administration, and nobly did he acquit himself of that responsibility—*so* nobly that even Democracy itself was constrained to pronounce his administration *Washingtonian!*

But these things are patent to everybody, and the *Carolinian*, in giving publicity to such falsehoods, is doing an injury to the cause it would uphold. Indeed, as a general thing, the Democratic papers of North Carolina, by the course they are pursuing, *are* cutting their own throats. For the benefit of the *Carolinian* we publish the following extract from a speech of Hon. Thomas Benton, at Jackson, Missouri, on the 30th December, 1852, which *we* consider good Democratic authority:

"And here let me do justice. Party warfare throws the blame of these $60,000,000 on the present Whig (Fillmore's) administration! Inexorable history will have to qualify that reproach! and to tell that *Democratic majorities* were in both houses of Congress when that appalling sum was voted! and further, that it would have been *seventy* instead of sixty millions, if the lower house had sanctioned all the appropriations voted in the upper."

Now let us have Buchanan on the stand. In his annual message of December, 1858, he says:

"The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, amounted to eighty-one million five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, (81,585,667.76,) of which nine million six hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents were applied to the payment of the public debt and the redemption of Treasury notes with the interest thereon."

Mr. Buchanan, in one of his letters in 1852, complained that our Government expenditures were as high as fifty-two millions, and argued that there must be corruption and extravagance. Mr. Buchanan knows, and so do these Democratic editors know, that nearly the whole of the Mexican war debt was thrown over from Polk's Administration to Fillmore's. The quartermasters' returns were not fully in as late as 1852, and one alone, Colonel Hunt, disbursed over ten millions in money, and had charge of an enormous amount of public property. The demagogues shut their eyes to all this, and would fain have the people to be as blind as themselves.

But since the Democratic organs are disposed to go into the arithmetic of the thing, and are cyphering largely to show *how economical* Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been, we'll try and help them out:

"The amount that has been spent and squandered by Mr. Buchanan can be arrived at in a very simple manner, and we will do it in this way. How much [illegible] into the treasury during the last fiscal year? Forty five million dollars. Well, that's all gone, isn't it? Yes. You borrowed forty-five millions more, didn't you? Yes. Well, that's all gone, isn't it? Most assuredly, for the treasury is bankrupt and there is not a dollar in it. This makes $90,000,000. Now add to it about $4,000,000 which has been received from the sales of the public lands, and the amount foots up $94,000,000 which was received at the treasury during the last fiscal year. Now, if you have only spent $54,000,000, in the name of common sense what has become of the remaining $40,000,000? Did you *spend* the $54,000,000 in defraying the honest expenses of the Government, and *squander* the $40,000,000 on partisan favorites, or have you the $40,000,000 laid aside for the benefit of *the party?* The people want to know what has become of that $40,000,000. Will the central organ enlighten them on the subject, or will it shout 'nigger! nigger! Black Republicans! Black Republicans!" in the hope of attracting the attention of an indignant people from the misdeeds of a corrupt and treasury-swindling party? We will see."

Democracy is hard up!

DEMOCRACY DID IT?—It has become the fashion, of late years, for Southern Democrats to characterize the compromise acts as unjust to the South, as an "odious" measure, &c., &c. Odious it was, no doubt, to all sectionalists, agitators and disunionists, who found "their occupation gone," and in this sense "odious" to the Democratic party, which, but for agitating the question of slavery, would long since have gone to the "tomb of the Capulets." But, why, let us ask, if this was so disastrous a measure for the South, why did Democracy wish its extension to the Pacific? And if the compromise of 1850 repealed the compromise of 1820, as they assert, what was the use of the Kansas Nebraska act? What has the South gained? She has gained a loss of two States out of Texan territory, and the knowledge (which ought to be valuable to her as the only benefit she will ever derive from the repose of the compromise acts) that Democracy is, was, and ever will be, her worst enemy! Democracy did it!

☞ THE FREESOIL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OF THE NORTH ARE A REGULAR PORTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND GENERAL PIERCE, IF ELECTED, WILL MAKE NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN THEM AND THE DEMOCRACY IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL PATRONAGE, AND IN THE SELECTION OF AGENTS FOR ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.—*Washington Union.*

What does the Raleigh *Standard* say to this. Can it deny it? Emanating from the organ of the President of the Democratic party, it is *Standard* Democracy. Take the beam out of your own eye, Mr. *Standard*, and perhaps you will be able to discover that the plank you saw in our eye was but the daguerreotype of the rafter in your own!

Black Republicanism! Black Democracy, rather!

☞ The New Orleans *True Delta*, in an article headed "The Union No More," thus caustically speaks of the President's organ—the *Union* that was—now *par excellence* the *Constitution:*

"Everybody has heard of Buchanan's organ, the Washington Union, one of the most stupid, malicious, vulgar and ignorantly conducted newspaper sheets ever published as a party or a government journal. That concern, weighed down by its corruptions, its imbecility, and its ambition—albeit a fit, representative, intellectually and otherwise, of the stupidities in power it was subsidized to exalt—has been compelled, from inanition to suspend, die out, and in its stolid stead another concern, named the Constitution, has been started, to complete, we suppose, the work the Union left unfinished—namely, the complete annihilation and extinguishment of the great party to which, in an evil hour, Buchanan became official head.

"Perhaps there never was a newspaper conducted with such party-killing capacity as the defunct Union, or one possessed of equal ability to bring into the full blaze of day the utter worthlessness, dishonesty, low cunning and duplicity of the present Administration, while manifestly impressing its literary conductors and those who inspired their lucubrations with the idea that it was erecting before their popular vision a pyramid of fame of indestructible material, to the honor and glory of Buchanan & Co., of which after generations would be proud. How long this complacent impression might have continued upon the minds of Buchanan and his associates, had it not been rudely shaken by the result of recent Congressional elections, we cannot say; certain it is, however, their happiness was undisturbed until the corruption developments in Congress towards the close of the session, gave them a foretaste of what was coming, and the full exposure of the machinery of the whole disgraceful system introduced and maintained under Buchanan's auspices which they had to expect. With the trepidation and cowardice peculiar to persons conscious of their disgrace and their unworthiness, the administration now hastens to escape from investigation and retributive justice by getting rid of the Union, and substituting in its place a new, vulgar and venal concern, styled the Constitution, the editorial endeavors of which will, it is expected, accomplish the end for which the filthy and stupid Union was sustained. Democracy cannot be destroyed by any combination old Federalism or any other political treason may hatch against it; if it could, it certainly would have but poor chance under present circumstances and Buchanan rule; but so far as it is patriotically sought to maintain it by party organization, Buchanan and his associates have certainly the right to claim all the fame or the infamy of completely and perfectly frustrating such intent on.

"They have brought a party, which they found almost omnipotent in every State, which was united, compact and resolute, into disorder, confusion, discord and alarm, and having done so, having split it, degraded and disorganized it, the miserable caitiffs would now escape from the vengeance the triumphant enemies of the Democracy, flushed with their recent victories, are preparing for their guilty heads. It is with this hope they have had the Union newspaper disappear, and in its filthy place the Constitution substituted; it remains to be seen whether the dodge will stifle enquiry or be allowed to dull the pursuit justice has instituted to probe the depth of the corruption created to prolong the existence of the old concern in its career of falsehood, defamation and blackguardism. Buchananism is fitly typified, by the career of the Union newspaper, and like it will expire in the spontaneous combustion its own putridity will create. So mote it be."

☞ "Let them remember that, what we are as a nation is owing alone to Democracy."—*North Carolinian.*

That is true! And what *are* we as a nation? Read the London *Times* and other foreign journals. Have not Democratic Senators and members pronounced our Government to be the most corrupt Government in the world? And this is owing *alone* to Democracy!

Remember, Whigs of North Carolina, that what we are as a nation is owing *alone* to Democracy! Democracy has made us the most corrupt Government under the sun. Hear what the Washington *States* says in this connection. The Democratic-blood-spilling federal President of the Democratic party, has appointed Chevalier Wykoff to be the bearer of our treaty with China to the capital of that empire. The *States* says of this man:

"This Wykoff is a notorious vagabond. If we accept his own version of his exploits, he is about as respectable as the persons whose portraits adorn the ante-chamber of the chief of police. He is a 'confidence man;' and he only differs from his associates by his pre-eminence in the profession. For years he has been peddling his pretensions among the courts of Europe. It is his boast that Palmerston once employed him to do the dirty work of the British Government. The utter profligacy of his character is well illustrated in the fact that he turned the details of a penal imprisonment into a money making publication. Is such an individual a fit representative of this Government on the theatre of his infamous exploits? We know very well what reply the Senate would return to this inquiry, if they were allowed an opportunity of pronouncing on the propriety of the Chevalier Wykoff's appointment.

"But the Chevalier is not alone in his glory. Somewhere among the pimps and panders of European prostitution he will encounter a worthy associate in the person of Francis J. Grund. This man also boasts a commission from the Government of the United States. The precise grade of his employment has not transpired—the only certain fact being that his service is such as will not require the ratification of his appointment by the Senate. There is a whisper that he reports on the conduct of our Ministers in Europe, and the rapidity of his movements among the continental capitals give color to the suspicion. Grund is no better than Wykoff; he is rather the more consummate villain in proportion to his superior ability. Jeff Davis drew his portrait by a single stroke, characterizing him as 'the basest Hessian of them all.'"

The credit of all this is *alone* due to Democracy.

But the mail has arrived, and we hope to find more congenial employment for our pen.

UNFORTUNATE.—The Western *Democrat*, replying to an article which appeared on the outside of last week's *Argus*, headed "Galphinism," (and which we inadvertently omitted to credit to the Fayetteville *Observer*,) says that when Toombs, Crawford, Stephens, and Reverdy Johnson advocated and justified the allowance of the Galphin claim, they were *Whigs* and not *Democrats*. This is a broad assertion, that when a man becomes a Democrat he cannot maintain and uphold the truth! An unfortunate admission on the part of the *Democrat*—inadvertent, we are bound to believe, for it is the truth. In this instance, however, even *Democracy* has failed to warp the judgment or impair the integrity of Senator Toombs, for in the last session of Congress, on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Toombs, though a *Democrat*, defended what he had approved as a Whig, and proved that the claim was just and lawful, and was honorably and in good faith allowed!

PACKING THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes:

"The office-holders of New England are in a great stew in reference to the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. I referred in one of my last letters to the approaching election of the four delegates at large from Maine, and now I am enabled to tell you that the Administration is hard at work trying to pack the delegates from Vermont, the Democratic State Convention of which State is shortly to be held. While the Democracy of other States are hardly thinking of the matter of electing delegates, the Administration is whipping up its dependants to carry the delegates of certain States in which no Democratic electoral vote can possibly be given in 1860; but I am satisfied, from a conversation I have just had with a leading man from Vermont, that there will be a resolute resistance made to any attempt to send an Administration delegation from that State."

MORE NAVY YARD RASCALITY.—We clip the following from the *Argus*, the Democratic organ in Norfolk:

"*More Work.*—We are gratified to state that orders have been received to take a large number of additional hands in the Navy Yard. It is probable that the U. S. frigate Raritan or Columbia is to be razeed."

Now, what is the object of these "orders" of the Federal Government at this particular time? Is it not to manufacture voters for the Democracy at the coming election? That is it, and nothing more nor less. This "large number of additional hands" at the Navy Yard in Portsmouth will be employed until after the election; but after the election is over, *look out for discharges.*

We call upon the people of Virginia, without distinction of party, to rise in their might and majesty, and rebuke the interference of the Administration in our State elections—for that is the true interpretation of these recent "orders." And that, perhaps, is what Letcher went to Washington for—to get the Administration to manufacture for him several thousand votes in Norfolk and Portsmouth!—*Richmond Whig.*

"It is *probable* that the United States frigate Raritan *or* Columbia is to be razeed." Look at this, people of the Seventh district! On the eve of the election in *Virginia*, as was the case in New York and Philadelphia, a large number of *additional* hands are ordered to be employed in the *Norfolk* yard. What is the object? Not that a *frigate* is to be razeed, but that the Democratic candidate is in need of votes. There will be none but Democrats employed—men who will vote for Letcher. Out on such a letcherous set! We hope the people of Virginia will *flea*-bottomize them!

DEMOCRATS—If you hear a member of the Imposition advocate an alliance with the Black Republicans, set him down as a knave—a thief who would steal and lie and cheat, for certainly he is one of 'em.

[*North Carolinian.*

Democracy talks about and advocates nothing else. An alliance with Black Republicans is the only chance left them. We have Democratic authority for this—no less than the Charleston *Mercury*. Therefore, Mr. *Carolinian*, according to your own showing, the leaders of your party are "knaves—thieves who will steal and lie and cheat!" They are good for nothing else!

Mr. Gilmer's Letter of Acceptance.

MAY 4, 1859.

TO THE HON. JOHN A. GILMER:

DEAR SIR:—As the organ of the convention of the 3d instant, assembled in the town of Graham to nominate a Whig candidate for the next Congressional election, it is our honor and our pleasure, as well as our duty, to address to you this note. It is an honor to be delegated by an assemblage of such citizens to discharge a public duty,—it is a pleasure, as not only in unison with the desire of our own hearts, but as conveying the unanimous and enthusiastic expression of the entire convention. A convention, large in number—every county in the district being represented—remarkable for the age and fixed, solid character of the members—with perfect unity of purpose and harmony of action; a convention, thus constituted, comes before you with an influence which, we trust, will prevail with you to acquiesce in their decision. They have instructed us to inform you that one name only was before them for Congress,—that that name was received with the most hearty good will and cheer—that not one dedred another, but with a united voice they proclaimed John A. Gilmer as their candidate, pledging to him their ready and constant co-operation in all the canvass.

Allow us in behalf of the convention, and as individuals, to ask your concurrence in the action of the convention.

With high regard, your obedient servants,

JOSEPH S. TOTTEN,	JAMES C. HOLEMAN,
R. Y. MCADEN,	JESSE H. LINDSAY,
JESSE G. HENSHAW,	N. A. RAMSAY,
A. R. MCDONALD,	S. H. CHRISTIAN.

GREENSBORO', May 6, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—The emotions with which I received, through your kind and complimentary letter, the news of the unanimous nomination of the convention at Graham, can be better imagined than explained by me. The friendly assurance of your own personal regard and good wishes, which accompany your very polite communication, inspirer me with great humility and thankfulness.

While I most sincerely assure you of my preference not to be a candidate again, I am frank to admit that the peculiar circumstances in which the most malignant, virulent, and persistent detraction has placed me, create anxiety that the nomination, so enthusiastically made, may be ratified and confirmed by my fellow-citizens of the district.

Although encumbered, in early life, with the usual embarrassments of poverty and the lack of influential friends, I have always considered it a privilege, in a free country like ours, fairly and honorably to aspire to the respect and confidence of my countrymen. The experiments, however, of a short life, have taught me that for all those, who shall attempt the exercise of this privilege, there are in store many cups of bitterness.

While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of our district in the last Congress, I was, doubtless, often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

My vote on the vexed question of Kansas, namely—whether it were best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Lecompton constitution on the free people of that distracted Territory, against the well known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I veriily believe that nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, *with all the facts before them*, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchful anxiety for the position and fate of the Southern States, with their institutions, in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is, that while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances. In the South it is yet a maxim that "Honesty is the best policy." Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy "may return to plague the inventors." I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her one for moment of a disposition, knowingly to profit by fraud and violence. And, I trust, she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice forbearance and fair dealing are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm. But the story of Kansas and Lecompton is too long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Crittenden, and those who acted with him, proposed,—*to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves;* and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the course, but that the South, after all, really had had but little in the determination of that question, which, by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands, conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country, and—if not the very Union itself would inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the United States forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phrensy unnecessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only who desire to destroy the Union.

I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the convention has tendered to me. The batteries, from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it as those of "the Southern League" whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion. Like begets like; and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern united sectional party—they will have the people of these happy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive that she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution.

Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. The country through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and *at the same time*, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, issuing treasury notes, borrowing millions, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved,—whether the country shall be taxed some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a railroad to the Pacific ocean, furnishing plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people,—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's representatives, as in the case of the thirty mill ons in the Cuba bill,—whether the corporations of the State shall be placed under the power of the General Government,—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy to exercise protectorates over other nations, engaging in entangling alliances against the warnings of Washington,—whether the old States shall have any share in the public lands, (still more than one thousand millions of acres,) or shall they, by act of Congress, be offered and *given away* to all the world, unnaturalized foreigners as much entitled to take and keep possession without pay as our own people,—whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the slavery question, and whether to this end the impracticable question of renewing the African slave trade, shall be introduced and made the subject of political sectional agitation,—whether filibustering, the practice of forming privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to distract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in this professed Christian nation,—whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government, or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property already taxed to the utmost point of endurance,—whether we shall keep up the present British tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practiced upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the ad valorem foreign valuation, has a *sliding scale*, and which *slides* is always in favor of the foreigners, and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection, which a revenue tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very least aid and protection possible,—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places put down—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the kindness of your letter, and the promise of your co-operation in the canvass, I beg you to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem. Yours truly,

JOHN A. GILMER.

To Messrs. JOSEPH S. TOTTEN, and others, Committee.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS.—Sixteen thousand young men from Lombardy, Tuscany, and the provincial states, have gathered in the capital city of Sardinia, to enroll themselves under the standard of Victor Emanuel. Among these are some who were previously prominent in Italian affairs. About one-half of the Neapolitan exiles have left England for Piedmont, to take their part, with pen or sword, in what they firmly believe will be a war of Italian liberation. They have been furnished with means to take them to Turin, and support them modestly while there. Among them is the Duke of Cabeline. Peorio is still in London, improved in health and appearance. George Manin, a son of Manin who defended Venice, and whose recent death created so deep a regret among Italian patriots, has also joined the volunteers. In New York, the Post says, for several months a number of well-to-do Italian citizens have been winding up their business, to return to Europe on the first outbreak of hostilities. On the other hand, there are many German citizens who sympathize with Austria, and a Cincinnati journal informs us that within the past two weeks upwards of thirty young Germans have left that city for Europe, for the purpose of taking part in the coming imbroglio between their countrymen and the French.

MOVEMENTS IN COTTON since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous year:

	1858	1859
Received at ports,	2,581,000	2,370,000
Exported to G. Britain,	1,183,000	1,273,000
To France,	297,000	348,000
To other countries,	235,000	438,000
Total export,	1,715,000	2,159,000
Stock on hand,	690,000	707,000

A writer in the National Intelligencer says: Wright's New York Cotton Circular, April 26, 1859, represents the receipts at the principal ports of the United States, since the 1st of September last, to have been 3,418,000 bales: and it is reported at Augusta, Georgia, the 30th of April, that the total receipts at all the Southern ports were 3,477,000 bales, being 784,400 bales ahead of last year; the stock in port 33,300 bales. Consequently if the crop be, at the outside figure, 3,700,000, there was in the interior, on the 1st of May, not more than 188,800 bales; but more probably at least 50,000 bales less, and much of that, yet to arrive, of inferior quality. But, at the prices that have ranged throughout, the crop will produce to the country not far less than two hundred millions of dollars.

SENATOR CLINGMAN.—A foreign correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"Mr. Clingman, who arrived in England by the Arabia on the 2d inst., suffered so much from sea-sickness, that he has been exceedingly feeble since his landing, and he informed me that he still constantly experiences a nausea resembling that produced by the motion of a vessel. Not a little discomfited was the Senator on arriving at Paris. He had procured from Mr. Cass dispatches for Minister Mason, in the confident expectation of passing through the customs unannoyed. On arriving at the Paris station he remarked to his *compagnon de voyage*, 'I'll wait while they examine your trunks, which, I suppose, will require a considerable time.' The *douanier*, however, merely opened and shut Mr. H.'s trunks, while Mr. Clingman suffered the vexation of seeing his own baggage ransacked, almost every article being dragged from his trunk. The great dispatch, with its ocean of sealing-wax, lying ostentatiously at the top of the honorable gentleman's packing, had only served to whet the curiosity or the suspicions of the customs officer."

☞ A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaking of the expected war in Europe, says: "Our commercial interests will be variously affected. The cotton trade will be, without doubt, injured, but our shipping and carrying trade benefited, and breadstuffs will find a good market after a few months, though at present depressed. Agriculture will receive more attention, if the war continues for any length of time. American securities will also share in the improvement—capital always seeking the most secure investment."

☞ Professor N. C. Morse, of Louisville, recently took fifty acres of land in West Tennessee, on debt, at $40 per acre. On examination he found that it contained vast quantities of lead, the rocks beneath the soil being lead ore. A thorough test shows pure lead ore to the value of 86 per cent., and associated with sulphate of baryta, equally valuable as the lead ore. Since the discovery he has refused $1,000 per acre for the land, and has raised $25,000 in Cincinnati to build furnaces and commence mining operations immediately.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On the 14th of April the Spanish Consul for Australia committed suicide in Blenheim Park, Oxon, England. He left upon his person a letter addressed to the Duke of Marlborough, asking his pardon for presuming to die on his grounds, saying that he objected to end his life in a field where cottages stood, and railroads crossed, and signs of life existed. He desired the Duke to put a wooden cross to mark the spot where the suicide was done.

☞ The indications are very strong that there will shortly be a duel between B. B. Botts, son of John Minor, and O. Jenning Wise, unless the parties are interfered with, as they were sometime ago.

☞ John Heart Esq., late of the Charleston Mercury, has been appointed superintendent of the Public Printing, vice Geo. W. Bowman editor of the Constitution.

☞ The Potomac fisheries have proved to be a failure this season.

☞ The Pee Dee Herald, published at Cheraw, is offered for sale.