"4th. Resolved, That this Convention deems it due to its convictions of justice to declare, that, as decided as our preference is, we construe the 9th Resolution of the Platform propounded by the Democratic and Anti-Know Nothing Convention, of the 8th of November last, as restricting us in the expression of that preference for any particular individual for President of the United States: And be it further resolved, That while we are unwilling to embarrass the action of the Democratic Convention, by directing the vote of the State to be cast in favor of any particular individual, we cannot refrain from giving expression to the general sentiment of admiration and of gratitude which the people of Georgia enter-tain towards our present Chief Magistrate; that the State of Georgia would bail with unbounded satisfaction and entire confidence the re-nomination of Franklip Pierce to the office of President of the United States : Provided, He shall stand pledged to carry out the principles of our. Platform in his administration and in his appointments to office."

How beats the pulse of Messrs. Wise and Hunter? State after State at the South holding conventions, and yet none so poor as even to mention their names, while the Brigadier is patted and applauded, and his nomination earnestly pressed by nearly the whole of them! Messrs Hunter and Wise, we say unto you, in all the fullness of a disappointed and an aching heart-

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen !"

Why, O! man of many letters, sit you there in your palace all the day idle! Why not put on your knapsack, buckle on your sword, and get astride your Rosinante, and sally forth, and put an end to these villianous Democratic conventions, which are continually pronouncing in favor of the wily little Brigadier? Do you really think that letter-writing and mossage-making are go ing to forward your prospects any? Going to best the brains out of Pierce's office-holders, and hammer wise views into the noddles of politicians who get up conventions, and make Presientertain! You must work and wire-work yourself, and employ faithful agents who can do the You ought to send a shrewd, wellmannered, oily-tongued, scruple-despising Weseman to all the conventious, big and little, and fully authorize him to promise away all the offices, which will be in your gift, when you get to be President. That's the way to get the nomination at Cincinnati, to which place you ought to go in person, and make a speech, in which you might tell of your great exploits in the last canvass, and how, but for you, a "lousy, Godless, Christless" Know-Nothing would now be presiding over the destinies of the "Mother of States and Statesmen," with the almost certain prospect of just another sick in the chair of the good and great Washington. Make them a rousing, tear-down, thunder and lightning speech, with pooty words and phrases all through it, and with intimations of how you mean to chase up yankeedom, swallow England, imprison France give Spain nine and thirty, annex Cuba, and make a pea-patch out of Mexico, and our word for it, the Cincinnati Convention will hang its head, tuck its tail, and do just as you want it to tifully the "mountains milk the clouds" in old Virginia, and what fine butter the "invincible Democracy" have in consequence, and your nomination is right away a "fixed fact.' Be lieving that you cannot fail to perceive the advantages of the suggestions we make, we leave you for the present to chew the cud of silent meditation.

As for Hunter, we think he is something like Congress-ir a possuming condition; and therefore likely to be doing more than we have given him credit for. We advise him, however, to possum well or Pierce will out possum him at last,

CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELING,-This gentleman, who in the days of Yan Buren was called the little Premonitory," from his always preceding that gentleman, as the premonitory symptoms precede the cholera, is not dead, as many have supposed, but alive and kicking. He gives signs of life by a long letter to a Mr. Ludlowe, on the subject of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. We subjoin an extract, premising that the view of Mr. Cambreling is the view of the whole Northern

"The slaveh lders will not get Kansas, and they are now deprived of the pretext of going into the territories south of 36 30, under that compromise. They generally opposed non-intervention on that ground, and contended for having the compromise line restored. Why the South should have voted for its repeal, is a question for themselves to settle-they all, at the time, admitted that Kansas would never be a slave State. | Phope our friends will meet the is sne boldly, and leave the question of State organization to the people of the Territory, who have the natural and best right to decide for

"It appears to me to be perfectly absurd for us to grumble about 'squatter sovereignty' at the present time; when squatter sovereignty will make free every inch of territory now belonging to the United States. After the acquisition of Califormia, with the prospect of the addition of more Mexican territory, when Gen. Cass proposed the doctrine of non-intervention, it was an important question, as it might have led to the introduction of so many slave states; but after the South had been completely check-mated by California's declaration in favor of freedom, we had no reason to object to the doctrine of non-intervention, of squatter sovereignty.

"We have now, besides Kansus and Nebraska. New Mexico, Utah, Minnesota, Oregon and Wash ington, making seven Territories, which will give us seven free States. Some think the fate of Kansas d'ultful ; but the invasion of Missouri rowdies, independent of natural causes will make it a free State. These borderers came over first to vote for pro-slavery men-the second there to vote against them in the location of the Capitol-and the third time to make a bluster under Shamion, plander the people, and drink whisky. This is the last and dying struggle of slavery. Under such circumstances I cannot conceive what we can possibly gain by resisting a principle which has hitlerto excluded slavery

Mr. Cambreling concludes with a strong recommendation to stand by the National Democracy. Of course. The National Democracy in the North veted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because they considered it the very making of

COMING TO THE POINT.

Greeley's Tribune declares that slavery must be enulicated, because slaves under-work the poor whites of the North, and reduce them and their trives and children to die of famine! If they can't get rid of such rivals in any other way. they will resort to Sharp's rifles,

This is a new tack. Heretofore slavery was abborrent to God and man, because of its injustire to the custaved class-and Heaven and earth the sufferings of African slaves with the same

slaved masses of Hindostan ?" There it is! all their sublime and disinterested will be the following : professions vanish in smoke. The entire stimulant to their magnanimous endeavors in behalf of the Africans, degenerates into a base and sordid struggle for filthy lucre. The black slaves underwork their white slaves! That's the secret of all their philanthropy!—Rich, Express.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE CONTEST FOR SPEAKERSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF

This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both u their foreign and domestic relations. Did an enemy stand at the gates, were a commercial criis impending, were a servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of Speaker would not be spun out to such a length. All-other cousiderations would be flung to the winds in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. With ample elbow room in their extensive and thinly peopled territory, with an ample field of remunerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command-men have no temptation to civil broils; and unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no people or government have anything to gain by attacking them. The annumeetings of their representatives are devoted to routine business, which might stand over for a year or two without seriously injuring them .-They are political lotus-eaters of the modern world; they can afford to indulge in leisure and procrastination. Felices si bona sua norint .-The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly abide any moment of precious time they let slip.

President Pierce, however, appears to be get ting impatient. He wishes to see the test-question of who is to be Speaker decided one way or the other, and has been cudgelling his brains for seme constitutional mode of coercing the House of Representatives into decided action. To this we attribute his delicate insinuation to one of the members of the House, that if the election is proracted much longer, he will have to send two Messages instead of one. To an European imagination the threat is appalling. One President's Message of the ordinary length appears to us a severe trial of patience; how any mortal could endure two at once baffles our powers of conception. If the House of Representatives can contemplate the prospect of having two Messages to read with unshaken equanimity, the case is hopeless .- London Daily News,

Mr. Soule, the late Minister of the United S. at Madrid, has been in retirement since his return from his mission, engaged, it has been reported, in the composition of his work. But in pain they have not forgotten the ex-Minister. From a letter dated Madrid, December 19th, dents? Vain and suicidal thought, if such you which we find in a late number of the Brussels Independance Belge, we translate the following

Lovers of scandal will soon be fully satisfied In the session of December 1st, as well as in that of December 2d, on the occasion of the violent attacks of the Democrats on Marshal O'Donnell. M. Orense, in order to vindicate himself from some allusions that had been addressed to him in egard to the understanding established between the Spanish Democrats and Mr. Soule, declared that a man who was at the Saladero at the time of the revolution of July had falsified signatures and forged documents designed to make it appear that negotiations had been concluded between the late Minister of the United States and the Spanish Democrats on the subject of the sale of the Island of Cuba. M. de Lazen (the person accused of the forgeries by M. Orense) has resolved. in view of this public accusation, to publish a pamphlet which will reveal every thing on this grave question, and to make known the names of all the principal Democrats who were rledged. in case they came into power, to sell the Island of Cuba to the United States."

These revelations of M. de Lazen will be indo. Take occasion, though, to mention, by way teresting in the United States as well as in Cuba. t is to be hoped that the full history memorable mission to Spain will one day be published.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

> A WASHINGTON GAMBLING HOUSE. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer thus describes a visit to a gamblinghouse, and what he saw and heard there-

" Having heard much of the magnificence and grandeur of the metropolitan gambling-houses, I with several Cleveland friends, paid one a visit the other night. The entrance was through a narrow, lighted way, opening from the avenue, just east of the National. A pair of stairs at the further end of the hall brings you abrubtly against a small door, fastened on the inside; you ring a bell : a colored servant looks through the latticed panel to see if all is right. If he discovers a well-known customer, or a frequent visitor of such places, the whole party is admitted, on the princaple, of course, that 'a person is known by the company he keeps.' Gamblers understand human nature better than anybody else. We were admitted first into a room beautifully carpetted. fresco painted, with chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., of resewood, a large centre-table, on which were the leading newspapers of the country, and around which sat several well dressed gentlemen, leisurev reading and discussing the news of the day .his was but the half of a double parlor, the re eption room or, as Milton would say, 'the vestibule of hell."

Our gifide, who was a well known Washington gentleman, introduced us to the keeper of the esablishment, telling him that we had never been in such a place before, and were led, by curiosity to explore his infernal domains. He appeared highly delighted, and immediately opened up the 'inner temple,' We entered, and found that the half had not been told us. A chandelier, ersting from 200 to \$200, brilliantly lit up, flung its glittering rays on gold papered walls, satin lamask curtains, solas, &c. In the centre, and near one end of the room, stood a long six-legged table, with a richly embroidered spread, falling folds nearly to the floor; on the wall over this table hung a massive gilt frame, and large as life huge crouching tiger, with eyes of glaring fire. ps apart, and apparently ready for a spring uphis unsuspecting victim. The cloth being re oved from the table beneath revealed a 'Faro Bank,' with all the implements of that wellknown fascinating game-ivory chips, repre senting \$1, \$5, \$25, \$250 each, lay piled up in one corner, for the convenience of the betters; in a small box beneath, lay piles of bank bills and heaps of double cagles for the redemption of

It was early in the evening, and the players ad not got in. The keeper entertained us with tales of the table-how foolishly young men came there as we had, out of curiosity, and were nduced to "try their luck," out of the curiosity. which generally left them out of cash, out of character, and out of friends in the end. We proposed leaving, when he politely invited us to stay to supper; he showed us his bill of fare, which included soup, roast beef, systers in all styles, ducks, venison, quail, fish, chocolate, cofee, nuts, and all the wines and liquors to be found in the best restaurants. Whoever is admitted to the rooms, either as players or spectators, are also admitted to these suppers free of charge. Don't gamblers understand human nature? The keeper was impatient to have the House organized, so members could draw their mileage and make his business better. This is but one of the many institutions in this city, and the Tiger is bound to be fed, though the people

A NEW COURSE OF SERMONS, -Some one, who feels the need of being "up with the times," writes to the Philadelphia Christian Chronicle as fol-

were to be moved, in the name of liberty, equa- things in that line, and now we are having from war wanted to see him. Presently he come back Potomac. And if things is no better when I get lity and hunanity. But now we are told one of the pulpits in New York "The Mothers and asked me to walk up. I found the Pres'dent there, you may expect to hear thunder. "that the free men of the North can contemplate of the Bible," with the usual varieties. Please alone, walking back and forth across the room, announce through your valuable columns that I and looking kind of riled and very resolute. It composure of soul, that they do those of the en- propose commencing a course of sermons on the made me think of Old Hickory when he used to "Men of the Bible !" among the subjects of which

Adam, the Grandfather of all. Noah, the First Sea Captain. Esan, the Man with the Heavy Beard, Absalom, the Fast Young Man. Nebuchadnezzar, the First Pure Vegetarian. Felix, the Free-Lover, &c., &c.'

From the "National Intelligencer." LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING. To UNCLE JOSHUA DOWNING, Post Muster

Downingville, down East, in the State of Maine. Aboard the Schooner Two Pollies, at anker Inside of Sandy Hook, January, 21, '56. DEAR UNCLE JOSHUA:-I have jest got back rom Washington, where I have been for the last fortnight watchin the old ship of State layin tu in a sort of three-cornered gale of wind. This gale struck her the 3d of December, and threw her all aback, and the gale holds on yet tight as ever, and there she has been layin now seven weeks, head to the wind, rolling and pitchin, and hastn't gained ahead a rod. I've seen rough times in the Two Pollies, and long gales of wind, and hurrykanes and whirlpools, and all sorts of weather, but this is the first time I've seen a craft layin tuo agin a three-corned gale for two months upon a stretch, in a choppin sea worse than the Gulf Stream in a thunder-storm. But don't you be frightened, Uncle Joshua; she won't go down but will live through it, and go on her voyage by-an-by all right. Our old ship of State is a staunch craft; she is built of the very best stuff and put together in the strongest manner, and there isn't a spar nor a plank nor a timber-head in her but what is as sound as a nut. She's the best ship in the world, and the Two Pollies is yourself the least uneasiness about the Two Polnext. So you needn't be afeared that any sea in danger of running ashore or on the breakers in a good deal of trouble now all round, and I vill ever swamp her; and if ever she should be by the squabbles and foolin of her officers, she's got a crew that will take care of her.

and up the Gulf a good while, trying to carry out the plans of our Congress at Ostend and Axe-Shappel to take Cuba because our country couldn't get along without it; and self-preservation, you know, is the first law of nater. should have got through that job long ago if our Cabinet hadn't backed out about it. I never exacty understood the home difficulty ; but I'm sure there was some hard shuffling somewhere. We was all right abroad; but the backin and fillin in the Home Department was what bothered us. and pretty likely has upset the business. First, the Home Department told us to go ahead and fix up our Ostend matter the best way we could. But as soon as I and Mr. Buckanan and Mr. Sooley, and the rest of us in the Foreign Government, had got things well under way, and was about ready to take Cuba, the Home Department turned right round and fit agin us, tooth all have it; so you see I've got a hard team to and nail. As I said afore, I couldn't account for this home difficulty and the sudden turn about of the Home Department, unless they was afeard we should get the most of the credit of takin fore the nomination to give the Administration Cuba; and may be I, or Mr. Buckanan, or Mr. Sooley, or Mr. Mason, or Mr. Sickles, or Mr. Sanders, might get to be President by it. But such a thought never entered my head, and I can pledge myself the same for all the rest. We was to work entirely for the country's good, and nothing else. And for the Home Department to get jealous of us and turn agin us in that way was cruel and onkind. It grieves me every time I think of it; for I think like the good Dr. Watts, where he says-

You know, Uncle, I've been sailin round Cube

How pleasant 'tis to see Breethren and friends agree.

I sent despatches to Gineral Pierce about more than three months ago, but never got any answer. And finally I got tired holdin on one there alone, and hearin all the time that the Home Department kept stopping all the reinforcements from coming out to help me; so I up helm and headed the Two Pollies for Downingville. When we got along in the latitude of New York, that terrible 5th of January sterm overtook us, and we jest made out to weather the gale and get inside of Sandy Hook and come to anker. The pilots come aboard and treated us very kind.

Them New York pilots are cleve: fellows. brought us lots of newspapers, from which I learnt what had been goin on for two months past. When they see the Downingville melitia a damper on the Administration somehow or was abroad, and Sargent Joel at the head of 'em. dressed up in his uniform, one of the pilots took me one side and whispered to me that he would the eye-lids—war and all. I had to keep my advise me as a friend not to go up to New York, message on hand a month and let it almost spile for if we did the Two Pollies was a gone goose.

"How se?" says I; "what do you mean?" "I mean," says he, "that Mr. McKeon, the District Attorney, will nab her in less than no fired my message right in among 'em. It made time, and condemn her for a fillibuster vessel, and | quite a flutterin among 'em. Some was quite you'll all be put in prison and tried for violatin the neutrality laws."

"Let him do it," says I, "if he dares. We are at work for the Government. Our cruise has all | But here 'tis now goin on two months, and everybeen under the direction and advice of Congress. "If I remember right," says he, "Congress vasn't in session when the Two Pollies sailed for of getting enough money to keep the Governthe West India station. How, then, could you be under the direction of Congress ?" "I mean the Ostend Congress," says I, "and it

makes no difference which, one's as good as 'to- the Members a day or two and see if you can't

"Well," says he, "you'll find it makes no difference which when you get up to New York .-The District Attorney is death on every vessel that has the least smell of gunpowder, or has any stiff, and the lobby members were stiffest of any thing aboard that bears any likeness to a musket. The third day I went back to the President agin. He has a moster keen scent for gunpowder : he often smells it aboard vessels where there isn't a now? Does things look any more encouraging?" bit nor grain, and it all turns out to be only bilge

Pollies at anker here, and I'll be off to Washington and see how the land lays."

So I called up Capt. Jumper, the sailing-master, and told him to keep things all snug and tight while I was gone, and I told Sargent Joel to take good care of the men, and I'd try if possible to be back in a fortnight.

When I got to Washington I thought I would est run in a few minutes and see how Congress was getting along first. I had let my beard grow pretty long, and was dressed so different from what I used to that I didn't feel afeard of any body's knowing me; so I went right into the was perfectly willing and ready to organize at Representatives' chamber and took a seat in the and lively. A man was standing up in front stubborn." and reading off, in a loud voice, Banks 105, Richardson 73, Fuller 31, Pennington 5, scattering 4. Richardson men, say?" said the President. Then I went out and went into the Senate. But there business seemed to be very dull. I couldn't find out as any thing was doing. Some was Black Republicans to get the upper hand." reading the news papers, and some was talking a little, and some was setting as calm and quiet as to do but suck their paws. I soon got tired of doom. Well, how do the Banks men talk? Is this, and went back into the House again. I had but jest got seated in the gallery when the man in front got up and read off agin, Banks 105. Richardson 73, Fuller 31, Pennington 5, scatter

I turned round and whispered to the man who sot next to me, and, says I, "That's just the same tune they had when I was in here half an hour looked more like Old Hickory than I see him be-

"Exactly," says he; "they don't play but one

tune, and that hasn't no variations. "Well, what upon airth are they doing?" says I "Oh, they are choosing a Speaker," says he, "Choosing a Speaker!" says I. "For gracious sake, how long does it take 'em to do that?"

"I can't have the slightest idea how long, says he. "They've been at it now about six weeks, and, if they continue to gain as fast they and give 'em one hour to organize. If they don't have since they begun, I guess it might take 'em pretty near from July to etarnity." "If that's the case," says I. "I'll clear out, for

can't wait so long as that." So I harried out and made tracks straight for the White House. rung to the door, and the servant let me in. told him I wanted to see the President. He said very well, the President was in his private room, and he would take my card to him. I told him he might go and tell Gineral Pierce that an old The Daughters of the Bible," and many other friend of his and a fellow-soldier in the Mexican and shall now up anker and make all sail for the get his dander up about Biddle's bank, and walk the floor all day and lay awake all night planning how he could upset it. The Gineral knew me as soon as I went into the room, in spits of my beard, and shook hands with me and said he was very

> glad to see me. "Well now, Gineral," says I, "I want to some right to the pint the first thing, I've left the President,

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Umourped by party rage to live like brothers." RALEIGH, N. C.

Two Pollies at anker down to Sandy Hook, and

I want to know right up and down if she's to be nabbed or not You know how 'tis, Gineral;

you know we went out in good faith under the orders of the Ostend Congress; and you know

the Home Government backed us in the begin-

ning of it; but now you've turned agin us, and

I understand you've been seizing and overhauling

every vessel all along shore that had its bowsprit

pinted towards Cuba or Central America; and I

was told if the Two Pollies went up to York she'd

be sarved the same sass Now, I want to know

how we stand, that's all. If you don't want the

help of the Two Pollies there's enough that does;

and if you don't give her a clear passport out and

in, she'll be off pretty quick where she can find

"Why, my dear Major," said the President,

if you don't. I don't know who will."

locked the door, and sot down close to me and

talked low.) "The main question is, how to bring

things to bear on that Convention so as to make

Buckanan wants it, and Wise wants it, and Dick-

inson wants it, and perhaps Cass too, though he

pull against. As for Douglas, I think he'll go

for me, if I'll go for him aterwards. The Cabi-

net and I have been tryin to get things ready be-

the credit of being the smartest and spunkiest

Administration we ever had. We want, if poss-

ible, to go a little ahead of Jackson. You know

we've already blowed Gray Town to atoms.

We've struck a heavy blow to knock off the Dan-

ish Sound dues, and shall be ready for a splendid

rumpus there in the spring. We've got a rou-

sin arthquake kindling up between us and Eng

land, which will be jest the thing if we can touch

things sometimes take fire too soon and do mis-

chief both sides. I feel a little oneasy about

this, and wish that stupid Congress would ever

get organized so as to take part of the res-

too, with Col. Walker, out there in Nicaragay,

and have refused to receive Col. French as his

Minister. If Walker chooses to resent it as a

national insult, we are ready for him. We shan't

give back a hair. Now, Major, what do you

"Wal, Gineral," says I, "I think if you manage

The Gineral shook my hand, and got up and

walked the floor. Says he, "The greatest difficul-

ty now is with this confounded, stiff-necked, stu-

House won't-and they seem determined to throw

other. Here they've been foolin away their time

six weeks and lettin the whole country hang by

jest because the House wasn't organized. At

last I happened to think it was a good chance for

me to take the responsibility. So I let drive, and

wrathy; but I didn't care for that. I meant to

let 'em know I'd show 'em a touch of old Hicko-

ry if they didn't mind how they carried sail .-

thing is at a dead stand because the House won'

choose a Speaker. We can't have any certainty

ment a goin till we get a Speaker, and all our

plans is in danger of being knocked in the head.

Now, Major, I wish you would shy round among

bring matters to a pint. I don't much care who

" A leetle grain," says I, "but not much."

the same that's been for the last six weeks.

"No," says I, "you mistake. Don't you see

the scattering has fell off one? Isn't that a leetle

The President looked disappointed. Said he

"That's a very small straw for a drownin man to

catch at. But how do they talk? Do they grow

pliable," says I, "of any of 'em, They said they

"What do our true Democratic friends, the

till the crack of doom before they'll allow the

"They say they are in no hurry," says

"They had as leave vote as do any thing else .-

do. ve must have a Speaker, by hook or by

crook. Can't you contrive any way to bring

"Well," says I, "there is one way I think the

business may be done, and I don't know but it's

the last chance; and that is, for me to go and

bring the Two Pollies round here, and bring her

guns to bear on the Capitol. Then send in word

do it, then batter the house down about their

ears or march in the Downingville melitia and

drive em out, as old Cromwell did the Rump

The President stood a minute in a deep study.

At last he said, "Well, Major, a desperate disease

sometimes needs a desperate remedy. If you

So here I am, Uncle Joshua, aboard the Two

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

I remain your loving nephew,

think you are right, go ahead.

there any hope from that quarter ?"

Administration out."

this business about?"

Parliament."

"Well, that's good spunk," said the President,

Well, the Fuller men seemed to be the most

is Speaker, if they'll only organize."

Well, how is it ?" says he.

encouraging?"

any more pliable?

ler 31, Pennington 5, scattering 3."

oid Congress. They won't organize

right you'll get it. I'll do what I can for you, any

think of the chances for the nomination ?'

better friends

me to do ?"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1856.

[Correspondence of the "Register,"]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23rd., 1856.

MR. GALES :- I see a leader in the last Stan dard against Messrs, Puryear, Paine and Reade and the tears almost come into his eyes: "My for voting for Fuller. As evidence that Faller is dear Major," says he, "you misunderstand me ennot with the South it was mentioned that he beat tirely. You and the two Pollies hav'nt got a Mr. Wright, who was with the South. And it better friend in the world than I am. The fact is inferred that he beat him upon that question, is, I've been very much tried ever since that Os-Now you may have seen that that was charged tend Congress business. It made a good deal of hard feeling in my Cabinet, and as things workupon Mr. Fuller in the House, and he arose ed we was obliged to come out agin it. And promptly and denied it and proved conclusively then we had to make a show of sticking up very that it was not true, -in this way: He said that strong for the neutrality laws; and that's why Bigler, for Governor, who was upon all-fours with we seized so many vessels. But you needn't give Wright, carried the district by several hundred, lies. I pledge you the honor of the Executive while he, Fuller, beat Wright more than 2,000. that she shan't be touched. And, besides, I'm He said it was the American question upon which want you and the two Pollies to stick by me; for

Mr. Fuller has put himself upon grounds satis-"Agreed," says I, "nuff said ; that's talking factory to every Southerner. You may remember right up to the mark. Give us your hand, Ginthat the Union said as much after his exposition eral; I'll stick by you as close as I did by my old friend, Gineral Jackson. Now, what do you want and said all that he needed further was to join

"Well, Majer," says he, "I've got a good many ticklish jobs on hand that I don't hardly know The Standard says that even if Mr. Fuller is right new, yet he has not always been right, and what to do with, nor which to take hold on first. You know there's a Democratic Convention to that we ought rather to take Richardson, who has meet at Cincinnati to make the nominations for always been right. the next term." (Here the President got up and

Now you have no doubt observed in the debates

in the "Daily Globe," that Mr. Zollicoffer brought out upon Richardson his speech in 1850, in which the nomination go right. Marcy wants it, and got from Mexico was free territory, and that if the Territorial government was organized, withsays he dont, and I don't know how many othout saying any thing about slavery, it would reers, all good Democrats, you know; but we can't main free territory. And that if it were not so organized, he would vote for the Wilmot proviso! Call you that always right? Why, when this was brought out on him, he had to get up and take back, and say that he did say so, but that he was wrong. And, even after he took back, several of the South Carolina members left him because he still admitted the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso. And they only came back to him after a day or two, when he had to take back again, and said that while the Wilmot proviso was according to the letter of the Constitution, it it off at the right time. But you know these was against its spirit.

Again: Richardson is in favor of Squatter Sovereignty. Fuller is not. Fuller is then in every way safer for the South. ponsibility. Then we've got a quarrel brewin,

Again: The National Americans could not have elected Richardson, They could have ele -

You will observe that on vesterday Mr. Rust, one of the Administration, put in a resolution to were in the way and ought to withdraw. Thereupon Fuller immediately withdrew. The others they had been cast for him, it would have given im 91 votes, which would have been a majority of 2 of the whole vote cast; so that the National Americans took one of their own men-not the South, and run him up so that they could elect him and they could not do it! Can there be any longer a doubt as to their responsibility. before the people that the National Americans put it within their power to elect both Fuller and mith, and they refused!

It is well understood here that they do not want an organization. They seek to play upon sound National American. the country by saying the opposition has the maority and are discordant and not to be trusted .-Keep the facts before the people,

On yesterday, Mr. Faulkner moved that they break up and go home and submit it to the peo-So I went round among the Members two or ple, and they all voted for it. This was to makethree days and did my best. I found 'em all very believe their regard for the people! To-day, Mr Boyce introduced a resolution that there was great langer of war with England and we must organand says he, "Well, Major, how does it stand ize immediately and prepare a 'sword for the stranger.' This was to make-believe their patriotism. But then where was the propriety in breaking up yesterday and leaving the country Says I, "It is, Banks 105, Richardson 73, Fulperfectly defenceless upon the eve of a war?-"But that's the same old tune," says he; "jest

> KANSAS AFFAIRS-SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A special message, sent into Congress Thursday, is calculated to attract considerable attention. It expresses the views of President Pierce concerning the origin of the disturbances by which that Territory is still agitated; denomnces the course pursued by Governor Reeder and the any time, and the only difficulty was the Banks Northern Free-so'l associations; defends the act gallery. Business seemed to be going on brisk men and the Richardson men standing out so of the Territorial Legislature, in removing the seat of government, and asserts the right of Whitfield to a seat in Congress as the legally elected

Says I, "They say they'll stand there and fight | delegate from Kansas. The President declares his determination to exercise the powers with which he is clothed by the Constitution, in preserving order, and in "but the worst of it is this business will crack so many bears in their winter den with nothin my Administration sometime before the crack of enforcing respect for the laws throughout the territory. He recommends Congress to pass an act to protect the people of the territory in the exercise of their legal rights, and prepare the way for their early admission into the Union .-They've got money enough and can stand it, and they'll stick where they are till they starve the He finally closes by asking an appropriation, to enable him to take such measures as will secure The President jumped up, and I must say he an observance of the laws and promptly repress fore. Says he, "Major Downing, this will never any further disturbances.

> ANOTHER BROADSIDE !- The United States Senate is in a state of slege and heavy ordinance s opened upon it from many of the "old Commo dores," who have been degraded by being retired. Among the rest, Commodore Jones has sent in a memorial, from which we extract this sentence : "I am as capable to perform, "promptly and efficiently," all my duties, "both ashore and afloat." now, as I have been at any time since the 14th of December, 1814, when, opposing the approach of the British fieet transporting a powerful foe for the attack on New Orleans, I received a severe wound in a desperate battle, wherein combatted two hours hand to hand, when odds were eight or nine to one against me.

Pollies, I jest stopt to write this account to you, Sunday last, by a large number of our citizens, who, despite the inclemency of the weather, sought the opportunity of paying respect to his memory. The "Oak City Guards," of which he was an hon-TEXAS ON THE PRESIDENCY .- The Americans of Indianola, Texas, have instructed their deleorary member, also accompanied his remains to gates to the Stale Convention, which is to elect the Episcopal Church, where the usual funeral delegates to Philadelphia, to vote for such men rites were performed and a most impressive and for delegates only as are favorable to Millard Bishop Atkinson.

ALEXANDER K. MARSHALL, Esq. - We subjoin letter from this gentleman, who represents the Lexington (Clay's) District in Congress, to the their union with the Democracy would have se- tinetly understood. cured a Democratic Speaker. He says, moreover, that such a union would have inevitably elected Banks, by driving into his support a large proportion of the scattering vote. The American party, then, has saved the country from all the dangers to be apprehended from the election of a Black Republican Speaker. At the same time, the Democracy always have been desirous to see a Speaker of that complexion elected, provided it could be done without their appearing to have

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1856.

any hand in it :

from a letter which I have received from some of my personal friends, what is the opinion of our ricials, as to the stand the American party proper have taken in regard to the election of Speaker of the House, 'I have, as yet, received but few 'U States." papers from my district, and most of them, as might be expected, are down on us, and on me especially, for the course I and the true Americans have taken. They are, of course, the Democratic papers who kindly end me all the disagreeable information they can. I have felt, and do feel, anxious to have the approbation of those whose wishes I most earnestly desire to represent, and whose interest and honor I have earnestly at heart; and I have pursued the only course which seemed to me possible to prevent the ruin of our party and serious injury to the country. To have united with the Democrats, even if such union had not been put beyond the pale of honor, by the resolution which they passed at their first meeting, would have resulted in the election of Banks, who is, in my opinion, the very worst man in the House. We have never had votes enough to elect by joining the he maintained in substance that the Territory we Democrats; and they know it And their constant effort has be n to force the election of Banks, hoping to throw the responsibility of that act on us, and thus fasten the charge of Abolition on us so often and so falsely made against our party, or failing in that, to proclaim us obstinate factionists, who prevent an organiza-

morrow, by joining the Republicaes, but this act of treason to our country, and self destruction, s not within the contemplation of one of us; and carnest'v as the enemies of Americanism may desire it, it will never be done. We will not do that which would forever disgrace ourselves, insure a sectional contest for the Presidency, perhaps, first the success of the Democrats, but certainly, within a very short time, cause a disruption of the country. Blinded by party prejudice, and greedy for immediate victory, the leaders will agreed to-yeas 117, nays 84. not see the ultimate effects of a course which they seem to desire us to take This is the condition in which we are placed.

and the country should not hold us responsible for the non-organization of the House.

We have not the power to elect a Democrat even if we wished to do so. We cannot carry with us to that party the scattering votes which never have as yet voted with us, some of them not members of our order. And an attempt to do so would be almost sure to force them to vote the effect, that Fuller, Richardson and Banks, for Bunks. They object to the man we are running; but I think if some other candidate were started with a hope of success, they would join us. or even if Fuller were run up so that their votes did not. And then Mr. Carlisle, American, no- would elect him. I belive it would be dome .minated William Smith, of Va., and all, except | The Democrats know this, and they know that with us, and we cannot by coling with them. They are, and should be held responsible for

were 44 democratic votes cast against him. If the unhappy condition of things here, and if it should happen that Banks is elected, that sin. and a most grievous one it will be, will He at their doors. We have with us able, sound men, opposed to the repeal of the Kausas bill, opposed to of both parties, and regards the formation, rethe restoration-"Ah ! there's the rub,-Demosimply a safe man for the South but a man of crats, if they chose, who could, and would be e- part of the people only taking a part in the prilected without a doubt or difficulty, if they would ceedings. He declares that he will use every unite with us. But the Presidency would be in means in his power to suppress domestic insurdoubt. The sceptra might depart from the house rection in that territory, should any occur, and of Judah; and what is country to them when do all in his power to preserve the peace, and to If, thereafter, a Freesoiler is elected, let it be kept their rule is over ? But we will beat them yet, secure to the people the full enjoyment of their The struggle may be long and hard; but they rights. will be forced at last to give the House to the in which it can be saved, by the election of

paper, I have ordered it by the Clerk of the Honse, when I began, but have written much more than I intended. Excuse, and believe me, in that territory. Yours, A. K. MARSHALL.

D. C. Wickliffe, Esq.

RUSSIAN BARBARITY .- In the present European war Russia has had a large share of our sympathies, but we are shocked at the accounts of its inhumanities. The recent arrival informs us that the Emperor ALEXANDER H. has ordered a special court to be formed at Kieff for trying captured Poles and Hungarians, The former are to be punished with death, the latter delivered to the Austrians for execution. So many Polish and Hungarian prisoners are taken in irons to Kieff, that no fewer than four judges, ten secretaries, and executioners innumerable, are continually employed in their condemnation,are of the Russian Emperor!

The New Orleans Delta says that the American State Council of Louisiana have pronounced in favor of Mr. Fillmore for the Presi-

We are requested by the managers of the Saturday evenings next.

TACTICS OF THE ENEMY.

The opponents of the American party are not worthy of their cause, unless their cause is a very unworthy one. Look at their way of conducting both attack and defence! Not one of them meets the main questions. Not one of them has yet attempted to answer the facts and arguments on which the movement is founded. They never attempt anything except negations, evasions and misrepresentations.

Their misrepresentations are, that the object of the Americans is to persecute the Roman Catholic religion, when they do no such thing, and propose no such thing, but only oppose Roman Cathelic politics. They accuse the Americans also of uniting with or favoring other parties. But, when that has been done, however wrong it may be, it is no part of the movement itself, which is every other.

challenged to come out for once and meet th Americans like honorable opp ments, and no longer to attack principles which have never been theirs, nor to confine themselves to only one view of the influence and effects of foreign immigra The Funeral of our lamented fellow towns- tion. With their customary cunning, however, man, J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., was attended, on | these enemies of "Sam" take care to avoid the question of Popish "politics" in the Unite States. They are very eloquent about the benefits we are deriving from immigration, -and we North Carolina, but who was converted to the constantly hear of the holy principles of religious Roman Catholic Church about two years since, toleration,—just as if "Sam" disowned the one, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening at the or was opposed to the other,-but all of them are as dumb as a mummy, on the more vital question of restraining, for the sake of our common safety, the daring attempts of the Romish Fillmore for President and Sam Houston for Vice instructive discourse delivered by the Rt. Rev. Hierarchy to make themselves a political power in the land.

weeks to withdraw as a candidate for the Speakeditor of the Lexington Observer. It will be ob- ership, and he had so expressed bimself to his served that Mr. Marshall puts a new face entire- friends. But as they had considered his name ly upon the conduct of the American party in under their control, and not his own, he has permitted its use without making public objection. Congress. He says there never was a time when He wished now to withdraw, and to have it dis-He returned his acknowledgments for the snoport received, and the uniform kindness and courte y with which he had been treated, expressing the hope that the House may now adopt some plan by which the existing difficulties may be settled-some mode of adjustment agrecable to themselves, satisfactory to the country, to their, constituents, and honorable to the whole coun

The resolution offered by Mr Rust, vesterday,

Mr. Fuiler said that it had been his desire for

equesting the candidates for the Speakership to withdraw was then tabled, and the House proeeded to vote as follows-Bank 96; Orr 68; Fuller 12; Ricard 18 Campbell, of Ohio, 8; Eddy, Haven, Henning-

Sig-1 have not been able to learn, except ton, Miller, of Indiana, Kennett and Williams each. Necessary to a choice 102. While the roll was being called, and the House was voting for a Speaker, the Doorkeeper announced " A message from the President of the

> Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, at once rose and obected to the reception of the message. Mr. Craige said he wished to know what the ommunication was,

Mr. Orr suggested that the private secretary of

the President make the announcement, and then he gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Campbell) might bject to its reception. [The confusion was greater than at any previous period of this session; members were on their feet in all parts of the hall.]

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, amid the excitonent and the calls to "order," "go on with the lection," "down in front," "take your scats," insisted upon being heard. He represented be said, the district which first proclaimed the de-

ntended to be heard. Mr. Paine, in the name of God and his country, protested against this state of things. He eas ashamed of them.

claration of independence, (Cries of order) Ha

Mr. Craige said he was ashamed to have a colcague (Mr. Paine) who objected to the exercise of his rights. The Clerk vainly endeavored to restore order. Cries of "hear the Clerk," "let the Clerk be

nessenger is, and the business which brings him ither. If the question of order raised by the gentleman from Obio is good, sustain it; if not eject it. [Renewed cries of "order."] Mr. Campbell's point was, that the House could o nothing except to go on voting for a Speaker. Mr. Stephens, to end the dispute, moved that

Mr. Craige, order now being restored, made his

point :- That we have a right to know who the

he message be received; and under the operation of the previous question, the motion was [Messrs, Campbell, of Ohio, and Craige by previously withdrawn their points of order.]

The result of the second vote to-day for Speak was then announced as follows: Banks 95; Orr 68; Fuller 25; Ricaud 5; Camp bell, of Ohio, 3; Messrs, Eddy, Haven, Penning ton, English, and Williams I each. Whole nun

er of votes 201-necessary to a choice 101. Mr. A. K. Mashall moved that the message above referred to be read. A motion was then made to lay that motion on the table, but it did not prevail-yeas 90, nave

The President says that circumstances baye occurred to disturb the course of the government in

which renders it incumbent on him to call to it the attention of Congress, and urgently recommend the adoption of such measures as the emergency of the occasion appears to require. He enters into a full history of the affairs of the territory-condemns the lawless proceedings cently, of a Free State constitution as illegal-a

Black Republicans, or to gave it in the only way pass a law providing for the people of Kansas to all a Convention, with a view to the formation of a State Constitution, in a legal way; and also I intended only to ask you to send me your a special appropriation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the exc cution of the laws or the maintenance of order

The message was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

ANECDOTE, OF JOHN RANDOLPH.-Professo

Sandford, who spoke at the recent Webster Banquet, at Boston, related the following anecdote of John Randolph :-"The dates and references cannot accurately be recalled, but sometime during the first years of

Mr. Webster's service in Congress, Mr. Calhoun

was speaking upon a proposition to require all

the government dues to be paid in silver and gold. He was opposed to the measure; argued its inconvenience to the agents of the government with great ability, and incidentally asserted that n no instance had our government ever resorted to such a measure. Mr. Webster, sitting by Randolph's side, said to him-"He is mistaker The blood of these men will arise like that of on that point; for there is a post office law in martyrs, and sit heavy apon the head, heart and the year 17-requiring deputies to receive only silver and gold in payment of postage." there such a law?" said Randolph, with great earnestness; show it to me." Mr. Webster stepped to the Clerk's desk and selected the volunge of United States laws which contained the onactment alluded to, and opening to the very page where it was found, gave the book to Randolph. He studied it attentively, noted the page, chapter and section. The moment Mr. Calhoun took his seat, Randolph rose, and in his shrill Jullien Minstrels to announce that they will give and harsh tones, shouted-"Mr. Speaker," and a Concert in this City on Thursday, Friday and gaining his attention, he proceeded to say-"Nil admirari is one of the beautiful and sententious maxims of Horace which I learned in my boyhood, and to this day I have been wont to believe in its truth and to follow it in practice. But give it up. It is no longer a rule of my life. wonder and am utterly astonished that a man who assumes to legislate for the country should be so utterly ignorant of its existing laws. gentleman mentions that the bill before the House introduces a new provision into our legislation. He does not know that it has ever been incorporated into any statute by any Congress in our country's history, when it has been a common usage almost from the infancy of our nation Macgruder," screamed the excited orator to one of the clerks, "Macgruder, take volume 5 of the United States laws, page 150, chapter 16, section 10. and read." The Clerk read-"Be it enacted, &c., that all the dues of postal department shall be paid in silver and gold," &c. "Witness," said Randolph, the gentleman's innocent simpliin its nature wholly distinct and independent of city, his outer want of acquaintance with the laws of the land for which he affects to be a leading legislator. Now, Mr. Speaker, I was educa-The Foreign and Fusion Journals might be ted to know the laws of my country. The law just recited has been familiar to me from childhood; indeed, I cannot remember the time when did not know it; yet simple and elementary as

> ROMAN CATHOLIC LECTURE FOR THE L'OOR Dr. L. S. Ives, recently the Episcopal Bishop of Broadway Tabernarle, on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. His subject was The poor in their relation to society." He was greeted with lond and prolonged applause by a large audience. On the platform were several of the Catholic clergy of this city .- N. Y. Espress.

> it is, the gentleman, in his superficial study of

our laws, has overlooked it."