

SEWARD AND THE DEMOCRACY—A FRANK CONFESION.

We have already maintained that the Democratic party of the South—that is, the political...

A writer in the Fredericksburg Recorder, whom the editors of that paper describe as "a gentleman of eminent talents," publishes a communication...

"We were compelled to choose between Seward and Fillmore for President, we should not hesitate a moment to prefer the former."

"Seward is a man of far greater abilities, of much more courage, and possessed of more energetic ambition..."

These are the bold announcements of a Virginia Democrat of "eminent talents." He comes out in favor of the rank and file, and most unscrupulous Abolitionist in the land...

Having been absent ever since the nomination of Mr. Gilmer, we must confess—although we knew that some of our readers...

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LET ALL THE SOUTH DRAW NIGH AND GIVE ATTENTION.

We have the authority of the Washington Sentinel for saying, that the following Abolition rhymology appeared last week in President Pierce's home organ, the New Hampshire Patriot...

"We have no room for further comments on such an article now, than to say that it is given a free circulation in the Southern States, and to suggest to the Hon. Thos. G. Pratt, that he exhibit it to all his old line Whig friends..."

"All the valuable land open to settlement is already 'staked out,' and claimed, and eternal decrees could not make freedom more."

"Nor is this the beginning and end of the chain of slavery, but the beginning and end of a new era of slavery. It is now proclaimed by anti-Nebraska papers that such is the rush of emigration in this direction, that like the too abundant rains which swell the rivers, it will overflow its natural banks..."

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THE DUTCH MINISTER.

Foreign ministers in Washington lead a very quiet and unobtrusive life, as a general thing, and it is very rare that they are ever heard of again after their credentials have been delivered...

It is not at all wonderful that the bewildered diplomat should be at a loss what to do, when he was requested by the Secretary of State to appear before a coroner's jury and give his testimony...

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unscathed by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW J. DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

- FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes, JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland, 1st District, 2d " 3d " 4th " 5th " 6th " 7th " 8th "

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN A. GILMER, OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

1. Resolved, That we ratify and approve the platform of principles laid down by the American Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in February last.

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

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government, transferring the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign purchasers and settlers.

4. Resolved, That we are in favor of a protective tariff, and we are opposed to any tariff which would not be in the hands of every man, commencing on the first of May.

TERMS, WEEKLY, FOR SIX MONTHS.—CLUBS. Five copies for - - - - - \$ 4 Ten do do - - - - - \$ 7 Twenty do do - - - - - \$ 12 All to be sent to one address.

APPOINTMENTS.

- John A. Gilmer, Esq., the American candidate for Governor, will address the people of the respective Counties named at the following times and places: Burnsville, Wednesday, 21st May; Marion, Friday, 23rd; Rutherfordton, Monday, 26th; Halifax, Saturday, 27th June; Jackson, Monday, 9th; Murfreesboro', Tuesday, 10th; Gatesville, Wednesday, 11th; Hertford, Thursday, 12th; Elizabeth City, Friday, 13th; Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, 14th; Edenton, Monday, 16th; Plymouth, Tuesday, 17th; Windsor, Wednesday, 18th.

TO YOUR DUTY, AMERICANS!

We would most earnestly urge the friends of the American cause to prompt and efficient organization. There is no time for delay in this important matter. Those who are resolved to sustain the American nominations and stand by the Union and the Constitution should meet together in every section of the State and organize.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Sam'l H. Christian, American, is a candidate for election in the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery.

D. F. Williams, loco, is a candidate to represent Columbus County in the House of Commons.

In Cumberland and Harnett the locofoco candidates are: For the Senate, Daniel McDiarmid; for the House, Messrs. J. G. Shepherd, J. L. Bettes and Eldridge Harnett.

The locofoco in Johnston have re-nominated their former ticket: L. B. Sanders, for the Senate, and Messrs. Tomlinson and Barnes for the House.

Dr. J. H. Drake is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Nash, and N. M. Lewis, loco, is a candidate for the Commons.

Jno. D. Taylor, Esq., is the locofoco candidate in the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. It is rumored and hoped that Andrew J. Jones, American, former Commoner from Columbus, will oppose Mr. Taylor.

Ralph Gorrell, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the Senate from the county of Guilford.

We inadvertently mis-stated, in our last issue, the name of the American candidate for the House of Commons in Chowan. William Thomas, Esq., is the standard-bearer of the party in that county.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement in another column, that the sale of the "Yarborough House," advertised to take place on the 19th inst., has been postponed until the 28th of June.

THE HARMONIOUS! HOW THEY LOVE!

The three factions—Pierces, Buckites and Douglasites, are engaged in a merciless intestine warfare, which increases in fury as the time for the meeting of the great Cincinnati convolve approaches.

"We do not agree with the Times and Sentinel in the belief that he is the greatest man now identified with the Democratic party. He has been in public life almost uninterruptedly since 1820. Where is the legislative measure of domestic or foreign policy originated by him that has become a feature in our public history?"

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WHICH HAD TO DECIDE UPON ITS FATE,—HE HIMSELF WAS HIS ENEMY!

Now, we put the question to every candid and fair-minded voter, what has Governor Bragg ever done for the honor and prosperity of the State? Where is the act or vote of his, since he became of age, which has contributed in the least, to better the condition of the people of North Carolina? What did he ever do,—what sacrifice did he ever make,—what amount of money did he ever contribute, to develop the resources of our good old State? What speech did he ever deliver, what did he ever say or write, to encourage those gallant, liberal, and patriotic men, who battled so long and zealously against fearful odds, for the improvement of our condition as a people? Is there a single acre of land, in any section of the State, which has been made more valuable, or a single family which has been rendered more prosperous and happy, by his liberality and exertions as a legislator? His friends can point to no such vote—no such act—no such exertions!

His whole career, as a public man, has been barren of good to the State. We challenge them to this issue. What claim, then, has he upon the people of the State? In this important crisis of our State affairs,—this conjuncture of our system of Internal Improvements—when we should be one at the helm of our State government who is identified with the great improvements now in progress, is every thing to be swallowed up in National politics? Is party spirit to rule and override every consideration of State pride and domestic advancement? Are our people to be blinded by partisan zeal and led on by partisan tactics to an utter forgetfulness of what is for their best interest as North Carolinians? Let the farmer, the mechanic, the citizen, the miner, the merchant, whose energies and resources were so long trammelled—chained down—by a niggardly policy, which opposed every scheme of improvement, look at this matter calmly and deliberately! Who has been their best and most steadfast friend? Has Thomas Bragg? Where is the proof? Let his record speak! Has John A. Gilmer? Look at his votes through a long and patriotic career in the Senate of North Carolina! The Raleigh and Gaston Road, the Central Road, the Eastern extension, the Western extension, the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the Manchester Road, the Deep River Improvement, and many other works which have contributed to develop the resources of our people, attest his patriotism and liberality!

And will those whom he has thus served so faithfully refuse to rally to his support? NO! NO!

PIERCE'S TREACHERY TO THE SOUTH. We were told in honeyed phrase, during the last Presidential campaign, that Pierce would prove true to the rights of the South—that he had no sympathy with Free-soilers, and that he would support none such as the patronage of the Government. But no sooner was he secure in his place, than he began to hug to his bosom many of the worst and most dangerous of that vile and dangerous faction. To say nothing of his directing Judge Bronson to be dismissed for not appointing Free-soilers to office, and the substitution of the infamous Cochrane in his place, wielding the immense power of the New York Custom House, his giving the office of Governor of Kansas to the arch-abolitionist and agitator, Reeder, is enough to damn him in the estimation of every Conservative and true man of the South. Nor was his conduct less, but more, culpable, when, learning that Reeder was using his official influence to force abolitionists into the territory of Kansas, and keep slave-holders out, by an array of fire arms from the north, he refused or neglected to remove him! And who was appointed Reeder's successor, when Pierce found it convenient to dismiss him on the ground of fraudulent or illegal speculations in the public lands? We have before us "The Debates in the California Convention," edited by J. R. Browne, Esq., from which we quote, (see page 48).

"Mr. Shannon moved to insert as an additional article in the following: 'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.' Mr. Shannon's amendment being first in order, Mr. Halleck, after debate in reference to the particular portion of the Constitution which the provision should appear in, moved 'that a declaration against slavery nor involuntary servitude in California shall be inserted in the Bill of Rights.' Mr. S. temporarily withdrew his amendment to enable Mr. H. to make his motion. The motion of Mr. Halleck was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Shannon then again submitted his amendment and the proposed section was unanimously adopted."

Such is the record from the Debates in the California Convention: and this is the man, who first proposed to exclude Southern slave-holders from carrying their property to California, who was appointed by Pierce to succeed Governor Reeder! Would such a man feel any sympathy for the rights of the South? Were not his antecedents enough to show, that he would do all in his power to exclude slavery from Kansas? If he was in favor of making California a free State, will he not do everything to put down slavery in the territory which he was appointed by Pierce to govern? Such is the friendship of the Administration for us and our institutions and rights! When will the people of the South be aroused to a sense of the danger into which they have been plunged by the treachery and double dealing of this corrupt and unscrupulous dynasty?

ABOLITIONISTS IN THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Herald writes that the Southern delegates, have already decided upon giving the New York South seats in the Cincinnati Convention, to the exclusion of the Hards. This is only what we have anticipated and predicted from the beginning. Southern Democrats will sit, "cheek by jowl," with those Van Buren Free-soilers at Cincinnati, and then return home to denounce Fillmore as an Abolitionist. The Hards, the associates and followers of Dickinson and Bronson, and the only national Democrats in the North, are to be excluded at Cincinnati, and made to give way to the Van Burenites.

The "Register," for one or two issues past, has been unavoidably printed on an inferior article of paper. This defect will be remedied by our next.

We have received a letter, for publication, from the Hon. R. S. Donnell, which shall appear in our next.

INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSION!

On Monday last, about sixty voters, most if not all of them, residing in Swift Creek District, presented, through their counsel, H. W. MILLER, Esq., to the County Court of Wake, (about forty-five or fifty Justices being on the bench,) a petition couched in respectful and earnest language, for the establishment of an election precinct at Willis Franklin's about half way between Raleigh and Nat. Jones' election ground. All the requirements of the law had been complied with. The petitioners represented that the distance most of them had to travel to get to the elections was a grievance, which the granting of their prayer would remedy. After some discussion, the prayer of the petitioners was rejected. Every effort on the part of the friends of the petition to have the year and ways placed on the record, was defeated by the opponents of the just and reasonable request of the freemen of that section of the County,—but enough appeared to show that it was opposed on party grounds, every Justice voting against, being a Democrat, and every one (with but one exception) voting for the petition, being a Whig or American! Now, what excuse can be given—what just reason was there for refusing the prayer of such a large number of the freemen of the County? None can be given which will bear the test of examination.—Would it have injured any one? Would it have deprived any voter of his right? Would it have facilitated the exercise of that high privilege, the right of voting in all elections? Would it not, in accordance with the fundamental principles of our Republican form of government, have carried the ballot box, nearer to the homes of the people of that section? No one would have been compelled to go there, to vote, against his wish, or to go elsewhere. Each voter would still have been left the right to select his precinct and vote at it. The decision of the Court under all the circumstances, was most unprecedented, and act of injustice to the freemen of that section of the County! This is modern Democracy for you, with a vengeance! In the face of the earnest appeal made to them, in behalf of the people of that section, who are laboring under the grievance set forth in the petition, the Democratic (Heaven save the mark!) majority of Justices, turned a deaf ear to their complaints, and rejected a prayer so reasonable and just—the granting of which would have been a benefit to the petitioners, and wronged or injured no one. Such injustice and oppressions will open the eyes of the People sooner or later.

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD. Just as the country was beginning to congratulate itself as the "Petersonburg Intelligencer," on the prospect that all our complications with Great Britain would be peaceably and honorably got rid of, another cloud (if Mr. Crittenden is to be believed,) has risen, dark and lurid, and portentous of that greatest of all calamities, except a dishonorable peace—War; and war, too, between two nations capable of doing each other and the civilized world more damage than hostilities between any other four nations on the face of the globe could possibly inflict. Upon the conduct of the administration in receiving the Minister from Nicaragua, and thereby acknowledging Walker's Government as independent, will depend the solution of the question as to who will have the right or the wrong end of the moral side of this war, should Mr. Crittenden's awful prediction be fulfilled. It will be incumbent then on the administration to show the country and world, that previous to the reception and recognition of Walker's Minister, it had ascertained that the Government he claims to represent had really and truly established its independence. Not by temporary success in arms, but in such a substantial manner as warranted its application to be received into the great family of nations. Unless the administration can do this, there can be no question of the right and the wrong of the matter; for if war does come, upon the administration will rest the terrible responsibility of unnecessarily bringing it on.

Should it turn out that this Government has been over "swift" (in view of the approaching Cincinnati Convention,) in recognizing the new Government, it may be alleged that it has violated the spirit and intent of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and, on the other hand, should it be proved that Minie Rifles, or other munitions of war, have been furnished to the Costa Ricans by Great Britain, as it is said intercepted dispatches show, then upon the latter will devolve the consequences of the war.

In the matter of the Missouri Compromise, and interrupted by the doubt and uncertainty involving this most momentous question of War or Peace between the United States and Great Britain.

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO FALSEHOOD EXPLODED! It has been industriously circulated in many parts of the Centre and East, that Mr. Gilmer is in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. We doubt not that an article that appeared in the "Standard," a few days since, in which Mr. G. was grossly misrepresented, has had a tendency to give currency to this falsehood. Mr. Gilmer was informed of the fact that this charge had been brought against, by letter addressed to him at Asheville, and in reply, dated at that place, the 16th instant, he says: "On all occasions, public and private, I have declared I was opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. I say this in all my speeches. It is false that I intimated, on any occasion, public or private, the contrary."

Pray, what lie and misrepresentation will not the unscrupulous adherents of a desperate cause concoct and circulate to defeat Mr. Gilmer? Let his friends be on the alert! There are amongst his adversaries, those who are ready, at all times, to "distort the truth—accumulate the lies, and pile the pyramid of calumny!" If necessary, to carry out their party purposes, and secure the spoils to their leaders.

What a commentary is the present action of Pierce on the famous sentiment of William Lowndes, that "The Presidency is an office not to be sought!" All accounts from Washington agree in representing that he is using every effort to secure a re-nomination at Cincinnati. During the canvass that brought him into power, it was represented by his friends, that his indifference to public honors and his love of retirement were so great, that there was no certainty he would serve his time out, if elected. His resignation of a seat in the Senate and a commission in the army were cited as proofs of his unambitious and self-denying spirit. Those who elected him begin to think differently of the matter now. His tenacity of office is equal to a grisly bear's, and it is greatly more inconvenient to those who installed him in it than to those who stood in opposition.