From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIA-TION OF THE UNION.

We give below the copy of an act just passe by the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," for the purchase, by individual subscription, of two hundred wores of Mount Vernon place, in-cluding the mansion and tomb of Washington, with the intent that the same shall be ceded to the State of Virginia, and held sacred forever as the home and has resting place of the Father of his country. The sum asked by the present pro-prietor, Mr. John A. Washington, for the two undrad acres, is two hundred thousand dollars, which is of crurse immensely beyond its value as land. On that point, however, there is no need to say anything. The people of the United States, North and South, too deeply revere the States, North and South, too deeply revere the memory of Washington to stand disputing about the price of the ground where his mortal re-mains rest. The sum can be easily raised, too, by the upited efforts of the ladies in both sections by the united efforts of the ladies in both sections of the country. We notice that the act in ques-tion invests the association with the title of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union." We like that from Virginis-frem the heart of the Old Dominion. It has the right cheering ring of former glorious days, and will, we doubt not; be promptly schoed from New York and other Northern States in proffers of liberal co-operation with the ladies of Virginia to raise the required sum for the purchase of the precious earth that holds the mouldering bones of the man who was, is now, and ever will be, "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

A Bun to iscorporate the Mount Vernon Lalies' Association of the Union, and to authorize the purchasada part of Mount Vernon. Pasord March 17, 1886.

Whereas, it appearento the General Assembly that the ladies of the United States, acting in the tome and htyle of "The Mount Vernon Ladies. Association of the Union," have undertaken to raise, by individual subscription, a fund to pur-chuse and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, with the generous and patriotic design that the estate so purchased shall include the late maniton as well as the tonab of General George Washington, and shall thereby be converted into public property, and forever held by the State f Virginia, sacred to the memory of the "Father of his Country :" and whereas, it also 'appears that there has been already a large sum subscribed and paid in by them for the purposes aforesaid, and that it is desired by said association that the State of Virginia shall receive said money, and held and take care thereof for said association. unfil an amount is obtained sufficient to accomplish said purchase:

Be if therefore by the General Assembly enacted-

1. That the treasurer of this commonwealth shall receive into the treasury all the money or moneys offered to him by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, or by others in their behalf, and shall keep the same therein. except upon orders from the Governor of Virginia + The fund so raised shall be styled and known by the name of the Mount Vernon Ladies Amoriation Fund. But nothing herein shall be c natrued so as to make it obligatory on said as-sociation, or any branch or agoncy thereof, in any State, to pay or deposit their money in said to decline the service, because Governor Shantreastry.

2. The said treasurer shall keep separate accounts for this fund, and shall report its amount and condition to the Governor every six months, and to the General Assembly at every session held, while said fund is in his custody. He shall also procure, at the cost of the commonwealth, two books of proper size ; and shall transcribe

fifty-sixth chapter of the Code of Virginia, in so far as the same are applicable to and not incon-sistent with the provisions of this act. But the said association shall not be entitled to the benefit of the foregoing provisions in this section un-til they shall have prepared a constitution and by-laws for said corporation, and have the same

approved by the Governor of this State, and shall also file a copy thereof, so approved, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. 10. This act shall be in force from its passage.

EXCITING TIMES.

Never was our country in a more excited condition than at the present moment; and never, in our opinion, was there greater danger of disorganization. Every mail brings us accounts of danand South, sectional feeling prevails to a fearful extent ; and this is increased by inflammatory appeals; by mismanagement at Washington; by the use of the bludgeon to restrain freedom of debate in Congress, and by unlawful and unjus-tifiable proceedings in Kansas. To what and to whom is this dangerous and miserable state of things to be attributed? We unbesitatingly reply, to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and to the misconduct of Messrs. Pierce and Doug-las. The existence of the Union is endangered by their ambitious designs. Each is seeking the Presidency, and each would sacrifice the peace and welfare of the nation, if, by so doing, he could effect his object of reaching the Presidential chair.

We look upon them as two of the very worst men in the country, and a curse to the land of their birth. Look to what a condition they have reduced us. We have been on the eve of a war with England, and may not yet be clear of that danger. Had our representative to the court of St. James been of the same temperament as themselves, and equally regardless of consequen-ces, we would, at this moment, in all probability, have been engaged in a destructive and ruinous war. But the prudence of Mr. Buchanan warded off the impending danger for the time; and we hope that Mr. Dallas may succeed in effecting an entire reconciliation.

Look at Kansas-the latest news from which is, that the people are engaged in a civil war, whilst the United States troops here have been prohibited from attempting to preserve the peace. The town of Lawrence has probably been destroyed by an infuriated mob, set on, it may be said, by a deputy marshal of the United States. But what does General Pierce, or what does Mr. Douglas, care, if the inhabitants of that Territory e wantonly butchered, provided the butchery can make political capital for them? They have "let loose the dogs of war," and can smile at the shedding of human blood. For what purpose have United States' troops been ordered into the

Territory ? To become quiet spectators of a civil war, or to preserve the peace ? If for the latter object, why is the commanding officer placed un-der the control of Governor Shannon, one of the parties to the conflict ? When solicited by the non will not consent-and thus the massacre of citizens and destruction of property are permit-

ted to commence. The flame thus kindled may extend from the Territory to the States, where the most intense excitement prevails.

Sectional feeling is embittered by this proceed ing-and both at the North and the South people indulge in fearful forebodings. Has the Preinto each, in fair hand, the names of the contri- sident no heart-no patriotism-that he can look tors to the fund, and the sum contributed by with indifference upon the progress of this civil Will he take are furnished to him by said association. One of | peace and to maintain right ? Not at least until after the Cincinnati Convention shall have made its nomination. He is too intent upon obtaining the votes of that convention, by fair or foul means, other improvement which may be hereafter erec- to think or care about the interests of the country. He wants Southern supporters, and to obtain them, if a few Northern throats be cut, what is that to him? He and Douglas are engaged in a Southern votes. They have set the country at loggerheads in the struggle, and are likely to sacfice the South in their struggle for supremacy. Well may the conservatives of all parties and of all sections unite in the prayer, that Heaven will save the nation from the impending ruin resulting from the ambition of these two political de-To add to the sectional passion which prevails, the shameless act has been approved by a portion of the public press-a small portion, it is true, and which is controlled by those who are unrestrained in their course by a sense of self respect. religion or morality-who look to excitement as the food upon which they are to fatten-and whose praise would cause an honest man to scrutinize his own conduct to see whether he had not inadvertently committed some offence against the good order of society, or against the moral code. But, notwithstanding the existing evidence that "things are out of joint," and that bad men sway the destiny of the nation, we confidently rely upon the good sense and patfiotism of the people to anchorage .- Baltimore Clipper.

## [From the Louisville Journal.] MR. FILLMORES PROSPECTS.

To show our American friends throughout the State and clsewhere the bright prospects which at present indicate the success of our standard bearers, we have compiled a table of, a few States which we expect to carry and which have more than enough electoral votes to elect the President :

Massachusetts. 18 Tennessee 35 North Carolina, New York, 12 Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, New Jersey California, Louisiana, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida.

82 The States in the first column have already given majorities or pluralities for the American party, and it is but reasonable to suppose, and we confidently predict, that they will all wheel into solid phalanx in the November election with tremendous majorities or pluralities for Fillmore and Donelson. Massachusetts has too many con-servative voters, proud of the brilliant pages of

her past history as connected with this confederation, to allow the foul stain upon her escutcheon. which could never be blotted out, if she should prove so degenerate as to cast her vote for a disunionst or Black Republican.

Under the influence of her National Americanism her Legislature has already, by a test vote, given assurance that the odious personal liberty bill will be repealed, and we hail this as one of the indubitable evidences of the strength and soundness of our party there. It has endorsed the Philadelphia nominations, and will give us the

State. In New York the prospe ts are even more favorable, and the friends of disappointed candidates, who at first were a fittle cool, have now joined with hearty zeal the enthusiastic thousands who shout our battle cry. The Na-tional Americans have been steadily gaining strength. The party is a unit, whilst the scattered forces of Black Republicanism and the Sag-Nicht factions have not recovered from the signal defeat which they experienced last fall, when the plurality of the American party was 15,000 over Black Republicanism and their vote only 3,000 less than the united vote of the Hards and Softs. Thousands of Whigs did not vote then who will and Softs should occur, our hopes of success would still be bright. The Abolitionists have split in-

to two parties, and the interesting family quarrel between the Locofoco factions is fast waxing into an impassable breach. Upwards of seventy newspapers have unfurled our flag to the breeze, and their influence is felt far and wide. In Kentucky, the movement of the Whigs has

given false hopes to our opponents and in no degree alarm us, as, when the day arrives, the honest Whigs of Kentucky will show that they cannot be allured by an ignis fatuus from the support

of a tried and worthy statesman. Advices from the other States reaffirm our strength, and assure The productive industry of this State (Massaus that the union of conservative voters will give | chusetts,) alone (i.e said) was three times greater glorious victory to our candidates.

In the secound column, Tennessee may be relied upon as certain, the small majority against Gentry for Governor last summer being set off by the decided majorities for our Congressional like an avalanche

Permsylvania has repudiated the taint of Black | ble poverty of the South, it suggests a source of

# [From the Bost on Courier.] RONDYISM IN HIGH PLACES.

We mide such comments as occurred to a yesterday in regard to the assault upon Mr. Sumner. We are no friends to violence, and especially are we unable to justify the mode chosen by Mr. Brooks for his attack, or to find any apology

for his selection of a place which should be kept sacred from such scenes. It must be admitted, however, by all who are disposed to regard the subject reasonably and dispassionately, that the portion of Mr. Summer's speech which prompted the act of violence, and which we publish to-day. is excessively insulting and provoking, and not only highly indiscreet in sentiment and language, but unjustifiable, in any view in which it can be regarded. We should despise the sou of Mussthusetts who could hear his native State arraigned

in such a temper without feeling and manifesting his indignation, and it- would be strange if a South Carolinian did not resent the arrogant and contemptuous tone which Mr. Summer saw fit to indulge towards South Carolina.

In regard to Judge Butler, inasmuch as his expressions were more pointed and personal, they would be likely to xc te even keener resentment. Mr. Butler is an old man, long a member of the Senate, an accomplished gentleman, and a most amiable and honorable person. Of course he entertains extreme Southern opinions on the subject of slavery, but his character deservedly stands

very high; he is a gentleman of urbane and ourteous demeanor, and is universally beloved, steemed, and respected. Mr. Sumner's personal attack upon him was, in our opinion, unmannetly and indecent in the highest degree, and none the more to Mr. Sumner's credit that it was made in Mr. Butler's absence from his place and from the city of Washington.

No person can reasonably suspect us of a dispo sition to check the freedom of debate. What debate is, conducted upon just and fair principles. is another question, which we will not discuss now. But, in our judgment, no man, who professes the doctrines of peace, has a right to employ that kind of language which inevitably provokes war, and then undertake to shield himself behind his non-resistant defences. And it he finds himself dragged out and made to suffer the penalty of his intemperance, who can he blame? He has voluntarily put himself upon a par with the intemperate and the violent; and now rush to the support of Fillmore, and, even if must submit to the consequences. Esop inthe almost impossible event of a union of Hards forms us that a trumpeter, who was once taken prisoner in batt'e, claimed exemption from the common fate of prisoners of war, in ancient times, on the ground that he carried no weapons, and was in fact a non-combatant. " Non-combatant !" said his enemies, pointing to his trumpet, as they prepared to put him to death, "why, ou hold in your hand the very instrument

> of New England, and especially of Massachusetts. than the whole cotton-growing labor of the

South. As he threatens us with the most horrible war that has ever been dreamed of, this is an item worth noting. When the war begins, we shall and legislative candidates; and Fillmore's strength - know to what quarter to direct our footsteps for combined with Donelson's will sweep the State rich booty. We thank the gentleman for the information-for, in connexion with the misera-

sort to during the recent contest to recruit her Republicanism, which, it was feared, would there | consolation in the midst of the appalling calami-Crimean forces; and in proportion to her vast divide our forces, and, when the State Council ties with which he threatens us. For, being so empire and swarming population, what a mere endorsed the nominees, only a corporal's guard, poor, we shall have little or nothing to lose; and handful was she able to collect under arms. On representing seven counties, withdrew, and re- having such a rich enemy, we shall have every- the other hand Russia found comparatively little d to unite upon the bubble, which will ex- thing to hope for and to gain. That is one o plode without noise or injury on the 12th of June the universal comforts of poverty and philosophy, day will witness new advances in science, new next. The possible chance for our defeat there and we shall make the most of it. In fact, we strides of industry; and every coming military lies in the personal popularity of Mr. Buchanan, know no people who are fitter subjects for spo- | contest will be, though perhaps more violent, yet liation and plunder than those of Massachusetts. of shorter duration; like some intermittent fever date can make the race even a close one. Missouri, outside of the actual strength of the Missouri, outside of the actual strength of the Missouri actual strength God Almighty never gave them anything but a of the body social, appearing at longer and long- all lose much of their importance, when we turn when appointed Minister to France, and said party, promises an easy victory in the split which on; and the vast wealth they boast has been Missouri Democrat scraped together by starving themselves, and cheering accounts from North Carolina, Loui-MISREPRESENTATIONS. From information we have received from the siana, and New Jersey assure us that the canvass from Virginia and the South. Summer himself West, we are satisfied that the account in the on our part will be vigorous and successful; and admits that he is a descendant of those who forstandard' of the 21st, of the discussion in Che the array of talent and patriotism, which in those merly kidnapped Africans, and carried on a prookee on the 8th, between Gov, Bragg and Mr States sustains our candidates, will in the end titable trade in human flesh and blood from the Filmer, is a tissue of the most glaring distortions coast of Africa; and the money, which now inand misrepresentations. Mr. Gilmer, we learn, Besides these States enumerated, we have great flames his insolence and rapacity, was derived simply explained the position in which he was hopes of others, especially Vermont and Iowa, as from piracy. We will make him and the rest of at the time he gave the votes alluded to -the duwe trust they cannot be led astray by abolition-ism : and despite of the many bogus withdrawals war begin as soon as he and his confederates ties then devolving on him, and the constituency whose feelings and interests it became his duty which the Sag-Nichts delight in manufacturing, choose. It is just the sort of war that we should to represent, and submitted to Mr. Bragg and our friends in Arkansas and Texas are sanguine like to have a hand in-the poor, who have nohe audience if it was fair that these should now thing to lose, against the rich, who have enough be used to prejudice him in the East. Gov Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire, and several to supply all our wants, and defray the expenses Bragg stated to the crowd that they ought not other Northern States, will probably give their of a glorious contest. Not one word was said about white basis. His warlike speech has turned our thoughts Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion. Gov. Bragg very much to this war-and we confess that the commenced his reply by stating that he had been more we think of it, the better we like it. We Fovernor for near two years, and that he had tion ; and we presume this will be the case, as are heartily sick and disgusted with the canting never heard any complaint of any thing that he their hatred is even greater for the American and mercenary hypocrites of Yankeedom. This had done; that he had made appointments withwar will enable us to get rid of them, or turn out reference to party. He concluded in the same way. Mr. Gilmer in his reply reminded In Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia, the contest the tables upon them, and render them a source is by no means given up ; and, when the smoke of profit instead of expense. It will enable us the Governor that there had been some comrises from the battle-fields after the State elec- to regain our own-pilfered from us by many a plaints, that he had not been entirely free from tions, we yet hope to see the enemy routed and sharp transaction. It will enable us to build up arty bias in the appointments of the State Diin full flight. Our opponents have not yet pas- our country by the recapture of the millions of rectors of the N. C. R. Road, and that there were sed the Rubicon, and dire dismay and confusion | which we have been plundered. It will enable complaints about the Bridges not being covered may rule in their convention and dispel the few us to get rid-of Yankee Presidents, and to prethe sills and spikes being left scattered along the hopes which now encourage them. The skies serve Anglo-Saxon freedom, by reviving the old Road. Gov. Bragg, in a tone somewhat excited, connexion with the mother country. (Who would not rather be ruled over by a lady, like Queen demanded Mr. Gilmer to specify. Mr. Gilmer, in reply, after speaking of Messrs. Dortch and Vic, than any nesal-twanged gentleman that Yankee land can produce?) It will enable us, with the United States South, on one side, in close Dick, as very worthy and respectable gentlemen, stated that he had heard it remarked by gentlemen of Gov. Bragg's own party, that Gov. Reid, alliance with England, and Canada on the other. in appointing them, had passed over others of very speedily to bring these long-prayered sharpers "A cousin of mine in Charlestown having pas- to their senses, by confining them to the starving his own party friends, who were more interested in the Road, and of more age and experience; soil on which they were born, and to the thin her funeral. It was school afternoon. I did not air around them. and that Gov. Bragg had renewed the appoint-But no more words-let the war begin. We ments. This has never been mentioned since; and had all the gentlemen who compose the State pant-we are impatient for the onset.-Richmond Directory been present, they would simply have Whia smiled at the mistake of Gov. Bragg, in supposing that he, differing from all other men, had A CONTRAST. escaped complaints. We would ask, in simple justice to Mr. Gilmer A Virginia slaveholder in 1797 made his will emancipating 40 negroes at his death-which oc- that his Eastern triends, and all others, wait and curred in 1806. After the making of the will, hear him speak for himself. We learn that, the son of the testator took charge of the negroes, and at the father's death claimed them and their wherever he has spoken, he has given entire satchair and place on the slate, by each of your offspring as his own, and his plea against the sfaction, and is considered an over-match on the stump for Gov. Bragg. Our information present manumission is, that he has held peaceable possession up to the present time. The va- that Mr. Gilmer will most assuredly receive in lidity of the will, however, was tested a week or the East and in the West, the large Central countwo ago, and a jury of slaveholding farmers deties, by a united effort, can triumphantly elect him Governor of North Carolina.—Gr. Pat. cided that the negroes, some of them held in

The treat of Paris isni length an accomplished in t. After an expenditute of m may sufficient to build and equip about six such cities as St. Louis; after nearly a million of men have faded way like shadows, before the murderous engines "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace, marped by party rage to live like brothers." of war, or the yet more tatal arm of pestilence, the belligerent powers have closed the temple of Janus, at least upon the continent of Europe. It cannot be said that the war has been altogether inproductive of beneficial results to the commerce of the world, though whether a wise and unselfish diplomacy might not have attained the same concessions, without the cost of a pound of powder | NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET or a drop of blood, is a subject which will admit f discussion. The Black Sea and the Danube are thrown open to the vessels of all nations. none of which are likely to reap more signal commercial advantages from the removal of restrictions heretofore existing, than the United States. Incidentally, too, the war has led to the public recognition on the part of the Powers represented in the Congress of Paris of the rights of neutrals on the high seas; a declaration respecting maritime law signed by the plenipotentiaries having appeared, which pronounces that " the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, ind that "neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag." Another principle asserted in this declaration is the nullity of ineffective or paper blockades All these points entered into the controversy between the United States and England and France little more than forty years ago, were the cause of the second war in our annals, and were not expressly and formally conceded eren by the treaty of Ghent. What a revolu. tion in the affairs of mankind must not have taken place during the period of a generation, when the allied powers of their own accord find it ex-

THE TREATY OF PARIS.

pedient to relinquish these principles of their herished code of international law, so long and obstinate'y maintained. The scope and bearing of the declaration re-

specting the abolition of privateering, with which this appendix to the treaty begins, are easily discerned. That declaration points numistakeably to the United States, which sometime ago refused to enter into any convention with France and England on the subject.

The greatest struggle for empire which the world has ever seen has now come to a close .--Shall we ever behold another one like it-of equal duration, of such stupendous magnitude? There are many reasons for a negative view of the question. Nations-thanks to the advances of military science-are not rich enough to go to war, as war is now-a-days conducted. Two years of the war just terminated have cost eighteen hundred millions of dollars. Then, again, in the organic evolution of society, there is observable a law which exhibits a constant decrease of the military spirit, keeping an exact ratio with. the progress of the industrial. It was this which in the fourteenth century led to the insti-

tution of paid armies. It was the demands made by the industrial movement upon large multitudes of the population who lived in baronial subjection and furnished at all times the bone and sinew of warfare, which rendered mercenary troops and standing armies necessary. Observation proves that as industry continues to advance, these armies show a tendency to grow smaller, are raised with more difficul'y, and maintained with greater cost. And just in proportion to the material opulence of

Halif Jack Muri Gate a nation is this the case. What desperato expedients was not England obliged to re-Herti Eliz Old Eden Plyn

THE RALEIGH BEGISTER. . M wy's desputch to Mr. Diffas, in recy Losi Clarendon's last note of explanation, and giving the reasons of this Government for the dismission of Mr. Crampton, the British Minic. ter, has been published. This despatch commences with the following declarations :-RALEIGH. V.C. "The President has been much gratified by WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1856

the conciliatory spirit of that note, and by the lesire manifested by the Earl of Chreadon to acjust t'e existing difficulties, and to preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The vast interest which the Government and prople of both countries have in upholding and cherishing such relations count the more selemnly impressed upon her Majesty's Government t', n it s upon that of the United States.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON

The ancquivocal disclaimer by her M jestes Government of any intention either to intringe the law, or to disregard the policy, or not to respeet the sovereign rights of the United States and their expression of regret 'if, contrary to their intentions and to their reiterated directions. there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States, are satisfactory to the Proj. deut. The ground of complaint, so far as respects her Majesty's Government, is thus remov-

The despatch then goes into an elaborate argnment, to show why our Government cann 't concur in the favorable opinion entertained by the British Government, as to the conduct of Mr Crampton and the British consuls, in relation to the enlistmentaffair. Mr. Marcy contends that, at best, the denials I the British officials are only partial, having reference to violations of our sovereign rights ; but, waiving this point, he proceeds to argue that the testimony of the two witnesses imposed o law as not only not the material evidence in the cases, but that, as Mr. Crampton had employe I these witnesses as his agents in the enlistment business, and as such had given them credit, he could not afterwards. with justice undert de to dispute their credit Lily of the evidence of these two witnesses, Mr. Marcy proceeds to argue, by other proof, such as Mr. Crampton's own letters, and by other written documents and additional affidavits, that the

Mr. Marcy comments upon a paragraph in Lord Carendon's despatch, in which it is said that "the intentions of the British government, and the arrangements mad to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States," but that "those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in aconversation on the 22d of March, 1855." In reference to these statements, Mr. Marcy says that "Lord Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension ;" and proceeds to repel the correctness of Mr. Crampton's representations as to the conversion alluded to.

When the Message of the President covering this despatch was read in the Senate, an interest-

ing conversation ersned:

"Mr. Mason expressed the pleasure he felt at learning the conciliatory tone of Lord Clarendon's despatch, and complimented Mr. Marcy's letter as being at once temperate, calm, and courteous, and no doubt would be received by the British government in the same amicable manner that Lord Ciarendon's despatch had been received

Mr. Cass regarded it as a conclusive and powerful analysis of the whole case. It seemed to him that the honor of the country imperiously required the dismissal of the British Minister. and his only regret was that it had not, been done long ago. He held that this sug intercourse was a very common circumstance; indeed, he believed that it was an ordinary becurrence to inquire of Government if Ministers would be acceptable. He alluded to his case to the great question of the day, and ask, who that he remained in London until it was ascertained that it would be agreeable to France to receive a Minister. England had sent a Minisfrom which the country now suffers have been fer out of her country under a guard. Indeed either created or vastly aggravated by that un- be might cite numerous instances of such susfortunate personage. Peace and good will reign- pension of intercourse, if it was necessary. It was no cause for war, nor would war grow out of it, unless England was determined to proceed to Mr. Toombs admitted that the dismissal of the British Minister did not of necessity lead to the disturbance of our pacific relations with Great Britain ; but still he could but regret that the matter had taken the course it had. Our Govet of some American citizens that this glorious crament having been satisfied, as it acknowledge ed, with the representations made by Great Bri tain, the British Minister ought to have been permitted to remain. He thought it was in vain for us to say that the subject in dispute had been satisfactorily explained, to declare that the apology or explanation of the British Government was accepted, and then to remove the Minister world, be fanatics, raved as harmlessly as does who was the occasion of the dispute. While he agreed with our Government that the explanation of Lord Clarendon was sufficient, yet he thought they had greatly erred, after obtaining that explanation, to interrupt the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. He expressed the opinion that the matter had been pressed the opinion that the matter had been pressed to a point of pettifogging, rather than of statesmanship He did not concur with the construction given by our Government to the neutrality laws. He did not think the British Government had violated them in any thing which it had done. Now that negotiations had terminated, he took the occasion to express his dissent from the views of his own Government. Mr. Butler agreed with the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs.) that it was peculiarly unfortunate that the British Minister should have been dismissed after all this protracted cor-respondence. During the time when the Allies were engaged in the war against Russis, it was highly proper for our Government to have said. "hands off," so far as regards our own people, in this controversy; but after the war had ceased, he thought the course scarcely proper. He would not say that 'the British Government had a right to take exception to it, but he would have preferred to have had it done in the first instance or not at all. He saw no reason why the two Governments should be involved in commercial difficulties and scenes of retaliation. much less in actual war. He should regard that as a great calamity. It was one of those things he desired to avert, so far as he could do so by his counsel, consistently with the honor of his country. The Minist r had been dismissed, and he supposed the developments afforded what our Government considered a justification for it; but he thought, from the temper which pervaded the correspondence of Lord Clarendon, and the tone of feeling that seemed to exist in both countries, this would be regarded as a most inopportune time for thus dissolving diplomatic relations. He would not say that our Government was not justified, but must be permitted to think it had chosen an inopportune period for its action. Mr. Pratt desired to call attention to the fact that the letter of apology on the part of the British Government was dated after the peace latewelfare of his country. No candidate that loco-focoism or Freesoilism can name has these qualithe offence was given, England was certainly refications, and it is only to Mr. FILLMORE that we lieved from all expectation of difficulty with any can turn in the hour of trial. With him as our | European Power at the time when the apology President, the storms that the Calibans of politics | vas made, which was deemed sufficient by our Government. The offence charged was that En-gland had attempted to enlist soldiers here while engaged in war with a country with which

**JOHN A. GILMER**, OF GUILFORD COUNTY! I. R solv. n. That we ratify and approve the platform of 1y, as witnesses against him . But, independentsriaciples isld down by the American Convention which as embled in Philadelphin in February Inst. 2. Re-st.v.o. That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal improvement: such as will altimately develop the resources of the state, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation. 3. Resources, That we are opposed to the policy of the Genparties were guilty as c'arged. Resource, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesbeads for foreign paupers and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as the manner and extent to which amendment should be made:
Resource, That in order that the parameter principles of Americanian may put be be be another that the parameter principles of Americanian may put be be be another to the principles.

of A mericanism may not be trammelied in the ensuing con-tigt by yeard State questions, made up by our former politi cal organizations, the party, e.chewing sectional issues the State as well as in the 1 nion, declare their purpose abiding by and maintaining the representative basis

present Constitution. [Resolutions of the Greensboro' Convention "I scept the nomination with the PLATFORM Annexed :

and I accept the PLATFORM with the nomination survey."-Jno, A. ulimer's Address before the Greensboro' Convention. APPOINTMENTS.

and a second second

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMOSE.

FOR VICE PRESIDE ST.

ANDREW J. DONELSON

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET,

L. B. CARMICIAE , of Wilkes,

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Comberland.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J 18, T. Littlejohn, of Granville.

tien, J. M. Leach, of Davidson.

Gen. A. J. Durgan, of Anson.

A. J. Stedman, of Chathem,

1st District

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FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., the American candidate for Governor, will address the people of the respective Counties named at the following times

Halifax,	Saturday,	7th June
Jacken,	Monday,	9th "
Murireesboro',	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 "

A PROFITABLE WAR!

which incites our foes to tenfold fury against us." Mr. Sumner, in his great speech, expatiated on the poverty of the South and the immense wealth

each, so far as those names and respective sums these books shall be kept forever in the archives of Virginiz, and the other shall be deposited in the least destructible part of any monument or ted or said Mount Vernou.

3. The Governor of this commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to obtain, as soon as practicable, from John A. Washington, his race for the Presidency, and are contending for heirs or sssigns, a contract, signed and sealed by him, and hinding him to convey, by property deed, to the State of Virginia, two hundred acres of land, out of said Mount Vernon, at any time within five years from the passage of this act, that the said Governor pays to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

4. The said deed of conveyance shall be in fee simple, reserving to the said grantor to inter, in or bround the family vault, any and all members of the Washington family, legally descended from the said John A. Washington; and the further right to maintain perpetually the interment of those already there. It shall recite that the purchase money was paid by the ladies of the United States, acting in the name and style of the Mount Vernou Ludies Association of the Union, and that at their instance the said conerance is made to the State of Virginia. And ahall covenant that the estate so conveyed shall e kept free from injury and desceration, and held in trust for said association forever, sacred to the memery of George Washington, whose sanutal remains shall be kept perpetually thereand then upon this further trust, that the preserve the Union-to wrest power from those who have abused it, and to place it in hands which State of Virginia, and to such proper and becom- will guide the ship of State to a secure and safe ing improvements as the said association shall

desire and determine to make. But in default of said association making such proper and be-coming improvements, or keeping the same in proper repair, upon such default being found by board of visitors, then said estate shall be subject to improvement and repair at the pleasure of the State of Virginia; and to this end the roesession of taid estate shall vest in said State 5. The shift two hundred acres of ground shall

ir clude the tomb of George Washington, man--ision, garden, grounds, and the wharf and landing s now pupstructed on the Potomac river.

- 6 The Governor shall invest the money paid into the treasury on account of said association. where as convenient after he has notice thereof. in stock, or in loans to individuals or to corpothe bedies, on good and sufficient security, real and personal, at an interest of six per cent. per st num, to be paid semi-annually, as may to said Governor seem best; and the profits arising from such investment shall also be semi-annually invested, or as soon thereafter as the same can be profitably done. And the said Governor shall continue to invest said fund, and the profits the reof until the same amount to the sum of two Lundred thousand dollars, and shall thereupon priceed to pay the same to the said John A. Weshington, and receive from him the aforesaid deed of conveyance. The Governor shall in like manner invest all and any money of said association, which is paid into said treasury, for the purpose of improving said estate.

7. The ead association may charge, receive and collect any fee which may be prescribed, not exceeding twenty-five cents, from each and every person over ten years of age, who may land at nd visit Mount Vernon, and the grave, tomb or rather place containing the remains of General Wathington : but no greater sum or fee shall be charged or collected in any case.

8. The Governor of Virginia shall annually app-int and commission five fit and proper men, who shall constitute a board of visit rs for Mount Vennon, with the ordinary powers of a board of visitors, whose duty it shall be to vi it that s place, and examine and faithfully report to the Governor all the proceedings of said association tracking Mount Vernen, and the manner in

decoded it, then, beneath the dignity of this Gov candidate for the Senate, and Dr. L. A. Jeffreys were placed in the same cratle. When about to in disguise," That meant all that they could in the Mountain District. The American spirit the locofoco candidate for the House of Commons. to the a bedy politic and corporate, for the purothers. ernment to turn off the mere agent, who had be removed, for their first repast, none could tell | imagine that was disreputable and dangerous. - is fairly aroused, and the people are flocking to The dispatch gives a detail of the evidence " ref of taising money to purchase and improve made a similar disclaimer, when the British Govwhich was the mother's or which the daughter's son-a matter which of course must remain for-Whigs by honeyed phrases, they dilate in enthu-a cold-blooded, cross-grained animal, for whom ernment was released from all responsibility. After brief rejoinders by Messrs, Cass and Mason, the conversation dropped," P. R. Wharton is the American candidate for against those British officers. This message was duly transferred to the Senate and to the House. the aforesaid two hundred acres of land out of Mount Vernon, and to powers and manage the the Senate in Rockingham county, and Geo. D. ever a mystery. The families, as well they might be, are in great distress over the matter; and if, according to the vulgar adage, the wisdom of a child who does not know his father is rightly him an explanation of the invstery how it is that same as indicated and provided for in this act, under the neme and style of "The Mount Verno The young lady, who refused to go into ren Ladies Association of the Union;" and shall the rifle manufactory because some of the guns ch.ld, who does not know his father, is rightly questionable, what shall we say of the wisdom Whiggery is so respectable, while Know-Noth-the contrary, is an open-handed, kind-hearted, he subject to all the provisions and entitled to all had no breeches, is spending a few days at Na-the rights, powers, privileges and immunities hant, looking out for a ship that is said to be in The public lands are going rapidly ! The In Halifax County, the looos have nominated House has passed a fill giving a million of acres of the Albany children, who know neither father ingism, that is Whiggery in digguise, is so whole-souled man : and the people love him eveprescribed in the first and second sections of the stays. Dr. M. C. Whitaker for the Senate, and W. Hill to Louisiana, for her railroads. North Carolinaor mother ? 'ry where that he goes .- Fay. Argus. and John W. Johnson for the Commons. gets nothing.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ENG-LAND.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- A message from the President was received by both Houses of Congress, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton with the revocation of the exequaturs of the implicated Consuls. The message also enclosed Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon, dated 27th. Mr. Marcy says the President had carefully considered the note of Lord Clarendon of 30th April, and was much gratified by its conciliatory spirit and desired to strengthen the friendly relations between the two governments, as well as the disclaimer of any intention to violate the laws of the United States, and also expressions of regret that, contrary to the intention and direction of the British Government, there had been such an infringement. All these were satisfactory to the President and the main complaint respecting her Majesty's government was thus removed .-The President, however, regretted extremely that he could not concur with the opinion of Earl Clarendon to the effect that the Minister Crampton and the Consuls in New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, were not implicated in the enlistment matters, and therefore he regards these henceforth as having no connection with this government. The President had no demands to make upon

her Majesty's government in these proceedings, but in the cases of individuals above mentioned. he deemed it proper that their diplomatic relations with this government should cease. In taking this step, however, he did not in-

tend to make any interruption in the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain, but, on the contrary, he was desirous of keeping the two countries upon friendly footing. Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked for by

the United States on the ground of his connection with the enlistment business, and this had rendered him, and the others implicated, unacceptable representatives of Great Britain near this government. It was for such reasons that their withdrawal had been requested.

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he now solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens, have raised would be calmed, and the Union All these officers are, as this government still its youthful arms in loving embraces around its continues to believe, implicated in a violation of which, no doubt, will be heartily responded to in | would be saved ! mother's neck. We admit this knowledge may be which they comply or fail to comply with this It suits the purposes of the democratic the law and dignity of the United States, notis actend other laws of the land. The expenses of leaders, just at this time, to be very sweet on old a general rule among the infantile progeny-but August.-People's Press. CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.----In Franklin county, P. B. Hawkins is the locofoco the law of which we had complained. He withstanding the all reiterated instructions of their to all such rules there are exceptions. Here's a line Whigs. A short time ago, when puzzled stid loard shall be paid out of the treasury of the said loard shall be paid out of the treasury of

if he should be the nominee. No other candi-

has been renewed between the Bentonites and Anties

prove irresistible

of success.

votes to the Sag-Nicht nominee, if the Black Republicans run their candidate, and choose in that way to manifest their hatred of the Administra-

are brightening daily.

HONESTY AND TRUST .- The following pleasant anecdote is from "Glances and Glimpses," a new book by Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, who was once a

teacher in Boston: sed away, it became proper that I should attend dismiss the scholars, and, as they always disliked a monitor, I hit upon the following plan of leaving them. I placed in the chair the large old fashioned slate, (it had been my father's, ) wrote on it the name of the scholars in the order in which they sat ; artanged the needle-work and reading-for I always had some interesting work read aloud by some older pupil, every afternoon, --and then said : "Now, children, when the clock strikes five, leave your seats orderly, go to my

names, a unit for good behaviour, and a cross for bad. When I return, I shall anxiously look at the slate, and in the morning, when you are all assembled, I will read the list aloud that every thing may be confirmed. But I trust in you. On my return I visited the school-room and found but one cross on the slate, and that where I least expected it, appended to the name of a beautiful open, bright, brave child, who then promised

much for the world-the fact of her having rich parents being her greatest driwback. She was the last child in the school I should have thought capable of any misconduct. Well, the next morbut when I came to this name I said : " My dear child, you must explain ; why is this ? what did you do?" Looking up to me with those soulful

replied, 'I laughed aloud ; I laughed more than once ; I couldn't help it, because a slate was keeping school ["

DOES A BABY KNOW ITS MOTHER ?-- "Certain- setts bigotry and superstition. y," says a young matron, whose first-born twines

bondage for fifty years, are free men.

In Massachusetts-a State that has derived near'y as much benefit from slave labor as has Virginia-whenever a case comes up in which the equity of the golden rule and the justice of the law is concerned in rendering to "Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," raging mobs are raised, ning came; the list was read, it proved truthful; on the altar of Fanaticism! The rights of man are safer, better respected and more rigidly observed in the commonwealth of old Virginia than in the land of our Pilgrim fathers; while in a eyes, and speaking with a soulful tone, which single capital city of the latter there is more preaching about the duty of man to his fellow nan-more pretended puritanic squeamishness in the observance of the laws of Heaven and earth than throughout the entire State limits of the Old Dominion. Deliver us from Massachu-

··· Columbus Enquirer.

MR. GILMER AND HIS PROSPECTS. During the past week we conversed with intelligent gentlemen from this section of the State. in regard to Mr. Gilmer's prospects, and there seemed to be but one opinion on the subject, and that is, that he will undoubtedly receive a large majority of the votes of the West ra peo-

It is firmly believed that in the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Forsyth, our noble standard bearer will run far beyond his party is what we expected. Mr. Gilmer is emphatically a self-made man, - the people's man, - and none ever knew him, but to honor, respect, and esteem him. By the solicitations of his numerous friends, he has consented to become a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, and

THE VITAL OUESTION.

Our difficulties with England, the dangers that encompass the immediate future of Kansas, the growing animosity between North and South, will be the successor of PIERCE ? All the evils ed not only throughout the United States, but in

our relations with all the world. Mr. FILLMORE, by his truly dignified and impartial government, had extorted admiration even from his political opponents, and had won the abiding love of his friends in all sections of the country. The crotch-Union must be speedily dissolved, which only rises into importance as statesmanship declines, was then seldom thought of ; while the few narrow-browed and imperfectly organized men who, like GARBISON, must, in all ages of the

the poor lunatic, while under the eye of a skilful seeper. Not content with the evil at home, caused by his Freesoilism and his Freesoil appointments, Mr. PIERCE has busied himself to embroil us in foreign warfare. Unfortunately, England's Foreign Enlistment Bill, and the obscure wording of the CLAYTON BULWEB Treaty, gave him pretexts, and with these missives in hand, he has employed poor MARCY,-a man who shows how good a pedagogue was lost when the idea entered his mind that his small clothes contained the particle of a statesman-to write state papers by the bushel, each more obstinately perverse than the one preceding, and more blindly foolish. Their gist was, "believe in MARCY. O ve descendants of a line of warriors ; believe in MARCY and in PIERCE, or think of our small fleet and tremble for your safety." These state papers. which were so obstinate in tone that they would not give a man of honor, or a patriot, any option but to fight upon questions almost MARCYISH or PIERCE-iteish in smallness, unhappily for the Cabinet, were longer than the Russian war, and now, while France, with her sinister ruler, is look-

ing for a foe, and Spain is eager to fight under her wing, England, her close ally, is brought into antagonism with us. We have every faith in the valor of our people, and doubt not for one moment that they would prove worthy of their illustrious forefathers; but it is pitiful to think that a war, which would begin on most unequal terms should be threatening us solely through the gross incompetency of Pierce and his Cabinet But a remedy for these evils can be found by

choosing for the successor of Mr. PIERCE & statesman of great integrity and experience, whose love for the Union has been shown on innumerable occasions, and whose patriotism ever urges im to forget self-interest in providing for the