LOCOFOCO PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 4-Noon.-The committee on resolutions reiterated the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions: And whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and aeciden-

That we reiterate, with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Besolved, That claiming fellowship with and destring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws esing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, at embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great nutional idea of the people of this whole country Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the busis, of the compromises of 1860, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the elec-tion of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the reganization of territories and the admission of peace and harmony, every future American State to your proceedings, that may be constituted with a republican form of government.

Besolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas d Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted, after much debate :

Resolved. That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy commulantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is of May, 1856. the duty of the federal government to exercise The committee then reported the following

additional resolutions on

THE PORRIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the faugerous tendency of sectional agitation, comblined with the attempt to enforce civil and relitions disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the union | Convention was addressed in eloquent and forciof the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many .-And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great pro-

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has c me for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, y solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence by the nide of their successful example. Second-Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other tates of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their

earing and import admit of no misconstruc-

tion, and should be applied with unbending

Thirdly-Resolved. That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked our for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the salt should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our states within whose dominion it lies; and we can, ander no circumstances, surrender our prepon-

Fourthly-Resolved. That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Atlantic

Fifthly-Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy n the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are complied into its waters the products "aised on the soft, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

# FILLMORE AND DONELSON AT CINCIN-

An American demonstration at Cincinnati; on Friday evening last, was multitudinous and enthusiastic. A set of resolutions, the preamble of which declares that the injurious effects of foreign influence upon our nationality, and a growing domestic disloyalty to the union of the States, are the causes which have given birth to the American party, were read and adopted. The resolution advocate the policy of confiding the government of the country to Americans alone, th because of the Union at all hazards, proclaim Mallard Fillmore as the man for the crisis, &c .-The following is the third resolution:

Resolved, That we cannot trust the National Government to the Democracy on account of its maintainance of this dangerous foreign influence and pledged as it is to the violation of plighted compacts at home, and to lawless aggression abroad; or to the Republican party, whose sole political capital consists in whatever of hostility a can arouse sgainst the Southern portion of the Union, without regard to the inevitable and bloody calamities which it will produce.

"tJOHN" AT CINCINNATI.

One of the coolest things of the season warm weather) is the following letter to the Con-vention, from the notorious Irishman, Thomas is, we translate the following story, which is al-D'Arcy McGee, editor of a Popish journal in this city called the "Irish Celt," and one of the most

To the Members of the Democratic National Con-101 NASSAU STREET, New York, May 30th; 1856.

Gentlemen—A word spoken in time is said to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word, by favor of the Cincinnati press. You will have at your door, I still hope not on your benches, from California, Mr. Herbert, on whose hands yet smokes the blood of a poor countrymen of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you a simple straight forward question-do you mean to admit this man to a seat in your Convention? I hope, I sincerely hope, you do not. He is now under heavy bonds to stand his trial for the murder of Thomas Keating, and if he has not decency enough to stay away, you, knowing all kitchen and cellar of the purs r disposed of this the insulting and unjustifiable circumstances of supposition as did the crown of an earl which the case, ought to have feeling enough to keep was borne upon each of his numerous trunks.

I am known to several of your number, and though never personally engaged in any Presi-dential canvass, of the three I have witnessed in the United States, there are those with you who can certify that all my preferences have hitherto been democratic, and my action accordingly.-In 1852 I was among the first, the most earnest, and I believe not the least efficient, in resisting the artful attempt to make Mr. Pierce answerable for the Catholic test in the New Hampshire Constitution. The "c impaign" publications of that day, issued from the offices of the Boston Post, Albany Argus, and Washington Union, have recorded how ready, for the maintenance of great principle, in common with the class of citizens to which I belong, I was then found to obliterate the memory of individual wrongs.

Precisely in the same spirit, I was for Mr. Herherf's exclusion. Since 1852, a fierce social war has been made on the adopted citizens. So long as it was confined to sectarian presses and midnight mobs, we endeavored to resist it with a firm forbearance. But when a Democratic Memher of Congress, and Delegate to your Convention, shoots, before breakfast, a working man, because he resented being called a "damned Irish new States, with or without domestic slavery, as son of a b-h," it is full time for us to ask you, they may elect, the equal rights of all the States | do you mean to separate that man from your will be preserved intact, the original compacts of ranks, or to overlook notorious facts, or to vindiitution maintained inviolate, and the eate the equality of all classes of citizens, high perpetuation and expansion of this Union en- and low, native and foreign-born, in practice as gared to its utmost capacity of embracing, in in theory? Looking anxiously for your decision

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

It will be seen that the Irish wing of the De nocratic party demanded not only the expalsion of Herbert from the House of Representatives. but from the Democratic Convention! The "unterrified" must be cautious. †John is not a man to be trifled with. He controls the Irish vote in this country just as effectually as he does the priesthood!-N. Y. Express,

#### ELECTORAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a Convention of the Ameri can Party was held for the 8th Electoral District nication with our own territory between the At- in the town of Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, 27th

On motion of A. S. Merrimon, Esq., Dr. W. promptly all its constitutional powers for the D. Whitted, of Henderson county, was called to invitation to dinner, sent him by the Governor of the Chair and S. C. Bryson, Esq., of Haywood, and Dr. T. A Allen, of Henderson, were appoin- from Ceylon to Madras, where Lord Hed, it was ascertained that the following counties combe, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Watauga, Rutherford and Polk.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a commit tee of five to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. The committee consisted of duty is devotved with increased responsibility vin J. Webb, Andrew Miller and J. C. Hallibur-

> During the absence of the committee, the ble speeches by Hon. Jno. Baxter and Col. C. T.

> The committee, having returned, reported, through their Chairman, A. S. Merrimon, Esq., the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the political integrity and eminently conservative statesmanship of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, and that we most cordially endorse the action of the late National American Convention, in nominating the former for President and the latter for Vice President of the United States; and that we hereby pledge ourthe Union depend in a great measure upon their

Resolved, That with feelings of patriotic pride, of our most cordial and enthusiastic support.

Resolved. That we entertain a distinguished regard for the services, ability, and indefatigable industry of John D. Hyman, Esq., and we nominate him as the American Electoral Candidate for this Electoral District

Resolved. That with a view to a thorough discussion of the American Party, the Chair appoint one or more assistant electors for each county in

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted. A. S. Merrimon, Esq., then being unconquerable energy of our people, and that re- called upon, made a very able, eloquent, and telling speech, discussing the questions of State and National policy, at considerable length,

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen Assistant Electors: Cterokee, G. W. Hayes: Macon, police to establish with the government of the D. W. Siler; Jackson, Jos. Keener and J. H. Alley; Haywood, Wm. Johnson, and S. C. Bryson; Henderson, J. P. Jordan; Buncombe, Dr. C. N derance in the adjustment of all questions arising Candler and J. L. Henry; Madison, J. A. Pagg and A. E. Baird; Yancy, J. W. McElroy and J C. Bailey: McDowell, Gen. A. Burgin and J. C. Halliburton; Burke, T. G. Walton and W. F. McKesson; Caldwell, Dr. Thos. D. Jones; Watauga, Col. W. Horton and J. S. R. Miller: Wilkes, Dr. C. L. Cooke and Augustus Martin; Rutherford, Gen. George Logan and H. Lee; and Polk, Dr. B. Lankford

On motion. Resolved. That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for

the faithful discharge of their duties. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Asheville Spectator. and that the Raleigh Register and the American papers in the State be requested to copy.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

W. D. WHITTED, Chm'n. S C. BRYSON, T. A. ALLEN, | Secretaries.

The George Law men are getting up a convention to meet at New York, the 12th inst. be at such a development from its Magnus Apollo, of foreign governments, but we bid fair to surintimates that it is a device to take the wind out pass them all. of the sails of Seward & Co-who meet in con-George" retires from the lists in person, and only Parliament nor the people would submit to it; 12th some one, whom the Black Republicans If we believed that he could realize his hopes, will be compelled to accept on the 17th! Rather we should despair of the republic—for he would a shabby come-off! Considering what a great have the Government so rotten with corruption, man "Live Oak George is," and how many "a- at the end of his second term, as to deprive it of

There are, according to medical writers, the large numder of seven million pores in the body of a man of ordinary size; and if these were joined lengthwise, a tube would be formed twenty- duct during one term to deter it from ever desir- campaign, though they still preserve their party

A BLUNDER IN HIGH LIFE. From a new work called L'Inde Contempo-

most too good to be true : "When Lord H--, the recently appointed pliant tools of the most Reverend Archbishop Governor of Madras, was going out to India, he found at Suez, comfortably installed in the best state-room of the steamer, a Frenchman, whose bearing, costume and language, realized the conventional type of a perfect gentleman; irre-proachably shod, gloved, barbered and cravated, wearing immaculate linen, and putting on for every meal an entire new dress of the latest cut and marked by the finest taste. If he were traveling without a suite and had entered on the register only his first name, it was, without doubt, because he had good reasons for preserving an incognito—political reasons, perhaps.— And if from the enormous mass of his baggage he might have been supposed to be a traveling

clerk on his way to the East, with samples of all the fabrics of Paris, his pithy conversation, the gravity of his manner, and his dignified reserve, sometimes slightly ironical, the productions of the Besides, he spoke understandingly of the salons of London and Paris, of the balls of Lord C - the entertainments of Earl W-, and the dinners of Baron R-; giving such details that it was impossible not to suppose that he had taken a prominent part in them, and, more than that, a few words carelessly let fall in his conversation induced the supposition that he had ived on intimate terms with Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, who was then expecting him at Calcutta. All these data, compared, computed and commented upon by

the restless curiosity of his fellow travelers, led

them, and Lord H-first of all, to conclude

that this mysterious personage must be a Com-missioner sent by the French Government to its

establishments in India, or at least the Governor of Chandernagore. This point being once settled, the stranger naturally became the lion, the centre of observation and attraction of the little coterie of the cabin. Lord H. proclaims him to be without a rival at whist and would have no other partner, and thought himself perfectly happy when he could see seated on his right at a table a man who, on the first inspection, relentlessly reduced to the lowest deeps of the vinous hierarchy wines which were presented to him as the products of the most favored soils. This Frenchman was in fact a universal genius. At the concert in the evening, at the very moment, even, when on the quarter-deck he exchanged grave-political renarks on men and things in Europe with Lord H., he would carelessly approach the musicians to correct a discordant note or to approve by a patronizing gesture a difficult passage victoriousy surmounted. About the tea-table he wore the same masterly condescension, not even disdaining to give his advice in relation to the best methods of making the precious beverage, and he seemed to be as well acquainted as Robert Fortune himself with all the varieties of the aromatic plant. Happy, then, the young miss, who was intrusted with the delicate functions of Hebe. if she succeeded in exchanging for a smile of approbation the sweetened cup and the toast which

called a handsome man, and they were almost certain that he was unmarried. So he reigned king of fashion on the steamer from Suez to Ceylon, where he excused himself from an ted Secretaries. The roll of counties being call- tempted it. vain to induce him to remain, and at parting expressed his regret and esteem with were represented: Haywood, Henderson, Bun- such energy that he nearly broke three of his fingers; and from Madras to Calcutta, where his fellow traveling friends were stupified with horror to learn that he, whose influence they had all sought for, whose ease they bad admired, whose manners they had applauded, whose regard, Messrs, A. S. Merrimon, Dr. T. D. Jones, Cal- whose smiles and preference they had been intriguing to gain, was none other than a clever French cook whom Lord Dalhousie was importing to take

she had artistically prepared for this privileged

mortal; for although it must be said that he had

evidently doubled Cape Forty, he might still be

charge of his ranges. One must be an Englishman to comprehend and describe the confusion of the voluntary dupes of this mystification; when I was in Calcutta and Madras it was the topic of conversation in all the European salons, people were talking about it, and perhaps are still, more in a spirit of sadness than of jest; and I am sure that in all India no man but Lord Dalhousie would have dared to laugh over it heartily.

DESPOTISM .- We are in the habit of boasting of our freedom-and, theoretically, our government is the freest upon earth. It was designed by its framers that our citizens should enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"selves to their zealous support, believing that the that "difference of opinion should be tolerated, safety of the Constitution and the permanency of where reason was left free to combat error "-and such was the liberty enjeyed under the earlier Presidents of the Union. It was then supposed, that a man who took office under the Governwe recognize John A. Gilmer as the American ment did not thereby cease to possess the liberty candidate for Governor of the State of North of speech, or the right to vote his sentiments,-Carolina, and in him we find the conservative But things have undergone a great change-and statesman and pure patriot, every way worthy our President has now become as pure a despot as the ruling Emperor of France or of Russia. Does a public officer cease to think for himself, or to vote his sentiments at a local election, he is forthwith dismissed. He must vote and think as the President dictates, or lose his place and his means of support. This is the dectrine now proclaimed under the rule of Franklin Pierce. Hear what an administration paper, printed in Washington by an office-holder, said a day or two before the recent election in that city:

We have been furnished with a list of persons who, while they are receiving their daily bread from the present Administration, intend, serpent-like, to sting the bosom from which they derive nourishment. We shall hand the list to our clerk at the polls to watch these ingrates. Send us along some more,"

This threat was uttered, as the American Organ alleges, by a foreigner, "a man who has (Washington,) and who escaped from it." And this mean and despicable creature has been appointed to office by Franklin Pierce; and, under the protection of his master, dared to threaten native year; Americans with dismissal from office if they should presume to vote at the local election otherwise than should be pleasing to his despotic master.

We had labored under the impression that public officers were indebted, not to the Presient, but to the people, for their "daily bread;" but it seems to be otherwise considered by the President and his hired supporters in Washington. They are to be treated as the servants or slaves of the President, and not as the servants of the people—and are to be deprived of their "daily bread" if they refuse to obey the orders of a foreign scamp who is employed to make known the will of Franklin Pierce. Had any man holding office in former times dared to make a publication such as the above, he would have been promptly dismissed from public employment, and it would have been well if he had escaped with a whole skin; but the attempt to brow beat voters is not surprising under a President who openly offered bribes to members of Congress to vote for a particular bil!, which he Their programme as proclaimed from Albany is hoped would help to procure his re-nomination ultra abolition. The *Herald*, from shame it may for the Presidency. We may talk of corruption hoped would help to procure his re-nomination

The monarch of England would not dare to do vention at Philadelphia, the 17th; "Live Oak what has been done by Franklin Pierce; neither aspires to be, for the present, "Warwick, the and yet he hopes again to be nominated for Presi-King-maker." He expects to nominate on the dent, and to receive the confidence of the people. queducts, railroads, steamboats, platforms," &c., he has built! President of the United States again. He may bribe and threaten; muster his foreign hirelings and his domestic sycophants he cannot again receive the votes of the American people. The nation has been sufficiently nauseated by his coning to have him serve a second,-Balt. Clipper.

# THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 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, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.

Jas, T. Littlejohn, of Granville. A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

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

1. Resouved, That we ratify and approve the platform of rinciples laid down by the American Convention which as-mbled in Philadelphia in February last, 2. Resouved, That we are in favor of a progressive system

people with oppressive taxation.

3. Resolved. That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts.

Whereas, There exist various and conflicting opinions

among Whizs 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: 4. Resource, That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be trammelled in the ensuing con-test by vexed State questions, made up by our former political organizations, the party, eschewing sectional issu the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpo

present Constitution.
[Resolutions of the Greensboro' Convention I accept the nomination with the PLATFORM annexed and I accept the Platrona with the nomination annexed,"— Jno. A. Gilmer's Address before the Greensboro' Convention

FOR THE CAMPAIGN! CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

To meet the demand that there will doubtless be for a paper, which, during the ensuing Presidential Campaign, will keep fully informed upon the points to be discussed in the Canvass, the "RALEIGH REGISTER" will be issued as a campaign paper, at a price so reasonable as to place

it in the hands of every man. TERMS, WEEKLY, FOR SIX MONTHS .- CLUBS. do do - - - - - \$ 7 Twenty do do - - - - \$12

### APPOINTMENTS.

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

d places :		77.
Hertford,	Thursday,	12th in
Elizabeth City,	Friday,	18th "
Old Trap, Camden,	Saturday,	14th "
Edenton,	Monday,	16th "
Plymouth,	Tuesday,	17th "
Windsor,	Wednesday,	18th "

AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL. The National Council of the American Party, which convened in New York on Tuesday of last week, adjourned sine die on Thursday,

The following are the excellent resolutions ad-

Resolved, That our earnest thanks are tendered to the American National Council for the nomination of Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and that we are confident of their ratification by the people of the Nation.

Resolved, That the extreme partisan measures of the Administration Democracy on the one side. and the so-called Republicans on the other, driving the country with phrenzied zeal into the most | 1819, the following resolutions: dangerous sectional strife, not only require prompt and signal rebuke, but abundantly prove that neither faction can be safely trusted to administer the affairs of the Republic; and, as conservators of law and the constitutional rights of a Free Press, and Free speech, without licentiousness in either, the American is equally opposed to the Bowie Kuife and Revolver, on one hand, and to Sharpe's Rifles, on the other, for the settlement of constitutional questions on sectional

Resolved, That we present the American party to the country, not as an order, not as a society, but as a broad, comprehensive, conservative, national party, standing, like other political parties. openly before the country, inviting to its fold all who adopt its sentiments, and participate in its convictions,-but nothing herein shall be so construed as to interfere with any organization, which the party, in any State, for its own government, may choose to adopt.

The following are the officers for the ensuing

President-E'B. Bartlett, of Kentucky Vice President-Eras us Brooks, N. York. Treasurer-Henry Crane, Ohio. Recording Secretary-J. M. Stephens, Mary-

Corresponding Secretary-C. D. Deshler, New

Chaplain-Wm, H. Goodwin, New York. An Executive Committee of one from each State was appointed, the member of which from North Carolina is the Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

## WHIG MEETING.

The Old Line Whigs of Cumberland held meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday last. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair and P. M. Hale, Esq , acted as Secretary. We were not present; but we understand that Mr. Banks delivered a very good speech, and that the meeting went off well. We are sorry the crowded state of our columns precludes the publication of the entire proceedings, as we find them in the Observer of Thursday evening.

They deem it important that the Whig party The respectability of our candidates and the conservatism of our principles will, we have no doubt, secure the sid of the Old Line Whigs for the organization,- Fayetteville Argus.

THE LOCOFOCO NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

With the "Baltimore American Democrat," we are somewhat surprised at the nomination, by the Cincinnati Convention, of Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency, inasmuch as we had expected that the choice would have fallen upon some individual more thoroughly identified with what has been termed Democratic policy. If there be any truth in political history, Mr. Buchanan may be quoted on both sides of every political question of any importance that has ever presented itself. Commencing his p litical career as an ardent Federalist, he continued to advocate the doctrines of that party until the second term of General Jackson, when he gave in his adhesion and became a member of the Jackson party, a did many other prominent Federalists.

We are the more surprised to find in the nomi-

nee of the SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY, at the present juncture, the same individual, who in 1815 represented Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, as a Federalist, who served in Congress from 1820 UNTIL 1828, as a Federalist, who in the same year headed a circular recommending Mr. Gregg as a Federal member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1829 supported Gregg, the FEDE-RAL NOMINEE for Governor, against Shultz, the DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE-who has VOTED FOR EVERY TARIFF that has ever been passed, in cluding the "black tariff," as it is called, of 1828, in opposition to the Carolinus, Georgia, Alabama, &c.; who played a part in the "bargain and sale affair"-and of whom it is said in "Hague's Horoscope," of 1847:

"Some time in January, 1825, and not long before the election of President of the United States, by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards for many years a Senator of the United States, from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr, Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate ir the House, his intimate and confi dential friend the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the ap proaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, ad ling that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, 'How could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men?" Mr. Buchanan replied that he 'would not go out of his room for a Secretary of State,' looking at Mr. Clay." This gentlemen (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought 'there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.

The Cincinnati Times says: "Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence but, by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman he was induced to forbear doing so."

Several times since the administration Adams, it has been intimated to Mr. Buchanan that it might be Mr. Clay's imperative duty to publish these facts, but that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan.

To add additional testimony: Mr. Clay's son has now in his possession a letter which, if published to the world, would place Mr. Buchanan in an embarrassing position. The letter comes from Mr. Buchanan; and no call on Mr. Clay will induce him to give it up, save one from his country-the Senate of the United States. The "bargain and sale" conspiracy, with this expose, would place Mr. Buchanan without the pale of Democracy, and totally unworthy the confidence of the position he now holds, and the suffrage of the people. Why smother up these political blots? Why surround Mr. Buchanan with eulogies which do not belong to him? Let the

truth be known, and let him stand or fall by it. The locofoco nominee, the man who, on the 4th of July, 1815, delivered an oration in Lancaster, in which he said that time would not allow him to enumerate all "THE OTHER EVILS AND WICKED PROJECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMIN-ISTRATION:"-who said if he "HAD A DROP OF DEMOCRATIC BLOOD IN HIS VEINS HE WOULD LET IT OUT;" who, as one of committee, reported to a public meeting, held at Lancaster, on the 23d of November.

" Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby earnestly, requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature. to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the new Territories or new States which may be created by Congress."

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the members of Congress who at that session sustained the course of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavev in the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity :

Who said of Mr. Madison's administration, in an oration delivered on the 15th of July, 1815 just after the war of 1812: "Time will not allow me to enumerate all the

other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic

administration. Suffice it to say that, after they had deprived us of the means of defence, by destroving our navy and disbanding our army; after they had taken away from us the power of recruiting them, by ruining commerce, the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had, by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuance of its charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation, after the people had been accustomed to, and of course unwilling to bear taxation, and without money in the treasury, they rachly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What was the dreadful necessity for this desperate measure? Was our country invaded? No. Was it to protect our little remaining commerce from the injuries it austained by the order in council? No. Commerce was such a favorite, and the merchants wished for no war on that account:"

And who, in speaking of foreigners in the same

"The greater part of those foreigners who would be thus affected by it have long been the warmest friends of the Democratic party. They had been one of the great means of elevating the should be represented in Louisville, Kentucky, present ruling (Democratic) party, and it would should be represented in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of July. They express an anxiety to maintain the organization of the party; cordially approve the address and adopt the platform of principles is and by the Whigs of Kentucky, on the 12th of April, 1856; express a desire to act unitedly in the coming campaign, and therefore abstain from any expression of opinion at this time, and finally appoint a committee of 15 this time, and finally appoint a committee of 15 West, and its voice was heard so loud at the seat to correspond with Whigs in other counties, &c. of government that President Madison was obligof government that President Madison was obliged either to yield to its dictates or retire from office. The choice was easily made by a man who preferred his private interests to the public good, and therefore hurried us into the war utter-

And then again :

"We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men whose thority at the North, gives the following reason wild and visionary theories have been tested and for opposing the American party: found wanting. Above all, we ought to drive from our shore FOREIGN INFLUENCE and cherish AMERICAN FEELING. Foreign influence has been in every age THE CURSE of Republics-its jaundiced eye sees everything in false colors—the thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is ever surrounded excluding from its sight the light of rience, and forever banish this FIEND from our

Such is the budget of political inconsistencies, 'Americans." nominated by the FOREIGN DE-MOCRACY as their candidate, and in opposition to whom you are to support Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, good men and true, and staunch "Americans!"

Up guards and at them! The game is up, and let every "American" do his duty, and his whole duty, and all will be right!

WHAT A STATESMAN!

His Excellency Thomas Bragg was a member of the House of Commons in 1842.

His votes and course in the Legislature during that Session are indeed beautiful examples of Statesmanship. We propose to examine them

tutions in the Country. There was at that t'me there should be any division of opinion among great pecuniary distress. The assaults of the us on the policy and advantage to the South of leaders of the locofoco party on our Banks were doing something to restrain and diminish an ininjurious to the individual stockholders,-detrimental to the State as largely interested in the Banks, and ruinous to our credit abroad. Seeing rical power of self-protection once held by the and feeling the injustice and injury of these things, South. If there could be a greater wonder, it the stockholders of the Bank of the State tendered a surrender of its Charter to the Legisla- ing all efforts of the sort, and the special patrons ture. Mr. Jones, of Orange, (a locofoco,) introduced Resolutions, accepting the surrender and providing for closing up the business of the Bank. For these resolutions Thomas Bragg voted. Had this measure succeeded,-had this hostility to our Banks prevailed, there would have been no end to the pecuniary distress which would have been brought on our people! Mr. Jones' resolutions may be found on page 727 of the Commons Journal of 1842, and Thomas Bragg's votes on pages

And, by the way, here hangs another fact, which may have been forgotten: Mr. Loring, then the Editor of the locofoco organ in this State. disapproved the rashness of Bragg, and the other leaders of his party, towards our Banks, and for this he was, by this enlightened Statesman, Thos. Bragg, denounced, and formally read out of the political church of the progressive Democracy! Does not the venerable Editor of the "Commercial" remember these things?

748, 749, 750. Such was the statesmanship and

liberality of one who is put forward as qualified

to preside over the destinies of our State!

Again: At the same Session of the Legislature the Wilmington Rail Road was in difficulty, Boyd 33; Fitzpatrick 11; A. V. Brown 29 est on its Bonds, which had been endersed by the | bin 18. State. The State was under protest. Gov. Morehead informed the Legislature of the fact, and Thomas Bragg refused to vote for a Bill to dency. meet the emergency and pay the interest, unless there was prefixed to it a preamble proclaiming the fact to the world, and thereby making a stab at our State credit throughout the Country! In constructi n of a Railroad to the Pacific was adfact he himself introduced this very preamble! opted, by ayes 205, noes 85. (See Commons Journal, 1842, page 847.)

What will the gallant and liberal people of deeply interested in the Wilmington and Weldon that the people of Northampton sent him to the statesmanship? Yet, he is a friend to Internal Improvements! Away with such contemptible stuff! Who is to be humbugged by the pretence he quit running for the Legislature in Northampand falsehoods that Thomas Bragg is now, or ton county. ever has been, a friend to Internal Improvement in our State! If decked off in such a garment, he as Democratic property. Now, does not this fact would not know himself! He would lose his prove that Mr. Bragg has not the confidence of

But again: After an act had been passed to establish the County of Catawba, he voted for a people there universally love and respect him.—
They believe in his patriotism, is ability, his sleepless industry, his devotion to the immediate establish the County of Catawba, he voted for a

Mr. Scales moved the following, viz: "That the act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, establishing a County by the name of Catawba, be and the same is hereby

Decided in the negative-yeas 43, nays 65 .-Thomas Bragg voted YEA!

He also voted, we are informed, to repeal, or against the supplemental Bills to carry out, the acts establishing the Counties of McDowell and cal strategy, well versed in making "the worse Union. Will the "Standard" inform us how

These are some of the splendid acts of statesmanship which have illustrated the career of his Excellency! We shall give others in due sea-

No wonder he talks so flippantly about "dark lanterns," "horrid oaths," "Ebo-shins" and such like euphonious epithets! Any thing to throw a "dark lantern" over his own political career !extend the parallel farther .- Wil. Herald. The real culprit knows how and when to cry "catch him!" to elude the pursuers!

Our predictions as to the course the Cin

cinnati Convention would adopt, in relation to the abolitionized and unabolitionized Democracy of New York, have been verified. After all their extravagant pretensions to be a national party, they have succumbed to the abolitionized Democracy of the Empire State, and the South took the lead in this disgraceful and infamous surrender. The majority of the committee on credentials declared the old Wilmot proviso seceders and disunionists of 1848 to be the regular democratic organization of N. York, and the most that convention would agree to do was to admit one half of the true constitutional and union delegates from that State to their seats. They offer as an apology for this the adoption by the abolitionized wing of the New York jugglers of a good national platform in January last, and yet they knew that this was not the platform on which they appeared before the people at the last election in that State, but only one fixed up for a special purpose, and that purpose was to get the tion of political jugglers and not a party of prin-

Mr. Wm. E. Mann was yesterday nominated as the American candidate for the House of Commons .- Eliz. City Sentinel.

IMMIGRATION AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS The Chicago Democrat, recognized as good an-

"We are willing to do anything Democratic to unite the North. But we would as soon unite with the friends of human slavery at the South as with friends in the North who make a man's birthplace or his dostrinat religion a test for othe ov r and above his there er and his principles The same Democratic principles that make the reason. Let us then learn wisdom from expe- de'est slavery make us anxious for a healthy foreign emigration as the best means of getting rid at

> And the Charleston (S. C.) Standard, a South. ern Democratic paper, yields the whole question. as to the influence of foreign immigration against slavery, in the following language:

> "The South has long been tasked to the accomplishment of inconsistent objects The one has been to expand to material development-build towns and cities, and maintain respectability in the eyes of the world; the other was to march with equal pace upon vacant Territory, and preserve equality within the Union. La pursuit of both we are forced to competition with the free society of the North, with twice our numbers, and continually increasing by emigration. While capable of either, we are not competent to loth.

Here are the confessions o' two prominent Democratic Journals, one at the North and the other at the South, of the influence of immigration in overpowering the South, and making it It is well known that, during the year s1841-2 subservient to and dependent on the North. The the locofoco party assailed with great bitterness thing is so obvious that it needs neither confesour State Banks, which had been managed with sion nor proof. Every body sees it and everyas much prudence and skill as any similar insti- body understands it. The only wonder is that fluence so destructive of the equilibrium of the sections, and so fatal to the political and numewould be found in the fact that the party opposof immigration, claim to be the exclusive champions and friends of the South!

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- The Convention re-asembled at 9 o'clock. The fifteenth ballot resulted as follows: Buchanan.

Douglas, Mr. Pierce's name was then withdrawn by the New Hampshire delegation.

The sixteenth ballot was then taken, resulting follows: Buchanan Douglas, 121

On the 17th ballot, Hon, James Buchanan received 296 votes, and was declared the nominee of the Convention for President SECOND DISPATCH. ]

CINCINNATI, June 6 .- On re-assembling, the Convention immediately proceeded to vote for

Vice President. The following is the result of the first ballot: Breckenridge 65; Quitman 59; On the second ballot, the Hon. J. C. Brecken-

ridge, of Kentucky, was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presi-

After the second ballot, the Convention adjourned till the afternoon, On re-assembling a resolution pledging all the Constitutional powers of the Government to the

Gov. Bragg, prior to his election to the chief office in the State, was by no means a po-Wilmington -what will all the who were so pular man, even in his own county. It is true Road, say, to this illustrious and beneficent act of Legislature in 1842, but, two years afterwards when he was a candidate for re-election, he was beaten; and, two years after, 1844, he was again a candidate, and was again beaten. After that,

The county, since, has sent Locofoco members to the General Assembly, and is, indeed, classified the people of his own county?

How different this from Juo, A. Gilmer's case ? His name is a household word in Guilford. The interests of his constituents and of the State .-They know him to be the architect of his own fortune, a good, generous man, a kind neighbor, a useful citizen. They have manifested their confidence in him by repeatedly electing him to the General Assembly, and in August next they will pile up such a vote as will overwhelm his enemies with confusion.

The fact is, the two candidates are utterly dissimilar. Gov. Bragg is a mousing politician, skilled in the tricks of the trade, adroit in politiappear the better reason." You listen to him. and while the argument seems specious enough, you feel that the premises are not sound. You go away with the impression that he would take advantage of you, if possible. In short, you doubt

his sincerity. But, in listening to Mr. Gilmer, you feel that an earnest, practical, sincere thinker and speaker is before you. There is so much honesty in the man, so much candor and truth, that no one can doubt or mistrust him. Our columns are so cramped that we cannot

A Kentucky friend writes us a very amusing sketch of Old Uncle Davy-a fair specimen of that class of negroes whose wit shows itself in making an excuse for neglect of duty quite equal to that of a Patlander. Davy's mistress sent him to market for some salsify, a delightful vegetable not much known at the North. He returned with a bundle of sassafras roots. "Why, Davy, I told you to get me some salsify, and you

have brought sassafras!" Davy scratched his head, and stammered out, Missus, me think sassafras and salsify pretty much two things.' Uncle Davy, some time afterward, came to his

master, who lived a few miles out of Louisville. and asked him to allow him to go and live in the city, at which his master was very much sur-

"Why, Davy, what on earth do you want to go and live in town for?" " De church wants me sir." "What can the church want of you, Davy?" "Well, massa, me will explain. De church has sent away down in Virginny for my pedigree, and dey say I'm one of the fus families in Old Virginny, and dey wants to buy me for a pastune

or a sextune, or some such thing; let me go, marsa ?" Davy's master thought he had better stay on the farm a while longer before taking orders.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—The American party

met in Convention in this place, on Monday last, to nominate candidates for the Legislature for Cumberland and Harnett, and a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Cumberland County. For the Senate, David McNeill, Esq., of Cumberland, was nominated.

For the Commons, Neill McKay, Esq., of Harnett, and Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., and Major Angus D. Shaw, of Cumberland, were nomina-

Capt. Hector McNeill was nominated for Sheriff. Fay. Observer.