From the "National Intelligencer." THE DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

It is now a subject of grave importance for the Whigs to decide what course they shall pursue during this Presidential campaign. The Democrats, fully aware of the great influence which we will exercise, are endeavoring every where to create the impression that the coming election will be entirely an issue between Democracy and " Republicanism." They would persuade us that Mr. FILLMORE will receive so small a support that every vote given to him will either be thrown gway, or else will indirectly contribute to the election of Mr. FREMONT.

Is this a proper view of the case? It seems to me that the question for every one to decide is, not whose chances for election are best, but which of the candidates now before the people represents the principles that he should best like to see prevail in the administration of the Government. It is evident that the great question now before the people is. How can we put an end to the dan-gerous agitation of the subject of slacery! This agitation threatens to destroy the Government .-No subject can be touched upon in Congress, no public meeting can any where be held, but slavery s made the prominent subject of discussion. even find it invading the legislative assemblies of our churches, and tending there, as in politics, to produce disunion and destruction.

Shall these things continue? This is the great question for every lover of his country. This appeals to every Conservative in the land, and cal upon him to exert his whole influence to check this fell spirit and bring back our people, if possible, to harmony and brotherly love. How can this be done? To accomplish this what candidate must we sustain? In this latitude, of course, "Republicanism" is out of the question. But even in the North it seems to me that no lover of existence depends upon slavery agitation. "Republicanism" presents no other issue. Deprive it of this, and the party must sink. Hence, put an end to slavery agitation and "Republicanism" disappears; sustain "Republicanism" and agitation must and will continue. Such being the alternative, it seems to me that no Conservative of any party, and especially no Whig, either North or South, can hesitate as to his duty. He cannot eistain the "Republicau" nomince.

But, say the Democrats, "vote for Mr. Buchan AN and thus put an end to agitation." But can Mr. Buchanan be sustained for any such reasons Will his elevation to the Presidency accomplish any such and? His friends, it is true, say so but where is the proof of any such position?-We need not refer to his antecedents, for he himself repudiates them; and well he might, for they are too contradictory to avail much in proof of any thing except a most lamentable want of firmness and consistency. In his speech to the Keystone Club" be says: "Now, since I am the representative of the great Democratic party I am no longer simply James Buchanan, but must square my conduct by the platform upon which I have been placed"-a platform which he so heartily approves that he is not willing to change it in the slightest degree; he "will neither aid one plank to it, nor take one from it." The plain English of all which is, that whatever oping ious he may heretofore have entertained, he now renounces them all, and adopts and means (if elected) to carry out to the fullest extent every principle and doctrine of the Cincinnati platform He must be sincere in this pledge; otherwise ! makes a pledge which he means pever to fulfi We are thus forced to belie e that he really is sincere, and intends to carry out the platform upon which he has thus solemnly placed himself. Can, then, a Whig, can any Conservative, sup

port a man who is pledged to that platform? It seems to me that there has never been presented to the American people a platform so pregnant with (All, so dangerous to the honor and welfare of our country. It is the essence of fillibraterism—looking evidently to the acquisition of more territory in the Gulf of Mexico; determined at all hazards to assert and maintain the Monroe doctrine, the as ertion of which must inevitably involve us continually in war. Is the country ready to sustain any such policy? Can the Whigs hazard the peace and prosperity of the country upon any such issue? If not, how can we sustain, either directly or indirectly, the party that advocates such doctrines? And especially how can we support Mr. BUCHANAN, whose cel brated Ostend manifesto has committed him to an extent even transcending the limits of the Cincinnati platform? In that manifesto he does not hesitate to say that we must have Ouba at all risks. He advises our Government to offer to

Cun he be trusted with the administration of our foreign affairs? It is vain for his friends to speak of his conservatism; here are his own works, feliherately expressed, and no apology or explanation of his friends can wipe them out.

Can he be trusted with any greater safet y on the slavery question? His autcedents (see his Lancaster resolutions, speeches in Congress, &c.) show him to be a Freesoller. As such, he was evidently supported by the North in the Cineinnati Convention. Reference to the record will show that during many ballots he received no rotes from the South, save those of Virginia and Louisiana. The South preferred Mr. Pierce or Mr. Douglas. But, as Mr. Buchanan has repudiated his own antecedents, we perhaps ought to to so too; and shall only inquire, what is his present position on that question? In his letter of acceptance he fully endorses the Cincinnati platform, which heartify approves the entire conduet of the Democratic party as represented by Mr. Pierce! Thus Mr. Buchanan assumes the respossibilities of the action of the Democratic party during the last three years. Let us consider this

In March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore retired from the Government, and left the country in the enjoyment of the most profound quiet; nowhere was there the sound of discord; all was peace and harmony. Men of all parties acknowledged and applauded the armness and ability of Mr. Fillmore, which had accomplished so happy a result all parties pledged themselves to sustain it; and Mr. Pierce was elected by the influence of the following resolution, adopted in the Democratic

platform of 1852 : "Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made Such was their language in 1852? Could it be stronger? Could a party be more fully pledged? And was not this pledge repeated over and over again, on the stump, in Congress, and even in the in favor of President's language of But what was their at ler also. tion? They were hardly in power before they proposed and effected the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and created a storm of agrication

greater than has ever before swept over this I do not stop here to inquire whether the Miss-uri Compromise was constitutional or not, nor whether the rights of any section demr repeal. It is sufficient to know that it had been in quiet, peaceful operation for more than thirty years, and that the Democrats deliberately and solemnly pledged themselves to surtain it, and to put down all agitation of the question, from what-ever quarter it might come. Under such pledges

they were bound to maintain it under all circumstances. Why did they not do it? What advantage has been gained that is at all commensu rate with the injury that has been inflicted upon the country? So far its only fruits have been discord, contention, yea even civil war. How appalling the idea, much less the reality of civil war! strife brought on by the insane ultraisms of the South and the fanaticism of the North; the one as dangerous to our peace and happiness as the other; the one just as necessary to be quieted as the other; for both alike entail nothing but distraction and discord.

Here ugain I ask, how can this disastrous con lition be remedied? Certainly not by retaining in power the party which has brought it upon us. Certainly not by retaining in power a party that has violated its every pledge on this subject, however solemnly made; which has sacrificed every thing to party ends and party triumph which has forced upon us a storm of agitation of which no man can now see the result. Has not all this been done by the Democratic party ?-And does not Mr. Buchanan endorse it to the fullest extent? Is he, then, fit to represent the conservatism of the country? Can the conserratices support any such man or any such party

If, then, they cannot support Mr. Fremont or Mr. Buchanan, what can they do? It certainly will not do to nominate another candidate; for under existing circumstances, every new candidate will only contribute to the success of the Democrats, There only then remains Mr. FILL-MORE. Can the conservatives of the country support him? It seems to me that no conservative can hesitate in the present position of parties.— Whatever may be said by Democratic politicians, the fact remains the same, viz. that Mr. Fillmore ecupies a position intermediate between each extreme North and South. As such he deserves, and I trust will receive, the support of every one that is desirons to see peace and harmony once more shed their happy influ ace throughout the his country should sustain any party whose very land. What matters it though his chances for success are not at present so certain as his friends would like to see ? The question, as said above, is not what policy dictates, but what is our duty. Is Mr. Fillmore qualified by his experience and principles to administer the Government? Does he naintain those principles which we desire to see prevail? If so, he is entitled to the support of every true patriot, and should receive it, despite every obstacle. Let us discharge our duty irrespretive of consequences. Let us do what is right, and leave the result in the hands of Providence. If we thus act, will we not succeed? Is there not conservatism and patriotism enough in the land to put down all the excitement which reckless partisans have forced upon us? I feel confident that there is. We have the power; we need only exert it, and every thing is safe. Came, then, all ye lovers of your country!

Resolve that you will assert and maintain your rights at all hazards; that ve will preserve intact the glorious inheritance that we have received from the fathers of the Constitution ; that obedience to lase shall be enforced; that justice shall be meted to all of every section. Thus, and thus alone, can we restore and meintain that harmony and good will which should ever prevail from us. Something must be done. To this end let us rally around MILLARD FILLMORE. His is a position that none can assail. He has been fully tried, and found equal to every emergency. He has proved able to pilot us through one storm, and can he not steer us safely through the one that now threatens to overwhelm us? Shall we risk the youth and inexperience of Mr. Fremont? No! But let us turn to him who, "Having ex-perience of past service in the administration of the Government, may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say that should the choice of the American Convention be sanctioned by the people, he shall, with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced his conduct, endeacor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the Executive."

P. C. W

CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, June 30-Senate-A bill authorizing the issue of additional arms for the use of

the State of California was passed, Mr. Douglas, from the committee on Territories, to which was referred various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report. The Committee reported a new bill for the appointment of 5 Commissioners selected from different sections of the Union, to take the census of Kansas, and provide for a fair election of delepurchase it; and, if Npain should refuse to sell, gates to a convention to form a State Constitu-then take it BY FORCE. Such is Mr. Buchanan's; tion. No test save three months residence being

Mr. Douglas gave notice that he would ask a vote on the bill on Wednesday. The Senate then adjourned.

House-Mr. Grow, of Pa., made the closing speech in favor of the admission of Kansas, opposing all substitutes for the measure under con-

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to report a substitute therefor, providing for the appointment, by the President, of 5 persons, to take the census, with a view to a Convention-formation of State consti-Mr. Dunn moved an amendment to Mr. Ste

phens' motion, restoring the Missouri Compromise, which was adopted by 7 majority. Mr. Stephens ineffectually attempted to withdraw his motion, being opposed to Mr. Dunn's

The House voted down Mr. Stephens' motion The resolution to commit without the instructions was rejected by a vote of ayes 100 nays 109. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to table the bill, which was lost by one majority.

The vote was taken, and the bill for the admission of Kansas with a free State constitution was rejected-aves 106, hays 107.

The result was hailed with clapping of hands, and other demonstrations of joy, by the enemies of the bill, while its friends exhibited signs of mortification and disappointment.

The House then adjourned amid much confu-

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- SENATE .- The Senate dopted a resolution calling on the President for nformation relative to the proclamation of martial law and the arrest of the Judge of the District Court of Washington Territory by Gov. Stevens. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories in regard to Kansas fairs. It was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, spoke somewhat in favor of the bill reported yesterday. Mr. Big-

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by strik ing out the part which gives suffrage to all persons who shall have filed a declaration of the intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the nataralization laws.

Mr. Crittenden favored the amendment, House,-Mr. Barelay moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Kansas bill.

Mr. Houston moved to table the motion. nothing further was done with the subject, it being superseded by the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee, which was read.

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

RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 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 LABGE. L. B CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes. JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie. O. P. Meares, of New Hanover. Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville, A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, Gm. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

JOHN A. GILMER. OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

1. Resouven, That we ratify and approve the platform or inciples laid down by the American Convention which as rinciples laid down by the American Convention which as-embled in Philadelphia in February last, 2. Resouven, That we are in favor of a progressive system al Improvement: such as will ultimately develop rees of the State, and such as will not burthen the

people with oppressive taxation.

3. RESOLVEN, 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 condicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as the manner and umending the State Constitution, as well as the manner and extent to which amendment should be made: 4. Resetved, That in order that the paramount principles

of Americanism may not be trammelied in the ensuing con test by vered State questions, made up by our former politi cal organisations, the party, eschewing sectional issues if the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of

"I accept the nomination with the PLATFORM annexed;"
and I accept the PLATFORM with the nomination annexed."

Juo. A. Gilmer's Address before the Grownshore, Convention.

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS

been made for Mr. Gilmer. Gov. Bragg will! speak at Tarboro' on the 7th, and at Warsaw on the 9th. The friends of Mr. Gilmer have left throw him aside and trust ourselves to the fick le- him without appointment for the 9th, giving him ness and fimidity of Mr. Buchanan; or can we the privilege of resting that day, or of meeting

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•	-	-	July	7th
	-		July	8th
	-		July	10th
reek	Bridg	e,	July	11th
-	_		July	12th
-	-		July	14th
-	•	-	July	16th.
	reek	reek Bridg	reek Bridge,	reek Bridge, July July

FOURTH OF JULY.

We put our paper to press considerably in advance of the usual time of publication, in order to afford the hands in our office an opportunity of particpating in the celebration of the Anniversary of our

National Independence, Upon such's day we would like to see party fooling buried in oblivion for the time, and the true people of all sections of the country offer up to Heaven their thanks to God for the blessings bestowed upon them, and a prayer for the continuance of His gracious favor. The present is a very appropriate time for an outburst of patriotic euthusiasm, when fanaticism is working treason in our land, and the torch of civil war has been lighted in our primitive forests-when fierce animosity and bitter rancor run rampant in our wational councils-when the hideous form of Disunion sits enthroned in our national capitol, and casts its glazy, frightful gaze upon the trembling patriots-when discord is about to gain the sway over peace and harmony, and make our fair land one desolate waste-when a deep moan of wo! wo! comes surging up from the depths of the great and now muckly political oceanand the wayward passions of misguided statesmen are stifling in the great heart of the nation that love of law and order which is the best and most precious ornament of a free people.

We believe that celebrations of Anniversaries of this kind have a good effect in moulding the minds of rising generations. They are the semblance of departed momentous events, which when presented to the minds of youth, "dwell on remembrance through the mist of time."-They give an exalted opinion of the events celebrated, and tend to induce the mind to inquire after history. Besides, they tend to instill into the hearts of our youth that intense and undying love of country which is essential to the perpetnation of her existence.

Bitter things are being said by his party of the present incumbent of the White House, now that his days of power are drawing to a close The Michigan Democracy gravely thanked God, by resolution, that his administration is nearly ended. A delegate to the Cincinnati Convention said that he was selected in '52 because he was unknown, and rejected in '56 because he was known. Old Bullion says he came into power almost unanimously and goes out the same way. Locofocoism imitates the Persian habit of keeping the face to the rising, and the back to the setting, sun.

a candidate for the Legislature in Bertie, and professional engagements.

LARD FILLMORE-RECEPTION AT RO-

more than a mere notice of the fact could be given. The result demonstrates anew that the mere announcement of Mr. Fillmore's presence is sufficient to call the people together, as no man has done since Henry Clay's last days. The PEOPLE were on hand; and they came because they wanted to-because they meant it, and desired to signify their approbation of a man they knew to be safe and equal to the crisis.

To an Address of welcome from the Mayor, Mr. Fillmore replied in the following noble and

patriotic language:-"After returning his thanks for the manner in which he had been received, and for the flattering terms in which the Chairman had been pleased to speak of his administration, Mr. Fillmore said that he had no reason to disguise his sentiments on the subject of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which seemed to be the chief source of the unfortunate agitation that now disturbed the peace of the country. He said that it would be recollected, that when he came into the Administration, the country was agitated from centre to circumference with the then forced upon the country by the acquisition of new territory; and he feared that the eloquent address of the Chairman had given him nore credit for the settlement of that question than he was entitled to-not more, however, than he would have deserved, had his power equalled his desires. But the truth was, that many noble patriots, Whigs and Democrats, in both houses of Congress, rallied around and sustained the Administration in this trying time, and to them was chiefly due the merit of settling this exciting controversy. Those measures, usually called the Compromise Measures of 1850, were not in all respects what I could have desired, but they were the best that could be obtained after a protracted discussion that shook the Republic to its very foundation, and I felt bound to give them my official approval. Not only this, but perceiving there was a disposition to renew the agitaof declaring, in substance, in my annual message, that I regarded these measures as a "final settlement of this question, and that the laws thus passed ought to be maintained, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of modification or repeal." I then thought that this exciting subject was

at an end, and there would be no further occasion to introduce it into the legislation of Conded for all the territory except that covered by MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS. the Missouri Compromise, and I had no suspicion
The following additional appointments have that that was to be disturbed. I have no hesitation in saying, what most of you know already, that I was decidedly opposed to the disturbance of that Compromise. Good faith, as well as the peace of the country, seemed to require, that a Compromise which had stood for more than thirty years should not be wantonly disturbed -These were my sentiments then, fully and freely expressed, verbally and in writing, to all my friends, North and South, who solicited my opinion. This repeal seems to have been a Pandora's box, out of which have issued all the political evils that now afflict the country, scarcely leaving a hope behind, and many, I perceive, are ready to attribute all these to our Southern brethren. But is this just? (No, no.) It must be borne in minds that this measure originated with a Northern Senator, and was sustained and sanctioned by a Northern President. I do not recollect that ever a petition from a Southern State solicited this repeal; and it must be remembered that when a Northern administration, with large numbers of Northern Senators and Northern members, offered the Southern States a boon, Southern members of Congress ventured much if they refused to take it. It could only be done by sacrificing themselves upon the altar of their country for their country's good; and this is certainly expecting too much from politi-cal men in times like these. The blame, therefore, it appears to me, with all due deference, i chiefly chargeable to those who originated this measure; and however we may deplore the act, it affords no just ground for controversy with our Southern brethren—certainly none by which they should be deprived of their political rights. But, we now see a party organized in the North, and for the first time selecting its candididates for Presidenct and Vice President exclusively from the Northern States, with the avowed intention of clotting them, to govern the South as well as the North. By what rule is a President, thus elected, to select his cabinetcouncil, his foreign ministers, judges and adminstrative officers? Are they also to be selected exclusively from the North?-or may you take Cabinet officer from the South, though you cannot a President or Vice President? These in practice, as I have said on another occasion, must become embarrassing questions. The North is, beyond all question, the most populous, the most wealthy, and has the most votes, and therefore has the power to inflict this injustice upon the South. But we can best judge of its consequences by reversing the case. Suppose that the South was the most populous, the most wealthy, and possessed the greatest number of electoral votes, and that it should declare that, for some fancied or real injustice done at the North, it would elect none but a President and Vice Presilent of slaveholders from the South, to rule over the North. Do you think, fellow-citizens, you would submit to this injustice? (No, no.) No, truly, you would not; but one universal cry of No would rend the skies! And can you suppose your Southern brethren less sensitive than yourselves or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken-and that you therefore must perceive that the success of such a party, with such an object, must be the dissolution of this glorious Union. I am unwilling to believe that those who are engaged in this can foresee the consequences of their own acts. Why should not the golden rule, which our Saviour has prescribed for intercourse with each other, be applied to the intercourse between these fraternal States? Let us do unto them that we would that they should do unto us in like circumstances. They are our brethrenthey are our friends, and we are all embarked in the same ship, and if she founders, in consequence of the mismanagement of the crew, ve must all go down together; this Union must be torn asunder—this beautiful fabric, reared by the hands of our ancestors, must be scattered i pieces, and the people, in the language of the eloquent address of your chairman, be converted P. H. Wiuston, Esq., has declined being into a nation of Ishmælites. I cannot contem-

Mr. Wilson is said to be very popular. Mr. wilson is said to be very popular. Mr. Wilson is said to be very popular. Mr. with the supposes it would be in my power, if elected to the Presidency, to restore harmoprofessional engagements.

Gov. Bragg's reply was dull and spiritless, and during which, be it observed, he uniformly voted not even his ill-concealed bad temper could remain the supposes it would be in my power, if elected to the Presidency, to restore harmoprofessional engagements. er, if elected to the Presidency, to restore harmo-ny to the country. All I can say is, that in such trict of Columbia.—Amer. Organ. Captain Bragg's — brother." The Governor's

ANOTHER TELLING SPEECH FROM MIL- | an event, I should be willing to make every sac rifice, personal and political, to attain so desira-ble an object. But I never can consent to be the President of a portion of this nation as against The arrangements for receiving Mr. Fillmore is not found in my past conduct. If you wish a Chief Magistrate to administer the Constitution character. It was not known before the fore- and laws impartially in every part of the Union, noon, when Mr. Fillmore would arrive, and little giving to every State and every Territory and then you may cast your votes for me. I repeat here, what I have said elsewhere, that if there be those at the North who want a President to rule the South-if there be those at the South who want a President who will rule the North-I do not want their votes. I can never represent them. I stand upon the broad platform of the Constitution and the Laws. If I should be called upon to administer the government, the Constitution and laws of the country shall be executed at every hazard and at every cost."

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION. Let it be remembered that the Constitution of the State was intended to be a safeguard of the rights and liberties of the people. It is a check upon, defines and limits the power of, the General Assembly. If this body is permitted to make both the law and the Constitution, is it not making null, for all valuable purposes, one of those rights which were declared to be vested in the people and the people only? It may be answered that no amendment can be incorporated into the Constitution, without the ratification of the people. But there is a great difference between the power to originate and the mere right of ratexciting subject of slavery. This question was lification or confirmation. If each succeeding Legislature is to become the advisers of the PEO-PLE, under that clause which gives that body the right to originate amendments, then will the people be subjected to incessant excitement in reference to their fundamental law, and forced by the apprehension of such excitement to adopt amendments which are unwise and which they themselves would never have originated. It is a reflection on popular integrity and intelligence to say that the PEOPLE have sense enough to pass on what the Assembly have proposed to them, but that they are not fit to judge of what they want-cannot be trusted with the power of their own guardianship. If the power to originate through a Convention, whenever they desire them, amendments to their own Constitution, is taken from the people, then it is no longer true that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only;" and when our Bill of Rights thus declares, it asserts what is made by this doctrine of Legislative amendments a practical absurdity and a falsehood !

MR. RAYNER'S LETTER.

letter of the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER to a Com- be in fine health and spirits. He spoke of the mitteee of the Convention which recently nominated him for the Vice-Presidency,-declining the comination, and surveying the political field before us. Mr. R's letter is an eloquent vindication of what he deems the true principles of Americanism, and a calm, temperate and dignified exposition of his views in relation to the duty of all true Americans in the pending contest. It will be But he said that this was now impossible, as he seen that Mr. RAYNER, as we knew he would,declares for FILLMORE and DONELSON as the surest hope of the country. We commend his letter to a careful perusal.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

From every quarter of the State our advices as From every quarter of the State our advices as er prominent measures of State policy, and said to the prospects of the American candidate for that he would like to discuss these questions more Governor are most gratifying. We assure our fully with his competitor. He said that he had friends that such is the case, and that it only re- but one set of opinions for the East and the West, quires vigorous and determined action on their and that he now advocated the same measures part, from this time until the day of election, to place JNO. A. GILMER in the Gubernatorial Gov. B.'s remarks in relation to the American Chair and to rescue our State councils from the party, and certainly, a more complete vindication reproach of locofocoism.

It will be seen that our correspondent, whose account of the discussion in Washington appears in another column, confidently predicts a large gain in the East over the vote received by Gen. Dockery, in 1854 : while the tone of the Western Press,-the exultant tone of the American, and the dejected tone of the locofoco, Press,-as well as all the private information we have received, indicate that in that section everything is bright and promising. The Western people are beginning to appreciate the unfair and disingenuous efforts of Gov. Bragg to injure Mr. Gilmer in the East, on account of the fidelity with which he has served his immediate constituents, and to understand his evident, if not actually expressed

ONE FIRE MORE, BOYS, AND THE DAY IS OURS

distrust of them on the Convention question!

THE GAME OF FALSEHOOD.

The rumor has been industriously circulated in this and adjoining counties, that Ex-Gov. MANLY, Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, GILES ME-BANE, Esq., and perhaps other distinguished gentlemen, were disaffected towards Mr. FILLMORE. and would support Buchanan. We feel authorized to pronounce this statement a falsehood .-EACH AND ALL OF THE GENTLEMEN MENTIONED ARE ARDENT AND DECIDED IN THEIR PREFER-ENCES FOR MR. FILLMORE! What will locofocoism resort to next, to bolster up a desperate

We yield much of the space usually de voted to Editorial to other interesting matter which we are desirous of presenting in our issue of to-day. We invite particular attention to the perspicuous Biographical sketch of Mr. Fillmore. and to the article upon the duty of the "old line Whigs" in the present crisis.

MR. FREMONT'S SENATORIAL TERM. Mr. Fremont was elected to the United States Senate December 20, 1846. His term expired March 4, 1861. But California was not admitted into the Union till September, 1860, when Mr. Fremont took his seat in the Senate. Less than three weeks after, Congress adjourned, and Mr. Fremont returned to California, where he was so busily engaged in efforts to secure a re-election to the Senate, that he did not return to Washington during the winter of 1850-51, and conse- crowd of citizens, who hung upon its delivery plate such a scene without horror, and I turn to the last eighteen days of September, 1849.— of applause. from it with loathing and disgust. That is the sum total of his legislative career. Gov. Brage

550 \$ 100 5 10 166

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN BEAUFORT.

WASHINGTON, N. C., June 28th, 1856. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER-DEAR SIR The friends of Mr. Gilmer seem to have been sin gularly remiss in publishing sketches of the de bates between that gentleman and his competitor. Gov. Bragg.

Because these discussions have been a series of uninterrupted triumphs for Mr. Gilmer, and have given his friends so much pleasure and satisfaction, is surely no good reason why they should not be reported for the press. In a hurried canvass of the whole State, comparatively few persons enjoy the pleasure of listening, in person, to the strong and convincing arguments. the genial humor, and the persuasive eloquence which pervade the addresses of this distinguished gentleman, and for this reason his friends should furnish the public press with sketches of his speeches, in order that the people may become more generally acquainted with their ubstantial merits

If the friends of Mr. Gilmer, in the West, have entertained any doubts of his success, in the East, they may disraiss their apprehensions. No man, since the days of Graham, has achieved so marked a triumph, and created such a favorable impression in the Eastern part of the State as Jno. A. Gilmer. His broad sympathies, whole-souled humor, keen wit and conscious strength, have

taken a deep hold on the feeling of the masses. Mr. Webster once said that the words of a peech were not of much importance, if the people only knew that there was a man behind the words. I assure you, sir, that the people of this ection of the State have not been slow to recognize the worth, the manliness and the patriotism of the American candidate for Governor. As I have seen no account of the discussion in this place, on Monday, the 28rd, I send you a brief one. Although the notice of the discussion had been published but a few days, our Court-room. which is probably the largest in the State, was filled. Gov. Bragg opened the discussion with a ro hash of the trite common place arguments for Free Suffrage, which the locofoco orators have mouthed and ranted about for half a dozen years. He complained bitterly of Mr. Gilmer, in this connection, who, he said, was in the habit of charging the Democratic party with acting in bad faith in relation to this measure, and had been using it as a hobby, to ride into office ontaking care always to trip the pony up just before he got to the end of the race-but not until he was near enough for the rider to fall over the line, win the race, and get into office. He next spoke of the American party, and admitting they had no secrets now, abused them for once having had such. In defending his administration, he said that he had heard no complaints of his conduct-for the reason, we suppose, that he has done nothing worthy of praise or blame He hought, also, that he could justify the administration of Frank Pierce, if he had time, and closed by air appeal to the old Whigs to support Buchanan and Breckenridge. When Mr. Gilmer rose to reply, he was gree-

ted with enthusiastic appliause. He ar pleasure he felt in visiting the Eastern part of the State, and of the great kindness with which he had everywhere been received, by men of all parties. He told the poople that he would like to speak to them upon State politics-matters in which North Carolina is immediately interestedthat he had done so on every occasion, when he possibly could, and that he had yet to find the first man who differed with him in his views .was bound to reply to Gov. Bragg, who had left out of his speech everything of this kind, except Free Suffrage, and only mentioned a single act of his administration, which was, that he had recommended the passage of this measure to the last General Assembly. He gave a hasty sketch of his course in the Legislature, in relation to this measure, to Internal Improvements, and othwhich he had beyond the mountains. Mr. Gilmer next replied to that portion

of its nationality, its progressive conservatism, and the urgent necessity there exists to place the affairs of our country under the control of its nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, could not be desired by any of its friends.

He referred to the history of Mr. Fillmore's administration, and pointed out the peculiar fitness of that eminent man to pour oil on the troubled waves of sectional agitation, and fill up those deadly breaches of friendship and good feeling, which interested demagogues were rapidly open ing betweer the North and the South. He called on Gov. Bragg to say whether he was in favor of the Compremise measures, and whether he had opposed the course pursued by Mr. Dob-bin and his friends, in their advocacy of the doctrine of secersion, in the Legislature of 1850-'51. He said that he had frequently asked Governor Bragg these questions, but had never yet been able to obtain an explicit answer. He contrasted the administrations of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Pierce, and showed that when the former went into power, he found nothing but confusion and embittered sectional strife-the country anxious and excited-Congress at a dead lock, and apparently the prospe t of disunion near at hand : that out of this choas, his prudence, his energy and his statesmanship had produced order, harmony, and a complete restoration of that recir rocal good feeling and kindness, which obtained in the better days of the Republic; that whilst much of this result was due to the aid of those patriotic statesmen who rallied to his support that still greater credit was to be given to Mr Fil knore, whose position enabled him to exercise sufficient influence to procure the passage of those beneficent measures, which secured the peace of the country; that, when at last he surrendered the government into the hands of Gen. Pierce, peace and presperity reigned within our borders—the great work of reconciliation had been performed-and that, he, Mr. Fillmore, had sought in retirement a relaxation from the cares of State; that but three years had expired from that time, and now, under the administration of Pierce, the condition of the country was even worse than at the death of Gen. Taylor. civil war raged in Kansas-a Black Republican majority, hostile to the South, controlled the legislation of the country-foreigners and freesoilers filled many of the most responsible offices in the country, whilst, worse than all, a feeling of bitter sectional hostility was springing up in the place

kindness, which existed at the retirement of Mr. But, Mr. Editor, I am too well aware of the injustice I am doing Mr. Gilmer, in thus roughly sketching his elegant speech. It found a response in many an honest heart in that large

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artillery is only made for ammunition of a small size. He can do very well in the confined arena of a Court House, where a terrified witness is to be subjected to a harrassing and provoking crossexamination, and can succeed much more east in befooling twelve men with the quidities and oddities of the gloriously uncertain law, than he can in befogging the minds of the hundreds, who assemble in all the freedom of thought, to examine a subject with which they are already

somewhat familiar. The prospect in the East is brighter than i has been for many a long year. In the First District, Mr. Gilmer's gain will be very near a thousand on Dockery's vote; in the Second, will be a large increase; and in the Third, a greater gain than in either of the others.

the West do her duty, and victory is sure! I know the portinacity with which the Den ocracy endeavor to keep their courage up by bragging—like lonesome boys passing by a graveyard whistling. That is a part of their came, and a very stupid one it is, when practice too often. Our country folks have a homel adage, that though "Bragg may be a good dog, yet old Holdfast is a bester," and so it will prove Yours truly in this contest.

"ROGERS' STORE," WARE Co.) June 28th, 1856.

SEATON GALES, ESQ .. - DEAR SIR :- I see in everal numbers of the Register, that my friends are keeping up the fire, and require my services in the present campaign. It is known, howev-er, to several hundred of my Whig and American friends, that at our last (May) Court, I was forced to decline a canvass, upon the ground that my interests at home required my undivided at-tention. If my friends knew the difficulties and obstacles thrown in my way, they could not they would not, complain of me. The most of them like myself are farmers, and know what a sacrifice it would be to leave home and commit your keys and entire crop to the care and management of servants, at this particular season of the year. I wish that I could (in justice to myself,) comply with the wishes of my friends, for it would afford me very great pleasure to contri-bute to the elevation of Millard Fillmore and John A. Gilmer. The good people of Wake only have to know Mr. Gilmer, as I have known him for ten years, for him to get the largest vote ever given to any man in the county. He is worthy of their confidence. He is entitled to their

suffrages. I deemed it due to my fellow-citizens, as well as to myself, that I should give some of the reasons and considerations that have compelled me to withhold my name,-reasons and considerations that I teel I cannot disregard and that I ought not to resist.

And having done so, I beg leave once more most respectfully to deoline the nomination which has been so kindly tendered.

But a short time since, I became a citizen of the noble old county of Wake I came a stranger, but such was the character, and such the social traits, and the noble and generous impulses of the people that I settled amongst, that I was not long a stranger, or without friends on every side While I feel that these many friends have placed too high an estimation upon my ability and fitness for office—far beyond and above what I really merit,—still I feel thankful for such flattering testimonials of regard and grateful for such

Your friend and fellow-citizen, JOHN P. H. RUSS

FOR THE REGISTER.

A CORRECTION. EDITOR OF THE REGISTER-DEAR SIR :- My attention has been called to an item in your paper of the 25th ultimo, under the head of Local News," in which are the following statements Two belligerent, free negrees, by the names of Mat. Morgan and Jim Jones, on coming out of the negro Methodist church, on Sunday, came to

blows immediately in front of the church door."

"This Methodist church for negroes is getting to be a great nuisance," &c.
I am informed by Rev. D. Culbreth and Mr. John C. Young, who were superintending their worship that afternoon, that Mat. Morgan and Jim Jones had not been in the church, and had not been in the habit of attending that church, and that the fight did not take place in front of the church, but between the church and the corner house on the street, and was disconnected with the worship and congregation, except

that some numbers of the congregation passing by quelled them.

Some white person or persons always superintend their worship. Those who have provided this house of worship for the negroes have been actuated only by the motive to provide for their religious instruction, and would rejoice to see owners always present, that they might see for themselves whether it be a unisance. In the absence of my father, who has charge of that church I have felt it my duty to make this correction, and hope you will give this an insertion in your pa-

Raleigh, July 2d, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL. Morganton, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS figtel; its admirable ocation as regards coolness and quietness, being emote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking Fatablishments. n that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the Mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public Square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOL'T

N. B. Persons desirous of coming from Charotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolntoa. At Lincolnton, Col. B. J. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carringes, and drivers for public use; and at Morganton, the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Sm 64 also ready at any time to transport persons to

Markette Been Hammer Bert all

Insane Asylum of North Carolina THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, not being proided with the necessary funds for the support of he Institution, have found it necessary to adopt

he following resolution, and have ordered the Superintendent to have the same published :-RESOLVED, That hereafter all officers bringing county patients to this Institution must be nished with three months pay in advance, for

64-8m. June 3, 1856. Standard, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator and Salisbury Banner copy, and send bills to E. C. FISHER, Superintendent, Baleigh,

M. C. mile sant gold ; service offernes and bearing that the thought is the circle and

died a court off fire and body would be except at deposited on the Profilers Land.