[Correspondence of the "Register."]

BALTIMORE, July Srd, 1856. EDITOR OF THE REGISTER; -The last news in Kansas looks very suspicious. The move-use of Col. Sumner, taken in connection with Crov. Reeder's very quiet course for some two or three weeks, bear evidence that there was truth in the rumor circulating some time since, that he rumor circulating some time since, that he oder) had visited and spent some hours with Buchanan, at Wheatland, and there received burnances that his (Mr. B.' s) sympathies were shift the abolition invaders of Kansas. The ruther of Gov. Reeder's visit was immediately folswed by another, that Mr. Buchanan had made strong appeals to President Pierce to let the Northern Immigrant and Aid Societies take prisection of Kansas, "and thus save the democ-

The very close intimacy existing between Gov.

Miceler, and Mr. Buchanan's confidential friend,
dito. W. Forney, is enough to confirm the truth of above rumors. It was Mr. Forney who made Reeder Governor of Kansas, and it was he who, offer it was plain that Reeder was leaving nothing bidone to have that Territory overrun with Northan Abolitionists, assured the South and the entire action, that Reeder had always stood on a sound national platform, and would take no steps calcu-ated to bring about an abolition conquest of Kan-The very great fraud which subsequent events beve proved were then perpetrated upon the South and the country by Mr. Forney, should repder any denial of the charges I bring now a-gainst him and his patron (Mr. Buchanan,) un-worthy of anything but an honest man's scorn. What are those charges? As stated above, they Mr. Buchanan's appeal to men having influethe over the President, for giving the Abolition party in Kansas full and unrestricted sway there speals made, doubtless, in obelience to Reeders suggestion, when he spent those two hours with Mr. Buchanan, and when the two then rethere things are not so, why has there been a change in the tactics of Col. Sumner? Why have the arms of the United States been turned sinst the Missourians in Kansas, who are strugging as it were for the very existence of the ights and privileges with the North? Read the news that is in the newspapers of this date, and see if a most foul game is not being played through the influence of Mr. Buchanan, in order secure the votes of Northern Freesoilers, 1 intellgence of a different character shall each you and me before this goes in print, then

I would ask all conservative men in the South a look at New York, and there see the "Hards" criking their flag bearing the motto of "no comgion with the Freesoilers of the Foreign party who gave the country so much trouble some years the North without being cried down by their dyeads at the South, you will please ask them to tep very quiet, if, in any Northern State, the deans and Republicans may bereafter be and voting together. There is some consolascoptions, all the true national men of the sause, and most of the Abelitionized Softs swal-leyed up by the Black Republicans, and that, nonsequently, there is but a slim force left of either of those divisions of the New York "democmey," to unite on Mr. Buchanan or any one

on can give Mr. Buchanan and the treacherous

arty of which he is the candidate, the benefit of

FOR THE BEGISTER. Mr. Borrow: The candidates for Governor ablreased the people of this place, (Elizabeth City.) a week or two since, and I can but conlate our friends throughout the State upon he impression made upon the people by our no-le standard-bearer, old Guilford's talented son, A. GILMER. His frank and open manner of presenting his views to the people, when ta-Soulyocations and the aristocratic views of his I-glove Excellency, is telling powerfully in the darts of Fastern North Carolinians, which will be evidenced at the polls in August next. His inspority, in the District, will equal, if not surhee, that which Col. Paine received last sumwer. If Central and Western North Carolina will only come to the rescue, a glorious triumph

We are all right here for the American candi se, the misrepresentations and hies of the locoin press to the contrary netwithstanding. Етяpon will be certainly elected to the Senate from Carnden and Currituck. The energetic and talidted Poor's election is beyond a doubt, while was and Cox will be triumphantly elected to the House from this and Perquimans counties.— Savious, the whole-souled American candidate to the Senate in Gates and Chowan, is sweepits everything before him; while Bonn, our sea champion in Gates, will roll up the usual Elere majority. Thompson's election, in Chowan, shought to be safe, and Ferebee has the field to himself in patriotic old Camden. Our friends ham. Fillmore's triumphant reception in New York has disheartened the Loco-foreignism, and teruck terror in their midst. They see defeat in-Americans have taken fresh courage at the prosbact, and resolved to conquer !

Yours truly, PARQUOTANK.

June 31, 1856.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mn. Galas: If your readers will examine Chap. XXX, Verse VII, of the prophecy of Isamasterly inactivity," first used in this country Mr. Calboun, and much discussed in the papers, a few years since. Its origin was not set-"For the Egyptians shall help in vain, and to

purpose; therefore have I cried concerning

## MR. GILMER'S PROSPECTS

We have within the last two weeks received betters from various portions of the State, and we are rejoiced in being able to say, that, from the signs of the times, Mr. Gilmer's election is sure. He has, thus far, fought the good fight required t his hands by the glorious band of patriots of ared he will continue to do so to the end of the chapter. In all the counties west of this, if any senance can be placed in the opinions of gentlemen competent to judge of public sentiment, Mr. Gifmer will at least equal, if he does not exceed, General Dockery's vote two years ago; while in Henderson, Buncombe, Yancy, Madison, Mc-Dowell and Rutherford counties, he will poll a eary flattering vote, considering the consequences of the political revulsions growing out of the re-organization of parties since the last Gubernatotal election. All of the genuine old line Whigh will support Mr. Gilmer, and not a few who have hitherto acted with the Democratic party. All our friends have to do to scoure his election is to work: apathy and lukewarmness alone can cause his defeat, - Ashville Speciator.

A BET OFFERED. We are requested by a seatleman of responsibility to publish the fol-

the county where Fillmore resides; fifty that he bosts him in the State (New York) where he resides; fifty that he beats him in the county where Buchanan resides; fifty that he beats him in the State where Buchanan resides; fifty that he beats "A Tulip Grove," resides ; fifty that he beats him in the State where Donelson resides; fifty that he eats him in the county where Breckenridge resides; fifty that he beats him in the State where Breckenridge resides; fifty that Fillmore is elected; fifty that Buchanan is not elected—the whole to be taken together and the money to be deposited in the Planters' Bank.

Nachelle (Tenn.) Banner, 26th ult.

[From the Louisville Journal, Monday.] CLAY AND BUCHANAN-GENERAL JACK-SON'S TESTIMONY-LOOK AT THIS.

When we first heard of Mr. Buchanan's nor nation for the Presidency, we said without moment's hesitation, that a full revelation of his conduct, during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1826, would kill him with the American people. We have already developed upon him, in connection with that affair, enough to kill half a dozen men more vitality than he ever possessed. And-now we have another document to la

before the public, a document that will attrac and rivet the country's attention, a letter written by General Jackson near the close of his eventful life. Important leading facts connected with Buchanan's extraordinary movements in the Presidential election of 1825 are already before the world. He went to Mr. Clay, and, to in-duce that distinguished statesman to support General Jackson, assured him, as if by authority that General Jackson, if elected, would make him

Secretary of State. Without receiving the slightest encourage he went to Gen. Jackson, told him that Mr. Clay if promised the Secretaryship, would support him, and earnestly solicited permission to say from Gen. Jackson, that, if elected, he would appoint Mr. Clay his secretary. Gen, Jackson treated Mr. Buchanan's proposal as contemptuously as Mr. Clay had previously treated Mr. B.'s proposal to himself. Both Genl. Jackson and Mr. Clay scorned all thought of bargain and sale and both alike repulsed their self-constituted go-between in his attempts to get up a corrupt bargain be-tween them. And yet the go-between, on being summoned by Gen. Jackson as a witness, lyingly expressed a belief that Mr. Clay had been guilt of bargain and corruption, and from that time, for more than twenty years, humbly supplicated Mr. Clay to spare him by not vindicating himself—by continuing to submit unresistingly to the most cruei and bitter of calumnies.

We have said that we have another documen n connection with this matter to lay before the public, a letter written by General Jackson shortly before his death. This letter was furnished three or four days ago by the Hon. Allen A. Itall, editor of the Nashville Banner, who says that the original manuscript is in his possession.

"Your observations with regard to Mr. Bural courage in the affair of the intrigue of Clay and Adams-did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not; but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them will their own secapons—that was to let my friends say if I was elected I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State,—This to me appeared gross cor-ruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation which I thought it deserved."

Let the public mark that. Gen. Jackson says that he knows that Mr. Buchanan, when he came to him, wished to get him to say that he would give the Secretaryship of State to Mr. Clay for his vote, and he adds that Mr. Buchanan's proposition appeared to him gross corruption, and that he repelled it with indignation. Here we have it under Gen. Jackson's own hand that Mr. Buchanan made to him what he considered a grossly corrupt proposition, one which he felt called on to repel with scorn and indignation, and he charges beside that Mr. Buchanan was guilty of moral cowardice in not daring, when called on by him, to confirm what he had privately to involve us ere long in a bloody contest with

point to be pressed, is, that Mr. Buchanan, it is the misdeeds of that monster miscalled democraself, did want the General representation which Mr. Buchan-us political friends charged upon Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay—that Suchanan did, of his own accord and on his own individual responsibility, go to Gen. Jackson and urge him, with the view of buying the support of Mr. Clay's friends, to let his (Gen. Jackson's) friends say, if he was elected, he would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State-a proceeding that Gen. Jackson thought involved "deep cor ruption." That proceeding, on the part of Mr. Buchanan, ought certainly to deprive him of the support of every man, of whatever party, that ever made the charge of "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" against Mr. Clay a ground of objec-

This strikes the scaffolding from under the eet of those organs that have been attempting to excuse the proposition of Mr. Buchanan inchis interview with Mr. Clay upon the miserable pretext that it was only a jest. The language that Mr. B. used to Mr. Clay, at the time, and his abect entreaties afterwards to be spared the mortification and the infamy of an exposure, render the very idea that his corrupt proposition was but a jest perfectly ridicul ous; it certainly would be enough to refer to Gon. Jackson's written testimony in the last days of his life that Mr. Buhauan excited his scorn and indignation by endeavoring to prevail upon him to make a corrupt bargain with Mr. Clay. Of course all the Sag-Nicht talk about "the jest" is now annihilated, and we are curious to see what will be the next Sag-Nicht device for relieving the Sag-Nicht can-didate for the Presidency from the avalanche of infamy that has fallen upon his head.

Ab, fellow-countrymen, you rejected the immor-talClay thrice as a candidate for the Presidency, because, on the authority of James Buchanan the charge of bargain and corruption was made against him in 1825. Your repeated rejection of him almost broke his great heart, and yet, throughout all his vain and mighty struggles for the highest honor in your gift, he in his mercy heeded the prayers of the author of the calumny that crushed him and forebore to hurl it back, as he could at any moment have done, upon the head of the guilty calumniator. But justice, terrible ustice, at length overtakes that calumniator.

The world now knows from Mr. Clav's own hand that Mr. Buchanan proposed bargain and corruption to him and was repulsed, and from Genl. Jackson's own hand that Mr. Bachanan proposed bargain and corruption to BIM and was repulsed. And now, fellow countrymen, after having three times rejected the illustrious Clay in the erroneous belief that he was guilty of bargain and corruption, will you, can you, dare you be so fearfully and stupendonsly unjust as to elect to the Presidency the ignoble man who was at once the author of the false accusation against which he is the representative, and we feel as- Mr. Clay and the real proposer and the ONLY properer of bargain and corruption?

RESIGNATION OF GOV. SHANNON. In the Cincipnati Gazette of Wednesday last. we find the following letter from Governor Shannon, of Kansas Territory, showing that the re-

port of his resignation was not founded in mere rumor. This letter appears to have been copied in the Gazette from the Lexington (Mo.) Citizen : EXECUTIVE OFFICE, June 10, 1856, ) LECOMPTON, K. T.

Mr DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th is reseived. I wrote to you some days ago, which presume you had not received at the date of your last. You can have no difficulty in coming into the Territory with bona fide settlers.

I liave resigned my office, and leave for St Louis, probably, on to-morrow. As soon as I pass the line Colonel Woodson will be the acting Governor, and if you have any difficulty, which my last letter to you does not remove with the troops, you will address him on the subject. I repeat that my proclamation has no application to bona fide emigrants coming into the Territory.

Yours, with respect, WILSON SHANNON. Col. BUFORD.

their bats and left the church.

PREACHING POLITICS;-Scene in a Church .-An Episcopal clergyman, of the so-called "low church" school, preached a very violent anti-

MR. BENTON AND THE CINCINNATI The Hon. Thomas H. Benton gives a descrip-tion of the place where the ring-streaked democracy assembled at Gucinnati, which should cause that Church and State party to hold their tongues hereafter about "Know Nothing dens."

party with the punishment of dismissat from power. We quote the following from that speech: "The place in which they met, and which had been provided by a packed administration contmittee, was worthy of the meeting. It was a sort of den, approached by a long, narrow passage, barricaded by three doors, each door guar-ded by armed bullies, with orders to knock down any person that approached without a ticket from the Committee, and a special order to be prepared with arms to repulse the Missouri dele which came to vote for Buchanan-a repulse which they attempted, and got themselves knock-

Then follows a brief account of their deeds which

shows that the people cannot too soon visit that

ed down and trampled under foot. This den had no windows by which people could look in or see, or the light of the sun enter -only a row of glass, like a steamboat sky light, thirty-five feet above the floor. It was the nearest representation of the "black hole" in Calcutta. and, like that hole, had well nigh become notorious for a similar catastrophe. The little panes of glass above were hung on pivots, and turned flat to let in air. A rain came on, drove into the den; and to exclude it, the panes were turned up. "Smothering ! amothering !" was the cry in the den; and the glass had to be turned up again. Over this place was a small box for the admission of spectators, its approach barricaded and guarded, and entrance only obtained upon tickets from the same packed Committee, and to whom they gave tickets was seen when the first votes were given for Buchanan, and when each State that voted for him was hissed-even Virginia; and the hissing only stopped by a threat to clear the galleries. Such is the pass to which the

nomination of President is now brought." If Mr. Benton speaks the truth, Mr. Buchan-an's friends met with very rough treatment from Pierce, cohorts at Cincinnati. Not only were they hissed at by the geese and snakes who had been gathered there to aid in brow-beating the ponents of Pierce, but some of them appear o have been knocked down and trampled upon by the "armed bullies" who had been stationed at the doors leading to that "black hole of Galcutta." When Democrats employ armed bullies to be used against one another, it is not strange to be finding them practising that game more boldly and to a larger extent against their opponents, on election days, nor in the least supri sing to find a spirit of disorder and violence springing up over the land through the influence of their pérnicious example.

. So long has this mischievous party persisted in elevating the rabble portion of foreigners above the most enlightened and virtuous natives, and so regularly have they represented the American people as outlaws and demons to that class of their "independent voters," that they are rapidly bringing our country to the distracted and disturbed condition of the Papal States in the old and new world. Their encouragement of rowdvism and ruffianism and the free license their courts too often give to organized crime against the persons and property of our people, when perpetrated by those they can use as tools, have brought on civil war in California and Kansas, and something bearing a close resemblance to it at times in other parts of the country. Their non-interference with the independent Mormon Kingdom, which they permit ted to be established in Utah Territory, bids fair that deluded body of foreigners, and Heaven As the Nashville Banner remarks, a strong knows what other evils may not soon result from It makes every good citizen s

> According to previous notice, Messrs Bragg and Gilmer addressed a large audience at the Court House on Monday last. Mr. Bragg led off, and for two mortal hours he labored hardand came to the conclusion, there was no chance for Fillmore! His effort was dry, stale, uninteresting and abominably weak He showed neither ingenuity nor tact-the cause was apparent-originality was lacking. Mr. Bragg frequently adnitted, by way of excuse, that he was jaded both in body and mind, -his looks showed that he had been badly worsted from the Mountains to the

> Mr Bragg mounted free suffrage, but having been jolted by the pony, he thought it advisable to dismount early and let the animal graze. He attempted to defend the corrupt administration of Frank Pierce, but utterly failed; the prominent features of the Kansas bargain and corruption, and the appointment of his brazen throated abolition pet, Reeder, stared him in the face, and the dose was as unpalatable as the mixture of soft soap and Irish broth; but nevertheless, the decree had gone forth, and he swallowed it with features distorted! And after touching lightly upon the routine of affairs North of the Potomac. he fell fiercely upon "Sam;" and, ye gods! we ex-pected to see that humble individual masticited -chawed up, and spit out, but thanks to his gnardian Angel, such was not his fate-he still veth to honor his parents! Mr. Bragg has taken up the cue of his "ebo-shin excellency," but, owing to the hot weather, or something pos-sibly more potent, he has added not a single laurel to his brow ;-his tirade and abuse of the noble hearted sons of the soil tell harmless at his feet ! He elicited no applause, and his friends blushed for shame! They know it—we know it—HE knows that he uttered untruths against an honest people. If he took the oath that is so very rightful, then he cannot be believed; if he got his information from others who did, then he is dealing out the slang and vituperation of per-jured traitors; which is only becoming in his 'ebo shin, gizzard foot excellency."

Mr. Gilmer, the friend of the sons of the soil. rose and battered down the fortifications of his Excellency, with the most imaginable ease. He atisfied the people that he has always been a better free suffrage man than Gov. Bragg, or any of his party. He showed conclusively, beyond cavil or doubt, that the Locoloco Legislature strangled its darling bantling—deprived it of vi-tality through its Speaker, W. N. Edwards, who was elected, when known to be hostile to the measure, and who pledged himself to take the responsibility off the party—all the blame was to be thrown upon him, after the overt act of murder was committed. The bargain has been exposed, the people understand it, and that act alone was suffiient to have sunk the Locofoco party so low. that the hand of resurrection could never reach it Upon every issue, Mr. Gilmer sustained himsel well, and drew forth frequent and loud applause. He is a warm hearted, whole souled gentleman, and the people are delighted with him -he takes much better with the masses than even did Gov. More-

Take notice, that Gov. Bragg did not have one word to say in favor of Internal Improvements! Mark you, Rail Roads are again odious in this latitude! taxation is depicted with all its horrors! already the opposition party is singing the old tune, the East will be taxed to upport the West! Freemen of the West, hark there are traiters in the camp! John Gilmer talks like a man in the East ;-place him upon the Western hills, and there he is a North Carolinian,—let him survey oid Oceau's Waves upon the Seacoast of the East, and he is a North Carofinian still! He is an Improvement man here-he is one there-he so declares himself! \_-Have we not warned you of the rottenness and deceptions practised by the enemy? Mr. Bragg is no match for Mr. Gilmer upon the stump ; he is irritable,-disgruntled, and fremently interrupts Mr. Gilmer; he has lost his B., "which Mr. Wise used, as it still stands reemper, which makes him look ugly and act bad- corded in my memorandum book, and as I and a

> PRACE, BUCHANAN and WAR, OF FREMONT and Washington Times

ly at times, while Mr. Gilmer is cool, calm, plea- host of other gentlemen who were present re-

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Early returning day gives increased evidence of the final success of fillmore. The charms which hang around the Democratic nominee, and by which it was fondly lioped he night win over a

sufficient force to secure his election, are one by one being dissipated, and he now stands before

the people as simple James Buchanan, of Fede-

ral notoriety, who so despises Democratic blood

that he would incise himself to be free from the

touch of the unclean thing; who believes that

resolved to "prevent the existence of slavery in

any of the States or Territories," and on another

occasion, adopted the principles of the Douglas-

Nebraska bill-the intended effect of which was,

and is likely to be, the establishment of the in-

stitution there; who, as Polk's Secretary of

State, declared that this government, according to national right and according to international law, was entitled to "fifty-four degrees and forty

minutes," as a line of territory on the great North

West, and then shrank, back to forty-nine de-

grees;" deciared the claim to be dear and un

questionable, and then surrendered it to Great

Britain : who, as Pierce's Minister to England

left the Central American difficulties as he found

them—the Enlistment question worse than it was at the beginning—dehated the Clayton-Bul-

wer treaty, but never concluded it, declaring our

rights to be, as in the Oregon controversy, "clear

and unquestionable," yet never asserted them.-

We call upon the whole world to refer us to one

act he has ever done to commend him to those

who deem it their duty to place an able states-

man at the head of our government. All these are facts, founded on history, and no sophistry or

And now we turn from bad to worse. Six

een States, one-half only of this glorious Repub

lic, assemble in convention, with their blood heated by magnified wrongs, and, laying no claim to nationality, adopt a sectional platform, and

place upon it a wild Adventurer as their stand-

ard bearer-a man who has wandered amid the

wilds of the Rocky Mountains, but who is com-

paratively unknown in the councils of State :-

who, by accident only, and for the lack of a bet-

er man from the land on whose shores he had

been cast, was permitted for a half year to min-

danding upon a Disunion platform, the success

gle in the councils of our Senate; who is now

of which would only increase the bitter animosi-

ty now existing between the North and South

We want no more new men. We want no

institutions, and every Reeling of the great na-

tional heart, demand that one who has been

Couptry-shall again be placed in that position

where the great power he can call in requisition

may be exercised, to quiet our distracted country

and restore it to the position it occupied when

All these things the people are aware of, and ampant Democracy and shallow Republican-

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The New York Express records the following

Vote taken on ferry steamboat Omalaska, ou

In one of the shipping yards on the Mooklyn

side an informal vote of the workmen was taken,

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

And this is but a fair sample of the opinion

of three-fourths of the business houses in this

city; you may therefore rest assured, that among

that class of our citizens, at least, Fillmore stands

FILLMORE AMONG THE DRY GOODS MEN.

preferences for the Presidency, taken yesterday,

at a large dry goods establishment in this city:

The following is the result of an expression of

The following is the rote of the employers

GOOD NEWS.

The most cheering news reached us during the

past week, from Davidson, Stokes and Forsyth.

Democrats, in Stokes, will vote for Gilmer.

The prespect of electing Messrs. Wilson and

Matthews to the Legislature from this county is

truly encouraging, and amounts almost to a cer-

conservative D-mocrats and Americans may all

unite.—Then let us all make a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and victory

The assertion made by Hon. A. H. H

Stuart, that Gov. Wise had pronounced the

Administration of Mr. Fillmore "Washington

like," afthough denied by Mr. Wise, has latel

been sustained by counter-evidence of sufficient

Several letters from highly respectable gentle

statement made by Mr. Stuart; and Mr. Boteler.

who was a Whig elector in '52, says that he avail-

ed himself of the occasion when Mr. Wise spoke

in Martinsburg to take full notes of his speech

and when he gave utterance to the remark about

Mr. Fillmore's administration, he (Mr. B.) imme-

diately wrote it down word for word as it fel

from the lips of the speaker, and those original

"The particular form of expression," says Mr.

notes are yet in the possession of Mr. Boteler.

will most assuredly perch upon our banner.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1856.

Respectfully yours,

HUGH ALLEN.

a few days since, for the candidates for the Pres-

m combined cannot thwart their will

abandoned its councils,

otes in that city:

iday evening:

Fillmore,

Buchanap,

Fillmore,

Total,

Buchanan.

Buchapan.

For Fillmore,

. Buchanan

" Fremont,

the best chance.

Fremont.

Buchanan.

Buchapan.

Fremont.

Fremont.

Fremont.

idency. It stood as follows:

lenial can explain them away:

ng sycophants.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1856.

ten cents per day is a sufficient remuneration for manual labor; who, as principal, signed the nettorious Ostenal Congress Letter; who, at one day, FOR PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE.

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

OF NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. 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, (ien. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Auson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

"If there be those, North or South, who desire n administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part, Iknow only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country" -MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LAND-ING AT NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN A. GILMER OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

a wild soldier of fortune, inflated with the

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

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

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Covernment squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as the manner and extent to which amendment should be made: nore imbeciles and impotents who have passed into their dotage, without one act to commend them to our confidence; but the security of our extent to which amendment should be made;

4. Resorver. That in order that the paramount principles of Americanism may not be transmeited in the ensuing concest by vexed State questions, made up by our former political organizations, the party, exchaving sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of tried, found faithful, equal to every emergency in which he may be called upon to act—who knows no North or no South, and nothing but his

"I accept the nomination with the Platrons annexed:

MR. GILMER'S APPOINTMENTS. Wilmington. July 10th. Upper Town Creek Bridge, July 11th. Whiteville. July 12th. July 14th.

THE 'STANDARD' ON "ALIEN-SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

Mr. Miller's remarks before the Fillmore and Donelson Club on the subject of "alien-squatter sovereignty." It fills nearly three columns with comments on his positions. We propose to strip these comments of their sophistry and misrepresentations, and expose the dangerous and ruinous effects of this doctrine on the rights and prosperity of the South. The "Standard" cannot and shall not escape

A ballot taken among the agents and em-We understand "alien-squatter sovereignty over the subject of slavery in the Territories to Western Transportation Company resulted as be this: "giving the residents of the territories, whether they are naturalized or not, the right to admit Slavery into or exclude it from such Terri-

Now, the "Standard" says that Mr. Buchanan The following result, in reference to the Presiand his party do not endorse this doctrine. We lential election, shows how the matter stands in ay they do, and we shall proceed to prope it. In the first place, what are the provisions of

> the Kansas Nebraska Act ? The 4th section of the Kansas and 22nd of the Nebraska Act vest the legislative power and of the territory, are excluded from the right to authority of said Territories in the Governor and vote or hold office.

a Legislative Assembly. (Mark this!) The 5th section of the former act and the 23d and holding office, as follows, viz:

"Be it enacted, &c., That every free white male habitant, above the age of 21 years, who shall be an actual resident of the said territory and shall possess the qualifications herein after prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within said territory, but the qualifications of voters and holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the General dissembly : Provided, that the right of suffrage, and and employees in the store No. - Beekman st. of holding office, shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act.'

Here, then, let it be observed, the right to vote and hold office is secured to any one, who becomes that the old line Whigs are well satisfied with the Gilmer and the Fillmore tickets, and are taa "resident" of the Territory, -even to foreigners, before they are naturalized by the laws of Con-

king a decided stand in favor of these candidates.
The Lexington Flag learns that hundreds of Now, what can these "residents," thus allowed to vote and hold office, do? The 14th section of the Kansas act (the provisions of the Nebraska taipty. They are candidates upon whom Whigs, act are the same,) declares, "it is the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any TERRITORY or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to FORM and REGULATE their domestic institutions in their own way," &c.

This is the language of the act. Now, let analyze it for a incment. "The people"-who? Why the "inhabitants," referred to in the 5th and 23rd sections, "thereof"-of what? Evidently of weight and respectability to hang him, had he a territory, as well as a State. "Perfectly free"been guilty of an offence requiring such an ex- to do what? "To roum and regulate their domestic institutions." In other words to admit of remen are published in a recent number of the ject slavery as they may desire. It plainly means Richmond Whig, all of which fully concur in the that it is "the intent of the act to leave the people of the terrritory perfectly free to legislate slavery into the said territories or exclude it therefrom." It can mean nothing else, if there be any meaning in the words used.

the Compromise measures of 1850: Then, in what way are "the people of these territories" to legislate slavery into or exclude it takes an indirect course, and in order to elude Fillmore! from their limits? Can they do it by mass meeting? Certainly not. It must be done by and for the territories as belonging exclusively to the through their Territorial Legislatures.

Bear in mind, that the Cincinnati Platform Bear in mind, that the Cincinnati Platform the Territory as effectually as would the Wilmot says: "The American Democracy recognize and Proviso." He further declares this doctrine, slavery sermon, in the church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia Place, Sunday—but before he got through, one of the Church-wardens formally protested, while several of the congregation took their bats and left the church.

Thus the Platform goes the full length of the

are his words: "This legislation (the Kausas Neas free government itself, and in accordance with frary to the practice of the government them has simply declared that the people of a Ten-RITORY, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS."

Can the meaning of such language be mistaken? Is it not a declaration, in express terms, that the people of a territory, like those of a State. have a right to exclude slavery!

is too thin not to be seen through. Twist it as it save him, was by bold and brazen denial that may, mystify it as it will, it cannot carve out for the letter endorsed such a doctrine ! The six Mr. Buchanan a different meaning from that desperate and reckless game is now to be wheat which his language expressly imports and con- in reference to the opinions of Mr. Buchanan veys. It can't prop him up with the subterfuge that he means "the people of the territory' have Will the South submit to be again dupot the right to exclude slavery only "when they become a Sta'e," In truth, the "Standard" is caught in the very frap of absurdity and sophistry which it sets for others. Mark its words

"A bill is now before Congress to authorize the people of Kansas, whenever the number of in-habit ints justifies it, to form a State Constitution. They (the people of the Territory) have already recognized slavery, in the Territory, and are regulating and controlling it. THAT IS ALL THEY CAN DO AT PRESENT AND ALL THEY PROPOSE TO DO." This concedes the whole point! Pray, if the

people of the Territory of Kansas, as they now are, have the right, under the act of 1854, "to recognize slavery in the territory, and regulate and control it" have they not also the right to refuse to re ognize it, and to keep it out? In other words, have they not the right under this concession to exclude slavery from the territory as well as to legislate it into the territory? Ah& Mr. "Standard," your sophistry will not do. It may dupe the ignorant, but it will hardly deceive those who are determined to think and act for themselves It-is folly to attempt to escape from the dilemma into which the Cincinnati Platform and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance have driven you. It is futile to hope to evade the consequen-

ces of a construction which your own leaders have placed on their own language and acts! Donglas, Cass, Buchanan, Pierce, Shields, and all the northern leaders of your party, have declared that the Kansas Nebraska act intended to give the people of the TERRITORIES the right to admit or exclude slavery, not simply when they form a State Constitution, but before, if they wish to du. But the "Standard" thinks it has cornered Mr

M., when it shakes at him the Washington territorial act, approved by Mr. Fillmore! Not quite so fast. If the "Standard" will rub its eves, and put on its specs, it will find that though the Washington Territorial act is like the Kansas Nebraska act in defining the qualifications of olers, IT NO WHERE GIVES THE POWER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY TO EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM THE TERRITORY! Why did the "Standard" suppress this material difference between the two

But again : The "Standard" says Mr. Miller declared, in his speech, that in this respect, viz: giving the right to the residents of the territory stowal of the most effective moral and political (aliens as well as naturalized and native citizens) to exclude slavery, it is a departure from and breach of, the principles of the Compromise acts of 1850. Well, so say we, and how can the "Standard" controvert it, in the face of the plain words of those acts? New Mexico and Utah were the ouly territories over which the Compromise acts organized governments. The following is the provision in each of these territorial acts, defining the qualification of voters, viz:

"Be it enacted, That every free white male inhabitant, above the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of said territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within said territory, but the qualifications of voters and holding office, at all subsequent CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with Mexico." (See Statutes at Large of the U. S. vol. 9, page

Here, then, aliens, though they may be residents

Again : Both sets, (New Mexico and Utah.) declare in express terms, that "WHEN ADMITTED of the latter define the qualifications for voting as a State, the said territory or any portion there- ple subservience to its mandates, from post to of shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery as their constitution may preseribe at the done that was to be done, and literally piddling tive of their admissoin!" (See same Statutes. vol. 9, page 447.)

This, th en, is the doctrine, established by the

"It (the Executive Proviso, as Mr. C. called it) the palm of American approbation with Millard inhabitants of the territory. cessary consequence is to exclude the South from more elijectionable than the Wilmot Proviso."

Again he says: "In claiming for the inhabitants the right to asumes that the sovereignty over the territories s vested in the inhabitants thereof, or, to express

THE RALE GH RECOVER Kansas Nebraska act. Now what does Mr. Bus it in the language used in a resolution by one of the Senators from Texas, (Gen. How by one of have "the same inforent right of self-government are his words: "This legislation (the Kansas Ne-branks act) is founded upon principles as ancient decry unjounded, UNCONSTITUTIONAL and the

Such was the language and opinion of M Calhoun, the great champion of Southern rights Is Douglas or Buchanan a more faithful sinflice on the watch-tower, than he was?

In 1848, had Gen. Cass acknowledged that to Nicholson letter contained the doctrine of Square ter-Sovercignty," he would not have rellied around him a corporal's guard in a single 8 a. The ambbling of the Standard on this point thern State! The only way his friends usual and the meaning of the Cincinnati Platform!

WE WARN THEN AGAINST THE ODDOGS, BUILD OUS DOCTRING OF ALIEN SQUATTER-SOVEREING

BUCHANAN OPENLY IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

In Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance as pub. lished, he comes out openly and unequivocally in favor of the doctrine of squatter sovereign.

"The agitation on the question of Demestion Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affe. sum ed many torms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed, thirdly to the Tern tories; and, judging from its present character. think we may sately anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a findity. The recent legislation of Congress respecting Domestic Slavery, den ved, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the win of the majority, promises ere long to allay the ed upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like these of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Starery shall or shall not exist within their limits It was the identical afortrine here so clearly

and unmistakably avoived by Mr. Buchanan that the Richmond Euquirer insisted should be expressly repudiated by the Cancinnate Coutenion. Here is the language it held but a short time before the Cincinnati Convention met -"We must, in the Cincinnati platform, repudiate Squatter Sovereignty, and expressly asset State canality. . . . . . . . .

It is often charged that the Kanas-Nebraska but ontains the doctrine of Squatter Sovereights and that Squatter Sovereignty is the most ethcient agent of freesoilism. Some Northern Democrats have maintained this. Now this gun must be spiked. It must appear from our platorm that we maintain practical State equality. and repudiate that construction of the Kause Nebraska act which would defeat it. What say the men of the South, who so bit

terly oppose Squatter Sovereignty, to the bold endorsement of it by Mr. Buchanau? W.

The "Richmond Whig" pointedly asks what are the evidences furnished by the accomplished acts of Buchanan, to authorize the beower, now capable of being gathered into hand, upon him? Is it not true of him, as Wisaid it was of Dickerson, of New Jersey,-"The Secretary has piduled, Mr. Speaker; old bacheors always middle.". Where, in the whole course of his long political care r, is the evidence of a rebust, healthy and munly service? What great act has he accomplished? What great sentiment in politics, morals, science or literature has he uttered? Where, and on what, has be made his mark ?.. He is as sterile in-political, as he is childless in human, progeny. He has nothing human, nothing political, to call him father .-What great measure of policy, expediency, utility or success has be originated and propelled As Benton said of Calhoun, who had charged elections, shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage old Bullion with starting a humbug—"Mr. Presiand of holding office shall be exercised ONLY BY dent, the gentleman has not fertility enough to invent even a humbug." What are Buchanan's political antecedents? We do not deny to him a smooth, decent, oily mediocrity of talent and personal success. Born and reared a Pederalist. he very soon learned the Shibboleth of Democracy, and with the cant phrases and catch words of that party in his mouth, he has glided along upon the current of party triumph, sided by a suppost, and place to place, leaving everything unwhere he attempted anything new. He rode on the tempest of Jacksonian Democracy, by clinging to the skirts of that brave but credulous and violent Compromise acts of 1850, viz: "that the natu- old man. He insured promotion from him by

ralized and native citizens of the United States, slandering Mr. Clay to him, while, at the same residing in the territories, shall have the right to time, he essayed to keep in fair with Mr. Clay exclude or admit slavery when they form their in case of contingencies, by making representa-Constitution, and are to be admitted into the tions to Mr. Clay as from General Jackson, which Union as a State." Such is not the principle of he said afterwards had no foundation whatever the Kansas-Nebraska act. Such is not the doc- He built himself up with Jackson and the Demotrine of the Cincinnati Platform. Such is not the cracy, by leading himself falsely to the charge position assumed by Buchanan in his letter of of "bargain and corruption" against that great acceptance. The principle established by the man, while he wrote deprecatory and supplica Compromise of 1850 is one which the South can, ting letters to Mr. Clay and Hon. R. P. Letcher with safety, adhere to. Whereas, the doctrine of who had the means in hand of damning him for the Buchanan Party is dangerous, ruinous to the ever, until these two truthful and chivalrous men Southern section of the Union. It is "Alien passed to the tomb, having spared him is merc) Squatter-Sovereignty" in the most odious form! for nearly thirty years; and now he sneaks forth To that extent, Mr. Miller insisted, and insisted from the painfully tight place in which he has correctly, we think, that the Nebraska-Kansas been crammed for thirty years, and dares to bold act, the Cincinnati Platform, and Buchanan's up his best as a caudidate for the Presidency of letter of acceptance, are at war with the Com- the United States. But Clay and Letcher left promise of 1850. Giving the right to aliens, the record behind them, and now it is known squatters, from all parts of the habitable globe, and read of all (true and honest) men. In Ruswhen they become residents of a territory, to pro- sia, he did nothing; in the Senate, he was unhibit slavery, will effectually exclude the South fruitful; as Polk's Secretary of State, he piddled from such territory. It is, indeed, a ruinous, dis- about the Oregon business. He did worse than astrous doctrine to the slave States. It will result. | piddle at Ostend, At St. James', he wrote, and es Mr. Miller said, in "hemming in" the South, palavered, and wiggled, and left everything at with a cordon of free States, will depreciate the sixes and sevens-so much so as to gain the bi value of slave property, and end, sooner or later, soubriquet "of the great unsettled." A backet in disaster to all, whether they be slave owners in domestic, he has been a cunuch in political or not! It is folly,-it is madness, to blind our life,-begetting nothing himself, but employed in people to the danger which lurks under the doc- guarding and lacqueying the progeny of others trine of "Alien Squatter-Sovereignty." It was And now that he is a candidate-unlike Fillmore foreseen by many able statesmen of the South, who utters his own free, out-spoken, patr iotic years ago, and we were warned against it by the sentiments he whines out that "having been put most zealous and devoted friends of our rights! upon a platform, he must say nothing incomes Hear what Mr. Calhoun said in his speech on tent with it." He can no longer speak as James Buchanan. And this is the man who contests

> ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .- We are indebted to friends in different sections of the State for recent large accessions to our subscription fist. Within the past fortnight, especially, has the encouragement we have received been highly fist-

Hon. Edward Stanly arrived in New York, on Saturday, in the Illinois.