by a "Convention of the American party of the United States," which closed its sessions in that City, on the 17th day of June, I have been simously nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, as didate for President." Allow me, in the first place, gentlemen, to ex-

press to you, and through you, to those whose organs you are, my grateful appreciation of this onial of their confidence and regard-my upaffected gratitude for this exhibition of a wish to confer on me so distinguished an honor. I government-a man, whose achievements belong to his country's history-who, whether in facing council-chamber in time of peace, has ever proven himself to be bold, able, conservative and patriotic. Although those from whom this nomination proceeded were but few in numbers-yet, the honor thereby conferred, instead of being less, is, in my estimation, the greater. Considering all the circumstances surrounding them, and the difficulties by which they were environed, their sition must be regarded, by every just and fairminded man, as free from every taint of selfishness and corruption. Those who volunteer as "a foriorn hope" are not likely to be moved by selfish considerations; and in their selection of who are to lead them, their choice is most likely to fall on men, whom they suppose to possees the qualities that can be relied on in the hour of trial. While I agree, in the main, with you and those

von represent, in regard to the evils and dangers which now beset our common country, yet we do not probably view the movements of the times, from exactly the same stand-point. While we may concur as to the end, we may differ somewhat as to the means of rescuing our country from the dangers which threaten it. Antiquated as the idea may be, with many who yet profess to belong to the American party, yet, I still regard the high mission of the American movement to consist of three great primary purposes or objects, viz: The inauguration of an intense feeling of American nationality, not only in the ministration of the government, but in the feelings and associations of our people—the mainance of our civil and religious freedom, against the daring encroachments and corrupting tendencies of the Church of Rome; which has arrayed itself as a great political element in our country, in alliance with a powerful party-and the preservation of our national Union, against factionists, North or South, East or West .-These three elementary principles or objects inthe frame-work or operation of our free institutions, even. They affect man in his moral and accial, as well as in his political relations. Here, then, was a "platform," large enough and strong enough for every man in the Republic to stand on, who loves his own country, and the people of his own country, better than other countries or other peoples-who prefers religious liberty to the despetic domination of the Romish Churchand who is resolved to maintain inviolate the Union with its imperfections, rather than run the

ly to these three great principles; as long as it was true to its mission; as long as it ignored all extranscous and minor questions; as long as it preserved its presige of a great popular uprising against foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults upon the Union; it swept every thing before it. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differsuces of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to act together for the general good, nothing could causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to think it strong enough to carry any and every thing-and hence they endeavored to engraft upof a other issues of domestic policy and of sectional import. Of its enemies, those who openly absolut it with siander and misrepresentation willing its folds, some to pervert it from its prinsarent—those who have no fixed opinious on any question, but who will fight for whomsoever will views ; and to that end toisted on it, to some extent, the muchinery of party politics.

As long as the American party adhered strict-

other section, their views of pro-slavery-assoon prefending masses with whom it had originated. and who adhered to it for the sake of its principles alone, and it fell under the control of selfish aims, and subjecting us to the charge of inconsisof disarming the enemies of the order, of their fying the croaking conscientionsness of lukewarm find fault with what they consider his errors, triends, one of our cardinal principles (I mean may well applaud him for having erred so selvesistance to the aggressions of the Romish Hiedren, then, in my character as an rarchy) has been so diluted, that, like Douglas' American, or as a citizen of the Republic, I can Karras bill, it is construed one way in one sec-tion, and another in another. In addition to this, The same Convention nominated Mr. Donelson differing in different sections, to enable lo- also committed. oul faliticians to save themselves at home, rewith might and main, in the days of its pristine party in power. I am, therefore, compelled to the misselves left far in the rear; and decline the nomination, so flatteringly tendered. But the most amusing thing of all is, to see the that they have become objects of denunciation to me.

LETTER OF THE HON. KENNETH RAY- | ting the stringency of our opposition to the dan-R. DECLINING THE NOMINATION gerous assumptions of Papacy—and I warned our friends, that if this was done, it would not only be a compromise of a great principle, but that whilst it would fail to appearse the bitter hat tred of Romanism, it would lose us the confidence Fork, June 17," in which you inform me, that tachment to American principles. I there witnessed a struggle between the Northern and Southern Delegates, as to who should obtain a triumph, in fitting in the "slavery" plank of the platform. For myself, I wanted no such plank in it. I used every effort in my power to pre-vent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when the American party had to "walk that plank," it would do so to its sorrow. First-because the question of slavery was extraneous to the aims and ends of our organization. Secondly—because from the very inherent nature of the order, it could accomplish its mission, only as a national party; embracing true-hearted Americans of every shade of opinion, on other and minor questions, undivided and undistracted by sectional or local issues. I did not wish to see the American also duly estimate the honor of having my name party using the question of slavery agitation, as associated with that of the gallant Stockton, in connection with the two first places under our party is doing; laying down a platform to be construed as anti-slavery in one section, and proslavery in another. And even if I had wished it I knew very well, that with the materials of the fee in time of war, or deliberating in the which the American party was composed, no such game could be successfully played out. It will be recollected by many, that I then warned my Southern friends, that even if they could succeed in obtaining the strongest pro-slavery plat-form they might desire, yet, if thereby disruption of the order followed (as I feared, believed, and predicted would be the case) with the loss of our national unity, we should lose the talisman of our strength. I then told them, that the loss of harmony and concert of action would weaken us far more, than the platform would strengthen us, even in the South. But other counsels than mine and those who

oncurred with me prevailed. The slavery question was interprlated upon the three "points, "pure and rimple," (to use a phrase of late European Diplomacy)—repudiation of that portion of the platform did follow in most of the Northern. State Councils—the Southern elections during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who was right and who was wrong—and we are now reap-ing the bitter fruits of our dissensions on the sub-

I am now, as I have ever been, since the first ception of the American movement, an American of the original type. Others may alter or modify their creeds as they choose but for myself. I will admit the statue of no other foreign unity and concert of action, in contending against Deity in my political Pantheon, till the great a party which is deceiving both; and whose game m is soived, whether our country is to be controlled and governed by the American people or by a pie-bald rabble from other lands—whether we are to enjoy Protestant freedom of conscience, or whether we are to bow in abject slavery to the behests of Rome-whether the Union is to be preserved, or undermined by faction .-Tis true, I have my opinions on the various and every man, in the maintenance and support of American principles; no matter what may be the contest will be decided on these issues alone.

The contest will be decided on these issues alone.

Much good has already been done. The chord of American feeling has been touched, and it has already been done.

Americanism. Any man, either North or South, vibrated through heart, and head, and nerve, of who holds his views on slavery as first and fore- the people of this country. The seed has not meet, and who sustains American principles as only been planted in our soil, but it has germina-These three elementary principles or objects involve considerations higher, far higher, than any
of mere administrative policy, growing out of our
or con, is not a reliable American; and if ever the
improper culture, or over-culture, of its friends, tradscend in importance any thing embraced in aggression, and the horrors of disunion, it will sonous material by its enemies—yet, time and its net be through his aid or instrumentality. Entertaining these views, I have, from the be-

serve harmony and concert of action in the A- repose in peace and comfort under its shade, merican party, to suppress discord, and to keep It may be, that we need more adversity, to our forces united for the great struggle before us. teach us charity and forbearance for each other, self with the two former, and which encourages the latter, by the bestowal of place and profit on ements of opposition should be united. Our assurance to call itself Democratic; which manages to use slavery agitation as an element of and rampant "fire-eaters" at the same councilboard; which proclaims the repeal of the Missouri Compromise to be in aid of Slavery at one end of the country, and in favor of treedom at the other; whose late platform at Cincinnati, fixed up to gull the South, was "swallowed" by those who Messrs. J. W. ALLEN, New Jersey; GEO. O. int nded to "puke it up again;" (see Mr. Bentou's late speech at St. Louis;) whose antecedents prove, that its managers and wire-workers are set together for the general good, nothing could ready to sell the South to the North to-day, or the star its march. The rival parties of the country the North to the South to-morrow, as will best stockl aghust at its whirlwind progress. I am not enable them to hold on to the spoils of office. If sure its immense strength did not originate the they can combine, without regard to their variant views on the question of slavery, for a bad purpose, why cannot we do the same, for the accomplishment of a good purpose? In taking a calm survey of the whole field of

operations, and the contending forces arrayed, I in common with others, have had to decide under whose leadership I would fight in the conwere powerless for harm: whilst others crept flict. Much as I disapproved and regretted some within its folds, some to pervert it from its prin-of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conven-tions of the 18th and 22d of February last, yet betray it to its foes. And then again the indif- I was bound to regard them, as the only nationally organised exponents of what was left of the American party. I say American party—for of pay them best; I mean the trading politicians— American principles, all is left. They are endu-substed under its banner to carry out selfish ring, and will last as long as love of native land, devotion to religious freedom, and the memory of those sacrifices which our fathers made to secure The effect was instantly apparent. As soon as to us the Union, shall continue to exist. Althese of one section began to interpolate on its though blunders may have been made-although creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of an- our prospects may be less bright now, than they once were-yet, as a loyal American, I must reas the direction and management of the order gard these Conventions as the only living organs was taken from the hands of the honest and un- of our national organization. One of those Conventions nominated for the Presidency Mr. Fillmore. I am committed to his support, and shall sustain him with what zeal and ability I possess. and ambitious politicians—the people of the coun- Even if I were to take the ground (as some have try saw and feit that something was wrong, and |done,) that the Conventions of the 18th and 22d enthusiasm began to give way to indifference and of February had so far departed from the origineglect. With its first reverses, those who had nal landmarks of Americanism, as to have ungotten control of the order became alarmed; and Amercanised themselves, and thereby absolved thes commenced that series of temporisings and every American from all obligation to sustain the blunders, which have ended in mystifying the nomination, as an American nomination—still, in public mind, to some extent, as to our definite the absence of any other candidate of the American ican party, in its national character, I have pretendy and vacillation. In the vain expectation sented to me, in Mr. Fillmore, a candidate worthy of my confidence and support. No one, I weapons of falsehood and perversion, concessions believe, denies to him a sound head, an honest have been made again and again, which, instead heart, and national, conservative, and statesmanof stating, have only increased the violence of their like views. If he erred during his Presidential malignity. In the equally vain hope of mollify-ing the hatred of the Romish Church, and of satisscientious convictions of duty. Those who may

other issues, extraneous to the objects and purpofor the position to which your kindness and parwill be seen and felt too, that wherever he shall
tiality would elevate me. To his support I am have become acquainted and made speeches, that So you see, gentlemen, with my views, and in

simple and fair linesments, who held aloof from herein assumed, don't understand me as intimat-

condition of the country is alarming At both ! ends of the Union, the "slavery question" is king. All other questions pale in insignificance before it, in the public estimation. Americanism—all the delicate questions involved in our foreign relations-all important questions of internal policy-all, for the time, seem to be innored by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, exorcised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is stalking through the land, frightening men from their propriety. In the dissensions which now distract our country-in the scenes of violence and commotion which prevail in Congress-in the blood which is flowing in Kansas, and which, like that of Abel, is crying from the ground to Heaven for retribution-ir the shocks and concussions which are testing the strength of the Union-we are realizing the sad consequences of that most unwise and unfortunate measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Its authors sowed the wind, and our offering country is now reaping the whirlwind. From the day of the consummation of this measure, I have ever believed it would prove to this nation, what the wrath of Achifles did to Greece the direful spring of woes unnumbered." would scorn to take a mere sectional view of this uestic n-yet it is due to instice to say, that the outh, as a section, is not to blame for it. The South did not ask for it. It was tendered to the South, as a boon, by the party in power, to effect partisan ends, and promote selfish and ambitious views. And even now, when our country is writhing in throes of convulsion, the political gamblers, who direct and control this same party, are still playing with the question of Missouri Compromise repeal, as a counter in the game, where the stake is nothing short of the Union itself. They are still trying to cheat the people of both sections—telling the South, that he measure extends the area of slavery beyond the line of 36° 30'-and telling the North, that it does away with the guaranty, that slavery may go as far North as that line; and that it will enable them hereafter to interpose against it, South of that line.

The only hope, in my opinion, of arresting this evil of slavery agitation, is, by driving from power the party that uses it, as a means of perctuating their dynasty. Until this is done, the country will have no peace. And if I could be allowed to offer a word of advice-I would appeal to every national, conservative, Union-lov ing man, from the Bay of Chaleur to the Californian gulph, to forget for the time all minor differences, and to unite in one common struggle against the common enemy of all. Whether pro slavery or anti-slavery, let them, even now-for there is yet time-make another effort to secure is, to keep them in perpetual conflict, that, like the Fox in the fable, they may carry off the spoil,

when the combatants are exhausted. As an American, I would advise it, for the oc casion. Americanism can never fight the battle. upon the truth of its principles, as long as, by the tactics of its enemies, it is embarrassed by other issues, irrelevant in their nature. Amerinestions growing out of slavery, as firm and cans must bide their time. Our day will yet fixed as any man in the land; but I do not intend | come. No matter what course duty may suggest to allow these opinions to interfere with my sup- in the coming political struggle—no matter what port of, or mar my attachment to, the higher and may be the issue of that struggle-yet, I hope bler ends of Americanism. I am willing to and believe, the day is not far distant, when all recognise, to counsel with, and to act with, any true Americans will be united, and we shall present one solid phalanx against the myrmidons of foreignism, Romanism, and disunionism-and own native vigor will restore it; and it will continue to grow and expand, till its branches will ginning, exerted all my humble influence to pre- reach the clouds, and the American people shall-

We have not only to combat foreign domination, on less momentous questions. Defeat, if defeat Papal tyranny, and disunionism, but we have to should come, will teach us wisdom—will learn us contend with a party which has openly allied it- the importance of harmony, and the necessity for concert and union hereafter. For one, my destiny is linked to the cause of pure and unadulits advocates. In order to our success, all the terated Americanism. In this bark I have ship ped with my fortunes. If it ever reaches its desdissensions on the subject of slavery only enure tiped port in safety, all the reward I desire is a to the benefit of this same party, which has the place in the hearts and the affections of its galplace in the hearts and the affections of its gallant crew. If, in the Providence of God, it is doomed to destruction, I will cling to the wreck strength; which assembles notorious free-soilers as long as there is a spar or a timber affoat, and when it goes down in the deep, I will be engulphed in the vortex.

Yours respectfully, K. RAYNER. With much regard, JONES, N.W York; A. M. BOBINETT, Dela-

ware, Committee. OUR ELECTOR.

General Leach, the Elector of the 6th Congressional District, has just been making a tour through several of the counties composing his district, and from the great fluttering caused among the wounded pigeons, we judge that the bow has been drawn by a strong arm, and the arrow sped to its aim.

And as the game of Democracy is always to mislead and endeavor to ward off the blows of their adversary by falsehood and misrepresentations, we notice that those imbecile whifflers of the Western Sentinel, and that pucrile concern, the Rockingham Democrat, are down upon General Leach, and that the Western Sentinel contains in its last issue a communication full of all mauner of misrepresentations both as regards Gen. Leach and ourself. And although the author may tell the truth when he says, he has no practice in writing, yet it is evident that his lying propensities have been fully developed.

Why should Gen. Leach be so wantonly misreresented by the Sentinel, and its correspondents? The reason is obvious; it is because he is rendering essential service in behalf of the American cause, and they know it, and are, therefore, by reckless assertions and falsehoods, endeavoring to injure him, and thus try to break the influence he is exerting in securing votes for Fillmore and Gilmer. This is the secret,

We know Gen. Leach well, and know that he has always been courteous to his political opponents, having canvassed this county four timesor to interfere in the social relations of life. And as evidence of this, but two years ago, here at home, where he is best known, he received the most overwhelming vote ever given in the county, including several hundred Democrats. who voted for him from personal attachment, and because they believed he had rendered ser-

But Gen. Leach is fully able to take care of himself, as well as his enemies, and whatever may be the result of the coming election, we think it the vote for Gilmer at August and for Filimore in November will be increased; for, from informa-

vice to the county, and to Western North Caro-

little whifflers of the Sentinel writing Mr. Gilmer's The most important measure of a general naand abuse, by those who have thus travestied its In the views herein presented, and the position name by way of reproach JOHN ADAMS Gil-

THE BIOGRAPHY OF MILLARD FILL-MORE.

bjects of ambition to the humblest in the land, well as those most favored by the gifts of birt! nd fortune. Ours is a government of the peopic, and from the people, emphatically, have ench of justice, or in the halls of legislation, have shed the brightest lustre on the page of our untry's history. So universally almost is this case, that, when we find an instance to the ontrary, of one born to a fortune and enjoying the advantages of influential connections, rising to a high place in the councils of the nation, the exception deserves especial note for its rarity .-No merit, therefore, is claimed for Millard Fill nore, on account of the fact that, from comparatively humble parentage, he has attained hi-present eminent position. His history, however, affords a useful lesson, as showing what may be accomplished, in the face of the greatest ob stacles, by the intellect, aided and controlled by

ublic and private capacity. John Fillmore, the grandfather of Millard Fillmore, and the common ancestor of all of that name in the United States, was born abou he year 1710, in one of the New England states, and feeling a strong propensity for a seafaring life, at the age of about nineteen went of board a fishing vessel, which sailed from Boston. The vessel had been but a few days out, when it was captured by a noted pirate ship, commandded by Capt. Phillips, and young Fillmore was kept as a prisoner. He remained on board the pirate ship nine months, enduring every hardhip which a strong constitution and firm spirit was capable of sustaining; and, though frequentv threatened with instant death unless he would ign the piratical articles of the vessel, he steadi v refused, until two others had been taken prisners, who also refusing to join the crew, the hree made an attack upon the pirates, and after killing several, took the vessel and brought it safe into Boston harbor. The narrative of this dventure has been for many years in print, and etails one of the most daring and successful exloits on record. The surviving pirates were ried and executed, and the beroic conduct of the aptors was acknowledged by the British Govroment John Fillmore afterwards settled in lace called Franklin, in Connecticut, where he

Nathaniel Fillmore, his son, and father of Mil ard, was born at Bennington, in '71, and early n life removed to what is now called Summe Hill, Cayuga county, where Millard was born, January 7th, 1800. He was a farmer, and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius. now Niles, in the same county, and resided there until 1819, when he removed to Erie county. where he still lives, cultivating a small farm wit is own hands. He was a strong and uniform apporter of Jefferson, Madison, and Tompkins, nd is now a national American. The narrow means of his father deprived Mi

ard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and illaught common schools of the country. Books vere scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, then more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the cenefit of well-furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothier's trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small with the contents of books of history, blography and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunatemade an acquaintance with the late Walter Vood, Esq., whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of Cayuga county. udge Wood was a man of wealth, and great ousiness capacity; he had an excellent law library, but did but little professional business .-He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required quit his trade and study law. In reply to the bjection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821, he renoved to the county of Erie, and the next spring ntered a law office in Buffalo.

There he sustained himself by teaching, and entinued his legal studies until the spring of 1828, when he was admitted into the Common Pleas, and being two diffident of his then untried powers to enter into competition with the older nembers of the bar in Buffalo, he removed to Aurora, in that county, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1826, he was married to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the Rev. Leniuel Powers, deceased, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter. She was a lady of great worth, modest and unobstrusive in her deportment, and highly esteemed for her many

In 1827, Mr. Fillmore was admitted as an attorney, and in 1829, as counsellor of the Supreme Court. Previous to this time his practice had been very limited, but his application to judicial studies had been constant and severe, and it is not to be doubted that, during these few years of comparative seclusion, he acquired that general knowledge of the fundamental principles of law which has mainly contributed in after life to give him an elevated rank among the members of that in three of which contests much excitement pre- liberal profession. His legal acquirements and vailed-without ever giving any offence to any skill as an advocate soon attracted the attention of his competitors, and without any unpleasant of his professional brethren in Buffalo, and he feelings growing out of the canvass so far as we was offered a highly advantageous connection know or have heard. He has never allowed his with an older member of the bar in that city, political feelings to influence his personal ones, which he accepted, and removed there in the spring of 1880, in which place he contined to reside until his election of Comptroller, and removal to Albany in the winter of 1847.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years .-The so-called Democratic party in those three sessions, as for many years before and after, held member of the opposition to distinguish himself. But talent, integrity and assiduous devotion to public business will make a man felt and respected, even amidst a body of opposing partizans; and Mr. Fillmore, although in a hopeless minority, so far as any question of a political or party bearing was involved on all questions of a gent and the serve in public life. In 1847, a popular call, similiar to that of '44, was again made upon him, to which he yielded a reluctant assent, and he was elected Comptroller of the State, by a majority larger than had been given to any State officer at any former election But talent, integrity and assiduous devotion to

g thing of all is, to see the I says it is right, we will vote for it it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushed to its embrace in the strength of its manhood!

I foresaw the dangers which beset us, and predicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Conmand in June 1866. I then discovered a growling disposition to try and conciliate the adherents of the Romiah Charch in certain State, by abawas drafted by him, the remainder being the lucrative business which he had been years in

work of the Hon, I hn C. Spencer. The full ry step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore, is expunging from the stance book that relie of a It is the pe-ular boost of our country- that its cruel, bu barous, age, imprisonment for debt. ighest honors and dignities are the legitivate He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1802

as the one in which that system of politics, known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonis: was fully developed. It was in the stormy session of 1838-34, immediately succeeding the removal of the deposits, that Mr. Fillm re to k his seat. In those days the business of the Il use and debates were led by old and experienced memhers new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide-spread and almost national reputation, rarely faking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded Mr. Fillmore, a member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying hose qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. As he has ever done in all the stations he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting on all proper ecasions any effort to advance the interests of his constituents and the country, and winning nergy, perseverance and strict integrity, in a

the respect and confidence of all. At the close of his term of service, he resum the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success, until, vielding to the public voice, he consented to beome a candidate and was re-elected to Congress. in the fall of 1836. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largev increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place on what, next to that of ways and means, t was justly anticipated would become the most important committee of the House-that on elecions. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. It would well this brief biographical sketch to too great length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is the less necessary to do so, inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated by a party calling itself Republican, and laiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader.

The prominent part which Mr. Fillmore took n that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear, convincing nanner in which he set forth the facts, the ofty and indignant eloquence with which he nounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest nen of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members. Public indignation was awakened by the enormity of the outrage, and in that long catalogue of abuses and wrongs which roused a long suffering people to action, and resulted in the signal overthrow of a corrupt and insolent lynasty in 1840, the New Jersey ca estood markand conspicuous.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority arger than was ever before given in his district ne was placed at the head of the committee on ways and means. The duties of that station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassment. and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the

country at large. After his long and severe labors in the comnittee room-labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but one of an iron constitution-sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremmitting attention to the business of the House, to make any explanation of every cavil or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with from piness, clearness, dignity and good temper. gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age, when the the necessary machinery to run them, besides two what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon physical and intellectual powers are displayed in extra frames with 132 spindles—is in five order became insatiate, and every leisure moment was the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 spent in reading. Four years were passed in youth, without any loss of its vigor, are brought lbs) yarn. this way, working at his trade, and storing his under control of large experience in public affairs, mind during such hours as he could command, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self-possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress. Just before the close of the first session of this Congress, Mr. Fillmore, in a letter addressed to his constituents, signified his intention not be a proper development to raise the possessor to high candidate for re-election. He acknowledged, with distinction and usefulness, and advised him to gratitude and pride, the cordial and generous support given him by his constituents, but the severe labor devolved upon him by his official duties demanded some relaxation, and private af-

fairs, necessarily neglected in some degree during several years of public service, called for attention. Notwithstanding his declaration to with-draw from the station he filled with so much hovor and usefulness, the convention of his district, unanimously, and by acclamation, re-nominated him, and urgently pressed upon him a compliance with their wishes. Mr. Fillmore was deeply affected by this last of many proofs of confidence and regard on the part of those who had known him longest and best, but he firmly adhered to the determination he had expressed and at the close of the term for which he was elected, he returned to his home, more gratified at his relief from the cares of official life than he had ever been at the prospect of its highest rewards and honors But though keenly enjoying the freedom from public responsibilities, and the pleasures of intercourse in which he was permitted to indulge, the qualities of mind and habits of systematic, close attention to business, that so eminently fitted him for a successful Congressional career, were soon called into full exercise by the rapidly increasing requirements of professional pursuits, never wholly given up— There is a fascination in the strife of politics, its keen excitements, and its occasional, but always t mpting, brilliant triumphs, that, when once felt few men are able to resist so completely as t. return with relish to the comparatively tame and dull occupations of private life. But to the calm and equal temperament of Mr. Fillmore, repose after the stormy scenes in which he had been forced to take a leading part, was most grateful. He had ever regarded his profession with affection and pride, and he coveted more the just, fairly won fame of the jurist, than the highest political distinction. He welcomed the toil, therefore, which a large practice in the higher courts imposed upon him, and was as remarkable for the thoroughness with which he prepared his legal arguments, as he was for patient, minute investigation of the dry and difficult subjects it was so often his duty to elucidate and defend in the House

of Representatives. In 1844, in obedience to a popular wish too strong to resisted, he reluctantly accepted the Whig nomination for Governor. The issue of that conflict has become history, and though deeply pained at the result, he was only so in view of the national calamities that he foresaw would follow the defeat of the illustrious statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, who led the Whig host.— For his own defeat, Mr. Fillmore had no regrets. triumphantsway in both houses of the Legislature, He had no aspirations for the office, and with the and but little opportunity was afforded a young failure of his election he trusted would end any further demand upon him to serve in public life,

gardies of the effect upon the general good of the order, as a national organization. And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating to be instrumental tion on which we can rely, Gen. Leach has made the order, as a national organization. And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating to be instrumental tion on which we can rely, Gen. Leach has made the order, as a national organization. And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating to be instrumental tion on which we can rely, Gen. Leach has made the order, as a national organization. And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating to be instrumental tion on which we can rely, Gen. Leach has made the order, as a national organization. And it has turned out, that many who aided in originating to be instrumental tion on which we can rely, Gen. Leach has made the order, as a national organization. There were some peculiar causant that the vote of the confidence of the estate, by a majority targer than nad been to any State officer at any former election to any State offic this great movement—many who fought for it thing against the tyranny and corruption of the this district will be increased at least 1,500.— House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If Fillmore no doubt that the general conviction of his eminent fitness for the office would, under any circumstances of the opposing party, have given him a great and triumphant vote. That such evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fel-

acquiring, nor without severing all those social ties, and breaking up all those domestic arrangements, which rendered home bappy and bound him to the city where the best portion of his life had been spent. Yet feeling that the State had a right to command his servi vs. he cheerfully submitted to its exections, and on the first of January removed to Albany, where he resided, during his The session of 1833-34 will long be remembered term of office, displaying in the performance of the duties of his ar u us and r sponsible office the high ability and thorough attention which have always characterised the discharge of all his pub-

lie trusts. In the month of May, 1847, the Whig Nation al Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia unanimously nominated Mr. Pillmore as their candidate for Vice President of the United States, in connection with Gen. Zachary Taylor, who had been selected as their candidate for President.
Of the result that followed this a minution I shall not speak, as it would be useless to trespass further upon your time in describing an event with which you are so well acquainted.

It was at that very time when sectional strife

began to raise its arm against the law of the land, and threaten the Union of the States, that Millard Fillmore was called to preside over the destinies of the nation, to occupy the chair then made vacant by the death of the lamented Tavlor. It seemed as though Providence had selected from among the many patriot sons and Union-loving men of our country, one not unknown, but whose past career had established for him s highly honorable reputation among his fellowcitizens-another Washington-whose patriotism. 'whose wisdom," and whose experience would calm the troubled waters, and say, "peace, be still." Such, indeed, was the result of Mr. Fillmore's administration; he "knew no North, no South, no East, no West," but the whole Union : to cement it more closely together was his highest aim, for the history of that administration clearly demonstrates that he would have sacrificed every thing rather than fail to have preserved union and harmony throughout the land.

When Mr. Fillmore retired from the White House, a universal shout came up from every quarter, "well done, thou good and faithful servant." His friends and enemies alike turned toward him with feelings of admiration and love, while, with grateful hearts, they acknowledged him to be, what he has since been styled the "Model President." Such was the boy, and such is the man, whom the American party present as their candidate for President of the United States. In every station in which he has been placed, he has shown himself "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted, under God, to his own exertions, the faithful performance of every duty. and steadfast adherence to the right. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart, until he has by no base means, reached a proud eminence which commands the admiration of his countrymen. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to wear them.

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale. CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRIS ING Business men, with a limited capital,

the ravest opportunity for a fine purchase is now

offered. This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. B R , and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, taid in Hydrathic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is

probably the best dom in North Carolina. The other improvements consist of, 1st: Cotton Factory-a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high besides the base-

For manufacturing Cotton th's location is un-

sprpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles-help to be had 25 to 50 per cent, cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill. where a good buyer can tay in his stock R. B. Saunders, Chapel Hill; Lucas & Moore, to 2 cts per lb., below the N Y market 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent frame building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever. There are five pairs of stone in the Mill-two prs Burr's for Wheat, and three prs Esopas' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill. and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which

will be renewed this summer. 8d. The Saw Mill-a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.

4th. One large and excellent two storied ramed dwelling, 50x40 feet-the yard and garden walled n with brick and stone. One other handromely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs-eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses. barus stables, blacksmith and wood shops. The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres; and

tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c , will be sold with the mills. I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum

Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to. WM. S. BATTLE Rocky Mt. Edgecombe co., N. C. N. B. - Until the property is sold, orders for

Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to. W. S. BATTLE.

New Firm --- To the Public.

DECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD INform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the Fall and Winter Trade, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of GROCERTES

which the following list in part comprises : A large lot of Coffee- Laguira, Rio and Java. Coffee Sugar - Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices. A good lot of Teas

A heavy stock of Sole and Upper Leather. A large assortment of Boots and Shoes, among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes ladies and gents'. Also a good lot of Brogans, for men and boys. Candles -- Adamantine and Tallow.

All kinds of Fancy Soap. Shot Powder and Caps. Water Buckets of different kinds. 125 Bugs of Salt-Liverpool and Ground Alum. Nails of all sizes; - Cotton Yarns. Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal, A lot of splendid Tobacco. Bagging and Rope. A good lot of Cigars - various brands.

Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS Among which are to be found Descritics from 4 to 5 qurs. wide. Blenching Gog ls, for Gentlemen's wear, such as Cussimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnahurgs and Kerseys, a fine ot of heavy Blankets and Hats, suitable for negros' wear, and a great many others too tedious

to mention. Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves. Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1855.

City Taxes.

HAVE given a bond to collect the City Taxes by the lat day of August next. Person failing to pay their Taxes by that time will incur an additional expense by having their property ad-

vertised for sale E E HARRISS, City Collector. Kaleigh, June 6, 1856. 46-Wil



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into ly viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correct, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted pesition and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish

free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure. FOR COSTIVENESS. — Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure

of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body Hence it feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, bodyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsia will rapid by disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured ly disappear.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Ben els, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSBA, Pair

in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficient ly, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPPLAS, and all diseases of the

Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sorres have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pim ples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the un clean diseases of the skin, because your system wants

cleansing.

To Purify the Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billious Affections arise from some derangement—either torpidity.

tions arise from some derangement - either torpidity congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidit digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhea, prevails. Fever ish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes be come a greenish vellow; the stowards acid; the bounds come a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowel sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a ter dency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious celic bilious diarrhea, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Ferces are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vita. principle of Life. For these and all kindred complain gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful.

No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for

which a dinner pill is employed. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER.

Practical and Analytical Chemest, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh;

Goldsboro'; and by Merchants and Druggista everywhere. May 10, 1856. Just Received.

NOTHER LOT of those beautiful White Duck A Coats and l'ants, which I purchased very

ALSO, a lot of plain White and fancy Marseilles vests, all of which I will sell at a very small per cent, for Cash, as the season is advancing .-CALL SOON, or you will miss a bargain.
J. H. BIGGS. Raleigh, June 20, '56.

FENCING. THE undersigned is now ready to give instruc tions in sword exercises. He intends giving only one course of instruction in this city, and

those who design taking lessons would do well to begin at once. EDW. DE REU. (2d Door above Cabarrus Street, in the Primrose House.)

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. CO. NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

TORTH Carolina State Bonds, \$500 and \$1,000. can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized Agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh JOHN D. WHITFORD, Pres't At. & N. C. B. R. Co. Raleigh, April 29, 1856.

Bargains, Bargains! WE would respectfully call attention to our stock, which we are now selling out at

cost, consisting of RETICULES. . CROCKERY. POCKET-BOOKS, Toys, REAL JET

NECKLACES, PINS, &c. : and we shall be pleased to see our numerous La-DY and GENTLEMAN friends at our store, where we have not the least doubt they will find someruise that will suit their various tastes. . H. MAHLER & CO. May 18, 1856 te 29

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY. J. H. HOKNER, Principal. T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE next session opening on Monday, the 7th Board and Tuition \$75 per session, payable in Oxford, N. C., June 12, '56, waswow 48

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL. R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL. THE next Session of this School will commence n the 17th of July. Terms, \$75 for board and tuition per session of 20 weeks, payable in advance. Number of pupils limited.

Circulars containing other particulars may be bad by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O , Granville County, N. C June 23, 1856.

For Sale.

WE have for sale a first rate "HEBRING'S PATENT SAFE" in perfect order, and secure in every respect. It is sold for no fault, whatever, but the increase of books and pay has compelled us to procure a larger one. W. H. & R S. TUCKER. April 22, 1858,

FOR SALE. THE Touse and Lot on Hillsborn' Street, be-

longing to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason For terms, &c, apply to B. A. HAMILTON, Pres't. Faleigh, May 15, 1856.