HON MR. GRANGER'S REMARKS AT THE

AT ALBANY Fri Low Wittos: - I will before we part say few words more. There can be no better occasion for the expression of my gratitude, than now, when you have just placed me upon your the men who support the candidates we support list of delegates to the Baltimore convention.— and so sure as this is a bright day that shine Let me here accept that appointment with thanks, and thus mye the committee the trouble of cor-

I congratulate you heartily, my fellow Whigs, upon the whole proceedings of this day. They prove that the Whig party is not yet exhausted, but that it is still capable of accomplishing every object we desire. Could the Massachusetts Whigs ive looked in upon this Hall to-day, they would no longer have stood irresolute, with some of their stoutest hearts inquiring, where shall we be in the contest? but would have taken courage to follow where duty leads them. Let Kentucky Wnigs know where New York Whigs will be found, and Kentucky will be where she should bc. Let Maryland understand that the Whigs of New York are firmly bent upon their course, and will fight on, rejecting all compromises and disregarding all overtures, and Maryland will be found beside New York in the contest.

But this is not the time, my friends, to dwell upon these subjects at length. You will hear them discussed this evening, more ably than I can discuss them. I will not occupy your time by pointing out to you the character of James chanan or of John C. Fremont, nor will I detain you by the more agreeable task of dwelling on the character of Millard Fillmore, except for the purpose of saying a few words on one single point. Mr. Fillmore, during his administration, signed, among other compromise measures, the bill known as the Fugitive Slave Law. Although he stands before the world to-day upon the slavery record, as pure white is to scarlet when com-pared with John C. Fremont, he has been subected to abuse and slander and misrepresentation such as no man probably was ever before or since subjected to, for that single act. I do not I have not inquired, whether Mr. Fillmore did or did not approve the Fugitive Slave Law as it passed the Congress of the United States; but do know that Mr. Fillmore was every irch a Whig, and that when he signed that bill he did so in accordance with the principles upon which he had received the suffrages of the people. I need not refer you to the time when Presi-

dent Jackson vetoed bills and put them in his pocket. It was not Whig doctrine that dictated the vetoing of every bill designed to improve this courtry and to promote her inland commerce during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren. It was not this that was the doctrine of the men who have been thus railing against Mr. Filmore. If you will turn to the very 'ast acidress of Henry Clay to his constituents at Lexington, you will find therein the advice of that statesman, that an amendment should be made in the Constitution restricting the veto power, so as to guard against its becoming the one man power which shall override the representative power of the country. This, as put forth by that be-loved leader, was and is Whig doctrine, and if Millard Fillmore had not adhered to it he would have been no longer a Whig. I will but allude to one other point. Mr. Fill-

more has been assailed with all the coarseness of which his enemies are capable, and branded as a disunionist for one speech which he delivered in this city. It was well known to my personal friends, and one now on this platform can verify the assertion, that I intended to remain passive the truth and justice of which I believed in my very heart of hearts, then I cast aside my indifference and entered into the fight. Yes, sir, the principles laid down in Mr. Philmore's speech in this city, I will maintain against any and all argument; and if any man takes issue with me upon those principles, let him name his day, and I am neady to contend with him.

There are some newspapers, standing on half-way ground, that say Mr. Fillmore must have been misunderstood, but he has been misrepresented. He said that this was the first time candidates had been selected from one section of the Union as candidates of that section alone, asking no support except from that section, and endeavoring to be elected by the votes of that section to rule over the whole Union. Why, gentlemen, is this not true? Was any ticket ever so presented before, by any regularly organised party?— My humble name has been presented in connection with that of General Harrison, with the design of disproving Mr. Fillmore's position. But was the ticket upon which I had the honor to hold a place nominated as the Fremont ticket was nominated? Did not old Kentucky give me such a vote as I shall be proud of to the latest hour of my life? Was Maryland out of that contest? Was little Delaware unheard on our side? No. sir, no! They were there to do their duty-there, where they should be, hand in hand with their sister States of the North.

If you would know the secret of these assaults apon Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, you can readily find it. It is because these sectionalist felt that it had touched a chord that would vibrate in the public heart-that would awake an echo from every part of the Union. No person had spoken the truth so pointedly or so forcibly before, and it went home at once. Before his speech was made; did any one hear of an electoral ticket being run for Fremont in Kentuckydid any hear of these shouts of rejoicing over the immaculate Blair? Who, before that speech was spoken, eve beard of Missouri having a Fremont ticket? Yet now such a thing is daily spoken of in their journals, and if we are to judge from recent results in Missouri, the gentlemen candidates in the Southern States. Whatever else may come of this campaign, I thank Mr. Fillmore from my very soul for taking the broad

tive land.

I have no doubt that the first thing you will be an attack upon its members over the shoulders to study. I would advise my friends to file that paper away, and see how its remarks will tally my late administration of the Government. with what its editor will do in eighteen months somewhat suddenly withdrawn, and it is not for cans may well act in concert. On this basis pended upon any subject as there has been upon With many thanks for the flattering manner this; and I would say to you, my friends, when- in which you have been pleased to communicate ever you hear men talk disparagingly of An- the result of the Convention. drew Jackson Donelson because he is a slaveholder, hunt up the

in their teeth. Andrew Jackson Donelson is a slaveholder and seas a democrat. I know him well; well enough to honor and respect him. I stand here to-day to pledge myself for the noble intentions and patriotic actions of Andrew Jackson D-nelson, and in these days when sectionalism is rampant, and in these days when sections is rampant, and disunion stalks abroad in open day, if men are asked to vote for an hone t democrat, they will not object to him because he was the political pupil and the personal friend of Andrew Jackson. I well remember that the whole nation held out its hands to Daniel Webster when that Jackson. I well remember that the whole nation held out its hands to Daniel Webster when that and taking it home, made his first entry in it thus: "Patrick O'Donohne—born Sept. 20th, Jackson and gave it his warm approval."

Let these things be borne in mind my friends, CLOSE OF THE WHIG CONVENTION and let them encourage every man in the coming struggle Buckle on your armor-or rather keep on that armor which you have this day resume Pay no attention to threats, give no heed to per-suasions. March side by side to the polls with the men who support the candidates we support,

upon us, so certainty shall victory be ours.

Mr. Granger's speech drew forth the repeated applause of the convention during its delivery, and at its close three cheers were given for the

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRE SIDENT OF THE VIRGINIA WHIG CON-VENTION AND FILLMORE.

RICHMOND, July 28, 1856. Dear Sir :- In pursuance of the instructions of he late Whig Convention assembled in this city, have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the

Preamble and Resolutions adopted by that body.
You will perceive, sir, from these proceedings
that, moved by the spectacles of the public danger,
they came together even more in the character of good citizens than of Whigs, to take counsel together as to how, at such a moment, they could most effectually serve their country. Deploring it is true, the temporary, and, as they hope transitory, depression of the party whose principles they deem the wisest and safest to govern the administrative policy of the Government, and desirous to restore it to its former efficiency, yet their more immediate object has been to consult with one another as to whom it is their duty, under existing circumstances, to support for the l'residency—who, in their judgment, would most virtuously, wisely and intrepidly exert the great powers of that office in defence of the Constitution and of the Union at a period of much danger to both

You will see, therefore, sir, that subordinating at such a time the consideration of ordinary topics of party difference, they have confined their attention mainly to the present evils and the threatened calamities of the country; to the pointing out truly, as they believe, the sources out of which they have sprung; and indicating the remedies which they require. They find the principal sources of these evils, as they believe, in the unwise and unpatriotic, because uncalled for agitation of settled questions, by the party now in power, in disregard of their solemn pledges and for mere party ends; and its having so administered the government, as to foment internal disorders when they had ceased, and to embroil our toreign relations which they found unembarrassed; and they see, as they conceive, grounds for apprehending future calamities to the country om the retention in power of the same party ; and yet heavier ones from the success of another mere sectional party, who proclaim in advance, the intended disregard of the provisions alike, and spirit of the Constitution, as of the plainest requirements of equal justice a course for which this latter party found the opportunity, and claim to find the justification, in the re-opening of the questions referred to.

To the restored ascendency of patriotic over party ends—of the Constitution, good faith and and equal justice—they look as the sole, but effectual remedy of existing, as of prospective dis-

At such a conjuncture, to whom would their eyes so naturally turn as to him who so effectually contributed to save the State, when, at a foras without prejudice, to North or South, to party or section, exact, and equal justice to all. In your glorious past they find a guarantee for your future, and in those principles common to you and them which guided so happily for the country your former administration of its affairs, and in that broad and national patriotism you have always exhibited, embraces equally in its regards the whole Union, and every part of it, they still confide, for the restoration, a second time, of that era of good feeling and good order, which once before you inaugarated, amid dangers and general dismay-and know how to maintain. But in by the convention, a recognition of their nomination, of you as their adopted candidate for the Presidency, they still desire to receive the assurance, derived directly from yourself-such as you may judge fit to convey-that the homage of you as a Statesman, which they now tender to you, has the same responsive acceptance from you, as in times past; and that, in reference especially to the present emergency, the feelings that animate them, and the patriotic ends they aim at, as disclosed by their proceedings, meet from you the same cordial sympathy now, as when, heretofore, seeking similar ends, you stood with them under a common banner.

Adding only the expression of the great personal gratification I feel in being the honored organ of the present communication, and my fervent prayers for your success, as in my belief the harbinger of future peace at home and abroad, and a new guarantee of the stability of the Union and of the free institution it upholds, I am, dear sir, with the highest respect,

Your friend and fellow-citizen. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON. Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1856. WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, Esq.:

SIR :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ult., transmitting a copy of the preamble and resolutions peat that only to save themselves from the teiligent and patriotic body recommended to crushing the deadly effect of the great truth their Whig brethrer, throughout the State to teiligent and patriotic body recommended to spoken here by Mr. Fillmore, did these men start | yield to my nomination for the Presidency their the stories of electoral tickets being run for their active and zealous support. active and zealous support.

Standing, as I do, as the known candidate of another party, I yet receive this recommendation with gratitude and pride. I feel that it is American ground he did take, when he first set | made, not because the principles of the two parfeet on American soil, on his return to his naties are identical, nor with a view of emerging them in each other-for such an object is expressly disclaimed by the Convention-but besee after this convention has closed its labors, will | cause the principles which my nomination represents, approach more nearly to those mainof Andrew Jackson Donelson; and the pious tained by the Whigs of Virginia, than those of horror of the New York Tribune will be curious any other candidate; and because, as the con-

Whatever may be our differences on minor from the present time. You all know the holy subjects, I am sure there is one on which we horror that has been expressed at Mr. Donelson, agree—and that one at this moment is parabecause he is a slaveholder. Why, when Gen, mount to all others. I allude to the preserva-Taylor was nominated by the Whig party, it tion of the Union of these States, and the rescuwas well known that he was a slave owner, and ling the country from sectional strife. The quesyou all remember the coarse abuse he received tion is not so much, how shall the government for months from the New York Tribune on that be administered, as how shall it be preserved; very account. The opposition of that journal to and on this great, vital question, national Whigs. the old here was certainly subsequently and national Democrats, and Union-loving Amerime to say what were the influences that brought shall with great pleasure, receive the votes of all about this conversion. It pleased Providence, who have confidence in my integrity and ability, in its dispensations, to remove General Taylor, and who ask no other pledge than my past serand from that day to this the New York Tribune has been employed in rolling up its eyes in holy herror at Millard Fillmore, and regretting that ciple is sacrificed. No deception is practiced; we had not that terrible slaveholder among us. and I trust that no one, casting his vote for me Never was there so great an amount of cant ex- on this ground, will ever have cause to regret it.

I have the honer to be,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WIRE BALLOT Box .- The model of a ballot box, designed to prevent fraudulent voting, was formed. exhibited at New York on Friday. It is made of fine wire through which the votes may be seen as they are dropped into an aperture at the top. A glass box for a similar purpose was invented some time ago.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1852-SOU-THERN DEMOCRATS HUMBUGGED WILLINGLY-THE ELECTION OF FILL-MORE THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE

Have the Democracy of the South any patriotism left, or have they dwindled down to a mere organization of political machinery, to be moved asped and directed to suit designing politicians regardless of the safety of the Union. We assert this to be the case. While hundreds are to be found in the party who are patriotic yet, as party, the spirit of a Jefferson or a Jackson i extinct, and now they are the suppliant tools of such arch-enemies of the Union as Arch-Bishop

Hughes, and Van Buren & Co. This much having been asserted, we solicit the candid reader of whatever party to give ear to the proof. In 1852 soon after the triumphant passage of the compromise measures which gave peace to our almost dismembered Union, both of he political parties of the country pledged themselves to the support and maintenance of those, as a final settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the agitation of slavery. Our country had just passed through an ordeal the most exciting and alarming known to our political history. It was a time when angry passion reigned supreme-when the North and the South were arrayed against each other with bitter sectional prejudices-the Union trembled in its foundation-if the North had succeeded, disunion would have followed and her triumph would have been a sure step to her own destruction. Weak minds lost all hopes and strong men trembled But there was a master spirit that had the balm -a physician who could and did pour oil upon the troubled waters, and speak to the mad waves, "peace, be still," and they obeyed! That spirit was Henry Clay. The patriotic portion of the Senate of the United States at his word wheeled into line; the subject matter of the Compromise was furnished by Mr. Clay and through the "committee of thirteen" presented to the consideration of the whole Senate and passed both Houses of Congress, was then sanctioned by Millard Fillmore, the patriotic President of the Union. It was hailed everywhere as triumph of the Union over sectionalism, foreshadowing the perpetuity of the Union, and the death politically of her own enemies. Did we say "hailed everywhere"-a squeaking voice or two was heard coming up from the quagmires and filthy cess-pools of political infidelity, say ing that we had rather weep than rejoice ove the passage of these measures—that voice was from the "high priest" of democracy in Tennes-see. Gov. Trousdale canvassing this State a serting that by the Compromise we had gained nothing; but still, the great mass of the bone and

sinew of the country everywhere approved the compromise and the current became irresistible. The democratic convention which nominated Franklin Pierce, in the fulness of their patriotism, adopted a Platform in which is to be found the following Resolution:

"Resolved-That the democratic Party will I sist all attempts at renewing in Congress or ou of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be

That was taking strong ground, but after experience has shown that the North fooled the Southern demograts by giving them the platform while they got the Candidate! The South got the platform and the North got Mr. Pierce, and nobly has he answered their purpose; and now, mer period, it had fallen into a like condition of they ask the Southern democracy again to take

> Another Resolution of the same democratic Platform also says that the democratic party will juxtaposition the sections together. "abide by and adhere to a faithful execution" of the compromises passed by the previous Congress; using exceedingly strong language against any

Mr. Pierce was elected. Will any candid democrat say that the democratic party has made any pretension in Congress or out of it to "abide by" the Compromise measures, or to refrain from the agitation of the slavery question? None will that respects truth, for the history of the counasking from you, as I am further instructed to do try would contradict him. In the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill the Compromise was not only virtually repealed, but the spirit of the Compromise violated, and the whole question of slavey thrown upon. Agitation and civil war has followed, and strange to say, southern democrarespect for you as a man, and of confidence in cy defend the whole proceeding, and call upon the South to support them as the only national party. Shame, where is thy blush !

Having torn open the "bleeding wound"-vi olated sacred compromises, all the anti-slavery men North, who had acquiesced in the Compromises were set at liberty, and the Black Republican party is formed as a consequence. Yet, Southern democrats say, all right, thus giving up their honor and independence, and becoming the suppliant and willing aiders and abettors to Norhern infidelity to the Constitution and the Union. Who can rally upon the democratic party to save ANOTHER NORTHERN MAN with a SOUTH-ERN PLATFORM! It is high time for Southern democrats to ponder on facts that have been developed by the Pierce administration. Let them ask for the evidence that Buchanan and his administration will better serve the South and the Union. Millard Fillmore has made up his record, has been like gold tried in the fire and found pure. Then what is to be lost by supporting him?

The great conservative party of the Union desire a change in our naturalization laws, and have giving their warning voice against the influence of Foreigners, who are wholly unacquainted with who have Mr. Frement specially in charge there, adopted by the Whig Convention of Virginia, the genius of our Government, and therefore, incapable of judiciously exercising the elective franchise. The present so-called democratic party, for the sake of gaining numbers that they may retain the "loaves and fishes," have made themselves the fawning flatterers of Bishop Hughes and his hosts, together with all foreigners indiscriminately. But again we see that Southern democrats are most miserably humbugged, for now, when they wish to be paid for their flattery, by getting the foreign and Catholic support for Mr. Buchanan, they are spit upon by them, and ninety-nine one-hundredths of th Catholic Foreigners in the United States are marching up in solid column to the support of FRE-MONT the DISUNION and ABOLITION candidate!

The whole South should awake, shake off party shackles and come up to the support of Fillmore and the Union. Millard Fillmore is a national man-running as a national Union candidate, pointing to his administration as his platform Let every patriot come to his support, as a sure anchor for the Union. Let it be written on our banners in letters of gold-RETRENCHMENT and REFORM !!

"The Union, it must be preserved!!!"

A NEW WAY TO GET A HUSBAND .- A YOUNG pirl was recently taken before a Justice in Detroit, charged with the larceny of \$94 from a laboring man of that city. The girl had acknowledged she had taken the money, and stated the circumstances that had influenced her to commit the crime. She said that the complainant some time since, had agreed to marry her; that for some weeks she "lived with him the same as his wife," and that he then left her. She followthe hands of the Justice till the ceremony is per-

The girl should get this method of husband making patented immediately.

man recently married "Yes, was the reply." or it would be a boy or a girl,"

Every now and then an old line whig. or member of the American party in the South comes out in a card in the Democratic papers, of the Thirty-fourth Congress was brought to a choice between Buchanan and Fremont-Mr. Fillmore being altogether out of the question .-Those who pursue this course are doubtless honest in their intentions, at all events we give them credit for being so, but in our judgment they make a very great- i very criminal mistake. They meet more than half way their fresoil enemies of the North. They reduce to practice, whit the fanatical adherents of Fremont are daily incultating, and they are playing into the hands of these people by assisting to make a purely ser-

tional contest for the Presidency. Fremont runs as the Northern candidate. does not expect to receive a single Southern electoral vote. He runs on a single issue of antagonism to the South, and he stakes his chances of success on the idea that by thus running he will be able to concentrate the united North and North-west to his support. If he shall be able to do this, his election is sure.

Mr. Buchanan is held up as the Southern canidate. He is recommended to the South as being sound on all questions vitally affecting her interests. He is notoriously weak except in the South, and unless he receives the entire vote of that no part of the military force of the United this section with one or two of the free States, of States for the support of which appropriations which there appears to be no probability, his election is impossible.

Mr. Fillmore, on the contrary, represents nei-ther the North nor the South exclusively; he is not the candidate of a section, but of the entire country. He represents the national, conservative sentiment of the United States, and as the embodiment of ideas he will be elected or defeat-

Such are the candidates and such are the positions they occupy.

Now, the Northern agitators knowing very well that Fremont stands no chance in the South, but that the North can elect him if united, are doing all in their power to force Fillmore out of the contest, for the reason that if he were out of the way, forced out of the way, by the treacherous conduct of his Southern allies, his Northern supmere sectional warfare between Fremont and Buchanan, would prefer the former to the latter, simply because he more nearly represents the Northern sentiment. It is evidently to their interest to make this election a purely sectional one, because it is their only chance of success. They have no tear of Buchanan, knowing that as between him and Fremont it would be no difficult matter to concentrate all the elements of opposition against Democratic rule, in favor of Fremont, and thereby gain an easy victory. Fillmore is the man they dread, as is sufficiently apparent from the following significant admission of he New York Tribune, one of the Black Republican organs. Speaking of the election, and admitting in the course of its remarks that Fillmore being in the field may defeat Fremont in Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, it says of the last named

Fillmore was out of the way, and we trust he will

that so long as Mr. Fillmore continues in the field supplies are to be provided without authority of their hopes of success are blasted; that they cannot unite the North and North-west on Fremont, disbanded, and yet without money cannot long and that, without this union, their candidate is be kept together. We greatly regret that the "a dead cock in the pit"-and hence their exer- difficulty was not foreseen early enough to have the assertion, that I intended to remain passive imminent peril, who already tried, had never the Platform and give them Mr Buchanan, a man "a dead cock in the pit"—and hence their exerdifficulty was not foreseen early enough to have during this election and not to enter the cambridge in defence of the Constitution, or in main- who suits them so well, that even that archold tions to rule him, (Mr. Fillmore.) from the course. But when I saw Mr. Fillmore so tenance of the laws, nor ever failed in administer- traitor, Martin Van Buren, says he will do, and Failing in this, their next endeavor is to draw as was attempted by the Senate, but, too late. A closely as possible the line which separates the little time more, we cannot doubt, would have North from the South, and to array in hostile

They must notice with secret exultation the efforts of Southern politicians in aid of this trait- | could receive the sanction of the other House, orous design! It must cause their hearts to and THE SESSION WAS ENDED. thrill with gratification, when they see Southern men unconsciously, but not the less surely, assisting to make this contest sectional, by withdrawing from Mr. Fillmore, the only National candidate, and giving aid and support to Mr. Buchanan, for the sole object of defeating Fremont, the

Northern candidate. When Southern Whigs and Americans thus desert their own principles and candidate and rally to the support of a man whose whole strength lies in the South, are they not doing all in their power to build up a sectional party?-Are they not making Buchanan the representative of as purely a sectional party, as that of the North ?

What will be the effect of this course of action? Why, simply this Northern men, true, conservative, National men, who have stood up against Abolitionism at great risks at home, findmuch, now desert them in the hour of trial, and a little upon the "strong minded" order; but I ing that the people for whom they have borne so are allying themselves with a party which has strength outside the South, and perceiving in this movement the organization of a great sectional party-the South against the North-will conclude that all hopes of a National party are gone, and that they too must in this emergency. the Union? Elect Buchanan, and we will have consult the interests of their section, and ally themselves with the party of the North.

That will be the effect. By deserting Fillmore and supporting Buchanan, you not only defeat both, but you are assisting to elect Fremont, and are giving a fatal stab at the perpetuity of the

A POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK .- The friends of

the support of the South, on the ground that he is the only man who can successfully contend with the nominee of the sectional party and preserve the Union at this critical juncture. By whom has he been indicated as the champion of Southern rights? By the Southern members of the convention by which he was nominated? No (and who is not?) as the following paragraph for, as we have already shown, of the 168 votes, from that paper will prove. He says truly; little more than a majority of the whole number whole vote, representatives from free States .-The residue was, it is true, composed of Southern the entire Southern vote in the convention, one hundred and twenty in numbers? A little more fraction over. This vote certainly did not indicate that he was the choice of all the Southern members, 73 of whom voted, on this ballot, for his competitor, Mr. Douglas. But, say his friends, with the most unblushing effrontery, he will get the entire vote of the South. Upon what authority do they say so? Do they take the results of former Presidential elections as the foundation of their assertion? If so, we will see how far these results bear them out. In former elections, with the exception of the last, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee. Georgia and Louisiana, seven out of the fifteen slave-holding States, have gone for the Whig nominees, and Tennessee and Kentucky, two of them were among the four which, at the last election proved true to Gen Scott

SHOT AND KILLED .- On Friday last, says the Wilmington Journal of Thursday, aronaway negro camp was discovered on an island in Big Swamp, situated between Bladen and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning a company of twelve or fifteen started out to hunt them, and after starting them from their camp, one of the need him, however, and upon his appearing reluc-tant to perform his promise, stole the money and him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday deposited it in the savings bank, thinking he morning. On Friday, a man named Taylor was mained until the removal of the superincumbe yould marry her "to get it back." She prov- shot at twice from the same place, but missed. The ed right in her theory for he manifested his wil-negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had lingness to comply with her terms. They are to cows, &c., in the swamp-none arrested. The be married Tuesday next, the money remains in | swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.

WATERING PLACES IN VIRGINIA .- The West-(Va.) Star says: -900 visitors at the Montgom-ery White Sulphur; 150 at the Yellow Sulphur, A Poses.—"So you are going to keep house and 850 at the Allegany—making 1,400 stranare you?" said an elderly maiden to a young woin the State has such facilities for wealth and "Going to have a girl, I suppose?" was queried.
The newly made wife colored, and then quietly responded that, she did not really know whethtors in our county.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

At the hour of mon yesterday the first session and declares his intention to support Mr Bucha- close. It en led in good temper, if not in univernan, because, as he says, the is-ue is reduced to a sal harmony, and with but one cause of serious regret, we believe, which was the untoward circumstance of the defeat of an important, indeed an indispensable, act of legislation. In one or two particulars the late session was the most remarkable one that has occurred in our briefhistory. In its outset the obstinate struggle for the Speakership obstructed its organization and for sixty-four days prevented the House from entering on its proper duties. Its subsequent course, though chequered by occasional excitement, was marked by an exemplary attention to business, and aided by the prompt, dignified, impartial, and able conduct of the presiding officer of the House, good dispatch was made, and an inauspicious beginning would have been crowned with a happy close but for the unfortunate final failure to which we have sliuded above, and which constituted the most unusual feature of the session. This remarkable event, unprecedented as it is unfortunate, was the loss of the army appropria-

tion bill, in consequence of the non-agreement of the two Houses on the following clause engrafted on the bill by the House of Representatives " Provided however, and it is hereby declared are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress; but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from employing an adequate mili-tary force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the inva ion of said Territory by armed bands of hon-residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting or claiming to act as posse comitatus of any officer in said Territory, in the enforcement of any such enacment, and to protect the persons and property therein, and upon the national highways leading to said Territory, from all unlawful searches and seizures and it shall be his further duty to take efficien measures to compel the return of and withhold porters perceiving the contest to be reduced to a all arms of the United States, distributed in or to sail Territory, in pursuance of any law of the United States authorizing the distribution of arms to the States and Territories."

The Senate rejected this proviso, as imposing

an improper restriction on the constitutions

power of the Executive as commander-in-chief of

the army; and the House of Representatives

maintained the restriction as constitutional and proper and demanded by the exigencies of the case. The disagreement was referred to two or three successive committees of conference, but they were unable to reconcile the difficulty, and each House refusing to recede, the bill was lost It is the first time in our history that such thing has happened, and in permitting it to happen now Congress has incurred a very weight responsibility. We shall as soon as possible pub-lish the able debate on the subject, that both side may be heard, and the public be enabled to form its own judgment as to which of the two Houses "Frement could carry it by at least 200,000 if the blame of the failure should rest upon. The loss of the bill must occasion great embarrassment to the Executive, for the appropriations amount-These Black Republicans are perfectly aware ed to some twelve millions of dollars, and how law we cannot imagine. The army cannot be would have passed the bill. But the inexorable hour of twelve arrived before the proposition

> POSTSCRIPT. After the above was written we received from the Department of State a copy of the Proclamation of the President requiring Congress to re-assemble the day after to-morrow to provide supplies for the army. We know not what other course the Executive could have adopted to repair the omission, and we doubt not the inconvenience will be cheerfully submitted to by the members, as imposed by an imperious necessity.
>
> National Intelligencer.

WOMEN OF HONOR.

"Belle Brittain," the Newport correspondent of forts to be smart, and sometimes succeeds, says: 'By the way, why shouldn't ladies as well as gentlemen hold themselves accountable to the code of honor? It might be considered verging think the converse of the old maxim is true; and what is sauce for the gander, is also sauce for the goose; and if there is anything more saucy and insulting than a jealous or envious woman, I have yet to learn a new vocabulary of slander. I saw two women kissing each other yesterday most voraciously; and half an hour afterwards one of them was insinuating to a circle of eager listeners, that her friend was indiscriminately fond of gentlemen; and intimating by various nods, winks and shrugs, that she was "no better than fruit." Now this is scandalous; quite as much so as the "doings in Congress," and why shouldn't Prewitt, Mrs. Swizz'm, et id omne genus."

PRETTY WOMAN -The editor of the New Orleans Crescent is a great admirer of the ladies.

" A pretty woman is one of the " institutions' that composed the convention, we find one hun-dred and the two-thirds of his She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is members; but what proportion did they bear to is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She calico and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt than one-third ! or, in other words, one-third and into cream and then butter. Her words float round the ear like music birds of Paradise, or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and the young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant firesides, bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven "

the Virginia Hotel, a grain of wheat embeded in a large clear lump of ice, which had sprouted and sent out, at a small orifice, a blade about two and a half inches long:-There roots of about the same length which penetrated the lump of ice where it appeared entirely solid. The roots were carefully drawn out of the ice with the grain by a gentleman present. We would have been slow to believe this fact, if we had not seen it. The grains of wheat, doubtless, fell from straw by that time upon the ice when gathered, and when the mass congealed, the wheat was enclosed, and there reice, when the warm air caused it to vegetate, Let no one now say wheat cannot stand cold. Staunton Vindicator

COURTING .- Courting in the country, says the Syracuse Standard, "is altogether a different institution from the city article. In the former place you get rosy lips, sweet cider, johnny cake. and girls made of nature; and in the latter a collection of starched phrases, formal manners, fine silk, jevelry and girls got up 'in hoops.' Always take the rural district, when you want to get a good style of calico. Some folks who have tried it ty of placing their accounts in an Attorney's think that city courting isn't bad to take. Tistes hands, by August Term, for collection. differ. We presume there is nothing disagreeaable about it either in city or country.

[From the National Intelligence.] AN ENGLISH GREETING.

Our readers will remember that some two mouths ago the British exploring ship Resolute was, by an American whaler, found embedded in the ice on the Arctic sea, abandoned by her crew, and was rescued, and by great and persevering exertions brought into the port of New London and our readers will remember also that the Senate most honorably passed an act appropriating money for the purchase of the English vessel from her salvors, and for her repair, and directing that she should then be freely restored to the British Government. This handsome act drew from a well known English poet the subidined felicitous lines:

THE AFFAIR OF THE "RESOLUTE." AN INTERNATIONAL BALLAD.

A gracious and generous action, Outweighing all sins on each side, Outshaming the treasons of faction, Ambition, and folly, and pride; No jealousies now shall be rankling, No silly suspicions intrude, But round the remembrance of FRANKLIN Our brotherly loves be renew'd!

The RESOLUTE, lying forsaken, The sport of the winds and the ice. By luck to America taken, Is-nobly restored without price ! Not only refusing all ransom, But-fitted anew for the Queen In a manner more gracious and handsome,

And kinder than ever was seen !

We, too, were not lacking of honor; For, waving all claim to the ship, When 'Suddington's flag was upon her, We flung away quibble and quip—
"He saved her, and so let him take her," But handsome America said, "I guess, cousin, that we can make her

A prettier present instead;

"With thousands of dollars we'll buy her, With thousands of dollars repair, (Diplomacy cannot take fire That here at least all isn't fair,) In honor of Britain's ice-herres. Of Fraklin, and Ross, and McClure; To gentle Victoria, the Sea-Rose, Her Resolute thus we restore!"

Huzzah for this generous greeting! Huzzah, too, for Grinnell and Kane, And all the kind hearts that are beating So nobly from Kansas to Maine! Our instincts all for each other, (Though both have a tincture of heart,) And truly, as brother with brother. Our bosoms in unison beat.

When crafty diplomacy's blindness So often does harm in the dark, One plain international kindness Comes-just as the dove to the Ark; O wisdom, above the astuteness Of placemen by cunning defil'd: O better than manhood's acuteness

This kindliness as of a child!

MARTIN F. TUPPER. ALBURY, July 17.

" Learn of the Mole to plough."-Pope. YCHE'S CULTIVATING PLOW, (PAT-ENTED 8th of January, 1856) called the Mole Plow; with vertical cutters near the edge of a horizontal share, for dividing the furrow slice, and a curved cutter on the rear of the share for on the opposite side of the share as may be desired. Adapted to siding, listing, breaking turfy or hard land, subsoiling. and many other purposes. Islight, cheap, and strong; and supposed to be the most prefect pu verizer in use.

For license to sell, with directions for manu-W. E. WYCHE. facturing, address Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber obtained administration of the Estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac, at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said Roulhac to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by Goldsborots and by Merchants and Druggists law. In the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Al bert Simmons is authorized to make settlements the New York Mirror, who makes frequent ef- | He will be found at the store lately occupied by the deceased, where the Books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent until the 10th of November next the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood as an Apothecary's shop, and the two rooms in the office on the North-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot. THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Raleigh, Feb. 21st, 1856.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—By virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by William I. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX. pp. 791, 792, records of Wake. County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale ONE LOT, on Newbern St., winks and shrugs, that she was "no better than in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said she should be." In other words, that, like a legitimate daughter of Eve, (a woman of 'easy vir- Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the tue,') she had an instinctive love of "forbidden | Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto be-Mr. Buchanan claim for him a peculiar right to injured honor in petticoats have the same redress longing,—the same being formerly the residence accorded by the "code" to pantaloons? I res- of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains pectfully submit the question to Fanny Fern, Mrs. | an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Martha, David and Asa Sloan, Jesse Wolf and his Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one wife, Tempe, and Alexander Sloan, son of John-hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capison Sloan, deceased, and M. Q. Waddell, Guartol Square. Repairs to the amount of \$1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the NEUSE RIVER OIL MILLS. Price \$4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for \$2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press-hullers, heaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at \$5,000

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to let it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted. EDWARD CANTWELL.

Trustee. Raleigh, July 25, 1856. Standard till forbid; Wilmington Jeurnal and Herald daily I time and weekly 3 times. and forward bills to Trustee.

ATTENTION! EVERYBODY. HOEVER is indebted to the undersigned. they are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or eash, by the first day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in BOOKER & COLE. Raleigh, July 14, 1856.

Dissolution. THE partnership of H. Mahler & Co., is this

day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Mahler will continue at the old stand and is authorised to collect all the outstanding claims, and will pay the liabilities of the late firm. H. MAHLER

PH. THIEM. Aug. 11, 1856. 1m 65 Settle Up.

M Y old business must be closed, and I hope all those indebted will save me the necessi-



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to pusify the blood and attimulate 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 curse of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth Their certificates are published in my American Almanae which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

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 should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPERSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Conferences and always uncomfortable, take mild doesn't be the contract of For Dyspersia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stemach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, both burn, and southurn of dyspepsia will rapid ly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured

you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bose els, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSRA, Pain 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 atomach is foul.

these and their kindred disorders because your atomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, 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 decadful ulcers and sores 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 mants cleansing.

cleansing.

To Purify the Bloom, 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 swaten like chaft before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which

in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures when they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Afk tions arise from some derangement—either torpidity congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile, and render it unfit for 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 to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately, costiveness and diarrhous unevails. with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhose, prevails. Fever ish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severy pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes be come a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a ten dency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colis bilious diarrhose, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three is 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 Ferrs 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 complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to more the howse 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 Chents, LOWELL, MASS., AND SOLD BY

Williams & Haywood, P. F. Pescud, Raleigh R. B. Saunders, Chapel Hill; Lucas & Moore, everywhere. May 10, 1856.

Now Ready----Swaim's Justice Revised.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MAGISTRATE; a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the dutier and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 854—'55—together with full instructions, and numerous FORMS and PRECEDENTS. By Edward Cantwell, LL. B., Counsellor at Law.
One vol., 8vo., containing nearly 600 pages,

handsomely printed, on good paper, and well bound in Law binding. Price \$3 50. Postage 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by HENRY D TURNER, N. C. Book Store. Raleigh, Aug. 4, 1856.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- CHATHAM COUNTY .- In Equity, Spring Term, 1866. Chloe William, Alexander and Robert Sloan, children and heirs at Law of Alexander Sloan, Sloan, and Wesley Dye, and his wife, Jane v. John Seymore and his wife, Martha, and Nancy, dian of George Henry and Murtha Sloan, miner

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Seymore and his wife, Martha, Nancy, Martha, David and Ass Sloan, Alexander, George Henry and Martha Sloan, and Tempe Wolf, wife of Jesse Wolf, children of said Johnson Sloan, de ceased, are non-residents of this State, it is there fore ordered that publication be made for all weeks in the Baleigh Register for said absence defendants, to be and appear before the Hon-Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 3rd Monday in Sep-tember next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to complainants' bill; otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the

cause heard ex parte as to them.
Witness M. Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court. at office in Pittsboro', the 3rd Monday in March 1856, and the 50th year of American Independence. MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

July 14, 1856.

MAYORS OFFICE, RALEIGH, Aug. 12, 1856.

REWARD of five dobars will be paid by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, for the detection and conviction of any person, who shall wantonly throw filth, or rubbish of any kind, in any of the public wells of the city, or in any manner injure the proper working of the public pumps.
WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Aug. 15, '56. NORTH CAROLINA BONDS OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. B. B. C. 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. R. R. Co. Raleigh, April 29, 1856.

Quent. Busbee, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. WILL promply attend to any business intrus-ted to him in the United States and State Courts : and with the Executive or other depart-

ments of the State Government.

July 14, 1856.

P. F. PESCUD.

July 11, '56. tf 56.