et other ears NORTH CAROLINA STAR-WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1856.

Congressional

Thirty-Fourth Congress-Pirst Session WARRINGTON, March 31, 1856.

Bexare, After petitions and reports from Caso s, Mr. Clayton made on explanation, say- Union, when that instead of the publication of the sarratire of Com, Wilkes Exploring Expedition costlog a million and a quarter of dollars, as stated by him the other day, on the authority of the ritories of the United States with slave property. at of Public Printing, the fact was that such publication when completed would only cost alout one hundred and fifty thousand ars. The whole cost of the Expedition do ring the four years it was away, together with mining, do., would amount to about a million and a quarter of dollars. He stated these facts un the authority of Com. Wilkes himself.

inte resumed the consideration of the lutions submitted by Mr. Iverson several ne, providing that a committee be appointed, who shall be authorized to summon beprediented. Mr Iverson proceeded to speak in Government of Groat Britain may please to prelation to the general subject, reviewing the action of the Board, and sympathizing with "the stunate victims of that extraordinary tribenal." He could find no better parallel for the

for Buckingham !" Mr. Iverson stated that upon the meeting of

the Naval Board, one of the officers offered a reso intion that their proceedings should be held open- on Dr. Kane. but if was voted down by a large majoritythus showing that the board acted like a band of secret conspirators. They were in some respects more than the Spanish Inquisition; for that heard the accused in his own defence, but this struck ted States, without hearing. He wanted the resolutions a-

Mr. Sildell opposed the resolutions, and defended the Naval Board at some length from the and such great results, his hope that the resoluattacks of Mr. Iverson and others, who had spoken previously.

Mr. Butler objected to the legal character of the board, and stated his conviction that they had not conformed to the law, under which they were organized. Mr. Clayton denied that any injustice was

done to officers by removing them without notice as they held their officers during the pleasure of the Excentive. Mr. Crittenden made a few remarks, when the

Senate adjourned. House or REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Haven intro-

custom house, post office and court house building in Buffalo, New York. It was passed, On motion of Mr Phelps a resolution was

adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of accepting the services of volunteurs, to aid in the supaion of Indian hostilities on the Pacific.

Mr Campbell, of Ohio, introduced a resolution which was agreed to, making the general approprintion bills the special order of the day on and tion of Monday, Friday and Saturday.

The House resolved inself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and procould to the consideration of the bill appropriating \$200,000, to be expended under the direction the presential disposition of the Indian tribes on on those subjects. the Pacific coust, and \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder to be used in that part of the U-

Mr Campbell, of Obio, said that the Committee of Ways and Means had changed the character of the original bill, which looked to war like purposes, while the substitute looked to

Mesers, Allison, Campbell, of Pa., and Ready allvacated any bill, and Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, proceeded

peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the 1 the distance between the Post Office in Alexan-Pacific coate, and \$120,000 for the purchase of [gunnowder,

The President's annual message was taken up in Committee of the whole on the state of the

Mr. Warner, of Georgia, made a speech in vindication of Southern sinvery, and the right of the Southern prople to remove in to the common Ter-Mr. Allison addressed the committee in opp sition to the extension of slavery,

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WARMENCON Anol 9 SENATE .- Mr. Seward reported without a mendment the House joint resolution for enlarging the Custom House, Post Office and Court

House at Buffalls, New York; which was read a third time and passed. Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution allowing Ductor E. K. Kane and the officers associated ore them the members of the late Naval Board, with him in his late expedition to the Arctic for the parpase of ascertaining upon what reasons seas is search of Sir John Franklin, to accept the action of the Board in the various cases was such token of acknowledgement therefor as the

> Mr. Cass hoped it would be immediately con; sidered and passed.

Mr Crittenden was quite willing that all propsummary manner in which they disposed of the er acknowledgment should be given to Dr. Kane cases of naval officers than the exclamation of the by this Government, but he thought it a bad prechlacked tyrant-"Off with his head so much cedent to depart from the ancient usage of ou-Government,

Mr. Seward asked whether under the joint resolution a title of nobility could be conferred

Mr. Mason had an idea that the British got ernment would think of offering an acknowledgment of that kind, which they might well suppose would be unwelcome to a citizen of the Uni

Mr Seward desired to express, in behalf o dopted, so that all the facts might he brought to Mr. Henry Grinnell, of New York, who furnished the funds with which the expedition was pro-

secuted with so much energy, so many sacrifices tion would be adopted.

Mr. Bayard opposed the resolution.

Mr. Mason admitted the wisdom of the provision of the Constitution in regard to the reception of presents from foreign Governments; but as the Constitution had reserved to Congress discretionary power in the matter, they could determine whether this was not a proper occasion to

make an exception to the general rule. He cited the instance of Lieut. Maury, who had been permitted to receive a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

Mr. Butler could not vote for the resolution duced a hill providing for the enlargement of the unless he knew what the British Government was going to give Dr Kane.

The further consideration of the subject was ostnoned.

Mr. Fessanden addressed the Senate on the abject of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; and in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that Mr Crampton lought to be dismissed as the British Minister.

Mr. Cass expressed his views on the subject, when the consideration of the bill was postponed. after the fifteenth day of April, with the excep- and the matters connected with the proceedings of the late Naval board discussed till the hour of adiournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was engaged on the Senate's amondments to the West Paint Academy, the Pension, and the Deficiency of the President, for restoring and malataining Appropriation bills, but came to no conclusion The House adjourned.

WABHINGTON, April 3.

SENATE. The Senate took up the hill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States abop of war Albany, and for other purposes, and passed it.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the joint resolution declaring in the Cherokee Indians shall be executed; and it

drin to Washington, by way of the long bridge and by way of the site of the proposed bridge at NTROLOWS.

cuts to the Deficiency Appropriation hill, when nent and patriotic parts-Millard Fillmore, in a Mr. Smith of Tennessee, made a speech in | message to Congress, said ;

being more convervative than the free in their jerts which they embrared. Must of these subjects interpretation of and action under the Constitutinu. He likewise reviewed the condition of political parties, assailing the Republican and American organizations, and speaking in praise of the Democracy.

Mr. Granger, of New York, made a speech, in rder to show that slavery is incompatible with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore illegal.

The Committee rose and

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Millard Fillmore on Americantsm 1

The New York Herald having called for the tter written by Mr. Fillmore to Isaac Newton, of this city, we have procured the same, and now present it to our readers.

The letter, through private, containssentiments which every American should desire to see pub-lished far and wide .- P. d. News. BUFFALO, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1855.

ISAAC NEWTONS Respected Friend : It would give me great pleasure to accept your kind invitation to visit Philadelphia, if it were possible to make my visit

rivate, and limit it to a few personal friends that this would be out of my power, and I am therefore reluctantly compelled to decline your invitation, as I have done others to New York

nd Boston, for the same reason. I return you many thanks for your information hear what is going forward ; but, independent of the fact that I feel myself withdrawn from the olitic I arena, I have been to much depressed in pirit to take an active part in the late elections. contented myself with giving a silent vote for

Mr. Uliman for Governor, While, however, I am an inadtive observer of rupting influence which the contest for the for-

and subject to the control of a few interested and Hunce, it has been a subject of arties of the country, have been bidding to obtain a nud as usual in all such contests, the party What is term of ost corrupt is most successful. vhield is m macquence is, that it is fast demoralizing the

that great palladium of our liberty-into an un that great palaanim of our interty-mile an un-meaning mockery, where the rights of native-born sitianens are voted away by those who blindly follow their mercenary and selfish leaders. The evidence of this is found not merely in

the shameless chaffering for the foreign vote a ery election, but in the large disproportion of and abroad, as compared with our native citiz as. Where is the true hearted American whose check does not tingle with shame and mortification to see our highest and most coveted foreign mission filled by men of foreign birth to the exclusion of native-born ? Such appointments are a humiliaing confession to the crowned heads of Europe, that a republican soil does not produce sufficien talent to represent a republican nation at mon archical court. I confess that it seems to mewith all due respect to others-that, as a general rule, our country should be governed by American

happy land, give to all the benefits of courd laws. and equal protection ; but let us at the same tim cherish as they pple of our eve the great principles of constitutional liberty, which few who have not had the good fortune to be reared in a free al liberty, which few who have country know how to appreciate and still less how. preserve.

Washington, in that inestimable legacy which rational liberty. he left to his country-his Farewell Addresshas wisely warmed us to heware of foreign influ ence as the most baneful for of a republican government. He saw it to be sare in a different whit from that in which it now presents itself : at he knew that it would approach us in all forms, and hence he cautioned us against the forefathers, as for the sake of the unborn

Fram the New Orleans Crescent. Words of Patrialism

In 1850, after the passage of the Compr The House, in Committee of Whole on the Fute, Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators I out of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators Bell, Ciemens, House n.Berrien, a valuable medicine in the hands of a skillful Senators and the senators are senators and the senators are senators and the senators are senator hills-itt which Henry Clay, Gen. Cass, Gen. tate of the Union, took up the Sena'e's amend. Downs, and other leading statesmen took promi-

favor of the admission of slave States into the Union, believing that this would have the effect which I have alluded are regarded by me as a of preserving the Confederation; the slave States being work of the dangerons and eze ding and in the states in the states in the states in the states of the dangerons and eze ding and

indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them was in its character fun prevocable. It may be presumed, from the and prevocable. f those measures were free from imperfections. but in their mutual dependence and connecti compromises the flos they formed a system of

conciliatory, and Lest for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional incrests and opinions. For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures. at Nashville, to dissolve the Umon: until time and experience shall demonstrate the What Franklin Pierce "claimed-for" Andrew J.

necessity of further legislation to guard against vasion or abuse.

Those Compromise hills-although, perhaps not as perfect as could have been desired-re ceived the warm support of the greatest and purest men of the day. Glorious old Henry Clay exhausted his last energies in behalf of the patriotic work of conciliation; and when his eves closed in death, he fondly believed that harmony between the different sections had been permanently restored, and that the bonds of union were as strong as in the better days of the Republie. Those measures also received the cordial sanction of a vast majority of the people of Lou-

political parties concurred in their acceptability, wisdom and policy. Senator Downs, Mr. Slidell, a the subject of polities. Tam always happy to Judge Larue and many other leading Democrats Texas is at this moment, the most important of the State, openly esponsed the compromises, while Messrs, Hunt, Benjamin, Licaelius, and

> scores of leading Whigs, throughout the Commonwealth, were unhesitating,able and eloquent in their advocacy. And the sentiment prevailed

public events, I am an interior observer of universally among the consernative, union-lov-one, and I may say to you, in the fragmess of ing men. North and South. Good citizens, eve-private friendship, that I have for a long time koked with dread and apprehension at the cor-ry where, builed the result with unbounded satisfaction; and the cheering impretation went abroad eign vote is exerting upon our elections. This throughout the country and throughout the earth, seems to result from its being banded together, that the only cause for serious difficulty between the Northern and Southern sections of the great bargain and sale, and each of the great political Ropublic of the West had been family, fairly and

What is true of Louisiana in regard to the Compromise bills, is true of every other whole country; corrupting the very fountains of Southern State, with, may be, a single exception. All acquiesced and most of them enthusiastically. Of caurse, it is not pretended the extremists were satisfied. Extremists never were and never will be satisfied. If allowed to range things to their own liking, and would, the offices which are now held by foreigners at home chances are ten to one, be quarrelling among themselves in less than three months. We are

speaking of the masses and majorities. So far as dissatisfaction went, the extremists of the South and the abolitionists of the North were about equally dissatisfied. The extreme Southerners vehemently averred that the South had been oppressed and plundered; and the Northern abolitionists loadly and fiercely maintained that the North had been up ressed and burn citizens. Let us give to the oppressed of plundered! True, both sides could not be coevery country an asylum and a home in our rect, but that made no difference, and so the docussion went on, neither section of the Union presenting evidence of having been oppressed or plundered. On the contrary, all indications drnoted the highest prosperity, the greatest amoung out delay to execute its instructions of social and national happiness, and the largest

It was under circumstances like these that Mr. Fillmore formally enuociated in a State paper-"The series of measures to which I have alluded a.e regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance-u final seitlement-of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced," and ability inaldious which of its influence. Therefore, as ous and exciting subjects which they embraced," well for our own sakes, to whom this invaluable and that they "formed a system of compromises, what manner the pension laws for the benefit of inheritance of self government has been left by the most conciluatory and best for the entire hands country that could be obtained " ate

good and messaary thing, but should any miss creant out the levers above the city and cause an overflow, he would ease find houseff in the peak. Hou! Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, in favor of tentiary, if he escaped a worse fale. Armunic is the re-nomination of Pierce, the Washington One Door above R. Smith's Corner. physician, but when misapplied by a poisoner, it

leads to death. been with the Nebraska-Kansas hill, But, if the political management succeds in securing the nomnation for President to Senator Douglas or Gen. Pierce, the objects of its author will have been

.... Democratic Endorsements of Donelson.

The following documents show what Democracy bought of Maj. Donelson, before he came down up a them for meeting in a Hartford Convention

at Nashville, to dissolve the Union -

Dunelzon, in 1851.

Concours, May 30, 1851. Mu Bour Sire: I rejoice that the leading organ of our party is now under y for control, and regard the change as most auspletions at this juncture .--There is a great battle before us-a battle for the Phone a battle for the ascendency of the principles, the maintenance of which so nobly and the administration of Gen. Jackson. nobly signal The tone, vigor, and statesman like grasp which you have brought to the columns of the Union are not merely important, they are absolutely indispensable in this crisis.

With respect, your friend and servant, [Signed,] FRANK PIERCE.

What the Organ of the Democratic Party of Tennesse " claimed for" Andrew J. Dunclow, in 1844.

From the Nashville Union of October 15, 18(1) MAJORDONELSON-THETESAN MISSION.

"The diplomatic agency of this coverument in mission abroad ; although it ranks with these of the second class, its high and important duties require the talents of one every way qualified for

the first foreign mission on the globe. We congratulate the administration on having been able to secure the services of one so emnearly qualified in all respects for the station, whose thorough knowledge of the relations subsisting betwen the two countries, and whose intiacquaintance with the prominent statesmen if this and that government, will place him in advantages which cannot fail us the most desirable results.

Major Donelsen leaves his plantation near the Hermitage today-proceeding overland to the Mississium river on his way to the Texas Casitol-and we cannot but participate in the painful emotions with which the word " farewell" will be exchanged between himself and his venerable patron, friend, and relative, "the sage of the Hermitage"

In view of the advanced age of General Jackson it is more than probable that they may never meet again. A relationship next to that of father and son, if indeed it he not equally near and dear, will be severed perhaps forever. And we assured that nothing short of a sense of duty have their own way they would be mable to are to his country could have induced an acceptance of the mission. Nor, for this patrictic reason, would the aged veteran advise him to decline it Maj. D. leaves a host of good and true friend continue to have an abiding solicitude for his health and happiness, and for his early and complete success in "extending the area of

freedom. er have been neutralized by the bad faith of Pres What President Polk " claimed" for Andrew 1. ident Pierce, are ready and anxious, to come back Donelson, through his Acting Secretary of State, the Hug, J. Y. Mason, brought to his support. In conclusion, for we are already far beyond

ILETTER TO MAJOR DONELSON 1

Washington, Aug. 7th, 1845. My Dear Sir : The President has received information on which he relies, which has induced im to direct me to send the accompanying dis patch to you-a copy is sent to Gen. Taylor, and one to Col. E. A. Rhides, the Vice Consul at Gaiveston, with directions if you have left the at the state our conviction that he is literally nowhere at the the race. constry, sh your return home, to regard the dis-statch as addressed to him, and to proceed with-

If this shall find you is New Orleans, the President wishes you to exercise your own dis-

retion, in pursuing your journey home or in sturning to Texas. Your boilth ought to exereise a controlling influence in forming your The services which you have rendered your lieve, a gendlemen, in the Native American

ountry in the delicate negotiations entrusted to on, are justly appreciated. Your prudence, movement, had a private letter from the Sage of Ashland, in which his approval was clearly and and ability have inspired the President with a Awhland, in which his approval was clearly and confidence which would make him feel much distinctly expressed. It was, however, never more at ease, if that delicate task could be in your published, and it is perhaps doubtful whether it productions, uses the following heastful languager

will ever be. But the following letters just pub-But your sacrifices and risks have been alree

A few Plain Words to the South. In commenting upon a recent letter of the

We will begin with that bright day when leads to death. So is it, sometimes, with a good principle un-necessarily brought into operation, and so has it and then thermonivous and under the more rate part. Ity. Has insurgural on that occasion was grand. It derm is unnecessary to ensure the articles. My Stack is Large and well assorted, and I wanthe using commendation. All parties seened, under the insgical inflormes of the sound into f the sound magical inflormes of the sound into the sound in the second was they have been add in the mar-ter of the sound of the sound in the sound in the sound in the second was they have been add in the mar-ter of the sound of the sound in the sound is marprinciples contained in it, to consider the coun-try safe with Franklin Pierce at its head, and Pierce, the objects of its anthor will nave over accomplished, and then, it is to be hoped, this politician-curved people will be allowed a period. - a chaining of the political dexils for four very 2

devia for both mit. If the rule works well in one case why not in the impaired by the which, like the Gaussian of the point for wiser heads to dis-cuse. One thing however, I will any, and that is, I can end Goods cheaper for Cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months that and try, and I think I will be any word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be purty, flashed and see H. L. EVANS. This confidence was scarcely impaired by the announcement of his Cabinet, which, li chameleon, was of all political hues. quiet, order, confidence reigned throughout the hand, and the great Democratic party, flashed with victory, but wearied with the labor of its purchase, haid uself down to rest. The patron-age power had to be wielded, and soon was dis-

All those indebted to the firm of EVANS & COOKE, r to H. L. EVANS, must extile their Notes and A. overed that absurd ambition of the President to unite the Free Soil and New York Constitution county. The subscriber cannot give la men in a common brotherhood; an attempt which April 1st. 1856. proved not only futile but fatal to his Adminisration. New York was the theatre where the New Spring and Summer Goods,

ernte articles. My

H. L. EVANS.

H. L. EVANS.

a and An

14-61

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29 Cheap Place.

AM now ressiving my SPRING AND SUMME STOCK OF FANCY and STAPLE DEY GOOD its, Boots, Shees, Bennets, &c., &c. which I into Hing at Rodered Fries to pencial buyers who y when called on, and superially to these who I C Cast.

ket horetofore, Some of our Newspapers are adopting the Cash sys.

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FOR 1856.

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ads conferences in the second second

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ERNEST LINWOOD.

By Caroline Lee Hentz.

A the first copy of this brilliant book was issued, yet regreat has been the domand for the hast and most beam ful work from the pen of its Lamented authorees, that we are now reference the

TWENTIETH THOUSAND.

with an analasted domand still pressing us. fince the days of the hompighter, as book homseld as myddly, or become as universally popular.

Col. Fuller of the New York Mirner, in one of the most

LTHOUGH but a single month has passed since

13-tf

Y W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most com-

plete manual for overy department, of Hortical-embracing the Vegetable Garden, and the Frain

C. M. BALLON Publishers, Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton street, New York. 14-9t

Releigh, April 2nd. , 856.

April, 2nd, 1856.

e agon the receipt of a Raleigh, March, 1856.

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ALEXANDER CREECH.

pay when with Cash

exercise of this sage conception was first applied. We all know the history of that controversy.— We all know how completely Free Soilism was prostrated; Van Buren and his followers were flat on their backs, and the foul spirit of fanati-THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from New York, and is now receiving the largest and most compile a southment of FANCY AND STA-PLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering cism was well-nigh strangled. No sconer, however, dot they soull the spoils for which they panted, and which they hoped, and as the result PLE DEX GOODS he even had the plename of effering to his numerous friendly and extrement. Introducing all the recent styles, Calleone, Ginghung, Luowa, Mus-line. Chaltes, Barnge Do Lances, Figured and Plain Berngey, and Tisaues. Stilk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mautins, and Pariproves, with too much truth would enure to them under this place, than they began again to I breathe I eee, and, from a gasping corpse, under the galvanic battery of Government patronage, it leaped torth into its full stature. The Constitutional Democrats all over the country lifted up their voices against the injustice. Instead of releating or abating the outrage, New York of Cotton, Lince, and Woolen Gouds of all Anda-Give me a call if you want now, cheep, and gued Goods, Hats, Beots, and Shots. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING. Talk about this may and that man selling goods at east. Why employee into and that man selling goods at

became a great staughter-house for all true, sound and Constitutional Democrats. for all good, At the head stood Daniel. S. Dickins a, who, by his pure patriotism, had in molated himself in his brave defense of the rights and honor of the South! All the offices of influence and profit were given to the Free Soilers, and the best men in the party were made to give place to them.— Does this entitle Franklin Pierce to the a stran-dinary "demand" our friend would have the South to make for his re-election? Was the honorable gentleman himself + ankful for this hublings addin and Barnees Manufantory, Pay-At the head stood Daniel, S. Dickinson, who, favor? Did he at that time, and does he now, etteville Street. odorse the action of the Executive in this matter? We know he did not and does not. Apart from this arrocious outrage, we know him to be

too good a State Rights man to have instified the derence of the Federal Government in State Why is it that Van Buren & Co. are ver -- devoted to their precious Benjamin ? A Free S der und Abditionist is not api to ding to an outlaw upon his bereas, without there is something behind. What cares he for well-Price \$1 25. rounded messages-the "glorious messages" of paid to any part of the Union on receipt of price, the President, if his acts "run not along with C. M. SASTON & CO.

them? What cures he if the poor South get the

It is precisely because we do not like General

Pierce's antecedents since the 4th of March, 1853, that we are opposed to his renomination.

And again, we think he is the only man spoken

party in the country de election. Thousands and tens of thousands of true and honest Demograts

who have been driven from our lines into the

anks of our enemy, or whose influence and pow-

our editorial limits, we say to our friend in all kindness and respect, that while we are very sor-

ry to differ from him we consider his favorite for

could have made, and we are happy further to

.....

Mr. Clay's Americanism

of Mr. Ciay's personal friends, that he gave his

ful approval to the patriotic principles which

now characterize the American party-but the

fact was not publicly assounced, though, we be-

It was known in the canvass of 1844, to many

committion the very most unfortunate he

place in joopardy the success of the Dem

succession who by possibility can

shell and he luxuriates in the kernel ?

dians and not by the whites, as has been falsely was passed charged.

Wasternorus, April 1,

SENATE. Mr Mason from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint ution to amond the Act of March Ist, 1835nativied "An Act to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular system of the U. States." reported it without amandment, and asked its immediate consideration. He proceeded to explain that it. proposed to amond that feature of the Act of ho which seemed to make it mandatory on the weident to elevate all our foreign ministers resident to ministers plenipotentiary and to affix a to the West Point Academy bill. salary to each mission. Congress had no power mund, but could only recommend this to

the President. The bill originated in the last of House, and is was passed without amendment in the Senate because it was so near the close of the resion, that to amend it would have jeoparded he whole measure.

The joint resolution was read a third time and

Mr. Houston submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the proteedings of the Naval Court Martial, recently held in Philadalphia, for the trial of Capt Ritchie, Feb. 5, 1811. and all the ourrespondence relating therete in his

Artonent. Mr. Fish, Let it lie over

ent of the payal loard. He client, in order to. reveathad it was no disgrace to officers to be pla. The ad on the vetlend list, the fact that in Keyland poned. The futher consideration of the bill was post-

the horoes of the Nile and Trafalgur wave reliered fram active service and reveive less pay than ting \$300,000 for preserving and maintaining the is officers of the same grade on this retired list. He replied to Senatur Bouston's attacks on Penformist, Deport, and other usual officers.

Mr. Boll of Teurfessee, followed, a staining, in the main, the proceedings and action of the mayal

The Scente adjurned.

Horse as Revenuestives. Among the repare, or Benning's bridger and a bill to asther- tan to that subject.

Ten thousand surfaced the correspondence has Assertion affairs, and the Asthination of the United States. It was adopted. at questions, and an equal number On motion of Mr. Emith, of Virginia, it was

AMr. Collamer made a Speech defending the views of the minority of the Committee on Terri-

tories on the subject of Kansas affairs. He argued that Congress had never submitted the queution of freedom or slavery to the neonle of the territories, as such, and that it has, from time to time, been prohibited therein.

Without concluding he gave way for a motion o adjourn, which prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Various reports were made from standing committees.

The House agreed to the Senate's amend to the Pennion bill, and objected to some of these

The Senate's amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were discussed in Committee the Whole on the state of the Union; but without coming to a conclusion upon the subject. ithent coming to a conclusion upon the subject. result. But I have said more than I intended, Various bills, introduced on leave, were approprintely referred.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Mr Seward gave notice of his intention to inroduce an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights," approved

Mr Foot called up the bill for the relief of George P. Marsh, proposing an extra allowance

Mr Clayton resumed his remarks on the subs alon to Greece. Mr. Foote explained the grounds on which the claim is based.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$200,000 for preserving and maintaining the pencendic disposition of the Indian tribes, and \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder for the Pacific coast. Pacific coast.

Mr. Collamer resumed his remarks, common eed yesterday, against the extension of slavery. Mr Douglas replied.

The Senate adjourned till Munday.

Horse or Excuserrarives. Mr. Evans, o ets from stateding committees, was a hill en-Washington over the lower or Eastern branch and Central Pacific Railroad and magnetic teleides, and to regulate the travel over the graph; which was referred to the select commit-

the Circuit Court of the District of Colum- Mr. Underwood offered a resolution, ir structa to decree the sale of yeal estate in certain ing the Coundities on the Judiciary, to inquire into the asyndiency of regulating and making

mulform the right of challenging jurses in arisaim the United States and Great Reitals on and esses before the Circuit and District Courts

millions who are to inherit this land and native-let us take warning of the Father of his Country, and do what we can justly to preerve our institutions from corruption, and our ountry from dishonor, but let this be done by serve our the people themselves in their sovervign capacity making a proper discrimination in tion of officers, and not by depriving any individual-native or foreign tional or legal right to which he is now entitled These are my sentiments, in brief, and although I have superimes almost despaired of my coun-try when I have witnessed the rapid strides of

corruption, yet I think I paperive a gleam of hope in the future, and I now feel confident, that when the great mass of intelligence in this mlightened country is once fully propped, and the danger manifested, it will fearlessly apply the remedy, and bring back the government to the pure days

of Washington's administration. Finally, let us adopt the old Roman motto Never despair of the Republic." Let us do on duty, and trust in that Providence which has so signally watched over and preserved us, for the one but a trasted friend, as I have no desire t mingle in pulitical strife.

Remember me kindly to your family, and believe me, truly your friend, MILLARD FILL,MORE.

..... Mr. Fillmore in Tennemer.

The Memphie Bulletin has no sympathy whatever with the American organization, but seeing the "Appenl," of that place, endeavering to use the "Eris Letter" to the prejudice of Mr. Fill-more, in the way that the Washington Union had

to him for diplomatic services on a special mis-done, the editor of the Bulletin rebukes the proremarks. "The reputation of a public man is a property which is is disjoyal to impeach, unless upon good and olid grounds. Whatever may be Mr. Fill-

more's after career-whether the recipient of new and fresh honers, or the defeated candidate of an n his loyalty to the constitution, to full faith in is integrity and justice as a statesman toward in his loyalty

all sections of the Republic. If he has not, than is it out of the power of any man to deserve and establish confid tablish confidence. "By au act of God, he was placed in a position

By all act of tend, or was paced to agrity and bonneyte of purpose, would have been acredy try-ing. On the one hand, all his feelings, all his prejudices, even many of his opinions, had been east in the mould of section 1 on the other, the Constitution and his oath of office. Unfalter ruly, promptly, under the infinence only of a sense conscience and an exlightened mind, th Indexet conscience and an enlightened mind, the man of a section was transformed into the man of the mation. Not since the days of Washington, has there been a Chief Magiotrate who, in all the sets of his abnometration, exhibited more of the spirit of equal and exact justice to all portions of the Colour ; more of implied the discover to and maintenance of the requirements of the Constitu-tion

"Blace his rationment from office there has The intervent of the line of the United from the line of the United for the lines with an action to for making the set of bis to territe the best territed to be the lines of the lines of the lines with an action to for making the set of bis to territe the best territed to be the lines of th

In addition to the reasons given above why

Mr. Fillmore should have regarded the compromise measures as a final settlement of the questions at issue, in consequence of public expressions of approbation on every hand, the events of the two years which fo lawed justified the belief that the people were, almost unanimously, of the same opinion respecting the aforesaid settlement. In 1852, when Gen. Scott was nominated, the National Convention pledged the Whig party to sustain and abide by the Compromises of 1850; and aben Gen. Pierce was nomin-ted, the National Convention plodged the Democratic party to the substantial support and sustainment of the same Compromises. Not quite four years ago the two great opposing par-

ties literally agreed on these voints. If our recollection does not serve us a shabby trick, there was no material difference in the propositions of the antagonistic parties-nothing of a vital na-

It would have been well for the country, cially for the South, if politicians would have allowed the Compromise measures to have remained a"final settlement" for all time to come. But no. Ambitious gentlemen desired to become Presidents, and so the whole question, full of vexation, erimination and recrimination, was opened again. There is no doubt the principle unbodied in the Nebraska-Kansas bill is constitations) and just-but what has been the result of its application at an uncalled for period? Has it done any good? No. It has lead to an inealculable amount of mischief. Has it quieted and harmonized the country? No. It has alienated and distracted the country. Has is strengthened or benefitted the South, in any particular? No. It has weakened the South by raising a question which has enabled her enemies to largely strengthen themselves. Has it enhanced the probabilities

of Kupsus becoming a slave State? No. The effect has been to the contrary, by directing the attention of abolitionists and freeso lers to that territory. Had no excitement been raised, the chances for slavery would have been better than they are now.

We have said thus much to show some of the evils which may flow from a demagoguical appliention of a just and constitutional principle .--We might an and produce any number of illustrations. For instance ; Fire is a useful and indispensable article. The people of the earth would be in a and plight without it. So long as it is property applied it is as harmless as it is invaluable. But, when minapplied, as it too often is in the hunds of incendiaries, it becomes

an element of douth and destruction. The law pana'ting. We could'as get along without water.

so great, that he leaves your decision entirely in lished by the Albany Statesman, leave no doubt, hands, and you need apprehend no disap- as to what Mr. Clay's views and feelings were : probation on his part, if you determine not to

SENATE CHAMBER, Albany, March 25, 1856. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that To the Editors of the Albany Statesman ;- 1 I enclose for publication in the Statesanny the

ighest qualities of a statesman and diplomatist. following letter, received by me from the Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, in regard to the The President unites in the kindest regards. Current Davis, of Kentucky, in regard to the opinions entertained by Mr. Clay of the princi-ples of the American Party in 1844. I believe they were unchanged to the day of his death and they were in perfect harmony with the views J. Y. Mason.

the political fortunes of Mr. Clay through my own political life, and cherishing as I do, that respect for his memory and site, as far as possible, still to make his principles a part of my own political faith.

KRANTEN BROOMS.

(a) islam home from a short is instead of the second state of the second state in the second state is a state in the state in the second state is a state in the state is the second state is a state in the state is the second state is a state in the state is the stat tive American Organization of Pennaylvania, declaring in favor of the principles of thet move-ment, and requesting, if his opinious were in necordance with those communicated to him, to give expression to them, and authorize their publication. Mr. Clay distinctly, and without re-serve, stated his addresion to the Nalive Amerieverse, statist his numerican to the Nalive Americ can principle; and then added, he wished to consult with us as in the propriety of his author-ining his public arowal of this separate. As the Native American principle had not been adopted by the Whit party as part of its creed, and as the intervening period to the election was short, both Judge Robinson and myself expressed the common to Me (they they had been adopted)

both Judge Robinson and myself expressed the opinion to Mr. Clay, that he had not better surtherizes his support of the Native American Principle to be made public. We suggested that is would be an important and unerpasted move by him, that would necessarily distark for the time the public mind; and that there would not be sufficient time before the similar for the time the public mind; and that there would not be sufficient time before the similar for the time the bars its proper and legitimate effect in reference to himself with the American pe-pie. Mr. Clay expressed his consurrance in these views.

Mr. Clay did not read, or hand to Judge Robertein, or severif, the communication which he had reenived; nor did he enter into a particular With high regard, yours, Mr. With high regard, Yours, Mr. sail of its southerts. Hop. REARTON BROWNS, Albumy, N. Y.

Ernest Linwood. "Death dackens his eye, implames his wings, But the sweeten song is the last he slugs."

But the revertest song is the last he sings." In the volvene entitled "Einest Linewood," just isomed by Jowett d Co., of Baston, we have the dying song of the elegent antigifted Mrs. Caroline Lee Hents.--Mearanally sweet like the wight of many waters, it seems to have been poured forth while her soul featers in seems to have been poured forth while her soul feater discuss trace the shadow of the desth ways, where her sway when her rong was ended. Mystersons glouns from beneath the upiling will of Spirit-land shorth as any read. The back is a brenderast farewell--a lingering hand-group from one we hered. If we miss hash, if impressive passages are revealings of the inner like of impressive passages are revolutions of the inner life of the writer-wonderfully vivid and absorbing, because wonderfully real.

wonderfully real. We will not at empt to follow out, in this notice, the thread of an invitable takeful so doing we should only anticipate scanes and events, which come, with headth-ful linkings and fine effect, before the age of the reader. we a mile not rob the back-of hef its charm. an mould not rob the block-of

Sweet Gabriella Lynn will tell her own story. hug. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. T V ashingtos Etreet, Nucton. For sale by all Books. ilms. [March 1853.] 13-

North Carolum Xix per cent State Bands.

TARASCEP DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1834.

March 12, 1936 j SEALED PROPOSALS will be renered at this offer multi 10 o'slank, A. M., faith of April search for the purchase of \$250,000 af North Carolina State Density dated January 1et, 1955, and running thirty years. Descents will also be received for the purchase of

Pretities training for S. C. Stocks," in the second "Proposale for S. C. Stocks," in the second of all Rabigs, N. C. The hidrwill he opened in the presence of the Gent, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS, D. W. COURTS,

Tubile Treasurer Raleigh, Marsh 88, 3356.

Raleigh & Gaston Rall Road.

Orrice R. & G. Rathman Co., Raleigh, 20th March, 1856.

SCHEDULE for Mail Train on and after Tuesday the lot day of April.

b) the lot day of April. On and after Tounday next, the Nail Train leav-ing the Sorth Carolina Bailwad Depet, on the se-rival of the same from the West at 2.47 Å. M., (as at present) will stop of the Northern (or old) depet to the series would be at the Sorthern (or old) depet In this city, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample than for parameters from that Road to take breakfast at the instelle in Haleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the Proprietizers Press of sharge. Leaving at 7 s'chieft, the train will arrive to Weshiou 13 40 A. M., is full time for all trains gr-

Manuau 11 de d. M. in thit time for an owned ing log North, and also for the Wilmington train going South. Returning all bries Willows at FP. H. after the arrival of the Posterbarg, Postemanth and stil bilington Trains and will reach the cight at 6.65 P. M. B. d. Harris and Still Tools, Frenk. March 81, 1656.

1500 PATR of Ratinson's Guiters, Wall, good and sheep. W. R. & R. S. TVCHER. April 1, 1856.

own table: Miscaup Frazers-The people will make him President in 1856, as they did General Jack-son in 1828, and in 1832. He is true to the suprementation and the Union, whilst his Democratic impressor has shamefully surrendered both to the keeping of the higher law men of the North and the South, the R'etts and Cheveses of the latter section, and the Sewards and Giddingses of the former." Constitution and the Union, whilst-his De

This least was drunk with are an element of death and destruction. The law "affords conclusive cyclester of Major Dunclash's publishes such misapplication with the second frigh appreciation of Mr. Titlmore, at a time when his open and munity expression of each apand if the river should dry up or run out. New presiation sould by no possibility be subject to Orleans would soon be inhabited only by bats, the importation of having pressaded from any outs and reptiles. Water, and plenty of it, is a ' other than the most honorable motives.

with your friend,

guest, who had just left, great injustice.

far more reliable friend. i the constitutional rights of all suctions of the Union than Mr. Pierce, for whom he, Mr. Donnelson, had voted. Time had shown that Mr. Pierce was the patron of the ultralists who-had so bitterly opposed the compromise measures, as a final settlement of the slavery question. It was also now evident that Mr. Fillmore in standing by that settlement, had brought upon bimself the wrath of the higher law men of the North. Under such circumstances Mr. Donelson said, he was ready to make all the amends in his power, and that as he had helped his Democratic friends to pull down the administration of Mr. Fillmore, he would say to them that he was ready to build it up again ; and, as an earnest of his intentions, he would now propose as a teast, at his own house and at his

Maj. A. J. Donelson, From the Nushville Banner. Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Doneison. The following incident is related to us by a gontlemen who happened to be present when Mr. Fillmore visited the Hermitage as he passed "another reason for writing was the expression

through this section of the country, after the of a doubt on the part of stage of the opponents close of Mr. Clay that such views were ever entertainthe Hermitage, and sport several hours with ed by that distinguished Patriot and Statesman Major Donelson, who had weat-ared a collection of Having followed the political fortunes of Mr Major Donelson, who had areas ared a callation of which many of the neighbors partook. In the ing as I do, course of the evening, Major Donelson, after ad-opinious, which grow upon me day by day,now that he is no more, I confine to a very natural de verting to the fact that he had once bitterly opposed Mr. Fillmore, having looked upon him as the head of a party which stood on a plotform unsafe for the institutions of the South, stated to his friends and neighbors that he was happy to have such an opportunity as this of expressing his conviction that he had done his distinguished

It was now manifest that Mr. rillmore was a