Congressional.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1856.

SENATE. On motion by Mr. Brown, the bills relating to the District of Columbia were made the special order for next Friday.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters addressed to him during the present year, by Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, respecting the exciting difficulties with the Indians in that territory; and also, all other correspondence relating to the Indian Difficulties in the territories of Washington and Oregon, not heretofore communicated.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the naturalization laws, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bounty land bill, but at one o'clock it was laid aside, when

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, the Kansas bill being under consideration, replied to Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Harlan; and in the course of his remarks, complimented the Executive for his course on matters relating to that territory. He maintained that so far from there being any truth in the alleged "aggressions of the slave power," the South had been ever since the foundation of the Government yielding gradually to the encroachments and usurpations of the North. Owing to ill health, he said he should print the remarks which he intended to submit showing that no enmity exists between the Southern and the Northern democrats.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to act upon the amendments of the Senate to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and by a vote of yeas 59, nays 86, rejected that of three hundred thousand dollars for a continuation of the Water Works.

Without concluding action on the amendments,

*The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE. A bill to alter and amend the act establishing a Circuit Court of the United States in and for the State of California, was passed.

Mr Foot called up the bounty land bill, expressing the hope that it would be disposed of to-day. This measure was discussed and several amendments agreed to.

The Senate discussed and passed the House bill amendatory of the bounty land act. The former added provisions to admit parole testimony in the absence of record evidence, and to include in the period of service the time employed in travelling to and from the place of muster.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The various amendments of the Senate to the deficiency appropriation bill having been disposed of, reports were made from various standing committees.

The proceedings were remarkably dry. The prominent feature was the reporting from the Committee on Commerce, by Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, and Wade, of about (not less than) fifty bills for river and harbor improvements.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE. Mr. Mallory communicated an invitation from the Secretary of the Navy, for the members of the Senate to visit the steam frigate Merrimac, at Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Senate resumed the consideration of the three millions appropriation bill.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., expressed doubts whether this large amount could be properly expended within the present year. He thought it would be better to make a smaller appropriation this year, and if necessary more could be appropriated at the next session.

Mr. Weller showed that the money ought to be appropriated now to enable it to be used most advantageously.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill for several reasons. He thought that the guns which were to be refitted with percussion locks and Maynard's primers would not be at all comparable, when so refitted, with the breech loading rifles. He was also of opinion that they would not be serviceable in wet weather. He alluded to the large appropriations now made in time of peace and under a model President, and hoped we should begin to economise.

Mr. Cass said that the administration was not to be held responsible for the large appropriations. Congress had made them, sometimes in opposition to the recommendation of the executive.

Mr. Hale replied that if the democratic party had not controlled Congress generally, and the Senate in particular, for a good many years past, they were not to be held responsible. These large expenditures of seventy or eighty millions of dollars annually ought to arrest the attention of the people.

The subject was laid aside, when Mr. Houston spoke until the hour of adjournment against the action of the late naval board.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Thurston moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was adopted, yesterday, the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency appropriation bill, providing that a former act of Congress shall not be so construed as to allow the Printer to Congress an extra compensation of twenty per cent.

After debate, involving the questions of economy and extravagance, the motion of Mr. Thurston was laid upon the table—yeas 79, nays 62.

The House went into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Indian appropriation bill, when

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, made a speech in vindication of the Republican party, and of which he is a prominent member. He said that in the pending Presidential contest there will be inscribed on their banner the words, "Freedom is national, and slavery sectional. No more slave territory—no more slave States. Union for the sake of liberty, and liberty for the sake of Union."

When he concluded,

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

SENATE. Mr. Benjamin submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information in relation to the extent to which the transportation of labourers is now being carried on from the continent of Asia or any Asiatic islands to America—whether said labourers be termed slaves coolies or apprentices; also, to show the manner in which they are treated, on their passage and after their arrival, together with any statistics he may possess showing the sacrifice of human life attending this traffic. Agreed to.

The bill to authorize the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia to entertain appeal and grant writs of error in certain cases, was taken up and passed.

The three million appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Hale resumed his remarks in opposition to the bill. When the subject was passed over yesterday, he was about stating that the expenses of the Government now, in a time of profound peace, were more than in any year of the Mexican war. That statement had been called in question, and he had now the documents to prove his assertion. He stated the annual expenditures of the Government for several periods, and said that while it cost only two millions a year to keep up Washington's administration, it cost sixty millions to keep up Gen. Pierce's; in other words, it cost the country thirty times as much to keep Pierce as it did to keep Washington.—During the Mexican war, when we had an army of fifty thousand men in a foreign country, it did not cost so much to carry on the Government as it does now in a time of profound peace, by something like ten millions of dollars a year. He did not know but that he was doing wrong to state these facts, as it might encourage the President to go into another war, thinking it might be more economical. (Laughter.) But such were the facts and the figures.

The bill having been laid aside, Mr. Houston resumed his remarks from yesterday, in condemnation of the late naval board, occupying the floor until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Washburne of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill creating Columbus, Ky., a port of delivery; and it was passed.

Mr. Pelton from the same committee, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill to refund or remit the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise, destroyed by fire between July 17, 1838, and March 2d, 1854.

The bill, after an ineffectual effort had been made to pass it, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the Indian appropriation bill was announced as the business pending.

Mr. Ritchie, of Pennsylvania, argued that Congress has power to reject as well as admit new States into the Union, and have unrestricted power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE. The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the various officers at present employed in the several collection districts in which any change is proposed to be made by the bill now before the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into and report upon the expediency of repealing the act passed on the 26th of June, 1848, amending the naturalization act of 1813.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.

Mr. Foote called up the bill for the relief of Geo. P. Marsh

Mr. Brodhead opposed the bill.

Mr. Foote replied, advocating the claim.

Mr Brodhead replied, with some earnestness.

The bill was passed—yeas 27, nays 12.

After passing the bill for the relief of Hannah F. Niles, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia bills. The bill to incorporate the Columbia Wood Gas Campany was considered; it was advocated by Mr Pratt, and opposed by Messrs, Brodhead and Bigler, after which it was postponed until Monday.

The bill defining the duties of commissioners of elections in the city of Washington and for other purposes, was amended by the substitution of the bill agreed upon by the House committee, and then passed. Several other District bills—including one for the benefit of the public schools—were passed; after which

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Watson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday overruled a decision of the chair that the bill to remit or refund the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire from 1838 to 1855, need not be committed to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as it did not make an appropriation for the payment of the losses which may have been ascertained.

Mr. Phelps contended that the bill should be committed, as it did in effect, make an appropriation. Rumor said that ten or fifteen millions of dollars would be taken from the Treasury should the bill become a law. He condemned the hot haste displayed to pass it.

Mr. Felton said that from the best information he could obtain, the amount involved would not exceed more than three or five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Haven said the bill came here under suspicious circumstances—meaning "outside influences." He differed from Mr. Phelps, remarking that the bill did not authorise the payment of the money, but merely declared it entitled the holders of the certificates of ascertained loses to be paid.

The House reconsidered the vote overrulling the Speaker's decision—yeas 74, nays 71.

After further debate, and without taking the question on sustaining the decision of the chair,

The House adjourned till Monday.

THE Washington Sentinel says:

"It will require a new administration to turn out the Free-soilers from office. The present does not dare to do it."

Mr. Fillmore is exactly the man the Sentinel calls for. He turned out the Free soilers, when he was in office before, and he has no better reason to like them for spitting their foul calumnies at him ever since. Mr. Fillmore turned them out, and Mr. Pierce turned them in—now let's turn Mr. Pierce out, and turn Mr. Fillmore in.—Why not, Mr. Sentinel?—*Lynchburk Virginian.*

From the Charlotte Whig.

John A. Gilmer.

This gentlemen has been selected by the American Party as their candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina. He is, in our opinion, the man for the present emergency. Being the pioneer of his own fortunes, he combines more of the elements of success than any other man who could have been selected to bear the standard of the party through the coming campaign.

NORTH CAROLINA PRESS.

From the American Advocate.

John A. Gilmer.

The first American State Convention of N. C. has nominated for the office of Governor, the gentleman whose name heads this article. A better selection could not have been made. Without friends or fortune, save his industry, and his native talent of a high order, he has arisen, step by step, from the position of an humble and obscure mechanic, to the front rank of Statesmen in our beloved State. For several years, and generally by the unanimous voice of the people he has represented the glorious old county of Guilford in the State Senate, with a fidelity and ability which has reflected great credit upon himself, and usefulness and honor upon his constituents and the whole State of North Carolina. He is emphatically one of her ablest and truest sons. His first inquiry when public questions are presented to him, not necessarily local, is, will they benefit the people of the State. If so they at once receive his support; if not he withholds it. He has never been one of those illiberal, narrow-souled, do-nothing-dog-in-the-manger, "penny-wise and poundfoolish" politicians, who have done so much to retard the progress of our State about 50 years behind the age—still verging towards aboriginal habits and modes of life. No! His policy has ever been to elevate, to improve to add to the sources trade and internal commerce of the State, by all practicable means. Common Schools and Internal Improvements, in all sections, have found in him, a warm and undeviating friend. Whatever of either we have, owes more, perhaps, to John A. Gilmer, for its existence than to any other man. If it be conceived that any of these have not been properly managed since their charter, that cannot be his fault. All that he could do, was done in the efforts to obtain the charters. It becomes the duty of others to build the Roads. Various sections of the State, our own as well as others, have asked the legislature for charters. Mr. Gilmer has almost uniformly supported these, with a zeal and ability equalled by few, and excelled by none in our Legislative halls. The Central Road, the Atlantic & North Carolina road, the Western extension, and others of great importance to very large portions of the people, have been warmly supported by him.

We believe he has never consented to become a miserable demagogue, by seeking to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, in order to array in his behalf, the prejudices, of supposed impressibles. He has always had perfect confidence in the soundness and correctness of his own principles, and has never deemed it necessary to raise these questions for the purpose of keeping those principles in the back ground. What his opinions may be, on mere abstract constitutional questions, involving nothing practically which should not command the support of all patriots, will make no difference with an intelligent, discerning people. Whatever of gas and gammon his enemies may, by a distrust of their own unworthy and mischievous principles, endeavor to introduce in the campaign, to blind and dupe the ignorant, will not affect him. His mission as a Statesman has ever been to elevate and improve, the moral, intellectual and physical condition; to increase and extend the channels of trade; to multiply markets; and to facilitate the business operations of the people of the Old North State.

Such is the man whom the American party of North Carolina have selected as their standard bearer, in the ensuing campaign. With him we go forth with confidence, before the people of the State inviting a discussion of the great principles involved, trusting the verdict to an enlightened and intelligent constituency.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

John A. Gilmer.

We run up to our mast-head, to-day the name of this gentleman, whose sterling worth and irreproachable character is well know throughout the State. The American Convention could not have suited us better if it had consulted our wishes, as could be made appear by reference to our files two or three years back. And we are strongly of opinion that the people of the State at large will also approve the nomination and testify to the same in August next.

The democratic prints, as we perceive, regard the nomination of Mr. Gilmer with uncommon concern, and afford indications of a most bitter and unscrupulous warfare against him. The Standard, at Raleigh, has already led off in its assaults. It accuses him of voting against free suffrage, one of the pet hobbys of the democratic party, and talks as if Mr. Gilmer's vote was the sole obstacle to the success of that measure, and as if he was bound by his oath as a member of the Legislature to vote for it. Wonderful! We had supposed members of the Legislature was sworn to support the Constitutions of the State and United States and that this did not bind them to support measures of doubtful use, much less the electioneering projects of a scheming, electioneering party. Nevertheless, the Standard finds occasion in his votes against this measure to intimate unsoundness on the Constitution of the State and unfriendliness to the rights of the masses of the people. It devotes nearly six mortal columns to Gilmer's course in the Legislature on this subject, all which might have been told in a few words, to wit: he was opposed to making alterations in the State Constitution by Legislative enactment, and contended for the Convention mode as being the least objectable. We believe he was right, and we are sure intelligent men throughout the State will applaud him for it. It is the work of Demagogues to raise wind inflated issues and cry monster, to fright or mislead voters—a game at which the Standard has grown gray, and the victims of its wrongs slaves to party.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

American State Convention.—The American State Convention was held at Greensborough on Thursday and Friday last, the proceedings of which have been furnished us in an extra from the office of the Patriot, * * * *

We understand that a more numerous and respectable body of men never before assembled in this State on any similar occasion. At the opening of the Convention there were present 203 members, representing 45 counties. Several additional members were afterwards in attendance, whose names were not entered.

John A. Gilmer of Greensboro, was nominated for the office of Governor on the first ballot by the unanimous vote of the Convention; and being informed thereof very cheerfully and promptly accepted the nomination. Mr. Gilmer having actively and faithfully performed his duties during a long service in the Senate, he has made himself known to all the people as an able and prudent statesman; and having freely participated in the discussions of important questions which have agitated the public mind, he has made himself equally well known as a consistent, judicious and liberal politician. Such being Mr. Gilmer's antecedents, we feel no hesitation in placing his name at the head of our columns with Fillmore and Donelson.

Having thus placed before us men whom the Whigs have heretofore delighted to honor, tried men, who have proved themselves "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," whose views are eminently conservative and national, we cannot suppose that any true Whig will support them with any less zeal because they have been nominated to office by the American party.

From the Greensborough Times.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the Convention, held in this place, that our townsman received the honor of a nomination, as the American candidate for the Cubernatorial Chair of North Carolina.

Notwithstanding we devote very little of our space to politics, and that little under the auspices of no particular party, it will be expected of us, as independent journalists, to take some notice of this nomination. We do this the more cheerfully, as we hail from a stand point, that enables us to speak with truth from experience.

John A. Gilmer, a man beloved in the private relations of life, one of the people, for the last several years identified with the legislation of the State, whose votes show him to be of large and liberal views, a ready debater, a leader of whom any party might well be proud, is calculated to inspire confidence and arouse to action. We predict a campaign of unusual interest.

☞ The black republican vote in Cincinnati, at the recent election, was only 800 out of 15,000 polled.

Mr. Fillmore and the South.

Never did there exist on the face of the earth a party, or faction, which under the guise of the profoundest defence to the popular intelligence and virtue, made more bold speculations upon public credulity, than the faction calling itself he Democratic Party of the United States. If the speakers and writers of this faction are to be believed, then it is a marvelous and degrading fact, that in no other ranks than those of the Democratic party can be found one man who is true to the Constitution and the Union. No matter who is designated as a candidate of the opponents of Democracy, no matter what has been his previous life and history, his experience and public services, he is according to a democratic logic, made by the verb act of nomination a dangerous foe to the perpetuity of our institutions and the Union which sustains them, or in other words he becomes an "Abolitionist" because he refuses to be a modern democrat. In the history of the last twenty years who has been put forward as the candidate of the opponents of Democracy and failed to incur the change of being an Abolitionist? Not one. General Harrison, born and reared in Virginia, the son of slaveholding parents and running on the same ticket with John Tyler, a slaveholding Virginian was charged with being an Abolitionist. Henry Clay, a Virginian by birth, and a slaveholder of Kentucky, in spite of a life of heartfelt devotion to the Constitution and the Union, was charged with being an Abolitionists. General Taylor a large, slaveholding planter, was charged with being an Abolitionist, and General Scott, a native of Virginia, and born and bred in the county in which we now write, was charged with being an Abolitionist. Nor is this unscrupulous charge kept for use in Presidential contest exclusively. In the first election of a Governor by the people, George W. Sumners, a large slaveholder, was charged with being unsound on this subject of slavery because he dared to accept a Whig nomination as candidate for the office of Governor, and in the last Gubernatorial canvass the same charge was preferred against Stanhope Flournoy. in spite of the fact that he had passed all the days of his life in Virginir, was a slaveholder himself, and a resident of the very largest slaveholding county in the largest slaveholding State in the Union, and all because he had the effrontery to stand as the American candidate in opposition to the redoubtable Henry A. Wise. Why, then, need we be surprised at seeing Mr. Fillmore held up by the Democracy as an Abolitionist? So far from it, we should be surprised so much as to believe that the age of miracles had been revived, if they did not resort to a charge, which is kept for indiscriminate use and employed without the slightest reference to facts and history. It is true that the very men who now charge Mr. Fillmore with being an Abolitionist, chaunted jeremiads over him, when four years ago he failed to get the Presidential nomination from his party and openly proclaimed that because of his fidelity to his constitutional obligation as manifested by signing the Fugitive Slave Bill, he had been sacrificed by Seward and his party. It is true that since that time Mr. Fillmore has neither done nor said a single thing that warrants any the slightest apprehension that he is not as safe for the Union and the South, now, as when his present assailants mourned ovir the action of the Whig National Convention of 1852. But what of all this, true as it notoriously is? Mr. Fillmore is now the nominee of the American Party, and while ten minutes before the act of nomination, he was as guiltless of Abolition as a sucking infant, he became by that very act, in which he had neither part nor lot, at once as rabid an Abolitionist as Seward or Greeley. That is the logic of the matter, and we should like to know who can meet and refuse it. It is true that the open avowed and Abolitioists themselves seem to be profoundly ignorant that Fillmore is of their stripe, for every where they denounce him as a dough-face pro-slavery friend of the South, who should above all men be reprobated by the people of the non-slaveholding States. But we repeat, what of all this? It is necessary for the purpose of Democracy, for the retention by them of the spoils of office, that Mr. Fillmore should now be held up as an Abolitionist, and without the slightest reference to either the history of the past or the daily occurring events of the present. This has been and ever will be the policy of the Democratic Party. They rely on the gullibility of the masses, which they affect so much to love and admire, and act on the maxim that there is nothing too improbable and incredible to be stuffed down the gullets of the dear people.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Melancholy Confession.

The *Pennsylvanian*—the special organ of Old Buck—speaking of the Abolition sentiment prevalent in the States North of Pennsylvania, says it every where finds modifications of what, according to the varying fanaticism of individuals, is rapid Garrisonism, or passive Abolitionism, or simple Freesoilism. It adds:

"So general is this sentiment in the States north of us, that many professing the Democratic name are infected, and the masses generally, even those not organized in the Black Republican party are borne away by the popular current It is a melancholy confession to make, but the Democracy—or what ought to be the Democracy—in those States, is at this time generally defeated by Black Republicanism; or is disorganized by the Freesoilism within its own ranks. There are thousands, of course, who have not bowed the knee to the Black Republican Baal, but the mass has been deluded and temporarily misled. For illustration, what New England State would sustain by its vote a sound platform like ours of the fourth of March? Would New York even? New Jersey, we think might, for she seems orthodox; but what other?"

Just as we have all along contended. The Democracy at the North "disorganized by the Freesoilism within its own ranks!" Even the great "mass of them has been deluded and temporarily misled" by the "Black Republican Baal!" And yet to hear Southern Democrats jabber one would conclude that there was not a Democrat in all the North, in the slightest degree tinctured with Abolitionism. But the Pennsylvanian, a Northern Democratic organ, makes a "melancholy confession" to the contrary.

Richmond Whig.

New Tannery.

Messrs. John R. Harrison and F. J. Haywood have recently established a Tannery on Mr. Harrison's lot, near the Central Railroad Depot, Raleigh, and we are glad to learn that the enterprising proprietors are in a fair way to be well rewarded for their expenditures and labor. The tanyard is under the superintendence of Mr. Jonathan H. Poole, who has had considerable experience in the business. The location is an excellent one for the purpose. They are now constructing a hide mill or hide-breaker, and expect soon to procure a steam engine to drive their machinery.

Standard.

Uncle Sam's Big Chest.

On Monday, the balance in the Sub-treasury at New York had reached $9,097,499.76.

From the American Organ.

The Prospect is Cheering.

Whilst the New York Tribune and New York Times on one hand, and the Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer on the other, aided by the various other Republican and anti-American presses throughout the country, are endeavoring to create the belief that the American candidates have no strength either North or South, we are daily receiving the most cheering accounts even from sections of the country whence little has been expected in aid of the American Reformation. To say nothing of the rapid progress of Americanism in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and several smaller States at the North, and of equally rapid progress in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, South and West, we have assurances that in Texas and Missouri the American candidates will beat the anti-Americans thousands of votes, in the coming contest. A letter from an intelligent correspondent in central Missouri speaks as follows, viz:

"As to Americanism in Missouri, the prospects are indeed cheering beyond the most sanguine hopes of its most ardent supporters a few months since. Old Whigs and Democrats are viewing with each other in advancing this last "hope" of American liberty. Our recent defeat in St. Louis by a combination of Repubicans, and foreign Democrats, will not check the onward progress of those undying principles which under-lie and form the basis of all that is truly national in American politics. Our Fillmore and Donelson Union banner, which is now, in this State, so nobly floating in the breeze, ably and eloquently defended by Colonel Switzler, Major Rollins, General Ranney, Messrs. Anderson, Ewing, and others, will come out of the contest next November with five thousand majority inscribed upon its ample folds. This the American party of Missouri have resolved to accomplish, and it shall be recorded as a fixed fact!"

In a like manner, a correspondent of St. Louis assures us, that the recent triumph of the foreign and Republican fusion in that city is no index whatever to the future—that on the contrary, that result has aroused the American feeling throughout the State, and that our friends there entertain no doubt whatever of gaining a brilliant victory in Missouri next November. The enemies of American principles have no cause to rejoice in the recent success of the anti-American fusion party in St. Louis, when it is remembered that by the Census of 1850 that city had 38,397 foreign population, against 36,529 native born, and that at this present time the majority of foreigners over natives there cannot be less than 10,000, and may probably range as high as 15,000.—When it is also remembered that there is a large Bentonian, alias Republican vote in that city, can it be regarded as surprising, that the fusion party there, composed of Pierce-men, Benton-men, Seward-men, foreigners, and American demagogues, should triumph over American doctrines? To this complexion it will come at last, in every city and county in the United States, unless the American party shall prevail in the approaching Presidential contest.

From Seguin, Texas, we have just received a letter from a truthful and well-informed correspondent, who says: "Fillmore, Donelson and the American platform are popular here, and we shall undoubtedly carry them in triumph through Texas next fall." These are only specimens of the letters we are daily receiving, not only from Texas, but from the whole South and West. We are pleased to add that our subscriptions from all parts of the country are rapidly increasing, which fact furnishes additional proof of the onward progress of American principles.

We now entertain not the slightest doubt that the American candidates will be most triumphantly elected if the friends of American principles make the proper exertion to spread light and information broadcast over the land. It is true, as claimed by the larger representative of the administration here, in his issue of to-day, under the head of "the rising tide of Democracy," that this tide has swept over St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukie, and Cleveland!

Is it strange, we ask again, that those cities, in which foreigners have a majority of the population, should elect fusion candidates, when in addition to the foreign vote, there are added hundreds and thousands of American born voters of different political complexions, united against the conservative elements of Americanism?—Does the Union-man rejoice in the fact that foreigners by birth control the destinies of those cities? Does he rejoice that, by a fusion with Republicanism, those cities have given increased majorities for the administration candidates?—Most certainly he does rejoice, and he would rejoice the more, if by the aid of Bishop Hughes, Senator Seward, and all other opponents of Americanism, the reins of the Federal Government could be perpetuated in the hands of the Pierce dynasty, and he could be thus ensured the patronage and spoils on which he has fattened? But it is not the purpose of the American people to perpetuate this dynasty.

The Response in Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal, which may be regarded as the leading opposition journal of Kentucky, responds in the warmest manner to the nominations recently made in Philadelphia. That paper says: "Every true American heart has been gratified and more than gratified with the reception which the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson has met with from the people. Never in our lives have we known a nomination more perfectly acceptable to a party than this is to the whole American party of our section. Not a murmur not a whisper of dissent or doubt is heard from a solitary individual. Even those whose personal partialities prompted them to contemplate the nomination of other good and true candidates, declare not only without hesitation, but with enthusiasm, that the American National Convention, in view of all things has done the very best thing that could possibly have been done. Wherever the lightning flashes the intelligence along the wires of the telegraph, a loud peal of acclaim follows, even as the thunder follows the lightning in the cloud. The look of exultation that was beginning to overspread the faces of the Democrats on account of the dissensions at Philadelphia has passed to the faces of the Americans, leaving every Sag-Nicht countenance an image of political despair.

Millard Fillmore needs at this day no eulogy. His whole official career after his elevation to high office is the noblest eulogy that any public man could have or desire. He was long in the lower House of Congress, and he was the most faithful, laborious and useful man in all that body. He seldom spoke, but when he did, his remarks were searching, thorough and effective. The Whig party in 1848 elected him to the Vice Presidency of the United States, and the illustrious statesman of Kentucky rejoiced at his election, though hardly approving that of Gen. Taylor. Mr. Clay was not a supporter of the Taylor Administration, but to the last day of his life, he awarded to Fillmore the meed of unstinted approbation and praise."

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29 Cheap Place.

One Door above R. Smith's Corner.

I AM now receiving my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF FANCY. and STAPLE DRY GOODS, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c, &c. which I intend selling at Reduced Prices to punctual buyers who will pay when called on, and especially to those who buy with Cash.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock is Large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our Newspapers are adopting the Cash system at lower prices; why not some merchant follow suit. If the rule works well in one case why not in the other. But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for Cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

All those indebted to the firm of EVANS & COOKE, or to H. L. EVANS, must settle their Notes and Accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence.

H. L. EVANS.

April 1st. 1856. 14—8t.

New Spring and Summer Goods,

FOR 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from New York, and is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS he ever had the pleasure of offering to his numerous friends and customers. Introducing all the recent styles, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Challes, Barage De Lanes, Figured and Plain Berages, and Tissues.

Silk and Straw Bonnets, Silk Mantilas, and Parisols.

No use to talk, for I have got them. Come and look.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—I have a fine assortment of Cotton, Linen, and Woolen Goods of all kinds.—Give me a call if you want new, cheap, and good Goods. Hats, Boots, and Shoes. Also, some good READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Talk about this man and that man selling goods at cost! Why customer, stop and think and ponder well before you step, I am not selling you old goods nor time-worn or shelf-rubbed remnants; but I am offering you NEW GOODS, bought in New York within the last fifteen days, and I will sell you good Goods just as cheap as any man in this City, County or State that has paid for his goods, or intends doing so. Call and see me, and if I do not prove what I say, then quit me.

Call 3d door above R. Smith's Corner, or one door above Evans and Cooke's, and opposite C. W. D. Hutching's saddle and Harness Manufactory, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 2nd, 1856. 14—6t.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING OF 1856.

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

DEALERS IN AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK FOR THE present season, and are prepared to exhibit all the LATEST and NEW STYLES of SILKS and leading DRESS GOODS—in robes and printed figures of the choicest designs and colors.

Mantillas and Spring Wrappings of the latest novelties, French and Scotch embroideries in sets, thread laces and flouncings of the most desirable styles. A complete line of Hosiery and Gloves, including Alexander's best.

A large supply of Staple Goods and Hats of every description, Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, and Housekeeping articles.

Marseilles and Allendale Quilts, Draperies and Curtain Muslins, Family Linens, Shirt Fronts, Damask and 12 4 Linen Sheetings from the celebrated manufactory of Richardson, Sons & Owden. To all of which we invite the special attention of our friends and the public, feeling assured that our advantages are inferior to none, and our stock being well laid in we can and will sell as good or better bargains than any other house in the City.

No. 10, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

April 3, 1856. 13—tf M

TO MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY SPRING AND Summer stock of goods, and am prepared to please all who may favor me with a call. My stock consists, in part, of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, in great varieties; also a fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, to be made to order. I have procured the services of Mr. H. H. Yeargain, of Pittsboro' as foreman, who has a high reputation as a Cutter. All who are in want of articles in my line, would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. My terms are cash and my goods will be sold very cheap. Call and examine for yourselves, and be convinced.

J. H. BIGGS.

To the Married Ladies.

I HAVE The prettiest assortment of Boys' clothing that has ever been seen in this market. Call or send soon, as they are going off. J. H. BIGGS.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the late firm of King and Biggs, will please not forget to call and settle. This is the last call

J. H. BIGGS.

April 16, 1856. 16—4t.

FORM BOOK.

The North Carolina Form Book,

CONTAINING all the most useful Forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with

The Constitution of North Carolina and of the UNITED STATES;

THE ACT FIXING THE FEES OF CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.,

Calculated for the use of the Citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the Bar. Price $1.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

H. D. T. will send the above work by mail, postage free upon the receipt of $1.

Raleigh, March, 1856. 13—tf

WANTS SUPPLIED.

IT is a conceded fact, that Mourning Dress Goods are always difficult to procure, to suit one's taste, and to remedy this, we have paid particular attention to this department.

This week, we have received our complete stock of the most desirable goods. Namely:

Black Queens Cloth—something entirely new.

Black Winter Bombazine; Black Summer Bombazine, Black Caxton Cloth, Black Barages and Tissues; Black and White Collars and Under Sleeves; Black Silk and Kid Gloves; Black Ginghams and Lawns.

Ladies may be assured they can be suited, by calling on W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April, 16, 1856. 16 tf.

A NEW WORK.

GARDENING FOR THE SOUTH.

BY W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A most complete manual for every department, of Horticulture, embracing the Vegetable Garden, and the Fruit Garden, adapted particularly to the Southern States. Price $1 25.

To be obtained of all Booksellers, or sent by us prepaid to any part of the Union on receipt of price.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.

April, 2nd, 1856. 14—3t

IF YOU WISH A TRUE AND FAITHFUL LIKENESS of yourself or friends, call and get one of those gems produced only at HAVENS & MALLON'S Photographic Gallery.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME will please call and settle their accounts immediately, as further indulgence cannot be allowed.

T. J. HAVENS.

Raleigh, April 16, 1856. 16—3t

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington on Monday, the 2d day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

T. B. CARR, Grand Secretary.

April 7, 1856. 15—

THE LADIES are now informed that our beautiful Mantillas (in Colors and Mourning) are now open for inspection.

Also—Paris Kid Gloves, Real Twisted Silk Mitts, Parasols and every variety of Fan.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 1, 1856. 15—

ON the 1st day of April, we will open, at 10 o'clock, a large and beautiful assortment of Mourning Undersleeves and Collars for Ladies—something entirely new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 1, 1856. 15—

1500 PAIR of Robinson's Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Slippers and Boots, always good and cheap. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 1, 1856. 15—

PEACE PROCLAMATION!

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under shirts; Silk, Linen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Col'ars, new styles; Cravats, ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linen Cravats, Silk, Linen, and Linen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING.

Which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all.—To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers he offers great inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yes, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, for cash.

NOTICE is again given to all in arrears for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands, after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by

ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.

Raleigh, April 16, 1856. 16—4t.

NEW GOODS.

THREAD LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. The Subscribers have just received from New York, a full assortment of the below named goods which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations, embracing all the newest styles of

Collarets and sleeves, in sets to match,
Chemizetts and sleeves " "
Lace Collarets and sleeves "
Lace trim'ed collars and sleeves, "
French worked Chemizetts and sleeves, "
Lace trimmed French worked Collars and sleeves.
Embroidered Cambric, in setts to match,
Embroidered Sets, on linen and linen Cambric,
Thread lace Collars and sleeves to match,
Mourning Sets, in both black and white,
Embroidered Handerkerchiefs, in great variety and new styles.
Embroidered Skirts for open dresses
Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Flouncing,
Embroidered Dimity and Jackonet Bands,
Muslin and Cambric Edgings and Insertings,
Real thread lace Berthas and Collars,
Thread Laces and Edgings of all widths,
Wide Black Laces for Flounces, &c.,

Together with many other new and desirable goods adopted to the present and approaching seasons, such as—

Flounced Silk Dresses