Mr. Fillmore.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus alludes to the beneficial effect already produced by the nomination of Mr. Fillmore upon the action of the "Republican" party:

It is well understood that when Mr. Fillmore was last heard from, March, 31, he had not received official advice of his nomination. In a letter of that date to Mr. Haven he remarked, after regretting the necessity for so early a nomination, and that the choice had not fallen upon another, "I am fully prepared for any sacrifice which it may be necessary to make." The words are worthy of Millard Fillmore and are like him. He never hesitated at a sacrifice for his country's good or shrunk from a responsibility that office imposed upon him. And it is this unbonsting but active and self-denying patriotism that has given Mr. Fillmore such hold upon the hearts of the American people, and that has especially commended him to the reflecting, peace-loving citizens of the Union. Men know that Millard Fillmore's patriotism is not in word only, but in very deed and of a truth; that with him devotion to country means something, and that when intrusted with executive power, it will be wielded neither for personal exaltation nor even with undue partisan preference, but for the maintenance of good government, the preservation of fraternity and mutual good will throughout the Union and for the elevation of the country as a prosperous example of free government, before the nations of the world.

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the American party, and the general adoption of his cause by the Whigs, while still retaining their separate organization, has already beyond controversy, proved a wholesome check to the ultra-sectional spirit that was abroad prior to his nomination.—The Republican party at that day had no idea of nominating such a conservative candidate as Justice McLean, or a man so utterly without political antecedents as Colonel Fremont. Not only have their tactics undergone an entire change with reference to a Presidential candidate but their views of the one question on which they profess to stand, have been greatly modified; so modified in fact, so far as publicly avowed, that the sole issue now contended for by their organs is, that Kansas shall be admitted as a free State. Again and again do the Republican organs and the Republican leaders assure the country that this is the only issue they intend to fight upon.—On this they found their appeals to all men to drop their former political associations, be they Whigs, Democrats, or Know Nothings, and unite with them. The ground then is that the Republicans will nominate any man who has a fair prospect of election, whatever his views on other questions, if he is only in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State.

All other planks of their platform are to be thrown away, and only this retained. The men who were essentially the Anti-Slavery party, we might say the Abolition party, who openly declared that they would not confine themselves to opposing the extension of slavery, but demand its destruction; who vowed that there should be no peace to the country until the Missouri Compromise was restored; who abused without stint all men, and especially those Whigs, who would not subscribe to these heresies, and who opened vials of unmeasured denunciation upon the remnant of the Whigs, if they but dared to hint at giving their votes to an American or Democratic candidate for any office. These very men have abandoned those issues and openly proclaim their readiness to cooperate with (nay, invite their aid) either of the parties named, or any other. They acknowledge, in fact, that as a party, they are in a powerless minority, and that their only hope of success is in political amalgamation, and are casting about with but poor success for candidates who shall be an illustration of such amalgamation.

"We have not the slightest doubt that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore has done much toward compelling the Republican party to this change of issue and position. The appeal to the conservatism and sobriety of the people, the calm confidence with which that appeal was made, the response that it met with, even though it had the taint of Know-Nothingism upon it, the deliberate purpose evinced by the old line Whigs of this State, (and by many in other States,) to aid in securing his election, the promptness with which the nationality of the people felt and responded to the nomination—these warned the agitators and disturbers of the Union, and sectional men generally, that notwithstanding the means taken to establish sectional and geographical lines, and to keep up a perpetual conflict between the free and slave States, the sober sense and the inherent patriotism of the American people will ever revolt from participation in any attempt to elevate a candidate standing on such a platform to the chief magestry of the Union. Now that the sole point of dispute between the Republicans and the country is this single measure of the admission of Kansas as a free State we have a strong hope that the people of the United States will turn gladly to a man for President who brings to the office such qualifications as Millard Fillmore."

France and the United States.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving an account of the efforts of M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, to induce the American Government to accept the explanation of Mr Crampton and Lord Clarendon as satisfactory, gives the subjoined account of an interview between the Minister and Mr. Marcy:

He represented that the continuance of peaceful relations between England and the United States was the earnest wish of his master, the Emperor, who, since his accession to the throne of France, had personally and through his representatives, evinced on every possible occasion a friendship to the Union. Mr. Marcy is said to have expressed satisfaction at the assurance given, and remarked that it did not correspond with other official statements which the United States had received from parties of reputable standing in their own country.

The Minister promptly interposed, and denied in the firmest manner the truth of any report adverse to the one he had just made. The scene at this moment, according to representation, must have been one of interest, for Mr. Marcy, rising from his seat, excused his absence for a moment, when he returned from an adjoining room with an original despatch in his hand, addressed to the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, which he opened, and, by permission of M. Sartiges, commenced reading extracts therefrom.

"Now," said Mr. Marcy, closing the documents "what I have just read to you is from a report of an army commission which was sent out by this Government for the benefit of science; and am I to understand from the free assurance that you have given, that his majesty, the Emperor, was ignorant of the language used by his War Secretary to the officers of this mission, to whom he not only declined extending the courtesies solicited, but added to the refusal an expression hoping 'that when they next met it might be at the cannon's mouth.'" Mr. Marcy continued: "This language is further corroborated by a despatch to this department from our Minister at Paris."

De Sartiges took a hurried leave.

Here it is clearly proved that Mr. Fillmore, had he been President, would have strenuously opposed the passage of the Kansas act, and would have insisted upon the Missouri restriction, so degrading to the South and so injurious to her equal rights. He doubtless agrees with our neighbor of the National American, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was "dishonest and iniquitous," and of course should, as an honest man, if elected President advocate the restoration of the Missouri Line and the wiping away of such a "dishonest and iniquitous" act.—How can any Southern friend of the Kansas act vote for such a candidate?—*Enquirer.*

Is this intended as a blow at old Buck? The "*Sage of Wheatland*" was opposed to the Kansas bill—his last public exposition before he went to England, was a labored defence of the Missouri Compromise—which he denounced in 1820—and in the repeal of which he is now said to acquiesce. What think the Buchanaites of this mode of warfare?—*N. Whig.*

The New York Herald says that "Mr. Fillmore has always borne himself as a respectable gentleman among the scurvy politicians of the day—in fact he may be justly classed as one of the few gentlemen of the old school left among us."

[From the Louisville Journal]

Mr. Fillmore's Prospects.

To show our American friends throughout the State and elsewhere the bright prospects which at present indicate the success of our standard bearers, we have compiled a table of a few States which we expect to carry and which have more than enough electoral votes to elect the President:

Massachusetts,	13	Tennessee,	12
New York,	35	North Carolina,	10
Kentucky,	12	Pennsylvania,	27
Maryland,	8	Missouri,	9
California,	4	New Jersey,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Louisiana,	6
Delaware,	3		—
Florida,	3		71
	82		

The States in the first column have already given majorities or pluralities for the American party, and it is but reasonable to suppose, and we confidently predict, that they will all wheel into solid phalanx in the November election with tremendous majorities or pluralities for Fillmore and Donelson. Massachusetts has too many conservative voters, proud of the brilliant pages of her past history as connected with this confederation, to allow the foul stain upon her escutcheon, which could never be blotted out, if she should prove so degenerate as to cast her vote for a disunionist or Black Republican.

Under the influence of her National Americanism her Legislature has already, by a test vote, given assurance that the odious personal liberty bill will be repealed, and we hail this as one of the indubitable evidences of strength and soundness of our party there. It has endorsed the Philadelphia nominations, and will give us the State. In New York the prospects are even more favorable, and the friends of disappointed candidates, who at first were a little cool, have now joined with hearty zeal the enthusiastic thousands who shout our battle cry. The National Americans have been steadily gaining strength. The party is a unit, whilst the scattered forces of Black Republicanism and the Sag-Nicht factions have not recovered from the signal defeat which they experienced last fall, when the plurality of the American party was 15000 over Black Republicanism and their vote only 3,000 less than the united vote of the Hards and Softs. Thousands of Whigs did not vote then who will now rush to the support of Fillmore, and even if the almost impossible event of a union of Hards and Softs should occur, our hopes of success would still be bright. The Abolitionists have split into two parties, and the interesting family quarrel between the Locofoco factions is fast waxing into an impassable breach. Upwards of seventy newspapers have unfurled our flag to the breeze, and their influence is felt far and wide.

In Kentucky, the movement of the Whigs has given false hopes to our opponents and in no degree alarm us, as, when the day arrives, the honest Whigs of Kentucky will show that they cannot be allured by an *ignis fatuus* from the support of a tried and worthy statesman. Advices from the other States reaffirm our strength, and assure us that the union of conservative voters will give a glorious victory to our candidates.

In the second column, Tennessee may be relied upon as certain, the small majority against Gentry for Governor last summer being set off by the decided majorities for our Congressional and legislative candidates; and Fillmore's strength combined with Donelson's will sweep the State like an avalanche.

Pennsylvania has repudiated the taint of Black Republicanism which, it was feared, would there divide our forces, and, when the State Council endorsed the nominees, only a corporal's guard, representing seven counties, withdrew, and resolved to unite upon the bobbin, which will explode without noise or injury on the 12th of June next. The only possible chance for our defeat there lies in the personal popularity of Mr. Buchanan, if he should be the nominee. No other candidate can make the race even a close one.

Missouri, outside of the actual strength of the party, promises an easy victory in the split which has been renewed between the Bentonites and Anties.

Cheering accounts from North Carolina, Louisiana, and New Jersey, assure us that the canvass, on our part, will be vigorous and successful; and the array of talent and patriotism, which in those States sustains our candidates will in the end prove irresistible.

Besides these States enumerated, we have great hopes of others, especially Vermont and Iowa, as we trust they cannot be led astray by abolitionism; and despite of the many bogus withdrawals which the Sag-Nichts delight in manufacturing, our friends in Arkansas and Texas are sanguine of success.

Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire, and several other Northern States will probably give their votes to the Sag-Nicht nominee, if the Black Republicans run their candidate, and choose in that way to manifest their hatred of the Administration; and we presume this will be the case, as their hatred is even greater for the American party.

In Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia the contest is by no means given up; and when the smoke rises from the battle-fields after the State elections, we yet hope too see the enemy routed and in full flight. Our opponents have not yet passed the Rubicon, and dire dismay and confusion may rule in their convention and dispel the few hopes which now encourage them. The skies are brightening daily.

Fillmore.

The United States Democratic Review for December, 1856, commenting on the Compromise of 1850, thus speaks of Mr. Fillmore.*

Momentous events were transpiring. The agitation of the question of slavery was paramount in the public mind. In this crisis, it was well that so reliable a man as Mr. Fillmore was found in the Presidential Chair. The safety and perpetuity of the Union were threatened. Already bad fanaticism raised its Hydra head. Schemes and "isms" leaped from a thousand ambuscades. The enemies of the Union started forth on every side—Abolitionism here—Secessionism there; Acquisition and Fillibusterism elsewhere. These were the formidable elements of misrule with which the Executive had to cope.—

How well he met, and how entirely he, for the time, overcame these enemies of the peace of the Republic, we leave to the historian to relate; but our retrospect would be incomplete and disingenuous, did we not accord the meed of praise justly due to high moral excellence and intellectual and administrative honesty and talent as developed in the Administration of Mr. Fillmore.

This is from high Democratic authority—spoken, no doubt, in a moment of unwonted candor long before Mr. Fillmore became the candidate for President. It tells but the simple and naked truth.

That Mr. Fillmore has "high moral excellence and intellectual and administrative honesty and talent," is unquestioned by all who still the partisan and let the fair and honest truth come forth. The wisest men in the nation have endorsed his administration as wise and good.—Henry Clay once said, 'the foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.' Nor did the venerable Cass refuse his meed of praise to the man, however he might differ with him in national politics. Few men in any age or nation have received such general praise from the wise and good as Millard Fillmore! fewer still have deserved it more.

St. Louis American.

The Princess Royal of England.

The London correspondent of a country paper thus describes the appearance of the Princess Royal at the drawing room:

"I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine-grown, handsome woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. Her face is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving the effect of great sweetness. The princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. Her Majesty begins to wear a matronly aspect. She becomes slightly stout, too, and looks more and more like the Duchess of Kent. Prince Albert's likeness to the portraits of the Czar Nicholas is remarkable and striking, and it has become more observable since he became bald."

The Times and the Men.

The Rochester American forcibly remarks:

In this troublous time, when war is threatened from abroad, and when our foreign relations are "all a muddle;" when the horrible monster of civil war casts it baleful shadow in the West, shall men be blinded to the true remedy, and shall they look for their political savior in a party which has not a vote in half the country, and not a State in the other half? Have those who are pushing matters to an extremity in Kansas thought of the immense evils dependent upon the first real civil outbreak?

Property suffering in value the country over; confidence gone; and fearful perplexity as to the future; the people and the federal arm in conflict; sovereign States in array against the federal power; the work of ruin and destruction commenced.

The perils of the present time might have been avoided. With safe, experienced and honest men to administer national affairs, the impetus towards trouble would never have been given, but the country would have kept right onward in the course it was pursuing, and which was advancing us at home and giving us honor and fame abroad. Soon after the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration, the dark days began to lower, and the powers at Washington, ignorant of the true measure of their ability, and playing with the important functions committed to their charge, raised the whirlwind which they neither can nor dare control. The myth of Phaeton, holding the reins of the chariot of the sun for a single day, and driving madly through the heavens, disturbing the order of the system and confounding the elements, is a type of the inexperience and foolhardiness which has characterized the Federal Government for three years past.

The delicate machinery of government is not to be managed and controlled by untaught hands. It needs a man of cool, sound judgment, and one who enjoys the popular confidence, both for what he has done, and for what he is. When danger has passed, and peace beams forth from a stormy sky; when the equilibrium is restored, men are apt to forget that there has been peril, but in their hearts they award credit and honor to those who have signally rebuked faction, or have brought harmony out of the anger and passions of political turmoil. The Senate does not contain a Clay or a Webster now, towering above his fellows, and willing to sacrifice himself to save the country. Nor is the Presidential chair occupied by a Jackson, who would take the responsibility to crush and overwhelm rebellion, or a Fillmore who would carefully and patiently guide the ship of State through dangerous seas and among the wild breakers.

We want for the Presidency a statesman, and not a mere politician; a man of dignity, wisdom, moderation, and unyielding devotion to the right; a man of broad national views, who loves his whole country, and who has the desire and the ability to harmonize all its parts and protect the rights of all, allowing none to transgress clear constitutional limits, or break over the boundary set by temperate legislation. Such a man is Millard Fillmore, and in his single character he contains all the excellences of all the best men who have been mentioned in the other parties as possible candidates for the Presidency. His character and his past career show him to be the man for the times. Whatever plan might be devised, and whatever remedies proposed for existing difficulties, he is the safe, experienced, cautious man, who would best carry out the plan, and most successfully administer the remedy.—With him as President, these difficulties never would have arisen. With him as President, they can all be settled so as to satisfy all, except those extremists North and South, whose life is agitation, and who do really desire that the end of this Union shall speedily come.

Should the enemies of the administration unite upon any one, he would be elected beyond a doubt, and we see signs in the political heavens that point as certainly to the election of Millard Fillmore, by the party which placed him in nomination. The better and soberer sense of the country must rally to his support.

It will be seen from the following letter, written by the Hon. Edward Everett, to Gov. Bragg, in reply to an invitation given by the Students, Faculty and Trustees, that it was impossible for him to attend our late Commencement, but will probably visit our University next fall.

BOSTON, April 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 18th, together with the letter of Mr. Brown, addressed to yourself, and that of the committee of the students to the faculty of the University. I feel much honored and gratified by the expression of a wish so warm and general on the part of the University of North Carolina, that I would repeat my address on the character of Washington before that distinguished Institution.

It will not be in my power to leave home for the South the present season; but I hope to be able next fall or winter to fulfil a long cherished wish to visit that part of the Union, and it will then afford me great pleasure to comply with your request.

Perhaps you will pardon me for adding, that, in all my appointments to repeat this address (except the very first made last summer,) among others at the Universities of Virginia and New Jersey, I have stipulated that the proceeds should be appropriated in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, for which permission is made in the act of Virginia of the 17th of March last. The recent letters of the proprietor throw doubt on his present willingness to cede the estate. It cannot however be doubted, that it will eventually become public property; and in the meantime, I do not understand that the efforts to raise the requisite funds will be relaxed. The sums which have hitherto come into my hands have been safely and advantageously invested in trust, and I shall make the same disposition of any that may hereafter be received by me, without the deduction of a dollar for personal expenses.—Should the attempt to purchase Mount Vernon finally fail, the funds raised can be appropriated to some other patriotic purpose of general interest connected with the memory of Washington.

I remain, Dear Sir,
With great respect, faithfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

GOV. BRAGG.

The Baltimore Patriot and the Old Line Whigs.

This journal, in speaking, in its issue of yesterday, of the efforts now being made by that conglomeration of priest-ridden foreigners, atheistical aliens, office holders, office seekers, rump factionists, etc., etc., that compose the present so-called Democratic party, and their efforts to secure the votes of Old Line Whigs, uses the subjoined truthful language:

"Had they appealed to the patriotism of the Whigs, and proven to them it was a duty they owed their common country to sustain in power their ancient rivals, we should have respected the invocation, even if we were not convinced by the argument; but to treat them as Walpole treated his House of Commons, as Louis Napoleon treats his Senate, as a band of mercenaries, having no higher aim than office, and no motives of action more vague than its emoluments, is to place the lowest possible estimate upon Whig integrity, and to insult the fragment of a great party, while attempting to coalesce it into an alliance. But what faith could the Whigs have in professions of friendship based upon grounds so mean and grovelling? If the Democrats succeeded by these lures in entrapping the Whigs into a support of a candidate who could not be elected without their aid, would the victory be ascribed to the power of the Democrats or to that of their allies? Fortunately we can answer this question by a recent example. The late election in Philadelphia was successful, by reason that the Whig vote, from local causes, was thrown in favor of the Democratic candidate. When the contest was over, and their men firmly seated in power, the Democrats claimed the honor of the triumph, and awarded the Whigs the smallest possible medicum of praise for their co-operation. Presently, the offices were distributed, and, in the language of one of the journals, 'Mayor Vaux has got into trouble already, by giving part of the plunder to Old Line Whigs who voted for him—whereat great dissatisfaction exists in the Democratic ranks.' Comment is unnecessary."

The New State Constitution of Deseret.

The Deseret News, of April 24, publishes the new State Constitution which was recently adopted in the Territory. The following is a synopsis:

"The first article of the new constitution is as follows.—

"'All that part of the territory of the United States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the West by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh (37th) parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.'

"Article 2 guaranties to the people of the new State the enjoyment of the usual rights and privileges of freemen, as provided by the constitution of the United States.

"The powers of government of the State of Deseret are divided into three distinct departments, viz: legislative, executive and judicial.

"The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are to be elected by the people.

"The sessions of the General Assembly will be annual until otherwise provided by legislative enactment.

"The members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office will continue two years from the day of their election.

"Senators will be chosen in the same manner as the representatives, whose term of office will continue four years from the day of their election.

"No person can be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free white male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State one year preceding the time of the election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

"The General Assembly will have power to prescribe the number, and make the apportionment of Senators and Representatives; but the number of Senators cannot be less than one-third nor more than one half of the representatives.

"Each member of the General Assembly is privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

"The members of the General Assembly will take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of Deseret, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

"Any person of the State who may hereafter be engaged directly or indirectly, in a duel either as principal or accessory before the fact, is disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of the State:

"The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney General, are elected by the General Assembly for the term of four years.

"The Supreme Judges (a Chief Justice and two Associates) are elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under the constitution.

"The Judges of the District Courts are elected for two years by the electors of their respective districts.

"The first general election of State officers and of Representatives to Congress under the new constitution, will be appointed by proclamation of the acting Governor of the Territory.

"Any amendments to the constitution are to be submitted to, and decided by, a direct vote of the people.

"At the first election after this constitution takes effect, the voters of the State will elect the same number of Senators and Representatives as are now elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and according to the present appointment.

"The present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial Government of Utah, remain in full force and virtue in law until superseded by the action of the State Government under the provisions of this constitution."

Despotism.

We are in the habit of boasting of our freedom—and theoretically, our Government is the freest upon earth. It was designed by its framers that our citizens should enjoy "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—that "difference of opinion should be tolerated, where reason was left free to combat error"—and such was the liberty enjoyed under the earlier Presidents of the Union. It was then supposed, that a man who took office under Government, did not thereby cease to possess the liberty of speech, or the right to vote his sentiments. But things have undergone a great change—and our President has now become a pure despot as the ruling Emperor of France or Russia. Does a public officer cease to think for himself, or to vote his sentiments at a local election, he is forthwith discharged. He must vote and think as the President dictates, or lose his place and means of support. This is the doctrine now proclaimed under the rule of Franklin Pierce. Hear what an administration paper, printed at Washington by an officer-holder, said a day or two before the recent election in that city:

"We have been furnished with a list of persons who, while they are receiving their daily bread from the present Administration, intend, 'serpent-like,' to sting the bosom from which they derive nourishment. We shall hand the list to our clerks at the polls to watch these ingrates. Send us along some more."

This threat was uttered, as the American Organ alleges, by a foreigner, "a man who has been condemned to the workhouse in this city, (Washington,) and who escaped from it." And this mean and despicable creature has been appointed to office by Franklin Pierce; and under the protection of his master, dared to threaten native Americans with dismissal from office if they should presume to vote at the local election otherwise than should be pleasing to his despotic master.

We had labored under the impression that public officers were indebted not to the President, but to the people, for their "daily bread;" but it seems to be otherwise considered by the President, and his hired supporters in Washington.—They are to be treated as the servants or slaves of the President, and not as the servants of the people—and are to be deprived of their "daily bread" if they refuse to obey the orders of a foreign scamp who is employed to made known the will of Franklin Pierce. Had any man holding office in former times dared to make a publication such as the above, he would have been promptly dismissed from public employment, and it would have been well if he had escaped with a whole skin; but the attempt to brow beat voters is not surprising under a President who openly offered bribes to members of Congress to vote for a particular bill, which he hoped would help to procure his re-nomination for the Presidency. We may talk of the corruption of foreign governments but we bid fair to surpass them all.

The monarch of England would not dare to do what has been done by Franklin Pierce; neither Parliament nor the people would submit to it; and yet he hopes again to be nominated for President, and to receive the confidence of the people. If we believed that he could realize his hopes, we should despair of the republic—for he would have the Government so rotten with corruption at the end of his second term, as to deprive it of vitality. No; Franklin Pierce can never be chosen President of the United States again. He may bribe and threaten; muster his foreign hirelings and his domestic sycophants—he cannot again receive the votes of the American people. The nation has been sufficiently nauseated by his conduct during one term, to deter it from ever desiring to have him serve a second.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Exciting News from Kansas.

We have the following from Leavenworth City, under date of May 28th:

An exciting extra of the Westport News, headed "War! War!" reached this city this forenoon, and threw the proslavery men here into great excitement. They held a private meeting and appointed a Committee of Vigilance to attack Leavenworth, and let no free State men pass, and they are determined to make lawless arrests of all obnoxious parties.

A company of men, armed with muskets and bayonets, (United States arms,) have been parading all the afternoon, making arrests. They took prisoner a clerk of the committee of Congress, named Conway and two witnesses that had been subpoenaed, Messrs Parrott and Miles Moore.—Warren Wilkes, of South Carolina, headed the party. A. Moore one of the murderers of Brown, helped to make the arrests. Messrs. Moore and Parrott were arrested while conversing with Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sherman asked if it was by legal process they had taken one of the clerks of the commission. Mr. Wilkes said it was not—that he had no legal authority, but that he would arrest the men down on his list. Many others had been taken. The town is excited, and the Commission fear they must leave. Alarming extras are sent from Westport to the border town. A fight is expected towards Pottowatomie. The last difficulty arose at Pottowatomie Creek.—Some proslavery men tried to drive a free State man from his claim, but refusing to go, they took him and were about to hang him, when his neighbors came to the rescue and shot some of the proslavery party. A civil war is inevitable.

Mr. Parrott, a prominent lawyer of Kansas, has just arrived from Leavenworth. He informs that on Wednesday last he was arrested by a party of twenty men, bearing United States muskets under the command of Col. Wilkes, of South Carolina, and taken before the Vigilance Committee. Leavenworth was surrounded by picket guards, and no one suffered to enter or leave the town. Colonel Wilkes had a list of the principal citizens whom he intended to arrest. He had already made three arrests. It was stated that the whole Territory would be placed under military surveillance.

The Republican publishes an extra of the Kansas Herald of the 28th ult., which confirms the report previously telegraphed of the murder of eighty proslavery men on the Pottowatamie Creek by a party of Free State men. The victims were most horribly mutilated. In some instances after their throats had been cut, their legs and arms had been chopped off and their eyes gouged out. All the proslavery families at Hickory point were driven off at the point of the bayonet, and their horses and provisions stolen by the Free State men.

It is estimated that the loss sustained by the citizens of Lawrence by the recent attack will amount to a hundred thousand dollars.

A letter to the Democrat, dated Topeka, 25th, says. The United States District Court has adjourned till the second Monday in September.—Judge Lecompte refused to admit Messrs. Robinson, Smith, Dietzler, Brown and Jenkins to bail, and they will be held prisoners by the Marshal.

Gen. Pomeroy has gone to Washington. He is a delegate to the republican convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia.

Bloody Work in Kansas.

ST LOUIS, June 5.—We are in receipt of Kansas dates to the 25th. Fifty dragoons have been stationed at Topeka, and one hundred at Lawrence.

It was rumored that a party of Col. Buford's men had encamped near Osawotamie, and were committing many depredations upon the squatter's property. The latter becoming enraged, attacked the camp of the former, killing five, and driving the remainder away. In the same vicinity, several Missouri pro-slavery men identified with the trouble in Kansas, were waited on by a Committee and ordered to pack up, and move for Missouri instanter. Many families complied with the demand, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Gov. Shannon had sent a detachment of troops there to preserve order.

The Congressional Investigating Committee adjourned from Leavenworth to Westport on the 30th. They will leave for Washington on the 10th.

A letter dated at Baptiste Pool, on the 30th ult., says thirteen persons have been implicated in the murder of the pro-slavery men at Osawatomie, and arrested. Report says the murderers were fortified in a cave on the river Mauvis des Coygness, and securing reinforcements at Lawrence and elsewhere.

One hundred of the Kansas military and fifteen dragoons, had assembled to catch the murderers.

Interesting from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 6th.—The Kansas City Enterprise of the 2nd says that J. H. Baynard left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday last and has not since been heard of. It is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. D. H. Hamilton and John Lox went in search of him and were taken by the Abolitionists.

Marshall Donaldson and seven men on Friday were fired upon near Lawrence by a party of fifty Abolitionists. A conflict ensued, when several of the Marshall's posse, were wounded. H. H Carty states that some men belonging to the same company were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses, and twenty-five of Buford's party will immediately start for the rescue.

Captain Pattis' Company went to Hickory Point to suppress some outrages when they were attacked by the Abolitionists and two of his men killed.

In another fight between some parties near Black Jacks, nine Abolitionists and thirteen proslavery men were killed, among whom were Captain Pattis and James Mofee of Captain Lox's company. The Wyandot Indians were united with Pattis' command.

☞ "Straws show which way the wind blows." Read the following which we have slipped from the American (Phila.) Banner:

Facts and Figures.

The election of Tuesday, May 6, in Philadelphia, developed many circumstances calculated to awaken a feeling of indignation in the breast of every true American. Since the result has been officially announced, some of the judges and inspectors who were elected by Americans as their open and avowed friends, to guard the ballot-box, do now unblushingly proclaim that they were so lost to all sense of honor and manhood as to have voted and electioneered for the Democratic ticket! Can there be a lower depth of infamy than this? Here is the result of their Arnoldism. Let me place the figures before you, and you will see the mode by which the foreigners carried this election. Look at the four lower wards of the city!

	Foreign.		American.	
	1858.	1856.	1855	1856.
Ward.	Hagert.	Vaux.	Morton.	Moore.
1st,	867	1,332	978	1,164
2d,	1,278	1,941	1,461	1,541
3d,	929	1,305	868	929
4th,	1,292	1,620	643	647
	4,366	6,208	3,950	4,281
		4,366		3,950
Increase,		1,842	Increase,	331

Foreign increase, 45 per cent. in one year; American increase, 8 per cent.

Presentation.

On Thursday afternoon, we were waited upon by a committee of gentlemen in behalf of the American party of Louisville and presented with a beautiful service of silver, consisting of a large silver tray, pitcher and six goblets, splendidly designed and engraved. Upon the pitcher was the following inscription:

"The American party of Louisville to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, for his defence of the interests of Louisville, his devotion to the Union, and his able, eloquent, and efficient advocacy of the principles of the National American party."

Upon the tray and the goblets was the following:

"Americans of Louisville to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal."

We are proud of this testimony, on the part of the American party of Louisville, that our efforts to subserve their interests and to advance the interests of the country have been appreciated.—*Louisville Journal.*

Letter From Mr. Donelson.

The following excellent letter from Major A. J. Donelson, will command attention, and it is with great pleasure that we lay it before our readers.

TULIP GROVE, May 8, 1856.

SIR:—Your letter of the 4th ult., forwarding to me the proceedings of the American party at Sacramento, ratifying the nomination at Philadelphia, reached me yesterday, and I thank you for the kind terms in which you have communicated them.

I took ground, at an early day, in favor of the right of California to come into the Union, with or without slavery in her State Constitution, as her citizens might determine for themselves, uninfluenced by the action of Congress; and no one has witnessed with more satisfaction than I have the peaceful solution which has thus been given to agitation of much alarm to our country. The principle involved was that upon which rests all our Republican institutions, that is, the right, within the limits of the Constitution, of the people of the States, and of the Territories when forming a State Constitution to govern themselves, and nobly has this principle been vindicated by California in the unparalleled prosperity she has so soon attained under her own laws. It does not therefore surprise me to find her citizens prompt to lay hold of the great national doctrines which form the basis of the American creed. Exposed as she is to an immigration from countries which the lights of civilization have scarcely yet reached, she feels perhaps, more keenly than we do here, the necessity of guarding the ballot-box from the dangerous influences which will act through it, if no discrimination is to be made hereafter between the native American and the foreigner just landed on our shores. So, too, with the other great reforms proposed by the American platform, which are, the restoration of the government to its original purity, and the correction of those abuses which have convulsed sectional issues into an element of political power, and have brought the patronage of the President into alarming conflict with the freedom of elections. The principles here involved naturally strike the minds and command the support of a young and enterprising people, who are fresh from the task of forming a government of their own, and have learned to appreciate at their proper value those old party *watchwords* by which the *many* have so often been made the dupes of the designing *few.*

The only matter of regret to me, sir, is that the friends of these necessary reforms did not bring forward in connexion with the name of Mr. Fillmore, some individual for the Vice Presidency around whom could be rallied stronger guaranties of success than belong to my humble character and services. But, however inadequate may be my name in this respect, you may rest assured that it will sanction nothing adverse to the great movement.

I should have been recreant to the lesson I received from Gen Jackson, if I could have witnessed in silence the attempt, within ten miles of his tomb, to revive the odious doctrines of the Hartford Convention, or if I could subsequently have given my sanction to that coalition of sectional altraists, which has secured to the influences engaged in that disorganizing attempt in the name of Democracy, the control of the Federal Government.

Gen. Jackson's whole life is the refutation of the leading characteristics of what is now termed Democracy. In 1817 recommending to Mr. Monroe the appointment of a Federalist, he warned him against the access of party spirit. In numerous publications he announced his conviction that we ought to be more Americanized as a nation. One of the strong reasons assigned by him for his veto of the bill to recharter the United States Bank, is his dread of foreign influence in the management of that institution. And every one who knows anything of his administration as President must remember with what indignation he denounced the doctrines of nullification, severing the ties even of long personal friendship rather than subject himself to the imputation of compromising with heresies which he deemed fatal to the perpetuity of the Union and the spirit of the constitution. In his inaugural address, too, he declared it to be one of the high duties of the executive to restrain the patronage of the Federal Government so that it should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections; and in the same patriotic paper, he announced his determination to be guided by the great example set by Washington and the early founders of our Republican system.

Now these brilliant points in the career of this great man constitute our polar light as Americans, and yet we are denounced as traitors to Democracy, and yet the whole patronage of the Federal Government is employed to outrage and calumniate us.

It remains for our countrymen to decide which is the best Democracy, that which acts with us in upholding the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, or that which has set us up that new theory of State Rights out of which have sprung nullification and abolition, and all the other *isms* that array one portion of our country against another, and have impaired the maxims left by our forefathers.

It is consoling to me find that there are men, like yourself, in every quarter of our extended country, who see the dangers which beset us from the causes thus briefly adverted to; and I cannot doubt that the great body of our fellow-citizens everywhere will ultimately concur with us in the steps we have taken to avert them. At all events, my dear, sir, let what may come, we must do our duty, relying non the merits of our cause, and the certainty that truth will ultimately prevail over error.

Thanking you for your kind remembrance, and for the too partial terms in which you and other old Jackson Democrats have spoken of me at the public meeting of whose proceedings you are the honored organ on this occasion, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Very truly, your obedient servant,
A. J. DONELSON.

To HON. J. POWEL,
Sacramento, California.

NEW BOOKS.

Married Not Mated
Mimie Life by Mrs Ritchee (Mowoth,
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary,
Ernest Linwood by Mrs. Carolinia See Hentry.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers Table Talk,
Gardening for the South,
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales by Grace Greanwood,
Sherpse Recollections a wayside Glimpse of American Life,
The Old Dominion by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba by the Hon Miss Murray,
Italian Lights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harpers Magazine for June
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
May 27 1856. 22—tf.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge,

MAY be found Coffee, Sugar, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shape, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Pease and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candles, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid. W. W. WOODEL.
Raleigh, April 23, 1856. 17—tf.
Standard please copy.

NEW BOOKS.

The Great American Battle by Ann Ella Carrall of Maryland.
A Defence of the American Policy as opposed to the Encroachments of Foreign Influence by Thos. Whitney.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY
May 27, 1856. 22—tf.

Fashionable Hair-cutting and Easy Shaving.

THE undersigned has just opened a Shop at Mr. Timpson's building, near the corner east of the North Carolina Book Store, for the especial accommodation of gentlemen who desire a pleasant shave and well dressed head of hair. He hopes by his skill and close attention to his business and only to merit, but secure a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
J. T. ALSTON.
Raleigh, August, 1855. 19—1y

Quarterly Report of Colportage in N. C.

God's hand has graciously opened my way, and upheld me through the pleasant toils of another quarter. While trying to perform my duties as Agent, I am delighted in passing along, also to do the work of a Colporteur, by going into the houses of the poor in the highways and hedges," and there reach the hand of kindness to them, sit with them on their stools, and together talk about Jesus and His gospel, which is to be preached to the poor, then supply them with books, instruct and pray with them. In this way during the three months I gave away more than 20,000 pages of printed truth. Whole number of families visited 632, prayed with 490 of them; 64 of wh