Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1856.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER $2.00 CASH.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN A. GILMER

OF GUILFORD

WHIG MEETING.

There will be a Whig Meeting held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday of May County Court. All the old line Whigs are requested to attend. There will be several addresses delivered.

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 known 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 hobbies 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 were sworn to support the Constitution of the State and United States and that this did not bind them to support measures of doubtful use, much less the abominating projects of a scheming, electioneering party. Now, this law, the Standard finds, was seen in his vote against this measure to contain the wholesome rule on the Constitution of the State, and unconstitutional to the rights of the masses of the people. It elicited nearly six mortal columns in Gales's course in the Legislature on this subject, all which might have been condensed in a few words to wit, he was opposed to making alterations in the State Constitution by Legislative enactments, and considered for the Convention more as being the least objectionable. We believe he was right, and we are sure our judgment on this subject of the State will approval him soon. It is the work of demagogues to raise wild imaginary issues and very monstrous fights or moral questions—a game at which the Standard has grown gray, and the victim of its strategy slaves to party.

1 We are indebted to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, a United States Senator, for a copy of his Report on the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a copy of his speech on the same.

1 BLACKWOOD'S Magazine for March, was received some days ago. As we say, it is the No. of possible, is better than a mission. "Biography gone Mad," is a capital bit, and well deserved.

1 The weather is again quite cold. The mercury, yesterday morning, was at 36, and the whole day cold.

1 See the new schedule for the mail Train on the North Carolina Rail Road, in another column.

1 Read the opinions of the Press in another part of this paper on the nomination of Mr. Gilmer.

1 The State Democratic Convention, which met in Raleigh on the 16th instant, nominated Thomas Bragg, the present Executive, for re-election as Governor. The Standard says—On Wednesday evening the Committee on Resolutions made their report and gave the substance thereof, briefly thus: "The resolutions endorse the Baltimore platform—maintain that the public lands ought not to be given to one or more States to the injury of the other States, dealing with the subject—why not go for an equal distribution of the proceeds which, a principle of our democracy, recognizes and recognizes, whether of native or foreign extraction—point out the blunder Americans have made in opposing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the real point of the Missouri restriction—thank our Northern Democratic friends for their fidelity to the Constitution—declare that the contest for the Presidency must be between the Democratic party and the black Republicans, and that the only hope of the country is in the National Democratic party—the country is safe, then, whenever the K. N. organization, nothing extenuate, nothing in mere rapid decay." &c. &c.

1 Mr. Spencer, the editor of the *Banner*, [illegible] in the last No. of that paper, that he is not a member of the Know Nothing party. He says he left the party about a year ago, "as he had a right to do," and added "God forbid that such a party should ever gain the ascendancy in this country." &c. Not being a member of the party, of course, he can have no [illegible] the secrets, and would not, of course, gainsay any thing Mr. Spencer has said, except to require of him, who, if any, of the principles of the American party he is so much ashamed of, and how long after he joined them, he first ascertained it was so and if he then formally withdrew.

1 We have the "Southern Literary Messenger" for April before us by the publisher, as we suppose. It is a very neat and valuable work, eminently deserving, and we, a Southern work, has strong claims on the literary classes of the South. It is published by Macfarlane, Ferguson & Co., Richmond, Va., $3 a year.

1 "Water Street" is down upon the Dogs. The communication was received rather late, for our first issue.

1 The bill of Lafitte has turned against Walker, the filibuster. He sings under Spitfire colors, and, as a republican Costa Rica, has been defeated by Mora, at the head of an army of 3000 Costa Ricans, who, at last accounts, was marching upon Nicaragua to expel the invader. It is probable that Walker's career will be soon terminated.

P. S. The reported defeat of Walker's army is now said to be contradicted by a late dispatch from New Orleans.

POPERY ALARMED.

Florence, Feb. 28, 1856. The criminal prosecution against two Protestants of Pontedera, temporarily suspended there, the remonstrance of Lord Normanby, has been recommenced, and is now engaging the attention of the ministry of justice. Indeed, exploiting an Epicurean [illegible] the natural fear of the expansion of the Roman Catholic States, you may look for their appearance in Lent with as much certainty as for the first green peas. Protestant hunting begins on Ash-Wednesday as regularly as partridge-shooting on the 1st of September. Not due to the [illegible] English police which [illegible] that one ultra-montane priest, the [illegible] of the Government that no less than ten thousand persons have left the Roman Catholic Church. Exactly the same number of [illegible] at the present moment supposed by the travelling Hierophant of Heaven. Significant facts when taken in connection with each other, and when barely demonstrating that the impudential supervision exercised by the clergy in Italy is not [illegible] the first principles of humanity [illegible] to secure the [illegible] of the people to their hereditary [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday, April 6.

[illegible] Monday morning, which the [illegible] the door of the cell to give the prisoner his [illegible] fast, he was startled with a loud [illegible] Suspended from the iron grating of the window, with a piece of [illegible] about his neck, was the unfortunate [illegible] dead of hard squeezing of [illegible] marks showed the marks of [illegible] from the loop of the [illegible] done. He attempted to [illegible] he had [illegible] to the floor. Immediately upon the alarm a physician was conducted to the cell, but [illegible] was in full convulsions. Means were [illegible] and a coroner's inquest was empaneled [illegible] and a verdict rendered to the effect that he came to his death by hanging himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Sunday, April 6.

[illegible]

SPECULATIONS IN BEAUTIES.

Under the gold mania law of 1851 [illegible] of public [illegible] by the speculators [illegible] and chained to the floor. [illegible] cuffs for the ankles to the [illegible] it was too scary to hold [illegible] his ankle and secure it with a padlock. [illegible] be seen at a glance, that it is impossible [illegible] put the unpaid chattel [illegible] without injury to it. So [illegible] be a cruelty to [illegible] at first, from severe [illegible] jealously so all nearly [illegible] some to believe that [illegible] himself. A note to his [illegible] on the margin of a newspaper, was [illegible] to it, he implored [illegible] on humanism, saying that he wished to [illegible] the whole world was against him; that he [illegible] off had confined [illegible] that he could see no one out of his presence.

On Monday morning, which the [illegible] the door of the cell to give the prisoner his [illegible] fast, he was startled with a loud [illegible] Suspended from the iron grating of the window, with a piece of [illegible] about his neck, was the unfortunate [illegible] dead of hard squeezing of [illegible] marks showed the marks of [illegible] from the loop of the [illegible] done. He attempted to [illegible] he had [illegible] to the floor. Immediately upon the alarm a physician was conducted to the cell, but [illegible] was in full convulsions. Means were [illegible] and a coroner's inquest was empaneled [illegible] and a verdict rendered to the effect that he came to his death by hanging himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

Sunday, April 6.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts having recommended a repeal of so much of the "personal liberty law," passed by the last Legislature of that State as was unconstitutional, the subject was referred to a joint special committee of sixteen members, who on Friday submitted to the Legislature the result of their deliberations in the form of three reports, neither of which is sanctioned by a majority of the members of the committee, and cannot therefore be expected to receive the favor of a majority of the Legislature. We gather from the Boston papers the following summary of these several reports:

The plurality report is signed by Messrs. Warner and Mills, of the Senate, and Buggs of Pittsfield, Boyce of Berkely, Pike of Newton, Loring of Marlborough, and Belden of Hatfield, of the House. They state that there are many clauses in the existing law which are not absolutely essential to the securing of the rights and liberties guaranteed by the fugitive slave law, and present a new bill, in place of the present law, of somewhat simpler form, clearer in its provisions, and applying more exclusively and peremptorily to the slave law. This bill contains eleven provisions, and is accompanied by a report of great length, consisting mainly of expositions of and arguments in favor of the bill. Of the above signers four are Americans and three Republicans. The bill submitted repeals sections one, two, seven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of the law of last year, and modifies section two so as to meet the objection of the Attorney General that it attempted to declare the meaning of certain statutes of the United States. Voluntary service in the militia in aid of the fugitive slave act is prohibited.

One of the minority reports is signed by Z. L. Raymond and G. W. Warren, of the Senate, and Henry F. Thomas of New Bedford and Mason Mackie of Charlton, of the House—three Americans, one Democrat—who recommend that the Legislature adopt an order requesting the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State to furnish the Legislature, at as early a day as convenient during the present session, with the opinion of the court as to the constitutionality of the act of 1855.

The other minority report is signed by Charles Hale of Boston, Brown of the Senate, Luton of Boston, Jones of Reading, (Mr. Robinson, of Newburyport, also signing his name) Two Whigs, two Americans, one Democrat. This report the Boston papers would fill several columns of their paper. It goes fully into the constitutional questions connected with the reclamation of fugitive slaves, it cites at much length the decisions of the Supreme Court; it brings the Massachusetts of 1799 and 1818 to the fore, and makes her judge and condemn the Massachusetts of 1855, on both of which years of 1799 and 1818 she denounced the nullifying principle claimed further in 1855; it considers the legislation of the State from 1843 to 1855 unwarranted, and, in well pointed, compact, sound terms, it concludes by arraigning the act of 1855 as *unconstitutional*.

The whole matter was laid on the table and ordered to be printed with the bills presented.

THE TORNADO AT PHILADELPHIA.

The tornado which visited Philadelphia on Saturday night, of which we had a telegraphic report yesterday, only lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. The day had been sultry, with high westerly winds. There were but few drops of rain, though it threatened a storm existed for many hours. Until 9 o'clock at night there arose a fierce roaring of the wind, preceded by a few flashes of lightning and followed with a fall of hail stones. Instantly there was a tremendous rattling of window shutters, fluttering of awnings, falling of signs, lifting of roofs, destruction of wires, and ruin of buildings. The storm was felt with most severity in the northern part of the city, where not less than one hundred and fifty houses have felt its effect in the demolition of chimneys, injury to roofs, and damage to walls. Some three hundred constituted houses, apparently, suffered as severely as buildings of a more substantial character. In Kensington the effects of the wind are to be seen in every direction. What is very fortunate, and all the destruction and loss of life and scattering of timbers, extensive any personal injury was sustained only a few persons having received any injury, and that of a very slight character. The Telegraph reporter gives detailed accounts of the property damaged. Among the [illegible] and [illegible] damage, the [illegible] mentioned. On public and private [illegible] the Telegraph reporter, one church [illegible] Kensington [illegible] is stated at more than [illegible] thousand.

THE LOST STEAMER.

All hope now seems to be abandoned for the safety of the steamer Pacific, lost on her passage from Liverpool to New York. The Pacific's papers sailed and crew number 186 souls. Her Captain was Asa Eldridge. Amongst her passengers were Augustus Erving, Esq., United States Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg, and belongs to Hartford, Connecticut. He was accompanied by his wife. Mr. A. K. Carter, the agent of Woodworth's planing and spoke machines, Newark, N. J. G. N. Cutter, son of Dr. Sands Cutter, of Red Bank, N. J. LeGrand Smith, well known as a theatrical and musical agent, who had gone to England to engage a company of actors for Mr. Marshall, the lessee of the Broadway Theatre. Mr. Wilson, the agent of the Perry Arms Company, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Bridgway, owner of the firm of Cowland & Irving, owners of one of the New York lines of Liverpool packets. Mr. R. K. Height, the proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Mr. H. Dutilh, a brother of the well known importer of South William street New York.

DIDN'T THINK WHAT HE WAS SAYING.

The Standard says of Gov. Pettigrew, "He he has been from—individually true to all the great principles of the Democratic party." Here, then we may set it down upon the highest authority, that the appointment of Foreigners and Aliens, hostile to important and liberal offices is a "great principle of the Democratic party." Also, the turning out of Native American Protestants, and putting in their stead, foreigners and Roman Catholics is a "great principle of the Democratic party." We thought so all the time, but did not hope even to see the cursing of the Standard get the better of its discretion in this way.

Asheville Spectator.

The Cincinnati National Convention.—The New York News, one of the organs of the Hucksters, that it is impossible for the two factions of the Democratic party of that State to act together or to vote together in the Cincinnati National Convention. The editor asks:

"Is it likely that any name can be proposed upon which they can unite, that any platform can be laid down upon which they can harmoniously stand? Certainly not; and the editor of New York must, therefore, remain unbelieved in, as he is not in the Convention. In case the two delegations so differ as regards the vote of New York from the Convention, he should never agree to vote."

Lynch Law in China.—The New York Commercial has received the following extract of a letter from China, dated December 1st:

"Large sandy islands were a scene of unusual excitement yesterday afternoon. A Chinaman was seized with a Fish Alley man in the act of robbing a house on the spot. He was immediately seized by the mob and with his hands tied behind him, taken to the topest the hill back of the Chinese lines and hanged to a pine tree. The wife of the deceased usually took a hand and drove stones into the body, beside its breast, temple and eyes of the wretching culprit, and he died in a furious multitude in the bloody strange. The sun was just sinking at sunrise, a sorrowful sight to see. I saw the mangled body disappearing. The head was a perfect mass of gore. The conduct of the women [illegible]

CONGRESS.

In the Senate the agricultural portion of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents was received. Mr. Brown reported from the Committee on District of Columbia a bill to cause the removal of obstructions in certain streets and avenues of Washington, and a bill to repeal so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1855, as provides for an Armory in the District of Columbia. An important resolution was introduced by Mr. Seaward in regard to taking possession of and annexing uninhabited guano islands lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations—the right of property in deposites of guano to be vested in the discoverers. The bill in relation to foreign coins, excluding them from circulation except at a reduced value, was called up by Mr. Hunter and passed. This is a subject of interest to the people at large; and we are gratified to find that the labors of the indefatigable chairman of the Committee on Finance have at length been crowned with success. This bill guards against a reissue of the depreciated coin by providing that all quarters, eights, and sixteenths of the Spanish milled or Mexican dollar shall be received at all the offices of the United States at twenty, ten, and five cents, and made legal tenders for all sums not exceeding five dollars; and that these fractions of the dollar of foreign coin when so received, shall not again be paid out, but be recoined. The bill amending the bounty land act of the 3d March, 1855, so as to allow parol evidence in certain cases, was discussed upon amendments as well as upon its general merits, and occupied the greater portion of the day's session. It was laid over at half-past three o'clock to allow Mr. Jones, of Iowa, to reply to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Harlan, delivered some weeks ago, upon the Kansas question. Mr. Jones argued to show that the opinions advanced by his colleague were not in accordance with the sentiments of the people of Iowa, and reviewed the positions taken by Mr. Marlan in regard to the exercise of power by Congress over the slave question in the Territories. Mr. J. thought the only actual intervention on that subject was in 1820, when the Missouri compromise was adopted, a measure which he thought had produced the direst consequences. The sitting was extended until nearly five o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, amongst the bills reported was one explanatory of the pension laws in relation to widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers; one for the relief of Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones; and one for bounty lands to the officers and crews of private armed vessels. A bill was passed to authorize the sale of so much of the Cumberland road as lies within that State. Upon a bill for the relief of Mrs. Tillman, of S. Carolina, who had her husband and three sons killed in the Mexican war, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, made an eloquent and adaptive appeal to the House; after which the bill was so amended as to allow her a pension of twenty dollars per month, and was passed almost unanimously. Mr. Evangelist reported from the Committee on the Library, a joint resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies of Dr. Kane's forthcoming work in regard to the Arctic exploration, at a price not exceeding five dollars for the two volumes; also to cause one commemorative medals to be struck and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men. This led to interesting explanations, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 74 to 70. Upon the pending question to recommit and lay the motion on the table the discussion was extended, and embraced political references to the past, the present, and the future. But these were inevitable during the pendency of a Presidential question of so vital and we may expect an unusually warm "largest liberty" in this respect for the next six months.

MR. GILMER.

From the Raleigh Register.

The nomination of this gentleman for Governor, made by the Greensboro' Convention, without a dissenting voice, will, we believe, meet the unanimous approbation of the Americans of the State. A man of unquestioned ability, of tried firmness, of lofty integrity, of unsuspected fidelity to his friends and his country, his claims to their support as an American can only be equalled by his claims as a citizen and a man. In him the party will find a leader, who will shrink from *no* duty—who will bring wisdom to the Council and valor to the field,—who will lead to success, where success may be obtained, and, where it cannot, will, at least, leave his friends the proud conviction that he *deserved* it; and in him the State will find a Chief Magistrate who will elevate her pride at home and her reputation abroad. But it is no purpose of ours, in this announcement, to lavish any extravagant praise on the nominee of the Convention. No eulogium of ours is necessary; and that party is, indeed, to be envied, the names of whose candidates carry with them their own best eulogy.

With feelings of pride and pleasure, then we place the name of JOHN A. GILMER at our mast head to-day. It is our good fortune, as the conductor of a Press, sustaining to the best of its ability the interests of the American party, to know that our duties, as such, are rendered, by the nominations of *Fillmore, Donelson and Gilmer*, not only agreeable, but exceedingly easy.

The Americans of the Old North State have thus boldly taken their stand,—

"And come what will, they mean to bear it out,
And never lay the [illegible] down
On like with fame."

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

American State Convention.—The American State Convention was held at Greensborough on Tuesday and Friday last, the proceedings of which have been furnished us in an extra from the office of the Patriot, and will be found in another column of our paper to-day. 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 200 members, representing 44 counties. Several additional delegates were afterwards in attendance whose names were not entered.

John A. Gilmer of Guilford county was nominated for the office of Governor on the first ballot by the unanimous vote of the Convention; and being informed of the nomination, Mr. Gilmer has addressed the Convention, and pledged himself to the cause of the American party. Mr. Gilmer has been actively and faithfully performing the duties during a long period in the Senate, he has made himself known to all the people as an able and good statesman; and having freely participated in the discussions of any thing that concerns the interests of the State, he has made himself popularly and as a consistent, patriotic and liberal Whig. Such being Mr. Gilmer's antecedents, we fell no hesitation in placing his name at the head of our columns with Fillmore and Donelson.

Having thus placed before the men whom the Whigs have long delighted to honor, and who have proved themselves "the steady supporters of the Constitution," we venture to predict confidently that every Whig and conservative man will rally to the support of the American party. We predict a campaign of unusual interest.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

Mr. Gilmer is another in that honored list of American worthies, who have been the architects of their own fortunes, whose self-reliance has been the sole element of their eminent success in life, who have risen from the ranks of the people, by the force of their own energy and talent, and have established a name and a fame which no adverse fortune can take from them. Such men are the pride of their country, and the glory of the institutions under which they have risen to eminence. Such men are the fruit of our free institutions, and the best evidence of the wisdom of our system of government. Such men are the best and most reliable conservators of the peace and prosperity of the country. Such men are the best and most reliable conservators of the peace and prosperity of the country. Such men are the best and most reliable conservators of the peace and prosperity of the country