"Three Millions of People, in the U. States."

[Dr. Brownson.

"Three Hundred Thousand in the City."

[Dr. McMaster.

These were the declarations made by Dr. Brownson and Mr. McMasters, at Hope Chapel, on Thursday evening, as will be seen by the reports of their speeches. The occasion was the raising of money for the establishment of "a Library Association" in this city, and a combined effort is making for that purpose. This is all right. The more learning we have, if it is of the really improving, intelligent and beneficial kind, the less of Romanism there will be. With a free Bible, free schools, intelligent moral teachers in our schools, and truly pious divines in our pulpits, if children are allowed to attend day schools and Sabbath schools, and grown persons are permitted to hear and interpret the Bible and Bible instruction, we should have very little fear of Romanism.

[From Dr. Brownson.]

"There were at least 3,000,000 Papists in the U. States, and their numbers entitled them to consideration.

* * * "The Papists have to Romanize these United States, and make this a Popish country. We are now in a good condition to make this a Romanist country, as were the early Christians to offer up sacrifices in the Catacombs, because they had no other place. [Applause.] The country must be Romanized, and the way to do it is by literature. This was a reason why Dr. Brownson would aid the society, by his feeble power and his feeble means, and he hoped his audience would do the same. (Great applause.)

"This country must be Romanized!" Farewell to its civil and religious liberties if it ever should be. Farewell to its civil and religious freedom, all political independence! But Dr. Brownson will prove, we think, a prophet without knowledge. No such calamity will ever befall the United States, if the people are vigilant to watch their foes and attentive to their own welfare.

[From Mr. McMasters.]

"There were 300,000 baptized Romanists, and more this night sleeping in New York; he thought they ought to assist this association.

When Archbishop Hughes declared there were one million of Roman Catholics in the Empire State, we supposed it to be a gross misrepresentation; but if there are "three hundred thousand baptized Romanists, and more, each night sleeping in the city of New York," perhaps there are 1,000,000 in the State.—If so, all the more cause for protecting our schools, in city and country, from the baneful influence of such schools.—*N. Y. Express.*

BITUMINOUS COAL IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A few weeks since we published a statement that the Egypt Coal company, on Deep River, had shipped a load of this Coal to New York, for the purpose of testing its qualities. We are glad to learn that these experiments have proved entirely successful, as will be seen by the following notice from the N. Y. Morning *Express*:

"We have tested a sample of the coal from this new source, the Deep River Lands in Chatham County, about 175 miles by water from the sea. A company is engaged in damming and locking the Deep River, to secure permanent navigation by slack water for boats of 100 tons burthen, and a railroad is in process of construction from Fayetteville, N. C., to the Coal Fields, which will double the means of transportation of the coal to market. The outlet will be at Wilmington, N. C. whence shipments can be made cheaply to any part of the Atlantic States, or Gulf of Mexico, as well as to the West Indies and South America. The coal is considered highly bituminous, and is peculiarly valuable for its gas-yielding properties, full and satisfactory experiments having been made with it by Gas Companies here and elsewhere. It burns freely and beautifully in open grates, and is considered to be quite available for steamships and all steam purposes. It is also valuable for forging purposes.

An advantage in these N. C. mines, and a very great one, is, that they will be accessible at all season, and not embarrassed by ice or extreme cold, and it is believed that it can be furnished more economically than any other coal from any quarter, which approaches it in all else.

This coal supplies a want which we have always felt in this country, and will, when the railroad and river improvements are completed, render us independent, in a great degree, of the English mines.

The sample we have tried shows the coal to be equal to Liverpool for parlor use. It comes out in handsome masses, and when the navigation is improved, as contemplated, must aid in making good bituminous coal cheaper."

The Observer of Thursday closes a long and very interesting account of a recent visit to the Coal Fields of Chatham and Moore with the following remarks:

"We need scarcely say, on the conclusions to which this trip has brought us. Those who have done us the honor to read our anticipate facts. We feel proud of our State, which possesses so much wealth, and respect for her provident citizens, who, with their industrious servants, suffer that wealth to be buried. We look forward to the time when this part of N. Carolina will rival the great State of Pennsylvania in the production of coal, iron, and other products of the earth, and in the wealth, population, and the political influence which it will give to the State. Let every patriotic N. Carolina put his shoulder to the wheel, and speed the opening day. Let every citizen of the State from section determine to have a share of the wealth and the profit of the opening enterprise."

Railroad Report.—A gentleman in Georgia issued that the N. H. R. R. Co. had last year earned $14,000 more than the year before, and that the road had paid a dividend of 10 per cent, and a handsome bequest to three Episcopal churches in Troy, Mr. Dougherty, in his family, that he had a verbal agreement with the millionaire, which was to continue as long as they took milk from him, that for every dollar's worth of milk received, he should give a dollar (Mil.)

A NORTHERN OPINION OF COTTON.

The Boston Traveller representing the manufacturing interest gives the following views of the cotton prospects. There are always two sides to every question:

"The appearance of the market at this time indicates the progress of one of the greatest speculations which has been contemplated for many years. There is good reason to believe that parties at the South, in New York, and in England, and possibly also in France, have combined to control the cotton market & carry up prices to a high figure. These parties have no doubt been influenced to this course by the expectation that the cessation of the Russian war, cheap breadstuffs, and an easy money market in Europe, will produce an active demand for cotton and increase greatly its consumption. The expansion of the loans of the New York and the southern banks, the largest purchasers of cotton already in the southern ports or in transit, with various other minor circumstances which it is not necessary to enumerate, convince us that the covering often practised in the Wall street stock market has been transferred to the cotton crop, and that it is the design of the speculators, who must have been furnished by the New York banks as well as by those in the southern States with an immense sum of money, to hold the stock of cotton on hand and compel customers to pay a greatly enhanced price for the article during the remainder of the season.

"We do not believe in the success of this speculation, and think it highly probable that it will before many weeks topple down about the heads of its contrivers and we them up too completely. Our reasons for this belief are, that the crop being ample for the wants of all consumers, they will not be in a hurry to purchase their stocks, and that the speculators cannot carry through the season anything like the quantity which will be requisite to force prices up above present rates, if indeed they are to sustain them where they are now. The stock in the shipping ports at the present time is about 600,000 bales, and there is no reason to hope that 600,000 more will be received during the season; in this case, to carry out the speculation successfully, it will be requisite to hold the control for months of at least half a million bales, which will require $25,000,000, and which sum the speculators will be wholly unable to command, with all the aid which the southern banks may be disposed to extend to them, especially if exchange keeps up to the specie point, which it is like to do for some or four months to come.

"Heavily charged for speculators is that the exception unexpectedly prevailing among stocks of the most responsible corporations WHICH PAY TO THEM SUCH DIVIDENDS by the last fortnight, and which, in spite of the increase of transportations to market, and bring forward purchasers. There is no diminution of receipts anywhere except at Mobile and Savannah, and this is more than compensated by the increased receipts at Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia.

"If the English spinners stand firm and buy only as they want the raw material, and past experience proves that they are not easily alarmed, this speculative movement will prove a dissaster to one to the operators."

LOVE AND MADNESS.

Lady Franklin, we hear, is really resolved on fitting out another expedition to proceed to the Arctic Ocean in search of her lost husband, Sir John Franklin, and, as a preliminary step to that end, it is reported, that she has written to our gallant countryman, Dr. Kane, to ascertain if he would accept the command.

With all due respect for the unflinching devotion of Lady Franklin to the memory of her husband, we must be permitted to say, that this proceeding of hers only shows that a wife's devotion, sometimes, may be pushed to an extreme, which impartials will view in the aspect of a positive hallucination. It is just as certain that Sir John Franklin and his companions are dead and gone, as that the sun will rise and set to-morrow. The world and Lady Franklin, it should be borne in mind, have not been left in mere doubt on this point, by gropings their way to the conclusion, but the several expeditions which have visited the Arctic zones within the few years past, have discovered sufficient evidence of their fate, to satisfy, beyond a reasonable doubt, the surviving friends of the unfortunate victims to their fate. No man or woman that does not doubt their own senses will undertake to dispute the facts;—and, such being the case, we shall be greatly surprised if the wife of the first navigator was encouraged to persuade Grinnell or the British Public, or private individuals on this side the Atlantic, that another search is needed to be productive of anything save new perils and privations, if not a miserable sacrifice of some more worthy lives. Lady Franklin's motives are apparently, as we have intimated, laudable; she has been to many great and generous outlays in the service of Humanity, as well as in an enterprise of so chivalrous character, for public aid, and, as a private individual, we should be sorry to express a word against her noble enterprise. We think, however, that a woman of her sex, should be dissuaded from such a course, and that the Democratic party at this time, are not prepared by the Administration, to give any encouragement to such a project. The conservative Democratic leaders will remember with great pleasure that Lady Franklin, in the year of Grace A. D. 1848, was a special visitor at Washington, and, in consequence, all the Democratic leaders made her a very gracious reception.

The above is an extract from a letter copy of the Baltimore American. We have no wish to write a word to our friends, Mr. Sun's own, and do not apprehend that he will make any, and yet, we have a right and proper to differ in conclusions. He says that security against the Arctic seas and icebergs is to be sought in every good woman and work for their relief, and they have left behind them the footsteps and memento of the high character of the statesmanship—and the sterling patriotism of the candidate for the Presidency—not of the Democracy, for we—but the small few—of all who, regarding the Constitution and the Union of more value than the edicts of a party, are determined to stand out for their principles. And, beyond question, gentlemen, it was the fidelity, the patriotism, the independence, the high-toned American feeling, and the unshaken devotion to the Union and the Constitution of the country, that distinguished the eloquent Mr. Fillmore, which so enamored entities from across the ocean, and let loose, it was the same good feeling and patriotic devotion to the Union, that, when in Texas he refused to march, and foistered the projects and wishes of Santa and pull the tiger's hand! *It is when the storm is nigh, where shall we find a refuge?*

And truly, is the American candidate for the Vice Presidency, Andrew J. Donelson, a worthy representative of that spirit of conservatism and patriotism, which, since the administration of Mr. Fillmore, A. Johnson and Jackson found of Gen. Jackson, claiming from him the sacredness, force and power of that glorious sentiment, "the Federal Union, *must and shall* be preserved," treating every effort to dissolve or weaken it, whether appearing under the garb of party, sectarian, or sectional organization,—disdainfully his party, where he found that party abandoning the cause of the country and prepared to run, sailing lines hit with the great National American movement, to check the march of fanaticism, and save our Republican institutions from the dangers which threaten them—with high experience in public affairs—honest, capable, faithful to the Constitution—he presents his countrymen with claims to their confidence and support which it would be a reflection on their gratitude and justice to suppose them capable of disregarding. He is a good and true man.

What shall I say of John A. Gilmer? It would be supererogation in me, to speak of him in terms which he deserves. Though of our section of the State, as far as residence goes, yet, his fame and services belong to the *whole* State. There is not a foot of soil in North Carolina, which has been improved by that liberal system of internal improvements—which has waked up the sleeping energies of our people, that does not bear evidence, and is not standing proof of the legislative liberality and statesmanship of John A. Gilmer! There is not a man who finds his industry rewarded, with the means of transportation to market, by that same system of improvements, who is not indebted to some extent, to John A. Gilmer, as a legislator, for such facilities and advantages; and, when that system of improvements, which by his aid, united with that of many other patriotic and liberal minded men, has been already projected, shall be completed and be in full operation, no one will then dare taunt us with being the Rip Van Winkle of the Union—for there will be living, moving, speaking proofs of its falsity all over the State! But it is useless to speak thus to one of Mr. Gilmer. I have known him personally for many years, and I know him to be a generous man—a firm friend and an enlightened statesman. I have known him to perform acts of generosity, without ostentation, which would have done honor to any man. Were he as rich as the sun, he would be as liberal as the day! I shall vote for him with as much pleasure, as I ever cast a vote for any one.

The contest in which we are engaged is no ordinary one. All we hold dear and sacred may be dependent upon its issue. As the conflict deepens then, and the day for final action approaches let our zeal and resolution be commensurate with the importance of the cause in which we are struggling, and looking to nothing less than a glorious victory, let us rally around the banner inscribed with the names of FILLMORE, DONELSON, and GILMER!

With high respect,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

H. W. MILLER.

Mail Failure on line No. 5,731.—The Contractor on this line, (from this place to Lincolnton,) deserves to be well scorched for the apparent abandonment of his contract. We hope the department at Washington has been duly notified of his failures, and will enforce the law against him. If, however, no such information has been received there, our representative from this district would confer a benefit on many of his constituents to have the case looked after; and above all, to secure regular mail service on the line.

WHIG MEETING.

Pursuant to appointment, the Whig Meeting heretofore announced, was held at the Court House on yesterday. It was well attended. H. C. Jones and V. Barringer, Esqrs., and Hon. N. Boyden, addressed the people. We have not yet been furnished by the Secretary with the proceedings, but hope to give them in our next.

From the Wilmington Herald.

GOV. BRAGG.

It is our intention to hoist the name of this distinguished statesman, (who is a candidate for re-election to the post he so ably fills,) at the head of our Campaign paper, and we intend to use our aid to insure his election.—*Norfolk (Va.) Argus.*

We direct the attention of men of all parties to the above extraordinary paragraph, and we would ask how long must we put up with such insolence coming to our State quarters? Are not the people of North Carolina capable of thinking for themselves in political matters, without the voluntary and unpaid assistance of our neighbors, Virginia? How is it that the Argus, and it may be other Virginia papers, thus presumes that point of season legitimate spheres and exercises such influence as it may of place to sell, to control our popular elections? Is the case of Gov. Bragg already so desperate that it has been necessary to go a-begging from Old Dominion for help? Are the partisans of the neighboring States coming to the rescue? Will it be necessary to import orators and speech makers from other States to delude the people into his support? We remember something of this sort of thing two years ago, when Mr. Bragg ran against General Dockery. Virginia papers interfered then as now. They claimed that to defeate and not defeat upon the ground that they had a candidate in the State—a project that would fall equally good with the New York Herald or Tribune.

Intimation has been suggested by the Raleigh Register, that there may be more in the movement than is on the surface.

Mr. Bragg's Virginia affinities are well known and certainly no Virginian will condescend to an alleviation to his lesson with greater fond—nor, of course, greater fondness by the Democrats of '48 and '52 than the same Governor of ours.

What better evidence of the alarm which the nomination of Mr. Gilmer and the spirit and determination with which the American party have entered upon the campaign, have infused into the ranks of Locofocoism, could be desired than the fact that they require help from Virginia?

After all this, the Argus is but imitating the example set it by the present Administration months since in the New York elections. It will not be very long, we suppose, before the power and patronage of the General Government will be brought to bear actively upon the result in this State, also.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of the Virginia Democracy, insists that the platform to be adopted by the anti-American party at their grand National Convention to be held in Cincinnati just one month from to-day, should *repudiate squatter sovereignty and expressly assert State equality.* All right enough,—but will they do it? We shall see.—The Enquirer proceeds:

We must declare that it is the duty of the General Government to see that no invidious or injurious distinctions are made between the people or the property of different sections in the Territories.—We do not mean to dictate. It may be that the assertion in the platform of the abstract propositions of State equality may suffice to carry along with it the consequences which we desire. But it is often charged that the Kansas Nebraska bill containing the doctrine of squatter sovereignty is the most efficient agent of Free-soilism. *Some* fall *Northern Democrats initiated this ground.* Now, THIS CAN MEET NO PLEA. It must be clear from our platform that we maintain *practical* State equality, and repudiate that construction of the Kansas Nebraska act which would defeat it. The South only demands equality of right. The more clearly it appears that the Northern Democracy is ready to concede it to her, the more certain is our candidate of success.

This reads pretty well, but the Convention at Cincinnati will do nothing of the sort so valiantly demanded by the Enquirer—for the simple reason that it would lose the party too many votes in the North and Northwest, where the squatter sovereignty principle is popular. And, the Enquirer will calmly submit, and raise the banner of the nominee, whoever he may be, platform or no platform, squatter sovereignty or no sovereignty at all, and electioneer on the general principles of the party, which are now understood to be the loaves and fishes.—*Wilmington Herald.*

MR. GILMER—FREE SUFFRAGE.

As we stated in our last issue, Mr. Gilmer has uniformly advocated Free Suffrage, *per se*—as an abstract question; but he has been opposed to the Locofoco *mode* of changing our organic law, to wit, by Legislative enactment. We shall, at an early day, publish a speech delivered by Mr. Gilmer in the State Senate on the 14th December, 1851, on the motion of Gov. Graham to strike out all of Mr. Boyd's Bill, providing for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and insert an amendment, providing for the call of a Convention. We subjoin the following extract, in advance:

"I am in favor of the leading provision contained in the bill introduced by the Senator (Mr. Boyd)—*the extension of suffrage*, properly guarded, and granted in a manner safe to republican freedom. *I conceive it but proper that all free white citizens, who are allowed to vote for members of the House of Commons, should be also allowed to vote for Senator. It accords* ENTIRELY with my feelings to permit all *who vote at the one box, to vote also at the other.* If nothing more than the extension of suffrage was effected by the bill, I would be the last to raise my voice against it. Raised and educated as I have been, it would be contrary to my inclination and natural impulses to oppose any measure tending to secure to my fellow-citizens *equal rights and privileges*, wherever and whenever the same can be done consistently with the rules of justice and freedom, securely and satisfactorily regulated."

This is adequate to prove that Mr. Gilmer is not opposed to the thing itself—His reasons for preferring a convention, to make the necessary changes, will, we have no doubt, prove entirely satisfactory, when they come to be properly considered.—*Asheville Spectator.*

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY ADOPTED AT THE SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, FEB. 21st, 1856

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, the descendants, in the preservation of the blessings of independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union as the palladium of our and undertaking interests, and the only sure bulwark of American independence.

3d. *Inculcate sound principles*, and to cultivate a sentiment in the country which shall secure to the States, Federal, and municipal officers of government employment, in preference to all others, competent, honest, and capable men of these qualities.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with the questions appertaining solely to the domestic State, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory, to form their own institutions and laws, and to regulate their own social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of forming a State Government, and asking admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, and have their residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An unalterable resolve that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political offices.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores, but so to be in no way the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oath to office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public officers, or institutions, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until such shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle, from office, and placing foreigners and attaints in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and unfeeling bearing towards the weaker powers, as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in granting to unnaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska, as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question, as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing our flag on naval officers through partiality and favoritism, and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. The object to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinafter stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and substitute a pledge of honor, in lieu of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

From twenty-six medical colleges in the United States, there graduated, last year, about thirteen hundred doctors. The graduates in New York were as follows: University of New York, 98; College of Physicians and Surgeons, 40; New York Medical College, 35.

☞ Mr. Alfred Randall of Stanly county, in this State, was instantly killed near Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th, by falling from the deck of a steamer.

Carolina Watchman

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 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.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.

Spent a day or two in this place last week. He was called on by a number of our citizens, who were pleased to pay him this mark of their respects. He was also asked to deliver an address on the political affairs of the State and country, but declined doing so. It affords us much pleasure, however, to give place to his very able letter in reply to the committee, which may be seen in another column.

☞ Mr. H. H. Hibben has resigned the office of Superior Court Clerk of Rowan, to take effect on and after the 12th instant.

☞ Our County Court is in session this week, and on yesterday the Magistrates of the county were in attendance to transact county business. H. L. Richards, Caleb A. Heilig, and Wm. A. Walton, Esqrs., were elected "Special Court." Mr. Martin Richardson, County Trustee. Col. J. M. Brown, Coroner.

Rail Road Stock.—The "Rail Road Record" mean article according to the illustration in the prices of Rail Road stock for the past two years, having more particular reference to Company stocks, and proves that the time is near at hand when R. R. stock will be the best in the country. We hope its opinion is a sure basis, and that a product so substantially leaning upon the interest of such a mass of honest minded men in every part of the country, may be realized. We have stocks of this kind in North Carolina which must become seventy per cent. before it will equal Bank stock.

Wilmington Journal.—The office of Rail Road Commissioner, which Mr. Fisher resigned, has been appointed to Mr. [illegible] of Wilmington, and we think the appointment will be a good one. We [illegible] good business qualifications, and [illegible] Democrat, and a gentleman in every respect. We [illegible] the following statement:

Dividends on Rail Roads			
	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ We [illegible] that we [illegible] the Wilmington Journal [illegible] Mr. Fisher [illegible] Democrat, and [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat