Ration, June 30, 1856; Gantlemen: On reaching this place, I find York, June 17." in which you inform me, that by al Convention of the American party of the United States," which closed is hespions in that city, on the 17th day of Jone, I have been "unanimough nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, with the Hon, Robert F. Stockton, of New Mersey, as a

Allow me, in the first place, gentlemen, to express to you, and through you, to those whose organ's you are, my grateful appreciation of this testimonial of their confidence and fregard-my unaffected gratitude for this exhibition of a wish.

the honer thereby conferred, instead of being less, -would strengthen us, even in the South. ress-the qualities that can be relied on in the subject of slavery.

the diving encroachments and corrupting ten- and nobler ends of Americanism. I am willing like the Fox in the fable, they may carry off the ravellitself as a great political element in our and every man, in the maintenance and support As'an American, I would advise it, for the occountry, in alliance with a powerful party-and of American principles; no matter what may be casion. Americanism can never fight the battle the preservation of our national Union, against his opinions on the subject of slavery-provided, upon the truth of its principles, as long as, by all fultionists, North or South, East or West .- he is willing to subordinate those opinions, as I the tactics of its enemies, it is embarrassed by These three elementary principles or objects in am mine, to the three great cardinal principles of other issues, irrelevant in their nature. Ameri volve coniderations higher, far higher, than any Americanism. Any man, either North or South, cans must bide their time. Our day will ye of mere administrative policy, growing out of our who holds his views on slavery as first and fore- come. No matter what course duty may suggest domestic interests, as a nation. The two first most, and who sustains American principles as in the coming political struggle-no matter what transdead in importance any thing embraced in ancillary only to the carrying out his peculiar may be the issue of that struggle-yet, I hope, the frame-work or operation of our free institu- sentiments on the subject of slavery, either pro and believe, the day is not far distant when all tions, even. They affect man in his moral and or com is not a reliable American; and if ever true Americans will be united, or we shall metal as well as in his political relations. Here, the country is saved from foreign influence, Ro- present one solid phalanx against the avernidous then was a "platform," large enough and strong mish aggression, and the horrors of disunion, it of foreignism, R manism and disunionism—and enough for every man in the Republic to stand, will not be through his aid or instrumentality. the contest will be decided on these issues alone. on, who loves his own country, and the people | Entertaining these views, I have, from the be- Much good has already been done. The chord of his lown country, better than other countries gipning, exerted all my humble influence to pre- of American feeling has been touched and it has or other peoples—who prefers religious liberty to serve harmony and concert of action in the vibrated through heart, and head, and nerve, of the despotic domination of the Romish Church - American party, to suppress discord, and to keep the people of this country. The seed has no

foreign influence, priestly tyranny, and assaults Our dissensions on the subject of slavery only, reach the clouds, and the American people shall upon the Union, it swent every thing before it .- enure to the benefit of this same party, which has repose in peace and comfort under its shalls. As long as its members agreed to tolerate differ- the assurance to call itself Democratic; which It may be, that we need more adversive to ence of opinion, on irrelevant questions, and to manages to use slavery agitation as an element teach as charity and forbearance for each other, act together for the general good, nothing could of strength; which assembles notorious free on less momentous questions. Defeat, if defeat stay its march. The rival parties of the country soilers and rampant "fire eaters" at the same should come, will teach us wisdom-will learn stay as march. The rival parties of the country sollers and rampant "fire eaters" at the same should come, will teach us wisdom—will learn stood aghast at its whirlwind progress. I am not council-board; which proclaims the repeal of the us the importance of harmony, and the necessity has ever produced. We have quoted the entire sure its immense strength did not originate the Missouri Compromise to be in aid of Slavery at for concert and union licrester. For one, my causes of its late disasters. Its friends seemed to one end of the country, and in favor of freedom destiny is linked to the cause of pure unadulterated think it strong enough, to carry any and every at the other; whose late platform at Cincinnatti, Americanism. In this bark I have shipped with thing and hence they endeavored to engraft up fixed up to gull the South, was "swallowed" by my fortunes. If it ever reaches its destinou port in on it, other issues of domestic policy and of sec- those who intended to "puke it up again;" (see safety, all the reward I desire is a place in the tional import. Of its enemies, those who openly Mr Benton's late speech at St. Louis.) whose an- hearts and the affections of its gallant crew. If assailed it with slander and misrepresentation tecedents prove, that its managers and wire- in the Providence of God, it is doomed to destrucwere powerless for barm; whilst others crept workers are ready to sell the South to the North tion, I will cling to the wreck, as long as there is within its falls, some to pervert infrom its prin- to-day, or the North to the South to-morrow, as a spar or a timber alloat, and when it goes down eiples, and others to spy out its machinery and will best enable them to hold on to the spoils of in the deep, I will be engulphed in the vortex. betray it to its fees. And then again the indif- office. If they can combine, without regard to ferent those who have no fixed opinions on any their variant views on the question of slevery, question, but who will fight for whomsoever will for a bad purpose, why cannot we do the same, pay them bests I mean the trading politicians - for the accomplishment of a good purpose? mlisted underits hanner to carry out sellish views: and to that end foisted on it, to some extent, the

machinery of party politics. The effect was insantly apparent. As soon as under whose leadership I would fight in the conthose of one section began to interpolate on its flict. Much as I disapproved and regretted creed their views of anti-slavery, and those of an - some of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Conether section, their views of pro-slavery-as soon | ventions of the 18th and 22d of February last, yet as the direction and management of the order I was bound to regard them, as the only nationwas taken from the hands of the honest and un- ally organized exponents of what was left of the pretending masses with whom it had originated, and who adhered to it for the sake of its principles alone, and it fell under the control of selfish and ambitions politicians -the people of the country saw and felt that something was wrong ; and enthusiasm began to give way to indifference and blunders, which have ended in mystifying the I must regard these Conventions as the only of disarming the enemies of the order, of their and shall sustain him with, what zeal and ability weapons of falsehood and perversion, concessions I possess. Even if I were to take the ground (as have been made again and again, which, instead some have done,) that the Conventions of the 18th of abating, have only increased the violence of and 22d of February had so far departed from lifying the hatred of the Romish Church, and of have un-Americanized themselves, and thereby satisfying the cronking conscienticusness of luke- absolved every American from all obligation to warm friends, one of our cardinal principles (I sustain the nomination, as un American nominamean resistance to the aggressions of the Romish tion-still, in the absence of any other candidate Hierarchy) has been so difuted, that, like Doug- of the American party, in its national character, las' Kansas bill, it is construed one way in one I have presented to me, in Mr. Fillmore, a cansection, and another in another. In addition to didate worthy of my confidence and support .this, other issues, extraneous to the objects and Noone, I believe, denies to him a sound head, an purposes of the order, have been added from time bonest heart, and national, conservative, and to time-differing in different sections, to enable statesmanlike views. If he erred during his local politicians to save themselves at home, re- Presidential service, I believe he erred from gardless of the effect upon the general good of honest and conscientious conviction of duty.the order, as a national organization. And it has Those who may find fault with what they conthreed out, that many who aided in originating sider his errors, may well applaud him for hav-this great movement—many who fought for it ing erred so seldom. Whether then, in my charwith might and main, in the days of its pristine seter as an American, or as a citizen of the Repurity—find themselves left far in the rear, and public, I can and shall cheerfully and cordially that they have become objects of denunciation support him. The same Convention nominated and abuse, by those, who have thus travestied its Mr. Donelson for the position to which your simple and fair lineaments, who held aloof from kindness and partiality would elevate me. To it in the weakness of its infancy, but who rushedto its embrace in the strengh of its manhood! dicted the consequences, at the Philadelphia Convention in June, 1855. I then discovered a

growing disposition to try and conciliate the ad-

herents of the Romish Church in certain States,

witnessed a struggle between the Northern and issue from the same point of view they do. to confer on me so distinguished an honor. I compressed the wind, and our suffering countries of propositions opposed by the slightest remarks in regard to the educated foralso duly estimate the honor of having my name played out. It will be recollected by many; that try is now reaping the whielwind. From the mass of the States rights and strict construction eigners of principle, who came to this country, associated with that of the gallent Stockton, in I then warned my Southern friends, that even if day of the consummation of this measure are many Irishmen, Gerthe fee in time of war, or deliberating in the feared, believed, and predicted would be the ease) take a mere sectional view of this question -yet | ways been for a Protective Taruff! tion proceeded were but few in numbers - yet, would weaken us far more, than the platform boon, by the party in power, to effect partison

cumstances surrounding them, and the concurred with me prevailed. The slavery questithrees of convulsion, the political gamblers, who difficulties by which they were environed, their tion was interpolated upon the three "points," directand control this same party, are still playmust be regarded, by every just and fair: " pure and simple," (to use a phrase of late ing with the question of Missouri Compromise minded man, as free from every thint of selfish- European Diplomacy) -repudiation of that por- repudiation of that por- repudiation of that porhess and corruption. Those who volunteer as tion of the platform did follow in most of the is nothing short of the Union itself. They are "a forturn hope" are not likely to be moved by Northern State Councils—the Southern elections still trying to cheat the people of both sections selfish considerations; and in their selection of during the Summer and Fall of '55 showed who telling the South, that the measure extends the can Southern States Rights, strict construction, these who are to lead them, their choice is most, was highly and who was wrong-and we are now area of slavery beyond the line of 36° 30' and anti-protection Democrats support him. likely to fall on men, whom they suppose to post reaping the bitter fruits of our dissensions on the telling the North, that it does away with the

While I agree, in the main, with you and those inception of the American movement, an Ameri- to interpose against it, South of that line. you represent, in regard to the earlis and dangers can of the original type. Others may after or The only hope, in my opinion, of arresting which new beset our common country, yet we do not probably, view the movements of the times. self, I will admit the statue of no other foreign power, the party that uses it, as a means of perfrom exactly the same stand point. While we political Pantheon, till the great petuating their dynasty. Until this belone the may general as to the end, we may differ some problem is solved, whether our country is to be country will have no peace. And if a could be what as to the means, of rescuing our country controlled and governed by the American people allowed to offer a word of advice-I would apthe dangers which threaten it. Antiquated or by a pie-bald rabile from other lands-wheth- peal to every national, conservative, Union-loy he blea may be, with many who get profess or we are to enjoy Protestant freedom of con- ing man, from the Bay of Challeur to the Califoreling to the American party, yet, I still re- science, or whether we are to bow in alject slave- man gulph, to forget for the time all minor difhe high mission of the American move- ry to the beliests of Rome-whether the Union ferences, and to unite in one common struggle,

ations of our people-the mainte- to allow these opinions to interfere with my sup- a party which is deceiving both; and whose civil and religious freedom, against port of, or mar my attachment to, the higher game is, to keep them in perpetual conflict, that, of the Church of Rome; which has are to recognize, to counsel with, and to act with, any spoil, when the combatants are exhausted,

In taking a come survey of the whole field of aperations, and the contending forces arrayed, I, in common with others, have had to decide American party. I say American party-for of American principles, all is left. They are enduing, and will last as long as love of native land, devotion to religious freedom, and the memory of those sacrifices which our fathers made to secure to us the Union, shall continue to exist .neglect. With its first reverses, these who had Although blunders may have been made-algotten control of the order became alarmed; and though our prospects may be less bright now, then commenced that series of temporisings and than they once were vet, as a loval American, sublic mind, to some extent, as to our definite living organs of our national organization. One aims, and subjecting us to the charge of incons of those Conventions nominated for the Presidensistency and vaccillation. In the vain expectation by ev. Mr. Fillmore. I am committed to his support, their malignity. In the equally vain hope of mol- the original landmarks of Americanism, as to

his support I am also committed. So you see, gentlemen, with my views, and in my position, I am unwilling to be instrumental in adding to the discord which already exists, unfortunately for us, among those who are bat- who dream tling against the tyranny and corruption of the nati Pre by abating the stringency of our opposition to the dangerous assumptions of Papacy—and I decline the nomination, so flatteringly tendered

warned our friends, that if this was done, it would to me. not only be a compromise of a great principle; In the views herein presented, and the position but that whilst it would fail to appease the bitter berein assumed, don't understand me as inti-

hatred of Romanism, it would lose us the confi- mating any censure of the motives of those, who man in the pen-slaveholding States, who, while they have no "consideration," but would seize

rhe Platform. For myself, I wanted no such condition of the country is alarming. At both restriction his policy rather than that of the Kan- wives, and the chastity of our daughters. Sublank in it. I used every effort in my power to ends of the Union, the "slavery question" is sas Nebraska acti prevent its insertion. I saw plainly, that when king. All other questions pale in insignificance the American party had to "walk that plank," before it, in the public extinution. Americanism indeed, of the peculiar classes of politicians out of alters to sacrilege, our wives to dishonor, and it would do so to its sorrow. First-because the -all the delicate questions involved in our for- Pennsylvania who have fairly mounted on Mr. our daughters to shame. question of slavery was extraneous to the aims eign relations all important questions of inter- Buchanan's Fack. Nearly every netoriously unand ends of our organization. Secondly-be nal policy-all, for the time, seem to be ignored sound man claiming affiliation with the Democra- tion of the men who are pouring in perantoun, and cause from the very inherent nature of the order, by the popular mind. The phantom of discord, cy is among them. The latter is unserupulous whose numbers in 1870, at the regular increasing it could accomplish its mission, only as a national exercised by the repeal of the Missonri Comprom and energetic in carrying their points favoring ratio, will be fifteen neithious. Are the people of party; embracing true-hearied Americans of ise, is stalking through the land, frightening special legislation, and, indeed, everything that this country willing that such men should infuse or the South as against the North; the every shade of opinion, on the other and minor men from their propriety. In the dissensions the South abominates and for which she has long their spirit into our laws, and warp and bins who should give their suffrages to me questions, undivided and undistracted by sec- which now distract our country-in the scene s of erroneously held federslism alone responsible; as their direction! Are they satisfied to submit I know only my country, my whole from the following the followi agitation, as an election eering bobby-as the and which, like that of Abel, is crying from the most dangerous to the cause of the continued add who have no higher "consideration" than the anti-American party is doing; laying down a ground to Heaven for retribution -in the shocks' miniscration of the Covernmentupon the doctrines "wolf." Yet, unless the principles of the Amerplatform to be construed as anti-slavery in one and concussions which are testing the strength of the constitution as made by our fathers and ican party, are partied out, to this complexion section, and pro-slavery in another. And even the Union-we are realizing the sad consequent interpreted by the Democratic Statesmen of the must it come at last. Deny it, who can or dare? if I had wished it, I knew very well, that with ces of that most unwise and unfortuna e measure, South, are individuals who claim to be Democrats In saying this, it is unnecessary to say, that ends, and premote selfish and ambitious views, soiler is for Mr. B.'s nomination. in my estimation, the greater. Considering all But other counsels then mine and those who And even now, when our country is writing in guaranty, that slavery may go as far North as I am now, as I have ever been, since the first that line; and that it will enable them bereafter

to be preserved, or undermined by faction . - | against the common enemy of all. ! Whether pre Tis true, I have my opinions on the various slavery or anti-slavery, let them, even now-for mestions growing out of slavery, as firm and there is yet time-make an ther effort to secure ixed as any man in the land; but I do not intend unity and concert of action, in contending against

and who is resolved to maintain inviolate, the our forces united for the great struggle before only been planted in our soil, but it his germina Union with its imperfections, rather than run the us. We have not only to combat foreign domi- ted, taken roof, and shot upward. Although it hazard of disruption. The nation, Papal tyranny, and disanionism, but we growth may have been partially blighted by the As ong as the American party adhered strictly have to contend with a party which has openly improper culture, or over-culture, of its friends. three great principles; as long as it was allied itself with the two former, and which en- and the sly and stealthy application of some to its mission; as long as it ignored all ex- courages the latter, by the bestowal of place and sonous material by its enemies-yet, time and its traneous and minor questions; as long as it preser- profit on its advocates. In order to our success, own native vigor will restore it; and it will conved its prestige of a great popular uprising against all the elements of opposition should be united. tinue to grow and expand, till its branches will

With much regard,

Yours respectfully Messrs J. W. Allen, New Jersey; Geo. O. Jones, New York; A. M. Bournerr; Delaware, Com-

A Democratic Portrait of Mr. Buchanan. The Washington Star, the lesser organ of Dcmorracy at the Seat of Government, just prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, spent laws were far more necessary to protect the its mind pretty freely about "the sage of Wheat- life, liberty, and property of the freeman, than land." Hear what he said:

"We do not agree with the Times and the Sentinel in the belief that he is the greatest man since 18:0. Where is the legislative measure of existence of civil liberty. domestic or foreign policy originated by him that ! has become a feature in our public history?-He has been at the head of our State De-

records only are considered.

tariff vote, the fact has escaped our recollection. NEOUS, INCOHERENT AND DISTRACTED MA S." Upon the Pacific Railroad question he certainly These were words of one of those foreign dema- House. liffers as widely from the Democracy of the South as any gentleman of either party now in public ife. Upon the slavery question, though until recently an advocate for the exclusion of slavery from all United States territory north of thirtysix degree thirty minutes of north latitude-or in ton which every

dence of the rural population, whose resistance may have resolved to battle under the flag of the claiming affiliation with the Democratic party, upon what they want, "wherever they can find to Popery was perhaps the strongest element, in gallant Stockton. Far from it. As before inti- stands opposed to it upon the great overshadow- it," restrained only by a coward fear, which their attachment to American principles. I there mated, I possibly may not be able to look at the ing issue of the times, is an ardent advocate for keeps their hands from open violence. Here Mr. Bucharian's pomination, avowedly because they propose a direct attack upon the laws that Southern Delegates, as to who should obtained No man of any suggests and observation can be boses that in administering the government protect property. The laws which protect property triumph, in fixing in the "slavery" plank of conceal from bimself the fact, that the present Mr. B. will make the principle of the Missouri erty, also our religion, our lives the handr of our

affiliation with the Democracy has mounted on lives, their property, their wives and their chil- 3d Now, if these things be true, (and sorely the good citizens, and deserve not the boon of citizen- 5th

democracy ought to know, and they say so,) how ship at our hands.

Lynchburg Virginian. What Jefferson Said,

We often hear the declaration of our opponents hat Thomas Jefferson not only opposed, but aborred the minciples and aims of the American er will bearan mind, that these views were exressed at a time, too, when the annual emigraeg each reader to ask himself, if he-could have prophecy is not already verified—the necessity olaced himself more unequivocally, on American round, than he is in the following extract, which will be found in his notes on Virginia:

more peculiar than those of any other of the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles from natural right, or natural reason. To these (Applause.) nothing can be more opposed than the maxim of to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbited in their early youth, or, must act on our own book. Here we have social if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to the other. It would be a miracle if they were to stop precisely at the oint of imperative liberty. These principles with their language they will transmit to their wood, and there is plenty of them! At our revohildren. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislation. They will and when we had no bread we soon obtained it. infase into their spirit, warp and bias its direct because we were 200,000 bayonets strong. I tion, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent have nothing further to say than to advise you mass. I nery agricul to experience during the to put in practice the principles of the social resent contest, for a verification of these conject republic. The Tribune said to-day, said that tures. But, if they be not certain in eyent, are the nich would give us a million if they were they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience twenty-seven years and three menths longer for the attaiment of any legree of pepulation desired or expected? May not our government he more homogeneous, more pescezile, more durable?"

deathless name, which Virginia has given not us act by ourselves. (Applauce.) only for hereounitry but to the world-a man who was undoubtedly one of the most profound and saparagraph, and neither garbled, extended, or contradicted a single word. If there was one of the patriarchs of the revolution who, by voice or pen, favored a more liberal policy-and more strenuously opposed general restriction than the other-that man was Thomas Jefferson. So liberal indeed were his views, so strenuous in urging the right, and so unbounded his confidence in the . capacity of the people for self government, that many feared the adoption of his views would deprive our government of all permanency and force. He was the last man, therefore who could be accused of fostering a narrow or restrictive policy.

Yet he possessed too penetrating a sagneity not to perceive other dangers than those resulting from strong government. He was too profound a statesman not to recognize the restrictions, Freedom everywhere, and in all ages, has thrown around herself for protection. He felt that the establishment and supremacy of just the claims of the despot; since the latter could enforce those claims at the point of the bayonet -while the freeman's sole reliance lies in a now identified with the Democratic party. He prompt and loyal elicities to those laws which has been in public life almost uninterruptedly wise legislators have considered necessary to the

No man ever set a higher value on the blessings of constitutional freedom, or watched encroach ments upon it with a more jealous eve .-partment and our minister to the Court of St. Proclaiming that the price of liberty was eternal James. Where is the treaty negotiated or con- vigilance, Jefferson himself set the example, by summated through his agency, except the unim- pointing out the dangers by which it was surportant commercial treaty with Russia, which is | rounded. At a period, as we have before said, lmost verbatim a copy of many similar treaties when the annual emigration to the country was with other governments, before and since made, one TWENTIETH what it now is, his remarkable in many instances by comparatively obscure foresight enabled him to penetrate the dim vista Charges d'Affaires on the part of this govern- of the future, and foresee the immense tide, which without restriction, would greatly endanger, if The idea of his peculiar popularity at the South not wholly subvert our institutions. Let then s worse than a mistake. It is a dangerous mis- every Democrat, who has been accustomed to ar prehension of the truth. The Southentertains look upon Thomas Jefferson as the great expoun. a devotion to men whatever. In her estimation | der of Democratic faith, mark well his words of they stand or fall altogether according to their solenin warning: "they will bring with them the records, and whenever before them for office, their principles of their government, imbibed in early youth-or if able to throw them off, it will be in Now, upon the question of protection, the re- exchange for unbounded LICENTIOUSNESS-passing cord of Mr. Buchanan is palpably against the as usual from ONE EXTREME to the OTHER. It of any party who has ever been in public life. — at the point of TEMPERATE LIBERTY." Again: "In f in the consideration of the tariff question be proportion to their number, they will subre the has ever made any but a high-protective-tariff LEGISLATION. They will INFUSE into itt heir spiere, that he has removed from his former place, oppospeech, or given other than a high protective warp its direction, and render it a HETEROGE-

gogues, whose presence curses and whose principles endanger the rights and liberties of our land. at a meeting held two months ago in New York. Mark well his words : "Here we are, but not free enough," so they are not free enough. The freedom Americans enjoy is "not enough for other words a Missouri Compromise man-he them." These foreigners are not free from the new stands on the Kansas bill platform; a posi- necessity of providing for their own support .nust necessarily occupy They claim the right to rebel against the laws candidate for the Cinci, which kept their thievish hands from our property, our bible and our faith! These loafing vagcted, we pull have no abonds tell us they want bread, and how do they propose obtaining it? "Why, at the point of the purpose of trying out deministratic upon the which characterize the wolf of the forest, or hyrfeetly well at every ena of the desert. Like wolves and hyenas, Raleigh, July 9th 1856.

mit to the arr cant claims they now make, and

connexion with the two first paces under our government—a man, whose achievements belong to his country's history—who, whether in facing to his country's history—who, whether in facing the strongest they could succeed in obtaining the strongest ever believed it would prove to this nation, that even in the consummation of this many fraction, that even in the consummation of this many fraction, what succeed in obtaining the strongest ever believed it would prove to this nation, the country and other foreigners in our city and State, pro-slavery platform they might desire, yet, if the wrath of Achilles ded to Greece, the directal country and state of the consummation of the consum these, there are twenty of the reverse character. council chamber in time of peace, has ever prove with the loss of our national unity, we should lose it is due to justice to say, that the South, as a 2nd. That he has heretofore been in favor of ex- Snall we has take to deprive the nineteen of en hanself to be holdfable, conservative and patthe talisman of our strength. I then told them; section, is not to blame for it. The South did not chiding slavery, by act of Congress, from all the the power of injury, because for sooth we may rioted. Although those from whom this nominathat the loss of harmony and concert of action ask for it. It was tendered to the South, as a territory of the United States north of 36° 30'! 3rd. That every Northern Democratic Free- not indeed do these men a service by taking the stand, which protects them from the same ruth-4th. He is for the Pacific Railroad, and in this less violence from which we would protect ourdiffers widely from the Democracy of the South." selves? Are they not equally interested with us Ist Listrict, Lewis Thompson, of Berti-5th. Every unsound man at the north claiming in the supremacy of laws which protect their 2d

> Time has long ago established the wisdom of 7th the greater part of the teachings of the great Sth political philosopher. All that he said in favor of the capacity of the intelligent American people for self government, not only in the unpar-LET EVERY JEFFRSONIAN READ WHAT HE DID SAY, alleled progress of our nation, but in the ample protection its government has afforded to each and every privilege as freemen has been verified. But it was left to the developments of this day party; that we think it well to show the people and generation to establish the wisdom of the at his views were upon this matter. The read- prediction above quoted, as well as the necessity of the solemn warning. Rend the extracts from the speech given below. Place the sentiments on to this country, was not one twentieth what it embodies, in juxtaposition with the language has been each year of the present decade. We of Jefferson, and ask yourselves, readers, if his

of his writing already established? Brethren-For the first time I sheak in an assembly like this. We have not all the same lan- page 2,180, vol. 2. part 2. "Civil government being the sale object of form- guage, but our feelings are the same, they unite ing its societies; its administration must be con- us with the American people. For the advance OF THIS MEETING, THE MEMBERS OF ducted by common consent. Every species of ment of these sentiments, we must unite with CONGRESS WHO. AT THE LAST SESSION. government has its specific principles. Ours are them in acts. In our country we have fought for liberty, and many of us have lost in battle our MANITY, AND PATRIOTISM, IN OPPOSING fathers, brothers or sons. Here we are free, but THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO of the English constitution, with others derived not free enough; we want the liberty of living. THE STATE THEN ENDEAVORED TO BE

We have fought in Germany for liberty of absolute monarchies, Yet from such we are bound speech, and the liberty of the pross. The Ger-THANKS OF EVERY FRIEND OF HUMANIman press are against us in this movement, but TY we need not care for that those papers say, we liberty of speech, and liberty of the press; and when we want any thing that is just, we are

bound to obtain it. (Applause.) If you don't know your rights yet, hunger will teach them to you. You don't get bread nor lation in June, we obtained three months credit. forced to do it; but how they will hold the r nickets and refuse to give it up. When the wolf is hungry he has no consideration and takes his food fearlessly where he finds it, it must be the same with the masses, help yourselves and then God will help you. We must act like the Thus spake Thomas Jefferson, one of those men | wolf, and | we do not want any auxiliaries! Let

Lindsey's Double-Acting



to raise water hundreds of with the extra expense of \$ the price of pipe. Water rise by hand loo (ee) per minute The handle of the top, turns pipe and pump, and every reve ing an adamount supply of water with the lend possible expends and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to to doop wills, and round stations, will works, maining and man which ing purposes. Where ever it is introduced, the old force, suction and distinguishing will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as wift out an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The Scientific American says.

ean, after seeing it in operation, says . . . The pump is very simple in construction, not trable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as on excellent improvement." Fireulars with an accurate drawexcellent improvement." Circulars with an accurate drawing and fell description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one meh p pc; No. 2, 14 inches; No. 3, II inches; and the prices \$20, \$12, \$24; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for recognizing write, earliest stations, exc. where much water is a curred. The inheritary is the general agent for the min of the mi agent for the said of the gramps to all parts of the world, and exclusive agent for New York. Or ters nust be accompanied by the cash, and should be explicit as to the kind of panied by the case, and should be established by the case, and should be pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, are. They will meet prompt attention. A pimp and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which copie \$8.

JAMES M EDNEY,

Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.
For sale by H. Lindsey, Ingentor, Asheville, N. C.

JUST IN TIME. A LOT of those Hooped Skirts, Cactus Mohair

Grass

Also, Black Elastic Belts. " Patent Leather Belts, And Palm Leaf Fans.

REMOVAL.

WIENRY A. DEPKIN takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally. Hon, Kenneth Rayner declining the no site the Capitol, down on Fayetteville St , four doors below the Post Office, opposite the Market a warm and uncompromising, advocat

Thankful for past patronage, he solicits a con-H. A. DEPKIN. tinuance of the same. Raleigh, July 3, 1856.

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—THE 30th session of this institution will commence on he 10th of July, 1856. For particulars write to me for catalogues,

J. M. LOVEJOY. Raleigh, July 3, 1856.

TOR RENT, for the balance of the year, a house and lot situated in the South eastern part of the city. There is a good garden attached, with all nec.

American Signa

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday Morning, July 9,

more has administered the Executive with signal success and ability. He and found true, faithful, honest and If there be these either North a

an administration for the North at

"The foundation of my preference is

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESEE.

JOHN A. GILMER,

OF GUILFORD.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,

JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberla

O. P. Meares, of New Hand Jas. T. Littlejohn-of Granvill dren, as well as our own? If not, they are not 4th A. J. Stedman, of Chatham. Gen. J. M. Leuch, of Pavidson. Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

> "Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I rust, I may never again have occasion to advert. Injean the subject of Slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL, AND A GREAT MORALEVIL. I THANK GOD MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NA-TION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF

See Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates

RESOLVED, THAT, IN THE OPINION SUSTAINED THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE, HU-FORMED OUT OF THE MISSOURITERRITO-RY, ARE ENTITLED TO THE WARMEST

Mesolved. That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city. JAMES HOPKINS,

WM. JENKINS. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Terms of the Signal for the Campaign.

\$1,00: Semi-weekly Weekly to single subscribers. 75 cter

For a Club of ten

Mr. Gilmers Appointments,

July 10th. Wilmington. Robeson, Brunswick co., July 11the Whiteville, July 12th. July 14th. Elizabethtown, Fayetteville. July 16th.

The Fourth.

The anniversary of our national independent was celebrated in this City, with more than the usual spirit. The speech of W. W. Helden, on the Union, was well written, and however we may differ with the orator in some particular points, it is gratifying to listen to a well-merited tribute to the value of the Union. The Sabbath school celebration, one of the most interesting features of the occasion, was conducted with order and propriety. After an eloquent and appropriate address from Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church, the little folks partock f the good things provided for them. The display of fireworks at night, we learn, was magnificent Our two well-drilled military companies ad

much to the interest of the occasion. The committee of arrangements and shalls deserve much credit for the order corum their arrangements secured of rious anniversary.

The Candidates for Governor.

We had the pleasure of hearing the discussion between Messrs, Gilmer and Bragg, at Wilson, on Saturday last. Our space will not permit us to give an account of it in this issue; but we can't say to the members and friends of the American party, that our candidate more than sustained his reputation, for ability as a strong and foreible speaker. He took up and exposed in a masterly manner the positions and opinions of his competitor and made him writhe and wince under his well directed and powerful blows. The great issues before the people and the country were discussed by Mr. Gilmer in a manner ent satisfactory to his friends, and damaging to loco cause.

We shall take occasion in our more at length to this discussion mean time, we would say to ou good cheer, our cause is onward but to do your whole duty and succ our efforts in August and November

Mr. Rayner's Letter. .We give in another column, the let for the Vice Presidency tendered to his election of Fillmore and Donelson, an were acquainted with his dovotion to the can party, knew that he, devoted as he success, would give his time, his talents efforts to the advocact of the glorious ti the American party has placed before t of the United States

Candidates in Johnston. The Americans of Johnston have don nominating the following strong ticket: SENATE-Pharoah Richardson Commons+Willis H. Saw