The Ovation at New York.

The formal reception of Mr. Fillmore by the city authorities of New York, on the 24th, was one of the most enthusiastic and imposing that has ever been awarded to a public man in this country. Our space will not permit us to give a detailed account.

In reply to the welcome of the Mayor of the city, Mr Fillmore spoke as follows:

MR. MAYOR:—This unexpected and cordial welcome to the great emporium of the United States, leaves me without language to express the effusions of my heart. I had hoped to have arranged my ideas, but not only you, sir, but all who are within the sound of my voice, are aware that since my landing on the shores of my native soil, I have not had a single moment to myself.—Preparation, however, is not necessary,—when one may thus free one's mind before one's friends. Until I left home for Europe, I must confess I was not aware of the great improvements that had been made in my own land,—and it required the contrast to show,—how much in material prosperity even,—we have been indebted to the constitutional liberty, and noble principles of peace, and concord, and union and harmony our fathers left us as a legacy. It has been my aim through life to preserve and conserve these principles and lessons they have left us, as indispensable to our material, as to our moral prosperity. To be a great people, I now see more than ever, a people must be free. Hence the Constitution our Fathers left us is not only above all price, as a bequest for law and liberty, and union and harmony, but as the indispensable bond of our material prosperity. (Great applause.) When you, sir, became the Chief Magistrate of this great city, I looked with pleasure on your attempts at upholding laws, for no true liberty can exist without obedience to the laws, and yet a government that depends for its power alone upon standing armies, or the *gens d'armes*, is no good government. Governments to be strong, must be strong in the hearts and heads of the people that are governed, and as long as we maintain such forms of government, founded upon the affections of all our people,—not here alone, but everywhere throughout the broad extent of the Union,—the laws will vindicate themselves. It is the beauty of our American system,—if left free to represent the whole People, that we have, or must have, such laws founded upon such affections,—and that then we can pass from one State to another, though all under different Governments, without any of the vexatious Passports, or *gens d'armes*, or any of those restraints upon personal liberty which reduce the subject to a slavery as severe as that of the master over the slave. Every little petty Kingdom, or Dukedom there demands your Passport,—but when I stepped once more on the shores of my own native land, I could not but draw the contrast, and thank my God I was a free man once more, with need no longer of any such companion as a Passport. (Tremendous cheers.)

Your beautiful bay, Mr. Mayor, has oftentimes been compared to the bay of Naples. I have seen something of both. Italy, with her sunny and cloudless skies, is a most beautiful country to look up n, and alas only to look upon! but would to God she had a government like ours. [applause.] The bay of Naples, as I said, is compared to your own beautiful bay, but there is this striking difference. When I stepped on shore at Naples I was surrounded by hundreds of beggars, but when I stepped on the shores of New York, I was surrounded by thousands of Freemen, (great and prolonged cheering)—not only earning their divelihood, but, as contrasted with other laborers, a livelihood of luxury.—(Great cheering.) That point of difference, Sir, is most agreeable to an American eye, and I felt it and felt proud of it, and prouder than ever, not only of your bay, but of the thrifty population that surround it. Venice was once a prouder city than New York: but amid intestine and foreign wars, and under harsh governments, she has been crushed. The Constitution of the United States has brought New York into greatness by concentrating here the commerce and exchanges of all our confederated States. To preserve that concentration, and that greatness, there must be absence of all internal strife, there must be peace, and friendship for, and confidence in New York, from all the parts of the confederated States. But deprive your great and growing city of them, and of the protection the Constitution gives its trade and commerce, and its fate soon would be that of Venice, whose deserted streets and canals I have but so recently surveyed.—England has now the control of the commerce of the world, through London, her great commercial city. I now venture to prophesy that ere many years elapse, those who are now within the sound of my voice will, under the protection of the Constitution, see that New York will be to the world what London is. (Applause.)

Mr. Fillmore being waited upon by the Whig Central Committee of New York, made the following reply to the address of welcome of their chairman:

I receive this congratulation with a mixture of pride and satisfaction. You have agreeably reminded me of the many hard fought battles through which we have passed, and it has gratified me to look round upon the faces of those who have been so often associated with me in struggles for our common country. (Applause.) Though I now belong, sir, to the American party, which has grown out of the exigencies of the times, yet there is not, I hope and trust, that difference of sentiment between us which should alienate old friends. (Applause.) You have spoken, sir, of the defeat of Henry Clay, in 1844, and you have alluded to the causes of that defeat in our own State. There, gentlemen, was the wound inflicted that began the destruction of the Whig party. There was the canker worm that gnawed it to the heart, and subsequently carried it in the grave. These are painful reminiscences, all,—and let them pass. I foresaw from that time that confidence was gone here in this State among the members of the Whig party, and that men could no longer act in harmony together when such a noble spirit was sacrificed to passion or prejudice or to any ambition that may have stood in its way.

When in 1848, partly by the voice of the people, and partly by the act of Providence, that took from us the then President elect, and shrouded the country in mourning, it so happened that I was without pledges, and was left to administer the Government, as it seemed to me the best interests of all demanded. Nothing prevented me performing my duty to my country, and to all parts of that country—North as well as South. Thus not only the Whigs, who elected me, rallied around me, but the Democratic party also,—certainly that portion of it which was conservative, and which responded to my ardent efforts to administer the government for the good of all concerned. [Applause.] Should it be my lot again to occupy the Presidential chair, I trust not only to have the support of old line Whigs,—the whigs of 1840, '44 and '52,—but the support also of the old Conservative elements of the Democratic party. They together carried my administration through the trying scenes of 1850, and to them, in common with you, was I indebted for the order, peace, contentment and prosperity I was thus, under Providence, enabled to give to our common country. But I have said more than I had intended, sir. I only wished to thank you and those old Whigs whom I see around me, for thus extending to me their confidence and respect. (Loud and prolonged applause followed by three hearty cheers for Millard Fillmore.)

Mr. Fillmore in Albany.

The Reception of the Hon. Millard Fillmore at Albany was enthusiastic in the extreme, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns utterly precludes the possibility of giving even a few of the many interesting incidents connected with the occasion. The "model President"—for so our Democratic friends were once pleased to term him—replied to the address of welcome of the Mayor, and it is so purely American in its tone, so highly finished in its style, that we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers to the exclusion of other interesting matter already in type. After the cheers which succeeded the Mayor's address had somewhat subsided, Mr. Fillmore replied, as follows:

Mr. Mayor, and Fellow Citizens: This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost takes me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a Legislative body in session, (cheers) but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State, (Cheers.)

You have been pleased, sir, to allude to my former services and my probable course, if I should be again called to the position of Chief Magistrate of the nation, (Applause.) It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I trust that the occasion will justify me in briefly alluding to one or two events connected with my last administration. (Cheers.) You will know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavement which overwhelmed the nation with grief, that the country was unfortunately agitated from one end to the other upon the all-exciting subject of Slavery. It was then, sir, that I felt it my duty to raise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. (Applause.) I was compelled, to a certain extent, to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. (Great and prolonged applause.) But in doing this, sir, I did no more than was done by many abler and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. (Applause.) There were at that time noble, independent, high-souled men, in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country,—Whigs and Democrats,—who spurned the character of selfish party leaders (cheers,) and rallied around my administration, in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. (Cheers.) By the blessings of Divine Providence, our efforts were crowned with signal success, (cheers,) and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. (Cheers.) The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace the causes of this change. These are the facts, and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present administration I have nothing to say, and can appreciate the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope God may forgive them as I do. (Loud and prolonged applause.) But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon the country, for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. (Cheers.)

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850 was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good.—(Cheers.)

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, sir, is most true. If there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic; and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? (Cheers.) Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? (Cheers.) Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line, be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the Electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice-President; and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North.—Do you think we should submit to it? No, not for a moment. (Applause.) And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? (Tremendous cheering.) If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken. And, therefore, you see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers cemented, by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject, for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. *I might, by soft words, hold out delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself if I could be guilty of such evasion.* (Tumultuous applause.) *For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet*—

"Is there not some secret curse—
Some hidden thunder red with immortal wrath—
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin? [Cheers.]

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"*I had rather be rather than be President.*" (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.)

It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this, can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bonds of our Union, and spreads anarchy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense hold every man responsible for the natural consequences of his acts, and must not those whose acts [illegible] the destruction of the government, be equally held responsible? (Applause.) And let me also add, that when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two Republics or two Monarchies, but broken into fragments, and at war with each other.

But, fellow citizens, I have perhaps said all that was necessary on this subject, and I turn with pleasure to a less important, but more agreeable topic. (Cheers.) It has been my fortune during my travels in Europe, to witness once or twice the reception of Royalty, in all the pomp and splendor of military array, where the music was given to order, and the cheers at word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest spontaneous throb of affection with which you have welcomed me back to my native State above all the pageants which royalty can display.—(Cheers.) Therefore, with a heart overflowing with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks, and bid you adieu. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Fillmore's Arrival Home.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Mr. Fillmore's reception was the greatest public demonstration that ever transpired in this city. Early in the morning the stores and public buildings were lavishly decorated with flags and banners and devices in the best taste imaginable. Main street was perfectly covered with ornaments in the shape of flags.—Nearly every building for seven or eight squares was decorated. The shipping in the harbor had hunting flying at their mast heads.

Mr. Fillmore arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, via the Falls road. The procession formed at the depot. It was composed of military, the city firemen, the Board of Trade, and private citizens. It was half an hour in passing a given point. It paraded through the principal streets to Niagara square, where a stand was erected. After reaching the platform, thirteen young ladies, dressed in white, came forward, and each presented Mr. Fillmore with a bouquet. H. W. Rogers then delivered an address on behalf of the citizens, welcoming Mr. Fillmore home. Mr. Fillmore replied, thanking them for the compliment bestowed by his fellow-citizens, without party reference, and reverting to his tour in Europe, contrasting the condition of that continent with this, adding he received congratulations, not as a party affair, but as from old friends whom he had known for thirty years. He closed by thanking his friends for the cordial manner with which they had welcomed him home.

He then retired to his residence, escorted by the military, and cheered by the large crowd present. The streets were perfectly crowded, but every thing went off in perfect order.

From the Philadelphia News.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge's Truckling to Foreigners.

The political career of this gentleman has been short, yet there are many portions of it which we cannot approve, but on the contrary must condemn as so un-American that they for feit all claim he may have ever had to the support of those who love America and the American people better than foreign lands abroad or foreign votes at home. Mr. Breckinridge was a Representative from Kentucky in the Thirty-third Congress. During that Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives granting a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands to actual settlers. The vote stood:

Yeas 107; nays 72. In the affirmative appears the name of John C. Breckinridge. The sixth section of that bill reads as follows:

"That if any free white person (who is the head of a family, or 21 years of age) now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act shall have filed a declaration of intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen of the United States."

From the reading of the above provisions it will be seen that it is proposed to place every foreigner who simply resided in the United States at the passage of the act, and who would go through the easy formula of taking an oath of intention to become a citizen previous to his application for the benefit of the act, upon the same footing, precisely, with every native-born citizen of the United States. Thus the public lands acquired by the common blood and common treasure of the citizens of the United States were proposed to be wantonly distributed among men who had not become citizens, and were not compelled to become citizens, in order to reap all the benefits of this act.

They could take a simple oath of intention to become citizens, and then immediately enter upon and occupy one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands, and remain in its occupancy, without ever swearing to support the Constitution of the United States. This is a monstrous feature to be incorporated into an American law, passed by American legislators. It strikes down every distinction between native and foreign persons—distinctions which must and ought, in the very nature of things, to exist, and which do exist in the Constitution of the United States itself.

Old Bullion's Opinion.

Colonel Benton, who was born and reared in the Democratic ranks, has been somewhat warm in the expression of his scorn towards the Cincinnati nominee. His opinion of Buchanan, in his own language, is as follows:

"*A tallow rag, sir! A good deal of belly, and some breast, but no back, sir! Only fit to nurse babies, sir! Cant be brought to milk, sir!!*"

Mr. Fillmore's Feeling towards Foreigners.

During Mr. Fillmore's late triumphal progress from New York to his home in Buffalo, he was compelled to address immense assemblages of the people at several points along the line of the route—among others, at Newburg, on the Hudson, where he used the following language concerning persons of foreign birth who have sought the shelter of our institutions.

We ask what American—what Foreigner, of honest purposes, can object to these sentiments:

"I have no hostility to foreigners; I have witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, and God forbid that I should add to their suffering by refusing them an asylum in this.—I would throw the gates wide open, and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessing of our laws and country; I would only exclude from this emigration the pauper and the criminal. I would give free toleration to every creed; but while I did this, I would, for their sakes as well as ours, declare that Americans should rule America. They should have the benefit of equal laws—but neither education nor knowledge of our institutions qualify them to govern America. The failure of every attempt to establish a free government in Europe is demonstrative of this fact. But if we value the blessing which Providence has so bountifully showered upon us, it becomes every American to stand by the Constitution of this country, and to resolve, that independent of all foreign influence, Americans shall and will rule America."

THE UNION charges Col. Benton with only [illegible] a preference for Mr. Buchanan, and [illegible], in reality, working for Fremont, so [illegible] latter is elected, he may be "the power [illegible] the throne greater than the throne." [illegible]ble!

The American Signal.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1856.

"The foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."
HENRY CLAY.

If there be those either North or South who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country.
Mr. Fillmore's Speech at New York.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. GILMER,
OF GUILFORD.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes.
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st	District,	Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d	"	
3d	"	O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.
4th	"	Jas. T. Littlejohn of Granville.
5th	"	A. J. Stedman, of Chatham.
6th	"	Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.
7th	"	Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson.
8th	"	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 trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of Slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND A GREAT MORAL EVIL. 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 NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.—*James Buchanan.*

[See Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2,180, vol. 2, part 2.]

RESOLVED, THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THIS MEETING, THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO, AT THE LAST SESSION, SUSTAINED THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE, HUMANITY, AND PATRIOTISM, IN OPPOSING THE INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO THE STATE THEN ENDEAVORED TO BE FORMED OUT OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY, ARE ENTITLED TO THE WARMEST THANKS OF EVERY FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. JENKINS,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Gilmers Appointments.

Kinston, Lenoir,	"	July	3d
Snow Hill, Greene,	"	"	4th
Goldsboro, Saturday,		"	5th

Terms of the Signal for the Campaign.

Semi-weekly	$1,00
Weekly to single subscribers.	75 cts.
For a Club of ten	$5,00

"Pelion upon Ossa"—Lie upon Lie.

Just as we expected and predicted! The Foreign Federal Party, feeling the desperation of its cause, is resolved to leave no device—no imposition—no fraud—no meanness, untried to prop its sinking fortunes. No scruple is felt to pile lie upon lie, if necessary, to effect their purpose, and save them from the ignominious defeat which awaits them. Their last raoreback of this description, (rather too *big* and *brigdly* a lie, however, even for the most credulous gormandizer of falsehood to swallow without choaking right out!) is, that a number of distinguished "old line Whigs" (as they are called) in this section, viz: Charles L. Hinton, Geo. W. Mordecai, B. F. Moore, Esquires, and Ex-Governor Manly, will not support Gilmer for Governor and Fillmore for President, but will vote for Bragg and Buchanan! Now, we feel justified in pronouncing this report, put in circulation to injure our ticket, to be false out and out, and that so far from these gentlemen or either of them, supporting Buchanan or Bragg, they are ardent friends of Fillmore and Gilmer—and will sustain them through weal and through woe!

What lie will they circulate next? *This* must have originated with some one who saw General Taylor *hid* at the battle of Buena Vista!

Another consistent Locofoco.

If one were to say that the Locofoco leaders were consistent in anything, it could only be in presenting a persistent record of inconsistencies from beginning to end. We have shown, time and again, that Mr. Buchanan has been a weak, wavering, doubting, vacillating, shifting politician throughout the course of a long life time.—So it is with their other leaders. The only thing in which they do not vary or change their course is in their wild hunt after the spoils of office.

Let us see how that great modern light of Democracy, that personification of Young America Locofocoism, Stephen A. Douglas, stands on the record on the question that now most agitates the public mind. Here is a part of his record.

In 1849, he made a very eloquent speech at Springfield, Ill, in which he had occasion to discuss the compromise measures of 1820. He made use of the following language in that speech:

"All the evidences of public opinion at that day, seemed to indicate that the compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people, as a sacred thing which no *ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb,*"

Again, on the 23d of December, 1851,

"He congratulated himself that all his acts upon the subject of slavery, were in harmony with the compromise of 1820."

And again, in his Territorial Report on the fourth day of January, 1854, only a few weeks before he introduced his Kansas-Nebraska bill, he declared that

"He was unwilling to depart from the compromise of 1850, by recommending the repeal of 1820."

The Squatter Sovereignty Heresy.

The Kansas-Nebraska act contains the explanation of its own meaning—"it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The Cincinnati Convention formally adopted this act as a totality, "finality" and—that other alliteration which good old Parson Adams substituted for "reality" on a memorable occasion.

James Buchanan, in accepting the nomination, fully endorses the platform and expressly adopts the above quoted language of the Nebraska act, after defining its meaning as follows: "This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself; and in accordance with them has simply declared that the *people of a Territory, like* those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." This was before believed to be the inevitable meaning of the language of the act itself. Mr. Buchanan expressly says it means this. We hope hereafter that it will not be questioned by the Southern Democracy, and that they will no longer interpolate into the act other language, by which they make it to mean that the right of the Territories to decide the question of the admission of slavery, is restricted to the time "when they come to form State constitutions." This is good Southern doctrine, unluckily it does not belong to the act. It is not in the letter of acceptance, and is in fact the *Southern* meaning of the celebrated Nicholson letter, which Gen. Cass, its author, after *his defeat*, openly repudiated in the Senate, when questioned by Jeff. Davis. We call on our Democratic friends to be honest about this. The Kansas act means that the people of a Territory, *while it is a Territory*, may decide the question of Slavery, *before* it forms its constitution, and it may be done by those who are not even citizens of the United States, provided they have only "declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act." This is its very language. Who can vote then in Kansas, *at this time*, to exclude slavery? Why, Hans Slaukenberger, Mynheer Sloughterhuysen, Aminadab Hoodlesuyder and all their generation just from the dykes and sloughs of Dutchland; Michael Mahoney, Patrick O'Shaughnasheen, Grady O'Toole and Dan O'Whackmore and all the race of Paddies from Cork, within ten days after they are spewed on our soil—provided, nevertheless, some dreadfully pious Democratic abolitionist can catch them up on their arrival, force them to declare their intention to become good citizens, Heaven save the mark! and take the oath to support a Constitution, which they have never seen, and the laws of a Territory, which till that blessed moment, they never heard of! These are the men to sit upon Southern rights! Great Heaven! are we mad? Has common sense left us? Has our reason fled to the brutes?

Add to this, that in the Kansas bill, there is *no appeal* from such a decision. Congress itself has not, in the act, even reserved the right to approve or disapprove of the laws of the Territory. If this conglomeration of foreign worthies, Irish, High Dutch, Chinese and Hindoos, should to-morrow, in their Territorial Legislature, decide that every man who brought a slave into Kansas, claiming him as his own, should be hung by the neck until he be dead!—dead!!—dead!!!—there is no redemption for, the poor slave owner, but in the pardoning mercy of the Territorial Government, and he was the infamous Reeder!—and is obliged to be the appointee of the President, who *may be* one who has proclaimed slavery to be "A GREAT MORAL AND A GREAT POLITICAL EVIL"—and who on his knees piously "THANKS GOD, THAT HIS LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST." Truly did the young orator, E. Graham Haywood, Esq., exclaim, "It is an awful thing to fall into the hands of Democracy."

Will it Retract and tell the Truth?

The "Standard" of the 18th of June 1856, gravely asserted that the "Kansas Nebraska act leaves the question of Slavery to be decided by the people of the territories *when they come to form State Constitutions.*"

On the contrary the act expressly declares that "it is the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any territory or State or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof (of the *Territory* or State) free to form and *regulate* their domestic institutions in their own way." (See 10th Vol: Stat. at large page 283.)

Here then the power is expressly given to the People of the TERRITORY—*before* they proceed to establish their constitution, not simply to *regulate* their domestic institutions, but to form them, not simply to *regulate* slavery, but to *prohibit* it! Will the "Standard" retract?

The Loco Candidate for Vice President.

The Loco candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people, though but for a short time in public life, seems to be as unfortunate as his chief in the record he can spread before the country. From the praises bestowed upon him, one would suppose that he had never inhaled a breath of air that was not thoroughly Democratic, nor uttered a word that was not in praise of Democracy. But it seems that he too has had two strings to his beau. Here are the facts, read them:

In 1847 Mr. Breckenridge was an active friend of Gen. Taylor, and advocated his claims to the Presidency in a glowing and elegant speech. In the Congressional Globe, volume 25 of the appendix, page 84, can be found Breckenridge's own admission of this fact, made on the floor of Congress. In the debate which took place at this time, Democrats severely handled him as behind the progress of the party, and not a sound man.

The Columbia Times also produces the record evidence against him; the records of Congress showing that he is as strongly in favor of internal improvements as the Old Line Whigs of 1828, having attempted while in Congress to obtain an appropriation of $150,000 for the local improvement of Kentucky river. He cannot, of course, be regarded as an advocate of State Rights in the democratic sense of the term.

Labor Wasted.

We learn that the staple of [illegible] speeches is an elaborate exam[illegible] abolished ritual of the Know [illegible] Standard, in the last issue, [illegible] forms, charges, signs [illegible] he says, these "dark lanter[illegible] erned. If our friends love to [illegible] gast-off old clothes of the A[illegible] trade on their shreds and p[illegible] matter of taste in which th[illegible] indulged. Let honest Isaac [illegible] other "old clo'" gentlem[illegible] best they can in their humble [illegible] coats which have furnished [illegible] friends so many holes to [illegible] through for the delight of the people, a[illegible] use to them now; however useful they m[illegible] have been to the American party. Our distinguished friends are welcome [illegible] our old clothes. They may sell them for the m[illegible] they can bring. We know they need every farthing they can raise. And why should not the Jews turn an honest penny on our old clothes, since useless to us, as in any other way. Our cast-offs in fact constitute nearly the whole stock in trade. They could soon be [illegible], we fear, without them. Let them, therefore, without molestation exhibit them in market and make the most of their savory vocation. We [illegible] fears, however, for the olfactories [illegible] and that these articles will be [illegible] cleanest or sweetest just now. [illegible] so handled and slavered over by [illegible] of Virginia, and others of that [illegible] fear our friends may find it rather dirty, smelling bad and not paying. However [illegible] not our business. If our economical [illegible] think, that the old rags which we long [illegible] to wear and cast aside as useless to us [illegible] made by proper purgation useful to th[illegible] should they choose to gather them up [illegible] tempt to make clean white paper thereof [illegible] them try it—that's all. We have no [illegible] But we venture to hint that it will be a [illegible] itable investment.

But let not our distinguished friends be [illegible] The *body* of the American party sleeps [illegible] valley of dry bones, old clothes and [illegible] searched over by you so diligently [illegible] dead; though should you find it in th[illegible] you would give it some valiant stabs [illegible] It is alive and abroad, in exuberant h[illegible] laughs at your queer labors. Poke y[illegible] through the holes of its old coat, indeed [illegible] on brighter garments now.

Out of that noisome, unsavory egg-sh[illegible] you have just been eyeing and smelling [illegible] eager curiosity, an eagle has stepped [illegible] esty, and now soars aloft and looks s[illegible] your miserable mousings.

That shining envelope, now silk in [illegible] once enclosed and protected, is [illegible] what is now a beautiful existence—[illegible] most glorious denizens of the air. W[illegible] he now for your disparaging comments [illegible] defunct integuments? He wore them [illegible] were needed for his protection from the [illegible] other foul birds. He needs them no l[illegible] has left them to rot among kindred ra[illegible] away, gentlemen, among the old cl[illegible] she is and other exuvia, now useless [illegible] Peradventure you can make more at [illegible] by discussing the *principles* of the [illegible] party. Democracy needs all it can get [illegible] and lamenting [illegible] Poor fellows! [illegible] necessities and [illegible] we [illegible] silent.

Our Cause is Just.—Our [illegible]

It is gratifying to the friends [illegible] know that he has everywhere [illegible] valiant champion of the great [illegible] put him forward as their standard [illegible] present canvass. With no de[illegible] of his opinions, and occupying [illegible] the people of North Carolina [illegible] might well be proud, he has pr[illegible] and the claims of his party [illegible] boldness, candor and independence [illegible] everywhere won for him golden [illegible] Cherokee to the waters of the [illegible] he has pursued the same direct, [illegible] has always been the [illegible] of Jno. A. Gilmer.

There are no change [illegible] He presents himself boldly [illegible] shows only his broad, honest, [illegible] a fair amount of "—— [illegible] His friends have never [illegible] will. He will never present [illegible] ways. Even should he unfortunately in error, which is hardly ever the case, [illegible] error will be patent to all the world. There will be no equivocation or dodging with him. [illegible] where to find him always. He will know tune in the mountains, and [illegible] board. "He wears his heart on his sleeve"—and if daws do peck at it—the people will [illegible] admire the open honesty and straightforwardness of the man. He might be cu[illegible] tice concealment as to his [illegible] Gilmer cannot do that. He d[illegible] Fairness and frankness have [illegible] habit with him that he could [illegible] become a political trickster. [illegible] him is that honesty is its own [illegible] he will continue to practice it [illegible] as he has so truly done in [illegible] the people do not reward him [illegible] that truth and honor are fled [illegible]

Keep it before the People.

That Moses A. Bledsoe, [illegible] the Legislature, publicly [illegible] since, that he would vote [illegible] an *Irish Catholic*, in preference [illegible] Miller, Esq., for any office in the [illegible] American people. The constitution of North Carolina excludes foreigners [illegible] office of Governor and that of the [illegible] excludes them from holding the [illegible] Presidency and Vice-Presidency. [illegible] vote for Mr. McGowan, for either of [illegible] in preference to a Native American [illegible] the people of Wake vote for him for [illegible] Legislature? We will see.