THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1856.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

Journal for the Campaign.

Our invariable rule is to take no weekly subscribers for a less term than twelve months. With a view to extend the circulation of our paper, and its consequent power of being useful to the Democratic party in the coming canvass, we propose to suspend this rule during the campaign, and take subscribers for that period at our regular advance rates. We will send the Journal, commencing with that containing the official report of the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention in June, and concluding with that containing the result of the election in November for ONE DOLLAR, *invariably in advance*, as we keep no accounts under the full year. We trust that the character of the Journal, as a vehicle of news, or as an organ of true Democracy, is too well established to require that we should say anything on this score, at least it is more proper that we should leave the public to decide.

We ask the attention of our friends and the friends of the party to this proposition, and solicit their co-operation. We will feel obliged to our democratic cotemporaries who may notice this. Our excellent democratic cotemporaries of the Raleigh Standard, Goldsboro' Tribune, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, also offer to furnish their papers on very favorable terms during the campaign. Circulate the documents.

The Cincinnati Democratic National Convention.

We publish the platform as reported to the Cincinnati Convention by the Platform Committee, and, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, adopted without a dissenting vote. It meets the issue firmly and squarely—without the slightest attempt at concealment or evasion, and forms such a marked contrast to the miserable affair of the Philadelphia Know-Nothing crowd, that no manner of comparison can be instituted between them, and no difficulty exist in the way of any Southern man's decision. The Convention proceeds quietly, doing everything thoroughly as it goes, and settling the platform before it commences ballotting. It is more than probable that yesterday was occupied with the contested case of the New York delegations, and that, therefore, no ballotting was done before to-day. This, however, makes less difference than might have been supposed. The whole position has, by this time, been carefully examined, and is, no doubt, well understood, so that when ballotting does commence the delegates will act understandingly, and as much progress be made by the end of the week as though ballotting had been entered upon the first day. But above all, the progress will be made in the right direction not simply for the party but for the country; since no one can deny that such an open and straight-forward meeting of the sectional issues which threaten to disturb the Union, must result in good to the country at large.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 4—Noon.—The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibilty upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and thereby the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

CINCINNATI June 5.—In the afternoon session yesday, Mr. Hibbard moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolutions adopted in the forenoon, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which motion was carried.

A vote by States was taken on the five closing resolutions. The first resolution was carried—ayes 211, noes 49. The second—ayes 239, noes 23. [Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, asked that Kentucky might change her vote on the first resolution to "aye," which was granted—making ayes 223, noes 37, upon that resolution.] The third resolution was passed—ayes 199, noes 56. [Maryland and Rhodelsland voted "nay," on the preceding resolution,] and there were some scattering. The fourth passed—ayes 221, noes 38. [Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, and Kentucky voting against it.] The fifth passed—ayes 225, noes 30.

The vote was then taken on the supplementary resolution, reported by the committee, as follows:

Resolved That the Democratic party reconizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication by military and postal roads through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union; and that it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Objection was raised that the motion was out of order.

The Chair decided it in order; and, the vote being taken, the resolution was laid on the table—ayes 139, noes 120.

We give below the result of 14 ballotings for a candidate for President, which were had on the 5th inst:

	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
1st ballott	135	122	33	5
2d "	139	119½	31½	6
3d "	139½	119	32	5½
4th "	141	119	30	5½
5th "	140	119½	31	5½
6th "	155	107½	28	5½
7th "	143½	89½	58	5½
8th "	147½	87½	56	5½
9th "	146	87	56	7
10th "	150½	80½	59½	5½
11th "	147½	80	63	5½
12th "	148	79	63½	5½
13th "	150	77½	63	5½
14th "	152½	75	63	5½

The case of the New York softs and hards was disposed of by admitting both sets of delegates to a seat in the Convention, and dividing the vote of the State between the two opposing sets, which will account for the fractional votes in the various ballotings.

The following is the vote by States on the first ballot:

STATES.	Electoral..	Buchanan.	Pierce....	Douglas..	Cass.....
Maine.	8	5	3		
New Hampshire	5		5		
Vermont,	5		5		
Massachusetts,	13	4	9		
Rhode Island,	4		4		
Connecticut,	6	6			
New York,	35	17½	17½		
New Jersey,	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	27	27			
Delaware,	3	3			
Maryland	8	6	2		
Virginia,	15	15			
North Carolina	10		10		
South Carolina,	8		8		
Georgia,	10		10		
Alabama,	9		9		
Mississippi,	7		7		
Louisiana,	6	6			
Ohio,	23	13	4	4	1
Kentucky.	12	4	5	3	
Tennessee,	12		12		
Indiana,	13	13			
Illinois,	11			11	
Missouri,	9			9	
Arkansas,	4		4		
Michigan,	6	6			
Florida,	3		3		
Texas,	4		4		
Iowa,	4			4	
Wisconsin,	5	3	2		
California,	4				4
Total,	297	135½	125½	31	5

The Convention then adjourned till 9 A. M. Friday.

JUNE 6. We give below the ballottings on the last day which resulted in the nomination of Mr. *Buchanan* for *President*, and Mr. *Breckenridge* for Vice President. Mr. Douglas' name was withdrawn after the 16th ballot when Mr. Buchanan received the unanimous vote of the Convention, 296. Mr. Pierce's name was withdrawn on the 15th ballot.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan 168; Pierce 3; Douglas 118; Cass 4.—Mr. Pierce was withdrawn by the New Hampshire delegation.

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan 168; Douglass 121; Cass 6.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Buchanan 296, the total vote of the Convention.

The result of this ballot, being unanimous for Mr. Buchanan created a perfect *furore* of enthusiam, both on the inside and the outside of the Hall.

The vote of the States on the 15th ballot was as follows:

States.	Electoral	Buchanan	Pierce...	Douglas.	Cass....
Maine,	8	7	1		
New Hampshire,	5			5	
Vermont,	5			5	
Massachusetts,	13	10		3	
Rhode Island,	5	4			
Connecticut,	6	6			
New York,	35	17		18	
New Jersey,	7	7			
Pennsylvania,	27	27			
Deleware,	3	3			
Maryland,	8	8			
Virginia,	15	15			
North Carolina,	10			10	
South Carolina,	8			8	
Georgia	10	3		7	
Alabama,	9			9	
Mississippi,	7			7	
Louisiana,	6	6			
Ohio,	23	13	2	6	
Kentucky,	12	4		7	1
Tennessee,	12	12			
Indiana,	13	12		1	
Illinois,	11	1		10	
Missouri,	9			9	
Arkansas,	4			4	
Michigan,	6	6			
Florida,	3			3	
Texas,	4			4	
Iowa,	4	2		2	
Wisconsin,	5	5			
California,	4				5
	297	168	3	117	5

THIRD DESPATCH.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Since the nomination of Mr. Buchanam for the Presidency the city has been in a constant state of excitement. Various clubs from Pennsylvania, headed by the Philadelphia brass band, bearing a monster banner, paraded the streets, and the Young Men's Union Club of New York fired salutes, much enthusiasm being manifested among democrats generally.

The first ballot in the Convention for Vice President resulted as follows: Breckenridge, of Ky., 55; Quitman 59; Boyd 33; Fittzpatrick 11; Brown 29; Herchel Johnson 31; Rusk 2; Bayard 31; Polk 57; Dobbin 13.

The Second ballot was unanimous for Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

At the afternoon session of the Convention a resolution pledging all the constitutional powers of the Government for the construction of a road to the Pacific Ocean was adopted—ayes 205, nays 85.

Democratic National Convention.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 6.—In the Convention to-day, speeches were made by Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Preston of Ky., and others. Charleston was fixed upon for the next meeting of the Democratic National Convention. A national committee was appointed and resolutions were passed authorizing the casting of lots for a New York member of the committee, but the Softs declined participating in the game of chance. Augustus Schell being the only name in the hat was elected. The President of the Convention delivered an eloquent speech. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The following table exhibits the composition of the Electoral College, upon the vote of which is to be decided the next Presidential election:

ELECTORAL VOTES.

Free States.	Rep.	*Slave States.*	Rep.
Maine,	6	Delaware,	1
New Hampshire,	3	Maryland,	6
Vermont,	3	Virginia,	13
Massachusetts,	11	North Carolina,	8
Rhode Island,	2	South Carolina,	6
Connecticut,	4	Georgia,	8
Yew York,	33	Alabama,	7
New Jersey,	5	Mississippi,	5
Pennsylvania,	25	Louisiana,	4
Ohio,	21	Arkansas,	2
Michigan,	4	Tennessee,	10
Indiana,	11	Kentucky,	10
Illinois,	9	Missouri,	7
Iowa,	2	Florida,	1
Wisconsin,	3	Texas,	2
California,	2		90
	145	Senators (15 SlaveStates)	30
Senators, (16 Fr eeStates)	32		120
	177		

The North or Free States have a majority of 56 votes in the Electoral College.

Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty too.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Baltic sailed to-day, taking out 100 passengers and $162,000 in specie.

"The "Hards" and "Softs."

The leaders of these factions of the New York Democracy appear to be somewhat incorrigible, and all the efforts of the Committee on Credentials to promote an arrangement are unavailing, or have been, so far. For our own part, we say, a plague on both their houses. Let the disturbers go to thunder. The Convention will submit to the Country a national platform and will put upon it a national man, and if there be a sufficient number of national men in N. York to give to a national man, upon national principles, an efficient support, they will find a way to do it. Let the National Democracy appeal from the servants to their masters, the people. Perhaps, then the factionists will find their mistake. The Democratic party is not the property of office-holders or office-seekers, nor its conventions got together merely to satisfy their whims or antipathies.

JUST SO.—The telegraph says that the Legislature of Connecticut has elected James Dixon, an American Republican, to the United States Senate. The vote stood: Dixon, 115; Toucey, 101; scattering 7. "American Republican!" being interpreted means Know Nothing Abolitionist. Wilson of Massachusetts is an American Republican, and Banks do. So it is in Connecticut. So it is that the "Americans" and the Abolitionists combine to oust a national man like Toucey—a man who is an honor to any State, to put in James Dixon "American Republican."

Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, is a gentlemen of talent and of character. He has shown himself to be a true soldier, willing to fight the battles of his country on a foreign soil, and his bravery is beyond a question. He is a national Democrat in the fullest sense of the word and a conscientious member of the church, with views opposed to becoming his own avenger in private quarrels.

Hating Mr. Toucey with all the rancor so natural to be entertained by the base towards those whose purity is a reproach upon their own unworthiness, and presuming, also, upon Mr. Toucey's church-membership, the Hales and Sumners and Wilsons and Greelys have poured out their filthy abuse against him, and their presses have congratulated them on their bravery and their triumphs. Oh, it was very brave then, and Toucey was a mean-spirited fellow, completely used up because he could not stoop to Billingsgate, and was conscientiously opposed to a breach of the peace, although a man of tried bravery.

Well, Sumner tried it on once too often, and his bravery got rather rebuked, and he and those who rejoiced over his brutal attacks upon Mr. Toucey, now cry out because he happened to meet up with Mr. Brooks. If Brooks had not whaled him, he would have crowd over his bravery in defying th South.

☞ The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 3d inst., reports two killed and eleven wounded at the election riots in that city, on the 2d—four of the latter dangerously. Trapier, the Clerk of the District Court, it is supposed will not recover. The Know-Nothing majority is from 1,000 to 1,500.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—AN EDITOR KILLED.—Mr. Marks, editor of the Ledger, at Bayou Sayra, Louisiana, killed Mr. Robertson, editor of the Chronicle, in that place, on the 26th ult., in a street rencontre.

Three Days Later from Europe,

HALIFAX, June 5.—The Cunard steamer Niagara arrived here last evening, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 24th ult.

The steamer Arabia arrived out on the 18th, and the Persia on the 24th.

The political news is of no particluar importance.

The excitement on the Italian question still continues.

The British ministry had again triumphed on the motion censuring the abandonment of maritime law touching neutrality.

Nothing decisive had transpired touching the "sound dues" question.

The reported Russian successes in Circassia are confirmed.

Cotton—Prices are a trifle lower, the decline being principally in lower qualities.

Breadstuffs.—The market is a trifle lower.

The Money Market is easier—consols 94¼.

SECOND DESPATCH.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords Lord Colchester moved a censure on the peace plenipotentiaries for their abandoning the maritime law touching neutrals.

Lord Clarendon defended the plenipotentiaries, contending that they only gave up a principle no longer possible to maintain, quoting Secretary Marcy's letter on the subject as able and dignified. The motion was lost by a majority of 54.

Lord Russell gave notice in Parliament of his intention to ask a question, whether the government intended to interfere between Nicaragua and Costa Rica?

The Times thinks that England and the United States must combine for the adjustment of Central American affairs, and also suggests the Emperor of Russia as umpire for the United States in the Mosquito question.

The Protocol on the Danish proposition, to which Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg have agreed, has been published.

Denmark renounces the Sound and Belt Dues fo thirty-five millions rix dollars. All maritime powers must first assent to Denmark reserving te right to treat separately with them. Denmark also demands security for the money.

The weather has been favorable in England for agricultural purposes.

The trial of Palmer for poisoning has not yet been concluded, though his defence has closed.

FRANCE.—Baron Hubner, minister from Austria has presented his credentials.

The baptism of the king of Algiers is to take place about the middle of June.

PRUSSIA.—A postal convention has been signed between Prussia and the United States.

RUSSIA.—The empress dowager is on a visit to her brother, the King of Prussia. The Czar has gone to Warsaw.

The English steamer Tyne, bound to Constadt, has been wrecked in the Gulf of Finland, proving a total loss.

The evacuation of the Crimea is proceeding rapidly.

Several Tartars have been hung for assisting the allies, during the war, and others condemned to exile.

The scurvey had appeared in the English regiments.

New Post Offices in N. C.

Supply, Brunswick county; John Mercer, postmaster.

Wolf Pit, Onslow county; E. W. Fonville, postmaster.

Earpsborough, Johnston county; W. Earp, postmaster.

Stony Creek, Caswell county; J. G. Pinning, postmaster.

Grand Chapter of North Carolina.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, for several days in session in this town, elected the following officers for the ensuing year, on Wednesday last:

M. E. Peter Curtis, Newbern, G. H. P.
E. E. F. Watson, Graham, D. G. H. P.
E. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, G. K.
E. T. Page Ricaud, Wilmington, G. S.
T. W. Brown, " G. Treas.
T. B. Carr, " G. Sec'y.
A. M. Campbell, Fayetteville, G. M.
Jas. Mehegan, Tarboro', G. P. S.
Thos. J. Utley, Raleigh, G. R. A. C.
J. W. Blount, Duplin, G. M. 3d V.
H. C. Hurdle, Alamance, G. M. 1st V.
Rev. Jas. Reid, Louisburg, G. Chaplain.
E. Turlington, Wilmington, G. Tyler.

On Thursday evening last, the Grand Chapter adjourned, after a harmonious and very interesting session.—*Commercial of Saturday.*

Hickory Stick Presentation.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—After the adjournment of the Democratic Convention to-day, the Missouri delegation waited on the Illinois delegation, when Mr. Shields, of Missouri, presented the Hon. W. A Richardson, of Illinois, with a hickory stick, sent him as a gift from General Stringfellow, of Kansas.

The Discussion at Halifax.

We notice that our associate has promised, on our behalf, a full report of the speeches delivered at Halifax, on Saturday last, by Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, the Democratic and Know-Nothing candidates, respectively, for the office of Governor of North Carolina. We fear that it will be out of our power to devote sufficient time and space to the subject, to enable us to redeem this promise, farther than to give the main points involved in the discussion.

During the forenoon the Court House was occupied by a meeting held for the purpose of bringing out Know-Nothing county candidates, and the discussion between the Gubernatorial candidates took place after early dinner. At one o'clock, the Court House bell rang and the crowd gathered in. There is not much difference in age between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer—the latter is rather the larger and stouter, physically, but both are in the prime of life, and good specimens of the men of the State. The Court House was full, but it held all.

At twenty minutes past one, Gov. Bragg opened by remarking that two years before he had the honor to appear before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for the office of Governor, and, by their kind partiality, he had been elevated to that position. In again coming before them, as a candidate for re-election, he could say with all sincerity, that he had discharged the duties of his office with his best skill and ability, and with a conscientious regard to the interests of the whole State; and, indeed, until his re-nomination by the Democratic Convention, he had neither seen nor heard of any charges being preferred against his official course. *Since*, there may have been, but he asked only the fair record of his administration exhibited, and on that he was ready and willing to go before the people of the State.

He proposed to discuss the various issues of State and National policy existing between the Democratic and the "American," or, as originally designated, the Know-Nothing party, appealing to reason and not to prejudice. In regard to State policy, he begged to refer to one or two matters: 1st, Free Suffrage, in regard to which he occupied the same grounds as in the last canvass. It had already been passed by a three-fifths vote in both Houses. It remained for the next legislature to give it a two-thirds vote; for, if submitted to the people, it would certainly be ratified. His competitor talked about a convention, but that was useless. In 1854, the convention, as proposed by Mr. Gilmer and his friends, got only 16 votes in the Senate and 30 in the House, being something like two-thirds against it instead of for it. Mr. Gilmer talks *for* Free Suffrage on the stump, but votes *against* it in the Legislature. In 1852, it was defeated by *one* vote, and Mr. Gilmer voted *against* it; and then his party turned round and tried to throw the responsibility of its defeat upon the Democratic party, through Mr. Weldon N. Edwards, who did not vote at all. No, Mr. Gilmer must substitute a convention, which everybody knew was just the thing to kill off Free Suffrage. But subsequently, in 1854 and since, Mr. Gilmer had found another objection and started another project to defeat Free Suffrage, of which he had not thought in 1850 or 1852. In the event of Free Suffrage passing—says Mr. Gilmer—the land-holders might be oppressively taxed by means of the owners of negro property, who are protected by the constitution from having any extra capitation tax levied upon their slaves. Mr. Gilmer wanted to accompany Free Suffrage by another amendment, according to which every negro slave, over 12 years and above 50, as well as under it, should be rated for taxation on a par with $300 worth of land, and when the land paid 18 cents the negro was to pay 20, and so on in proportion. This was to be the poll tax generally, being ten per cent. higher on negroes than lands. The objection was invalid, for the reason that the Senators and Commoners were required by law to be land-holders, and the great majority in both houses were and would be large land-holders, even were there no law on the subject, so that, if justice did not restrain them, interest would, and if not self-interest, then political self-preservation, for no Senator or Commoner could do anything to oppress so dominant an interest, and ever expect to be sent back to the Legislature, or elected to any office.

2nd, Internal Improvements—Upon this question he need say but little. The convention which nominated him in 1854 passed a resolution which met his warmest approval. The same resolution had been re-affirmed in 1856. His Inaugural address contained a candid exposition of his views upon the matter, and to that, and to his official acts, he would refer, and upon these he could confidently go before the people of the State and await their decision.

During the canvass in the West, said Gov. Bragg, Mr. Gilmer has hinted indefinitely and mysteriously around and about some banking project, which is not only to afford a State currency, but to pay State debts, etc., and to be based on State stocks, Railroad stocks, etc. [Mr. Gilmer interposing—"I didn't say anything about Railroad stock.] Well, continued Gov. Bragg, with all due respect to Mr. Gilmer, he certainly was so understood in the West. He certainly spoke of the South Carolina Bank, and dimly and vaguely shadowed forth some monster State institution that was to issue small notes, make great profits, and in which the State was to take much stock. Why did not Mr. Gilmer bring this thing forward during the last session of the Legislature—he had voted for works incurring debt. Why did he not bring forward his remedy. The whole banking system of the State was before that session. Gov. Bragg expressed the opinion that such monster banks connected with the State were liable to be perverted into terrible political engines. In Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee they had burst up, ruined the currency and injured the credit of the State. Cheaper, if the State builds works, to say at once that money borrowed must be paid by the people of the State, so that in going into debt they may know how to make their calculations. To say anything else would be to hold out false hopes. He was for looking things the face. It would be cheaper to pay the sheriff his taxes than to have the State in connection with private stockholders turned into a big Banking firm and the money worked out of the people doubly, although indirectly.

It had been intimated by Mr. Gilmer that national politics had nothing to do with the pending canvass in this State. Certainly the convention which nominated that gentleman thought differently. The resolutions adopted at Greensboro' declined to express any opinion on State issues, but referred everything to the "paramount obligations of Americanism."—What objection then, could there be to his discussing these "paramount obligations"?

This American party, or, as it was originally termed, know nothing order, began to be felt—to attract attention at the North in 1854, and along there. Certain men seemed mysteriously to understand each other, and certain other men were mysteriously run into office, and the explanation was that "Sam" did it. The thing swept the North, and poured into the Congress of the United States men like Hale, Wilson and Banks. Having accomplished this work at the North, "Sam" entered the South, like a thief in the night, with a dark lantern in his hand and a mask on his face. The timid were scared by being assured that "Sam" would carry everything, and if they didn't join the order, they would be left high and dry. The ambitious went in with the hope of preferment; the curious went in to "see Sam," but many thousands having seen him once didn't care to see him again. What was the whole thing but a cunning scheme to change our government in fact if not in name—to substitute the rule of the secret conclave for that of the constituted authorities. The State councils had the right to control and direct the State legislators, what to do and who to vote for. In Raleigh during the session of the last legislature, while the *State* legislature met in the Capitol another legislature, that of the know nothing State council, met secretly at a house in Fayetteville street, to impose upon the know nothing members its "paramount obligations," which the said legislators were bound to obey under a penalty.

Gov. Bragg had in his hand the official pamphlets of the order containing the State and national constitutions, the ritual of the several degrees, the oaths, signs, etc., the genuiness of which was not disputed by Mr. Gilmer. From these he showed up the tendencies of the order, its obligation of concealment, leading to evasion and equivocation—its merger of all private judgment in the will of a majority, and this by an oath and under a penalty of being denounced as a wilful traitor and perjurer, and published as such in every council in the State, with a description of his person, like he was a runaway "nigger." But they say now that all this secrecy and so forth is done away with. It may be somewhat so in North Carolina, but only to a limited extent. The national council, which is supreme in national politics, has not abandoned it, but, on the contrary held a meeting lately to discuss the propriety of doing so. As for the principles of the order, they consisted of attacks upon catholics and foreigners. The matter about catholics was a plain humbug. They had shown that they did not care a copper about it save to catch votes. They had first rejected catholics and then admitted them, as in the case of Maryland and Louisiana. The introduction of religion into politics tended to the degradation of religion and the injury of politics.

How had the order appeared in Congress? All from the North Free Soilers, voting for Banks, but seven, and they could not be brought up to vote for Aikin; they, too, dodged and put in Banks. When the South wanted support, she could expect to find it at the North only among Democrats. The Democratic Senate is now the great bulwark of Southern rights against the Know-Nothing House.

But about foreigners—what did that amount to? All the fuss about their terrible influx was baseless. The famine in Ireland had swelled it for a while, but it had receded again within narrow bounds—38,000 this year against 108,000 during a corresponding period of last year. The leading illustration of the practical carrying out of the principle of exclusive Americanism had so far occurred in the case of Gen. Shields, from Illinois, who was ousted from the United States Senate on account of his birth-place, and an inferior man, and an abolitionist, Trumbull, put in his stead by Know-Nothings and Abolitionists.—Washington was talked about as in favor of the restrictive doctrines of the order, but one of the very first bills to receive his signature was one for the naturalization of foreigners.

Look at the last Know-Nothing National Convention. It had admitted the "Edie," or Free Soil anti-twelfth-section delegates from Pennsylvania, in preference to the twelfth-section delegates. It had stricken out that section altogether, and adopted one denouncing the Kansas and Nebraska bills, one which North Carolina alone, of all the States at the South, did not repudiate. What was the use in talking about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise being reckless and unwise, or a breach of faith. It was *not* reckless and unwise. It was only carrying out the Compromise of 1850, as Mr. Badger had conclusively shown, in perhaps the ablest effort of his life. It was not the fault of a good law if bad men opposed it. The Democracy were not responsible for the big fuss and the Sharpe's rifles. It was those who denounced the law.

The Gov. then alluded to and read from the platform recently adopted at Cincinnati, comparing its straight-forward meeting of the issue, with the shuffling and dodging of the verbiage affair. For his own part, he saw not the slightest chance for Fillmore and Donelson, and this must eventually be seen by every unprejudiced mind. The contest was and would be between the Democrats and Black Republicans, and the only effect of running Mr. Fillmore at the South might be a slight diversion of strength from the National Democratic candidate, thus running the risk of throwing the election into the House that elected Banks speaker: and what Southern man wanted that.

Gov. Bragg spoke foo two hours, and with energy and effect. It will be seen that he touched upon a vast number of points, some of which we cannot even allude to, while even in the case of those referred to, we have been unable to give anything like the force of argument and clearness of expression by which they were enforced and illustrated.

Mr. Gilmer opened by announcing that he appeared before his fellow-citizens of the County of Halifax and the State at large as a candidate for the office of Governor. He returned his thanks to his friends for their kind and cheering reception upon the occasion of this, his first public appearance before his fellow-citizens of the east. His competitor, Gov. Bragg had made an appeal for a re-election as though he had some claim upon the people that they should give him a second term. He, Mr. Gilmer did not recognise that claim. The Governor's own party had decided against running Gen. Pierce for a second term for President, and the people of the State might not think themselves bound to re-elect him again for Governor.

He had been a member of the Senate from Guilford county, since 1846. He had been held up as a sectional man, but he wished to be judged by the record. The so called western address, had been brought against him, but that amounted to little. In 1848, the Central Railroad Bill was passed, and in 1850 Mr. Asa Biggs wanted to repuditate it, and Mr. Rom. Saunders wanted to introduce a resolution which would have cut off all further appropriation. The western members got alarmed, went into meeting and sent out an address to the people of the State, in which it was charged as unjust that all the power should be given to one section. Since then the west had become satisfied that justice would be done, and had given up the movement to which that address pointed. Mr. Gilmer suddenly dropped the "western address" and turned to calling Mr. Buchanan "ten cent Jimmy," "Blue Light Federalist," a man that "jumped Jim Crow," etc. Mr. Gilmer next referred to Mr. Bragg's votes in 1842 on the question of the State Bank, then in a state of suspension. Mr. Bragg having voted in favor of enforcing the provisions of the charter instead of granting indulgence. Also to Mr. Bragg's vote at one time in regard to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, in which Mr. Bragg had refused to vote any assistance to the road without a preamble stating why that assistance was given—the State of North Carolina being under protest. This Mr. Gilmer insisted was unpatriotic. When that road wanted to be re-laid and re organized, he, Mr. Gilmer, and his friends went for it. Mr. Bragg did not. John A. Gilmer was always ready to go for anything for the benefit of any portion of the State. He had gone for the establishment of Wilson county.

He had always been a Free Suffrage man. In his votes on that question, he had obeyed the wishes of Guilford. He had always preferred the conventional mode of amending the constitution, because a bill calling a convention could be got through in one session. From the experience of the last several years, it seemed to him either mode of amendment, whether conventional or legislative, requiring a two-thirds vote, must fail. The Constitution of 1835 makes the Senate the representative of the land-holders. In that constitution a proviso was introduced to protect negro property from unlimited taxation—the equality of the capitation tax on white and black polls. He proposed to introduce simultaneously with Free Suffrage an amendment establishing a certain relative proportion between the tax on lands and polls, according to which one could not be increased unless the other was. This, in his opinion, would have enabled Free Suffrage to pass, and he did not think it would pass without it. He did not see any chance for it. He charged the Democrats with running on, or riding Free Suffrage as a humbug.

He was in favor of a sinking fund to extinguish the debt of the State. With the increase of trade and the development of State resources, the demand for money would increase, and with it the profits on banking. He thought the State ought to participate in these profits. The State ought to sell the privilege of banking—ought to exact a *bonus* from corporations applying for banking privileges. The State ought to increase her interest in the banks, or, at least, secure and retain as many shares in these banks as she can, and reserve to herself a reasonable power of taxation. We understood Mr. Gilmer also to say that, when bank dividends exceeded a certain amount, the surplus should go to the State. He went against individual liability, but went for making every stockholder in any bank deposit, as collateral security, an amount of North Carolina State stocks equivalent to the amount of stock he might hold in such bank.

He thought Gov. Bragg had studied Know-Nothingism pretty extensively, and his main argument was that Gen. Shields was a great man and got shot. He did not take any issue upon that question, for he thought highly of Gen. Shields, but great principles, when carried out, must bear hardly at times in isolated cases. Gov. Bragg had read a good deal from the constitutions and oaths of the order. He thought that all these oaths and constitutions were put right by the saving clause to support the laws and the constitution. He spoke of the spirit of sectionalism abroad—of the deplorable scenes recently witnessed in the Hall of the Senate. Blood had been spilled on the territory of the Union. He attributed this to foreign emigration—spoke of the large numbers who had arrived in recent years—said that at the present rate of increase, the country would have two hundred millions of people in sixty years, and want all the land for herself. Thought that after a while, as things went, the North would have the three-fourths vote necessary to change the constitution. Spoke of the Nashville Convention and the Black Republicans coming together in favor of the Missouri Compromise. He quoted Mr. Cambreleng and others at the North, who said that there could be no more Slave States now that the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Mr. Gilmer put down Mr. Cambreleng as a Democrat. This is wrong. Cambreleng is not a National Democrat.

Mr. Fillmore had put down the agitators in 1850, and declared the Compromise a finality, and the Whig and Democratic Conventions of 1852 had adopted his language. Mr. Pierce went into power and did not appoint the right men to office. He had appointed Mr. Soule to a foreign mission. He had appointed to a seat in his Cabinet Mr. Dobbin, whom he, Mr. Gilmer, charged as having made a secession speech in North Carolina. Campbell, of Pa., a Catholic.

Do you want any better platform than Millard Fillmore. Gen. Cass had praised Millard Fillmore, said Mr. Gilmer.

He went over the Bronson case and denounced the administration for turning Bronson out, seeming to forget that Mr. Fillmore had retained in *his cabinet* the noted abolitionist Tom Corwin of Ohio. He referred to the case of Brown of Indiana, who was near becoming Speaker before he was found out to have tampered with Giddings, and rejected by his Democratic supporters. The Democrats in the present Congress he said would not go for ex-Gov. Smith of Va., for Speaker because he was not hearty in support of *this fool Wise*. The Democrats had passed such a resolution against the American Party that they could hardly expect the latter to join with them. [Mr. Bragg interposing asked how it was, if the so-called National Americans from the North could not, if really national go for Mr. Aiken, as well as those from the South. Mr. Gilmer answered that he did not justify them, but somewhat excused them.]

If Mr. Fillmore cannot save the Union and bring things straight, then God deliver the Country. He didn't believe all that he heard about Mr. Fillmore's having no chance, but if he did it would not make any difference. The glorious martyrs did not wait to find out the strong side, and neither should we. He thought there was cheating in the Cincinnati platform, because it re-affirmed the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of '98–'9, which he said justified Massachusetts in resisting the Fugitive Slave Law. He said Democrats were afraid to publish these resolutions South.

He preferred the 12th section to the present Philadelphia platform, but liked the latter well enough under the circumstances.

He read from the Perry county, Pa., *Democrat* a series of exploded charges against Mr. Buchanan, and also read from the Know Nothing pamphlets produced by Mr. Bragg, rather overrunning his time in doing so.

Gov. Bragg, in a brief rejoinder, said that on the Free Suffrage question his competitor was neither pig nor puppy—talked one way and voted another. He talked about a bonus from banks and a right of taxation, but had voted against it. He meant no disrespect to Mr. Gilmer, but he felt compelled to say that he had shifted his position with reference to his bank project. He certainly had shadowed forth, dimly and mysteriously, it is true, but still certainly, some great State institution that was to be based somehow on stocks, and was to control things generally, make money plenty, and pay the debts of the State. He had now come down to something that really meant little, and had often been talked of before. If the present Philadelphia platform was the same as the 12th section, why was it changed to suit the North? No, it was not the same. The phrases "with or without slavery," the really *important matter*, were stricken out. Mr. Gilmer had raked the kennels of obsolete slander to find abuse to launch at Frank. Pierce and James Buchanan. But Sumner and Seward and Hale and the other abolitionists and *know nothings* of the North beat him at that game. Mr. Gilmer had talked about the danger of filling up the country by foreigners coming, but the platform of his party did not prohibit them from coming, but only from voting; on the contrary it invited them.—Foreigners had not made the trouble in Kanzas. The Emigrant Aid Society, its agents and its emigrants were men of New England birth. It was only from the Democrats at the North that we could expect to get votes to help to sustain the rights of the South. The Democratic party would elect its candidates and put through the Kanzas and Nebraska Bills according to their true intent and meaning.

Mr. Bragg is a very logical and connected speaker, his points bearing upon and strengthening each other. He is, besides, a pleasant gentleman. Mr. Gilmer is not so logical, less connected and more demagogueical, but still a very good stump orator,—of pleasing countenance and address, and one who handles his materials ingeniously. His speech was not a reply to Gov. Bragg, but he said that if the Governor would allow him *another hour* he would go over the ground. Everything passed off quietly and courteously between the candidates, and the only thing that might have been mended was a sort of by-play between Mr. Gilmer and some members of his party in the audience, the blame not attaching in any great measure to Mr. Gilmer. Still it amounted to a sort of discourtesy to his opponent.

A person asked his physician if tobacco was injurious to the brain.

"No," replied he, "for no person who has any brains uses it."

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—Cotton.—The market is unchanged, with the exception of a decline of ⅛ in lower qualities. The sales of the week foot up 37,000 bales, including 6,900 bales to speculators and 1,700 bales for export. The sales of Friday (to-day) are 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales American Cotton. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency in fair and middling qualities. Stock on hand, exclusive of ship-board, 677,500 bales, including 528,000 bales American

Quotations:—New Orleans fair 7d; middling 6⅛d.; Mobile fair 6⅞d.; middling 6⅛d.; Upland fair 6⅝d.; middling 6 1-16d.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is a trifle lower, with but little speculative demand—Western Canal 30s @ 31s; good Ohio 36s @ 37s; Southern 35s @ 36s.

Wheat is a trifle lower, the decline chiefly in the lower grades, say 3d. Western red 9s. 2d. @ 9s. 8d; Southern red 10s. 10d. @ 11s.

Corn.—The transactions have been large at lower prices, a decline of 6d. to 1s; market closing firm—white 29s @ 30s; yellow 28s 6d @ 29s; mixed Corn 28s @ 28s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef—The market is dull and prices are a trifle easier. Pork is unchanged in every respect. Bacon—Buyers are holding back for lower prices. Lard is dull at lower prices—sales at 53s @ 55s.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular quotes:—Bark—Nothing doing in Philadelphia, but sales of 1,000 tons Baltimore at 9s. Linseed Oil is a shade higher—31 @ 35s. Coffee—Prices are weak and transactions small. Rosin—Common is a shade lower; sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 4s. 3d; fine Rosin 7s 6d @ 9s 6d. Turpentine—Crude, no sales; Spirits, prices weak and transactions small at 32s @ 32s 8d. Tar—Small sales of good at 11s. Sugar has advanced 6d during the week, with small transactions. Rice is unchanged and active at previous rates—21s @ 24s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market is easier. Consols for money are quoted at 94¼.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 5.—Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott, with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage, with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

6—U. S Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 6. Barque Cherokee, Stein, from Charleston, to George Harriss; with salt.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Harmon, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Americus, Vanderbilt, from Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

June 8—Schr. Albion, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, from Jacksonville, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

9—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

June 5—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen

6—Schr. Ben. Maitland, Hill, for Baltimore, by Jno. A. Stanly; with naval stores.

Schr. Ida, Corson, for Boston, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wake, McCready, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, for New York, by J. R. Blossom.; with naval stores.

June 6—Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Cardenas, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

7—Br. Brig Teazer, Carroll, for Halifax, N. S., by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurst, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

June 7—Brig Denmark, Bray, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber and naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

9—Schr. L. Peacock, Terry, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Pedee, Baker, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Jordan, for Halifax, N. S., by W. M. Harriss; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. Burrows C., Willetts, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Barque Benjamin Hallett, Little, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.