

Accident on the Railroad.

About 36 minutes after 12 o'clock last Friday noon, while the Express train, coming South, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, was running between Halifax and Enfield, a cow suddenly jumped on across the track, too near to admit of the train being taken up, although the brake-men were at their posts and promptly responded to the first sound of the whistle. It was a low embankment, some four feet high. Six cars were thrown of the track, including two first-class and one second-class passenger car, all of which were turned bottom upwards, with the exception of the second-class car, and it was left ten yards from the road, standing perfectly upright, as though still on the track.

The persons injured were an old gentleman, a citizen of Halifax, who got pretty severely but not dangerously hurt; a gentleman from New Orleans, very considerably bruised, but not dangerously hurt; a negro woman, a nurse, slightly wounded, and a brakeman, also slightly hurt.

The damage to the cars we have not heard accurately estimated. It is not very heavy, as the passenger coaches escaped in great measure. The baggage and mail cars sustained the principal damage.

One of the opposition Journals in this State, the Raleigh Signal, we believe, asks, with apparent plausibility, why it is, if Mr. Fillmore has no chance, and Fremont is the antagonist really to be dreaded, that the Democratic papers at the South direct their batteries mainly against Fillmore. The thing is plain. Fremont leads the main attack, Fillmore powers that intended to create division at the South. Powerless to achieve success for himself, Fillmore may yet play an important part in the programme of the Anti-Democratic coalition. The Democrats of the South oppose Fillmore as one of the disguises of Fremontism. The latter could not openly and in its own form and shape approach the South, hence the wire-workers rely upon other agencies to prevent the concentration of Southern effort, so much dreaded by her enemies. That many, very many, supporters of Mr. Fillmore at the South are ignorant of the manner in which they are to be used, and the practical results expected to flow from their efforts, if successful, we fully believe and freely admit, but this cannot change the existing facts of the case nor render those results less disastrous in fact. The object of the Northern coalitionists is Southern division, and this division they hope to bring about through the agency of Mr. Fillmore. Is it then any wonder that the Democracy of the South should endeavor to prevent his attempt to discard among the people of the South?

Again, some paper, we think the same campaign affair to which we have alluded, tries to get out of the ridiculous impression that Mr. Buchanan's friends at Washington City are deeply alarmed about his chances, and more ridiculous still, that his withdrawal from the canvass is hinted at. Now the fact is that the friends of Mr. Buchanan, including every Whig Congress from the South, who has not joined the Know Nothing order, see much in the sectional coalition at the North, and the aid and comfort movements at the South, well calculated to give serious alarm to every friend of his country, and as patriots still more than as friends of Mr. Buchanan, they feel the necessity of prompt and vigorous action for the safety of the country. They cannot and they do not pretend to hide from themselves the fact that danger does impend over the institutions of the country, owing to the coalitions of which we have spoken.

The Tug of War.

Congress has at length got to business, and the tug of war has commenced. A day has been set for the adjournment, and nothing has as yet been done with the necessary appropriation bills. Early in the Session it was proposed to force the repeal of the Kansas Bill and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise through the Senate and against the opposition of the President, by tacking such repeal and restoration to every appropriation bill, and thus stopping the wheels of government, unless the demands of the factionists are complied with. That such threats would be carried out, few believed, but present appearances seem to indicate that a resort to such revolutionary coercion will be attempted.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 26th inst., a proviso, by way of amendment was tacked on to the army appropriation bill, declaring all laws of the Territory of Kansas null and void, forbidding the employment of the United States forces for the maintenance of such laws, and declaring that no citizen of Kansas shall be required to act as a part of the posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or sheriff in said territory.

The Senate will strike out this amendment, and the House will adhere. How will the thing end. Will the Senate be coerced into submitting to wrong by a threat on the part of a revolutionary majority in the House? We trust not. Will the House yield? We think it will. The immense sums to be disbursed in pursuance of the appropriation bills, are expended nearly all at the North—four-fifths of them at least. The factious majority of the House is composed of men from the North, and who, with all their noise, keep an eye to windward, and will sacrifice their fanaticism to their more beloved idol, the almighty dollar. The struggle has commenced. We will have an opportunity to mark its progress.

We notice in the last Petersburg Intelligencer a letter to the Editor of that paper from our friend and townsman, Thomas H. Ashe, Esq., dated from the Alleghany Springs in Virginia, from which we are pleased to learn that the use of the waters there has exerted a most salutary influence upon his health. Mr. Ashe had resorted to these Springs at the earnest recommendation of Mr. Syme, the Editor of the Intelligencer, and his letter is in warm acknowledgment of the benefits he has derived from a compliance with that recommendation.

We know how severely Mr. Ashe has suffered from dyspepsia and a general derangement of his system, having been reduced to little over the shadow of his former self, and the rapid improvement of his health at the Alleghany Springs certainly speaks well for either the water, or the air, or the living, or all combined.

The Fayetteville Observer says that the Editor of the Wilmington Journal, is mistaken when he likens the Observer's correspondent "K. N." to a fop. The Observer adds, that the name of the writer, which is of course known to its Editors, would give weight to anything he might say on that or any other subject.

It certainly takes no issue with the Observer upon the standing and good sense of its correspondent, farther than to remark, that such good sense was totally absent when the communication in question was penned. Jupiter, himself, will sometimes nod, and wise men, occasionally talk so like fools, that common people like the Editor of the Journal, may be excused if they fail to discover the difference. We freely admit all that the Observer says of the correspondent, but must adhere to all that we have said of the correspondence.

The Herald somehow will not be persuaded that all the talk about "Fillmore's stock rising" is only so much flummery for a certain purpose, and really amounts to nothing in fact. Well, we can't help it. People will get wrong notions in their heads; nothing is more common. It is human nature, and such errors are not often cured by argument, so we fear that we must even give up the hope of reasoning it into more correct views, and leave General November to prove the weakness of such positions by exhibiting their untenableness.

But to leave this matter and turn to another. The Herald says the Journal did not desire the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. We strongly supposed the nomination of Mr. Buchanan four years ago, and take some credit to myself for having had some little instrumentality in concentrating the vote of the North Carolina delegation, at that time, upon Mr. Buchanan, to whom it adhered, until finally it rallied upon Gen. Pierce, never once splitting its vote. Those who were delegates from this section know how earnestly we labored, and they know too that our labors were not without effect, although we were not in that convention.

In 1856 we are confident in Mr. Buchanan was and is the same as it was in 1852. We have as much confidence in Mr. Buchanan as in any man living, and we have confidence also in his election, more perhaps, than in that of any other man whom the delegates at Cincinnati could have brought out. But Mr. Buchanan had for sometime been absent on a high and honorable mission, and had measurably escaped that measureless tide of Know Nothing and abolition abuse, which had been poured forth upon President and Mr. Douglas, and we preferred to make the issue with these factions as broadly as it could be made, by the nomination of that candidate who had been most highly honored by their simultaneous if not united denunciations; and in this respect it seemed to us that President Pierce stood A. No. 1, and Mr. Douglas hardly second to him. But now the thing is changed, and really, together with all his other claims to the confidence of the Democracy of North Carolina, and of the whole people of the whole South, Mr. Buchanan combines a record of Know Nothing and abolition abuse sufficient to satisfy his warmest friends and leave little to be desired, beyond a confinement by his opponents in the course on which they have set out. So far as we know, the views entertained by us are general throughout the party in this State.

We agree with the Herald, that Bennett of the N. Y. Herald does not hesitate to lie, to accomplish a purpose. His mendacious attacks upon the administration prove that. But still, such as he is, he is the head and front of the Northern opposition to Mr. Buchanan, and certainly it must be plain that as regards the proposed arrangement for a joint onslaught upon the Democracy in Pennsylvania, the opposition of any paper to it shows its existence, else why opposition to it. Men do not oppose things that have no existence. The York Eagle, referred to by the Herald, calls upon the real friends of Mr. Fillmore to show a bold front against this proposed Union, showing that it is proposed, a fact which the Herald seems to call in question.

The Stockholders in the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. Co., met at Newbern on the 17th. The State was represented by Council Wooten, Esq. Messrs. Whitford, Moore, Green and Best, were elected Directors on part of the individual stockholders. Messrs. Ramsey, Oglesby, Jenkins, Stevenson, Latham, Wood, and Desmond and Chapman having been previously appointed Directors on the part of the State.

In the evening the new Board of Directors met and re-appointed Mr. J. D. Whitford President.

The work appears to progress favorably.

White's Creek, Bladen Co., July 23d, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—I wish to trouble you with a few lines which you will oblige me to give a place in your columns to. I am a member of the "American" and a President of the Order, and have acted with that party, and intended fully to go with it, so far as the new issues went and no farther. This has been my motto throughout. But it appears that some of the so-called leaders of that party, from seeing me with my friend Mr. White, have circulated the report that I was going for him, and that I was a "K. N." I know not what else they may have had in view. Now for all such reports I care nothing, but I do care for the old Democratic party and its principles, when I find them so abused as they have been by the present "American" party, and I must say to all such reporters or reporters as have been circulating rumors about me, that I do not longer belong to the party over which they presume to exercise such a guardianship, and to look after so strongly. I intend hereafter to vote as may please myself, and as I may think best, and should I vote in the approaching election, I shall most assuredly vote for Mr. G. M. White and Gov. Brazz, and he who dislikes it may help himself. I have nothing to say against the "American" party except that they are a bad side as out of said party, and never will suffer myself to be dictated to by any man or set of men in this free and glorious republic. J. I. KEMP.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

The difficulty of the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Vick was an intimate personal friend of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, and was engaged in a political conversation with a casual acquaintance, whose name Mr. V. does not know, when the gentleman with whom he was conversing spoke of the Hon. Mr. Brooks as a coward and a scoundrel. Mr. V. requested him to withdraw the charge, at least in his presence, and Mr. Brooks was his personal friend. He knew him not to be a coward, and he had proved himself to be a man of courage on more occasions than one.

The gentleman objected to withdrawing his charge, when Mr. V. remarked, cursing him, that he held him personally responsible, and handed him his card. This censoriousness earned on a cover of courage. Mr. V. replied that he was not accustomed to the mode of settling their difficulties suggested by Mr. Vick, that he was not a fighting man, &c. Then it was that Mr. Jacob Stanwood, his friend, and who was standing by with an assumption of courage and determination which threatened damage, said he was a fighting man, and assumed the responsibility of all his friend had said; whereupon he received what he richly deserved, a caning, well laid on, to which he offered such resistance as he could. Mr. Stanwood was a much more powerful man than Mr. Vick, taller and stouter; the report that his friend, for whom he fought, was absent at the time of the assault, is entirely false, for he was present, and when Stanwood called for help, he went to the rescue, but was drawn off by a stranger, who had more regard to ordinary business than seems to have been possessed by Mr. Stanwood and his friend. The name of Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., son of the late Senator Haywood of N. C., has been coupled with this affair. His only connection with it was as the counsel and legal as well as friendly adviser of Mr. Vick, whose course he fully endorsed. Especially does Mr. H. feel bound to stand by a friend who was unjustly imprisoned after midnight, without warrant or fiat of Judge or Justice, for an offence which would have caused not a moment's inconvenience to a Northern man. Stanwood has instituted proceedings against Mr. Vick for damages, and Mr. V. has given the necessary bail and will, no doubt, exhibit Mr. S. in no enviable light at the trial.

Another safe to be recovered.—John Green, who recovered the safe from the Atlantic, which was engaged to descend to the steambot Lexington which was burned on the Sound in the winter of 1837, with the view of recovering the \$100,000 which was in the wreck. The vessel lies in 98 feet of water, and the treasure is said to be in an accessible place.

Later from Europe. New York, July 23.—The Cunard steamer Persia, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant, arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. The Ericsson arrived out on the 7th, and sailed again on the 9th. The Persia brought 200 passengers. She left Liverpool at 12 o'clock on the 12th. The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 10th. The Liverpool races somewhat detracted from the business of the cotton market. Just as the Persia was leaving, the weather brightened up, and the market is very sensitive. The change may affect breadstuffs.

A serious riot had occurred in the militia of Meagh, Ireland, on the 6th of July and succeeding days. It was caused by the alleged bad faith of the government towards them. They had been ordered to disband and give up their clothing and arms, which they refused to do, but instead, broke open the magazines, seized the ammunition, and afterwards paraded the streets, discharging their muskets in the air. They were dispersed by a detachment of 1,000 troops of the line soon arrived, and, after a short struggle, succeeded in disarming the insurgents. Three insurgents and one of the regulars were killed and about a dozen wounded. The citizens sided with the militia and cheered them on. The latest telegraphic accounts state that quiet had been restored.

Lord John Russell's motion in Parliament in Italian affairs was faced by the Government, who has been no reference to American affairs in Parliament, except some interrogatories concerning the boundaries of Belize.

The spinning mills of Joseph Ainsworth, at Bolton, have been burnt. They contained 8,000 spindles.

The ship George A. Hapley, from Liverpool, for Charleston, is ashore at Portreath, and will be a total wreck.

The tone of the press was much milder on the Central American question.

The Crimea had been completely evacuated.

Fremont and Know-Nothingism.

If the slightest doubt has existed with regard to Fremont's complicity with know-nothingism, that doubt is dispelled. The know-nothing convention which assembled at New York and nominated Banks and Johnston, and then adjourned over to await the action of the black republicans at Philadelphia, re-assembled, and Banks having declined, nominated Fremont. Of the event, the New York Herald says:

"The sudden change which has taken place in the sentiments of the convention in regard to Mr. Fremont is attributable to the fact that that gentleman was waited on by a delegation from this party, with whom he had a long and earnest confabulation, extending into the small hours of the morning; that he was not only friendly and cordial, but also in favor of the principles of the know-nothing party, and would give them his entire and cordial adherence; and that he was perfectly convinced that if he did not receive the support of the American party throughout the United States, he had not the slightest prospect of being elected."

It will be recollected that the ballottings which resulted in the nomination of Banks exhibited the fact that Fremont was the man who had the most nothing convention. Doubtless had the members been well assured of his sympathy with an adhesion to know-nothingism in the outset as they were at the interview mentioned by the Herald, he would have been his first choice.

But, the amalgamation between northern know-nothingism and black republicanism is thorough and complete, and a presidential candidate is concerned. The split on the vice presidency is but a temporary affair. The know-nothings decided to adhere to Johnston, but he will be withdrawn at the moment the movement shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the common opposition.

The spirit by which the know-nothing convention was animated in retaining the nomination of Fremont may be gathered from the following remarks, as reported by the New York papers. Mr. Mott, of New York, said:

"As Americans they have endeavored to put in nomination before the people such candidates as the American party could support. They had nominated Mr. Banks for their President. He had now withdrawn from the contest. He was the first choice of the convention, and thought upon him they could have rallied the North so as to have carried him into the presidential chair if he had received the nomination at Philadelphia. [Applause.] But he had failed to receive the endorsement of the republican party. Who was then the next choice of the convention? Col. Fremont, he considered, was their next choice. [Applause.] They lost nothing in principle by being driven to the necessity of putting in nomination Col. Fremont, who was their second choice. [Applause.] If this convention had been assured that Mr. Banks would not have accepted their nomination, he was bold to say that they would have nominated Col. Fremont. [Applause.]"

Editorial Comment.—Mr. Ford, of Ohio, who sought to give the presidential election the complexion of a contest of religious creeds, said:

"This half-headed monster of Popery was driven out of California, and the standard of Protestantism erected upon its soil, by the hand of this same Col. Fremont."

Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, it appears to us, was not very discreet. He undertook to make it out that the republican party was a man for President who does not belong to the republican party. Said he:

"Mr. Fremont belongs to no party. He is not a technical member of the American party, but he represents the principles of both, and, therefore, is just the man for the American party in its plan of opposition to foreign dominion and domestic tyranny in this country."

Mr. Waterbury, of New York, said:

"He had voted for John C. Fremont first in this convention. He had looked on matters as they stood, and had rather ride on the waves than be overwhelmed by them. Some Americans would have expressed their fear of the irregularity of his mode of signing this bill, and he had great scruples about it; and did not sign it until Crittenden, attorney general, had assured him it was 'clearly constitutional.'"

That he was either opposed or indifferent to the passage of this bill is sufficiently attested in the fact that but three Northern whigs supported it, while it was voted for by forty odd Northern Democrats. Few can be made to believe that a President has so little influence with his party as to be unable to induce more than three of its members in Congress to support a leading measure of his administration.

6. That his heart was not in the bill—that he was against it in spirit, is sufficiently evident from the wretched and abortive manner of its attempted execution. The case of Shadrach at Boston, and of Jerry at Syracuse, are the contemptible conduct of his officers in both these instances are too familiar in the minds of the reader to be adverted to.

7. As for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he does not hesitate to denounce it as a breach of pledged faith and a wanton act of aggression on the rights of the North—being all the ground the Northern Abolitionists desire him to take to help him in their present purposes.

8. We defy his Southern supporters to produce us the slightest evidence that he accedes to the principles of the Nebraska bill as a solution of the question of slavery in the territories.

And such is the record of a man on whom Southern men are asked to throw away their votes from Mr. Buchanan, for the purpose of carrying the election in an Abolition House of Representatives. Are Southern men who seek to cut up the vote of the South in this contest honestly ignorant of the nature of the struggle or are they traitors to their section?

THE EPILOGUE OF HOMEY WORDS.—To those who know the terrible force which John Randolph could throw into the tones of his remarkable and penetrating voice, and the significance of his gesticulation when he extended his thin arm and long skeletal forefinger, the following paragraph will be read with a thrill. It is reported by a writer in the National Intelligencer, as having been heard by him thirty years ago, as he entered the gallery of the House of Representatives. It has not been reported elsewhere. The words are plain Saxon, but the thought and manner are in the highest style of oratory:

"Look at him, Mr. Speaker! Napoleon the First, Emperor of France, King of Italy, Protectorate of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation, &c. Look at him, sir, with the eagle of Spain in one hand, and the mines of Mexico and Peru in the other. Look at him, at Moscow, in the Palace of the Kremlin, seated upon the throne of the ancient Czars of Russia." Here Mr. Randolph gently turned himself round, and pointed his finger in an opposite direction, and slowly said: "Then, Mr. Speaker, look at him, sir, dying among the rats in St. Helena." Power, sir, power, sir!

RESOLUTIONS RETURNED.—Gov. Winston, of Alabama, has returned the resolutions relating to Kansas, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, "with a request that in future resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts no more be forwarded to this Department."

"The obligations of the constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State, and wish to be free, in future, from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insolent and libelous imputations upon the character of the United States and the citizens thereof."

From the South Side Democrat. A Contrast Drawn from the Record.

The Fillmore men at the South affect to question Mr. Buchanan's reliability on the sectional issue. He has endorsed the Cincinnati platform which contains all that the most ultra stickler for States rights could ask. He has not only avowed his cordial acceptance of this proclamation of principles, but distinctly stated that he has not one plank to add to or take from it—being long and broad enough for the whole Democracy of the country to stand on.

Unable to except either to the platform or to Mr. Buchanan's endorsement of its declaration of creed, the opposition at the South pretend to base their objections on his past record. Well! let history speak. For one moment let his course be scrutinized by the light which its facts afford.

It will be remembered that never until 1835 did the slavery question assume a dangerous aspect or become the subject of political agitation. Up to this time, even in Virginia, opinions on the constitutional power of Congress over the matter were extremely loose and vaguely defined, while the sentimental view of the subject was a theme for unlimited discussion and different opinions. From the day of its introduction into the halls of Congress as a sectional issue, up to the present time, the course of Mr. Buchanan has been without the shadow of change. On that occasion he took his stand and never since has he departed one inch from the position then and there taken. He was quick to observe in the agitation of the slavery question and the Northern crusade against the South begun then for the first time, the seeds of a crop of ill. He saw that the false principles sown then would in due time furnish an abundant harvest of alienation, distrust, and sectional hate, and like a patriot he promptly planted himself in a position of antagonism to the schemes of the agitators. Hence we find Mr. Buchanan,

1. In 1836 supporting a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers in the State of Missouri.

2. In the same year proposing and voting for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, with slavery recognized in her constitution.

3. In 1837-7 denouncing and voting to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. In 1847 voting for Mr. Calhoun's famous resolutions defining the rights of the States and the limits of federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South.

5. In 1838-9-40 invariably voting with Southern Senators against the consideration of abolition petitions.

6. In 1844-5 taking ground early in favor of the admission of Texas.

7. In 1846 opposing promptly the Wilmot Proviso so soon as introduced into Congress by a man from his own State.

8. In the same year suggesting and sustaining the Clayton Compromise backed by the entire South, except eight Southern whigs, who defeated the bill.

9. In 1850 proposing and urging the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific in lieu of the measure of adjustment then pending—being the only leading Northern member who stood in opposition at the time, and receiving for his manly stand the plaudits of the whole South.

10. Promptly acquiescing in the compromise measures of that year which were adopted in place of his proposition, and declaring that the feature of them establishing governments for Utah and New Mexico which carried slavery into the territory, was substituted the doctrine of non-intervention; thus laying the foundation of Douglas Nebraska bill in 1853.

11. Advocating before its passage the Fugitive Slave bill, we find him after it became a law employing all his influence in favor of its faithful execution.

12. In 1854 renouncing against and urging the repeal of the law which the Pennsylvania legislature which denied the use of the State prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves.

13. In 1854 negotiating for the purchase of Cuba.

14. In 1856 approving the policy of the Nebraska bill, and justifying the repeal of the Missouri restriction, taking the high ground that the principles of that measure furnish the only safe solution of the slavery question. Such is a faithful record of the man the Democratic party presents as its candidate for the Presidency.

Such are a few of the unvarnished incidents in the political history of a man held up by the opposition as unworthy of the support of the South.

But pray who makes these charges and cui bono? Why, the Southern supporters of Millard Fillmore, and avowed and persistent Southern men to vote for him in preference to Mr. Buchanan. How much better and sounder is the record of Mr. Fillmore than that of Mr. Buchanan? Let us see

1. From the time Mr. Fillmore entered Congress until the day he left it, he voted with the abolitionists on every test question; even voting sometimes with Giddings and Slade, in minorities of six or eight.

2. Every abolition petition presented to Congress while he was a member he voted to receive and respectfully answered.

3. In 1838 he announced the following to be his platform:

"I believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery or the slave trade, ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union under any circumstances; so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"

4. In 1850, it is true he signed the fugitive slave law, in obedience to his oath to support the Constitution of the United States; but he says in one of his public speeches that he had great difficulties even in signing this bill, and he had great scruples about it; and did not sign it until Crittenden, attorney general, had assured him it was "clearly constitutional."

5. That he was either opposed or indifferent to the passage of this bill is sufficiently attested in the fact that but three Northern whigs supported it, while it was voted for by forty odd Northern Democrats.

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KNOW NOTHINGS ENDORSEMENT. In addition to the mass of evidence already adduced to prove that Col. Fremont fully sympathized with the prospective Native American party, and approved its anti-republican principles, we have now the significant fact, that the Cincinnati State Council has recently endorsed his nomination for the Presidency. The Albany Evening Journal says:

"The 'Grand President' sent word to the Connecticut charter if they failed to rally Fremont. The messenger was hissed and jeered out of the Convention, and Fremont was ratified."

The Fillmore men were hooted at and denounced, and Fremont was made the regular candidate. If irregular and schismatic candidate. One of their resolutions states that Fremont is the one upon whom they can rely. For what—the dissolution of the Union?

The Albany Atlas and Argus furnishes us a sketch of the debate, which we subjoin:

After the few Fillmore men were driven off, the question came up on the following call:

Resolved, That the Council recommend to the State Central Committee to call a convention of the American party of Connecticut, and all other electors of the State, to be held at the residence of James Buchanan, in the city of Hartford, on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1856, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential election.

It was proposed to strike out the words in italics and insert "all others in favor of the election of Fremont and Johnson." Mr. Dunham, of Bridgeport, a member of the State Council, is the great opponent of the Republican party, and he moved to call the convention to nominate a electoral ticket.

Mr. Noyes, of New Haven was for conciliation, but not by giving away what they were entitled to. The Republicans claimed too much. It was so in his own city. They claimed professor Silliman and et for two years past, and had an election in New Haven was lost because the republicans would not unite with them. They wanted everything their own way.

Mr. Pendleton said there was no truer American bred in America than himself, but he would unite with anything for success. He did not care if Satan himself came up to vote for Fremont; let him vote.

O. D. Gristwood, of Meriden, said the republicans last spring weakened their power. They would to-day be stronger but for them. The American organization covered the whole question of opposition to Slavery. They can join with us, and if they do not they must make the responsibility.

Dr. Hill wanted the resolution to pass as amended. The Americans are Americans for good or reason in the cities. Fremont is good enough an American for our purposes.

The original resolution was then passed as read.

"Satan" seems to have become quite a prominent personage with the Black Republican and Abolition Know Nothings. Gen. Nye, one of the orators, recently declared that he would shake hands with the devil in opposition to the Democracy. They are quite welcome to their invisible ally—quite welcome to his assistance in their behalf. Parties, like individuals are known by the company they keep.

Pennsylvania. Mrs. Prewitt, of the Yazoo Native American Banner, thus announces her new political associate, Mr. John T. Smith:

"Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political arena, which carries general state of politics, information and zeal for the cause, two bowie knives, one of Parson Brecher's Sharpe's rifles, two six shooters, and sundry cans and shillelles, not to speak of two pair brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang."

P. S.—Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical musache, which carry general state of politics, information and zeal for the cause, two bowie knives, one of Parson Brecher's Sharpe's rifles, two six shooters, and sundry cans and shillelles, not to speak of two pair brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang."

N. B.—Challenges received from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

MINERALS WE EAT.—"All know," says the Portland Transcript, "that many men have a great deal of brass in their composition, but perhaps all are not aware of the variety of minerals that enter into and form a part of the human system." A writer in Dickens' Household Words tells us the story:

"These minerals, which are interwoven with the living structure of the plant, are taken up into the fabric of the animal. And to us they are as important as to the meanest vegetable that grows. I who write this, boast myself living flesh and blood. But lime strengthens my bones; iron flows in my blood; flint bristles in my hair; sulphur and phosphorus quiver in my flesh. In the human frame the rock which carries the load of the world, and the elements of earth, snatched by the divine power of vitality from