[THE] WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

[WILMIN]GTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 25, 1856.

The Country.

This morning we feel little like engaging in any merely political discussions, as such are generally understood. We have no taste for combatting the little quirks and quibbles which form the capital of the opposition. They are too flimsey to engage the attention at a time like this. It is none of the thousand imaginary *crises* of which we have heard, which is now upon us. It is something real, tangible, portentous. The wheels of government are stopped dead still. The means to enforce the laws and protect the country is denied to the executive, unless with the grant of those means is combined a proviso that the President shall leave unenforced certain laws that he is sworn to enforce, and do certain things contrary to the Constitution and his oath of office. This, we say, is revolution, and the effects of such a course are forcibly pointed out in the President's message.

The country is threatened, the constitution endangered. Can the one be protected, the other saved inviolate? These are questions which remain to be solved, and their solution must soon come, for that solution depends upon the action of Congress. On the one side—the side of the Constitution—stand the Democratic President and Senate. On the other—the side of revolution—stands the Republican House. The issue has come, and what Southern man can waver in his desire that the victory should remain with the President and Senate?

Two weeks ago we might, as partizans, have de-desired that Mr. Fillmore should remain in the field to divide and distract the Northern Abolition cohorts. Now, we would much rather that the issue should be made plainly and directly and unmistakeably. If there are not enough men at the North to adhere to the Constitution on its own merits, and for itself, and to oppose fanaticism and lawlessness because of their aversion to such things, we want to know it, for any triumph obtained by mere division of our enemies, would only be a postponement of the evil day which would then be bound to come. If the present House of Representatives really represent the feeling and determination of the North, then the Union is not worth five years purchase—that is—a Union of equality, as provided for in the Constitution, and we cannot believe that there is any considerable party at the South that would counsel submission to insult and the acknowledgment of inferiority, with all the evils that beset a conquered people.

When, two years ago or less the wild wave of Know Nothingism was sweeping over the North and the Democracy was prostrated before it, how rapturously was each fresh advance hailed by the opponents of Democracy at the South. With what gusto did they publish each fresh "Know Nothing victory." Yet that wave bore into place and power the present traitorous majority of the House of Representatives. It prostrated the Democracy and now threatens to prostrate the Constitution and the Union. And this is the national party that is to save the Country, the party that has risen upon the ruins of the Whig and Democratic party! This is the party to which Mr. Fillmore and General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs belong and it is saving the Country fast.

Why, Mr. Fremont is the candidate of the "North Americans" in solemn conclave assembled, and several of the papers at the North that think the Know Nothing tack will pay best have his name at the head of their columns as the "American" candidate, rather than as the Republican candidate.

In the pass to which things are now reduced we say most emphatically that if the supporters of Mr. Fillmore or any great number of them are of that class that sympathises sufficiently with Mr. Fremont and the unconstitutional and revolutionary measures of his party, as to go over to him in the event of Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal, then it is much better that they should do so at once. They are not to be relied on in any case. No mere surface work is of any use now. The real test is this—Are the majority of the *people* of the United States in favour of the Union as it should be and the Constitution as it was made and designed to be? It they are not, the thing is up and there is no use in deceiving ourselves or others about it. As things stand, every body knows that the appeal must be made from the Northern representatives to the Northern *people*. If the latter are unsound upon this matter, then the sooner we prepare for the enevitable result the better—the Southern Legislatures must be called together and measures taken for the public safety. We say emphatically that the Constitution, if not supported by the hearts and heads of those who live under it, is only so much waste paper, and no longer affords any protection to our rights or honor.

The Northern Free-Soil papers have commenced telling us that the North will do this, that and the other thing, and the Southern organs of Mr. Fillmore tell that if we take our own course—if the South goes united for the man whose election will best secure her interests then the North will take offence at her sectional course and play the deuce with her. Surely things *have* come to a pass.

Don't Break Your Ranks.

The Democrats of this State have won one great victory, but they have another and a greater struggle before them. In a little over two months they will again be called upon to rally at the polls in support of that cause and of those principles which they have so triumphantly vindicated. They have fought the fight of the State—they have yet to do battle for the Union. In the meantime they must rest on their arms, they cannot yet afford to rest on their laurels. Although their antagonists are broken, defeated and dispirited, it should not be forgotten that they may yet derive a species of energy from desperation, and that their rally will be formidable or impotent in proportion to our state of preparation to repel it. We must not leave our work half done. It must be done thoroughly and completely, and, so to speak, in a finished and workmanlike manner. The candidates of the only truly National Convention, representing the only truly national party, ought to receive at our hands even a more flattering vote than that given to our gallant Bragg. Let us show to our enemies at the North that we are not to be deterred from the vindication of our rights and our equality by any threats of going over to Fremont. Let us show to our friends at the North that we deserve that they should be true to our constitutional rights, which we can only do by being true to ourselves. Organize and keep organizing. Work and keep working. Circulate the documents and keep circulating them, and the fourth of November will crown our efforts with an old fashioned Jacksonian triumph.

WHERE ARE THEY?—We have looked carefully over the votes of the House, during this called session, and we find uniformly the names of Messrs. Branch, Craige, Clingman, Ruffin and Winslow, the Democratic Representatives from this State, recorded upon the side of the Constitution. But the most careful search has failed to show us the names of Messrs Paine, Puryear or Reade, the Know Nothing members, or any one of them. Where are they?—Why are they absent from their posts? Is *this* a time for all these gentlemen to be absent? Is this a time for the representatives of a Southern State to desert their posts? Is this a time for them to pair off with Northern revolutionists? Who will pretend to answer these questions in the affirmative? Will not the people, the State, the whole South demand to know where they are, and why they are absent?

Congress.

From private information derived from passengers in the cars, there is every reason to believe that there was a quorum of both Houses in attendance yesterday in Washington City. There is every reason to suppose that the Army Appropriation bill will be promptly passed. An adjournment can only take place in pursuance of a joint resolution of both Houses, and this time the Senate will agree to no such resolution until the indispensible business of the country has been disposed of. Under the new law for the compensation of members all voluntary absences are deducted from the pay of the members so absent, so that there is every reason to expect a pretty general attendance. We shall no doubt receive the President's message to-morrow. The Black Republican revolutionists will be apt to find their movements somewhat unprofitable. In all probability the extra session will not last over a week. We shall see.—*Daily Journal 22nd inst.*

Congress.

Both Houses met on Thursday, organized and reported their organization and readiness to receive any executive communication, upon which the following Message was received from the President, read in both Houses and ordered to be printed:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the failure of Congress, at its recent session, to make provision for the support of the army, it became imperatively incumbent on me to exercise the power which the constitution confers on the Executive for extraordinary occasions, and promptly to convene the two houses in order to afford them an opportunity of reconsidering a subject of such vital interest to the peace and welfare of the Union.

With exception of a partial authority vested by law in the Secretary of War to contract for supply of clothing and subsistence, the army is wholly dependent on the appropriations annually made by Congress. The omission of Congress to act in this respect before the termination of the fiscal year had already caused embarrassments to the survice, which were overcome only in expectation of appropriations before the close of the present month. If the requisite funds be not speedily provided, the Executive will not longer be able to furnish the transportation, equipments, and munitions which are essential to the effectiveness of a military force in the field. With no provision for the pay of troops, the contracts of enlistment would be broken, and the army must in effect be disbanded; the consequence of which would be so disastrous as to demand all possible efforts to avert the calamity.

It is not merely that the officers and enlisted men of the army are to be thus deprived of the pay and emoluments to which they are entitled by standing laws; that the construction of arms at the public armories, the repair and construction of ordinace at the arsenals, and the manufacture of military clothing and camp equipage, must be discontinued, and the persons connected with this branch of the public service thus be deprived suddenly of the employment essential to their subsistence; nor is it merely the waste consequent on the forced abandonment of the seaboard fortifications, and of the interior military posts and other establishments, and the enormous expense of recruiting and reorganizing the army, and again distributing it over the vast regions which it now occupies. These are evils which may, it is true, be repaired hereafter by taxes imposed on the country.

But other evils are involved, which no expenditures, however lavish, could remedy, in comparison with which local and personal injuries or interests sink into insignificance.

A great part of the army is situated on the remote frontier, or in the deserts and mountains of the interior. To discharge large bodies of men in such places, without the means of regaining their homes, and where few, if any, could obtain subsistence by honest industry, would be to subject them to suffering and temptation, with disregard of justice and right most derogatory to the government.

In the Territories of Washington and Oregon numerous bands of Indians are in arms, and are waging a war of extermination against the white inhabitants; and although our troops are actively carrying on the campaign, we have no intelligence as yet of a successful result. On the western plains, notwithstanding the imposing display of military force recently made there, and the chastisement inflicted on the rebellious tribes, others, far from being dismayed, have manifested hostile intentions, and been guilty of outrages, which, if not designed to provoke a conflict, serve to show that the apprehension of it is insufficient wholly to restrain their vicious propensities. A strong force in the State of Texas has produced the temporary suspension of hostilities there; but in New Mexico, incessant activity on the part of the troops is required to keep in check the marauding tribes which infest that Territory. The hostile Indians have not been removed from the State of Florida; and the withdrawal of the troops therefrom leaving that object unaccomplished, would be most injurious to the inhabitants, and a breach of the positive engagement of the general government.

To refuse supplies to the army, therefore, is to compel the complete cessation of all its operations, and its practical disbandment, and thus to invite hordes of predatory savages from the western plains and the Rocky mountains to spread devastation along a frontier of more than four thousand miles in extent, and to deliver up the sparse population of a vast tract of country to rapine and murder.

Such, in substance, would be the direct and immediate effects of the refusal of Congress, for the first time in the history of the government, to grant supplies for the maintenance of the army; the inevitable waste of millions of public treasure; the infliction of extreme wrong upon all persons connected with the military establishment by service, employment, or contracts; the recall of our forces from the field; the fearful sacrifice of life and incalculable destruction of property on the remote frontiers; the striking of our national flag on the battlements of the fortresses which defend our maritime cities against foreign invasion; and the discredit of the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

I confidently trust that these considerations, and others appertaining to the domestic peace of the country, which cannot fail to suggest themselves to every patriotic mind, will, on reflection, be duly appreciated by both houses of Congress, and induce the enactment of the requisite provisions of law for the support of the army of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1856.

In the Senate, Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution to suspend the joint rule of both Houses, which requires undetermined business of the last session to lie over six days from the commencement of this before it can be taken up, so far as relates to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1857. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 6.

The Standing Committees of the last session were all re-appointed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Collum, their clerk, announcing that the House had passed a resolution (the Senate concurring,) that such bills as passed both Houses at the last session, and for want of time were not presented to the two Houses for the signatures of their presiding officers, or, having been thus signed, were not presented to the President for approval, be now reported or presented to the President as if no adjournment had taken place. The House resolution was concurred in.

The Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock, and stated that the House of Representatives was convened in pursuance of the proclamation of the President. A call of the House was answered by 179 members present. Fifty-three members did not answer to their names.

The Standing Committees of the regular session were re-appointed. The resolution about undetermined business passed—the President notified and the message received read, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House took a recess until 2 o'clock. After the recess, Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30th, 1857. He stated that the bill was the same, with the same Kansas prov iso or rider as that which died on Monday last, because of the dis agreeing votes of the two Housea. He proposed to perfect that proviso by moving to strike out all after the word "provided," and inserting in lieu thereof a proviso which simply restored things in Kansas as they were after the passage of the Nebraska act, wiping out everything that had been done there, and providing for the election of a new Legislature.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, objected to the bill being reported to the House encumbered with provisoes. Objections being made, the Speaker decided that the bill could not be received, and that the business in order was calling upon the Committees for reports. The Committee on Ways and Means being called upon, reported the bill already submitted by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, contended that the proviso attached to the Army-Appropriation Bill was not germane to the bill, being legislation in an appropriation bill. The speaker decided that the proviso was of a kindred nature with the subject of the bill. Mr. Orr appealed from the decision of the Chair. The appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 95 to 79. The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Speaker then laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting the following letter from the Secretary of War:—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 21, 1856.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry as to to the balances remaining in the treasury from the last appropriation for the support of the army, I have the honor to state that the obligations already incurred by the government exceed the sum of those balances by about $960,000. It may be proper to add, that a portion of the balances in the treasury, having been appropriated for specific objects, are not available for the support of the army.

The present strength of the army in regiments is over 13,000 officers and men—more than 12,000 of whom are engaged in active field operations, and in protecting the frontiers against the depredations of hostile Indians; the small force not thus employed hold the fortifications which cover the commercial cities and salient points most exposed to a sudden descent by a foreign foe. To disband the troops would subject our frontier settlements to the attacks of a formidable savage enemy, and render our fortifications, which have required years of labor and millions of expenditure to construct, useless for defence in any sudden emergency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Secretary of War.

To the President.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the bill, striking out the old proviso of the House, and inserting the following:

Provided, That all laws passed by the legislature of the Territory of Kansas be, and the same are hereby, disaffirmed, abrogated, and declared invalid: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the governor of said Territory, and he is hereby authorized forthwith to reorganize the said Territory of Kansas, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," passed May 30th, 1854, as fully and entirely, to all intents and purposes, as if no effort had been heretofore made for that purpose. And the said governor is hereby authorized and empowered to call an election of members of the legislature for said Territory, according to said act, to appoint and prescribe the powers and duties of the judges of such election, and the forms of oaths and returns in relation thereto, and to issue general instructions concerning the same: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to vote at such election unless he shall have been an actual inhabitant of the said Territory for the period of four months, and of the district or precinct in which he may offer his vote, for the period of thirty days immediately preceding such election: *And provided further*, That illegal or fraudulent voting at said election, or false swearing for the purpose of voting at or contesting the same, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by the district courts of said Territory by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. False swearing at, or in relation to, said election, is hereby declared perjury: *And provided further*, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of said governor in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and the powers and duties conferred upon him by the said act passed May 30, 1854.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, submitted the point of order that the amendment was not germane to any portion of the bill referred to the committee by the House

The CHAIR sustained the point of order, and declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair; and the question being taken, the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Cobb moved to strike from the bill the original proviso or Kansas rider. The question was taken, and the Committee refused to strike out the proviso—ayes 84, noes 95.

The bill was then reported to the House, read a third time and passed, and at half-past four the House adjourned until next day Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Thus matters stand, apparently without change. The Free Soil majority in the House determined on Revolution, the Senate and Executive equally firm in opposing it. The passage of the bill with the unconstitutional Kansas rider or proviso, would be revolution, for it would change the nature of our government by vesting the whole power in one of its equal and co-ordinate branches. The non-passage of the bill would be revolution by disbanding the Army, depriving the Executive of the means of discharging its constitutional power of enforcing the laws and providing for the safety of the country.

We have heard every now and then of a crisis when there was no crisis, bnt at last there is a real *bona fide* CRISIS of a most momentous character. The triumph of the Republican disorganizers in disbanding the army, or in coercing the Government, would be the heaviest blow ever struck against our whole republican system, and one from which it could hardly recover. We have the fullest confidence in the firmness and patriotism of the President and the majority of the Senate. In these, under God, lies the only hope of the country, so far as that hope embraces a constitutional Union. No wonder that the eyes of the country are directed to Washington City.

Where are the fifty-three absentees? We trust that they will shortly be at their posts. This is no time to be away, or to pair off. Every man ought to be there as a man and as a representative, not as a mere party vote.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A gentleman named Churchill Knox, belonging to Pitt county, but recently engaged in business in Brunswick county, arrived here on Saturday afternoon last, and put up at Holmes' Hotel. He was evidently laboring under an advanced stage of consumption. Last evening he retired to his room, and this morning the colored servant, on going in, found him very far gone. Every assistance was called, but he died this forenoon. Mr. Knox, we understand, had no acquaintances here. His brother, who accompanied him this far on his way to Pitt, has returned to Brunswick, probably to arrange some business.

☞ The Democrats had quite a pleasant time of it in Raleigh on Wednesday last, as we learn from the Standard. There were a thousand to fifteen hundred people present. Good speeches were delivered, good eating and drinking were about, good feeling prevailed, much enthusiasm was manifested, a torchlight procession carried appropriate banners and transparencies, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." We notice among the names of those present that of our neighbor of the Commercial, who, being called upon, made a capital speech.

A VENERABLE RELIC FALLEN.—The "Charter Oak" at Hartford, Conn., fell on the morning of the 21st, witn a tremendous crash.

The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We owe an apology to our friends of the *Carolinian* for our neglect to make an earlier notice of their new arrangement; but the fact is, that from some cause, accidental, no doubt, the last issue of that paper did not reach us, and we remained ignorant of the accession which the editoral corps had received in the person of Mr. Wightman, until we saw a notice of the fact in an exchange paper.

In a copy of the Carolinian of the 16th inst., now before us, we find a very well written introductory, over the signature of W. F. Wightman, from which we learn that that gentleman has entered upon the discharge of his duties as joint Editor. We most heartily welcome Mr. Wightman to the corps editorial. We have before had a touch of his quality, from which we feel assured that he will prove a valuable co-worker in the Democratic cause. To him and to his worthy co-partner, we wish the utmost, politically and pecuniarily.

☞ Mr. Love, a member of Parliament and Vice President of the British Board of Trade, who came out passenger in the Canada, is said by the Liverpool Times, to be charged with the arrangement of the Central American difficulties with this country. The general impression appears to be that the Times is incorrect. There seems to be no reason why the matter should be taken out of the hands of Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, who are reported to be progressing harmoniously.

CONGRESS.—Nothing was done in either House on Friday or Saturday. No advance was made towards a solution of the question now pending, nor do we see any great probability of there being anything done. What will be the result of all this no man can tell. Certainly our institutions were never before subjected to so severe a test. Whether they can bear this remains yet to be seen.

☞ The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday morning, at which they determined to adhere to their rejection of the Kansas proviso to the House bill appropriating means for the support of the army, and also that they will remain in session until the business for which the extra session was called shall be transacted.

CURRITUCK.—We have the vote of Currituck—the gain for Bragg is 24. We have now only three counties to hear from—Hyde, Cherokee and Gaston. The gain in Hyde will be little, if anything. In Cherokee and Gaston we anticipate about 500, or perhaps over that.

☞ Hon. David S. Reid will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents, including three volumes of the messages and accompanying documents of the session of 1855-'6; also Gillie's and McRae's Report of the Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili, &c.

☞ All the Democrats in the House voted against the Army-bill with the Kansas rider. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, a Know Nothing orator of the Kenneth Rayner stripe, was the only Southern man who voted for it.

THE GAME THEY PLAY.—It is stated that George W. Youngman, Caleb N. Taylor, S. E. Duffield and J. H. Wells, all Fillmore electors in Pennsylvania, have come out for Fremont. Taylor spoke before the Fremont Club of Waynesburg on the 15th.

Correspondence.

HAW RIVER HOUSE, August 21st, 1856.

Dear Journal:—Having a little leisure, and being just now afflicted with a touch of the *cacœthes scribendi*, I have determined to shed a few drops of ink for the benefit (or damage, if you choose,) of your readers. The house at which I am stopping, situated on the left bank of Haw River, is large, airy, and comfortable. It is three stories high, built of brick, and kept by the proprietor, Gen. B. Trollinger, who is a kind and obliging landlord. Attached to the house are conveniences for taking the bath at any temperature. The House commands a fine view of the surrounding neighborhood, and is, on the whole, very delightfully situated and well kept.

The Haw River, which flows hard by, affords an incalculable amount of water power—quite enough to grind up all the wheat produced by the adjacent country. A good deal of this wheat finds its way to Petersburg and Richmond, where it is converted into flour. Wilmington can hardly ever become a competitor with those cities in the milling business, even if steam could compete with water power, for the atmosphere of your town would, in all probability, be found too damp for the purpose. I look forward, however, to the day when the water power of this river being made available, all the wheat of this region will be sent to market as flour. Meantime it behooves Wilmington (which is fifty miles nearer than either Norfolk or Petersburg) to use every effort to strengthen the ties by which she is connected with the back country. Let your men of business, when they can snatch a few days from the drudgery of the counting room, instead of running off to some fashionable rendezvous to drink inspired water and become spectators of the empty frivolities which characterize what is generally termed "fashionable life"; let them, I say, come to the middle country of their own State, breathe its pure atmosphere, drink its delightful water, and shake by the hand its honest yeomanry Let them form and cultivate the attachments which ought to subsist between the people of the two sections, and they will soon find that policy and pleasure can be united.

Yesterday I learn that the Democrats had quite a jubilation at Raleigh. A good many speeches, some of them very happy, were delivered, and the occasion passed off very delightfully to all concerned. I understand that Mr. Loring, of Wilmington, made an excellent speech. I have seen but few "Americans" since I left home. Really, one would think, from their scarcity, that the country is rapidly becoming depopulated. The *craw-fish* degree is destined to great popularity between this and the November election.

I was very much amused the other day at a conversation which I overheard as I was coming up on the N. C. Railroad, between a distinguished gentleman of the "American" party and another member of that party, who lives away up towards Clingman's District. The former, speaking of the result of the late election, asked his friend what he thought was the reason of the overwhelming defeat they had suffered. "Well, sir," was the reply, after some deliberation, "I think it is owing to the opposition among the people to the principles of the American party." There was the truth candidly spoken. The principles of the Know Nothing Order are odious to a vast majority of the people of the State.

The drought has been severe in this section of country, and the corn crop will fall short one-half Wagons are now coming a distance of twenty miles to get grinding done at this place.

The N. C. Railroad is one of the most pleasant Roads I ever traveled on. The iron is heavy, weighing sixty-four lbs. to the linear yard, twelve lbs. more than the iron of the W. & W. R. R. The cars are very comfortable and seem to run with much smoothness. The locomotves, too, are very beautiful in appearance The average speed, including ordinary stoppages, is about fifteen miles per hour. But my letter is getting longer than I had intended, and I will close by writing myself

Yours truly, VIATOR.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.
Charleston Wednesday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board of Health report that since their last publication some new cases of yellow feaver have occured in the city, but no death.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH
Charleston, Thursday Night, 10 o'clock.

The Board report one death from yellow feve for the past twenty-four hours.

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,
City Register.

☞ A little boy, while writhing under the tortures of an ague, was told by his mother to rise up and take a powder which she had prepared for him. "Powder! powder!" said he, raising himself on one elbow, and putting on a smile, "mother, I ain't a gun."

Sampson County.

Below will be found the card of J. C. Slocumb, Esq., an influential old line Whig of Sampson county, and a former candidate of that party for the Legislature. In the present position of affairs Mr. Slocumb feels it to be his duty, as a Southern man, to give in his adhesion to Buchanan and Breckinridge.

We also copy from the Raleigh Standard the card of C. A. Harrison, Esq., another former Whig, but recent Know-Nothing of the same county. It will speak for itself. We agree with the senior editor of the Observer that the "American" party in our State may be regarded as pretty well disbanded:

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—The political aspect of affairs I think is threatening to the best interests of the Southern States and people.

I have acted in opposition to the Democratic party in my county, and am, and shall always be grateful for the support of my fellow citizens with whom I have acted, having been heretofore their candidate for a seat in the Legislature.

I think the time has arrived when every Southern Whig and opponent of the Democracy in the South, is called on (for self protection) to come out *in time* and oppose the election of Fremont. The only way to do this, as I believe, is not to vote for Mr. Fillmore, but to come out openly and support James Buchanan for President.

I hereby publicly declare my intention to do so, and will take some suitable occasion to address my fellow citizens of Sampson on the subject.

August 20th, 1856. J. C. SLOCUMB.

A Card.

I have heretofore been a Whig, and a member of the American party; but I shall vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and shall act for the future with the Democratic party. I shall do this, simply and solely because I believe it to be the only course calculated to preserve the Constitution, to perpetuate the Union, and to protect the property and the lives of the people of my native State against the aggressions of the Black Republicans. I shall do it, not as Whig, or as an American, or as a Democrat—but *as a citizen*, without regard to party associations and party ties.

The American party, which was once national, has ceased to be so. Repeated secessions from it in the free States, during the last twelve months—and secessions from it too because it occupied sound ground on the question of slavery—have left it with but little strength in that quarter, the greater portion of its members having thus merged themselves in the Black Republican organization; while in the South it is well known that it cannot count with *certainty* on even one State.

As highly as I think of Mr. Fillmore, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that he stands no chance to be elected. The contest is between Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of a national party, and Mr. Fremont, the candidate of a sectional party. The election of the former would give security to the country, and would prolong the duration of the Union; the election of the latter would be the death-knell of the Union, and the beginning of troubles and strifes of which no one can foresee the end. Under such circumstances I cannot hesitate as to my course. My pecuniary interests, my affection for my native State, and my respect and reverence for the Constitution and the Union, all call upon me to forget party associations and party pride in this great crisis, and to go with that party which can do most, and which must, indeed, do all that can be effected, to arrest the progress of Abolitionism and save the country.

These are my reasons, for my course, and I have given them frankly. I have thus made them public, because I have been honored with the confidence of both the Whig and American parties; and it is due to my friends in those parties that I should inform them of the course I intend to pursue. No man can, with truth, charge that I am faithless to the American party; for I have ceased to act with it, and shall act with the Democratic party, on an issue and for a purpose far higher and more important than any that could be involved or presented by any party—I mean the issue of *Union* or *Disunion*. I am for the Constitution and the Union; and I shall take that course which, in my judgment, is best calculated to protect the one and save the other. I know that my motives have been questioned, and that many of my former party associates are uttering bitter things against me. I cannot help it—*I must do right*, be the consequences what they may. I part with many of my friends with regret, but I trust before November they will see the issue as I do, and give their votes for Buchanan and Breckinridge. To my enemies all I have to say is, I ask no favors and make no concessions. Time will show who is right in this matter, and who wrong.

CHAS. A. HARRISON.

Sampson Co., Aug. 14, 1856.

Arrival of the Africa.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Cunard Steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th instant, three days later than the advices per steamer Baltic, arrived here this evening.

The steamer Fulton arrived out on Friday.

ENGLAND.—Two London firms, Messrs. Pickford & Keen and Messrs. Courtnay, Kingsford & Co., have suspended. Both were engaged in the American trade.

The Mexican bond holders are dissatisfied with the position of their claims, and have resolved to forward a memorial to President Comonfort, requesting him to attend to the matter. They also seek the aid of the British government to enforce their demands, suggesting if relief be not granted that the Americans be invited to purchase the lands and make Mexico pay in cash or territory.

The Venezuelan landholders are also uneasy, and are talking about invoking government interference, suggesting the making of reprisals if found necessary.

The English papers are beginning to take decided interest in the projected telegraphic communication with America The description of the Huge's instrument is going the rounds of the press.

FRANCE.—The total amount of subscriptions for the sufferers by the inundations amounts to nearly ten millions francs.

SPAIN.—The terms on which Saragossa surrendered to the Queen's troops are not yet known. General Dulce gave passports to France to all who wished them. The troops which took part in the insurrection are to be sent to the Basque Provinces to be reorganized.

All the persons arrested during the disturbances have been released except two.

RUSSIA.—The crops throughout the interior of Russia are said to be excellent.

All the Russian authorities in the Crimea have resumed their functions.

General Menranieff has resigned the command of the army in the Caucassas.

The Czars coronation has now been fixed for the 1st of September.

The Yellow Fever in Brooklyn and Vicinity.

Dr. Ingraham, physician to the Board of Health of Brooklyn, has reported the existence of yellow fever in Greenfield, near Flatbush village and adjoining the city line. A family there had been taken down with it. A building had been erected for the accommodation of the sick, and all persons are forbid bringing yellow fever into Flatbush. The Herald says:

The authorities of Brooklyn have selected French's barn, in the ninth ward, near the Flatbush line, for a dead-house, it having been declared a nuisance in Canton street, where it has been located for years.

The fever was on Tuesday reported as slightly on the increase in Gowanus The Board of Health have ordered the erection of a fence across Third avenue, at Thirty-sixth street, and all persons will be prohibited from passing or re-passing.

Some excitement was caused on Tuesday by a statement that two of the cases of yellow fever, lately brought to the quarantine hospital from on board the Architect, had the black vomit when they were landed at quarantine, and that notwithstanding this the persons were landed at the steamboat wharf, and brought up through the village to the hospital entrance. Some of those present at the wharf at the time of the landing of these parties begin to be fearfully apprehensive of attack of the fever from the danger of infection to which they were exposed. The first mate of the same vessel from which the above persons were brought, it has been since stated, complained the other day of feeling a little unwell while at the hospital, and he was positively assured by Dr. Harris that he showed the premonitory symptoms of yellow fever, he insisted that he had not, and was permitted to leave and come to New York. On that very night he was taken sick in the city, and next morning sent to the hospital, where he now lies.

Further from Kansas—Attack on Franklin by the Free State Men—Desperate Conflict—Many Killed and Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Advices from Kansas to the St. Louis Democrat explains the attack of the free State men in the town of Franklin as follows:—Parties of Carolinians and Missourians, encamped on Washington creek, having committed various depredations, the Lawrence people sent Mr. Hoyt, a Massachusetts man, to proceed to the Missourians' camp and ascertain the reason of such depredations. Hoyt went unarmed and was taken prisoner and shot dead. The Lawrence men immediately proceeded to attack Franklin and drive the invaders from the Territory, but in consequence of their loss in killed and wounded they returned unsuccessful.

Further advices state that the party of Southerners which left here two days ago for Kansas were attacked between Kansas city and Lecompton by a party of Free Soilers, when a desperate conflict ensued, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Southerners retreated.

August 21.—The Leavenworth Journal of the 17th states that 300 Free Soilers, headed by Mr. Brown, drove a colony of Georgians near Ossawattamie into the Missouri, destroying their property. On the 15th the Treadwell settlement was attacked by 400 Free Soilers. The settlers sent to Governor Shannon for aid. The Governor called upon the troops to go to their aid, and they refused.

A fight occurred on the 14th near Ossawattamie between 200 Free Soilers and twelve pro-slavery men, who were in a fortified position. Twenty Free Soilers were killed and wounded.

On the 16th, Lecompton was attacked and taken by eight hundred of General Lane's men. The United States troops having charge of Governor Robinson, M. Brown, and other prisoners, surrendered without firing a gun. McClures, the editor of the Southern Advocate, and another person, were killed.

It was reported that large bodies were organizing in Missouri; also, that the pro-slavery men intended to burn the town of Lawrence on the 10th.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The following dispatch from St. Louis, brings the latest intelligence from Kansas:

Robinson and other prisoners have been rescued. Governor Shannon and the citizens of Lecompton fled in consequence of an anticipated attack and destruction of the place. Governor Shannon refuses to call out the troops. Nothing is known of Smith's movements.

A battle took place near Ossawattamie, when the abolitionists were repulsed and fourteen killed and sixteen wounded.

Later accounts say that Lecompton has been captured. The patrols are out of ammunition and calling for aid.

Further from Kansas—Preparations for a Battle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It is reported from Kansas that the pro-slavery men are concentrating men arms and ammunition at different points, for the purpose of a general attack on the free-soilers immediately on the adjournment of Congress. Twelve block houses have been built at different points, and well supplied with munitions of all kinds, and garrisoned by Missourians.

Ameeting recently held at Kansas city resolved to send 2,000 men into the territory. A meeting at Lexington had also resolved to send its quota. The border towns of Missouri are intensely excited, and a general muster of Missourians is demanded.

The attack on Franklin by the free-soilers was for the purpose of getting possession of the arms collected there One block house was captured containing fifty stands of arms and cannon.

Brown's company attacked and burnt the Georgia colony—six men killed. It is reported that Col. Treadway's company were taken prisoners.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore will be interested in studying the following good sayings of Major Donelson, which we find collected together by the Nashville Union:

"In 1850, Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Foote, and other leading men of the Democratic party, supposed that they had the sanction of the Whig party to a compromise which was a final adjustment of the slavery question, and that the obligation to execute the fugitive-slave law impeached no right of the United States, or any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United States. In less than a year, however, the President of the Compromise (Fillmore) is found *apologizing to the Abolitionists, and solemnly assuring them that their tender consciences ought not to be disturbed, because no slave territory can ever hereafter be admitted into the Union.*"—*A. J. Donelson.*

"If Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, were in the presidential chair, he could not do less than Mr. Fillmore has done to execute the law."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The Executive (Fillmore) allowed the friends of William H. Seward to retain the bulk of Federal patronage."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"It is known to our readers that Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, is a thorough anti-slavery man. He is much belied, even by Abolitionists, if he is not a rabid Abolitionist, and in favor of repeal. Well-substantiated rumor states that Gov. J. succeeded, by a threat of desertion from the next canvass in Pennsylvania, in forcing the President (Fillmore) to sustain Gov. J.'s friends, who are, to all intents, Mr. Seward's friends. Oh! the wickedness of the world."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"We undertake to affirm that there is no substantial difference between the opinions of President Fillmore and the Abolitionist Johnston on the subject of the compromise, so far as it contains provisions which are repealable by Congress."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The sanction given to Northern fanaticism by the (Fillmore) administration and its organ in the endorsement of the Albany coalition has done, and will do, more to strengthen the cause of secession than a thousand Rhetts could ever do! We prefer to strike at the guilty parties—at the aggressor rather than him who resists aggression too far."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"*They* (*Galphanism, Gardnerism, Christina, murders and Cuba proclamations,*) *come as inevitably out of the present organization of whiggery* AS VERMIN DO FROM THE MATERIAL BODY WHEN IN COURSE OF DECOMPOSITION."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"Have we any guarantee from this assurance that he (Mr. Fillmore) will execute the laws more than Mr. Seward or Wade, or honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, would give if placed in the presidency?"—*A. J. Donelson.*

"The President (Fillmore) forgetful of his high position and onerous duties, *has descended into the arena to yield his official influence and patronage in support of the schemes of* WM. H. SEWARD AND THURLOW WEED."—*A. J. Donelson.*

"President Fillmore issued his (Cuba) proclamation, drawn in terms so entirely unguarded and indefensible, that if Concha (the Cuban captain-general) himself had penned it, it could not have answered his purpose better."

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"The truth is, our government has acted meanly in this business, and now acts absurdly in the hope of covering up its meanness."—*A. J. Donelson.*

NEW WAY TO CONFINE THE GUILTY.—One of the editors of the Lynchburgh *Virginian* relates the following of an ancient town on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Road:

Liggatsville is the name of a dilapidated, dingy little town, looking somewhat like the fag-end of *Scuffletown*, which lies on the road near the eastern lines of Smythe county. I refer to this place where I may give a statement in regard to it, which was made and vouched for by several on board. It was that in the olden time the Courts of Smythe county were held there, and in the absence of a jail the prisoners were *chained to stumps*. It would be well in these days if the guilty were more frequently *stumped* than they are.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A young Irishman residing in Bristol, England, while larking, ran after a girl, who was engaged in sempstress work, and gave her a hug in sport; but it proved anything but sport to him, for as he pressed her to his bosom, it turned out all but a fatal embrace, as a needle which she had in the breast of her gown, literally entered his heart, and broke off short, leaving nearly three parts of an inch of the steel in the muscles. He instantly felt sick and faint, and was taken to the infirmary, when it was determined to make an effort to extract the broken needle, as should it remain where it was, death must quickly ensue from inflammation of the heart. A physician, accordingly, cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare the surface of the heart, discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, and with the forceps he drew it out. The delicate operation was most successful, but, as much inflammation had set in before the needle could be extracted, it was at last accounts very doubtful whether his life would be saved. It is, however, a most uncommon operation and singular accident, showing that even the heart itself may sustain a sharp wound without death immediately following.