mantle would again pour oil on the troubled waters, restore halcyon days to the Republic, and give to conservatism a triumph that would sweep political free-soilism and fanatical abolitionism from the land, and establish the peace and prosperity of the Union, on the Rock of the Constitution.

BUCHANAN'S RECORD.

Let every voter in the State, before he deposits his vote in the ballot box, on the 4th of November, read the record of James Buchanan, and reflect upon his astonishing inconsistencies as a public man, and his general time-serving and objectionable course. Below, we present the objections to Mr. Buchanan, arranged numerically and chronologically:

1. Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the war of 1812;
2. He was a Federalist;
3. He was a Missouri Restrictionist in 1819;
4. In his speech on the Panama Mission, he said that slavery was a great moral and a great political evil, a curse to the country, and thanked God that he lived in a State where it did not exist;
5. He voted for the Tariff of 1828, that bill of abominations, and also for the Black Tariff of 1842;
6. He voted for Miner's Resolutions in 1820 to consider the propriety of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia;
7. His low wages speech—his vote against Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Denny, show that he lacks sympathy for the poor;
8. Voted against the resolution to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, although he said that it was free from the Mexican yoke;
9. Voted for Morris's amendment to strike out of Mr. Calhoun's resolution the words "moral and religious," so as to allow the Northern fanatics to agitate the subject of slavery as a moral and religious question;
10. He does not doubt the honesty of Abolitionists;
11. Voted for the admission of Texas because it would tend to restrict and not to enlarge the area of Slavery, and would have the effect of making free States out of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri;
12. Says that Slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia, whenever it is abolished in Maryland and Virginia;
13. He holds that Congress has sovereign power over Slavery in the Territory;
14. He holds that the legislation of Congress may be derived from the will of the majority;
15. He is in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, as shown first by his letter of acceptance, second, by the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and third, by the construction put upon it by those who support him;
16. His anti-State Rights vote in the case of Michigan;
17. He is no longer James Buchanan, but he is a platform; he is *mum*; he can answer no questions;
18. He is in favor of Alien Suffrage, as shown in the Kansas Nebraska bill;
19. Buchanan never was the choice of the South—his claims were postponed in favor of those of Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce, and was only taken up on the 17th ballot, and after the failure to nominate Pierce and Douglas;
20. He has a double face; one for the North and the other for the South; as shown in the different interpretations given to his letter of acceptance by his friends North and South;
21. He is a political trickster; all things to all men;
I. He was once a Federalist and opposed to the war of 1812—now he is a Democrat and a Filibuster;
II. Once he was in favor of a U. S. Bank—afterwards opposed to it;
III. Once he was a High Tariff man—now he is in favor of Free Trade;
IV. He was opposed to the Compromise measures of 1850—now they are the basis of his platform;
V. He has been for a Bankrupt Law, and then opposed to it;
VI. In favor of, and opposed, to the Immigration of foreigners;
22. He has been consistent in only two things—in his opposition to the Southern Institutions, and in persisting in living an old bachelor up to the present time;
23. He proposed a corrupt bargain to Gen. Jackson;
24. He acted in a manner unworthy the gentleman when he published the intimation that Clay had bargained with Adams for Secretary of State;
25. Like Van Buren and Cass, he is "a Northern man with Southern Principles," and should have the same fate in November next;
26. His election would settle no principle, but engender further strife; for either his Northern or Southern supporters would be obliged to be deceived, as they support him upon diametrically opposite grounds. As an honest man, he ought to remove the false impression of the one party or the other;
27. He is to carry out the policy of the present Administration, which has embroiled us in difficulty both at home and abroad;
28. The Ostend manifesto is objectionable—if it intends to encourage the idea that Cuba should be taken or not, it is but the robber's plea, "I am stronger than you, give me your purse." If it intends that Cuba should be taken to save ourselves, it is but the law of self preservation;
29. Is in favor of direct taxes, as that is the necessary result of Free Trade;
30. Is for a policy that will involve the country in interminable war;
31. Would entail upon us a Public Debt which would forever hang about us like a millstone;
32. The Democratic Platform is in favor of the Pacific Rail Road, to build which would cost millions and millions of money;
33. Is not the man for the crisis—in 41 years of public life, he has impressed his genius upon no great measure.

NEW YORK, October 21.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCILS.—The Common State Councils of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky have issued an address to the American people, asking a union of the conservative element throughout the United States in opposition to the sectionalism of Buchanan and Fremont, and in favor of Millard Fillmore. The address states, "we ask no wider privileges or favoritism, countenance no rabid disunion, but maintain the justice and right, combined with the equal privilege due to every free-born son of America." The meeting appointed Hon. Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Horace H. Day, of New York, as a national finance committee.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, November 1, 1856

AMERICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW J. DONELSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d " E. J. Warren, of Beaufort.
3d " O. P. Meares, of New Hanover.
4th " Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville.
5th " A. J. Steadman, of Chatham.
6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.
7th " A. J. Dargan of Anson.
8th " Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECHES.

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak upon a subject, in which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I BELIEVE IT TO BE A GREAT POLITICAL AND A GREAT MORAL EVIL. I THANK GOD MY LOT HAS BEEN CAST IN A STATE WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. * * * * IT HAS BEEN A CURSE ENTAILED UPON US BY THAT NATION WHICH MAKES IT A SUBJECT OF REPROACH TO OUR INSTITUTIONS."—[See Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, page 2180, vol. 8, part 2.]

"In arriving at the conclusion to support this treaty, I had to encounter but one serious obstacle, AND THAT WAS THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY. Whilst I never have countenanced, and ever shall countenance in their full force and vigor, the constitutional rights of the Southern States over their slave property, *I yet felt a strong repugnance to any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over a new slaveholding territory.* After mature reflection, however, I overcame these scruples, and now believe that the acquisition of Texas will be the means of LIMITING not ENLARGING the dominions of SLAVERY."

☞ Part of our impression has a wrong date. It should be November 4th instead of October 28th.

Fillmore Men! One Word More!

To those of our friends who may receive this paper, we say, be firm! Let no scheme of our enemies seduce you to go against your Party. We tell you there is a prospect of your candidate's election. The tale that Mr. Buchanan is the only man that can defeat Fremont, is all a trap to deceive you. Will you take counsel of your enemies? We hope not. Do what you believe to be right and then all will be well. We look upon this election as the most important that has ever taken place in this country, it therefore becomes the more necessary to be prepared to vote correctly

"Strike for your home and your fires,
The green grave of your sires
God and your native land."

State Agricultural Fair.

We are requested to state that visitors to the State Agricultural Fair in Columbia, on the 11, 12, 13 and 14 instant, will be taken on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road for one fare on the 10, 11 and 12, and furnished with return tickets good for one week. All articles and stock for exhibition will be transported free of charge, at owners risk. Persons desirous to send stock will give two day's notice.

Interesting Occasion.

On Sunday last, we were present and partook of the most interesting scene that it has ever fallen to our lot. It being communion day at the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, an arrangement was made by which the members of both Churches communed together. Such a scene must have been interesting to every true follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and exhibits "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May we often be present at such scenes.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.

We call the attention of our readers to the very extraordinary letter of Thos. L. Clingman to several gentlemen of this place, which was published in the Democrat of the 21st ult. We suppose the gentlemen to whom the letter was directed hold the same opinion as Mr. Clingman or they would never have consented to permit a letter advocating such "damnable" principles to see the light. But we ask the people of this county, of all parties, Are you in favor of such principles as are set forth in this letter? Are you willing to favor the forming of "Vigilant Committees" to visit "*swift attention*" upon such as do not entertain the same revolutionary feelings as this man? Are you willing that any man should come here to preach disunionism to you? Are you ready to break up this Union at the suggestion of such a fire eater? And have you weighed the consequences of such a step? We are as much opposed to the election of John C. Fremont as Thomas L. Clingman or any other man, but in the event of his election we are not ready to precipitate the State into measures as revolutionary as those suggested in this letter; but when the State shall, by the same manner in which this government was adopted, by a Convention of the people, say, this Union shall be dissolved, then we are willing to act and not before, and we tell Mr. Clingman that as far as "Vigilant Committees" are concerned it is a game that two can play at, and when he or his party adopt this course the others will protect themselves and a storm may be raised which they cannot control.

Mr. Clingman talks about "venal presses" that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish. This comes with rather a bad grace from him, for we are certain that no press at the South will act in this way, without they act as he has done, pretend to be what they are not, unless it should be some Democratic press.

It is a little singular that Mr. Clingman is now so acceptable to the Democratic party, when but a few years ago he was pronounced by the same party as the rankest abolitionist.

But who is Mr. Clingman, that he should assume to himself to come here to lecture better men for not going for a disruption of this government. A person would suppose he was owner of half the slaves in the country, but we learn that he does not own any.

Mr. Clingman we would consider rather a bad leader. It was at his suggestion that the manner of electing Speaker to the House of Representatives was changed, thereby ensuring the election of Banks. And as he did this, there is no telling what influence may impelled him to write this letter. Such a wiry politician is, to our minds, altogether an unsafe man to follow. But to the letter:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: When I was last in your town I stated to you and your friends that though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after that event, provided Fremont should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say, that if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day probably as could be selected after the result is known, and preparation made, and still would precede, by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the black republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would so soon stand on as in that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord Cornwallis (a man well qualified to express a correct opinion) pronounced "the most rebellious county in America."

Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justice of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, we have organized State Sovereignties to act at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things which may possibly occur, would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance; for any *free white American* might well refuse to be so degraded as to become the *slave of the negro worshipping abolitionists.*

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their equality as men, and communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tea tax, because its imposition was an assertion of the right of the British government to rule them. That government was controlled by a body of manly, high toned men; and yet our ancestors refused to accept even them for masters. But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting *only those in the South* that are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion in favor of our enemies, but they might receive *swift attention* from our Committees of Vigilance, until the State governments could take the necessary steps to insure tranquility. A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South. The idea thrown out in some quarters, however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the new administration, is an absurdity. We should thereby not only deprive ourselves of the benefit of a government which we are taxed to support, but we should assume the contemptible attitude of the Asiatic, who unresistingly, and in sullen silence, submits to oppression and torture.

Equally preposterous is the idea referred to in the North, that we are threatening to *recoil* against the government. Those that have stood by the Constitution are entitled to hold the organization of the government.

It was decided by the Parliament that James the Second, by violating the Constitution, had abdicated the government, and left the throne vacant. So those States who refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New York and others stay out of it, and at the same time lose the use of Southern freights for their Ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with us is placed on the footing common between foreign and hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed in their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of Southern slavery, then let them, by force of arms, get back into the Union, *if they can.*

With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say that we ought to wait for an *overt act*, and in the mean time allow our enemies to take possession of the government, and obtain the control of the Army, Navy and Treasury, they manifest the height of fatuity. When an enemy after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciation, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that at the proper time a line of policy and action can be indicated, which, without any real sacrifice, will protect the South and its institutions, both social and political. At present it is only necessary for every true man to hold himself ready to act, should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their domination when they have conquered us in battle and slain our fighting men. Should the necessity arise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly, Yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. Wm. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks, and others, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. V. C. Barringer's Speech.

Last week several speeches were delivered by gentlemen on both sides. We did not hear any of the Democratic speeches, but on Wednesday night we heard V. C. Barringer, Esq. deliver the best speech of the week. He confined himself principally to the course of his brother and others in leaving their old friends to vote for Mr. Buchanan to save the Union and although some persons have attempted to torture his speech into a malignant tirade against his brother, we did not so consider it. It is true, Mr. B. spoke warmly and was there not occasion for it. Mr. Clingman had written a letter, which was published, threatening Committees of Vigilance to visit "*swift attention*" on those who were not willing to rush headlong into disunion, and Col. Barringer had threatened the halter also to those who did so, bow to the disunionists, thus getting up a reign of terror in this country. We heard Mr. B. and although some sentences may have escaped our notice, as his voice was low at some parts of his speech, what he said was in the best posible humor, and we could not wish him to recall a single remark.

Mr. Boyden also delivered a speech on Friday, which had its effect on the disunionists.

American Meeting.

Our friends of Wilmington have had a great rally. It must have been very interesting. We have a full account in the *Herald*, but have only room for a notice of the transparencies:

A Light-House, twenty feet high, with a light at its top, drawn by a horse.

A work-bop drawn by horses, with a Blacksmith, Shoemaker, Painter, Glazier, Wheelwright and Carpenter at work, a transparency on top, on one side a Locomotive—Union—on the other a Bee Hive, with the Bees at work, motto,—"*Internal Improvement—Our Home Industry.*"

This was the work of our railroad friends; than whom there exists no truer Americans in the country.

A stationary Engine *at work*, drawn by horses, with suitable devices, ornamented with a large revolving transparency. The novelty of this exhibition was the subject of universal comment.

A Cooper Shop drawn by horses, Coopers at work inside, motto—"*We hoop the Union so that it will never come to pieces.*" Success to the good hearts and strong arms of those who prepared this design. It reflected credit on their skill and patriotism.

A wheel 12 feet high with 31 spokes with the name of a State on each spoke, the rim representing the Constitution of the United States, the hub, the Union, the whole supported by a full length likeness of Millard Fillmore, with the motto "*I am for the Union up to the hub.*" This was a beautiful design and attracted much attention.

A pyramid 20 feet high drawn by a horse. Upon the base, 5 feet by 5, was an Allegorical representation of the dangers of Foreign Influence—reverse side—Newsboy delivering the Herald.—Mottoes—MILLARD FILLMORE, "*He has given us a "clean proof;" we will now "lock up" his "form" in the White House.*"

On the other side was this motto: *Millard Fillmore,—the Printer's choice.*" Surmounting this was a smaller transparency, 3 by 4 feet, representing a likeness of a Buchaneer before and after the election with the motto: *Uncle Sam's farm will never be divided while Young Sam has the management of it.*"

"*Millard Fillmore—He has filled many offices of honor and will get Fill-more.*"

Surmounting this was a still smaller representation, 3 by 2, with the words "*Old Buck letting out the Democratic blood*" and numerous other devices. The whole surmounted by a dome bearing the words "*The Press*" with a large illuminated star on the top.

Our friends from Dry Pond were also out in numbers with suitable transparencies.

One large design represented the carrying out of the Ostend principle—Mr. Buchanan being surrounded by several citizens, who wrest from him on the plea of necessity and by the power of force, his hat, coat, watch, &c.

Another representing Buchanan as busily engaged in sewing a Cuba patch on his old Democratic coat.

Another, a buffalo tossing an old *Buck* in the air, with the woolly horse near at hand terribly frightened.

Another, representing Uncle Sam delivering the power to Fillmore to guard the public treasury from the spoilers.

Another, the great sweepstakes over the National course—Fillmore in the American Express is seen winning the race, while Buchanan on Pierce's shoulder is making indifferent headway, and Fremont flounders in the abolition ditch.

One transparency bore this motto—"O. P. Meares—the American Sam-son."

Another, "The clouds are breaking."

Another—(a representation of a Flour Barrel Head.) "Union Mills, People's Brand, Double extra, 1857. Fillmore and Donelson. Encourage Home Industry."

Another, "Andrew J. Donelson—an American Democrat, who loves his country better than his party."

No Fusion.

The impression is attempted to be made that the Fillmore men and the Fremont men in Pennsylvania have made a fusion ticket. This is incorrect. We have a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who states that although an attempt had been made to fuse it had entirely failed.

Peterson for November.

We have had Peterson for November on our table for some time, but we have omitted to notice it before. It still sustains its high character for being one of the cheapest and best periodical of the day.

☞ The Governor of N. C. has appointed Thursday the 20 inst., for Thanksgiving.

From our Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30, 1856.

My letters seem to reach you so irregularly that I feel myself almost discouraged in endeavoring to write promptly; it may be that I mail them at too late a day to reach you for the number which they are intended. I wrote you a long letter last week, detailing some news which might be of interest, and I have received the Whig by the afternoon's mail, in which I was disappointed at not finding it.

The fall term of the Court of General Sessions and Common pleas for Charleston District is now in session, commencing on Monday last. There is a large amount of business on hand, and among other things, some three or four murder cases, none of which have been disposed of as yet. Judge Munroe is presiding, and it is feared the greatest possible dispatch cannot clear the docket within the usual term of six weeks. It is becoming to be a general complaint thro'out the State, that the time for holding the courts is not long enough to dispatch the business which comes before them. The law's delay is a great annoyance, and all litigants should read Dicken's Bleak House, and ponder it well before going to law.

A beautiful and spirited article was published in the Evening News of yesterday, taken from the N. O. Delta, where it appeared as an editorial, on the death of W. R. Taber, and the liberty of the press. It proposes that the press of the South should contribute to build a monument to this talented and chivalric young Carolinian. I am pleased to hear that steps for the accomplishment of this purpose have already been taken in New Orleans, and that funds are being liberally subscribed. I hope that the suggestion will be taken up throughout the Southern States, and the project carried out, and that a monument may be raised worthy of the memory of the gallant young hero who fell a martyr in defending the liberty of a free and untrammelled press. Notes of wailing have come up from all parts of his loved and cherished South, and the sorrowing heart of the State throbs heavily at the portals of his new made grave. That eagle eye is dim, and that eloquent tongue is forever still in death. Blessed with a devoted and affectionate wife, and caressed by all within the wide circle of his acquaintance, no one could have entered life with brighter prospects of a brilliant cloudless future. I know of no one in the State so young, to whom the eyes of so many were turned in a gaze of proud and hopeful admiration.

I was pained to-day to learn that the Rev. Mr. Stewart, who officiated at his funeral, and read the burial services, had suddenly died of yellow fever at Beaufort. He was the son of John A. Stewart, former editor of the Mercury, and one who bid fair to emulate the talents of his father without his faults. I can see him now as he stood by the coffin of Taber in the crowded aisle of old St. Phillips Church, and with tearful eye and faltering voice, performed the last sad rites of the burial service. Little we thought then that he would so soon follow his lamented kinsman down to the dark damp tomb. "Those whom the gods love die young," and the truth of the maxim that "death loves a shining mark" was well exemplified in the early death of those two young men.

The legislators of this State will meet on Tuesday next at Columbia, to cast their votes for electors, of President and Vice President of the United States. The vote of the State will, beyond doubt, be cast for Buchanan, although there are several Fillmore men among the Charleston delegation, and perhaps others from different parts of the State. The contest will soon be over, and then it is to be hoped that we will have comparative quiet for the next four years; for it is not anticipated that the union will be dissolved during his Administration. Fremont's chances are now considered hopeless, and even his friends are giving him up. I see the Herald, heretofore the Fremont organ, has dispared, and givin up the race. Fillmore's chances are improving in the North, and even his Southern friends are beginning to take heart and look up. I met Mr. Yeadon, the chairman of our delegation, last evening at a party, whom he amused by singing Fillmore songs, all the ladies and many of the gentlemen joining in the chorus.

A good deal of interest is manifested here in the success of the annual Fair of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society, which is to commence on the 11th of November at Columbia. Quite a number of contributors will go from Charleston, together with visitors who will go for pleasure. I am pleased to learn that Louis Fara, a distinguished artist of this city, intends contributing some of his handi-work, in the shape of two Marble busts, one of Washington and one of Calhoun, of life size. His Calhoun has been pronounced the best likeness of that distinguished statesman, that has been taken since his death, the statue of Powers not excepted.

The weather is still warm, and we have had no frost and may not have any before the middle of the next month, or the first of December. The yellow fever has entirely disappeared, there being no case that I have heard of for the last ten days. The Board of Health have stopped their daily reports for the want of material. I think it would have been well if they had stopped them long ago, as about all the good they did was to keep up the panic in the country, and keep strangers away. King street has resumed its wonted life, and every body is crowding into the city.

ASHLEY.

SLAVERY IN NICARAGUA.—President Walker, of Nicaragua, has issued a decree declaring null and void all acts and decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, adopted previous to 1838. Among the decrees thus repealed is an act of the Federal Constituent Assembly of the 17th of April, 1824, abolishing slavery in Central America. The repeal of the statute revives the original laws, and therefore the right to hold slaves is acknowledged by the Government of Nicaragua.

It is reported that several slavers are fitting out, at New York, in consequence of the above decree.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW CARRIED OUT.—About a year ago a slave boy escaped from Mobile in the bark Growler, and made his way to Canada. The Mobile *Tribune* states that Mr. R. Sheridan, his owner, kept a sharp eye on the movements of the "Growler," and on her recent arrival in New Orleans he pounced on her commander for the value of the slave, and got it—the agent of the owner having promptly paid the Captain's order in favor of Mr. Sheridan for $1,200. Good.

VIOLATION OF POST OFFICE LAWS.—A Postmaster in a distant county asks us to notice a palpable violation, by the Raleigh Standard, of a plain law of Congress regulating the Post Office, in enclosing sheets of Electoral Tickets in one of its late issues—"smuggling them through the mails" to avoid paying postage, our correspondent calls it. The Standard boasted that it intended to send 50,000 Tickets gratuitously, and we suppose they all went in that way, by which the Department, (out of which the Standard occasionally gets large sums for advertising,) was a looser by all the Postage the 50,000 *ought* to have paid. There is a penalty for such violations of the law, for which our correspondent refers to "P. O. Regulations, section 22."

We have sent a number of packages of Electoral Tickets by mail, but we paid postage on them all. How much more readily should those pay who fatten on the Department.

Editors are not at liberty, lawfully, to enclose anything in their papers excepts accounts and receipts for their papers.—*Exy. Ols.*

DISCOVERY IN HYDRAULICS.—An improvement in engines for lifting water to great altitudes has been or is claimed to have been made by a Massachusetts inventor, an improvement which would seem to fully realize the Marquis of Worcester's 100th proposition. To discharge with the ordinary engine one cubic foot of water at an altitude of 100 feet would require sixty-two hundred pounds of force through the whole stroke of one foot, the piston having an area of one square foot. The improvement accomplishes the same result with a force of only sixty-two pounds, the weight of a cubic foot of fresh water. This immense gain is obtained by lifting only the weight of the water discharged at each stroke of the piston; in the ordinary engines the weight of the whole column and the quantity discharged must be lifted at every stroke. The improvement is not confined to lifting pumps, but can be applied to condensers and generating of pressure.

THE RINGS OF SATURN.—In the recently-issued work entitled "The New Theory of Creation and Deluge," it is stated that it is probable the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow or ice, which at some future time may descend and deluge that planet, as ours was deluged in the days of Noah. It would now appear that such an event is likely to take place sooner than was expected; for Sir David Brewster says that Mr Otto Stuve and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the great Munich telescope at the Observatory of Pulkaway, the third ring of Saturn, which Mr Lauette and Mr. Bond discovered to be fluid; and that these astronomers are of opinion that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation; that it is not subjected to rapid change, and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that the inner border of the ring has since the time of Huggins, been gradually approaching the body of Saturn, and that we may expect, sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years, to see the rings united with the body of the planet.

FILLMORE IN MISSOURI.—*Important Movement.*—Our readers have doubtless not failed to notice the lively confidence of the Whig and American parties of Missouri of being able to do something handsome for the great conservative in that State at the coming Presidential election. Of course, at this distance the grounds upon which these hopes are based could not be fully known. The Saint Louis Republican of the 13th, (a Democratic journal,) however, in a querulous article, throws some light on the subject. That paper says:

"The leaders of the Benton party here have sent out special instructions to their followers in Saint Charles, Franklin, Jefferson, Perry, Gasconade, Osage, and, in short, all the counties in which Mr. Benton received any marked respect, advising them to vote for Mr. Fillmore against Mr. Buchanan, and in the event that they cannot go so far, then to stay at home and let the election go by default."

Of course, the Republican endeavors to persuade itself the Benton party will not follow the advice of those with whom they have heretofore acted, but *what* will be their action can only be shown when the day arrives. Meanwhile, we can see no good reason why the friends of Mr Benton should assist in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and much that should induce all conconservative men to vote for Mr. Fillmore.

HOOPS—A NEW INVENTION.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times thus describes a new invention which we take pleasure in republishing for the information of our fair readers. Let us speedily have the steel rings, as they will doubtless prove more durable than the whalebone hoops, and also give a more perfect rotundity to the wearer:

From the common starched crinoline they passed to the crinoline with rings of whalebone, then to the rings of whalebone without crinoline, and now within a month all our belles have adopted the steel rings—the last new invention. Imagine to yourself a lady in her most intimate garment alone, standing upright within the hoops of a hogshead from which the staves have been removed and the hoops fixed in position, and you will have a tolerable clear idea of the new invention. The steel rings are small, almost like the mainspring of a watch, and are wrapped with strong cloth. They commence small in diameter at the waist and go on enlarging in regular proportion to the feet. In front they contain a spring, by which they can be enlarged or diminished—to a small extent—at will. But they are usually worn so enormously large that as the wearer walks they do not touch the person at all. They are thus healthy, and as a hygienic invention, are worthy of all praise. As the wearer sits down they fold up with ease—that is, from bottom to top, not in diameter. But they present this inconvenience, that when they are pressed on either side at the bottom, the opposite side is elevated into the air to an inconvenient distance for those who do not wish to show the color of their garters. This the ladies declare to be the only inconvenience of the *new sous jupe*. But in Paris this inconvenience is not a great one.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.

FLORIDA ELECTION COMPLETE.—The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress by 800 majority. The Democratic loss since 1854 is 800.

Since this was in type we learn that the result is not yet known.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY.

The ascension of Mons. Godard, on Thursday afternoon, was an era in the history of ballooning in Philadelphia. The aeronaut took up no less than four persons, besides himself, but such was the immensity of his balloon that the car containing the party was carried aloft swiftly and gracefully.—The party in the car consisted of Messrs. Godard and his lady, Mr. F. Tourtelot, Mr. T. B. Hewlings, and Wm. A. Butcher, of the firm of W. Butcher & Son, No. 32 North Twelfth street. Mr. Butcher has furnished us with some account of the trip, and of his sensations during the excursion, which will be read with interest. He says the moment the balloon left the earth all sensation of fear and giddiness vanished. The car seemed to remain stationary while the earth receded until objects upon it became greatly diminished in appearance. So great was their distance that men, horses, and other animate objects, dwindled down to mere moving specks; but even at that distance the hum of cities and the cries of cattle, and other sounds reached the ears of the aeronauts. After the party had ascended to a great height the cold became quite severe, and the skin of the travellers was covered with a palpable moisture; the skin had also a clammy and corpse-like feeling.

Mr. Butcher describes the view from the upper regions as magnificent in the extreme—there seemed to be no limit to the prospect, and the earth spread out like a map below. The balloon, when it first left the earth, was carried in a southwesterly direction, but as it ascended higher it was taken in different directions by the various currents it passed through. The balloon was at times over Wilmington and Norristown, and it crossed the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers more than once during its journey. It is believed that the balloon reached the height of 14,000 feet above the earth, and that it performed a journey of sixty miles. About six o'clock the party descended on the farm of Mr. Carter, near Chester creek. There they took supper, (the balloon being secured in the meantime.) After this they resumed their journey and again descended a few miles further on, where they were entertained at the house of Mr. Felton, of the Baltimore Railroad Company. After leaving Mr. Felton's, it was found that the balloon had lost much gas, and that it was consequently unable to take up all the excursionists. Messrs. Hewlings and Butcher accordingly remained on *terra firma*, while their companions again ascended, and finally came down at North East, Md. They returned to the city yesterday, delighted with their trip. Mr. Godard did as he pleased with his balloon except guide it. He ascended and descended at pleasure, conversing freely with persons on the earth, and then scudding off beyond ear-shot. In one instance they came down and scared a ploughman and his horses essentially; the latter ran off, and the aeronauts thought it prudent to follow their example.—*Philad. Bulletin.*

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—An ice machine has just been completed at the Cuyahoga Iron works, Cleveland, Ohio, which is capable of procuring one ton of solid crystal ice in twenty hours. A trial has recently been made with the above result while the mercury stood at 80 degrees in the apartment. The estimated expense of manufacturing ice by such a machine is $5 per ton, or one fourth of a cent per pound.

The Onion, it is said, destroys the attractive body of the magnet, It has the same effect with the ladies.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD,
FROM THE 28TH OF OCT. TO THE 3D OF NOV.

Take, B. & Co., J. C. Jenkins, R. F. Sloan & Co., J. Warlick, W. B. Withers & Co., J. & C. J. Cowles, J. B. Gordan, D. & R. Fronebarger, H. C. Hamilton, Murphey & H. Harper, J. & Co., H. McCauley, J. D. Blackwell, D. Peterson, H. Rhodes, D. Roseman & Co., J. Wilfong, J. Harper, S. M. Withers, Stockton & M., H. Shell, Hoke, W. & Co.

SOUTHERN MERCHANT.

A New Tailoring Establishment.

JAMES BRIANT informs his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in Spring's new Building, where he will be happy to see any one wanting anything done in his line. All work warranted.

Sept. 4th, 1856. 3m

Notice.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, (if not sold, will let to the highest bidder his HOUSE and LOT at Davidson College on Thursday, the 21st instant. The house is now occupied by George A. Houston. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Nov. 4, 1856. 1m

Plank Road Meeting.

BY order of the Board of Directors of the C. & T. Plank Road Company, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company in the town of Charlotte, on the third Thursday, being the 20th day of November. It is hoped that all will attend or send their proxies, as there is business of importance that must be attended to.

J. P. HENDERSON, *President.*

Oct. 4, 1856. 4m

Notice.

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Martha McCombs, dec'd, I will sell on the premises, on Thursday, the 20th of November next, the following property, viz

3 *head of HORSES, and* 1 *MULE,*
all the stock of
COWS, HOGS and SHEEP,
Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder,
1 *large Wagon,* 1 *Buggy,*
and some

Seed Cotton,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. C. WALLIS, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 29, 1856. 1m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY or was stolen from my plantation near Park's Store, in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of October last, a negro boy named Apollo, about 17 years old, about 5 feet 6 in. high, tolerably stout made, light complexion, walks rather slowly, rather slow of speech. Said boy may still be lurking about or harbored in Cabarrus or Mecklenburg counties. Twenty five dollars reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I can get him again; and twenty-five dollars will be paid for information that will convict any person who may have enticed him away.

JOHN C. HAYE.

Nov. 4, 1856. 4m