North Carolina Argus.

JOHN W. CAMERON, PUBLISHER. This Argus o'er the People's rights doth an eternal vigil keep: No soothing strain of Main's Sun can lull his hundred eyes to sleep. TERMS: TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

New Series.—Vol. III.—No 43. Fayetteville, N. C. Saturday November 1, 1856. Whole No. 147.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY JOHN W. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid during the year;
Three Dollars, if not paid during the year of subscription;
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Those wishing to discontinue their papers at the end of the year, must notify the Editor of their intention two weeks before the expiration of the year, otherwise the paper will be continued to their addresses, and charged according to the above rates;
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Larger sizes in proportion.
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J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.
Particular attention paid to
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 25, 1855. 72-tf

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. HUAH, THOS. W. ATKINSON.
Hopkins, Hull & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS MERCHANTS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
BALTIMORE, MD.
Febuary, 1854. 4-y

WM. H. HAIGH,
Attorney at Law.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
OFFICE ON OLD STREET.
January, 1854. 1-4y.

"Law Copartnership."
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON,
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 12-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Attends the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, and Johnson.
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.
110-1y.

W. P. HARRISS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1854. 23-tf

DR. K. A. BLACK,
OFFICE FRONT ROOMS, OVER
Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's
Chemist and Drug Store.
February 7, 1856. 109-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PITTSBOROUG, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
July 14, 1855. 79-tf

JOHN WINSLOW
Attorney at Law.
Office on the South side of Hay street, opposite the Fayetteville Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
February, 1854. 71y

R. H. SANDFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Bow Street.
Sept. 1855. 1855-88ly

A. M. Campbell,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
GILLESPIE STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1854. 6-Y

Charles Banks,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff,
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 16, 1854. 2-tf

S. M. THOMAS.
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Blankets, &c., &c.
CORNER MARKET and GILLESPIE St., Fayetteville, N. C.

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.
Jan. 5, 1855. 104-1y

DAVID McDUFFIE,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Respectfully tenders his services to persons in this and the adjoining counties wishing work done in his line.
July 18, 1856. 132-1y

COOK & JOHNSON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery.
January 16, 1854. 1y

173

Fall and Winter Goods.
WE have received our Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which embraces almost every article kept in a FANCY DRY GOODS STORE, and we invite the public to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell.
MOORE & BROTHER.
Sept. 19. 142-tf.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Saddlery, Carriage and Harness Trimmings.
No. 222, Baltimore Sreet, Baltimore.
WOULD remind dealers that they are now receiving a portion of the purchases made during the past summer, by their senior and junior partners, direct from the English manufactures themselves, embracing the newest styles of goods.
Remember, we have every variety of goods, both Foreign and American make, used by Carriage makers, Saddlers, and Harness makers.
Orders will receive strict attention, at as low rates as would be charged were the purchaser here on the spot.
TERMS:—Six months credit with note or draft from date of invoice—or 5 per cent. off for cash.
Address, THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
Sept. 28, 1856. 143-10w-pd

Land for Sale.
1000 to 1200 acres of Farming and Turpentine LAND in Harnett County, and known as the Parker and McNeill lands; joins William Harrington's lands on Little River. There is some 200 acres of the best quality of low grounds on the River. The up lands are heavily timbered with pines, and is within six miles of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. A bargain may be had for cash, or endorsed notes at Bank.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20. 146-6

Second Stock.
B. F. PEARCE
IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second Stock of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.
Also GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.
B. F. PEARCE.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1856. 144-tf

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for Sale.
THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.
This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from all the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.
The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.
For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept. 11, 1856. 140-tf

JOHN A PEMBERTON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
One of the most desirable Stocks of Silk and Fancy Staple Goods ever offered by him, embracing all the newest styles of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as Plain and col'd Moir Antique Silks, Rich Ombre Satins, Striped and plain Silk Valiscia, Poplinett Robes, Plain and Brocade Merinos, Plain, Plaid, and rich Fig'd French DeLaine, and a great many other new styles. Also, a large Stock of Velvet, Cloth, and Silk Mantillas, Cloaks and Talmas, Bay State, Stella Plush and Tiffic Shawls. A great variety of the latest styles of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
French Embroideries, Honiton Lace Collars, every color of the best quality of Kid Gloves and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gents. A few very handsome patterns Worsted curtain Damask, with trimmings to suit, some very handsome Oil Window Shades.
ALSO, FOR GENTS WEAR.
Black, Blue, and Olive Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimers and Vestings. A very large Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
For Men Youths and Boys made in the latest styles and Workmanship warranted.
The above Stock was selected with great care as regards styles and prices, and will be offered at wholesale or retail, on very accommodating terms. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 20, 1856 141-tf

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
The firm heretofore existing between BALDWIN & ROBINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Those having open accounts with us must come forward and settle without delay, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer.
Little's Mills, Sept. 20, 1856. 142-tf

Notice.
BY virtue of an order, made by his Honor John M. Dick, presiding Judge at the present term of our Superior Court of Law, I hereby give public notice that a Special Term of said Court will be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Fourth Monday in November next, which will be the 24th day of the month when and where all suiters and witnesses of the Civil Docket are required to attend by 10 o'clock by the forenoon of that day.
Witness, Geo. S. Cole, Clerk of said Court, at office, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1856.
GEO. S. COLE, C. S. C.
Sept. 24, 1856. 142-te

GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Establishment.
THE undersigned is now receiving, direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
Having taken unusual pains in the selection of his Goods, he flatters himself that his Stock will compare favorably with any in the market.
Having set out with a determination to sell Goods upon reasonable terms to prompt paying and Cash customers, he feels that the experience of the past justifies him in asserting, that all Goods sold by him will give entire satisfaction as to style and price.
His Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:
Cloth, Beaver, Tweeds and Cassimere Coats,
do do do do over do,
Every variety of style of Vests and Pants,
Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts (Linen and Merino,)
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.
All of which he hopes to be able to sell at as early a day as possible.
All persons who owe me for purchases previous to July last, are earnestly requested to pay up, and keep up their and my good name.
JAMES McPHERSON
Hay street, opposite E. Glover's
Sept. 22, 1856. 143-3m.

SECOND STOCK THIS FALL.
STARR & WILLIAMS
Are now receiving their
Second Stock of Fall & Winter Good
To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.
Oct. 16, 1856. 145-tf

Fall Trade, 1856.
B. F. PEARCE
IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLaines, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Castins and Whalebone Skirts,
Cotton and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
ALSO,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of
Ready-made Clothing.
and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
B. F. PEARCE.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 139-tf

GROCERIES.
I am now receiving my stock of Family Groceries, consisting as follows:
75 Bags Coffee, assorted,
50 Hhds Sugar,
50 " Mackerel No. 3,
25½ " " " 2,
25½ " " " 1,
10 " Herring,
5 " Stewart's Syrup,
35 Boxes Cheese,
15 " Sperm Candles,
15 " Adamantine Candles,
West India Preserves, assorted,
Spices, Candies, and Teas,
Soap, Putty, and White Lead,
Will keep constantly on hand Bacon, Lard, Butter, &c., &c.
The above named articles, and all others usually kept in a Grocery Store, will be kept constantly on hand, and sold cheap for cash or on time to prompt paying customers.
E. F. MOORE.
Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.
Sept. 12, 1856. 140-tf

Blankets, Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans,
Keystone Stripes, and a large lot of Shoes,
For sale by E. F. MOORE.

50 KEGS NAILS,
15 Doz. AXES, Assorted,
and some Superior HAND-SAWS,
For sale by E. F. MOORE.

W. Overby,
Saddle and Harness Maker.
Respectfully informs the public and all the old customers of Houston & Overby, that he still continues to carry on the Saddle and Harness making and all its various branches at the old stand of Houston & Overby, where he will be happy to furnish them with any article they may need in his line of business.
Strict attention paid to repairing.
Aug. 18, 1856. 137-tf.

O. HOUSTON
WOULD return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes, by punctuality in business, for a continuation of the same.
He has commenced business on his own responsibility, on the South side of Person street, two doors below the Cape Fear Bank and three doors above his old stand, where he would be glad to see all his old friends. He expects to keep on hand a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, and every thing in his line of business.
N. B. He will attend to repairing of Saddles, Harness, &c., and his charges shall be moderate.
September 4, 1856. 139-6m
Carolinian copy.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PAPERS.
A New Southern Literary Journal.
THE EXAMINER,
Published at Columbia, S. C.
THIS Journal has entered upon its second volume, and with its next issue will commence the publication of an
ORIGINAL PRIZE TALE,
of great literary merit and thrilling interest. This will be followed by
A SERIES OF ORIGINAL STORIES,
written expressly for the columns of The Examiner. These Stories are all from the pens of SOUTHERN WRITERS, and will initiate a new era in Southern periodical literature. We think from arrangements now in progress, that in all future issues of the Examiner, its columns will be furnished with ORIGINAL TALES and NOUVELETTES, equal to any published in literary journals, either North or South.
We have printed a large edition, and will be enabled to supply new subscribers from the commencement of these stories, if orders are sent in early.
The Examiner is printed on a large double sheet of eight pages, containing FORTY COLUMNS of reading matter, with very few advertisements.
As a LITERARY JOURNAL, it has already taken a high stand, and with proper encouragement will soon rank among the best in the country.
As a POLITICAL JOURNAL, it will ever advocate the Rights, Interests, and Institutions of the South.—Besides these features, it will weekly furnish a full summary of news. It will be the aim of the Editor to make The Examiner just such a paper as will cause it to be a welcome visitor in every Southern family.
The terms of the Examiner, are
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
payable in all cases in advance. With FIVE THOUSAND subscribers at this price, we will insure to the Southern reading public
THE BEST PAPER OF ITS CLASS
ever issued at the South. Forward your subscriptions for the new volume.
Clubs of ten will be furnished with the paper for twenty-five dollars. Address
W. B. JOHNSTON.
Columbia, July 31, 1856.

AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company.
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEELE.
July 5, 1856. 131-y

POETRY.

UNION SONG.

Air—*Star Spangled Banner.*

Oh say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What each patriot looks to with pride and with pleasure;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, we will bear through the fight,
Keeping step to the music of the Union's true measure;
Disunion's foul glare
We will speed from the air,
And restore our own Fillmore to the President's chair,
And the flag of our Union in glory shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The true people are aroused—and their feelings are deep,
And the patriotism in each breast reposes;
With Fillmore to lead—our true glory discloses,
Tennessee's "Union Jack"
Throws the brilliant gleam back,
And shows to the people the only true track
And the flag of our Union in glory shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And the opposing band who would bring to our land
Civil and the horrows of dire dissolution;
Will be heard of no more, for our gallant Fillmore
Will remove every trace of their footsteps' pollution—
Their sins are too old
To be covered by gold,
No more will the people be cheated and sold.
But the "flag of our Union" in glory shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And thus be it ever when true men shall stand
Between the loved Union and its desecration—
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heav'n rescued land,
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation—
Then conquer we must,
For our cause it is just
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust,"
And the "flag of our Union" in glory shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

From Porter's Spirit of the Times.

METALLIC CHARMS.

BY "PERDIX."

"The lust of gold, unfeeling and remorseless,
The last corruption of degenerate man."
"Oh, cursed lust of gold! when for thy sake
The fool throws up his interest in both worlds,
First stain'd in this, then damn'd in that to come."

In this age of progression, this age of luxurious splendor, when the great race seems to be, not so much for fame, but for the "almighty dollar," are we not in danger of national degradation or positive ruin, unless some obstacle is interposed to check this mad impetus ere we plunge headlong into the gulf of bankruptcy and total ruin. Where now is the estimate of a Newton or a Franklin—the genius and skill of a Raphael, a Titian, or a Canova—the giant intellect of a Locke, a Canning, or a Webster, as compared with the wealth of Rothschild or a Girard? What has intellect, and talent, and genius to do with the wants of the present age? The *snob* of to-day may have accumulated an amount almost fabulous: may have reared a palatial residence among those whose greatest claims to distinction are "*metallic charms*;" whose antecedents will scarcely bear daylight criticism. His equipage may vie in splendor with princes, his table groan with the luxuries of every clime, his children admitted to the "first circles," &c., but after all, *who is he* and *what is he?* He is but one of the *Potiphars*, and still wonders that *Mr.* Dusseldorf was so long in executing the beautiful paintings that adorn that gallery. And yet, how much homage do we see paid to these "golden calves"—these heartless, money gods,

"Across whose brain scarce dares to creep
Aught but thrift's parent pair—to get—to keep."

People without humanity, without sympathy, without taste, without feeling, without education, their sorded souls become so encrusted with their coat of guilt that they are forever deaf to the cries of suffering humanity, or the concord of sweet sounds. For them there is no music beyond "the clink of the dollar;" their eyes, so wholly engrossed in detecting the chances for accumulating "filthy lucre," heed not the beauties which God in his beneficence has everywhere spread around them. The beautiful landscape, the glassy lake, with its green islands, its forest mantled shores, and the gloomy gorge and savage precipice—the sweet vale, with its cottages, and herds, and evening bells; the gorgeous sunset, or the sublime grandeur of the terrific storm are but the well-drawn etchings of a bank note, of the sight of a well filled coffer, at once cause the pupil of their eyes to expand with wonderful rapidity. Numerous are the instances that surround us where this all absorbing desire for riches has driven its possessor to madness, or to what seems infinitely worse, drivelling idiocy. Even in this quiet country village, piles of brick and mortar rise in majestic grandeur towards heaven, reared from the means of one who died a poor maniac, fancying that his squalid poverty was such as to deny the gratification of the absolute necessities of life, and ere yet his anxious soul had departed to that land where the rich and the poor together meet, his fevered imagination worked into an awful frenzy by the unholy and insatiable lust for gain, saw around his dying pillow none but hungry bailiffs, who, with souls as little used to pity as his own, would e'en wrest from him his dying bed to satisfy the demands of retributive justice.

Certain it is that there is far too much homage paid to Mammon.

"Mammon the least erected spirit that fell
From heaven; for e'en in heaven his looks and thoughts
There always downcast bent, admiring more
The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine."

What matters it to the young man of the present day, whether a lady possesses the form of beauty of an Aphrodite, the genius of an Athena, the chastity of an Artemas, or the justice of a Nemesis, if she has not the magic "*metallic charms!*" Principles, honor, feelings, and affections, are all made subservient to the worship of the gilded idol, and yet, when possessed, to how few does it bring true happiness! How frequently do we see men instilling into the breasts of their sons the fallacious idea that the great aim of life is business, money, wealth, a fortune—treat as purely secondary all that relates to their physical and mental nature. Physical and mental, we say, for without the former the latter must prove insufficient and weak. Physical culture should always go hand in hand with mental training, for what is a gigantic intellect, when coupled with a frail and disease-burdened constitution? And still, how little attention is given to a proper muscular development of the rising generation! No, all that is allowed to pass, so they but carve out for themselves an immense fortune. Let them but strive and struggle day and night for the one great object, until the nobler feelings of their nature are crushed by the wight of sordid avarice upon them—until their frail and attenuated forms have almost refused to sustain their weary and corroding spirit of gain; then, perhaps, when it is too late, when the broad wing of the sable messenger is heard flapping over them, and they are called to leave all their glittering hoards behind them, to lay their weary forms down

"Between the beggar and the king
Side by side lie mouldering;"

then, and not till then, they will see the folly of neglecting physical and mental culture for the mistaken idea of accumulating wealth.

Such are the class of men who look upon the sports of the field with an almost holy horror. They would fain devote every day, every hour, and every minute to the idea of *money*; whereas, if a little more of prudential consideration formed a part of their composition, and they could be induced to set apart a portion of their time for the noble and invigorating sports of the field, the great aim of life would be better secured, health and vigor would take the place of disease and degeneracy, the nobler feelings and generous impulses of the heart would triumph over the sordid productions of avarice, and man would approximate nearer to what his Creator intended he should be—a creature with a soul above "*metalic charms*."

GAYMONT, PA., *Oct.* 1, 1856.

HENRY CLAY ON BUCHANAN.

The Fredericksburg *News* reproduces the following extract from a letter of Henry Clay to Daniel Ullman, which, it says, will stand as an offset against Mr. James B. Clay's assertion that his father, than whom no man was ever more villainously treated than he was by James Buchanan, had been perfectly satisfied with this gentleman's conduct towards him and restored him his friendship and confidence:

In a letter dated August 4th, 1847, from Virginia White Sulphur Springs, he says, speaking of the issues which should be made between the parties. "There is first, the principle of protection and the *fraud* practiced on Pennsylvania by the Kane letter. In further support of this *fraud*, I learned yesterday from the Hon. *Reverdy Johnson*, that during the canvass of 1844, when some interrogatories were addressed from your State to Polk, requesting a more explicit avowal of his opinion in regard to the Tariff of 1842, Mr. *Buchanan* wrote to Tennessee that the Kane letter was working well, and begging that those interrogatories should not be answered, and Mr. *Polk accordingly* remained silent."

How could his son have the assurance to say that his father had confidence in a man who had acted in a manner which would be considered disreputable in any *gentle-man?*

A noted politician was recently caught by a friend in the act of perusing the scriptures. Upon asking him what particular portion of the good book he had selected for examination, he replied: "I am reading the story about the loaves and fishes."

NOT MUCH OF A TRIUMPH.

The Pennsylvania election turns out to be a very poor Democratic triumph after all. The Democratic Canal Commissioner is elected by a majority of only about twenty-five hundred votes; while the majority *against* the Democrats on the vote for members of Congress reaches nearly *ten thousand!* Verily, the melancholy Democracy are hard run for a little comfort, when they are compelled to crow over a result like this.

Pennsylvania is not safe for Buchanan by many a mile, and his friends know such to be the fact. Mr. Fillmore's chances there are, we believe, quite equal to his.—Roll on the ball!—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. BRECKENRIDGE ON SLAVERY.

Since Mr. Breckenridge's annunciation at Tippecanoe, that he did not belong to any party which advocated the extension of slavery, new lights seemed to have dawned upon the eyes of certain democratic editors in the South. Heretofore we have been accustomed to hear, in this region, that party lauded as the *only* friends of the institution of slavery. When Texas was annexed great honor was claimed by southern democracy for their party, because it gave us a new and immense area of country, into which slavery could be extended. Now, however, since democracy and freesoilism have met and shaken hands upon the common platform of squatter sovereignty; and since Buchanan and Breckenridge both stand convicted of that heresy; and since the latter, (*a southern man;* Heaven save the mark!) repudiates all connection with any party that has for its object the extension of slavery, certain of their leaders, as we before remarked, appear to have received quite a sudden mental illumination. All that they formerly wrote and talked about democracy being the only friend of slavery, was not true, after all. It turns out that democracy is not the sworn friend of southern institutions, at least, so says Mr. Breckenridge, and so echo the party organs through the South.

The New Orleans Delta, although we generally disagree with it, in this instance gives expression to our opinion on this new phase of democracy. It denounces Mr. Breckenridge's sentiment as utterly inimicable to southern institutions, and proclaims him unworthy the support of southern men. We heartily endorse the Delta's position. We do profess to belong to a party that favors the extension of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, where a majority of the legal voters, at the time of the adoption of a constitution, will vote for it. We favor that extension to such a degree, that we hope to see the southern people assisting it with "men and money," and we favor it, because we believe it to be a matter of vital necessity to the people of the South. We regret that Mr. Breckenridge's example has induced southern men to adhere to a party that is not in favor of the extension of slavery, where it may be legitimately and properly carried.

Vicksburg Whig.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 22d, 1856.

Mr. EDITOR—The Election on the 14th instant, in this State is over, and I merely desire to make known the reasons why the Democrats carried the election for Canal Commissioner &c., by a small majority and the course the true Fillmore party in this State is now pursuing as to the Presidential canvass. There were six distinct causes outside of the true legitimate strength of the Democratic party, which worked in favor of the success of the State Democratic Ticket as against the Ticket called the opposition or union State ticket on this election.

The first was the great number of foreigners naturalized; the second was the immense number colonized from the adjoining States especially for the occasion which would foot up as many, say those who are conversant with the matter, upwards of 50,000 in the State. The third was the great number of those who voted at several precincts on the same day.—Arrests are now daily being made. I heard a Judge of the Court say last evening that one Irishman, to his knowledge, voted seven times. The fourth, was the thousands of true Fillmore men who voted with the Democrats and the thousands who did not vote at all. The reason for this step on the part of the Fillmore men were first, that a few days before the election the Republicans had a meeting at Harrisburg prospectingly to form and put out a Union Electoral Ticket after the election of the 14th. It was reported that the Fillmore party were represented in said Convention, when every body acquainted with the feelings of the friends of Fillmore knew that party had nothing to do with it.

In parts of the State where the report could not be corrected before the election, the Fillmore men united by scores with the Democrats and supported the Democratic State ticket. The second reason was that a report was put in circulation also, a few days before the election that two of the candidates on the opposition ticket, called the "*Union State Ticket,*" were stumping it for Fremont, and these reports together with the fact that the New York Herald, Tribune, &c., were making haste to proclaim a Republican victory for the party in Pennsylvania, bore so heavily upon a large number of Fillmore Americans who dispise Fremont and Republicanism as they do the devil, that they united with the Democrats in many parts of the State in order to give the State election to the Democracy, and by that means kill off Fremont in the North; and risk the consequences with the South as to the injury it might do the prospects and popularity of Mr. Fillmore in that section by their co-operative action with the Democrats to elect their State ticket over the Union State ticket. But still in the face of such acknowledged facts, the Democrats now say, they beat the whole opposition, the strength of the Fillmore American party included.

The fifth was the very singular expedient to which the Democrats resorted in certain parts of the State and that was this, to advertise their political Meetings with Large posters headed "*Buchanan Breckenridge and free Kansas.*" These bills followed in turn with the remarks of democratic speakers that Kansas in the very nature of things could never be anything else than *free*, and that the election in Kansas, would make it so, had a happy effect upon the populace, and gained for the democratic State Ticket, many, very many votes. The sixth, was the Large amount of money expended and the co-operative action of the forces in Washington. In order that some idea may be formed as to this cause, the fair from Philadelphia to this place is, ordinarily two dollars and ten cents, but it was reduced to twenty five cents to and from Lancaster on the day of the democratic meeting, and so it was at numerous other meetings in the State; looking at the causes then which operated in favor of the Democracy in the state election, the great wonder is now, why they only carried the state by so small a majority! At all events the Democrats do not rejoice but little over their apparent victory, as they know all those causes cannot work for them again.

The secrets of the Democratic State committee at Philadelphia were kept during the whole campaign around the "*Dark Lantern*" with more unerring confidence than *know nothingism* ever did or could its counsellings. We now behold its policy upon the face of the election, and let me say the course pursued will not redound to their future prospects. One point he never should not be overlooked, and that is this, that the democratic party is fast gaining for itself the name of the *infallible foreign party.*

Now that which they condemned the Know Nothings for, they practice themselves with the greatest secresy. But it is right in democracy because it is the infallible democratic party and wrong in the American party, because it is fallible.