WHILE SELL LINE

Felice-Citizens:—There are circumstances which call for the appeal we make to your most enruest attention. The times appear to us startling and critical. There are aspects in the pendirg contest for the Presidency which are very unusual and important. We cannot, therefore, forbear freely to communicate some of our apprehensions, before we separate here, and to call upon you at once to look full in the face any

dangers which may seem to impend over the greatest popular government on earth.

Two of the political parties in the country have pitched a Presidential battle upon sectional issues, nel of so fearful a character as to stir the deeper passions of the American people. Though in seeming conflict, it cannot be disguised, that those parties have in such sort co-operated as to press upon the country one exciting issue after another, until, by dint of continued exasparation, the have nearly succeeded in arraying, in hostile colnmns, one-half of the States of the Union against the other. They appear mutually to have employed all the energies of party power to engensier sectional distrust, prejudice, and crimination and now, for the first time in the history of the government, we find a truly formidable party. ully organized, and using every effort in the power to combine the non-slaveholding against the slaveholding States of the Union, in a struggie for the executive power of the Confederacy. In that organization are included men who are supposed to be conservative and national, but misconception, into movements which, in their choier moments, they cannot but recoil from, as they would from pestilence and famine.

Its management has been essentially control-

led by leaders who under all circumstances, have steadily kept up an active, unceasing, and implacable warfare upon the institutions of the slaveholding States. Should such a party unfortunately succeed, in the present distracted state of the public mind, in electing a sectional President. supported alone by the voters of the non-slavesence a movement of resistance, the consequen ces of which no human wisdom can foresee, and no lover of his country or friend of popular government anywhere could fail, in all coming time, sadiy to deplore. We do not believe they can succeed, but

may be really "treading upon the brink of a

forth and overwhelm the nati n." But the Republican party is not alone respon sible for those appalling issues, nor is its success the only danger to the stability of the Government in its present form. The Democratic party has eagerly and rashly seized upon these momentous issues, and wielded them as the thunder-bolts of party warfare. They have striven to madden the South, and to concentrate Southern votes upon their candidates, as the Abolitionists have striven to madden the North and to concentrate Northern votes upon their candidates

When their extreme measures are resisted they taunt national men, in the South, as "submissionists," or worse than submissionists, as the Aboiltionists taunt national men in the North as "dough-faces," or worse than dough-faces.

They have apparently struggled to bring about against, based upon questions immediately ten- his friends elsewhere, and the victory is sure !seemingly done this for the petty purpose of se- for one moment to think of taking sides between cess of such a party for the present; but its tri-umph would probably keep the furnaces of sec-against the North against the South, or the South be at no distant day, its rash errors would engender a storm of sectional conflict beneath which the government would sink into ruins. We think they, too, will fail.

But we believe the time has come when the common rafety requires that the raging sectional heats of those parties should be cooled. The time has come when national, conservative men respecting the Constitution, true to their whole country, and "indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of disunion," should stand shoulder to shoulder, and unite in placing at the head of the government a Chief Magistrate in whose capaci- more's administration. ty, honesty and patriotism all confide. The National American party have now presented such a man-ope who, being suddenly called upon to take the helm of the government, at a time when the Heavens were lurid with the angry tempest of 1849-'50, so successfully rode out that storm, so faithfully and gallantly secured the safety of the noble ship of State, as to win from an admiring people the most heartfelt plaudits, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant."

We point you to another fearful cancer on the body positic-the humiliating struggle now going on between the Democratic and Republican parties for the foreign pote, and to the tremulous apprehensions expressed for the fate of the one or the other of those parties, as the uncertain movements of the Germans or Irish oscillate between them. We warn you that the fate of this great government may soon be equally dependent upon the unstable movement of those mighty masses, fresh from the monarchies of Europe,-Large portrops of our Union are already overflowing with a foreign population, a population such as has shown itself utterly incapable of sustaining popular governments in the Old World. So immense is now the influx that we can scarcely be regarded as the same, or the descendants of the same people we were twenty years ago. Where, and, in what, is this to end? Millard Fillmore alone, of the candidates for the Presidency, has refused to court this gigantic and growing element of power. While he has no hostility to foreigners. he frankly warns his countrymen that it is safer for American born citizens to rule the destinies of America. Having witnessed their deplorable condition in their own fatherlands, he would share with them all the privilege of seizing the car of State, in which we are passengers. beseech you to see the dang as we have briefly glanced at, and to shun them, before it is too late

patriot statesman who have always fearlessly out when his sentiments-who has ever made the Constitution his guiding star-who has risen for m an apprentice boy to the Presidency-who when President, frowned upon disorganizers and radicals, North and South, and, with the aid of conservative Whigs and Democrats, bravely restored quiet to a distracted country-who has just said "If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South or for the South as against the North, they are not

the men who should give their suffrages to me." From the moment Mr. Fil'm re was first placed in numination, every effort has been resorted to to induce the country to beleive, first, that he would not accept the nomination; secondly, that he had no strength at the North, and could not sarrry a single Northern State, even his own: thirdly, that he had no strength at the South, and could not carrry a single Southern State: fourthly, that he was so Southern in his feelings and views, that the North ought not to support him, and would not; and, fifthly, that he was an Abelitionist, and could not and ought not to be

In regard to the charges against Mr. Fillmore which related to his views and opinions of public policy, his triends have deemed it best to permit them to be refuted, as they have been most am-ply and triumphantly, by the record of his model mpistration; by his own bold, frank, and manly speeches, which the people have everywhere read with admiration and delight, and by his own pure, unsultied reputation and spotless is character. Of these the people themselves had

surprise and incredulity, though the frequency of their repetition, the confident tone in which they were asserted, the variety of forms in which by their support a prolong thou of that very pulticy which has stimulated into birth a dangerous they have been made to appear, and, above all, it which has stimulated into birth a dangerous sectional organization at the North, and is now sectional organization at the North, and is now Democrats in these misreprese readiness with which the one sustained the other's fabrication, have made some impression upon the public mind, or at least upon the minds of such as consult their fears rather than rely upon the goodness of their cause.

Upon the eve of our adjournment, these and similar assertions are again renewed, with a view no doubt of sowing the seeds of alienation and distrust between our friends in different sections of the Union, and these wicked and false statements are sent to the country by railroad, by telegraph, and by missionaries and emissaries with a zeal and apparent confidence worthier of a better cause, and the assertion is now added that Mr. Filimore will be now withdrawn.

In addressing you now, we wish definitely outradict these untrue reports, and correct as far as we can the false impresssion to which they have given rise, and thus to strip our enemies o their most favorite and nearly only remaining

means of warfare. None of these charges and insinuations are true. We speak to all sections of our common country in saying so. The friends of our candidates, both North and South, are standing firmly by their colors and by their men, and will do so intil the contest is decided in November. They do so both from choice and from duty. choose it, because their men stand on the only truly national platform, as broad as the entire Union, and exactly co-extensive with the Constitution, recognizing the rights of the States on the one hand, and the Federal Government on the other, and holding each sovereign within its proper sphere; and their duty requires that these geographical, these sectional parties, both Repub-lican and Democratic, so called, shall be driven from the field. Whoever aids either, aids the one section of a common country against the other.

We can say to our friends in all sections, that from henceforth till the election in November, holding States, we have too much reason to apstories of lukewarmness and abandonment of our candidates must be based upon something in the future different from the past, to be true; that North and South the friends of our candidates. are true as well tempered steel, and are working with the more heart, zeal and confidence as the canvass progresses. The hearts of true national men, North and South, beat in unison with each olcano, that is liable, at any moment, to burst other, and their hands are being vigorously applied to a common labor, and for a common and there is not the least reason, in any section for distrust of friends in any other. Let not the enemy reap any fruits from the insidious policy pursued by them. We say to you that it appears to us from this point of observation that if all who in their hearts prefer Millard Fillmore for President shall vote for him, he will be triumphantly elected.

We do not pretend to direct, govern, or contro the movement in favor of the American cause That is a matter solely in the hands of the peo ple at large. It is theirs; they originated it. We believe our candidates, however, are infinite ly stronger amongst the people than among politi-cians, who happen at this time to be in power, or struggling to acquire it. Let their friends good cheer. Let them do their duty, and they the formation of geographical parties, such as the will be astonished at their great strength at the Father of his Country so emphatically warned us polls. Let each man go to work and confide in ding to split the Union astuder; and they have No cunningly devised stories should induce then curing a temporary party triumph. The Union, the candidates of those dangerous sectional orin form at least, we think, would survive the suc- ganizations which are now struggling to concenagainst the North. They should, and will, both tional passion red hot, and ultimately, and it may be overthrown. The country requires repose and demands safety. The friends of Fillmore and Donelson are the friends of the Union. They have the power to elect them, and thus strengther the bonds of that friendship and confidence be-tween the North and the South which in other days added such power and glory to the Republic Let us now pledge ourselves each to the other that every man will do his duty to our candidates and our cause, and you may rely upon it the country will be saved from the dangers that en-compass it, and restored to the quiet and confidence which blessed it at the close of Mr. Fill-

> Wm. W. Valk. Humphrey Marshall, W. L. Underwood. S. G. Haven, A. K. Marshall. F. K. Zollicoffer Thomas Rivers Henry Winter Davis, F. S. Edwards W. H. Sneed, Henry M. Fuller. Samuel F. Swope E. D. Cullen, J. B. Ricaud. J. Scott Harrison. Charles Ready, Geo. Eustis, Jr., W. A. Lake, N. G. Foster, Jas. J. Lindley, J. Morrison Harris, Ino S. Carlile. H. W. Hoffman, R. C. Puryear, Thomas R. Whitney, John P. Campbell L. M. Cox. Jacob Broom. Washington, August 18, 1856.

## CAN THE CONSERVATIVES VOTE FOR

MR. BUCHANAN? There are certain politicians whose aim through life has been to be all things to all men, and at the head of these we place Mr. Buchanan. So consistent has been his inconsistency, so thoroughly antipodal have been the political principles by which he has been alternately governed, that his Northern admirers are enabled to furnish abundance of evidence of his loyalty to that particular section of the Union, while his supporters at the South can, with the same ease, point to innumerable instances in which he has evinced himself altogether favorable to their peculiar views; but neither the North nor the South can find, in the whole of his political career, any act of his which rose to the dignity of national impartiality, or was productive of national good.

Mr. Buchanan has evidently timed all his pub ic acts by the clock of personal interest, and has continually oscillated, like a pendulum, from side to side, by the sheer force of the weight by which he was propelled.

Now we hold it to be indisputable, that he who has been for and against every great measure which has agitated the country, lays himself open to the charge of having been influenced by private views rather than by the more patriotic principle of self-abnegation. Either the judgment of Mr. Buchanan is exceedingly weak, or his political morality of the lowest sort, for an examnation of his public vibrations proves that he has been-Auti-Democrat. Democrat.

A Peace Advocate, A Fillibuster. Anti-Tariff. Bank, Anti-Bank. Missouri Compromise, Kansas-Nebraska, Anti-slavery, And, in short, has always kept himself soft state which enables the dominant party to mould him into any form it pleased-the newest

that of the Cincinnati platform. Millard Fillmore has been justly called "the model President," a glorious title, because it could only be appropriately bestowed on one who did not, like Mr. Buchanan,

shape into which he has been converted being

"Narrow his mind, And to PARTY give up what was meant for manhind." but embraced within the scope of his executive functions all parties and all sections of the Un-

long in the public service as Mr. Buchanan, whose inconsistencies are so strongly defined, or whose principles consist of such a bundle of antagon-

madly endeavoring to oppose it by an equally dangerous organization at the South-which seeks to put out fire by heaping on additional fuel, and whose Presidential candidate emphatically en-

dorses the propriety of the remedy?

Bult. Patriot.

THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY.

was most fortunate in preserving. They consist-ed of himself and wife, Mrs. Dardenne and four children, and Miss Laura and Henrietta Clement, and the servants. In the early part of the morning, he and others vent to bracing up their houses in anticipation of a gale. About 2 P. M., the back were flying about in every direction. The roof followed next, then the south gable and upper floor. Sand, chips, shingles, the petting rate, and the wreck of houses darkened the air and made it torn gradually to pieces, a portion of the wreck of the awful scene on the Last Island, whose lodging against the cistern, which served to prevent the whole from being floated away. By keeping huddled together under some standing timbers, the family was partially preserved from the weather. About 6 o clock, when the waters of the bay and gulf met, Mr. Desobry's house. or the wreck of it, was lifted from its foundation and carried some twenty feet. Two of his ne groes escaped by getting up a prickly ash tree. A good deal of sand and drift bad fortunately ascomplated in front of the house, which was another protection. In the morning not even the remains of a house could be seen Mr. Wm. Hart, with those under his charge

were also miraculously preserved. He was in

the house of Gov. Hebert, which early went to

pieces, and portions were blown away. There were under his charge, his wife and two children, Mrs. Leftwich and Miss Mildred Lawes. Most of them were bruised by the falling timbers. A child of Mrs. Dickenson, being blown out into the yard, then covered with several feet of water. happened to lodge against a remaining gate post His mother sprang after him, and her sister, Mrs. Leftwich, went to her. They thus became separated some distance from Mr. Hart, who was standing on portions of the wrecked house lodged against the cistern. An old negro man, a servant of Gov. Hebert, with a soul truly noble, then came to the assistance of the ladies who were holding to the post, and lifting a shutter above their heads, sheltered them from the falling timber. He afterwards conducted them to Mr. Hart, who got them around him, and threw weather. They thus stood in this terrible situation all night, their breath being nearly taken away by the rain, and by the waves dashing over to them.
their heads. All the ladies had lost nearly every let them? remnant of their clothing, it being cut to pieces eported by one of the above ladies that Miss Emma Mille was seen to be swept past them by the fury of the gale, literally lifting her from the ground and bearing her onward. She was found By all means plant trees, and when you have nant of a garment. She is now at the residence of Dr. Duperier, in Attakapas, and is reported to be doing well. Mr. Hart held a child in his arms, lifting it above the waves during the many painful hours that he and his family were in their perilous situations. In the morning they all got on the wreck of the Star, in truly s pitiable and embarrassing situation. He and his company lost all their clothes and valuables.

A servant found a valuable box of jewelry, which he gave to his master; we were sorry. however, to learn that the servant received but one dollar as a reward for his honesty. Many servants are known to have been instrumental in saving children, comparatively few of whom were lost, considering the great number on the island. It is reported that a servant of the lamented Mr. Schlatre, who was saved, remarked to her that she could save one of her childrenwhich should she take? Her mistress was sitting on the bed at the time beside her little girl, whose back had been injured in some manner. She replied "Oh, how can I say which shall live?" This was the last the servant saw of her mistress. Immediately afterwards the house was blown to pieces, and the wreck driven into the Gulf.

No lady, and probably no gentleman, showed more presence of mind, nor a more correct judgment, in so trying a situation, than Mrs. Cropper. She clung to her house, and then to her kitchen. until both were blown away. It is said that a skiff fortunately came within her reach at about this time, by which means she got to where she thought was the shallowest water. Here she told her children and servants to take hold of each other's hands and plant their feet firmly to the sand and to do this most effectually she made them take off their shoes-and when a wave came that rolled over their heads, to face it and all bow to t as she did, and at once—thus preventing the its force upon them, and also from their being separated. In this awful situation she spent the night, nothing but a black sea around her, amidst the rain that poured down in torrents, and eatch- of enlarged ideas, with souls above buttons, and ing breath only as each wave left their heads up at least to 'button-woods.' above water. Mrs. C. had pulled off her dia-A faithful negro next morning picked up some had got on board of the wreck of the Star. Mrs.

and deserving richly to be mentioned, We were told that she was on a piece of timber, together with her mother and brother, with an infant do to cling to the plank beneath them. Late in trees," says a noble old proverb, "loves others be-the night the child was thought to be dead—it sides himself."—Phil. Bulletin. had previously vomited blood over its mother .-She was conjured to let the lifeless corpse sink, or she would inevitably be dashed into the sea with it. She clung to her child, however, although her leg had been frightfully bruised by the timber dashing against it. She milked at intervals the milk from her breast into the unconscious infant's mouth And thus passed the night. In the morning she got on the wreck in safety.— Her child was doing well at the time we heard

was destroyed a young lady from New Orleans, the daughter of a widow who had but a few moments previous dressed for dinner, and had on her person \$5,000 worth of diamonds! She was were loaded with nothing but saw dust. er of Mr. Comean. She was lost, but the young man was saved, with a fractured arm

his ewn pure, unsalide reputation and delight, and by his ewn pure, unsalide reputation and apottess and the means of forming an accurate judgment, and the means of forming an accurate judgment both he and his friends have the pudgment both he and his friends have the said times and are now, ready to bow with respectful submission—they ask no appeal to any other tribunal.

But the arts and falsehood which have been restreed to by the two excit and parties of the pudgment by the wasken Mr. Elimore, by moderate the try to weaken Mr. Elimore, by inducing the early to weaken Mr. Elimore, by inducing the early to weaken Mr. Elimore, by inducing the planet from the pace where the first and disapprobation of moderate men of all per law to were elected by the stockholders, when the pace where the first and shook bundless of gold and valuage of the stockholders, and provided the specially great is the constitutions—a man who were elected by the stockholders, and provided the pace which the was without strength elsewhere than the place where the falsehood was told, the was without at the falsehood was told, the place the was without the was without the was w A lady reports that while she was on the wreek. per pie liave not been so well able to understand they have heard these assertions generally with protound disapprobation of moderate ment of all parties, he has piedged himself to sustain. How then can those who have so earnestly reprobated the losers. Some of the rascals attempted to get

were carried into the Gulf. In this situation buffeted about by the waves, they passed nan awful hours, and were finally floated back to a spot some fifteen miles from the Island, and hence up the marsh some six miles. Mr. Schlatre's leg had got badly hurt before he was borne from the Island. There happened to be a hole broken in the door, and through this he placed his leg, and thus propelled his frail bark out of the marsh. Mr. Mille was too feeble to render

Our New Orleans exchanges come to us filled any assistance, and all Mr. S.'s encouragement with details of the awful sacrifice of life which occurred by the late inundation at Last Island.— Rare instances of male and female heroism are re-ting. The bay shore being ultimately reached, corded, and many cases of presence of mind and they lay there till Friday, the 15th. They saw fidelity and attachment on the part of noble heart- the Blue Hammock pass to and return from the ed slaves have come to light. From the Picayune of the 26th we extract the following items:

Mr. Louis Desobry, Sr., had some nineteen or twenty in his family, the lives of all of whom he

thirteen, being a weakly and puny boy—saved his half-sister Henrietta, daughter of Boudreau, who had been separated from his arms three times, and three times rescued by him. He placed her upon his back, and succeeded in getting hold of a small tree, which he clung to until the storm had subsided and the waterhad receded. gallery was torn from the house and whirled over the storm had subsided and the waterinad receded, the roof, amidst the whizzing of shingles that though in the meantime suffering excruciating the roof, amidst the whizzing of shingles that pain from the sting of a stingaree, which he received on his ankle, and from the effects of which he is now lying very ill at the house of that nobie and honorable, though sorely afflicted husband impossible to see any distance. The house was and father, Antoine Como, one of the survivors e, and made doubly so by the loss of their mother on the island.

The other was a negro girl belonging to Antoine Como, aged fifteen years, named Molly who saved one of Mr. Como's children, a little girl aged about three years, and the only child saved out of six which he had on the Island .-Several times was the child torn from the faithful slave by the timbers and missiles that were thrown over them, and each time she succeeded in catching her and returning to the fork of a large tree which she had chosen as a place of safety; she securely held the child and maintained her position until the next day, after the storm had subsided.

TREES IN THE CITY. Of all graceful, agreeable, refreshing ornaments none can be compared to the trees in a city .-Every person feels their pleasant influence, and

there are few who, when once accustomed to them, do not miss them, even in streets enriched with the most splendid architectural ornaments, where they are wanting In fact, we are almost tempted to believe that trees-or the sight of themconstitute, like air and sun-light, a natural necessity of human nature. It does not seem that neople can be intellectually healthy who never se

Science has, of late years, dissipated much of the old fashion apprehension that trees are una blanket over them to screen them from the silanthus. On the contrary, we have full faith that the benefit which they confer, on the eyes alone, fully balances every other defect attributed Where people cannot get works of art, let them have trees and flowers-in fact, they should never be without either Any man who and blown from their bodies by the wind. It is will study them as they deserve, in his old moments, will find himself more advanced in art and

since every idiot near the city has taken to shooting everything that flies, birds have become scarce. Even in the squares, the last touch of destruction language of Job Pray, "he would teach 'em has been put to them by squirrels, and, in con- the law." Self-willed and stubborn though he the moment we remove with our time-keeper sequence, worms devour the leaves of several varieties of trees. But if every man who owns a tree will only have it attended to, he can greatly to settle these disgraceful rebellions, than the diminish this pest. The linden worms, it is said will not molest a tree, if it be well washed once or twice with a hose during the time that they. or rather their parents, infest it in the form of a small white moth; while the cocoons of other varieties of insects, which hang conspicuously all bellious spirits of Kansas be chased forthwith, if winter long on the boughs, can be removed with

out troubling any gardener. Trees are, therefore, a trouble; ves, a little and yet we should be sorry to see our city without them. We cannot analyse the feeling, but we cannot resist the conviction that they should exist wherever there are children. Children and trees go as naturally together as lovers and moonlight. Trees make a great impression on the pet; and like all pet babies has been spoiled .youthful mind, and always play a great part in He, conjointly with Douglas, made Kansas. She all early associations. How many are there among our readers in whose minds some "old tree" does not figure among the joys and sorrows of early life? Listen to the next old gentleman you hear talking about his boyhood, and ten to one he will not have gone far before he comes to the old tree. They are great institutions, those

old trees; and though our city is very shaded as it is, we only wish that we had more of them. We have often wondered if it would not be possible to plant the elm more in our streets.-There are several of the larger trees which grow to advantage, particularly in the more retired portions of the city, where no one would grudge them the room they occupy, and where they might spread themselves up to the size of the California Wellingtonea Gigantea, if they felt so disposed. We fear that much of the small ware wave from washing them, away by diminishing in the way of trees, which is at present sprinkled alter. Sprawled in the chapparel in his Mexican about so liberally, will not outlast our own times. We would like to have those who are to come after us, say a century hence, look upon us as men

There is something high-toned and large-minmonds and laid them on the table previous to ded in planting large trees for the benefit of posdressing for dinner, when the house began to give terity. Moreover, what if the old Sclayonian suway. She lost her jewelry and everything else .- | perstition should be true, that the souls of the dead rest amid the leaves of the trees which they of her silverware from the sand, and gave it to have planted while alive on earth, and that those her. It was afterwards stolen from her after she who never planted any trees are obliged to go flying about with never a chance to settle down Cropper is one of the wealthiest ladies of the in prace? How, in such a case, would some of those people fare whose highest exploits in the planting line consists of setting a geranium in a notherly affection and courage truly remarkable pot? What a poor roost that would be for a respectable man, whom nothing short of a first lass banyan tree would satisfy, if he could have with her mother and brother, with an infant his will. In short, we hope to see every part of ed imbecility, signally unequal to the discharge child in her arms. It was as much as each could the town decently shaded. "He who plants of his official duties. And Mr. Buchanan, has a

> A DUEL AND A SEQUEL. At Chicago, a few days since, Dr. Spannagal challenged a tailor named Schwartz for slandermg his wife. Upon getting to the ground, the doctor refused to fight, though, as it afterwards

turned out, the seconds had not put powder in the pistols. The Democrat of the 8th says: Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Spannagal, wife of the Doctor, presented herself at Best's saloon, on Randolph street, where Schwartz was fighting his duel o'er again to some of his boon companions, and reproached him with not only insulting her, but with being a coward, in having desired found next morning dead, but every piece of jewelry had been torn from her, perhaps while laid it on the amazed and confounded shirt mashe was in life. Another young lady stopping ker most vigorously, cutting him in the face quite she was in life. Another young lady stopping | Ker most vigorously, cutting him in the face quite | fore he presumed to ask the interierence and and in the hotel, and remarkable for her beauty, was | severely, and altogether inflicting a very sharp of the President. So California has to be in an engaged to be married to a young man who was punishment upon him. The gallant Schwartz also stopping there. She was the eldest daught- may now be said to have entirely lost whatever may now be said to have entirely lost whatever little edat he had won in the duel business, and

Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live tike brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1856. NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE. The comment 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. Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort O. P. Meares, of New Hanover. Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville. A. J. Stedman, of Chatham, Gep. J. M. Leach, of Davidson. Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson. Jno. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

"If there be those, North or South, who desire in administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they ere not the men who should give their suffrages o me. For my own part, Iknow only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country. -MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LAND-ING AT NEW YORK.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to Seaton Gales, Esq., for subscription to, or advertisement in, the Raleigh Register, that an assignment has been made to me of all such debts, as well as of the Register, &c., itself, and hat payment must in all cases be made to me. r my agent, H. S. Smith, Esq.

Those accounts in the hands of Israel E. James, r his agents, or Mr C. C. McCrummen, may be reeipted for by them. Their returns must be made to DAN'L G. FOWLE. Aug, 21, 1856.

MADNESS RULES THE HOUR.

The times are sadly out of joint. When, in the istory of our government, has there ever been such a disposition to adopt mob law, and leave the peace and dignity of the State to the tender nercies of Judge Lynch, as during this weak and vacillating dynasty? A whole year of mad misrule in Kansas; nearly a half year of usurped authority in the hands of a self-constituted Vigiance Committee in California; spontaneous hangngs even in Ohio, and sentences of death pro ounced and executed, all over the land, by extemporaneous Courts of Pie Pondre-and our feeble President, with the whole Army and Navy at his command, dares not move an inch towards iron rule of brave old Audrew Jackson! In the was, we would infinitely prefer his strong arm, trembling indecision which has characterised and disgraced the whole administration of our Mexican warrior-so hastily metamorphosed into a statesman. "By the eternal," would not the renot sooner, beyond the Rocky mountains? Let this stern old soldier but shake his finger at that formidable array of mid-night Judges in California, and would they not scatter like sparrows at the cash of a hawk? But Franklin Pierce cannot interfere with Kansas. She is his baby-his became their mutual hobby. Both mounted the young jade and rode under whip and spur for the Presidency. But the young animal soon found herself over-tasked, became restive, unhorsed both her patriotic riders, and is prancing wild and free, ad libitum, over the prairies. Old Hickory might have tried coaxing and salt for a while, but long ago he would have levelled his old blunderbuss at the fractious critter, and ordered her to stand or take the consequences. And knowing what would be the consequences she would have stood, and taken the bridle. The pot-valiant here at the White-house cannot do it. He has not the heart. He has had too many accidents already as cavforay-tumbled topsy turvy with Douglas in the great Kansas race for the Presidency, how can he again risk his precious neck? "There's old Buck, my successor and heir, let him ride that

Unfortunately for the peace of the country Mr. Buchapan also swung to the animal's tail. heels, as a parting blessing, and he is himself, horribly afeard" of that Kansas. Neither the esent incumbent, nor the anxious expectant of Presidential honors, has the nerve to take the proper responsibility in emergencies like the present. Mr. Pierce is proved to be a man of marked imbecility, signally unequal to the discharge talent for temporising, and instead of resisting, according to scripture, would always run from the Devil, or any other serious difficulty. take the bull by the horns? No, sir-ee! He would ingeniously get in the rear and hang by his tail all day long. President Pierce is afraid to interfere with the California Vigilance Committee, because, forsooth, it might be unpopular So he consulted with the patriot, Caleb Cushing, who kindly delivered his patron from a disagreeable dilemma, by a shrewd suggestion that it does not officially appear that there is any trouble to fight her husband when he knew the pistols at all in that State, or if there be, that it doth not appear from the record that Gov. Johnson used all constitutional means to suppress it, be-

wild ass's colt if he pleases; but as for me, Frank

Pierce, situated as I am, I'll none of it.

Vicar of Bray said when he danced among the vine Art;—like that when Columbus, through he was not, as some irreverent newspapers ascerchickens. Hurra for the largest liberty! the gray dawn of the 12th October, 1492, (Co-ted, cross-eye)." chickens. Hurra for the largest liberty!

in the bonleversements of politics. A few years ago, the Whig and Democratic parties were arrayed against each other on the system of banktheir energies to suppress and destroy them, and to bring back the country to the continental exploded hard money system. Now all parties agree in the practice of the good old Whig doc re ant it; but it moves nevertheless. rine.
There was a similar antagonism on the subject

of Internal Improvements by the General Government-the Whigs advocating and the Democrats opposing them. The action of the late Devetoes, has obliterated all distinctions on this ted by thee, than they can stop the revolquestion. The hostility to these works was earth. Close now, vene able sage, that sightless carried to improvements within the States, by their own governments. It was particularly so in North Carolina. If there is any distinction now in the race between the parties in our State, it is that the Democrats have outstripped the Whigs-and have to be held in check by them. They seem inclined to push the good work a little too far, beyond the resources which the old State can readily command. And the bit has taken place of the spur. Democracy prances about like a young colt, and the staid old Whigs have to curb the wild thing with a stiff bridoon, to keep her from running away.

Those whose memory can reach back a quarter of a century and upwards, will have a vivid recollection of the ridicule cast on John Quincy Adams, for having recommended the erection of national astronomical observatoies. They were jeeringly called his "Light houses in the skies." And much was the "old man eloquent" taunted with his unlucky expression about not "being palsied by the will of constituents." The subject was laughed out of Congress-and derision was heaped on the man and his message, during his whole administration. This was in 1825. Now the national observatory is justly the pride of the nation, and ranks among the scientific establishments of the age.

We have lately read with much interest oration delivered at Albany by Mr. Everett on the inauguration of the Dudley Astronomical Observotory, in which the orator eloquently portrays the uses of these establishments, of which there are now in the country some fifteen or twenty. They are no longer called "Light houses in the skies:" but all parties share in the pride of the national renown acquired by the one at Washngton, under the charge of the celebrated Mauy and his able corps.

We quote from the excellent speech of Mr Everett, the following beautiful passages:

" 1st. In the first place, then, we derive from he observations of the heavenly, bodies, which are made at an observatory, our only adequate easures of time and our only means of comparng the time of one place with the time of another Our artificial time-keepers,-clocks, watches and chronometers, however ingeniously contrived and admirably fabricated, are but a transcript, so to say, of the celestial motions, and would be of no observation. It is impossible for them under any circumstances to escape the imperfection of all machinery, the work of human hands ;-and east or west, it fails us. It will keep home time alone, like the fond traveller who leaves his heart behind him. The artificial instrument is of incalculable utility, but must itself be regulated by the eternal clock-work of the skies.

This single consideration is sufficient to show how completely the daily business of life is affected and controlled by the heavenly bodies. It is they and not our main-springs, our expansion balences and our compensation pendulums, which give us our time. To reverse the line of Pope,-

"Tis with our watches as our judgments ;-none Go just alike, but each believes his own :-But for all the kindreds and tribes and tongue f men -each upon their own meridian-from the Arctic pole to the equator, from the equator to the Antarctic pole, the eternal sun strikes twelve at noon, and the glorious constellations, far up in the everlasting belfrys of the skies, chime tw.lve at midnight;-twelve for the pale student over his flickering lamp; twelve amid the flaming glories of Orion's belt, if he crosses the meridian at that fated hour :- twelve by the weary couch of languishing humanity; twelve in sickness, the star-paved courts of the Empyrean ; twelve for the heaving tides of the ocean; twelve for the weary arm of labor : twelve for the toiling brain: twelve for the watching, waking, broken heart welve for the meteor which blazes for a moment and expires; twelve for the comet whose period is measured by centuries; twelve for every substantial, for every imaginary thing, which exists in the sense, the intellect, or the faucy, and which the speech or thought of man, at the given merilian, refer to the lapse of time.

There is much, in every way, in the city of Florence to excite the curiosity, to kindle the imagination, and to gratify the taste.

But among all its fascinations addressed to the sense, the memory and the heart, there was none to which I more frequently gave a meditative hour during a year's residence, than to the spot where Gulileo Galilei sleeps beneath the marble floor of Santa Croce; no building on which I gazed with greater reverence, than I did upon the modest mansion at Arcetri, villa at once and prison, in life; the beloved daughter, on which he had depended to smooth his passage to the grave, laid

Ahime ! quegli occhi si son fatti oscuri, Che vider pid di tutti i tempi antichi,

That was the house, "where," says Milton, (another of those of whom the world was not worthy) "I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old,-a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking on astronomy, otherwise than as the Dominican and Franciscan licencers thought." (Prose works vol. 1, p. 313). Great heavens! what a tribunal, what a culprit, what a crime! Let us thank God, my friends, that we live in the nineteenth century. Of all the wonders of ancient and modern art,-statues and paintings, and jewels and drive the "golden State" from democracy, and manuscripts,-the admiration and delight of ages,-there was nothing which I beheld with more affectionate awe, than that poor rough tube, a few feet in length, -the work of his own hands, -that very "optic glass,"-through which the "Tuscan Artist" viewed the moon, "At evening from the top of Fesoli

Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,

Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe, fore he presumed to ask the interference and aid that poor little spy-glass (for it is scarcely more) that poor little spy-grass (for it is scarcely more, through which the human eye first distinctly be-held the surface of the moon,—first discovered uproar until after the 4th of March next, with the phases of Venus, the satellites of Jupiter, and her Judges imprisoned, her citizens hung or ban- the seeming handles of Satura,—first penetrated will probably retire to private life for some time, ished, according to the humors and caprice of a fine dusky depths of the heavens,—first pierced especially as Mrs. Spannagal threatens a repeti- highly respectable mob! Neither Mr. Pierce the clouds of visual error, which from the creation of the number of the purishment if his description of the number of the purishment if his description of the number of the n

dent at Cracew), benefit the snores of San Salva-dor,—like that when the law of gravitation first revealed itself to the intellect of Newton-lik that when Franklin saw by the stiffering fire ing. The former struggled manfully to sustain of the hempen cord of his kite, that he held the our banks-and the latter as vigorously exerted lightning in his grasp-like that when Leverne received back from Berlin the tidings that predicted planet was found. Yes, a ble Galiles, then art right. E pur muove. It shees move. Bigots may make the

earth moves, and the planets move. mighty waters move,—and the great sweet ides of air move,—and the empires of move,—and the World of Thought moves onward and neward to higher facts and higher facts and higher facts. tes. The Inquisition may seal thy hips, can no more stop the progress of the mocratic Congress, in the face of Presidential with propounded by Copernicus and demon

> saw;-it has seen enough. Hang up that little spy-glass; it has done its work. schell for Rosse have comparatively done more Franciscans and Dominicans dericle thy discovery ries now, but the time will come when from two the glorious artillery of science shall nightly sault the skies, but they shall gain no conquest-in those glittering fields before which thine shall be forgotten. Rest in peace, great Columbus the Heavens, like him scorned persecuted, broken hearted, in other ages, in distant hemisphers when the votaries of science, with solemn acts of consecration, shall dedicate their stately eddice to the cause of knowledge and truth, thy name shall be mentioned with honor. There is much by they to engage the attention

> of the Observatory. But night is the Astronomer's accepted time; he goes to his delightful la bors when the busy world goes to rest. A dari pall spreads over the resorts of active life; ter restrial objects, hill and valley, and rock and stream; and the abodes of men disappear; but the curtain is drawn up which concealed the heavenly host. There they shine and there they move, as they moved and shone to the eyes. Newton and Galileo, of Kepler and Copernion of Ptolemy and Hipparchus; yes, as they move and shone when the morning stars sang togethe and all the sons of God shouted for joy. All ha changed on earth; -but the glorious heavens of main unchanged. The plough passes over the site of mighty cities -- the homes of powerful nations are desolate, the languages they spoke are forgotten; but the stars that shone for there are shining for us; -the same eclipses run their steady cycle; the same equinoxes call out the flowers of spring and send the bushandman to the harvest;—the sun pay as at either tropic as he did when his course began; and sun and moon and planet and satelli'e, and star and constella tion and galaxy, still bear witness to the power the wisdom and the love, which placed them is the Heavens, and upholds them there."

> > COMING TO IT.

We clip the following from one of our ex-

DEMOCRATS ON THE RIGHT TRACK -The Amer ican Democrats of Ponghkeepsie are organizing an association on the basis of America for America icans, but an adherence to the party candidate. They are greatly dissatisfied with certain appointments of Irish Catholies in their town. not join the American party at once?

It appears from this that the Democrats are ng the doctrines of the Amer sooner than was expected. We have seen the prediction that they would, in less than ten years, be the most obstreperous advocates of our prin ciples, to be found in the whole country; but really we did not expect them to begin to change so early. Look out-many who read this article will live to see the day, when Democrats will claim to have been always in favor of and indeed to have originated, the doctrines of the American party, which they now traduce and

MESSRS. READE AND PURYEAR

The "Standard's" recent censure of these gen tlemen, for not being in their seats during the Extra-session, was both hasty and unjust. Mr Puryear, it is true, was absent at the beginning of the session but returned to Washington City in time to vote for the passage of the Army Bill, as may be seen by a reference to the final vote on this question. Mr. Reade, we are informed, was prevented from attending the Extra-session by

Will the "Standard" do justice to these gentle men by publishing these facts?

NEW SPORTING JOURNAL.

We have received the first number of "Porter's Spirit of the Times," published in New York by Wm. T. Porter, Esq., founder, and for twenty six years editor of the "New York Spirit of the Times." The editor says, that he has already the assurance that 'Porter's Spirit of the Times will have the same brilliant circle of contributors and writers, who gave to the Spirit its ditinguished position.

Bes The Buchanan and Fremont parties agree perfectly, at least, in one thing. They attempt to help each other by decrying the strength of the American candidate. The disunionist of the North, and the South, lying in the same trucklewhich that venerable sage, by command of the bed, talk over this matter very cosily, together, inquisitions, passed the sad closing years of his and no doubt believe that they will accomplish an object mutually beneficial to these worthy there before him; the eyes with which he had collaborateurs in the work of rain. The result discovered worlds before unknown, quenched in may be one, which can be illustrated by a story lately told by David Paul Brown, at a large Fillmore meeting in New Jersey :

The Democratic and Republican candidates are like two politicisms the speaker had heard of, who had been at a public dinner, and drank heartily. When they started for home, one was drunk, and the other was not sober. One of them fell in the road by the way; he called upon his friend for help, asked him for aid, and im-plored him as a brother. His friend said it would give him the greatest pleasure in the world, but that he also had been drinking some and was not able to help himself. Nevertheless, if it would accommodate him in the least he would lay down beside him. So, said Mr. Brown, we will let Buchanan and Fremont lie down together."

We invite the attention of our readers to the address to the American people signed by such of the National American members of Cougress, as were at Washington City, when the

The National Intelligencer, in a leader sion to keep aloof during the Presidential con-

A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR'S OPINION OF THE