

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1856

NO. 49.

VOLUME LVII.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1856.

NATIONAL AMERICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW J. DONELSON.

AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET, FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

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

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie,

2d " Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort,

3d " O. F. Meares, of New Hanover,

4th " Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Granville,

5th " A. J. Stedman, of Chatham,

6th " Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson,

7th " Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson,

8th " Jas. D. Hyman, of Buncombe.

"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. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country."

MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

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

Those accounts in the hands of Isaac E. James, or any other, or Mr. C. O. McCrummen, may be regarded for 1856. DAN'L O. FOWLE, Esq., Oct. 21, 1856.

SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Messrs. Blaw and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Kinston, " Lenoir county, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Jacksonville, " Onslow, " Thursday, " 16.

Trenton, " Jones, " Friday, " 17.

Newbern, " Currituck, " Saturday, " 18.

Beaufort, " Carteret, " Tuesday, " 21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

FOR L. B. CAMMONGER, one of the Electors for the State at large, on the American ticket, will address the people at the following times and places:

Trap Hill, Wilkes county, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

Gap Hill, " Ashe, " Wednesday, " 15.

Martin's Store, " " Thursday, " 16.

Jefferson, " " Friday, " 17.

Mouth of Elk, " " Saturday, " 18.

Bovine, Watauga, " Monday, " 20.

Cove Hill, " " Tuesday, " 21.

Mouth of Elk, Wilkes, " Saturday, " 25.

Head Mt. Home, " " Monday, " 27.

Taylorville, Alexander, " Wednesday, " 29.

Wilkesboro', Wilkes, " Monday, Nov. 3.

THE FAIR.

For the honor of the State, we trust that there will be assembled here, on the 14th instant, the largest concourse of citizens that was ever seen, on any similar occasion, in North Carolina. Let the men who work on the farm, at the loom, at the anvil and in the studio—the wealthy and the fashionable—men and women—the old and the young—all come. There is ample room, and preparations have been made to accommodate all who will come. Let it be a State Fair in the true sense of the term—one that will adequately represent our industrial progress, our agricultural advancement and our mechanical skill. Let it be the most pleasing spectacle to the eye of civilized man—an exhibition that will unfold to the gaze whatever contributes to the comfort and advancement of life, and whatever gives man new power over the stubborn forces of nature.—Remember that, though Agriculture is entitled to the first place, there is a place for whatever the successful genius of our working-men may produce. A plow or a picture will be received with equal cordiality; and a beautiful exhibit from the tropics will find room as well as a stalk of cotton or corn.—So come—come all.

FILLMORE IN NEW JERSEY.

Qualified men of all parties now concede New Jersey to Fillmore by a handsome majority.—Since Com. Stockton's accession to the cause, and his active exertions in its behalf, we have never felt any doubt on the subject. As corroboratory of this opinion, we insert the following cheering and gratifying extract from the Trenton Gazette:—"The Republicans are in the greatest agitation at the prospect of losing New Jersey by the concurrence of conservative Democrats with the Americans and Whigs. We can't help it. New Jersey will not be permitted, under any circumstances, to go for the sectional candidate. It would be a lasting disgrace, of which every generation of her children hereafter would be heartily ashamed. The Republicans may as well, therefore, yield, so far as New Jersey is concerned. If they show a disposition to do this, and assume their proper place as the rear-guard of the American party, they may probably find it to their interest. Under present circumstances, Col. Fremont can in no contingency obtain the vote of the State."

ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

The Committee, appointed by the Maryland Whig Convention, to prepare an address to the Whigs of the Union, have discharged the duty assigned them, and their address is published in the last Baltimore Patriot. It is a long document, and we have not time or room to review it in detail. The evidences of Mr. Fillmore's soundness of principle and integrity of purpose are, as cited, overwhelming, and they are furnished abundantly by the Democracy themselves, whose abuses of him, at a former period, were loud and profuse, both at the North and at the South.—The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Address, and they show the spirit in which it was framed:

"But it is said if Millard Fillmore is all you say of him, you can't elect him, and by your vote you aid Fremont in not advancing Buchanan. This is an old story—a standing political prediction for the special benefit of our adversaries. We heard it when Harrison and Tyler were the Whig candidates. When Taylor and Fillmore were the candidates. In September before their election, it was confidently proclaimed that they could not get a single elector in any free State. Before we credit these hitherto false prophecies we require some further evidence of their political inspiration.

"But is success the only and ultimate end of all duty to our country? Are we to sacrifice nothing upon her altar? Shall our duty to our common country be a capital with which we are to trade and get gain? Such have not been the principles which have hitherto actuated the Whigs or their leaders. Henry Clay said he would rather be right than be President—to deserve success rather than be successful." Such, too, has not been the practice of the Whigs. Rather than abandon their distinctive principles, they abandoned John Tyler whom they had made President, and with him all the power and patronage of the Government. Let not the Whigs, therefore, depart from their men on those principles, but faithfully do their duty to their country, so plainly pointed out by the Whigs of this State and of the Union—leaving the result in the hands of Him who ruleth all."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Without a doubt, the Democratic party is in favor of the odious and abominable doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. The charge has been repeatedly made, and never has been disproved. Mr. Buchanan, their Presidential candidate, is an ardent advocate of this doctrine, and Mr. Breckinridge, their nominee for the Vice Presidency, as will be seen by the appended extract from his speech at the Tippecanoe battle-ground, comes out undisguisedly and emphatically in favor of "the principle of leaving the people of the Territories free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not."

"This was no time to deceive. He would express his convictions that 15 States believe that the Republican party was making most persistent efforts to create vindictive feelings in the minds of the people of the other portion of the Union, against the South. To create this unnatural prejudice it had been charged that it was the design of the South to be aggressive upon the North—to use the federal powers of the government to propagate slavery. This was not true. To whatever extent he might be authorized to speak for the Southern States, he pronounced it untrue. He was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of new communities upon this and all other domestic questions. The Democratic party had endorsed the principle of leaving the people of the Territories free to say for themselves whether they should have slavery or not. He was in Congress when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law, and if it had prescribed the North, he would not have voted for it. Had it prescribed the South, he would not have sanctioned it."

"The Democratic party in endorsing the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, had, from its very nature, to take that position. It was not a pro-slavery or an anti-slavery party, but a constitutional party."

Mark the language, reader. "He was connected with no political organization which desired to extend slavery; nor was he connected with one that opposed the free expression of the voice of new communities upon this and all other domestic questions." Is not this the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty most explicitly avowed? "New communities" in the Territories, certainly does not mean the people of a Territory in convention to make a State Constitution. Has Mr. Breckinridge a right to speak for the Democratic party? If so, then is that party irrevocably committed to Squatter Sovereignty.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst., elections will be held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

In each of these States, members of Congress are to be elected; in Pennsylvania twenty-five, in Ohio twenty-one, and in Indiana, eleven—making fifty-seven in all.

In Pennsylvania, a Canal Commissioner, Auditor, and Surveyor, are to be chosen by general vote. Two tickets are in the field, the Democratic and the Union opposition. A State Legislature will also be chosen, which will have to select a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, whose term will expire in March, 1857.

In Ohio, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General, School Commissioner, and Commissioner of Public Works, have to be chosen. There are three State tickets nominated—American, Democratic, and Republican.

In Indiana, a Governor and a full corps of State officers are to be chosen. In this State, the American party have made no nominations for Congressmen or State officers.

OLD LINE WHIGS.

We rejoice to see that, in all portions of the Union, the old line Whigs are falling into line, and rallying with indomitable zeal and energy around the standard of Millard Fillmore.

OPINIONS OF A NEUTRAL.

The New York Sunday Dispatch, a neutral journal, contains a review of the political field, the conclusion of which we give below. Let it be borne in mind that this is the estimate of a cautious paper, which takes no part in political conflicts, and whose judgment in relation to Mr. Fillmore's prospects is therefore entitled to grave consideration. It says:

"The Fillmore meeting and procession on Friday night, was a parallel to the Buchanan and Fremont ones. From the repeated assurances of the opposition press that the American party was dead, these parties really begin to imagine that such was the fact. The appearance of 50,000 people at the Union Park meeting, and some 20,000 voters in the procession on that occasion, has opened the eyes of those politicians. They have just discovered that there is a Fillmore party in New York. When the votes come to be counted, they will make some further discoveries that will astonish them still more, not only in New York, but in other quarters of the Union. We speak advisedly when we tell our readers that the FILLMORE MEN WILL GAIN FIRST STATES THAT ARE REGARDED AS SURE FOR FREMONT."

"The same result will also take place in the South, where Buchanan is supposed to be the only candidate. Mark the prediction, and call it false prophesy, if the result does not prove what we say. Two elements are combined to produce this result. The American and Union men of all parties go for the same ticket. The American feeling of the country is an element that will never die while generation for the Union of States must live as long as the memory of Washington is cherished by the American people. It will not go for the Democrats and Republicans to run away with the idea, that because the Fillmore men do not make as much noise as they do, they are not as earnest and active as either of the opposing parties. It is not a party of wild fanatics, but one that feels that a crisis has been reached in the history of the Government which requires the united efforts of conservative and other men to avert. The other second thought of the present seems to be settling down to the fact, that the only safety for the country at the present time is in the elevation of Mr. Fillmore; and hence they are not in a position to make any great noise on the subject. After the election, they will rejoice in the result of their labors."

FREMONT ELECTORAL TICKET IN VIRGINIA!—NO FABRICATION THIS TIME.

There is no mistake about it now, there is a Fremont electoral ticket in Virginia. The Black Republican Convention, which recently met in Wheeling, placed before the voters of the State the following tickets, composed, according to the "Wellburg Herald," of "prominent and influential Democrats."

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

J. C. Underwood, of Clarke County.

Thos. J. Hewitt, of Hancock County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—Joseph Applegate, 8th—George Rytan,

2d—Joseph Ludwig, 9th—Dr. Levi Pitman,

3d—John Atkinson, 10th—Rich'd. B. Suman,

4th—George Whitcomb, 11th—O. W. Roberts,

5th—D. H. Day, 12th—John C. Barr,

6th—J. B. Brown, 13th—Am. Banning,

7th—C. D. Gillingham,

"The Herald" remarks:

"It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Republican Convention recently held in Wheeling, that our esteemed fellow-townsmen, Jos. Applegate, Esq., has been appointed one of the Electors. He represents the 1st District.—As Governor Wise at one time 'thanked God' there was no paper published in that district, the Judge need not be afraid of his speech being severely criticized by the press. If he only avoids using 'incendiary' language, he will get along finely.

"It will also be seen that Thos. J. Hewitt, and Richard Brennum, Esqs., of Hancock county, are also on the electoral ticket. All the above named, have been heretofore prominent and influential members of the Democratic party.—Two years since, Mr. Hewitt represented Hancock in the Legislature of Virginia."

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

Under this caption, the New Orleans Crescent relates the following as having happened at a Fillmore demonstration in that city a few days ago:

"A pleasing, in fact a thrilling, incident, occurred during the delivery of the eloquent address of our young friend Capt. Charles D. Drexel, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening last, which deserves especial mention.

"The orator had been casually referring to a dissent and its incidents, when (pointing to a flag that had previously been presented to the Fillmore Rangers,) he remarked, in effect, with powerful emphasis: 'I cannot talk of disunion in the presence of that flag! It belongs as much to Massachusetts as it does to Louisiana!'"

The sentiment opened electrically upon the vast multitude. Simultaneously they sprang to their feet, and cheer, shout on shout, and acclaim on acclaim, rang through the great hall, until it seemed as though the applause would never cease. The mighty Union heart of the audience was agitated to its innermost depths.—And then the orator in the densely packed auditorium, in the passages, through the corridors, on the street and in Lafayette Square, took it up and sent forth long, loud and enthusiastic shouts. They knew not what they were applauding but they did know that nothing but a glorious Union sentiment could have so stirred their brethren within, and that was all they cared for.

"Oh, men of Massachusetts—men of Boston! Hearken and respond to this spontaneous outburst of loyalty to our common Union—our common flag. Your younger sister, away in the far South-west, appeals to you to re-light the fires that erst while blazed on Bunker's Mount, and illumined every battle-field of the Revolution, and made even old ocean lustrous with deeds of heroic sacrifice and matchless patriotism performed by your ancestors.

"Will you not? Aye, you will! Never—never—can we believe you will allow traitors to deface one star, or desecrate one stripe of our glorious, our common star spangled banner!"

"We have been requested to state that the Commissioners, at a called meeting on Wednesday evening, repealed the order to impose a tax of \$10 on all carriages, not belonging to the city, running from the City to the Fair Grounds, during the Fair week."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE—SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The following article from the New Orleans Delta, the leading Democratic journal of Louisiana, should be read by every Southern man, and especially by Southern Democrats. The Delta expresses Mr. Breckinridge in his true character—as the advocate of Squatter Sovereignty, and as catering for Proseil votes by telling the people his party does not favor the extension of slavery. The Delta is good Democratic authority:

MR. BRECKINRIDGE SHOWS HIS HAND, THE OPINION OF THE SPOKESMAN.

We never pretended to understand why Mr. Breckinridge was chosen by the Cincinnati Convention over Gen. Quitman as the Vice Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, and the action of the Louisiana delegation on the question was so mysterious that an Odysseus could scarcely solve the riddle. The first ballot proved conclusively that the representative of Mississippi was preferred by three-fourths of the assembly; that his opinions had vitality and strength with the majority of the delegates, and that it was the desire of that majority to make the real issue of the canvass distinct and unmistakable, by selecting him as one of the standard bearers of the party.

The locus-ponus of "expediency" commenced, a game of blind "man's bluff" was played, and the Democracy, warped off from the true Southern candidate, groped its way into the Kentucky corner where Mr. Breckinridge was seated, and stepping his brawny hand on his shoulder declared him to be his choice. Under the circumstances, with a sectional Northern man in the field, it appears to a casual observer that the selection was scarcely judicious as far as the vote of the South is concerned, and that the delegates were the victims of a caucus, rather than the intelligent representatives of a party. We presume they should be pardoned because they knew not what they did, but when we remember that Mr. Buchanan is a Northern man with slightly equivocal notions on squatter sovereignty and other questions of all absorbing interest to the South; and that Kentucky is a highly suspicious State, with a press and pulpit inclining to free-soil, with no statesmen who are not compromisers and few editors who are not devoted to Sam with a sneaking affection for Sambo—it becomes a matter of surprise, natural enough, that a party professing affection for our institutions should go to such a State and pounce upon such a candidate to hold the second position on its Presidential ticket. The choice of Mr. Breckinridge was a blunder—and a blunder in politics, as Carnot and Napoleon believed, is worse than a crime.

Up to this time the independent Southern press has been exceedingly lenient towards the Kentucky candidate; partly, because he had wisdom not to abuse himself much on the public, and partly because a timid hope was entertained that he might assume a manly Southern attitude before the canvass was brought to a close. Besides, he was a young man; at least the old folks described him as such; and it was unpleasant to assail an individual who had only turned his fortieth or forty-fourth year! Curious notions they have of youth in Kentucky— notions which may have descended directly from Methuselah! Breckinridge has only got into his political pantaloons and shoulder-straps, and now that he is done with slandering-bibs, he may grow up a very promising boy, indeed. But whether his youth or his silence was his protection, the fact that he has been treated with extraordinary lenity by the Southern press is undeniable. We fear, however, he can be spared no longer. He has not sufficiently respected the *taboo* which the Cincinnati Convention required him to assume, and his time has come to be examined on the great issues of the day, as closely and as critically as Mr. Buchanan himself. We have heard so much of his merits, read so much of his intellectual powers, endured so much bad rhetoric in his praise, that we cannot avoid walking up to him, his dignity to the contrary notwithstanding, and asking him plainly whether he is with us or against us—a genuine Southern man, in heart and soul, or a poor outcome, in human shape, from that breeding cage where expediency is accustomed to embrace the eager charms of Federal office.

Mr. Breckinridge has been indulging in some flights of oratory recently, and we regret to say that his wings have been as climatically fastened on as those of Icarus. Would that mine enemy would make a book, exclaimed a very shrewd observer of men and things; he should have headed, however, or make a public speech. Mr. Breckinridge is no enemy of ours, but if he were he could not gratify the revenge of his foes by any other means so fully and comprehensively as by delivering such orations as are credited to him by the reporters of the late Democratic meetings in Pittsburg and Tippecanoe.

We have not a report of the Pittsburg speech before us at present, for we rarely keep the oratorical efforts of very young men in our drawers, but an extract from the Tippecanoe oration has just met our eyes, to which we request the earnest attention of every politician, who understands the real question awaiting partial solution in November next. In Pittsburg, we recollect, Mr. Breckinridge endeavored to "save the Union," a feat which he proceeded to achieve by a complete desertion of the South, and by the usual clap-traps which have won our people ever since Calhoun obtained admission into the Union. In this course he was anticipated by Senator Foot, who is now hanging to the skirts of "Sam" in California; by old San Jacinto, who is below the contempt of a ward politician; by Albert Pike and other extinguished luminaries of the Know Nothing order; and so when he recommended his old game he resembled the poor cresset rider, whom Dickens describes, and "missaged his tip." But we have no objection to his saving the Union; no more than we have to his man's whistling as he goes for "want of thought."

The business has become legitimate and every political stock-holder tries his skill on it, though

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SOUTH.

The New Orleans Delta, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic journals in the South, has the following significant comments on the "signs of the times":

"From the beginning we stated that though Buchanan and Breckinridge were not such persons as we would select for President and Vice President, nevertheless, as the best in the field, we would support them, and give them a reluctant vote in November next. But the aspect of the canvass is beginning to change. The Democratic party seems sliding away from the attitude it assumed, or was supposed to have assumed, at Cincinnati, and we have serious misgivings as to whether the Southern rights portion of the community—the non office seekers and earnest men—can heartily range themselves on the side of a ticket which is commencing to look exceedingly like a bogus affair."

THE BOTS AND PRYOR DIFFICULTY—BOTH PARTIES ARRESTED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—At an early hour this morning Messrs. Bots and Pryor made their escape from the District line into Maryland on the estate of Francis P. Blair, but before any arrangements for the flight were made, other Tyler, of Richmond, assisted by officers Keese, Reynolds and Yestman of the Washington police, appeared and arrested both principals and several of the friends of the party. Mr. Bots' second, Francis P. Smith, escaped. Mr. Ciesman, second to Mr. Pryor, was arrested. The parties were brought before J. H. Goddard, a magistrate of this city, who, after a consideration of the matter, released the prisoners on their parole of honor that they would, upon the departure of the next boat, place themselves under arrest in the hands of officer Tyler, and not violate the peace in the mean time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Smith, Bots' second, was arrested, with others. Pryor was not arrested, but gave himself up after the frustration of his plans. All the parties are now at large in this city.

NEWS FROM KANSAS—THE FREE STATE PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation for the Sheriff of the different counties in Kansas to open the polls on Monday, Oct. 6, for the election of a delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—A letter to the Republican from Gov. Geary, dated the 28th ult., says that United States troops will be stationed at points where trouble is anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the pro-slavery candidate for Congress.

A letter to the Democrat, dated the 24th, says that the Free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court.

GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention, the debate on the amendment to the sixth Article of the Constitution, relative to a uniform mode of trial of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, was closed this afternoon, when a vote was taken by dioceses, and orders. The vote of the clergy was, yeas 18, nays 13. The vote of the laity, yeas 11, nays 15.

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