

The Way It Works.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writing under date of the 18th, thus refers to a subject of deep interest to the country:

\*A table prepared from the immigration statistics of this port since the establishment of Castle Garden as the sole landing depot on the 1st of September last shows that the amount of cash capital possessed by the 103,707 aliens who have arrived since that period amounted to \$5,508,362, or an average of about fifty-one dollars a head, and that of the destination of these immigrants 3,256 were bound for the slave States and the remainder for the free States and Territories.

In this brief paragraph there is food for much grave reflection at the South. In a little less than twelve months 103,707 aliens have arrived at a single Northern port, of whom only 3,256 were bound for the slave States, whilst 102,451 go to swell anti-slavery ranks in the Free States and Territories. Here is a foreign population sufficient for a new State with its Representative and two Senators in Congress, and here is the process by which the South is annually and rapidly losing her federal strength. This, in fact, is the true secret of her decline in the National Councils which the Census for the last thirty years has visited upon her in the representative apportionment. And yet blessing as she is at every pore under the present system of Naturalization, the South lays it to her bosom with a fondness that is absolutely idiotic. Democracy enthralled in her affections, tells her that the annual influx of aliens, the mass of whom are utterly ignorant of our institutions and thoroughly hostile to that "peculiar" one which is incorporated with her very existence, tells her, we say, that this is a great political blessing for which she should sacrifice every day! Democracy says, "suffer them to come and forbid them not, for they might add their votes to give strength and sustenance to our party. This is the whole truth of Democratic aim in behalf of foreigners, compressed in a nutshell. In all history we have never read of such gross infatuation of a people as this we are speaking of in the people of the Slave States. They have "proof as strong as holy writ" of the fact that Immigration has given a giant power to the Free States, the effects of which she sees in the present deplorable condition of the country. For one intelligent, appreciative foreigner who comes to our shores there are a hundred of the opposite character who vote at our elections without any reference whatever to the interests of the country, which they cannot understand in the short period which elapsed between their landing and their exercise of the great franchise—a few hours, days, weeks or months, as the case may be. We would ask the Southern Democracy to explain why and how it is that since 1830 the Free States have increased in number and Congressional strength until, in both respects, they are now in a majority! What brought Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, into the Union so soon after their organization as Territories? What has increased so rapidly the number of Representatives in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? What is the reason that Minnesota and Nebraska are going so rapidly ahead? These are questions which the South ought seriously to examine, for in their solution her welfare is deeply involved. In the light of the severe lessons which experience has taught in this connection, the course of the South in resisting the purpose of the American party, which is, to reform the abuses of naturalization in order to arrest the mischief of unrestricted Immigration and thereby rescue our institutions from the perils which encompass them—and to revive, if possible, throughout the country that National American spirit which can alone preserve our government from destruction. We say "American spirit," by which we mean a spirit of devotion and loyalty to the constitution and laws of the Union, springing in the bosom of every citizen, whether native or adopted, from a due appreciation of the blessings of rational Liberty, peculiarly the enjoyment of this hitherto favored land. These blessings, it is no less the interest of the foreign than the native born amongst us to guard and secure against every influence, come in what form or from what source it may, which tends to jeopardize them. We allude here to those immigrants who come over here for the purpose of realizing the blessings of which we speak, and whose consent to acquire the rights and privileges of citizenship in the way prescribed by law. But it is a lamentable truth, that a vast proportion of them have of late years been men of a different stamp—men who no sooner landed upon our shore than they have, in violation of law, exercised the elective franchise, and been thus largely and criminally instrumental in subverting the purposes of demagogues and factiousists. It is certain that they have contributed immensely to the growth of Abolitionism, that worst of all noxious political pestilence that have appeared in the country since its independent existence commenced—which unless it be checked in time by some powerful agent, will in a few years sweep the Union into a grave from which there will be no resurrection. And then what will be the condition of the honest, law-abiding portion of our adopted citizens? Along with the native born they will be stripped of the blessings of the freest government under the sun and plunged into the horrors of disunion, revolution and anarchy. Is this a picture which they can contemplate with composure? And yet thousands of them unite with the Democracy at the South in reviling the American party whose aim is to ward off by a salutary reform existing abuses the terrible catastrophe which threatens to extinguish our glorious institutions.

We will here notice a favorite but senseless argument, if argument it can be called, by which the Democracy have sought to seduce the South from the course which her interests and her welfare urge her to pursue in the present crisis. They say that the evil of Foreignism does not injuriously affect her, because the immigrants (except comparatively a very few) do not settle within her borders. The bulk of them settle in the free States, and therefore we should make no complaint, so far from this being an argument to justify the South in opposing the American Party, it is in reality the very strongest argument for her sustaining it. There can be no question that the rapidly with-

which the population of the Free States, particularly the new ones, has increased in the last twenty-five years, and the corresponding meagreness of its increase in the Slave States, has been a leading cause of the decline of the latter in numerical strength in both houses of Congress. From being in a majority she has sunk into a minority in those halls; a minority which every succeeding census will, if things continue to go on as they are now going, become smaller and smaller. And now we ask, what else, but the Foreign element has mainly produced this disastrous change as it is to her? What else brought Iowa and Wisconsin and Michigan into the Union so soon after their organization into Territories? What else is speeding on the admission of Minnesota, Oregon and Nebraska? What else has made additions to the anti-slavery party in Congress which have given it in one branch of it, the power to stop the wheels of the Government, as it is dangerously threatening to do? What else has multiplied the representation in the same body from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois? And yet we are told by the Democracy that the South does not suffer from Foreignism because immigrants do not settle here, except in numbers so small as to be scarcely felt? Does she not suffer from her dearest domestic interests—her dearest Constitutional rights—at this time in the most imminent peril from Black Republicanism, which has raised to its present formidable strength, mostly by the tremendous immigration of the last twenty-five years? To our mind nothing appears clearer than that the South is indebted for her federal inferiority principally to the settlement of immigrants in the Free States, and if this be so how can she continue to persist in her opposition to a policy which aims at a correction of the evil which has operated and is still operating so injuriously against her? We could say a great deal more upon this pregnant subject, but our article is long enough. In conclusion we recommend to Southern consideration the text which we have chosen for these comments—a text which in few words and figures embodies the most valuable instruction and conveys the most salutary warnings. Let her throw off the shackles in which Democracy has bound her. Let her no longer be deluded by the glozing appeals of a party which in order to conciliate the Free-soilers of the North throw overboard a President, whose administration they freely endorsed, only because he signed the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise! Let her discriminate carefully between her professed and real friends beyond Mason's and Dixon's line, between the Van Burens and the Everetts—she spoils men and the patriots, the demagogues and the patriots. Let her compare the claims of Buchanan with those of Fillmore—the platform promises of the one, which are but empty words, with the official acts of the other in the Presidential chair, which are worth more than all the platforms that could be erected. If she will do this she will not hesitate long in preferring MILLARD FILLMORE to Jas. Buchanan, and voting accordingly.

Really, we do not see how the puritanical, straight-laced, and sober-minded people of the South can swallow Fremont as a Presidential candidate. It strikes us that they have been egregiously imposed upon. He probably combines in his own person as many elements of opposition to their long cherished ideas as any man in the country.

In the first place they say he is a Southerner. That is a great objection in the eyes of a party whose fatal intent, by whatever name disguised, is for the political aggrandizement of the North at the expense of the ruin or degradation of the South. Your fall-brown Abolitionist, or your Black Republican now-a-days, is too much accustomed to regard the South as a community of "border ruffians," intent on extending the area of slavery without regard to treaty stipulations or pledged faith. It strikes us as strange, then, that these "shriekers of freedom" should pass by the numbers of respectable Abolitionists in their ranks North, and come down South in their search for an ultra, fanatical candidate.

But, in addition, as they say, to his being a Southerner man, Fremont, while in Congress, he represented California in the Senate of the United States for twenty-one days; invariably acted and voted with the South on all questions that came up in that body. He went directly against that sentiment and party which has now picked him up as a candidate for the Presidency. This makes the matter of his nomination still more strange.

But, there is another circumstance which renders the matter stranger still.—They say he is a Roman Catholic. Now, a Papist, in the estimation of those rigid, formal descendants of the old Puritans, is a being of a hateful presence. Yet, the proofs of Fremont's Roman Catholicism are daily augmenting in the Northern papers. He was married by a Roman Catholic Priest; he is the son of a Roman Catholic; he planted the cross, the symbol of papal power, on the mountains in his explorations in California—goes to High Mass generally when he goes to church at all, and, in the whole, a pretty fair outside Papist.

But, once again, and to envelop the whole matter completely in mist, he is a duellist. The sentiment of the North is united against this practice; it is regarded as a relic of a barbarous age; and no terms are sufficiently strong to express the utter condemnation of it by the people. There is no difference of opinion on the subject here. All classes and men oppose it. Yet, Fremont is a lover, as it were, of the code duello. He pursued Col. Mason of the U. S. Army, and he sought a fight with Senator Foote. He is a quarrelsome, forward, fighting person, ready at a moment to go out on the field, if blood should flow.

Here, then, we see a mystery. The Black Republicans are opposed to the South, yet a strictly northern party as it is, it has taken up a Southern man for its candidate. It is opposed to Papery, yet it runs a Papist. It abhors duelling, but nominates a duellist.

How can all this be accounted for, except on the supposition that the party has been most egregiously humbugged and "sold" by a few leaders; unless, indeed, they are running him on the strength of his services in the Rocky Mountains, when, as a high-gaiting grasshopper

for dinner, and riding a Mustang pony a hundred and twenty-five miles in a day! *Wilmington Herald.*

ON WHAT WE RELY. We are frequently asked the question, "on what do you rely for the confident hope you manifest of Mr. Fillmore's success?" We might urge many reasons for the confidence we have of Mr. Fillmore's success; but there is one great, and, as we believe, controlling influence, or consideration, operating to secure Mr. Fillmore's success, in all parts and sections of the Union. We refer to that universal conviction everywhere manifested, that the two other political organizations are wholly sectional in their character; that the success of either would tend to continue to distract the country as to endanger the existence of the Union, and that the election of Mr. Fillmore, who is known to be a National man, would save the country from such catastrophe. It is this universal sentiment that gives us confidence that the people, in spite of the arts of demagogues, and tricks of corrupt politicians, North and South, will rally unitedly in support of Mr. Fillmore, and elect him as the man in whom they can repose the utmost confidence.

In all parts of the country, in every section of the Union, in the North and South, a growing feeling of Nationality is exhibited itself. Every where there is growing up, stronger and firmer, a common bond among Patriots, and hence we daily hear of those who are willing to sink party considerations—look above and beyond all such advantages, and in the spirit of true patriotism, join hands with their brethren in common effort to save the country. It is gratifying in the highest degree to observe the indications that are apparent on all hands of a disposition among so large a share of the American people to unite in defence of true American Nationality against the disunionists and the enemies of our Institutions in both the North and South.

Pandering to Foreign and Sectional passions, is odious to all patriotic minded people, and has disgusted thousands of the honest yeomanry, and induced them to leave their party, and to unite under a brave and patriotic leader—the man in whom the country confides for his experience, honesty and true Statesmanship. Thus a mighty army is being formed, and is moving forward against the enemies of the Republic. It has conquered before, and it will do so again. It is equal to the contest. It knows its numbers and position, and laughs at the feigned confidence of its foes. Onward—right onward—is the cry of this army of patriots, who are moving forward for MILLARD FILLMORE. *Dollar News.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24. 1856. TERMS OF THIS PAPER \$200 CASH. FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE. AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, L. B. CARMICHAEL, of Wake. JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland. FOR THE DISTRICTS, 1st District, LEWIS THOMPSON, 2d " E. J. WARREN, 3d " O. P. MEARS, 4th " Jas. T. LEVYLANDER, 5th " A. J. STEEDMAN, 6th " J. M. LEACH, 7th " A. J. DARGAN, 8th " J. D. HYMAN.

The Editor being unexpectedly absent, probably detained by high water, will account for not having the usual quantity of editorial in the Watchman this week.

Old Line Whig Meeting.

SALISBURY, Sept. 1st, 1856. The Old Line Whigs in this Congressional District, are requested to meet at their usual places of assembling in the several counties, and to elect delegates to the Whig National Convention, to convene in Baltimore on the 17th of this month. It is suggested that each county elect a delegate to said Convention, and that such number of delegates as may be thus selected and attend jointly represent the District. The same course is recommended to the other Congressional Districts in the State, and that the delegates who may meet at Baltimore, select two of their number to represent the State at large as Senatorial delegates. It will be necessary to act with promptness, as the time is short. The Old Line Whigs of Iowan, favorable to the election of Fillmore, are requested to meet in Salisbury on Saturday next, to elect their delegate.

Public Documents.—Our thanks are due to Hon. D. S. RAY, for copies of important public documents.

FILLMORE IN CONNECTICUT.

The New Haven Journal says that no less than two hundred Democrats, heretofore Buchanan men, have subscribed to the new Fillmore paper to be started in Hartford; and it is further intimated that the Democratic party in Waterbury in that State are about to declare in favor of Fillmore! Thus moves on the glorious cause. The contest in nearly all the Northern States is rapidly narrowing down to Fillmore and Fremont. Buchanan will soon be out of the question entirely. With these facts staring them in the face, why should the Buchanan Democrats of the South still continue to play into the hands of Fremont and the Black Republicans? Don't they see that every vote at the South given to Buchanan, is so much contributed to the success of Fremont?

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Fillmore's Prospects South.—The Louisville Journal speaks with entire confidence of the Fillmore prospects in Kentucky, and says that his friends are at this moment stronger by many thousands than they were last year. A letter from Knoxville, Tennessee, says that the indications now are, that that State will be given to Fillmore by a large majority. His prospects daily brighten.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, one of the ablest and most reliable journals of Missouri, says:

"Fillmore will carry Kentucky in November. Nowhere was his Administration supported with a heartier cordiality, and nowhere is he himself regarded with more enthusiastic admiration than in that State. He is a compromise man, and the people of Kentucky are a compromise people, and the two are drawn to each other by the affinity of principles which both espouse. Breckinridge was nominated on the Democratic ticket along with Buchanan for the purpose of giving to that ticket a semblance of respectability at the South, and in the hope that the mushroom reputation of the Vice Presidential candidate would insure the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, and other staunch Old Whig States, at the South, for the Loco-Focos. But the game will not succeed. Fillmore is regarded in those States as the embodiment of those conservative and national principles which have added to the web and woof of Whiggery. His administration is remembered with a livelier regard and interest in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, than in any other States of the Union; and the still living and active force of the policy he then pursued, and the measures he then sanctioned, beyond a doubt, influence the people of those States to vote for him in November."

The same paper, alluding to Tennessee, says:

"The American party in that State is united to a man, and all are enthusiastic and sanguine as to the result. The whole of Detroit, who has been making experiments upon it in the manufacture of paper. The Doctor says that moss makes a beautiful white paper without any preparation of the raw material for the common paper mill.—In all respects it is equal to linen rags, and can be found in unlimited quantities on Isle Royale and several other localities in the vicinity at a very small comparative cost. *Cleveland Plaindealer.*

judging from the present aspect of politics in Tennessee, that State will give Fillmore ten thousand majority."

The Whigs of Maine.—Like Whigs every where else, the gallant Whigs of Maine are rallying around Fillmore, and they promise to give a good account of themselves on the day of election. The Bath Tribune says:

"The Whigs in the Presidential contest will have an end in view, and will not be at a loss what course duty calls upon them to adopt. As Mr. Fillmore's chances have brightened in other States, the Whigs of Maine have looked to him as they now can weigh the influence which they may exert, nay more—which they will exert in the contest."

The Old Dominion for Fillmore.—The Louisville Journal states that Virginia, for a long time doubtful, has now become certain for Fillmore. The Journal then proceeds to review the condition of parties in Virginia, and concludes by repeating—"The Old Dominion is no longer doubtful. It may be set down as certain for Fillmore."

Buchanan in New York.—The News, the Buchanan organ, is doleful over the prospect in that city. We quote:

"Every man is waiting patiently the tide of events, each asking the other what is going on. We can answer—nothing is going on. Everything and everybody is still and cool as the snow-capped Alps, evidently waiting for an avalanche. Is there to be no action?"

Such action, or want of all action, is sickening and most discouraging. Where is our State Committee, and what is it about—our county and town committees, what are they doing? Where are our own city organization? Nearly all equally dead. If there is no head to give any direction, in the name of Heaven, let the people take hold of it."

Disunionists.—The New Orleans Creole, alluding to the madness of sectional agitation, pertinently remarks:

A new generation seems to have sprung up in the land, who have no hallowed memories of the past, no anticipations of the glorious power destined in the future to exercise a healthful influence upon the nations of the old world, casting down thrones, and teaching mankind the blessings of freedom. There is, however, no question but the mass of the people of these States are in favor of Union. Upon the abstract question, strip of the entanglements of party politics, there would not be a vote sufficient to protect Disunionists from contempt, either North or South.

A South Carolina Advocate for Mr. Fillmore.

The Charleston News, which, a few days since, declared its preference for Mr. Buchanan, though it also endorsed the nationality of Mr. Fillmore, publishes a telegraphic despatch from Washington, announcing that a caucus of American members had resolved to continue their support of Mr. Fillmore, as the only way to give peace, harmony and permanency to the Union, and accompanied it with the following remarks:

"In this determination the Southern Americans have but expressed the sense of all those who will take the trouble to look to the bottom of our national difficulties. It is already beginning to be realized, that Mr. Fillmore is the only true national candidate in the field. His election would wound the self-respect of no truly national man, North or South.—Those who are content with the equal rule of the country, and do not covet sectional advantage, and are opposed to sectional domination, whether North or South, will be satisfied with the election of Fillmore. The Abolitionists and Fremonters who seek sectional domination realize fully that Mr. Fillmore is the truly national candidate, and they make war upon him accordingly. They consider him the only obstacle to the election of Fremont, and they rejoice in every Democratic Buchanan victory at the South as so much clear gain to their cause. They know that every success of Fillmore is a triumph of national sentiment, and strengthens sectional sentiment at the North, and gives heart and courage to all national men there. They depend upon sectional sentiment for success; they rejoice in Buchanan triumph as a sectional triumph, and as helping to feed the sectional feeling of their own section. Their hearty desire is then to remove Mr. Fillmore from the canvass, and to bring on a desperate war of the two sections of the country upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and all the inflammatory topics of the Kansas question. The Southern men who covet disunion as a goal; the Northern men who entertain the same sentiment, with both, with perfect consistency, make war upon Mr. Fillmore. And there are those who, governed by the surface of things, though well affected to the Union, desire the withdrawal or defeat of Mr. Fillmore at the South—not seeing that the defeat of Mr. Fillmore is the triumph of Fremont—and it would be discreet for his enemies to suppose that his friends know their own game, and not to help them in playing it and furnish them with the cards to make it."

We believe that the friends of the country and equal rule, North and South, will take counsel from the wisdom of the common-sense, and not gratify their desire by playing their game for them.—Fillmore and the country, North and South, will take up this cry, and write victory upon the banners that bear it. "The sober second thought of the people" will discover that, in the election of Mr. Fillmore, lies the reconciliation of the North and South; that his past career and his present national position, furnish ground upon which both sections can meet in amity and with perfect self-respect; and that the pledge of his previous administration in a crisis of intense sectional division, guarantee to the South as well the North justice and an impartial rule. They remember that the close of his administration found the South stronger at the North, and the North stronger at the South, than it had been for years. National men, whether Whigs or Democrats, were everywhere retained in power, or advanced to power at the expense of sectional agitators. The good genius of the Constitution reigned everywhere triumphant, and the country reposed in peace. This was the proper fruit of Mr. Fillmore's national sentiment and national councils. The people begin to realize—and they will every day more realize that in the triumph of Mr. Fillmore the country will triumph—his safety be advanced, their quiet secured and that in him conservative sentiment, rational, moderate, sober counsels will find a calm, courageous, consistent and tried advocate, and they will stand by Fillmore and the country."

THE ISSUES OF THE TIMES.

The Times are, indeed, out of the joint. It is a fact that it would be useless to affect to disbelieve, that we have fallen on evil times, and that dangers of the most fearful character are now surrounding us as a Nation, on all sides. The sober, thoughtful, conservative course pursued by our forefathers, in all matters affecting the public interests, is no longer emulated, but entirely discarded. Extremists now abound everywhere. Wise, discreet, moderate, conciliatory counsels are scoffed and sneered at; and the seductive snares of new fangled dogmas, of the wildest and most fanatical character, are seized upon with avidity, and allowed to stray and bewilder the people.—Prone to embrace every new idea, a large portion of our people have run wild headlong into the labyrinthian projects of misguided ambition, until a network of embarrassments and difficulties has been woven that seriously threaten to disrupt the Union.

Invagination of the Franklin Statue.

The program for the invagination of Greenough's great statue of Benjamin Franklin has been arranged. It will take place on Wednesday, the 11th of September, which is the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and also the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The statue is to be put up in front of the City Hall, in School street. There will be a procession, in which associations, societies and trades are invited to join. Addresses will be made by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by F. W. Lincoln, jr., Esq., President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and by his Honor Mayor Rice. The prayer will be offered by George W. Blagden, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, where Franklin was baptized. An original ode, written for the occasion by James T. Fields, Esq., will be sung by the pupils of the public schools. Colonel Newell A. Thompson is the Chief Marshal of the procession. *Boston Courier.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Advice from the border counties states that 2,500 men from Missouri, would enter Kansas on the 22d. Four hundred of Lane's men were stationed on the North side of Kansas River for the purpose of intercepting troops going to the relief of Leconte. Gen. Richardson, with a large body of the territorial militia, had gone to the North. Western part of the territory is cut off Lane's retreat. Col. Tims was at Lawrence suffering badly from his wounds, and was not expected to live. Shocking excesses had been committed on free State settlers near Leavenworth.

Gov. Price, who had been in the disturbed districts, had hurried home with the expectations of getting dispatches from the President, authorizing him to order out the militia, in which event he would take the field in person. Five hundred men were under arms in Lexington, Missouri. General Smith declines interference with the Missourians so long as they confine their operations against Lane's forces. *From the Banner.*

We have received from Mr. Hook the subjoined letter for publication. It explains itself.

To the Editors of the Banner: GENTLEMEN:—In your last issue I see a statement, in which my name is not used, but which I presume has reference to me, and which is calculated to mislead the people and to injure me in their estimation. You are mistaken in supposing that I am not eligible to a seat in the Legislature, as I have more than a sufficient quantity of land, free from any incumbrance whatever, to secure a seat. I hope you will do me the justice to publish this card. My motto is, "Let justice be done if the Heavens should fall." Respectfully, etc.

W. A. HOUCK.

Fall of the Famous "Charter Oak."

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22. The "Charter Oak" fell this morning, at a quarter before one o'clock, with a tremendous crash, and but six feet of the stump now remains. This famous tree was far past its prime when the charter was concealed in it on the 9th of May, 1689, and was probably an old tree when Columbus discovered the New World. It stood upon the old Willis estate, now owned by Hon. J. W. Stuart. Crowds of citizens are visiting the ruins, and each one bears away a portion of the venerable tree.

The Bill.—The army appropriation bill embraces an aggregate of some eight millions of dollars of appropriations, about eight millions of which are to be expended in the non-slaveholding States, and three millions in slaveholding States. If not passed (and at this moment it is extremely questionable whether it can possibly be passed) every mechanic and laborer at every government work, every soldier, every man in the