

AMERICAN BANNER.
EDENTON, N. C.:
Thursday Morning, Oct. 23, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MILLARD FILLMORE
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
of Tennessee.

FOR ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
L. B. ARMICHAEL, of Wilkes,
JOHN W. CAMERON, of Cumberland.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.
J. C. LEWIS THOMPSON,
E. J. WARREN,
O. P. MEARES,
JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN,
A. J. STEDMAN,
J. D. HYMAN.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

JAMES HOPKINS,
WM. JENKINS,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

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Now is the heat of the contest for President of the United States waxing hotter and hotter as the great day approaches. A few more days will determine whether we are to be ruled by the representative of a political platform or by a man of known ability and tried patriotism. A few more days will unmask to the gaze of an anxious world the successful candidate of a majority of the free people of the great American nation. And we hope a few more days of hard struggling for the interests of our country, who solicits the suffrage of no southerner as against the north, or northern man against the interests of the South, will close the drama with a glorious representative in the chair of State worthy to be known as the President of this glorious Union. Of course we can not be understood to mean any other than the man who won the admiration of a protracted political world in the high and noble manner in which he once filled the highest office in the gift of the American people. We bring to man before the free voters of the American people whose eligibility to office is a matter of dispute. We bring before them not a representative so cowardly as to skulk behind a mass of political verbiage to hide his former political sins. We bring before them a candidate who once voted territory into the United States as forming an "outlet" for our slave property to run away. But we do bring before them a patriot, tried and true, whose only error was won from the rankest Locofocoism in the present political contest. We bring before them a man of noble character, a Washington-like man, a noble incumbent on us as lovers of our country, a noble champion—as conservative, law-abiding citizens,—whose only error was won from the rankest Locofocoism in the present political contest.

HON. GEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.—The New York *Eagle* of the 27th of Sept. says: "Mr. Frelinghuyesen has, within a few days past, unequivocally declared his intention to vote for Millard Fillmore for the Presidency."

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—A young man resolved to ask the philosopher Aristippus, what kind of a woman he should choose for a wife. "I cannot advise you," said the cynic, "if she is beautiful, she will deceive you—if she is ill-favoured, she will disgust you—if she is poor, she will ruin you—and, if she is rich, she will dominate over you. Indeed my young friend, you must be your own counsel for in this matter."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
The Annual Fair of the Chowan Agricultural Society is now being held at their Fair Grounds near this place. Although not as brilliant an exhibition as its members could have desired, it speaks quite favorably for the advanced state of agriculture when compared with a large majority of the County Fairs in our State. The number of ladies visiting it will contribute by their sweet smiles alone to make the exhibition a very fair one.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church have prepared a dinner on the Fair Grounds for the two-fold purpose of accommodating visitors, and raising money for some benevolent purpose in connection with their church. At night there will be a Feast at the Court House. All are invited to attend.

FILLIBUSTIERISM.
Such is the last card played by the leaders of the Democratic party in this section. Knowing that the miserable hobby of Squatter sovereignty is now too well understood to ever be made contribute to their party weal, they now fanatically attempt an outlet for their devising schemes beyond the shores of the American continent. Subscribing at one time to a policy which has confined one of our nations to its present proscribed boundaries, they retrace their steps with the humiliating confession that their policy has been more Republican than practical. It is true the right of self government is a privilege that sounds quite conservative,—and apart from the existence of the "peculiar institution" it would undoubtedly have been a growing contribution to their party strength,—but when we reflect that the great mass of immigration that now floods our new territory, have the most absurd and exaggerated ideas of slavery as it exists in the Southern States, we are all bound to admit that the practicability of their method of adjusting this vexed subject has been far from satisfactory to all reflecting Southern men.—We know, and they admit it, that to prescribe the limits of this growing institution is to annihilate it; and as the slave is propagating faster even than the white population of our country, it is our duty as Southern men to find homes where we are at liberty to carry this portion of our pecuniary worth. Hence, after palming off on the Southern people the impracticable policy of allowing new territory the right to decide against or in favor of slavery,—the occasional dawning of an agitation of the acquisition of Cuba, as forming a sliding privilege,—thereby pushing their presumption, to the test in daring to prescribe for the wound their want of forethought has already, though perhaps inadvertently, made. We know this is a popular measure with many of our own party, but it is a small number whose acquiring ambition is so rampant that they can for a moment believe with the Locofoco "preacher" of an adjacent county, that "by its geographical position it holds the key to all our commercial prosperity,"—an admission as uncalled for as the acquisition of that island is incapable of repaying the injury already inflicted by Locofoco misrule.

To what is the South drifting?—In Kentucky, recent developments have been made, says the New Orleans Creole, which tend to show the tendency of the Democracy of the South deeply tainted with hostility to her rights and institutions. Mr. Breckenridge has declared "he did not belong to any party which desired the extension of slavery." Gov. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, pledges the Democracy of this State to the same sentiments, granting to the most radical Free Soil Fremonters all they ask. They cry freedom for Kansas; says Gov. Wickliffe, we do not desire slavery there.

But there is a deeper depth for the leaders of the Democracy to go. Mr. Hise, one of the Democratic electors for the State of Kentucky, has been proved to have advocated in 1852—

"The propriety of calling a convention, and stated that his great solicitude was to amend the Constitution so as to set the slaves free.—That he believed in proportion to the number of free negroes, they were as respectable as the whites, and that they would be as respectable if they were all free. He further stated that, if the negroes were freed, in less than fifty years, he believed, we would all be without distinction of color, and he wished to God it was the case."

P. P. P. P.—PRINTING PRESSES, PULPITS, AND PETTICOATS.—These are the great levers that govern the world. Without them the bottom would fall out, and society would become a chaos again. The press makes people patriotic, the pulpit religious, but women sway all things. There would be no going to church if there were no girls there; neither would there be any going to war were the soldiers to meet with no applause but from the masculines. Without the sunshine shed by women, the rose of affection would never grow nor the flowers of eloquence germinate. In short, she is the engine of life, the great motive power to love, valor, and civilization in proof of this truth all history speaks trumpet.

THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The following is the Act of Congress upon this subject. It is brief but comprehensive. Electors will be chosen by the people in every State of the Union except South Carolina, where they will be chosen by the Legislature.

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in which they are to be appointed: Provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The latest returns show a majority for the Democrats of 3,244—being a gain for the Unionists of over 8,000 on last year's election.

WILL NOT SUPPORT SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

"We are pleased to learn, says the Memphis Eagle, that the Hon. B. N. Kinyon, a leading and influential Old Line Democrat, of Tishemingo county, Mississippi, has come out for Fillmore, and against Buchanan, on account of the latter's odious doctrine of "Squatter sovereignty." Judge Kinyon never belonged to the American order or party. He was a union Democrat in 1851, and never bent the knee to the foul baal of secession. Our informant who is one of the most intelligent and respectable gentlemen in North Mississippi, also gives it as his firm conviction that Tishemingo would, if the election were to come off to-morrow, show a gain of three hundred for Fillmore over Fontaine's vote of last year. What the gain will be in November no one can compute. The men of Tishemingo are rapidly becoming alive to the fact that the welfare of the Union and the South depends upon the election of Fillmore."

Judge Kinyon like thousands of other Democrats in the South is governed by principle—he regards the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty a most fatal and disastrous measure for the South to adopt, and like a devoted and sincere patriot who prefers his country to his party, he makes war upon the principle and its advocates. He not only refuses to vote for Buchanan, who advocates the odious doctrine, but he rallies under the banner of Fillmore, who takes high and bold ground against this fatal heresy. People of the South, such examples of patriotism should not be lost on you. Judge K. is one of the people—he is not one of the intriguing demagogues and political tricksters of the day, who, in their eager pursuit after the spoils, are ready to sacrifice the rights of the South at the shrine of party.

SOUTHERN DEPENDENCE UPON THE NORTH.
We make the following extract from a speech made by Albert Pike at the Southern Convention held in Charleston, S. C. Said Mr. Pike: It is time that we should look about us and see in what relation we stand to the North. From the rattle with which the nurse tickles the ear of the child born in the South, to the shroud that covers the cold form of the dead, everything comes from the North. We rise from between sheets made in Northern looms; we eat from Northern plates and dishes; our rooms are swept with Northern brooms, our garden spades, and our bread kneaded in trays or dishes of Northern wood or tin; and the very wood, which needs only axes to cut with Northern axes, is hewed with hickory brought from Connecticut and New York.

Mr. Pike spoke sensibly at Charleston. By this we do not mean to insinuate that he is not in the habit of speaking sensibly on all occasions, but that he did speak very sensibly on the occasion referred to. But, he did not go far enough—not half far enough—in the above paragraph. He failed to enumerate a moiety of our short comings, and lapses from the course which common sense and ordinary judgment point out. However, as he was in a State where resolutions are more popular with the people than cotton mills, and fervid eloquence more attractive than furnaces, (facts deplorably apparent all over the South,) we suppose the omission may easily be accounted for.

We might continue the paragraph almost *ad infinitum*, but will content ourselves with a short illustration or two. The impetuous Southerner, after dressing himself from top to toe, in garments of Northern manufacture, (he rarely ever patronizes the industry of his own State and neighborhood,) sits down to his foreign coffee, sweetened with southern sugar refined at the North, drinks from a Northern cup, eats from a Northern plate, uses Northern wrought knives and forks, generally butters his toast with pride Northern "Goshen," then rises from his seat, and proceeds very often, with a Northern pen, on Northern paper, and ink kept in a Northern manufactured inkstand, to criminate the North for alleged aggressions upon the South, forgetting all the time that if he, and others like him, would pursue a different industrial and commercial policy, that the South would become as independent and impregnable in all respects as she is now dependent and liable to imposition. Let her fabricate as well as produce, and the thing is done; the mighty object accomplished; the great end achieved! But as long as she continues agricultural, and permits the North and England to grow rice at her expense; as long as she casts from her the richest of treasures, by confining herself to two or three pursuits, just so long will her rivals, with not half her real advantages, keep ahead of her in wealth, population, commerce, independence and prosperity.—N. O. Bulletin.

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FROM THE ITHACA CITIZEN.
The Fine Old Federal Gentleman.
TUNE—Lucy Neal.

Now Democrats, just listen,
The while we sing a song,
About a fine old gentleman
Around whose flag you throng;
He is a nice old bachelor
Of threescore years or more,
And like old Grimes he wears a coat
"All buttoned down before."
But he is not the lucky man
To take the chair of State;
'Tis Fillmore—the AMERICAN;
Poor Jimmy, he's too late.

That coat!—tho' "buttoned down before,"
Turns often on his back—
'Twas Federal blue in days of yore,
'Tis now Nebraska black;
And every time it takes a change,
Its shade the people scan,
For by it they can surely judge
The color of the man.
But he is not the lucky man, &c.

This fine old man, we have been told,
Got troubled in his brains—
And dream'd some Democratic drops
Were coursing through his veins;
It troubled him by night and day,
Of this there is no doubt,
He thought it would his stock disgrace,
And *store he'd let it out!*
But he is not the lucky man, &c.

Perhaps this is the reason that
He never in his life
Dared take into his lonely self
Some fair one for his wife,
For fear some Democratic blood
His offspring might impure,
For Yankee girls, 'tis understood,
Are Democratic—sure.
But he is not the lucky man, &c.

Ten cents a day he thinks enough
The laboring man to earn,
Thus in the pockets of the rich
He would his favors turn;
The working men must be kept down,
The nabob must have sway,
And laws enacted for the rich
The poor man must obey.
But he is not the lucky man, &c.

Now all who labor for your bread,
We'll tell you what to do,
Go vote for our American,
He's to your interests true,
He is himself a working man,
And sure will never go
To pay you but a dime a day,
As Jimmy did, you know.
For Fillmore is the lucky man,
To take the chair of State;
He is the great American,
And true as he is great.

POLITICAL DODGER.—A Philadelphia Bulletin says:—We have seen a large poster calling for a Democratic meeting at Coudersport, Potter county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst., which was put up in all the public places of the county. After giving the names of the orators who were to speak, the appeal closes with the words in large type: "Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas." What will the Southern Democracy think of their candidate, who has one rallying cry for the North and another for the South.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF SILK GOODS.—A Paris correspondent says: "I am afraid the ladies will complain this year, for silk goods will increase in price; there is a rise of fifty per cent. on the raw material. The Lyons trade is in a depressed condition. Many looms, indeed, have been stopped. The only great orders received have been from Russia."

"JAMES B. PLATFORM."—This is now, says the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, the real name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. James Buchanan no longer exists, having merged his identity into an automaton called "James B. Platform." The locofoco should cease calling their candidate "Old Buck." It is a misnomer. The name implies something peculiar, something sturdy and strong-minded; and the name of their party is neither. We have an "Old Hickory," a "Black Dan," a "Mill Boy of the Slashes," an "Old Rough and Ready," and an "Old Bullion." These were the names of men—great, glorious, hard-headed old heroes, who controlled, and were not controlled, by others. But "Old Buck" is a nickname implying something that does not exist. Let it be dropped, and the locofoco nominee be denominated "James B. Platform."

List of Letters remaining at the Post office at Edenton, September 30th, 1856.

- A. J. Allen, Dr. Wm. Alston.
- B. P. Belmont, A. J. Bateman, Miss Jane Boon, Miss Gincy Boon, Wm. Bradshaw Benj. Hynum, Samuel D. Bragg.
- C. John F. Cahill, Edmund J. Christian.
- D. J. A. Douglass, John Dorion, Miss Nancy Davenport.
- E. Mrs. Margaret Evans, Mrs. Sarah A. Elliott.
- G. Miss E. J. Gibbs, E. J. Gaines, A. H. Goodale, Asa Gilbert or his heirs.
- H. W. I. Hunter 5, C. W. Hollowell.
- L. Capt. Wm. Lockwood, Capt. Joshua Loudon.
- M. Dr. B. Munsey, H. B. Morgan 3, Mrs. Eliza Manning.
- N. Alexander Newbery.
- P. Rev. C. M. Parkman, Mr. John Payne, Amos Perry, Z. W. Parker, J. Pool.
- R. Miss Susie Riddick.
- S. Mrs. Henrietta P. Shanes, Mr. Starke, Miss Marie A. P. Smith, Wm. Smith.
- T. Joseph Thompson.
- W. B. F. Welch, Dorsey Welch, Robert White or his heirs, Moses W. White.
- J. C. FLEETWOOD P. M.

FREMONT'S BIRTHPLACE.
The Constitution of the United States, (Art. II, Sec. I.) declares that

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

Yet the Republican organs and orators loudly denounce us for insisting upon having some light upon the very, very doubtful point of Fremont's Constitutional eligibility to the office to which he audaciously aspires. Before casting their votes for him the people have a right, a solemn Constitutional right, to enquire whether a man who solicits their suffrages, is "a natural born citizen" or not, and when the honest exercise of that right, and these enquiries met by vilification and abuse, the citizen acquires more and more the nomination of Col. Fremont, under the circumstances, is one of the most flagrant frauds ever sought to be perpetrated upon the American people.

It is shown the unreliability of the sources, in regard to the question, and has called attention to certain circumstantial evidence pointing to the probability, probably, that the Republican candidate for the Presidency, first opened his eyes in the British Possessions. These circumstances were not met by arguments, or facts, calculated to disprove, but by a storm of denunciation, from the Fremont orators and editors, going to strengthen the conviction that there was more truth in the Canadian theory than they cared to acknowledge.

Now, the Express is not a journal to be turned from the path of a great public duty, by denunciation in or from any quarter. We still contend that Fremont's birth place is a mystery, and that it devolves on Mr. Fremont to satisfy the public, that he has the necessary Constitutional qualifications for the office for which he is a candidate. He asks the people to vote for him, and the people have a right to know for whom they are going to vote.

Meanwhile, to shed all possible light on so mysterious and mythical a subject, we beg leave to call attention to the following testimony from the Daily News, corroborative of sundry declarations to the same effect, with which the public are already familiar.

WHERE WAS FREMONT BORN?
PORT COVINGTON, Friday Oct. 23, 1856.

To the Editors of the New York Daily News:—As much has been said respecting the whereabouts of John C. Fremont's place of nativity, perhaps the following may give some light on the subject.

On a recent visit to Montreal during the last week, I had the pleasure of travelling in company with my friend the Hon. L. H. Mason, member of the Provincial Parliament of Canada, who, in the course of conversation stated that he was formerly well acquainted with the father of John C. Fremont, the "Republican" candidate for President; that Mr. Fremont was then living in the district of Montreal, and that John C. Fremont was born there: that the father left the Province when young Fremont was about one year old, and moved into the Southern States.

He stated that the family came from France, and that the name is Fremonte, as pronounced in French. Mr. Mason expressed astonishment that any party should put a Catholic in nomination, who was ashamed of and denied his religion, for President of the United States. I would further add the Hon. Mr. Mason is well known upon the Northern frontier, and his statements are in all respects entitled to credit. Your obedient servant,
H. B. MEARS.

Here now is a definitive, circumstantial, plain, straightforward, unequivocal statement from a responsible source, with names, dates, &c. We are curious to see how Mr. Fremont and his friends are going to meet it.
[N. Y. Express.]

IMPORTANT—BUCHANAN WITH-DRAWS FROM THE CONTEST.

As we anticipated, we received late yesterday afternoon the following brief and pointed, but sorrowful and indignant letter from the melancholy sage of Wheatland:

To the Democracy of the United States:
Wheatland, Oct. 16th, 1856.

I am an undone individual. My own State has gone against me. If not I am sustained by a most ridiculously small majority, which amounts to the same thing. All the rest of the States seem to be going the same way. I therefore withdraw from this infernal contest. I am no longer a candidate. Empty indeed was the honor of your Cincinnati nomination! I cast it from me. A curse upon the whole of you.
As respectfully as I should be,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A YOUNG LADY

DESIRE a situation in a family to teach the English branches and Music. Communications received for two weeks. Address M. B., Box 126, Portsmouth, Virginia.

Edenton Female ACADEMY.

Miss Mary M. Norcom, A recent graduate of the Patuxent Female Institute proposes opening a Female school in Edenton on the first of October next. She has engaged the upper part of the Academy from the Trustees, and respectfully solicits the patronage of her friends and the public.

TERMS payable quarterly in advance at the following rates:
The lowest English branches, six dollars per session
" highest " " nine dollars, " "
" highest " " twelve dollars, " "
French, eight dollars, " "
Drawing, four dollars, " "
Mrs. James Norcom will give instructions in Music on Piano. Terms \$12 per quarter.
September 23, 1856. 28—

M. A. SANTOS & SON, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NORFOLK, VA. KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS, &c. Also a fine lot of Cigars and Tobacco. They will sell as low, quantity and quality.
July 1st, 1856.