

FOR PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT JNO. C. BRECKENRIDGE OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck, SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS: 1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank, 2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.

3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover, 4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.

5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance, 6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr. of Rockingham.

7th " R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg, 8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

We are in constant receipt of Documents from our friends in Congress, and yesterday received from Senator Reed, a valuable work—The U. S. Navy Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, during the years 1845-50.

The above is from an address recently delivered to the inhabitants of Quincy, Mr. Quincy has been very consistent in his course; ever doing all the harm he could to the South, whether as a Representative in Congress, Mayor of Boston, or President of Harvard University. He is as severe and hot in his language as 82, as he was at 30.

The reader will observe the hypocrisy developed in the above extract. He wishes to restore the Missouri Compromise and in the same moment declares it to be a duty to put an end forever to the addition of any more Slave States to the Union. He makes and breaks in the same breath. The Compromise provided for slave States within certain latitudes—but this man wants to restore it with the understanding that there are to be no slave States at all. That is, use so absurdly contradictory should be uttered by a man of his high attainments and metaphysical talent, can be accounted for only by admitting the existence in his heart and mind of a raving, insane abolition fanaticism. Surely there is not a man of plain common sense in the Union who could commit so stupid a blunder.

Have we not well said, when we have over and over again told our friends that there was no sincerity in the northern expressions of regard for the Compromise? We have found, with sorrow, that even southern men regret the breaking up of these unconstitutional acts—the Compromises. We are surprised that they have not observed that politicians of the free States have flouted at them; and never permitted their provisions to be acknowledged in theory or practice, wherever they could possibly avoid it.

But Compromises are not now to be discussed. The only question now before the country is Constitution or no Constitution. The undisputed doctrine of the Black Republican party is that no more slave States shall be added to the Union. On this issue the Presidential contest is based and on no other whatever that can be considered of importance.

What would be said of those who contend for Southern Rights under the Constitution, were they to declare that there should be no more free States? Would not the world cry out against this unflinching repudiation of the Organic Law under which we claimed our rights? Yet we have as good a right to say this as the other party has to assert the reverse. Are we sunk so low that we will submit to be told that we shall not have our constitutional rights—we of the South—and not offer a united resistance to the audacious and treasonable mandate?

HON. RUFUS CHOATE.

The Whigs of Maine lately had a celebration in the town of Waterville on the 18th inst.

The Hon. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

He says, in conclusion, practically, the contest in my judgment is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems at this moment, by the concurrence of circumstances, more completely than any other, to present that sentiment of nationality, tolerant, warm and comprehensive,—without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power and the dispositions to restore and keep that peace, within our borders, and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

SECTIONALISM.

The Editor of the Savannah Georgian and Journal, has the following sensible remarks in regard to sectionalism:

"Our Southern opponents seem terribly concerned at the idea of a sectional contest; for the Presidency which they flatter themselves, is to be prevented, (some how or other,) by the candidacy of Mr. Fillmore, and to be promoted, (some how or other,) by the union of the South upon Mr. Buchanan. We confess for ourselves, that we are utterly unable to comprehend in what way the canvass is made less sectional by the raising of Mr. Fillmore. As far as the Black Republicans are concerned, the contest is purely sectional.—They have deliberately determined that, as regards themselves, this shall be its character—a determination which can only be changed by the nomination of the Fremont electoral tickets throughout the South. But as things now stand, Fremont is a candidate for the vote of only the Northern States. He is therefore a sectional candidate. The contest therefore on the part of his friends, arranged as they are both by their residence and their principles against the South, is purely sectional."

"But the assertion that Buchanan is a sectional candidate is false, and only false. It is just such a falsehood as is in keeping with the lying character of his Black Republican assailants. Buchanan a sectional candidate? To what section is he opposed? The North? He is a himself a Northern man. To what section are his supporters confined? We answer to no section, East or West, North or South. There is not a party vote in any State in the Union which does not number among its inhabitants those who will vote for him. Nor do his principles bring him in antagonism to any section. On the contrary, they array him and his friends against all sectionalism. The Motto inscribed upon his banner 'No intermeddling with Congress with the Domestic institutions either of the States or Territories,' announces a principle equally dear to all true Republicans—be they homes North or South. Under no other platform can the patriots of all sections come together to fight the common enemy of them all."

CELEBRATION.

There will be a celebration of the Democratic Triumph in Raleigh, to-morrow, by a Barbecue and at night by a Torch Light procession. The people of all parties, everywhere, in all the counties, are invited.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.

There are few of our readers, we believe, who have not heard of Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston. He was of the Federal party—subsequently with the Whigs, we believe, and now a Black Republican. In quoting his language below, we do not do so to charge a special monostrony on Mr. Quincy, but to exhibit the doctrine of the whole party opposed to us, and let our readers see the true issue now presented to the South and the North:

At the coming election, I cannot doubt that of the free States, in which the greatest proportion of practical wisdom, active talent, and efficient virtue exists, will take possession of this government; restore to the Constitution the proportion of power established by Washington; re-instate, in full force the barrier against slavery, called 'the Missouri compromise,' make Kansas a Free State; and put an end forever to the addition of any more slave States to this Union—duties to be fulfilled at every hazard even of the dissolution of the Union itself. If this Union is destined to break to pieces, it cannot fall in a more glorious struggle than in the endeavor to limit the further extension of slavery—that disgrace of our nation, and the curse of our race.

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NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Standard of Saturday says: All the Counties in the State have been heard from but nine, to-wit, Carteret, Cherokee, Currituck, Davie, Gaston, Hyde, Jackson, Macon and Watauga.

Gov. Briggs's vote in 73 Counties is 60,088—Mr. Gilmer's, 38,333. Assuming that the nine Counties to be heard from, vote as they did in 1854, Gov. Briggs's majority would be 11,882—But he has no doubt gained in these Counties; and his majority will range between twelve and thirteen thousand.

We expect by our next to be able to complete the Governor's table, and to state also the exact majority in the Legislature. We think the Democratic and anti-Know Nothing majority in the Legislature will not be less than forty on joint ballot.

We doubt if we can present a complete statement before Saturday, but the news is surely good enough to last till then.

THE INUNDATION IN LOUISIANA.

We have further particulars relative to the inundation in Louisiana, under date of New Orleans, Aug. 14, as follows:—A violent rain and wind storm commenced on Saturday night and continued on Sunday, doing immense damage. The streets of this city have been flooded every few hours during the last few days. The wind ceased on Monday, but the rain continues to fall with little intermission. The waters of Lake Pontchartrain have been blown back, submerging the farms in the vicinity and the Jackson Railroad for many miles. The destruction of property has been immense—indeed the loss is incalculable. Yesterday evening a report reached the city that Last Island—a summer resort—had been engulfed, completely submerged, all the buildings thereon swept away, and 137 lives lost. The steamboat Star, a small packet, had been blown ashore 400 yards from the hotel and wrecked, and it was reported that 250 persons were clinging to her. A steamboat has been despatched from this city to the assistance of those on the island. It is hoped that the rumors have been exaggerated, but they bear the impress of truth, and it is feared that they are too true. The island is mostly frequented by wealthy planters from the neighboring Parishes, and contained a large hotel and numerous cottages, which are all gone. The water rose at the rate of a foot a minute, and it is reported that it is five feet deep all over the island. Some more rain fell in this city this evening.

A WHIRLWIND IN YARMOUTH HARBOR.

A dispatch published on the 12th, inst at Yarmouth, Me., says a sail-boat, while returning from the Islands, was struck by a whirlwind and sunk, drowning seven persons. The Portland Advertiser of Thursday has the following particulars of the sad occurrence:

A party consisting of Mr. John Brown, wife and two children, and sister, P. C. Winslow, wife and two children, and daughter of Adam Baker, started in a sail-boat in the morning for a pleasure excursion among the Islands. Everything passed off pleasantly until the boat was on its way home, when a rain came on, and the woman and children went into the cuddy of the boat. Suddenly a whirlwind struck the boat so powerfully that nothing could withstand it—and she sank stern first, and every person in the cuddy was drowned. Those upon the deck were saved by getting upon the bow upon the boat which still remained above the water, until assistance arrived. The sea was roars in sight when the calamity occurred, so that assistance was speedily rendered and the boat towed ashore about half-past nine.

Our correspondent says that the whole town was thrown into distress by this sudden and awful dispensation of Providence. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance—in the river, within a short distance of where the boat expired, it had been for hours before and since the accident almost a perfect calm.

The following are the names of those drowned: Mrs. Alvira Brown, aged 40 years; Lydia Brown, aged 24 years; James Brown, aged 12 years; Mrs. Miranda J. Winslow, aged 29 years; Ella M. Winslow, aged 4 years; Irvin F. Winslow, aged 21 years; Emma Baker, aged 12 years.

PROFITABLE MONOPOLY.

An exchange says, that all the sword-blades made for the English army are the work of four men, three of whom are brothers. There is a secret in the mode of manufacture, known only by these four, and which they jealously guard. They select their own assistants and have the right to discharge them at pleasure, when they do not like them. One of the brothers, at Enfield, makes eighteen blades per day, for each of which he receives 2s. 8d. His average earnings weekly, are about \$50.

REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

New York, Aug. 15.—Advice from San Domingo to the 3d state that a revolution was in progress there, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty, which favors the descendants of the Spaniards. The Spaniards being the most numerous, wish to hoist the Spanish flag again, and citizens and soldiers were hastening to the Spanish colors to get registered as Spanish citizens.

A great excitement had arisen in consequence. All the tribunals were closed and business suspended. The President of the Cabinet was threatening to resign, and the foreigners and liberals were looking anxiously for a government vessel to protect them. The liberals say that the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted there.

The Spanish consul was opposing the ratification of the American treaty, and thwarting the American consul in all his measures.

ROSES IN FORMER TIMES.

Among the ancients, to enjoy the scent of roses at meals, all abundance of rose leaves were shaken upon the table, so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an ingenious contrivance roses during meals, depended on the guests from above—Heliogabrus, in his folly, caused violets and roses showed down upon the guests in such quantities that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal times they reclined upon cushions stuffed with rose leaves, or made a couch of the leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Antony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet room, and also the colonnades that led to them, to be covered, with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets and narcissi.

From the Boston Traveller.

TORNADO AT ANDOVER—ORCHARDS DESTROYED—BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

On Monday evening week a most destructive tornado passed over the towns of Andover and Boxford. The Evening Ledger says that buildings, trees, fences and the standing crops were damaged. Mr. Henry Barker's barn was demolished, and his house unroofed. The house and barn of widow Robinson, were badly damaged. Mr. Seth Burnham's barn was also

destroyed, and a shoemaker's shop, belonging to him, was lifted from its foundation and landed in the top of an apple tree ten rods distant. There was a workman in the shop at the time, but he fortunately escaped injury by his ascension. Several other houses and barns were badly damaged.

In addition to the above we learn from an eyewitness of the scene of ruin that nothing like it has ever been witnessed in that part of the country. Previously, a peculiar shaped, dark cloud was seen in the sky. The force of the tornado was such that nothing could withstand it. Several extensive orchards containing trees of large growth, at least a foot through, were entirely prostrated, not a tree having been left standing.

The gable end of a stone house was blown in and the roof taken on. In the case of a barn, the doors of which had been left open, it took the roof off as if made of paper, and in an instant the whole building was a mass of ruins. The shoemaker's shop, mentioned above, was carried several rods and then dashed against an apple tree, which broke it to pieces.

The unfortunate inmate escaped with a few bruises. The people of all the region round have visited the spot, to witness this remarkable exhibition of the power of the wind.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

FAINT NOT—FEAR NOT.

By PINLEY JOHNSON.

Brother art thou lonely,

Dost thou weep thy life away?

Art thou crush'd and melancholy

'Neath misfortunes iron way?

Is thy bosom swelling o'er

With the fulness of its woe;

Woe that none on earth can share,

Grief that none but God can know?

O! faint not, fear not, there's a morrow

Which for thee contains no sorrow.

Is thy heart so sad and wretched

That on earth it is forlorn?

Is it pining, bleeding, mourning

'Neath the callous tongue of scorn?

Does the slanderous venom reach thee,

'Till thy soul is sick and woe;

'Till it shrieks within its shelter

By itself to mourn and weep?

Still my brother, don't give up;

Still there's hope within thy cup.

There's a home where never sorrow

Comes to blight the blooming cheek;

There's a land where every morrow

Brighter than thy last will break;

Tear, nor grief, nor pain, nor scorn

Spirits in that realm know;

There no lowly heart forlorn,

Silent drinks the draughts of woe;

Then, my brother, ne'er despair

Beyond the skies the heavens are.

NUMBER 3.

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in PROSE and VERSE, Many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

Historical and Chronological Tables, AND A Variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics by C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851—Numbers 1 and 2, just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 "deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of the State, and the efforts to have this work completed. These are:

1. THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF A FEELING OF SELF DEPENDENCE, and the establishment of a spirit of industry and enterprise, and of institutions. It was not thought important however, to have more than one number of the Reader of merely local interest.

2. TO REMEDY THE EVIL EVERYWHERE COMPLAINED OF IN COMMON SCHOOLS, OF A PERPETUAL CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS, an expensive habit, and one which injures the scholars by preventing the children from being classified. A series of text books, and its institutions. It was not thought important however, to have more than one number of the Reader of merely local interest.

3. ECONOMY, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profit of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of seven numbers, than generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to the children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. TO PUT IN THE HANDS OF CHILDREN LEARNING TO READ, COMPOSITIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE COMMON SCHOOLS, OF A CHARACTER CALLED CHILDISH COMPOSITIONS, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and indicating proper morals and religious instructions.

The prices are for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37 1/2 cents; No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers. Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1856.

50,000 DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION.

Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by inflammation of the Lungs, Meningitis, Asthma, Coughs, Catarrhs, the Venereal, and other diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of the disease, and the want of the great power of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. I was taken with a violent cough, and bloody expectoration, great wasting away of my flesh, all the symptoms of fixed consumption. After trying various remedies, without any relief, and hearing of the great virtues of your Syrup, I commenced its use, and to my great satisfaction, and astonishment of all around me, my cough began to abate, appetite improve, and in fact I have become as healthy and fleshy as ever. Some twelve months have elapsed since the disease was first attacked, and I am now perfectly cured, and that it is completely eradicated from my system.

Witness: Very respectfully, Benj. Reighard.

Be not misled by the opinions of the press. Dr. Swayne's Family Medicines we believe to be unparalelled, and his Wild Cherry preparation is the only one that contains the principle of this much valued medicinal agent.—Sat. Cour. Phil.

We have used Dr. Swayne's Medicines for a number of years in our family, and always with the happiest effect. Fitzinger's City Rem. Phila.

I have used one bottle of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and believe it to be an invaluable medicine. H. Steed, Cleveland, O. Times.

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