North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 9 1860.

☞ R. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Weekly Whig, receive advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Weekly Whig for two dollars.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

For the State at large:
Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
Gen. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

For the Districts:

1st District,	J. W. HINTON,	of Perquotank.
2d	do.	C. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d	do.	O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond
4th	do.	L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th	do.	A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th	do.	H. Y. WALSER, of Davidson.
7th	do.	WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th	do.	Gen. R. M. HENRY, of Macon

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

Adopted by acclamation, by the National Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, at Baltimore, May 10, 1860.

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the parties Conventions to the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to place the political interests of the country in the relation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty, to discourage no political principle other than

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS"

And that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to humbly, modest and calmly, especially and solely, these great principles of action, liberty and national safety, against all comers, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, tranquility and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has so eminently honored every citizen of the United States to more than a century of prosperity, exhibited justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and secured the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

MASS MEETING.

KY., Capital Journ. Scroll.

☞ There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every county in the State is desired and expected to send delegates.

The UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Ex. Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN everywhere, to be with them on that occasion.

SION H. ROGERS, Chm'n.

Public Speaking.

We have been requested to state that the Electors for the Seventh Congressional District, Messrs. MYERS, BYNUM and FOX, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Wadesboro',	Tuesday,	Oct 9
Albemarle,	Thursday	" 11
Concord,	Monday,	" 15
Newton,	Tuesday,	" 16
Salisbury,	Saturday,	" 20
Charlotte,	Tuesday,	" 23
Lincolnton,	Saturday,	" 27
Dallas,	Monday,	" 29

We understand that Mr. Bynum cannot be at Monroe and Charlotte; and Mr. Fox cannot be at Albemarle.

Magic Lantern.

An exhibition of the Magic Lantern will take place to-night in the basement of the new M. E. Church. See advertisement.

New Goods, Jewelry, &c.

Attention is called to the advertisements of Messrs Elias & Cohen, in another column. It will be seen that they have just received a most splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they call the attention of the public.

Also, Messrs J. G. Wilkinson & Co., and Mr. R. W. Beckwith, have received a fresh supply of Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c. Call and examine their stocks.

And though last not least, we invite attention to Houston & Hunter's advertisement where a variety of sweet things are offered to the public, and "old Nick" too.

Bell and Everett Poles and Flags.

We are pleased to learn that two more Bell and Everett Poles and Flags have been thrown to the breeze in old Mecklenburg, as follows:

On Thursday last, the Bell and Everett men of Randel'burg, in Mecklenburg county, met at Irwin's Store for the purpose of erecting a pole and flag in honor of our candidates. A goodly number were present, and after every preparation was completed up went the pole and unfurled another Flag inscribed with the stars and stripes and the names of the Union Candidates. After the pole was firmly fixed, Gen. Young addressed the people present in a soul-stirring speech. We are pleased to learn that our friends are aroused in that neighborhood.

And another Pole was erected at Harrisburg, about 8 miles from Charlotte, on Saturday last, 62 feet long, bearing aloft the stars and stripes and the names of Bell and Everett. After all the arrangements were completed, the friends of the Constitutional Candidates put up the pole in 12 minutes after commencement, amid shouts and cheers. A number of ladies, who were present, encouraged the men by their smiles. After the pole was secured, Gen Young delivered to the people another soul-stirring speech. A friend who was present said Gen. Young delivered one of the best speeches he ever heard him make. And thus may the

Star spangled banner long wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And yet Another.

While our own county is warming up in the good cause, we learn that in Cabarrus the people are moving. We learn that on the 29th of September, the friends of Bell and Everett met at the house of Capt. John F. Newell and formed a Bell and Everett Club. After the Club was formed the members proceeded to hoist a splendid Flag, prepared by the Ladies for the occasion, bearing the stars and stripes of our glorious Union, with a beautiful bell attached to the head of the pole. When all was ready, three cheers were given for Bell and Everett, and up went the pole amid the shouts of the crowd. After the pole was secured, a salute of thirty three guns was fired for the Union candidates. The Club then adjourned, to meet at the house of J. M. Swaringen, on Saturday, the 6th of October, for the purpose of putting up another Flag.

A correspondent, in giving us this information, says, "You may feel assured, the people of Cabarrus county are wide awake and full as loose for the Union—one and inseparable, now and forever." Thus spreads the good work.

And we learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, whose Editor was returning from a northern tour through the mountain region of the old North State, that the first campaign flag which he had seen was at Hickory Tavern, in Catawba county, (not Burke) and that, as it bore the names of Bell and Everett, he considered it a good omen; and as the Editor relates a circumstance which the performer desired to have published in the N. C. Whig, we give the Editor's remarks:

Near by stood a knot of four or five county politicians, among whom one very decided Bell and Everett man was telling how he had this morning "seen the pole" to set just something that had got wrong about the flag. He said he was 57 years old, and he wanted it put in the North Carolina Whig, which his son takes, that a man of 57 had "seen that pole." As the Editor of the Whig was not there, I take the liberty to record the fact in his stead, with the further intelligence of my own, that our Bell and Everett friends could not have been quite so *zealous* when to raise the pole as he had since become in celebrating the performance of so valiant a deed.

Chances for Bell and Everett.

From the first nomination of the Constitutional Union Candidates for the Presidency, "no chance for Bell and Everett." The cloud then was not larger than a man's hand—it has increased in size until it nearly covers the whole heavens, yet our opponents still insist that there is no chance for our candidates. Well, let us hear what Judge Bibb, a very influential Democrat, of Alabama, says. In a letter to a friend, he states that he had heretofore declined to commit himself to the support of any one until he could be better informed as to the individual who might be most successful in defeating Lincoln, and then adds:

"In my recent visit to several watering places in the mountains of Virginia I had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with a number of gentlemen of intelligence, from most of the Southern States, and among them were the friends of Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell, and taking the aggregate of information thus obtained, I am satisfied that Bell and Everett stand the best chance to defeat the Black Republican Lincoln, and have determined to give them my support.

Late Foreign News.

The news from Europe, especially Italy, is of the most interesting character. Garibaldi carries everything before him, and has entered Naples without any opposition. Victor Emanuel will, we have no doubt, be proclaimed King of Italy.

A battle took place on the 18th ult. between the Pope's troops and the Sardinians, in which the former was completely defeated and the army capitulated. The Pope has no troops out of Ancona.

Garibaldi and Count Cavour's policy is so different that Cavour's dismissal was demanded; but Victor Emanuel so far has declined to accede to his demand.

Elections.

To-day Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa vote. The results in these States will throw some light on the Presidential election, especially Pennsylvania. If the fusion ticket is defeated in that State, we may consider the election of Lincoln almost certain, especially if Indiana should go for him.—We hope the God of our fathers will save us from this dire calamity.

South Carolina voted yesterday; and there is no excitement except in a few districts, growing out of local or personal issues. She will vote for Breckinridge.

Gen. Walker Shot.

Late accounts from Truxillo confirm the capture and death of Gen. Walker. Before his execution he admitted that the war on Honduras was wrong and he only was to blame. He asked pardon of the people.—He died in the faith of the Roman Catholic religion, and was resigned to his fate.

Florida Election.

Returns so far are unfavorable to the success of the Bell and Everett ticket.

Lord Renfrew.

His royal highness, the Prince of Wales, or Lord Renfrew, has been received at Washington with every respect. He visited Mount Vernon, and will visit Richmond, Va., and Jamestown. It is right and proper to bestow upon the Prince all proper respect.

Gold Dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered three millions of gold dollars, now lying useless in the mint, to be melted up into double eagles. The public has long been tired of this coin, and the order of the Secretary to re-coin them will be rather satisfactory than otherwise to the public.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, N. C., called Oct. 4th, 1860, at the close of the Course of Lectures on Geology, delivered by Prof. F. S. Holmes, of the College of Charleston, S. C., for the benefit of a new church building in course of erection in the town, Wm. Johnston, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The following resolutions, presented by Gen. J. A. Young, and seconded by E. A. Yates, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That as citizens of Charlotte, we hereby assure our generous friend, Prof. F. S. Holmes, of our very high appreciation of his learned and instructive lectures; and our conviction that his labors for the promotion of geological science will result in enlarged and permanent interest on that subject among us.

Resolved, 2nd, That we are deeply impressed by a sense of our obligations, and that we hereby express our grateful acknowledgments of his gratuitous and disinterested labors, by his lectures, for the enlargement of the church accommodations of our town; and we devoutly pray that he may finally hear the divine approval, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Resolved, 3rd, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Charlotte, and in the Charleston Courier.

WM. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MEETING OF THE BELL AND EVERETT CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Bell and Everett Club was held at the Court House, on Friday evening, Sept 28th, 1860.

The Executive Committee presented their report as follows, which was accepted:

"The Executive Committee have arranged for speaking in the Eastern part of the District as follows:

Monroe,	October 2
Dowers'	" 4
Providence,	" 5
White's Store,	" 8
Wadesboro',	" 9
Cedar Hill,	" 10
Albermarle,	" 11
Mt Pisgah,	" 12
Concord,	" 13

And at the Court Houses of the other Counties of the District, on the Thursday of each Court; and the Committee-man in each County has been requested to arrange for the canvass of his respective County.

The Committee are happy to report that our townsman, Gen. J. A. Young, has consented to join other speakers in stumping.

A Mass Meeting has been appointed in Shelby for the Friday and Saturday of Cleveland County (October) Court.

A Mass Meeting has also been appointed to be held in Charlotte on the 20th of October.

It is recommended by the Committee that the following Resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of the Constitutional Union Candidates in Mecklenburg County, be and are hereby invited to join this Club and attend the Salisbury Mass Meeting, on the 11th and 12th October.

The Committee on By Laws reported, and their report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Young made some remarks, and introduced Gov. J. M. Morehead, who delivered a fine speech (a notice of which was published in the N. C. Whig last week.)

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

L. L. HYNEMAN,
Sec. B. & E. Club.

A regular meeting of the Bell and Everett Club was held on Friday evening, Oct 5th, at the Court House.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Gen. Wm. L. Davidson arose and made some very well timed remarks, asserting that it had always been the fault of the old Whig party to be inactive, and urging the Union party not to follow in their footsteps, and that it behoved every man of the party, who possessed one spark of patriotism and love for his country, to "out."

Gen. D. was followed by Messrs. P. J. Lowrie, J. M. Morehead and Dr. Graham, who also urged the Club to action; and they hoped that the members of the Club would turn out in strong numbers at the Mass Meeting in Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October.

Moved and seconded that a notice be inserted in the Whig, and posters be printed and circulated, to inform the people of the Mass Meeting to be held on the 20th inst. Carried.

Mr. J. F. Davidson reported that a Bell and Everett Pole and Flag had been raised at Randellsburg, Mecklenburg Co.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Committee be authorized to take charge of the cannon belonging to the old Whig party of this place. Carried.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet on next Thursday morning, the 11th October, at the Depot, at 4 o'clock, to take the train for the Salisbury Mass Meeting.

L. L. HYNEMAN,
Sec. B. & E. Club.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

FACE THE MUSIC

Says the Western Democrat. Well, here is some of *his own* music, let us see him face it. SAM.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

We copy the following from the Raleigh Standard. Mr. Holden was at Charleston—he knows what he says, and we believe what he says is true:

"Charleston is a noble Southern City.—The inhabitants are intelligent, spirited and hospitable. But notwithstanding this, it is to be regretted that the national Convention was held in Charleston. The outside pressure on the delegates was against the Union—against the nationality of the Democratic party, and therefore unfavorable to calm deliberation and fortunate results.—The disunionist, Mr Yancey, was at home in Charleston. Night after night large crowds assembled to hear speeches from the delegates and others, Mr. Yancey and his followers being conspicuous among the speakers. Nearly all the speeches which we heard were ultra Southern in tone, and denunciatory of Mr Douglas. Northern Democrats could scarcely obtain a hearing.—Men who have stood by the Constitution and the Union in the hot beds of Northern treason and disunion, and who have contended for years face to face and hand to hand with Black Republicanism in its most odious shapes, were either hissed or their voices drowned by the hootings of the crowd. And even in the Convention, Maj. Perry, who refused to secede, but remained for a time and cast one vote for Mr. Hunter as a delegate from South Carolina, was hissed by persons on the floor and in the galleries. Free speech and free action were, therefore, virtually denied to those delegates who regarded denunciations of the star spangled banner as unpatriotic and treasonable, (we heard the American flag bitterly denounced in one of the crowds which assembled at night in front of the Charleston Hotel,) and who were determined to stand by the National Democratic party as the great hope of the Union, and to rebuke the spirit of disunion which threatened to divide and destroy it.

Northern Demegrats of course felt acutely this condition of things, but they bore themselves like patriots and gentlemen.—They complained, but not bitterly, of the outside pressure brought to bear upon them. It had no effect upon *them* but to confirm them in their devotion to their candidate, Mr. Douglas. They had voted for the fugitive slave law—they had to repeal the Missouri restriction—they had voted to annex Texas, and add thereby three thousand square miles of slave-holding Territory to the Union—they had voted against protective tariff laws, of which South Carolina once complained so bitterly, and on account of which she was about to leave the Union—they had struggled in their respective States to prevent the enactment of laws to shield and protect fugitive slaves, and they had recently honored one of South Carolina's prominent sons with the speakership of the House of Representatives. Under these circumstances, not to mention others, these gallant men deserved better treatment than they received at the hands of the South Carolinians. For our part, we have no hesitation in saying that we will not go with South Carolina nor Wm. L. Yancey and his followers, in their attempts to dissolve the Union. The star spangled banner is not yet odious in our sight, nor do we by any means despair of the Republic. We still have confidence in the National Democratic party.—We look to Baltimore for confirmation of that confidence, and for a ticket that will triumph in November next. Meanwhile, we *are for the Constitution and the Union*, and against all who would trample on the one and dissolve the other. As for Mr. Yancey, we leave him to the tender mercies of the Alabama Democracy. *They* will dispose of him."

SOUTHERN DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The Hon. Joseph Barbiere, who was sent to Europe in June last, as Commissioner from the State of Tennessee, on the question of "direct trade," was a passenger by the Adriatic, at New York. It is stated in the Herald that so far as the initiative is concerned, the mission is a complete success. Many manufacturies in Belgium and Germany, and succeeded, by personally presenting the subject to the manufacturers, in inducing them to make a trail shipment. Accordingly, the Henry leaves Antwerp this month for Savannah, Georgia, with a cargo of assorted goods of Belgium and German manufacture. These fabrics will be exhibited at a fair to be held in December next at Macon.

IS THE SUN GROWING COLD AND DARK.—There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen before for many years; some of these are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars—some of them of great brilliancy, which from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spot at the present time about 1 per cent.—*Scientific American.*

YADKIN RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The stockholders in this company met at Clemmesville, Davidson Co., on the — inst. G. W. Johnson, Esq., of Davie, and Zadoc Griffith, Esq., of Davidson, were elected directors on the part of the individual stockholders. On Wednesday last a regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held at Mocksville, when G. W. Johnson, Esq., was chosen President and ex officio Secretary and Treasurer. We understand it to be the object to wind up the affairs of this company as speedily as possible, with a view to surrendering the charter to the next Legislature.—*Salisbury Banner.*

AN AMERICAN PAPER IN LONDON.—We are at length gratified by the publication of an American newspaper in London. This journal is issued weekly on Wednesday, under the title of "The London American," including in its scope and design "politics, commerce, inventions, and literature. It is a folio sheet of eight pages, and very neatly printed. It is published in London by John Adams Knight, and is republished in New York by Ross & Tousey.—*London Cor. Nat. Int.*

FELL ASLEEP WHILE ENGAGED IN A VERY SERIOUS OPERATION.—In Taunton, Mass., on Monday night, a man named Seward intimated to his family that he probably would not be seen again in this world. In the course of the night he provided himself with a clothes line, and went into his wood-house, where he was afterwards found in a sitting position, with the cord around his neck, and the other end attached to a beam overhead, he being fast asleep.

A WIFE PUNISHED FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.—The wife of the Austrian General Khyatten, who committed suicide upon the discovery of his gigantic frauds during the late Italian war, was lately sentenced to three years' hard labor, her extravagant habits having encouraged her husband in his acts of depredation. In consideration of her children, her sentence was commuted to three months' imprisonment, and the giddy Baroness is now serving out the punishment meted out to her for her reckless conduct.

MR. YANCEY REFUSES TO ANSWER.

The Washington *States and Union* in alluding to the speech delivered by Mr. Yancey at Washington last Friday night, from the balcony of Col. Hoover, says:

Our citizens are aware that Mr. Breckinridge cannot or will not, answer question; they are equally aware that the *Constitution*, the President's organ, is governed entirely by the wishes of Mr. Breckinridge; but what will they think of Mr. Yancey's refusal to respond to a very proper interrogatory last night? A gentleman asked Mr. Yancey "what would the South do in case Lincoln were elected?" Mr. Yancey did not answer the question, but left it to be answered by the gentleman himself, after painting the probable evils to be inflicted on the South by Abolitionists and Black Republicans. Mr. Yancey should have made a response. We cannot imagine why he did not do so, unless his mouth has been sealed on the subject of disunion by the entreaties of Mr. Breckinridge.

We add the following communication, for the information of our readers:

HON. WM. L. YANCEY—SIR: In any remarks you may make in Washington, the following is desired:

"Will the *election* of Abram Lincoln as President, in your judgement, be a justifiable cause for dissolution of the Union of these States, or for the secession of any of them; or will they justifiably rely upon the judicial department to arrest unconstitutional action?"

Very respectfully, O. S. H. PEEK.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

I handed a letter, addressed in pencil to Mr. Yancey, to Mr. Hoover, at his house last evening, containing the above inquiry, and Mr. Hoover said to me that he would deliver it to Mr. Yancey before he commenced his speech. I cannot doubt he did deliver it. Mr. Yancey refrained from giving his "judgement" in the premises.

O. S. H. P.

FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—The Osceola (Mo.) Democrat has taken down the names of Breckinridge and Lane and put up those of Bell and Everett. The wind and tide are both setting strongly in that direction.

The Alexandria (Tenn.) Independent, has determined during the present complicated canvass to give its support to Bell and Everett. It says:—

"There is no chance for the success of the regular tried and proved true candidate of the true Democracy, and to affiliate with sectional parties *we never will*; but will use our influence to defeat such, let them germinate in the North or in the South.

"There is but one course left for Tennessee. Of the two sectional tickets presented there is but little preference. The tendencies are the same, only differing in the means employed.

"With these views, which we adopt only after a silent and careful consideration, unbiased by any motives but the common good, we are compelled to go for Bell, Everett, the Union, and the Laws."

THE DEATH OF A STRANGER.—A sick man was brought to this place from Pee Dee Station last Monday. He was put on the platform and left there; he was taken to the Rail Road Hospital and Dr. E. H. Smith was called to see him. He was unable to give any account of himself. The patient died in the afternoon. On post mortem examination it was found that he died from pneumonia. He stated to his physician that his name was Forney, that he was borne and raised in Lincoln County, North Carolina; that he had been working on a boat at Savannah, Georgia, whence he made his way to Charleston, thence to Mars Bluff on foot; that he had been sick several days when he came to this place.

He had no money save 31 cents. He was decently buried by the Town Council.

He died a stranger among strangers, but if this article should chance to meet the eye of his friends or relatives, it will be a consolation to them to know that after he arrived at this place, all that medical skill and ability could suggest, was done for his relief.—*Marion Star.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT JAMESTOWN.

It is announced officially by the British Consul at Richmond that the Prince of Wales will visit that city on Saturday week and thence proceed to Jamestown, the first settlement in British America. On May 13th, 1607, Captain Smith and his companions planted at Jamestown the seed of Anglo Saxon civilization. This was one hundred and nine years from the discovery of the North American Continent by Cabot and thirteen years before the landing of the Puritan Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Captain Smith may in some sense be called the Father of New England as well as of Virginia, for his arduous voyages, surveys, and explorations in that country, and his valuable suggestions in regard to its advantages for fisheries, proved of the greatest practical benefit to those by whom it was settled. Its very name of New England was given to it by the King at the suggestion of Captain Smith.

The latest project of the people of Chicago is one to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Gulf of Mexico by an uninterrupted channel of steamboat navigation. The original scheme of the Illinois and Michigan canal, when first projected by the State government of Illinois, comprised a ship canal of sufficient capacity to float the largest class of vessels that could navigate the Illinois river, and a considerable portion of the work was constructed upon that plan, but upon the failure of the means the design was given up and the work completed for ordinary canal boats only. Now, however, that Chicago has become a great and flourishing city, centralizing the capital, commerce and interests of a vast region, the idea is again revived for a two-fold purpose; first, to serve the ends of commerce, and second to carry off the drainage of the city of Chicago, and thus improve its sanitary condition. There are two propositions having these objects. One is to cut down the summit of the Illinois and Michigan canal, while the other is to make a new channel through Mud Lake to the Aux Plaine river, and then to deepen the channel of that stream sufficiently to answer the purpose.

We learn that a serious railroad accident occurred on Friday last, on the Wilmington and Weldon rail road by which the brakeman was instantly killed and the conductor seriously injured.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A UNION DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.—*Forcible Speech of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.*—The Union men of Boston and vicinity ratified the State nominations of the party, and glorified the cause generally by a grand mass meeting on Tuesday evening. Music Hall was densely crowded, and a remarkable enthusiasm prevailed. Forcible speeches were made by Richard S. Fay, Esq., Hon. George L. Curtis, and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who has but recently returned home from an extensive European tour. At the conclusion of the meeting, the numerous uniformed clubs present formed into a torchlight procession, displaying about one thousand torches. The display is reported in the Boston papers to have been exceedingly imposing and brilliant. From the eloquent and powerful address of Mr. Winthrop, we select the following comprehensive and forcible extract:

I have said, Mr. President, that everything which I had heard from my own land, during my absence, had confirmed my attachment to the cause in which you are assembled.

I shall not soon forget the emotions with which I received at Vienna, last November, the first tidings of that atrocious affair at Harper's Ferry. They came in the form of a brief telegraphic despatch—without details—without explanations—simply announcing that an armed and organized band of abolition conspirators had taken forcible possession of the National Arsenal, in furtherance of a concerted insurrection of the blacks, and that blood had already begun to flow. I think there could have been no true American heart in Europe at that moment that did not throb and thrill with horror at that announcement. But I confess to have experienced emotions hardly less deep or distressing, when I read, not long afterwards, an account of a meeting in this very hall, I believe, at which the gallows at Charlestown, in Virginia, was likened to the Cross on Calvary, and at which it was openly declared, that the ringleader of that desperate and wicked conspiracy was right.

Sir, if it had been suggested to me then, that before another year had passed away, the presiding officer at that meeting would have been deliberately nominated by the Republican party of Massachusetts for the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, I should have repelled the idea as not within the prospect of belief—as utterly transcending any pitch of extravagance, which even the wildest and most ultra members of that party had ever prepared me to anticipate.—The candidate, I am told, is a most amiable and respectable gentleman, and I have no wish to say an unkind word of him or those who endorse him. But I should be false to every impulse of my heart, if being here at all this evening—if opening my lips at all during this campaign, I did not enter my humble protest—as one to whom the cause of Christianity and of social order is dear—as one who would see the Word of God and the laws of the land respected and obeyed—if I did not enter my humble but earnest protest against such an attempt to give the seeming sanction of the people of Massachusetts to sentiments so impious and abominable.

But I am glad to remember that the reports of other meetings, on the same subject and on other subjects, were not long afterwards forthcoming; meeting at Faneuil Hall, Conventions at Baltimore, and ratification meetings in all parts of the country. It was in Paris, if I remember right, that I received the account of the patriotic and glorious gathering at which John Bell and Edward Everett were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. Wherever it was, you may be sure that I ratified those nominations at sight, rejoicing with all my heart that names had been selected which represented no extreme opinions, which recognized both ends of the Union, and for which men of moderation and justice could vote with a clear conscience and a hearty good will. (Prolonged applause.)

I have had the good fortune to know Mr. Bell for more than twenty years, and have been an humble witness to his labors and services in the Cabinet, and in both branches of Congress. Shame, shame upon the perversions and misrepresentations which would implicate him in the extremes or extravagances of either section of the Union. There is no truer friend to his whole country than John Bell; not one who would be more anxious, or more able, to administer the Government with an even hand, upon the true principles of the Constitution, without fear or favoritism; not one who is less disposed to give any undue preponderance to the peculiar institutions of the section from which he comes; not one whose record contains nobler evidence of his courage to stand up singly and alone, if need be, against the South as well as against the North, whenever a sense of justice and of duty should call upon him to do so; not one whose election at this moment would do so much to restore harmony to our national councils, and give us four years more of assured prosperity and peace at home and abroad.

As to Mr. Everett, it is for others in other places to speak of him. He needs no commendations here. His spotless character, his unrivalled accomplishments, his matchless eloquence, his ardent patriotism, are all too familiar to us to require an allusion.—But it is not here alone that he is known; it is not here alone that he is appreciated. I express no off-hand, unconsidered individual opinion, but the deliberate judgment of thousands at home and abroad, when I say that the result of a Presidential election which should place Edward Everett in either of the two highest offices of the National Government, would do more even than his own masterly address, on the 4th of July—more than any words or acts of any or all other men—to vindicate our country in the estimation of the world from the impression which has been so lamentably prevalent of late that our national character and our national career are already marked by degeneracy and decline, and that all honorable, accomplished and virtuous men are practically excluded from the management of our public affairs. He has himself furnished us with the best argument against many of these foreign assaults; but the people of the United States, in electing him to one of the highest offices in their gift, would supply the proof, illustration and living example.

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But the question is not where a man was twelve years ago, but where he is now—with whom he is now acting—in what direction he is now moving—to whom and to what he is now committed. Old records are nothing. Names are nothing. Men are nothing, in a campaign like the present. There is but one, simple, but all sufficient and all-embracing consideration, certainly, which will govern my own vote at the coming election; and if it could govern the vote of every other man in the Union, I should have no fears for the result. It is no question of personal or of party triumph. It is the conviction that has taken possession of my whole heart, and soul and mind, that the best and highest interests of our country, and of every human being who inhabits our country—yes, I will not scruple to include black as well as white, bond as well as free—that all our dearest moral and religious interests, as well as our highest political and social interests, demand a true, a long true—if possible, a final termination to the fratricidal strife which has been so long waged between the North and the South.

Peace, concord, the restoration of national harmony, of mutual good will and of individual good nature—this is the one great want of our land, in all its relations, at this moment. Nothing, nothing but mischief has thus far resulted from the sectional criminations and recriminations which have so long formed the whole web and woof of our public debate. Extravagant and untenable doctrines have been advanced and advocated, both at the North and at the South, mere spite towards each other, and measures have been set on foot which would never have been dreamed of, except in a spirit of retaliation and revenge. Bad blood has been engendered, bad language has fallen from lips educated to better utterances, and blows have followed words.

Both the Northern and the Southern mind need rest and repose, in order to recover from the fever and frenzy which recent domestic struggles have produced. A four years' truce to all these dismal and dreary and wholly abstract disputes and bickerings about squatter sovereignty, and Dred Scott decisions, and Southern oligarchies, and sectional aggressions, would do more to restore and advance just views of freedom and just views of slavery, too, than all the harangues and philippics which have been composed and uttered since the days of Demosthenes and Cicero.

WASHING IN MOLTEN METAL.—"I would only repeat this experiment, which I am not fond of, for your sake," M. Bouligny said; "I confess that, though I am morally sure of the result, I always feel an emotion which I cannot dispel." "If that be the case," I replied, "suppose we go? I will believe your word." "No, no; I am bound to show you the curious phenomenon. But by the way," the learned doctor added, "let me see your hands." He took them in his. "Hang it," he went on, "they are too dry for our experiment." "You think so?—" "Certainly." "Then it is dangerous?—" "It might be so." "In that case we will go," I said, turning to the door. "But it would be a pity," my companion replied, holding me back; "stay dip your hands in this bucket of water, dry them well and they will be sufficiently damp."

I must mention that, to ensure the success of this marvellous experiment, another condition is requisite that, to have the hands slightly damp. I had scarcely finished wiping my hands when the furnace was opened, and a jet of molten metal, about the thickness of my arm, burst forth. Sparks flew in every direction, as if it were a fire-work performance. "Wait a few minutes," M. Bouligny said, "till the metal is cleared, for it would be dangerous to try our experiment at this moment."

Five minutes later the stream of liquid fire left off bubbling and emitting sparks, it became, indeed, so limpid and brilliant that it scorched our eyes at a few yards off. All at once my companion walked up to the furnace, and calmly began washing his hands in the metal as if it had been lukewarm water. I make no pretence to bravery. I confess at this moment my heart bled as if it would burst, and yet, when M. Bouligny ended his strange ablution, I walked forward in my turn with a determination that proved a certain strength of will. I imitated my professor's movements; and, to my joy, I took a handful of the metal and threw it high in the air, and it fell back in a fire shower on the ground.—*Memoirs of Robert Houdin.*

Magic Lantern Exhibition.

THERE will be an exhibition of Sacred Pieces with the Magic Lantern, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, in the basement of the Methodist Church this (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Admittance 15 cts. Children half price.

October 9, 1860.

Notice

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter to construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line, to connect with the road via Lancaster, Hillsboro'ville, Sumter, Manning, S. E. Rail Road to Charleston.

October 9, 1860. 6w

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October 9, 1860.