*Letter of the New York Herald.*

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Aug. 10, 1860.

Several contemporaneous journals in this part of the Union having recently declared that the late election results in Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina present conclusive evidence that the Southern States would patiently submit to the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, and that his election would be productive of no unpleasant effects in that section of the confederacy, and being myself of a very different opinion, and being well satisfied that every intelligent and influential citizen of the South, now in the part of the Union, stands ready to endorse the leading views contained in a letter just received by me from one of the most respectable and influential citizens to be found in any part of the South, A. Burwell, Esq., of Vicksburg, Mississippi, I beg leave to place the letter of this gentleman in your hands, with a request that it may receive an early insertion in your extensively circulating journal. I need scarcely add that Mr. Burwell is one of the most eminent jurists of the South, a gentleman extensively known in the Southwestern States, a large property holder there, and a man of proverbial integrity and truth. He has ever been a firm supporter of the Union cause, and was one of those who presented, twelve months since, a fearless and manly opposition to the reopening of the African slave trade in the Southern Commercial Convention at Vicksburg.

Respectfully and cordially your friend and fellow-citizen,

H. S. FOOTE.

MR. BURWELL TO SENATOR FOOTE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1860.

Your letter requesting my opinion as to the course of action on the part of the Southern States in the event of the election of black republicans to the Presidency and Vice Presidency in November next has been received, and the contents carefully considered. The opinion of no individual is of any importance or weight in a matter of such delicacy, and depending on so many complicated relations, unless that opinion is sustained and vindicated by facts and arguments. At the risk, then, of being tedious in my response to your letter, I will give my views of this delicate, embarrassing and important question.

You are well aware that I have, in my private and humble way, always sustained that party which I considered most conservative, and most likely in the administration of public affairs to maintain and defend the Union, the equality of the States and the general welfare. Having no aspirations for office of any kind to be gratified, I have at every Presidential election cast my vote for those whom I regarded as most likely, from party position and principles, to carry out the great objects for which the Union was formed and the constitution adopted. In the present condition of parties, and the chaos and confusion in which all of them, except one, seem to me to be hopelessly involved, you are aware that my unalterable resolution is to cast my vote and to lend my influence to the candidates of the constitutional Union party—Bell of Tennessee, and Everett of Massachusetts. If I had entertained any doubt on the subject, or had any difficulty in bringing my mind to a conclusion, that doubt and difficulty would be removed by the consideration that their elevation to office will allay and put down excitement both in the North and in the South, and their administration be conducted in such way as to give just cause of offence to neither section. Misled by assurances which have not been redeemed, deceived by promises which have been kept neither to the ear nor the sense, I, with many others who entertain the same views of public affairs, was induced to cast my vote at the last election for the nominees of the democratic party. That party was then united and national, and those having charge of its affairs and put forward as its standard bearers then promised the country repose on the agitating question of slavery in the States and Territories. That the party and its leaders have been powerless for this all important purpose, let the history of the country for the past four years and its present condition testify.

We all know, and in our day have felt, the irresistible power of the democratic organization, when united and national. But we have all seen and we all know how powerless and frail the same party organization is when distracted and divided; and we have realized how easily the union of this party, strong and cohesive as it has always been, can be broken and severed when the delicate question of slavery is under discussion. This question has divided, and now irreconcilably divides, those who agreed fully as well as brothers on every other. May not this irreconcilable breach now existing in the democratic party, which may be said to divide it into two factions—one for the Northern and the other for the Southern view of the subject—foreshadow the disruption and division soon to occur in the event of the election of what all Southern men concur in regarding as fanatical sectional candidates.

It is not my purpose to institute an inquiry in order to ascertain whether the sentiment universally pervading the South is well or ill founded. It is sufficient for my purpose to state the existence of that feeling, and to refer to well known and admitted facts to show that it does exist.

No man of candor, it seems to me, will deny that the candidate of the republican party were nominated by Northern delegates alone. No Southern State was represented in the Convention, none was expected to be, and it may be assumed that none was desired. To distract its councils must have been the sole object of any true Southern man who would attend the deliberations of a body constituted as the Chicago Convention was, and having in view the object for which it was assembled. I shall not now stop to inquire whether this Convention was composed of honest, patriotic men, or was not. It seems to me equally irrelevant to inquire, at this time, whether the North in times past has committed, in regard to the question of slavery, aggression upon the rights of the South, or the South on those of the North. The issue tendered by the resolutions of the Convention, and emphatically declared by their nominee for the Presidency is, that there is an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, between free territory and the area in which the curse of slavery exists, protected by the laws and constitution of the country. This issue is stated in various forms of language, some more, some less objectionable to Southern men, than that in which I have stated it. That a feeling of hostility to the South and to Southern men and institutions largely pervades the republican party and is the actuating principle of that organization, no Southern man doubts. Have we not good reason to suppose that the election of candidates on the principle above stated will be received throughout the South as convincing proof that Southern States, Southern men and Southern institutions are odious to the great majority of Northern people? To think otherwise would argue either a want of courage or a lack of ordinary intelligence. This may be a misconception of the true views and designs of the republican party. I trust that it is. However this may be, it will be impossible to convince any considerable body of Southern people that there is any misconception on the subject; and those who attempt it, if they are so lucky as to have an audience at all, will soon find themselves without position or influence. The very nature of the struggle to be determined at the next election seems to indicate the course of action to be pursued by those who control the political destinies of the South. When the North, by the abuse of its numerical power, shall have declared that now and in future one section of the country shall rule itself and the other, what plausible argument can be urged to the conquered section in favor of submission or acquiescence? I do not believe, myself, that the election of republicans, under the forms of the constitution and in pursuance of law, is just or good cause for any such action as I apprehend on the part of Southern States. Many, doubtless, will be found to concur with me in opinion, and willing, for the sake of the great interests at hazard, to submit to what we regard as a great wrong, relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the North to some extent, and even more upon the distractions and divisions which we apprehend will soon occur in the dominant party, and which we hope will deprive it of the power, if it does not of the disposition to commit so great act of treasonable aggression upon our rights. That in the latter event the united South would combine to resist and would apply the appropriate remedy, call it by what name you please, no man at all acquainted with the character of the people, and familiar with their sentiments, can for a moment doubt.

It is unreasonable to expect Union loving, conservative men of the South to throw themselves into the breach; to lead a forlorn hope, with the imminent prospect of certain destruction in more senses than one, as their only incentive to such a sacrifice. Is it fair, manly and patriotic to put them in such a position, when there is no apparent necessity for so doing, and no great interests of the North can suffer by pursuing a different course. The difficulties and embarrassments of the Union party in the South have been of no ordinary character. Let no man who is ambitious of personal or political distinction, at least so far as it is dependent on Southern votes, attach himself to that party, when it shall be stunned and overwhelmed by the shout of victory, uttered by the adherents of those whom the majority of Southern people regard as deadly and implacable enemies to them and their institutions. I know no man who will, in such an event, take up and bear the standard of the Union, nor do I believe that any such exist.

It seems to me that a great and fatal mistake may be very easily committed as to this vital and all important matter. We may cry peace when there is no peace. It may be that we are on the eve of a mighty revolution, and that its volcano is about to burst upon us with terrible fury, and we may be wholly unconscious of the working and striving of the elements of its wrath. Like the fated inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum, we may be indulging the senses, enjoying the feasts, the dance, the games of the amphitheatre, and in the noisy revel we may, like them, neglect the prophetic warning of the smoking mountain and the heaving sea. History warns us on almost every page that revolutions may occur, as it were, in a moment.—The strongest, best cemented structures of man have been destroyed, leaving only a few fragments to point out that they once existed. A quaint writer has well said that nothing is indestructible except words, and their existence and influence for good or evil is eternal. Those who rely upon material prosperity, and count upon its continuance, may very easily find themselves mistaken. How many months was it before the revolution in France that the government of Louis Philippe was deemed the most prudent and his throne the most firmly established in the world? Not many months intervened between the aggressions of the British government and the revolution to which we owe our national existence. The warning advice of Patrick Henry was uttered a shorter time before the occurrence of the event than has already elapsed since the same advice has been given in the most authoritative and emphatic manner by Southern Legislatures and conventions to their brethren of the North. We certainly live in an age when great events may be expected to occur, and to be developed with a rapidity not apprehended at either of the periods referred to.—The friends of the established government, now called tories, urged in their day precisely the arguments which Northern men expect Union men in the South to employ with success. The tories were compelled to be silent or to flee for safety, forfeiting their position and influence, and, in most cases, their estates. I apprehend that somewhat the same fate awaits all those who, living in the South, shall in the day of her trial attempt to breast the storm or to control it. I apprehend it will be vain to urge a high spirited and insulted people—a people of the same blood and origin as those who fought the battles of the Revolution—to retract their formal resolutions, and to brand themselves with cowardice by their failure to act upon them. Northern people, the descendants of the heroes of Concord and Lexington, would not so stain their honor; they would not resolve and re-resolve, and yet when brought to the test, and danger threatened them, refuse to execute a single resolution which they had adopted. Can it be reasonably expected that a less manly or a more prudent course, if you please so to call it, will be pursued by Southern men in the emergency which we are contemplating? Certainly not.

What was the position assumed nearly ten years ago by many, if not all, of the Southern States as to the question now at issue, and to be determined by the coming election? Briefly it was this: that any action of the government of the United States upon the subject of slavery in the States, or in the District of Columbia, having in view the abolition of slavery therein, was to be considered an aggression, which justified and demanded immediate action on the part of the Southern States. Union men, and those who differed with them, all stand pledged to resist any such enactments, and to dissolve the Union for the purpose of making such resistance effectual. No stronger oath or bond could bind men together than has been taken and executed by the Southern people. I opposed it then, I recognise the right of men to retract a hasty or rash engagement involving vast interests of a public nature. But the act, resolution or engagement was not rashly nor hastily made, as you well know. It was the result of long and anxious discussion. This position was assumed before the nominations of the republican party were made; and no resolution or expression of sentiment from any respectable Southern assemblage, whether in legislative capacity, in convention or popular meeting, has been couched in language less strong than I have stated above. On the contrary, many events have happened since the period referred to which have given a strength and vigor to the language of Southern resolve which did not seem called for at that time. The angry discussion in the halls of Congress; the violent and inflammatory speeches which have been made throughout the land; the conspiracies suspected to have been formed by frenzied men having in view the invasion of Southern States and the exciting of a servile war within them, and the actual attempt by John Brown and his fellows, aided by Northern arms and money; and, lastly, the overflowing of Northern sympathy when he and his associates met the felon's death they so richly deserved.—All these circumstances have very naturally sharpened and deepened the sentiment of Southern men, and prepared them to go faster and quicker in the path which their resolves of some years had pointed out.

Deprecating, as I most sincerely do, any rash action on the part of the South, not warranted as I conceive, by the emergency, for the reasons above stated and many others which the limits of this letter do not permit me to suggest or enlarge upon, my conviction is, that in the event of the election of the black republican candidates the Southern or cotton States will be fired with such indignation that they will be precipitated into a revolution, and will apply that desperate remedy to redress what they consider intolerable wrong and insult.

This deplorable result may be avoided, as I hope and trust it will. If we could forget the ties of party and vote for men truly national in their character, and so circumstanced that they stand prepared to do equal and impartial justice to all, the difficulties of our position would vanish like mists before the rising god of day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. BURWELL.

Hon. H. S. FOOTE.

## THE CENSUS AS A POWER.

Little rolls of manuscript are now being silently made up in one of our Federal bureaus that are charged with more force for the cause of human advancement than all the cartridges that ever thundered. These little rolls will in due time come forth. But they will make no stir. The falling of the snow flake will not be more noiseless. They will be as silent as the light. Nay, the light itself they are, for they are *revealing*. They will show to the world what this Republic actually is. Rhetoric will do nothing to adorn them; logic will spend upon them none of its skill; no art or device of man will be invoked to make them more effective. They will be made up of a simple aggregation of facts and figures, just such homely statements as find their place in the farmer's memorandum-book and the merchant's ledger. And yet, in the cause of human progress, every column of those figures will have the power of a thousand columns of infantry, and every line of these statements will be worth a line of battle. These are forces which are overwhelming—irresistible.—They drive all men, willing or not, into an acknowledgment of our power, and into the recognition that national freedom is the greatest of national blessings. They are an army before which every weapon is powerless—an army of stubborn facts which mendacity dares not assail, and sophistry cannot turn to the right or left.

It has been said by the historian Hallam that there have been *battles* of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the dogma of the world in all subsequent scenes. This may be true, but there are noiseless events of *peace* of which it may be, with far greater certainty, affirmed. Even the greatest of battles may be transient in their effects. No nation in the world ever sustained such a defeat in a single fight as Rome at Cannæ, close by her very gates; and yet within fifty three years afterwards the Roman standard was planted in every country of the known world. Stereotype rhodomontade about Waterloo to the contrary notwithstanding, it is to be seriously doubted whether the political state of Europe would not have been *essentially* the same as now had that battle terminated differently. Napoleon might have crushed every Briton on that wide plain, and yet England would have remained England still. Moral causes are much stronger than physical as truth is more potent than brute force. Our census report, though ostensibly but a mere business document, is an agency of this character. It is a new vindication and enforcement of the principle of our political institutions—a practical summing up of the advantages of popular freedom in a way that may be known and read of all men.—*New York "World."*

## A FUNNY INTERROGATORY.

The editor of the *Journal* is an incorrigible wag, and is always getting off something good. The last for him was a little joke in his issue of yesterday, under the caption "Why don't Douglas and Bell withdraw?" The "Breckinridge smile," caused by the recent elections, illuminates our neighbor's countenance, and is fast approaching the proportions of a genuine haw! haw! and as evidence of the fact, we quote the last paragraph of said joke—"Will not Messrs. Douglas and Bell withdraw, and take the stump for Breckinridge and Lane? They may thus do their country a service, make a name for themselves, and escape the ignominy of a deserved defeat which awaits their continued persistence in running." Now that's what we call *broad* humor, so broad indeed as to excite the risibilities of men of all parties, not even excepting the melancholy "mug" of "Old Abe" himself. Imagine Douglas carrying the Christian precept "love thine enemies" to the extent of stumping for Breckinridge, and Bell, the "abolitionist," working for the elevation of the same youthful individual! Isn't *that* funny? But when we reflect that by this means these two obscure individuals are to serve their country, and "make a *name* for themselves," we don't know how to restrain our hilarity. We do hope the *Journal* will not keep up this flow of humor. We have a very keen sense of the ludicrous, and, if we are to have it thus continually excited, we fear the consequences.

*Daily Herald.*

## LISTEN TO NO OFFER OF COMPROMISE.

The national democratic party who nominated Douglas and Johnson can listen to no offers or propositions for a compromise from the *Seceder* faction without a humiliating disregard of that self-respect which should characterize all men and especially all great parties. No, let there be no compromise short of a thorough abandonment, by the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, of their disunion ticket. If they will come to the Convention of the 30th as penitents, and pledge themselves to atone for past sins by a zealous exertion in favor of the regular ticket let them come, but if they come to dictate and awe the Convention with the same pompous bearing that has characterized them in other things let them be kicked out. How dare a handful of *Sectionalists* attempt to dictate to and to control the great national democratic party? The thing is absurd and ridiculous, and but a few months will only be necessary to make those leaders now engaged in this unhallowed war upon the democratic party and the Union curse the day that they first wandered from the time-honored land marks of their party and lifted their voices against the welfare of their country. The friends of Douglas will stoop to no compromise.

*Northern Progress.*

So far as heard from at latest accounts, the Missouri House of Representatives stands 36 Douglas, 26 Union, 12 Republican, and 16 Breckinridge.


# Carolina Watchman.

*SALISBURY, N. C.*

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1860.


FOR PRESIDENT.

HON. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

## ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICTS.

1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2d " CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d " O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th " A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th " HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th " WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th " TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

## PLATFORM

### Of the Constitutional Union Party.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

*Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

*Resolved*, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognise no political principles other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY;
THE UNION OF THE STATES; AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS;

and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we have pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all attack, at home and abroad, believing that 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, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

## BELL AND EVERETT MEETING.

THE Rowan County BELL and EVERETT Club are requested to meet at Murphy's Hall in Salisbury, on Saturday the 8th of Sept., at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is very desirable.

T. J. MUNDAY, } Secretaries.
S. W. JAMES, }

Aug. 28, 1860.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. STEPHEN FROHOCK will preach at Franklin Church, Rowan County, on Sunday the 9th inst.

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Western N. C. Rail Road Company, was held at Statesville on the 30th ultimo. M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba, was chairman. The attendance seems to have been pretty good. There was very little business to do, and the meeting opened and closed in one day. The Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chief Engineer, were severally read and adopted. These show a favorable condition of the affairs of the Company.

Anderson Ellis, of Davidson; R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, and Jonas Cline, of Catawba, were elected directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba, was elected President of the Company, over R. C. Pearson, the former incumbent.

## THE DOGULAS CONVENTION.

The Douglas Convention, called by Mr. DICK, of Guilford, to be held at Raleigh on the 30th Aug., met and deliberated, and nominated a Douglas Ticket. There were thirty odd counties, represented by about 100 delegates, in the Convention. The members took hold of their work with enthusiasm, and bore themselves like men determined to carry it through. The Yancey Breck papers at Raleigh handle the proceedings with great forbearance and delicacy, evidently feeling disappointed in the results of Mr. Dick's determined opposition to Breckinridge. Many of the prominent men of the party treated Mr. Dick's movement with contempt, and said it would be impossible to get up a Douglas ticket in North Carolina. They now say it is impossible for that ticket to get more than from fifteen hundred to three thousand votes. But there are no prophets now a days who are infallible, and least of all the Yancey Brecks. Thirty counties sending 100 delegates to a Convention to nominate a man like Douglas, will give him more than 3000 votes!

The following report from the *Democratic Press*, gives the names of the Electors.

THE DOUGLAS MEETING.—This meeting adjourned last night at 12 o'clock, after having completed the business for which it met.

The following gentlemen were appointed Electors. For the State at large Robt. P. Dick and D. K. McRae. For the Districts: 1st Dist. Col. Samuel Watts; 2nd Dist. F. D. Koonce; 3rd Dist. D. McDougald; 4th Dist. Henry W. Miller; 5th Dist. Col. John Morrison; 6th Dist. Dr. T. W. Keen; 7th Dist. W. R. Myers; 8th Dist. John D. Hyman.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Douglas Executive committee for the State. Q. Busbee, H. W. Miller, Gaston H. Wilder of Wake, Thos. Settle, Jr. of Rockingham.

Speeches were made before the convention, after the business was dispatched, by Dr. Piemont of Pasquotank, J. T. Rosser, of Minnesota, Dr. Keen, H. W. Miller, and Mr. Howerton, of Virginia.

LIGHTNING.—A rain storm passed over this town on Friday afternoon, last. The cloud was heavily charged with electricity, and struck the pole of a straw stack in the barn yard of Mr. Wm. H. Horah; and running down the pole, escaped into earth. The stack was set on fire from the top to the bottom; but the fire was confined to the straw next to the pole; and the rain, which fell in torrents, seemed to keep it within its narrow limits.—The alarm was given, and notwithstanding the drenching rain, a number of our citizens, with the fire-engine, were speedily on the ground; and after a hard fight, succeeded in arresting the flames which otherwise must have destroyed a valuable barn and other out buildings with all their stores of grain and provender.

NICE PRESENT.—We are indebted to Mr. John A. Ramsay for one of the nicest presents of the season, a basket of grapes—the most beautiful fruit that grows. We do not know enough about the different varieties to define that before us; which is of excellent quality; and we hope Mr. R's. vine may never fail to yield an abundance of its rich and beautiful clusters; nor he, to appreciate a fruit more highly honored in sacred history than any other.

TOBACCO.—Clark & Reeves are storing a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in R. Murphy's building, next to our office. They are going right ahead with their branch of business—putting up, and shipping orders with dispatch. This is a new enterprise in our town, and many are surprised to find that it has become so important in so short a time.

GOING TO ARKANSAS.—The attracting force of the rich flats of Arkansas, is still operative in draining our County of its population. We have heard of several residents in the bounds of Franklin church, who are preparing to remove this Fall, probably to St. Francis County, where there is already a number of Rowan families living. Our railroad don't stop the drain.

CROPS.—The wheat crop in this part of the State was very light, in many cases almost a total failure. The drought in July and August was very hard on corn, and greatly damaged all upland crops.—The bottoms look fine and will yield well. The sweet potatoe crop is promising well; and there will be plenty of good hay made. We have had plenty of fruits of all kinds—mellons, &c., &c. Upon the whole, a pretty favorable year. Health has generally been good.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.—The New York Times tells us that France, England, Spain and Prussia have intervened for the pacification of troubles in Mexico. That the U. S. may be a party if it chooses; but that the Governments named before, have resolved to effect a settlement there whether she joins in it or not.

☞ Major Gen. SAMUEL GAITHER, for many long years a fearful sufferer from rheumatism, died at the residence of Mr. Thomas McNeely, in this town, on Thursday last, aged about 55 years. He was confined to his bed for five or six years, and for a large portion of the time, almost entirely helpless. He was buried with Masonic and Military honors. The religious services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, of the Episcopal Church.

*Sudden Death.*—Jas. K. McNeely, Sr., was found dead in the woods, two hundred yards from his residence, which is near the Iredell line in the Western part of this County, on Wednesday afternoon last. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of his death. He left home about 11 o'clock to go to a close neighbor's house; but failing to return according to promise, he was sent after and found dead. A coroner's inquest and post mortem was held, and the jury returned that he had died of apoplexy. There were no signs of a struggle and the inference is he died very suddenly. The deceased was a worthy man and much esteemed by his neighbors.

The *Democratic Expositor*, a campaign paper, published in Washington city, and edited by Theophilus Fisk, and which was started to advocate the claims of Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned those candidates and come out for Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The union between the Bell and Douglas men of New York, is complete on the Electoral ticket. The following are the Bell and Everett Electors: W. Kent, Jas. Kidd, J. M. Palber, L. Burrows, C. H. Carroll, D. B. St. John, H. H. Ross, M. H. French, J. De P. Ogden, and Edward Huntington. This ticket embraces some of the best names of the State.

The editor of the Virginia *Argus*, says that there was brought to his office last week, a snake with two distinct heads.—He has it preserved in alcohol for the inspection of the curious.

It is not the *first* of the kind: one was killed at Mt. Monrne, in Iredell county, N. C., some years ago, which had a perfect head at each end, and *no tail*.

A Sturgeon, the first ever captured in those waters, was taken in Neuse river, near Raleigh, on the 23rd inst. It weighed 73½ pounds, and measured over five feet in length.

*Ad Valorem.*—Some of our State exchanges publish an obituary on the death of *ad valorem*. They proclaim its burial beyond a resurrection. We predict that before two years expire, some of those same papers will advocate it warmly.—As a revenue measure, the principle will be adopted in North Carolina in spite of any party. Parties who oppose it will be run over and crushed. Three-fourths of the people of North Carolina are at this moment in favor of the *principle* in State taxation. Party affiliation was too strong, and the people were too much confused with the conflicting jargon which attended its discussion, to act freely upon it at the late election. All parties in the State will adopt it two years hence, as they ought to have done in 1860.

*Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Why, sirs, it is rumored in this town already, that Governor Ellis has said, since the election, that there are more *democrats* in favor of it than Whigs; and himself admitted the correctness of the principle. Let democratic newspapers, therefore, be guarded in their expressions on *ad valorem*, unless they mean to *die by it*.

☞ The papers report the discovery of insurrectionary plots in the neighborhood of Adainsville, Ga., where a Northern white man implicated, was run down with dogs and killed; and near Memphis, Tenn.

*Sad Accident.*—BRADLEY a colored boy belonging to H. C. Jones, Esq., was badly injured Sunday night, on the N. C. Railroad between this place and Concord. He was under the influence of liquor.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

Senator Douglas addressed a large meeting on Saturday night at Norfolk, Virginia, and, in reply to questions propounded to him by a friend of Mr. Breckinridge, declared "that the election of a man to the Presidency by the American people, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, would not justify any attempt at disolving this glorious Confederacy." (This was strongly applauded.) To the further question, "If the Southern States secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force to their secession," he replied thus: "I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States as passed by Congress and as the courts expound them. (Cheers.) And I, as in duty bound by my oath of fidelity to the Constitution, would do all in my power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from what quarter it might." And Mr. Douglas closed his response by saying: "Now, these questions, put to me the first day I landed on Virginia soil, having emanated from the friends of the secessionist candidate, I ask that like questions may be also put to those candidates, and that you insist upon such frank and unequivocal answers as I have given."

The Memphis Enquirer calculates upon a very large plurality for the Bell and Everett ticket in the State of Tennessee. It says that "if parties remain on their present footing until November, Bell's majority in the State cannot fall short of 45,000 votes."

The California Democratic press, when last heard from, stood 10 for Douglas, 6 for Breckinridge, 9 on the fence, and 15 to be heard from. So says the Sacramento Union of the 18th.

The Union candidates for Electors of President and Vice President in the several States are respectfully requested to send their post office address to the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, Hon. Alex. R. Boteler, M. C., Washington, D. C.

## ROLL ON THE BALL.

The New York *Express* says that the opinion is daily strengthening everywhere and with everybody, that is free to speak his mind, that John Bell will be the next President. It is anticipated that the revolution which has already commenced at the South will extend to the North, and that we shal have a recurrence of the scenes of 1840. Many of our citizens who have recently returned from Massachusetts report that there is no enthusiasm there for Lincoln, and that thousands of Democrats will vote for Bell and Everett. From Pennsylvania, too, we hear of numerous secessions from the rail splitters. Philadelphia is in a blaze for the Union ticket, and in many of the interior counties the excitement is unprecedented. If the conservatives of all parties do their duty between this and November, the county will be redeemed from the thraldrom of angry and selfish factions, and be placed once more under the guardianship of men who are "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution."

## BRECKINRIDGE'S PROSPECT IN THE NORTH.

Breckinridge has scarcely a corporal's guard of supporters in the Northern States. None but office holders and their dependants and connexion, seem to be sustaining him; and three-fourths of these will abandon his sinking fortunes long before the day of election. That able and noble conservative paper, the Boston *Courier*, says:

"Mr. John C. Breckinridge will not carry five thousand voters to his cause in Massachusetts. He will not carry twenty thousand in New England. In running him, you help Lincoln."

There is no earthly doubt of the fact stated by the *Courier*. "*In running Breckinridge you help Lincoln!*" That is as true as gospel. And let honest and patriotic voters look that fact in the face, and resolve at once to vote for Bell and Everett!

The New York Herald thinks the fusion Ticket will carry the State of New York by 100,000 votes.

## DOUGLAS PHOBIA IN NORTH CAROLINA.

What a terrible fear has seized upon the Breckinridge Democracy in view of the visit of their late idol to the Capital of the State! One would be inclined to think that an enemy was about landing on our shores to hear the tremendous clatter of the Breck trumpets, calling, "in varying cadence *soft* or *strong*" upon the "faithful" to rally, rally to the defence of the Union—not of the States, but of the spoils Democracy. Why should all this fuss be made? Mr. Douglas is only in search of his mother, they say—and is a very peaceable sort of a man. Certainly these Breckites have no cause to fear his *political influence*, for like Bell, he has none in their estimation. Neither of them, it must be recollected, stands any "chance" of being elected. Why then should his presence among *his* "relations" be the cause of such flustration in the ranks of of Old Joe Lane's kinfolks? A peculiar and quite parental solicitude, too, is expressed by the Breck editors lest their dearly beloved opposition friends may make the acquaintance of this naughty man, and contract some of his infidel notions.

The aged editor of the Goldsboro *Tribune* is confident that "Mr. Syme, of the Raleigh *Register*," and "Mr. Waddell, of the Wilmington *Herald*" will be at the Convention to-morrow, and the contemplation of the "verdue" and "youthful vigor" of the latter being subjected to the alchemy of the "Little Giant's" eloquence, seems to excite a pang even in the heart of that venerable man, who is perhaps as much accustomed to political metamorphoses, and has taken as much exercise in political gymnastics as James Gordon Bennett himself—indeed if Mr. Loring had not entirely outlived *his* "youthful vigor" he might be justly called the Blondin of political acrobates.

But to return to the Douglas-phobia which is now raging so fearfully among the Breckites. The disease is prevalent from the mountains to the sea-shore, and will probably display its most virulent symptoms after the Convention is over, and there has been a failure to compromise, and the recruits begin to fall into the Douglas ranks. Then will there be weeping, wailing, swearing, and a general gnashing of Breck ivory, accompanied by the usual symptom of foaming at the mouth. Then will the multitudinous political sins of Stephen be blazoned forth in all their hideous deformity, and the language of the Ethiopian bard will be groaned from valley to hill-top, "Come back, Stephen, Oh! come back;" but Stephen will not return. On the contrary Stephen will continue to run with head and tail erect, vainly endeavoring to keep up with Bell and Lincoln, but solacing himself with an occasional retrospective glance at the disunion nag whom he has left by the wayside. Go it, Stephen, we are betting on you.—*Wil. Herald.*

A SCHOOL FOR YANKEE PEDLARS.—The following extract from a letter from Kanagawa, (Japan,) which we find in the Boston *Courier*, proves that the countrymen of "Tommy" are accomplished in other arts besides "Hari-Kari," and "skinning the cat." Now that the ice is broken, however, and free intercourse is allowed to the universal Yankee nation, it will not be long before some enterprising Down-Easter will be in the possession and full exercise of all their hidden arts and sciences; for great is the pertinacity and inextinguishable is the curiosity of "ye American man:"

"Japanese merchants exceed even the Chinese in their skrulness in cheating. They swear to the truth, when the truth is unknown to them, and seldom or never practised. Water and mud they mix with oil; and cash (a small copper coin) has been found put up with raw silk to increase its weight, having every appearance of being genuine when cut, filled in the centre with a mixture of oil and clay, with a perfect coating of wax. They excel in counterfeiting gold and silver, which they do to perfection, their composition standing the test of nitric acid. Mahogany hams and wooden nutmegs are thrown in the shade here. A Connecticut pedlar could have enough here to insure his fortune in a short time in the Southwest."

*Virginian Killed.*—Alexander Phelps, formerly of Wythe county, Va., was killed on the 1st of June in an Indian fight at Washoe, Utah Territory. A letter says:

"He was a volunteer in a company commanded by Captain Story, and in the engagement both fell facing the enemy. He had shot at an Indian on horseback, and as he supposed, killed him, and started to secure the horse. When within a few yards of it the Indian raised up took deliberate aim and fired, killing Mr. P. instantly. He was buried near Pyramid Lake, in Utah, with full Masonic honors.

Lincoln, in his speech to his political friends, in Springfield, Illinois intimated that, if elected President, he would not be a candidate for re-election; and admitted that at the end of four years, the same sectional strife and contention would have to be gone over again in the contest for "his successor." We shall endeavor to "lay him on the shelf *first*—so that, if possible, he may not have to trouble himself about *his* successor.

*Religious Movement.*—The Independent American Catholics of Richmond, Va., have formed a congregation, under the pastoral lead of Rev. Mr. Tirion, formerly a chaplain of the French army in the Crimea, and have fitted up a house at the corner of Broad street and Brooke avenue for religious worship. They observe all the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, but do not acknowledge the supremacy of the Bishop.

*Richmond Whig.*

*Fatal Duel.*—On Thursday of last week a duel was fought in the Indian Nation, between Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Gantt, opposing candidates for Congress in the late election in Arkansas, in which Mr. Gantt, the successful aspirant, was killed. Intelligence to this effect was on Thursday received by relatives of the deceased living in Nashville, Tenn. The deceased was brother to George Gantt, Esq., a well-known lawyer and politician of Columbia, Tennessee.

*Tom Thumb's Wife.*—A Portland paper says that Gen. Tom Thumb is to take a wife from that city, the handsome and accomplished daughter of one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens. She is said to be very pretty, below the ordinary height, and heiress to quite a large estate.