J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy, $2.00
Five copies, $8.00
Ten copies, $15.00

Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion $1.50 cash. Payment always in advance.

BLANKS

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at small advance.

Civil Warrants,
Cases & Bonds,
Writs, C. & S. Court,
Executions, C. & S. C.
Subpoenas, C. & S. C.
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C.
Jurors' Tickets,
Prosecution Bonds, C. & S. C.
Bail Bonds, civil cases
Bail Bonds, crim.
Attachment Writs,
Delivery Bonds,
Administration, do.
Guardianship, "
Appeal, "
And many other forms of less frequent use. Blanks

Com. to take Depo. C. & S. C.
Apprentice Indentures,
Letters Testamentary,
Letters of Administration,
Special Letters do.
Warrants for Licenses,
Do. Certificates,
Various Equity Blanks,
Do. Indictments,
Land Deeds,
Deeds in Trust,
Sheriff Deeds,
Equity do
Bills of Sale,
Notes to Bank,
Notes to Individuals,

The Breckinridge Party a Disunion Party.

Read what Yancey, Holden Clingman, and others, Supporters of Breckinridge, say!!!

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Whether Breckinridge may or may not be a Disunionist, it is certain that every vote for him will HELP THE CAUSE OF DISUNION, and EVERY DISUNIONIST IN NORTH CAROLINA OR ELSE WHERE IS WARMLY SUPPORTING HIM.

Read the proofs. They are taken from the record.

EXTRACT from YANCEY'S LETTER to SLAUGHTER, June 15th, 1858:

"The remedy of the South is in a diligent organization of her true men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. *No National Party can save us*—no Sectional Party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the Cotton States, (and it is only in them, that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT, by one organized concerted action, we can PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO A REVOLUTION."

Here YANCEY says a *National Party* can't save the South, but can a *Sectional Party*, but DISUNION is the only remedy.

A prominent paper in Mobile (the Mercury, April, 1859) has the following:

"The times are now ripe for the *organization* of a political movement in the Slaveholding States, irrespective of regular of all old party designations, and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken NOW AND HERE. *Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties and the plans of a SOUTHERN ORGANIZATION* have been set on foot and almost matured, preparatory to action."

In October, 1859, the *Charleston Mercury* put forth this programme:

"Should the Charleston Convention refuse to declare and affirm the rights of the South as declarable from the Dred Scott Case, or nominate candidates who will not affirm and support them then let the Southern States nominate and support candidates of their own, plainly and faithfully reflecting and supporting their rights.

"Should the Southern States succeed in electing their SECTIONAL CANDIDATES thus nominated, of course they will deem it sufficient pledge FOR THE PRESENT of their safety in the Union.

"But should the Southern States fail in electing their sectional candidates thus nominated, then let the same course be pursued as has been suggested, in case the Democratic party be defeated with candidates standing on the rights of the South, and the Black Republican or Abolition candidates be elected." That plan was that "the Southern Legislatures should recall their Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States, and invite the co-operation of their sister Southern States to devise means for their common safety."

Read what YANCEY said in the ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION:

"To obtain the aid of the Democracy in the contest, it is necessary to make a contest in its Charleston Convention. In that body Douglas' adherents will press his doctrine to a decision. * * * The States Rights men should present in that Convention their demand for a decision, and they will obtain an endorsement of those demands, *or* a denial of those demands.—If denied, in my opinion, the States Rights wing should secede from the Convention, and appeal to the whole people of the South, without distinction of parties, and organize another Convention upon the basis of their principles, and go into an election with a candidate, nominated by it, as a great Constitutional party. *But in the Presidential contest a Black Republican may be elected. If this dire event should happen, in my opinion, the only hope of safety for the South is in a withdrawal from the Union before he shall be inaugurated*; before the sword and treasury of the government shall be placed in the keeping of that party. I would suggest that the *several State Legislatures should, by law, require the Governor, when it shall be made manifest that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency shall receive a majority of the electoral votes, to call a Convention of the people of the State, to assemble in time to provide for their safety before the 4th of March, 1861.*"

YANCEY is admitted to have been the leading spirit in this Convention, and the resolutions introduced by him were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Alabama, under the influence of YANCEY'S friends, passed the following Resolutions:

"*Be it Resolved*, * * * * "That in the absence of any preparation for a systematic co-operation of the Southern States in resisting the aggressions of their enemies, Alabama, acting for herself, has solemnly declared that *under no circumstances will she submit to the final domination of a sectional Northern party, has provided for the call of a Convention in the event of the triumph of such a faction in the Presidential election*—and to maintain the position thus deliberately assumed, has APPROPRIATED THE SUM OF $200,000 FOR THE MILITARY CONTINGENCIES which such a course may involve."

In accordance with this programme YANCEY went to Charleston and Baltimore and PROCURED THE NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE. These candidates are supported by Disunionists largely, because to vote for them is to pave the way for Disunion.

Hear MR. YANCEY, on July 2, 1860, at Greenville, S. C., exultingly exclaim:

"These and several potent arguments prove most convincingly that the *bond of the Union has been snapped asunder*, and the only sign most that holds the mighty and cumbrous mass together is commerce. It is only now for the first time the South presents an unbroken front—now for the first time she has told the North to actions not to be mistaken, that she will concede no more, *that the days of compromise are past*—that she must have her few remaining rights respected—that she must have equality in the united confederation, or INDEPENDENCE OUTSIDE OF IT."

W. W. HOLDEN, now for Breckinridge, who was present at Charleston, also at Baltimore, after his return home, gives his testimony as follows:

"We can demonstrate, if necessary, that Stephen A. Douglas is the regular nominee of the national Democracy. * * * * * *

We will appeal to the people, if necessary, against secession and disunion. We will strip the covering from William L. Yancey, if necessary, and hold him up, and his followers in Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, in all their hideousness as plotters against Constitutional Union and the best hopes of man. We will point the people of this State to the yawning gulf of disunion opening before them. * * * * *

The truth is, a great battle is to be fought in this State sooner or later, between the *people* on one hand and *privileges* on the other; and between *Union* and *Disunion*. * * * * * *

We will not consent to secede or dissolve the Union for existing causes; and he who would deliberately dissolve and destroy the national Democratic party, while it stands upon its old and well known doctrine of non-intervention, HAS BUT ONE MORE STEP TO TAKE TO BECOME A DISUNIONIST."

From the *Charleston Xpos:*

"This [Presidential] contest will leave the South united as a section, united in the purpose of right and self-defence, and ready, under aroused excitement and indignation, to meet the *real sectional issue*, brought under a flagrant sectional array, to solve it either by submission to black Republican rule at Washington, or a *resort to Arms as self-government in a separate and independent form.*"

From the *Camden* (Ala.) *Register:*

"We run up our flag to-day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States.—We have unwaveringly contended for the last ten years that it would be better for all concerned to make two or more distinct governments of the Territory comprising the United States—and believing THAT THE PARTY TO WHICH WE BELONG IS THE ONLY RELIABLE ONE TO EXIST OUT THIS MEASURE, and we are to our own section all the rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

RESOLUTION OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

"*Resolved*, That the election of a President of the United States by a sectional party with views adverse to the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists in the slave-holding States and Territories, or of one who is opposed to the grant of the protection claimed in the foregoing resolution, would by threaten destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, or to justify the slave-holding States in taking counsel together for their separate protection and safety."

The Democratic State Convention of 1860, of Texas, passed resolutions similar to those adopted in the Mississippi Legislature.

Mississippi Democratic State Convention, June 5, 1859, re-affirmed January, 1860, passed resolutions to same effect.

Letter of Senator CLAY, of Ala., January 2d, 1860:

"We have sought those [future peace, justice, domestic tranquility and security for our persons and property] by argument, by persuasion, by entreaty, but in vain. Why then *defer preparation for the last argument of nations?* It is too late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds to draw it."

Speech of Senator IVERSON, of Ga., in the U. S. Senate, January 6, 1859:

"The election of a Northern President upon a sectional and anti-slavery issue, will be considered cause enough to justify secession."

Letter of Hon. L. M. KEITT, of S. C., July 18, 1860:

"And how can the South be saved from injury if the Republican Party succeed in the coming Presidential election? I answer only by dissolving the Government immediately. * * * * The great party which controlled the republic for eighty years is broken up and disrupted. * * * The South now stands upon the Constitution, and her *standard is in the hands of Breckinridge and Lane.*"

Letter of EX-GOVERNOR, HERBERT, of La., July 25, 1860:

"The occasion of the Southern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore upon a principle so vital to *us, and the finale nomination of Breckinridge and Lane*, prove that the South has at last come to her senses, and openly declared her determination to accept the responsibilities forced upon her. * * * When the war of words is over and things come to the worst, as *must assuredly must happen*, let us hope that no one will be absent from roll call."

It will be noticed that Gov. HERBERT admits Breckinridge cannot be elected.

Letter of WM. E. MARTIN, Esq., a delegate to the Richmond Convention, from S. C.:

"The people of the South are prepared to act with a dignity worthy of the great men and of their own bright history. They know the crisis is inevitable. *The election of a Democrat may sound a hollow truce, or the success of a Black Republican may at once precipitate it upon us. In either event* it is only a question of time."

Here Mr. Martin admits the election of Breckinridge *would not bring peace.*

Letter of Ex-Speaker ORR, of S. C.; who also admits Breckinridge can't be elected:

"Lincoln and Hamlin, the Black Republican nominees, will be elected in November next, and the South will then decide the great question whether they will submit to the domination of Black Republican rule, the fundamental principle of their organization being an open, undisguised and declared war upon our social institutions. I believe that the honor and safety of the South, in that contingency, will require the prompt secession of the slaveholding States from the Union. * * * If Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi alone, giving as a portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with this State in a common secession upon the election of a Black Republican, I will give my assent to the policy."

Letter of Senator CLINGMAN, Oct. 18, 1856. Speaking of the election of Fremont, he says:

"With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say we ought to wait for an overt act, and in the mean time allow our enemies to take possession of the government and obtain the control of the army, navy, and treasury, they manifest the height of folly."

At the present time Mr. CLINGMAN holds that Disunion will, in the event of Lincoln's election, come by the refusal of Postmasters and other Federal officers to hold their posts, and that it will *be a disgrace for any one to retain office.*

The *Journal of Commerce* (a Breckinridge paper) after the Charleston and before the Baltimore Convention, quoted the following from the Selma (Ala.) *Sentinel:*

"WHAT THE SECESSIONISTS DESIRE.—We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other and, at the proper moment by one organized concerted action we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."—*Wm. L. Yancey.*

"If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes."—*J. F. Martin.*

"Let us break this rotten, stinking and oppressive government."—*G. Gayle.*

"Resistance! Resistance! to the death, against the government."—*David Hubbard.*

"Break up and dissolve this rotten Yankee Government."—*John D. G. Williams.*

"Let the Union rip."—*R. B. Gayle.*

Letter of Hon. W. W. BOYCE, Member of Congress from S. C.:

"If Lincoln be elected, I think *the Southern States should withdraw from the Union*; all, if not all, then as many as will, and if no other, South Carolina, alone, in the promptest manner and by the most direct means. * * * *

"Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our enemies. First, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to force us. Either alternative will accomplish our purpose. * * * * *

"Suppose they undertake to coerce us, then the Southern States are compelled to make common cause with us and we wake up some morning and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy floating over us."

Glorious Plan! Let the other Southern States be forced, against their will to be ruined by the swollen vanity and madness of NULLIFYING SOUTH CAROLINA!

Fellow Citizens! Ponder on these extracts. They show that Breckinridge and Lane have been run by DISUNIONISTS, in order, first, to break up the Democratic Party, and thus to BREAK UP THE UNION. Most of the Breckinridge leaders in this State are for disunion if Lincoln is elected, *even if he commits no overt act against us.* And what is all this ferment and folly about? It is for what L. O'B. BRANCH and Senator CLINGMAN, and Ex. Graham HAYWOOD, and W. W. HOLDEN, and many other Democrats, have pronounced an ABSTRACTION. Indeed, the whole South ern delegation in U. S. Senate except three voted that Intervention is not now a practical question.

Are you willing to engage in CIVIL WAR with all its horrors, for an abstraction? If so, strengthen the hands of the Disunionist by voting for Breckinridge and Lane. If not, VOTE FOR BELL AND EVERETT, who only can save the Country; who say to the North and the South, *quit your quarrels for a mere abstraction!*

WASHINGTON AND HIS PLATFORM.

The Breckinridgers seem to be mightily exercised because the supporters of Bell and Everett have determined to run their candidates upon the principles of the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws. We beg, says the Griffin "Union," to refer those gentlemen who claim a superior illumination, to the following letter written by General Washington when he was a candidate for the Presidency:

"MOUNT VERNON, }
11th March, 1789. }

Should it become inevitably necessary for me to go into the chair of the government, I have determined to go free of all positive engagements, of every nature whatsoever. This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications; and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the prominent desire I had of being at liberty to act with *sole reference to justice and the public good.*"

It will be seen, continues the "Union," that the great Captain of the American Armies, while a candidate, positively refused to give any pledge as to his future course; and also refused to stand upon any other platform than the Constitution of his country. But modern politicians, ignoring the Constitution, and substituting a miserable, rickety platform, feel at liberty to denounce every body who prefers to abide the noble and patriotic example of the "Father of his Country." But, General Washington was an "old fogy," according to their interpretation, and modern political demagogues are the very essence of patriotism and wisdom.

PRESCOTT'S INCOME.—The income of J. C. Fremont, from his gold mines, is set down at $2,000 per day. His establishment is something immense. He runs eighty eight stampers by water power, night and day, crushing ninety tons of quartz every twenty-four hours, which is brought to the mill on a private railroad. A net income of $600,000 a year, if properly invested, will make him rich, and Jesse is probably as well off as if he had been elected President.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 1.

Coercion of a Sovereign State.

The doctrines which Mr. Douglas proclaimed in his speech at Norfolk, a few weeks since, have been denounced so fiercely by the Secessionists at the South, that we have thought it would not be unacceptable to the readers of the Press to know the attitude which was assumed by the General Government when South Carolina, by her celebrated Ordinance of 1832, declared the revenue laws, within the limits of that State to be absolutely "null and void." Gen. Jackson was then President, and met the issue tendered by South Carolina promptly and firmly by a proclamation issued on the 10th day of December, 1832, Congress being at the time in session. On the 16th of January, 1833, in a special message, he communicated to Congress a copy of the Ordinance of South Carolina, reviewed the laws of the State passed to enforce it, and invoked the Representatives of the people solemnly to proclaim "that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the Union *indissoluble.*"

Congress cordially co-operated with the Executive in the exigency which had arisen by reason of the nullifying proceedings of South Carolina, by the passage of "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," which was approved by the President on the 2d day of March, 1833. The fifth and sixth sections of that act were as follows:

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any State, or by a judge of any circuit or district court in the United States in the State, that, within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, is obstructed by the employment of a military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction be made, in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized, promptly to employ such means to suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed, as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," and also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land" and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where jails are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places within the limits of said State, and to make such other provisions as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose."—4 *U. S. Statutes at Large, pp.* 632, 634.

Thus it will be seen that neither Congress nor the Executive tolerated the doctrine of nullification or secession, and that both asserted the right to coerce a sovereign State, by military power, into obedience to Federal law. Now, let us see who voted in Congress for the "Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the "Force Bill." In the Senate there were thirty-two affirmative votes on the passage of the bill, and the only name recorded against the bill was John Tyler, of Virginia. Mr. Calhoun, and other Southern Senators, retired before the vote was taken. The Southern Senators who voted for the bill were: Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland, John M. Clayton and Arnold Naudain, of Delaware, John Forsyth, of Georgia, Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, Josiah S. Johnston, of Louisiana, Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, Geo. A. Waggaman, of Louisiana, and Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

With these noted men of the South we find on the record in favor of the "Force Bill," also such representative men of the North as G. M. Dallas and William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Mahlon Dickerson and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, John Holmes, of Maine, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and Silas Wright, Jr., of New York.—*Senate Journals 2d Sess., 22d Congress, p.* 188.

In the House of Representatives the vote on the passage of the bill was, yeas 149, nays 47. The Southern Representatives who voted in the affirmative were Chilton Allen, of Kentucky, William Armstrong, of Virginia, William H. Ashley, of Missouri, Daniel L. Barringer, of North Carolina; JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, Laughlin Bethune, of North Carolina, James Blair, of South Carolina, John Blair, of Tennessee, Henry A. Bullard, of Louisiana, Robert Craig and Joseph Draper, of Virginia, William Drayton, of South Carolina, William Fitzgerald and William Hall, of Tennessee, Benjamin Howard of Maryland, Jacob C. Isaacs, of Tennessee, Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Joseph Johnson, of Virginia, John Leeds Kerr, of Maryland, Joseph Lecompe, Robert P. Letcher, Chittenden Lyon, and Thomas A. Marshall, of Kentucky, Lewis Maxwell and William McCoy, of Virginia, James McKay, of North Carolina, Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia, John J. Milligan, of Delaware, Thomas R. Mitchell, of South Carolina, Thomas Newton, of Virginia, James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Benedict J. Semmes, of Maryland, William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Sheppard and Jesse Speight, of North Carolina, James Standefer, of Tennessee, Francis Thomas, of Maryland, Philemon Thomas, of Louisiana, Christopher Tompkins, of Kentucky, George C. Washington, of Maryland, James M. Wayne, of Georgia, Edward D. White, of Louisiana, Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and John T. H. Worthington, of Maryland.

Forty-five Southern Representatives voted, therefore, for the Force Bill of 1833, whereby South Carolina was to be coerced into submission if necessity required it, and thirty seven only against it. (House Journal, 2d Sess., 22d Cong., pp. 1334.) And among the Southern Representatives, let it be borne in mind was James K. Polk, of Tenn., for whom eight of the then thirteen Southern States, including every "cotton State," voted as the Democratic candidate for Presidency in 1845. It is a singular coincidence also, that the associates of Mr. Polk on the ticket, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, was Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, who voted in the Senate, for that same "Force Bill" of 1833. Where, then, were the Southern fire eaters, who are now "big with uncommon wrath" against the doctrines which Mr. Douglas proclaimed in his recent speech at Norfolk? Where, then, was South Carolina, and where Virginia? History records that they strove with zealous but friendly rivalry in support of men for the two highest offices in the government who were for invading a sovereign State—and that sovereign State none other than South Carolina with the federal bayonets in 1833, and forcing her into submission.

The North had her Representative men in the House, as well as in the Senate, who voted for the Force Bill. They were John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Samuel Beardsley, of New York; Tristam Burgess, of Rhode Island; Courtlandt C. Cambreling, of New York; Rufus Choate of Massachusetts; Thos. Corwin, of Ohio; Harmar Denny, of Pennsylvania; George Evans, of Maine; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Horace Everett, of Vermont; Henry Horn, of Pennsylvania; Michael Hoffman, of New York; Jabez W. Huntington, and Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Leonard Jarvis and Edward Kavanagh, of Maine; Thomas M. T. McKennan and Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania; John W. Taylor and Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; Aaron Ward, of New York; and Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.

Whoever looks over the names of those who supported the Force Bill of 1833, in the Senate and House of Representatives, if familiar with the history of our public men, will observe that many of the first of that day in intellect and worth, and in the confidence of the people also, were committed against the dogmas of secession, which at this time finds so many advocates at the South—a dogma which, when once established, makes the Union of States, which our fathers intended to be indissoluble, a rope of sand. Against such a dogma we protest, and shall ever protest, believing it to be, as Gen. Jackson declared in the case of South Carolina, "utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain." And our repugnance to it is increased, while our devotion to the Union is strengthened, by a recurrence to the nullification times of 1833, and renewing the firm, uncompromising stand which the representative men of every section took then in maintaining the Constitution and upholding the laws.

LAST OF THE NORWALK DISASTER.—The last vestige of the memorable accident at Norwalk, in 1853, was disposed of yesterday, by the breaking up and burning of from thirty to forty chests and trunks, taken from the ruins at the time. Since the occurrence, this baggage has been stored by the company in this city, subject to the order of the friends of the victims. Some has been claimed and given up, but for several years it has remained in one huge and undisturbed pile until now, when all prospects of the remainder being restored having vanished, the officers of the company very reasonably feel that they are justified in disposing of it. It was a sorry sight—these damaged and dilapidated goods, not an article of which but was suggestive of sorrow and suffering, and if recognized, could not fail to draw tears from many friends of the unfortunate victims. It was the closing scene in one of the most deplorable tragedies ever enacted upon any railroad in this country.—*New Haven Courier.*

At a recent "noonday prayer meeting" held in Philadelphia it was stated that in a slate quarry in Wales, which gives employment to twenty-seven hundred men, there are held no less than fifty daily prayer meetings. One half of the hour allotted for rest at noon is daily spent in worship. This is an interesting fact, as showing the extent and power of the religious movement in Wales.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.—The Prince of Wales visited Mount Vernon on Friday, in company with the President of the United States and others. On the arrival of the party at the tomb, the band of music which accompanied them played the solemn dirge from Tancredi. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The youthful Prince, as well, indeed, as his royal associates, appeared fully to appreciate the scene. Every mind was deeply imbued with a sense of the greatness of the illustrious Washington, and such was the interest manifested by Lord Renfrew that he received from the hands of a friend several large horse-chestnuts, and with his own hands planted them at the tomb of Washington. He then secured a parcel of them with the avowed intention of planting them at Windsor, as a memorial of their interesting ever-to-be-remembered visitation of this day. Then the venerable homestead, with every object of interest, however small, the gardens and grounds, were surveyed minutely until two full hours had passed. The signal for return being given, the whole party was again conveyed to the steamer, and all on board, a most exquisite repast of dinner was presented and partaken of with zest. The company, especially the more youthful portion, and the Prince as eended the upper deck, when it was a greed unanimously that the entertainment should be varied with dancing.—This was commenced in good spirit, when, on suggestion of Lord Renfrew, the speed of the steamer was diminished so as to prolong the time of arrival in Washington. The vessel was then merely allowed to drift along, whilst the gay party above, and the more sedate below, enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

A NEW STEAM PLOW.—At the St. Louis Agricultural Fair a steam plow is on exhibition. The Democrat, of the 28th ult., says of it: This steam plow was made at Hannibal, Mo., upon a new principle, that of applying the locomotive power near the periphery of the wheels. The machine weighs seven tons, and is twenty feet long by ten wide, while the forward wheels are twenty inches in width. It is guaranteed to plow thirty acres of land in a day—and the sanguine managers believe it capable of plowing forty. The steam plow left Hannibal at 11 o'clock A. M., Monday last, on a barge, rigged with paddles, which the steam wagon was made to move! This is a curious combination, in which a barge carries a wagon and the wagon propels the barge. The odd hermaphro dite craft excited much suspicious sagaring among the boatmen on the river, despite which it arrived duly at five o'clock, Monday evening. The wagon being at last eliminated from the barge, "astonished the natives" on Carr street. It then took up its march for the Fair Grounds, causing much more astonishment than the Prince of Wales himself. Being a wagon of twenty horse power, it, of course, found no difficulty in getting along.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MEXICO AND ENGLAND.

A difficulty has sprung up between the Mexican Government and the British Minister in Mexico. The Vera Cruz *Progress*, of the 18th inst. states it apparently on official information:

"A letter from the capital, from a perfectly trustworthy source, says the English representative (Mr. Matthews,) has passed a communication to Miramon, to the effect that his Government cannot continue to recognize the reaction, on account of its illegal exactions and the excesses its officials have committed against English citizens, giving him, at the same time, to understand that the English Government will consider the employment of the minister Marques as an insult.

From this it would appear that the English Government contemplates an entire suspension of diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government of it has not done so already. The Gen. Marquez alluded to, it will be remembered, was the principal author of the butcheries at Tacubaya, and the robber of the English consul at Guadalajara. A letter from Vera Cruz, written the day before the above news came to hand, says also that the British representative, Mr. Matthews, had again proposed the mediation of peace, but this proposition had been rejected.

DISAGREEABLE BEDFELLOW.—On Monday night, after retiring, we were aroused by feeling something move in our bed, apparently between the sheet and the ticking. Thinking it to be a mouse, we arose, lighted a candle and commenced examining around the bed, and, much to our surprise, horror and disgust, we perceived a hooded adder glide from the bedding and disappear mysteriously. On Tuesday afternoon, while sitting in our sanctum, we heard the venomous reptile in a waste paper box, and, with some trouble and great danger, we succeeded in rousing him from his quarters and quickly dispatched him. His snakeship measured 3 feet 8 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter. This is no "snake story"—the curious can see the reptile hanging up in our office.—*Pappahannock (Va.) Southerner.*

A FATAL FALL FROM A SWING.—On the afternoon of the second day of the Fair, Mrs. William Snediker, residing in the northeast part of the city, by falling from a revolving swing near the Fair ground, received injuries from which she died this morning. She became giddy when at a considerable height in the swing and as a consequence toppled out of the box made to seat the patrons of those ridiculous contrivances. The swing from which she fell is the same one from which a woman lost her life in Jackson, during the encampment.—*Adrian, (Michigan,) Watchtower, Sept. 29.*

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVIII. SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1860. NUMBER 23.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

PRESBYTERIANS NOT DEAD.—Gen. Henningsen, Walker's old companion in arms, has written a long letter in vindication of this noted filibuster. Gen. H. concludes as follows:

So far from filibusterism being laid in the grave of William Walker, it may safely be predicted that from every drop of blood shed from the death wounds, inflicted, as we are informed, "amidst the cheers of the natives," to whom he had been delivered up, bound, by the infamy of Norvell Salmon, will spring another ardent filibuster. It is well that its new exultant enemies abroad and at home should know, and I am in the position to inform them, that its views are in nowise changed, its spirit in nowise impaired.—So far from being depressed by recent events, since the first report of Walker's execution, and especially of its occurrence through British interference, I have been overwhelmed by communications from men impatient for immediate action, and most eager, personally, forthwith at all hazards, to depart for the scene of the late tragedy, or from others anxious to commence and support them. To these all I reply here, to bide their time. When that time comes, their cause will not want either followers or leaders.

PROCESSION OF MINUTE MEN.

On last evening, the organization of the Minute Men of Richland marched in torchlight procession through the principal streets of the city. There were about three hundred in ranks, making a very imposing and brilliant display. They each wore a red scarf with the letters M. M. imprinted on it. The organization is rapidly extending through the State and the South. It is designed as an organization for the preservation of the interests and institutions of the South and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. The recent elections will doubtless stimulate its growth, and we would not be surprised if, in a month, with proper drill and discipline, it furnishes an army strong enough to maintain any independent move that may be made by the Southern States.—*South Carolinian.*

LOOK OUT.

We have been requested to notice, in our columns, (says the Salem N. C. *Press*,) a young man of prepossessing manners, who made his appearance in these diggings, several weeks since, bearing letters addressed to C. W. Davis, Civil Engineer on the Florida and Tennessee Railroad. It seems the person in question departed, leaving contracted debts to the amount of some $100, unpaid. The Sentinel says:

"While here, he called himself C. W. Davis; is about 22 years of age, medium height, well built and proportioned, black hair, whiskers and moustache; he is apparently well educated, and has very prepossessing manners. Upon leaving here, it is thought he made for High Point."

Man's Weight.—We stated yesterday that up to that time 4,360 men had been weighed on Howe's Standard Scales, at the Mechanics' Fair, and that their average weight was 146 pounds 13 ounces. We presume that this may be taken as very near the average weight of the New Englander or "live Yankee" of this vicinity. It will be interesting, therefore, to compare it with that of men of other nations. In a recent publication we find the following statements, derived from reliable authorities:

The mean weight of men in Belgium (Brussels and its environs) is 140½ pounds.

In France (Paris and the neighborhood) the mean weight is 137 pounds.

In England (taken at Cambridge, between the ages of 18 and 28) the mean weight was found to be 151 pounds.

[*Boston Journal.*

THE END.—The exact manner of Walker's taking off is thus given, by an apparently well informed correspondent:

He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed that he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged, scattered his brains and scull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "grey eyed man of destiny."

THE RING OF THE TRUE METAL.—In one of Mr. Bell's latest speeches we have the following patriotic sentiment, in which all men ought to concur: "Let power go into whatever hands it may, let us save the Union! I trust the day will never come when it will be necessary to calculate the value of the Union. I do not believe it will come if the South is wise, and true to herself. I would not have her people yield one jot or tittle of their rights, but I would have them to make no questionable issues in advance, stir up no strife upon abstract questions, but to do always what is just and right upon all questions."

It is related of Mr. Webster that while pacing the halls of Marshfield he caught repose from disturbing agitations of threatened trouble with Great Britain in chanting to himself those lines that have become immortal in our Christian worship:

"Eternity with all its years
Stands present to thy view;
To Thee there's nothing old appears,
Great God, there's nothing new.

"Our lives through various scenes are passed,
And vexed with trifling cares,
While thine eternal thoughts move on
Thine undisturbed affairs."

Our Own Mountains.—The senior editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, on his recent return from Saratoga and New York (Mr. Hale makes an annual visit there) homeward, turned aside into the mountain scenery of Virginia, and of our own State. His letters, giving an account of the scenery of Western Carolina, are highly interesting. We hope, however, despite this, the old Roman is at it again, doing battle for Bell and Everett and the Union.—*Washington Dispatch.*

SENTENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SLAVER ORION.—The officers of the slave bark Orion were sentenced in Boston, Friday. Captain Morgan to pay a fine of $2,000 and to be imprisoned two years; Bryon Chamberlain, first mate, to be imprisoned two years; William Dunham, second mate, to be imprisoned twenty one months.