

OFFICE ON THE

SIDE OF TRADE STREET

AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. J. & E. A. WATES, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAY. Published every Tuesday, BY WILLIAM J. & EDWIN A. YATES. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TEMS, PER ANNUM:

If paid in advance, 2 50 If paid within 3 months, if paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00 Bor Any person sending us five NEW subscribers. accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.

Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

advance. are Advertisements not marked on the manuscript

for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH. Attorney and Connselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N C.,

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con-

vevances, &c. During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office. January 10. 1860

J. A. FOX. Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office at the Court House, I door to the left, down stairs.

Wm. J. Kerr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Great Clothing Emporium FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. They are now opening at their large and capacious

Store Roon, the HANDSOMEST and CHEAPEST Stock of Ready-made Clothing

Immense Attraction!

ever offered in the State.

Their stook comprises all the different kinds of Fancy Cut Linen and Marseilles Business Suits, English and French Drap d'Ete and Alpacca Frocks and Sacks; a large variety of Cassimere Pants-Fancy and Black; also, Fancy and Black Silk, Cassimere and Marseilles Vests in endless variety.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises, Hats and Caps, &c., &c. All of the Rep Transient advertisements must be paid for in above goods are of the latest styles and patterns.

MANUFACIURING DEPARTMENT.

FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO, have also added to their Ready-made Clothing Stock, a Merchant Tailoring Department, to which they call the especial attention of their many friends and customers.

They intend making this department second to none in the State, either in style and quality of Goods, or in

the manufacture of Garments. At all times will be found a good stock of Black and colored Cloths, English, French and American Cassimeres, and a variety of Vestings. Also, an assortment of Rock Island Cassimeres.

They feel confident of their ability to undersell any other house in the State, from the advantages they have in getting their goods.

Their goods are bought by the quantity, by one of the Firm who resides in the Northern markets, which quire at Dr. Taylor's Tan Yard. gives him the opportunity of taking advantage of the prices of goods, thereby saving at least Twenty-five per cent to the consumer. Dimes saved are Dollars made !" Tak So try us.

E. FULLINGS. JNO. M. SPRINGS.

JNO. P. HEATH.

Large Arrivals

NEGROES WANTED.

I will pay good prices for fifteen or twenty YOUNG NEGROES Aug. 14, 1860. 2m ROBT. F. DAVIDSON.

MECKLENBURG HIGH SCHOOL.

W. N. DICKEY, Principals. JOSEPH THOMPSON,

The First Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of September.

The Academy is situated at Big Steel Creck church, eight miles west of Charlotte, in a healthy region of country. The moral character of the community is hefore you are novel and unusual. I do it in obe- Southern newspaper of the opposition party that I I have in my hand a report which reads as folas few as in any locality in the State.

The principals are graduates of Davidson College, and, having chosen teaching as a profession, they will charged from the time of entrance. Deductions for absence made at the option of the principals. Good board can be obtained convenient to the Acade-

my, at reasonable rates.

Terms per session of five months,

English Grammar, History, &c., \$25.00, For further information address either of the principals at Bloomingdale, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Aug. 14, 1860. 25-12tpd

Beef Cattle Wanted.

chase Beef Cattle and Sheep, for which I will pay the tions which have been made against me personally found the campaign in full blast, with Taylor the even recently in Concord, N. H -1 give his own will find it to their advantage to give me a call. In-J. L. STOUT. Aug. 21, 1860. 26-tf

A. A. N. M. TAYLOR RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-lic generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenters' Tools.

SPEECH OF HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. At Ashland, Ky., on Sept. 5, 186'

DELIVERED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST THE FALSE CHARGES OF HIS ENEMIES.

I beg you, my neighbors, friends and old conful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. The circumstances under which I apppear I believe it has been published in almost every times.

I have been accustomed to observe.

the school. Students will be received at any time and only say that I hope to discuss topics which are in eirculated that I was in favor of the election of can Government itself." a manuer not altogether unworthy the attitude General Taylor to the Presidency, and opposed to Not only did I never utter such a sentiment which I occupy .. I shall certainly indulge in no the election of Cass and Butler. This, also, is but I have no reason to believe that anybody even dignity of political discussion. The condition of meeting in the city of Lexington, in which I par- newspaper anywhere; but I have no time to waste I trust I will become stronger as I proceed.

it will be found in my case

Anonymous writers and wandering orators have principles; and you may judge of my zeal, as one cating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and chosen to tell the people that I, individually, am a of those gentlemen was my old commander and heard him go to the extreme length in favor of disunionist and a traitor to my country; and they my friend. It was said that I was not present, popular-sovereignty in the Territories." Then, declare, with assurance, that I have exhibited a and did not vote at the election in Lexington in speaking of other gentlemen from the South, who

to the American people) at issue in this canvass? debate, each body agreeing to acquiesce in the

NINTH VOLUME---NUMBER 430.

These I will discuss before I am done; but before decision as rendered by the said body. I 1 proceed further I will group together and answer believe that none of my speeches in this conneca number of personal accusations, some of which tion were prepared by mer except by the briefest emanated in the State of Kentucky, and others notes. Never was a single report of these speeches elsewhere, by which, through me, it is attempted revised by me or written out in full. The reports to strike down the organization with which I am of them are those which various persons chose to connected. It begets in me almost a feeling of make. I have been amused to see various porhumiliation to answer some of them, but as I have | tions of what they call the Tippecanoe speech, and stituents, to be assured that I feel profoundly grate- imposed upon myself the task I will go through the divers reports of the reporters, which they chose to make for the different papers at different

good, and the temptations to vice and prodigality are dience to the request of friends whose intelligence signed a petition for the pardon of John Brown, lows in reference to the territorial question: "The the Harper's Ferry murderer and traitor. This is people of the Territories under the Kansas-Nebras-And if it be an uncommon thing for a person in wholly untrue. So much for that. [Cries of ka act, have the full right to abolish or prohibit devote all their time and energies to the interests of my position to address assemblies of people, I can "good."] It has been extensively charged and slavery-which principle is as old as the Republi-

\$2 per annum

IN ADVANCE.

language which, in my opinion, will fall below the wholly untrue. In the year 1847 there was a thought I utterred it. I had never seen it in any my health and my position, make it impossible for ticipated, in which General Taylor was recom- in comments upon the propriety or delicacy of a me to extend my voice over this vast assembly, but mended for the Presidency of the United States. gentleman who is before the country for the office A difference of opinion existed at that time as to of President, in introducing the name of one who I have been asked, my fellow citizens, to speak the political sentiments of that distinguished gen- is also a candidate with me, and giving his perat my own home, because I and the political or- tleman. I was assured, upon grounds satisfactory sonal testimony. As to that gentleman's opinions, ganization with which I am connected have been to me, that they coincided with my own political I shall waste no time in discussion of the propriety assailed in an unusual manner, and charged with opinions, and I united with the meeting. Pretty of such a course. I wish to meet the accusation Highest Cash Prices paid for Beeves and Sheep. treason to my own country. I appear before you soon afterwards I went to Mexico, and when I re- The Hon. S. A. Douglas, in a series of papers I am still engaged in Butchering, and desire to pur- to-day for the purpose of repelling certain accusa- turned, twelve months afterwards, in 1848, I which he has been reading in various States, and highest market prices. Those having stock for sale and industriously circulated throughout other States candidate of the Whigs, and Cass and Butler as language: "There is not an honest man in all of the Union ; and next, to show that the princi- the nominees of the National Democracy. It is America," says Mr Douglas, "that will deny that ples upon which I stand are the principles of both | well known to thousands of those within the sound | James Buchanan and John C. Breekinridge, in the Constitution and the Union of our country .-- of my voice, that as soon as I returned home, I 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non-inter-Hardware!! [Great applause.] And surely, if at any time the took the stump in behalf of the Democracy, and vention by Congress with slavery in the Territojustification could be found by any man for ad- maintained its doctrines to the best of my abilities ries. [Mark the word, it is there non-intervendressing the people in the position which I occupy, | - [voice-"all right"]-and I was not afraid to | tion] I made speeches from the same stump with do it, because they were the representatives of my J. C. Breckinridge, in 1856, when he was advotreason that makes, by comparison with it, Burr a 1848; and that is true, but with the fact has gone had been expressing themselves in the North, he intervention and popular-sovereignty-all evidently You all know that at that time, as a citizen, that I | conveying the same meaning. That I held doc-

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties. OFFICE in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel. January 24, 1860

J. M. MILLER, M. D.,

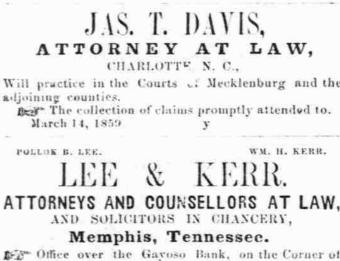
Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery, CHARLOTTE, M. C.

trade.

Office opposite Kerr's Hotel. May 10th.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE

OPERATIVE SUBSERY, Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. December 14, 1859



Main and Madison Streets. "ust Time of Holding Courts. CHANCERY-4th Monday in May and Nov. CIRCUIT-3d Monday in Jan., May and September. COMMON LAW-1st Monday in March, July and Nov'r CRIMINAL-2d Monday in February, June and October. CRITTENDES CIRCUIT COURT, ARK .- 24 Monday in May and November.

Jan. 3d, 1860.

W. BECKWITH Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C.,

Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. November 8, 1859

PEA MEAL.

We keep at our Steam Flouring Mill in this place Pea Meal for feeding cows and stock. Also, we have on hand at all times, Family, Extra, Superfine and coarse Flour. We warrant our family flour, Corn Meal and Grits can always be had at the mill. J. WILKES & CO.

April 19, 1859

March 20, 1860.

COTTON SAW GINS,

Of the best quality, with 10 inch saws, moveablechilled ribs and tinned brush, and all other necessary improvements-delivered at any Railroad station in the State at \$2 per saw. These Gins took the premium at the S. C. State Fair in 1858 and 1859.

Planters wishing to purchase Gins of the subscirber, will do well to send their orders early, as there is generally a crowd of work late in the season. J. M. ELLIOTT,

6m Winnsboro, S. C. PROPERTY FOR SALE IN Lenoir, N. C.

The undersigned wishing to move West, offers for sale his Town Property, consisting of Three Lots, on one of which is a large and commodious building and all necessary out-houses. The others are well improved, on one an orchard of choice fruit, on the other a good Spring. Also, 8 acres of land near the village, (part in cultivation). He offers also 350 acres of land in Watanga county, near a good turnpike, being one of the best stock farms in the county. Lenoir is a beautiful Mountain Village, 18 miles from the W. N. C. Railroad. A tri-weekly stage line passes Finley High School, both well conducted and successful among which may be found the following : institutions, are situated in the place. Any one wishing to buy will get a bargain by applying early to the subscriber at Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C. W. GAITHER.



Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand and for sale on the most reasonable terms. They invite purchasers to give their extensive stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

KÖOPMANN & PHELPS. April 10, 1860.

J. S. PHILLIPS. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. A complete assortment of Cloths, Cas-

N TE simeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice. Der Shop three doors south of the Mansion House. Sept. 27, 1859.

S100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st October. a mulatto boy named SOLOMON. He is near six feet high, about thirty years old, tolerably bright, rather slim, and weighs about 175 pounds. He has a down look when spoken to. The end of the forefinger of his left hand has been cut off, and a sharp hard knot has grown on the end of it. I think he is lurking about Rocky River, in the lower end of Cabarros county where he was raised. All persons are forewarned not to harbor or assist him, under the penalty of the law. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so den Hoes and Bakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, content with the honors which have been heaped WILLIAM HAMILTON. I can get him. Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.

April 9, 1860.

TAXES.

The TAX LISTS for the year 1859 are now in my hands for inspection. Those liable to pay Taxes will please come foward and settle. E. C. GRIER, Sheriff.

April 3, 1860.

Roofing, Guttering and Job Work, Of all kinds, promptly attended to at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store,

MANSION HOUSE The undersigned having taken the above well-known and favorite Hotel, begs leave to inform the patrons of the house and the traveling public that he is repairing and refurnishing it and has made several changes which will add to comfort as a home and public resort. No

effort shall be spared on the part of himself or assistants to render sojourners pleasant and comfortable. H. B. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, January 10, 1860. tf

Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, pannel, pruning, grafting, tennon, back, compass, webb, and butch- patrio! and the memory of Arnold respectable ! er SAWS: Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chissels, plastering, and pointing Trowels: Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spokeshaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everthing a mechanic wants, in Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Man- them for the highest office in their gift. sion House, Charlotte, N. C.

Blacksmith's Tools.

and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at

TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House:

AT TAYLOR'S you can find the largest assortment of Cutlery. Guas and Pistols, of all the celebrated

GLASS, of all sizes and qualities-both French and American. Also, Putty by the keg or pound. WOODEN WARE, Brooms, &c., of all kinds.

Rope! Rope!!

inch to 3 inches, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, Opposite the Mansion House.

Carriage Materials.

He would call special attention to his stock of the above goods, consisting of Springs, Axles, Hubs, Bows, Spokes, Shafts, Curtain frames, Knobs, Bands, Lining ed and Patent Leather, Enamelled Cloth, Oil Carpet, Paints of all kinds, dry and in oil; Varnish, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Tyre and oval Iron, Bolts, and everything not fail to please, at the Hardware Depot of A. A. N. M. TAYLOR.

Opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate,

Babbit metal, &c. Stoves, the largest Stoek, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware, Stove and Tin ware Depot, opposite Mansion House

Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning grass and brier Seythes, Bush Hooks. Wagon boxes: upon me by my State and my country, and I look Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillits, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the next six years." My 1 ame, however, was prethe Mansion House.

Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

State of N. Carolina, Lincoln Co., Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Session. 1860. Daniel Shufford rs. Osborne Wells

Opposite the Mansion House. Judicial Attachment-Levied on Lots Nos. 27 and 28, S. E. Square of Lincoluton.

> the Defendant is not a resident of this State; it is there- my honorable friends in whose grounds we are met. fore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in I can only say that the Convention which assemthe Western Democrat notifying the said defendant to bleb at the Front Street Theatre at Baltimore was be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the 8th Monday after forms of regularity. The gentleman whom it prethe 4th Monday in August next; then and there to show sented never received a vote required by the rules cause if any he has why the land levied on shall not be of the democratic organization. condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, W R Clark, Clerk of said Court, at office

mentin regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States. I have been charged with intriguing for this nomination. I

To that I answer that it is wholly untrue.

conversed with nobody soliciting support. I have Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-mers. Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks To these statements I challenge contradiction from any human being. I did not seek or desire to be placed before the country for the office of President, by any Convention or any part of any Convention. When I returned to the State of Kentucky in the Spring of 1859, and was informed that some partial friends were presenting my name to the public in that connection, and a certain editor (whose presence I see here) in this State, had hoisted my name for the Presidency, I said to him, "Friend, I am not

in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name should be taken down from 5,000 pounds of Manilla. Juto and Cotton Rope, from the head of his columns It was done. A very eminent citizen of the Commonwealth of

Kentucky (Mr Guthrie) was presented for that office. I was gratified to see it, and as far as my own declarations were concerned, I united cordially in presenting him for the suffrages of the American people; though, at no time, in or out of the Nails, Damask, Satinet, Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Enamel- | Commonwealth of Kentucky, did I do an act or utter a word which would bring my name in conflict with his, or that of any other American citizen who in the way of Carriage Trimmings, at prices that can- desired, or whose friends desired for him that position. And if you took the trouble to read the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, you will remember that when I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends arose and withdrew my name, declaring that I would not allow it to come in opposition to the gentlemen before the Convention.

When that Convention assembled at Baltimore my feelings and my conduct were still unchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitations on my part, was presented as a candidate. Previously, not deeming such a thing possible, I said I "did not desire to forward with pleasure to the prospects I have of serving my country in the Senate of the U.S. for sented, and I felt that I could not refuse to accept the nomination under the circumstances, without Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing abandoning vital principles and betraying my friends

It is said I was not regularly nominated, and that an eminent citizen of Illinois was regularly nominated for the Presidency; but that is a question I have not time to discuss to-day, and it has already been thoroughly exhibited and discoursed upon before the people. I refer you to the mas-It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that terly and explanative speech recently delivered by devoid, not only of the spirit of justice, but of the

the explanation, which my opponents have never | says: "In every one of the speeches they advoca-But, fellow citizens, before I come to those topics, published, showing that it was my intention to be ted squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense."-Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, I desire to make and prove a comprehensive state- absent during the canvass, but that it was not my Here, in the space of twelve lines, you see nonintention to lose my vote.

could vote anywhere in the State, (being before | trines of non-intervention as it was originally unhave been charged with leaping before the wishes the revision and adoption of our present Constitu- derstood and engrafted into the legislation of the great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before tion.) but it so happened that there were six or country, 1 will proceed to show more fully in eight gentlemen accompanying me, all of whom another part of my speech. But I presume that belonged to the Whig party, and they proposed to Mr Douglas, in this statement, meant to declare have written to nobody soliciting support. I have me that if I would not return to my own town and that in 1856, from the same stump with me, he vote, they would not. If we had all voted, there advocated the doctrine that a Territorial Legislawould have been six or seven votes cast for Tay- ture had the power to exclude slave property unlor, and only one cast for Cass and Butler. I ac- der territorial conditions; and I also presume that cepted the proposition and went hunting. And if he uses this expression in this sense, and this is every man had done as well as myself we would the question that has been the whole point of have carried the State by forty thousand majority. dispute.

> Butler and George P. Jewett. throughout the Southern States that I was an Constitution, had the power to exclude slave proemancipationist in 1849, or at least voted for an perty from the common Territories of the Union, emancipationist at some time.

Hon. George Robertson, published in a Southern

paper, having reference to his position on this question, and alluding to his private affairs, and commenting on it at some length and much severity.]

I come to the fact that the only time 1 knew of the question of emancipatron being raised, was in 1849, when we were electing delegates to the Convention to form a new Constitution. Then Dr. Breckinridge and Mr Shy were emancipationists. Mr Wickliffe and I canvassed the county to the best of our abilities, in opposition to emancipation, believing that the interests of both races in the Commonwealth would be promoted by the continuance of their present relation. At the polls, Dr Breckinridge voted against me, and I voted against him, because we were representing opposite principles, and just so would it be again, under similar circumstances. So much for that

charge. But I have seen pamphlets published and circulated all over the Union for the purpose of proving that I was a Know-Nothing in the State of Kentucky. I have no doubt that a very considerable proportion of those listening to me were members of that order in that year, and if there is a man among you who belonged to the order, who ever saw me in one of your lodges, who did not know that I was recognized as one of the most uncompromising opponents of that order-let him be good enough to say so now. I believe I was the first gentleman in Congress who took a position against the organization. When I returned home in the spring of 1855, it was making great progress in this Commonwealth, and although I had

withdrawn from public life, to attend to my private affairs, I opposed it in repeated speeches all over Kentucky.

The statement may not be very acceptable to some gentlemen within the sound of my voice, but I do not want to deceive any man. I stand upon my principles, and am willing to view them without the slightest regard to consequences. I am represented to this day as having said that I would make a difference between one of my own religious belief and another, and that between an unnaturalized and naturalized citizen I would make a political difference. I never uttered such a sentiment. Whole States were excluded and disfranchised The underlying principle with me was this: that

in that Convention, not to speak of individuals; the the condition of citizenship being once obtained,

Among those with me I remember the names of | Well, at no time, either before or after the pasthree of my friends-Thomas J. Redd, Nelson | sage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in Congress, did I ever entertain or utter the opinion that a Terri-Another charge has been extensively circulated | torial Legislature, prior to the formation of a State

and no other advocate of my doctrines can be [Here Mr B. read an extract from a letter from found who will substantially charge this expression.

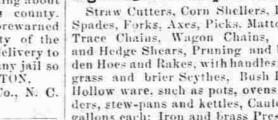
Now I am to entertain you briefly by as clear an exposition as I can make of the attitudes of the parties in regard to the question at issue. In 1854 we removed the restriction of the Missouri line, and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill through both Houses of Congress, and it became a law. The argument of those, North and South, who appoved the repeal of the Compromise was that the Perritories should be left open to settlement. There was but one point upon which the friends of the bill differed. The Southern friends of the measure, and a few of its Northern friends, denied the power either of Congress or the Territorial Legislature, to exclude any description of property. The other party assumed the ground that the Territorial Legislature had the power of such exclusion. It was a constitutional question, however, and they agreed not to make it a matter of territorial dispute, but to insert a provision in the bill referring the question to the Supreme Court for decision; and all parties were bound to abide by the decision made by this august tribunal upon this constitutional question. We now prove that there was such an agreement.

Ordinarily a bill cannot be taken from a Territorial Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, until the matter in controversy amounts to one thousand dollars, and in order that this question might be tried before the Supreme Court, a clause was inserted to meet the contingency. During the period between the passage of that bill and the decision of the Supreme Court, all persons on each side entertained their own opinions.

We in the South held that the Territorial Legislature did not have the power. Mr Douglas & his friends held that the territorial legislature did have the power. We suspended that question and referred it by a bill to the Supreme Court of the U. States to determine the constitutional question therein involved.

There was a body to whom we could refer the question, and we thought it unnecessary further to debate it, each party agreeing to acquiesce in the decision as rendered hy the said body. I think that is a pretty plain statement on that point. I make it to show that there was a vow taken by the southern friends of the measure in Congress, and among them by your humble speaker, . to support the decision.

[Mr Breckinridge here read some extracts from his speech delivered in the House of Representa-



June 19th, 1860. 3m

NOTICE.

The valuable property, formerly the residence of R. sold on Tuesday of October Court if not sold privately ers and Pipes. before that time. Persons wishing to buy or examine, will call upon W. A. OWENS, Attorney. Aug. 7, 1860. 42-11t

ANOTHER SOUTHERN MOVEMENT CUBAN SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

Segars and Tobacco Leaf direct from Cuba.

JOHN S. WILEY has returned to Charlotte from Cuba, where he bought a large and varied assortment from Lincolnton, N. C., via. Hickory Station and Le- of SEGARS, SNUFF, TOBACCO, &c., for this market, noir to Abington, Va. Davenport Female College and and is now opening some celebrated brands of Segars,

El Rico Habana, Mucha El Littleto. Concha's Malos, Rio Hondro. Lashelas Gustou. Flor del Tumas. He manufactures Segars from the best Havana To- the next term of said Court to be held for the County bacco; and keeps the best Smoking and chewing Tobac- Lincoln at the Court House in Lincolnton on the 8th P. Waring, Esq., containing about seven acres, will be Boxes, Matches, Blacking, &c.; Meershaun Segar Hold- against him.

> to the Mansion House. January 3, 1860

in Lincolnion, the 2nd Monday in July, A. D. 1860, and in the 85th year of the Independence of said State. W. R. CLARK, C. C. 25-6t

State of N. Carolina, Lincoln Co., Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Session, 1860. Daniel Shuford rs Thomas Darling.

Attachment.

Whereas an attachment in the above named case was returned to Court, at this term, and also a Garnish-Western Democrat for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to appear, and replevy or plead to said suit, at

Witness, W R. Clark, Clerk of said Court at office in He respectfully invites the public to call next door Lincolnton, the 2nd Monday in July A. D. 1860, and in the 85th year of our Independence. W. R. CLARK, C. C. 25-6t

most flagrant acts of injustice were perpetrated for no question, either of birth or religion, should be the purpose of forcing a particular dogma upon the allowed to commingle with political considerations. democratic organization, and the gentleman who is I deem it only necessary to make these statements tives in 1854.]

the representative of that dogma and principles, here succinetly and pass on, because I am speakwhich I will be able to show are repugnant alike ing to assembled thousands who know this in- by the courts of the U. States. Again, I say it to reason and the Constitution. Owing to the im- justice.

propriety of those proceedings, a decided majority of the delegates from your own State withdrew topics, it has been asserted that I, and the politi- tion and their common property in the territories) cal organization with which I am connected, have that the citizens of the slaveholding States may rement against William Robinson; it was ordered by the from the Convention, declaring that it was not a Court that advertisement of the same be made in the National Convention of the real democratic organization. The entire delegation from the 15 south- gard to the territorial question in 1854 and '56- legally hold them until the territory is resolved that we then occupied a position which is now oc- into a State. ern States, and of California and Oregon, with large minorities from other States, making in whole or cupied by the friends and supporters of Mr Doug- In that capacity it may exclude them. On the co, Lynchburg and Turkish Brands; Maccabau, Rap- Monday in August next; otherwise in part delegations from almost two-thirds of the las, and by that eminent gentleman himself. I other hand, it is said that slavery, being in conflict pre and pure Scotch Snuffs; Powhatan Pipes, snuff final judgment for debt and cost will be rendered States of the Confederacy, represented a National deny it, and I shall now proceed to prove my de- with common right, can exist only by the force of Democratic Convention, depending upon the au- nial, both as to myself and as to the party therein positive law, and it is denied that the Court ever

thority and loyalty of the democratic party. involved. But, after all, the great question is, what are the There was a body to whom we could refer the citizens of the United States shall be allowed to principles (which ought to commend themselves question, and we thought it unnecessary further to enter the common Territory, with the Constitution

We were willing to have the question decided was contended upon the one hand (upon the idea But, fellow-citizens, to come to more extended of the equality of the States under the Constituabandoned the ground on which we stood in re- move to the Territories with their slaves, and there

furnished the law. I said that we demand that all