

ells, and he desired their fellowship. Distinctions were drawn between "National" and "States Rights Democracy." At this period there was no issue before the country or State, and he did not appreciate their significance. He would not have South Carolina lost to the organization of this party or any other party that did not set with the party of truth and right. He believed that if the good men of the North offered not we should accept, not out ourselves off from their sympathy and support. We of the South are one mind, and should be vigilant. But, we must have the true and good men of the North to sustain us—He would not have South Carolina in any faction "for better or worse." The South should be one. We should be united and shun every effort to our rights and welfare, on the recent Kansas question from out our own midst, we were well. We should be firm and resolute. All the opposition measures of which the South has complained in the last thirty years have been inaugurated. Washington and Jefferson, in the matter of slavery, set the evil example. The North borrowed it from them. The Bank of the United States originated with the South. The South, under some of our leading men, was grandfather of the tariff. And it was the same with the internal improvements. Then, if the South had done those things and undone them, she had not the power, if still united, to control? Hence he had hope for the power and position of the South in the Union. A substantial issue should not induce us to secede alone; with four-fifths of the Union, we are destined in the Union and striving manfully to hold our own, we should keep the *Atlantic* steadily not only in our own view, but in the view of the whole country. We should not for a moment allow our people to be lured, by hopes of preserving the Union, into a party or the belief that to compete or secure strength would not require all their talents, all their energy, all their valour, all their courage, and a perfect state of union and preparation to take decisive measures on the shortest notice.

Mr. Hammond said he was opposed to any further separation of Territories. He preferred that our manifest destiny should work out its own results. He wished the country to have nothing to do with Mexico or South America. Mr. Calhoun was right in condemning the Mexican war. Its results have proved injurious, and the opening of California's routes has created an unprecedented expense to the country, and is the cause of many difficulties, and will probably never be over known before, God is not out of Congress. If we want any Pacific route, let us have it by taking California or Oregon with the right of way. Congress was too poor, but he was not in favor of such a太平洋战争 action—We ought in all cases to be ready and bold; take our position, stand on our arms and meet them, when in the movements of our enemies. The South will keep her powder dry; for whatever is in the hope, there are twenty free States against four slave States, and it can't be disputed that there is danger.

On broaching the subject of the opening of the slave trade, Mr. Hammond said that in the Union it was out of the question—an impractical and visionary project; and that to secure it out of the Union in Central America or elsewhere, was somewhat impracticable. Why should a *Democrat* be the author of the size of our empire at the South? Who would put slaves in Korea? And who would put them in any doubtful portion? Yet selected Kansas has not had time to put them. The want of slaves is felt. We were not strong enough to tax against the introduction of Southern slaves. Why should we go to Central America or Mexico? Mexico was a *slave* state, and is in a state of disorganization. She was driving up against us, and some might desire to pursue the heretics and take her slaves. But if we do, we could be in with her six millions of wild Indians to resist, and her three-quarters Spanish race. We have none of these west regions now. It is less difficult to try to have them, instead of trying to bring the proper time. We should address ourselves to the development of our own internal resources and the achievement of Southern harmony and power in the Union, if necessary, to dispose of it. He fears the effects of Georgia and South Carolina, he is so anxious that as the greater part of Carolina will give venting to the border states of Georgia, and as the bold *Secessionists* of each State in friendly alliance, so Georgia and Carolina will be more affiliated.

CLOTHES IN THE BALL ROOM—A correspondent of the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, writing from Atlanta, Logan county, Ill., describes the singular celebration of the Fourth of July held in that town:

"It appears that the managers, of several days since, sent special invitations to the Ministers of the various churches in town, to attend the dance, thinking to have a good laugh at the measure, were it not the surprise of those present, after the ball had got over full dress, that of the several ministers made the appearance in the Hall, and soon were mingling with the bystanders. The *host* being through the circumstance was made that the ministers having been obliged to attend, desired that a portion of the time should be set apart for them, which was acceded to. There commenced the religious exercises of the ball. One preached, another prayed, and another took up a guitar and addressed hymns, when the dancers, seeing what turn events were likely to take, resolved the minister to go away, and so rang the dance again, leaving the ministers in their own singing, and make their exit the best way they could."

ALL ANIMALS CAN TALK—At an annual meeting of the *Academy of the American Antislavery Society* held at Boston, it was shown that, after all, there are no dumb beasts. Dr. Green read a very interesting paper on the language of animals. He said that every variety of animal, living power and sense, seems of one single communication. Every creature is enabled to signs of correspondence, by a language understood by its species, and some understood by others. Rambunctious apes, affirming of fear—of great strength—of love—of impressiveness—of dependence—of ingenuity—of pre-arrangement and other qualities. Lions and tigers, foxes and leopards, show themselves in every country, and are spoken and can even understand, and for illustration he theory of animal language—relative to domestic animals—was

North Carolina *Advertiser*.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 10, 1858.

The Tribune.

On Thursday last, the election for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriff, took place throughout the State. In this place, the election passed off without much excitement during the day, but at night it seemed as if the people were determined to turn everything upside down. It will be seen that the result in this county is very different from the prediction of some of the Democratic prophets. Dr. Pritchard has been elected as one of the *Democrats* in this county. The party did all they could for the regular nominees, but it was no go, the friends of Pringle ran him in. The following is the state of the polls:

GOVERNOR.—SENATE.—COUNCIL.	
Pringle, 1,600	Ellis, 1,500
McRae, 1,500	McNair, 1,500
Henderson, 1,200	Wade, 1,200
Reed, 670	Beaumont, 670
Henderson, 590	Wade, 590
White, 500	McNair, 490
McLaurin, 450	Ellis, 420
Long Creek, 100	Wade, 100
Dawson, 80	McNair, 70
Blount, 57	Ellis, 50
Elizur, 100	Wade, 2
total, 3,850	total, 3,825

K. C. Grier was elected Sheriff without opposition, receiving 1,670 votes.

McCloskey County—Wm. F. Dawson, S. W. Wallace and H. M. Pritchard, independent democrat, C.

Gaston—For Governor, McRae, 1,810; Ellis, 1,800; State, Ralph Givens, without opposition; Commons, Geo. J. Morehead, D. F. Caldwell and Col. Abram Clapp, Sheriff, Col. Caleb A. Horn.

Jackson—McRae, 1,600 majority. Senate, Weston C. Douthit, Commons, Henry Waller and Elizur W. Brumwell, all Whigs by a large majority. E. D. Lumpkin, elected Sheriff.

Carolina—McRae, 575; Ellis, 400; E. B. Burns, Whig, elected to the Commons.

Johnson—Incomplete; Ellis, 1,123; McRae, 700.

Union—Dr. W. W. Denham, 1,600 majority over Dr. Ramsey, Whig; Davis, 1,600 majority, result doubtful; Commons, Fleming and Hall, Democrats. Sheriff, W. A. Weston.

Edgecombe—Ellis, 580; McRae, 554; Commons, Evans, 400; Weston, 341. Wm. Eller, elected Sheriff. Senator of Stokes, and Forsyth, J. J. Morris.

Montgomery—For Governor, a loss for Elizur, 11 votes. Senate, Patterson, Dem., a majority of 170 over Worth, Whig. Randolph not heard from; Worth was doubtless elected. Commons, J. I. Seales and Beaufort, dem.; Wm. Patterson, independent, elected. Sheriff, over T. T. Turner, Democratic nominee.

Johnston County—Ellis, 917; McRae, 120. Senate—Dr. J. T. Lewis, Amer. 57; Asa Barnes, Dem., 50; Commons—Col. H. B. Sander, Dem., 880; Liza B. Sanders, Dem., 812; H. H. Tammison, Dem., 845; S. P. Harton, Dem., 704; Sheriff—W. H. Collier, elected Sheriff.

Oconee—For Governor—Ellis, 1,012; McRae, 783. For the Senate—Cameron, Amer., 57; Asa Barnes, Dem., 50; Commons—Col. H. B. Sander, Dem., 880; Liza B. Sanders, Dem., 812; H. H. Tammison, Dem., 845; R. M. Jones, dem., 1,014; N. Latta, Whig, 504.

Greenville—For Governor—Ellis, 1,023; McRae, 783. Senate—Dr. J. T. Lewis, Amer., 57; Asa Barnes, Dem., 50; Commons—Hargrove, dem., 1,151; Whig, 747; Latta, Whig, 504—elected by both parties.

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Aiken and Irmo—Gen. H. S. Walker, elected Senator by a small majority.

Brown—Governor, McRae, 1,250; Ellis, 920; Senate, L. B. Carmichael, Commons, A. R. Simpson and A. E. Pritchard.

Anderson—Governor, McRae, 600; Ellis, 271—no. 1,129, gain on Gilder 140; Congress, 500; McRae, 314—no. 1,225—over plan on Gilmor and Carmichael's vote of 420. Senate, E. P. Miles, 612; J. A. Dawson, 297. Commons, Thos. J. Dalton, John Hayes, 257; C. W. Clark, 364; T. St. L. 304. Whigs elected.

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