The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 9. CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 23, 1860. NUMBER 31.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons who are sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

[P Postmasters are authorized to act as agent.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
AND
FANCY GOODS, &c.
No. 5, Granite Range, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches & Jewelry.
June 7, 1859. 13tf

R. W. BECKWITH
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE, &c.,
OF THE BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mecklenburg Hotel.
Next to the Post Office

THE subscriber informs the public that having purchased the building known as Mecklenburg Hotel, he has refurnished it and is now prepared to accommodate transient and regular Boarders.

He has good Stables and efficient Ostlers.—Horses will be kept by the month or day, or furnished with a single load, on reasonable terms.

JOHN DORAN.
Nov. 7, 1859. 35tf

MANSION HOTEL,
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in his

ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied and attended by careful ostlers; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
November 15, 1859. 39tf

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, *Proprietor.*

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Evan Evans, in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either on business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenues of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the more nominal sum of half a dime to all places of interest in or about the city.

The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

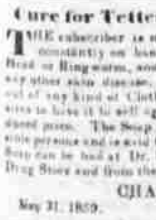
Terms $1 50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER,
August 16, 1859. 23-1y Proprietor.

Cure for Tetter & Scald Head.

THE subscriber is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, Soap for Tetter, Scald Head or Ringworm, and good to wash with for any other skin disease. It will also take stains out of any kind of Clothing. If any person desires to have it to sell again, it can be had at a reduced price. The Soap has been tried by responsible persons and is said to be a certain cure. The Soap can be had at Dr. E. N. Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store and from the subscriber.

CHAS. T. EBERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 11tf

J. S. PHILLIPS
MERCHANT TAILOR,



HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
September 27, 1859. 29tf

WHEAT WANTED.

THE planting community will take notice that Deer Wheat Crop will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO.
July 2, 1859. 26tf

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
JUST PRINTED

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.

Offices at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.

OFFICERS.

A. C. STEELE, *President.*
C. OVERMAN, *Vice President.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y & Treas'r.*

DIRECTORS.

A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. B. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.

JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, *Executive Committee.*
April 26, 1859. 7tf

MRS. WINSLOW
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will also relieve ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the child is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in from fifteen to twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic

and overcome convulsions, which, if not relieved, end in death. We believe there is no remedy in the world that is so certain to effect a cure in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the remedy that will be SURE—yea, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to relieve the case of this misfortune, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, N. York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

For sale in Charlotte, by E. Nye Hutchison & Co. and F. Scarr. March 13—1y

Notice.

THE Tax Lists for 1859 are now in my hands ready for inspection, and I request all persons to inform me of any Taxables which may not be listed. Come now and pay your Taxes.

E. C. GRIER, *Sheriff.*
April 3, 1860. 21tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

HAVING to the solicitations of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the

Practice of Medicine.

He may be consulted at his office.

☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858. 23tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians for the last twenty years, and approved by all. Those who have used it will recommend it to others as the BEST MEDICINE they ever used. Within the last two years it has been introduced into the practice of the most eminent physicians of the country, and has received the unqualified approbation of all who have used it. Those who have used it will recommend it to others as the BEST MEDICINE they ever used. Within the last two years it has been introduced into the practice of the most eminent physicians of the country, and has received the unqualified approbation of all who have used it.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CANES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS

E. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
335 Broadway, New York.

F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

POLITICAL.

The Union Bell, let its echoes sound
From hill to hill, from vale to vale;
And all the people for *Union* bound
Its cheering music hail!

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

LETTER II.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA:

In my first letter, I attempted to show to you that our country was upon the verge of civil war. In my second, I endeavored to show you the manner in which this great calamity might be prevented, and now I desire to ask every patriot if he is ready, ready for the contest, ready for civil war, or ready to accept the olive branch of peace? Would that I could hear the response from every patriot, "Give me the olive branch." But I fear there are many who, maddened by party prejudice, and led on by party politicians, whose every aim is *self*, that will reject the offered tender. It is to you I desire now, particularly to address myself—You virtually say, "Give me civil war, rather than peace." Have you, my friends, seriously and calmly considered the position you occupy? Did you ever weigh the dread results of a dissolution of this Government? Suppose the news were to reach you at this moment, that the Union was dissolved, what would be your feelings?—Farmers, would you go to your plow as unconcerned as now? Mechanics, could you return to your work-shops and shove the plane, and hum the pleasant song to while away the hours? Merchants, could you stand behind your counters and measure off the goods to your customers as cheerfully as you do now? No, no! but the moment the news reaches the ears of all, the plow may stand in the furrow, the mechanic need use his plane no more, the merchant may close his doors, and you may see them all, with anxious and tremulous countenance, grouped together at some cross road, or corner of the street, devising ways and means for the protection of their sires and the dear little ones entrusted to them. Look upon this, my friends, as a sketch of fancy.—'Tis no time for idle words. Our country is in danger; our property and our lives may soon have to be placed upon the *altar* of sectional war. Demagogues may laugh, disunionists may sneer, partizans may attempt to divert; but facts, my friends, are abundant to show the position we all occupy. God grant that my fears may be unfounded—that I may be deceived—but when I behold the lights before me I cannot withhold my warning voice. A brother's hands dripping with a brother's blood! horrid thought—and yet how many instances must occur, or each be branded as a traitor to his section. Is party stronger than kindred ties? and are you willing to sacrifice so much for party—for men seeking office, who care nothing for you after they gain your suffrages? Office is the motive power that drives the political demagogue to close your eyes to danger, by pouring in your ear some poisonous antidote. Heed them not, they are deceptive, and only place you on the car that moves more rapidly to ruin.

I have attempted to show you the effects of civil war upon the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant. Under these heads I embrace all classes; and now again I ask, are you ready for the contest—ready for civil war? I answer, No. You can never make your preparation for such interminable destruction as will follow. Were it only a question of pleasure for a while, then I might answer differently; but what pen can describe, what tongue relate, what breast retain the history of woe which must and will follow? Patriots, statesmen, lovers of your country, to you I make this last appeal—Let party be forgotten—let all that's past be buried in oblivion—let all your political preferences be cast aside in this great struggle for your country. Make one more effort, one more struggle, and by this simple act you may save your country from dissolution and civil war. Strike one more blow at this foul monster, sectionalism, and let the stars and stripes, which now so proudly wave over the head of every American citizen, whether on land or sea, whether at home or in foreign nations, continue to wave, and let the Union and the Constitution be your watchword for all time to come.

W.

MR. BELL—MR. TOOMBS.—The honorable Senator from Georgia, says a correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, is quite bitter in his denunciations of John Bell. Perhaps the *record*, to which he appeals, may account for his conduct. In the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, vol. 29, 1st Session 33d Congress, page 941, May 25, 1854, Mr. Bell, in reply to Mr. Toombs, said:

"The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper to declare that I had become the ally of the abolitionists of the North. I have this to say to the Senator in reply—if the honorable Senator means to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill, in company with the abolitionists, I was their ally, and to that extent only I was their ally; if it was his object, in making that statement, to let it go forth to the country for effect among the people, that he had boldly said to my face in the Senate, that I had become the ally of the abolitionists, then I have to say to him that it was an *ex post facto* argument, as unjust to him as it was to me, and worthy only of the shallowest and lowest demagogue. If he meant to say that I had become the ally of the abolitionists of the North in sympathy, feeling, or by any concerted arrangement, then I have to pronounce, that he stated what he knew to be false."

Here is enough to unravel the whole secret of Mr Toombs' hostility to Mr. Bell.—When one gentleman speaks thus in the teeth of another, it is hardly to be presumed that the latter will be inspired with very amiable feelings for his assailant, much less that he would lend a hand to weave laurels for his brow.—*Baltimore Republican.*

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.—In a speech at Randolph Court House the other day, Mr. Settle made a Douglas speech, and gave the reason for the failure to unite the two wings by some action of the State Committee, called together after the Baltimore bolt. We quote from the Greensborough Patriot:—

"In reply to the charge that there was a compromise [illegible] Douglas men, he said that the charge was daily made by those who knew nothing of the facts. He said that after the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, the Executive State Committee for North Carolina met in Raleigh, and had authority to settle these difficulties. Mr. Barringer had prepared some conservative resolutions, which were read to the Committee. They recommended to the Democratic voters of the State to support the ticket headed by Scales and Haywood, placing the name of Douglas or Breckinridge at the head of the ticket, as might suit the taste of each voter. Dr. Sloan, of Gaston, and himself were in favor of Mr. Barringer's proposition, but they did not make the recommendation, simply because Messrs. Fulton and Green, a minority of the Committee, said they could not take a two legged ticket, and that a straight out Breckinridge ticket was the only one that would suit their people. Messrs Barringer, Sloan and himself were Douglas men, and although in a majority, were unwilling to press the recommendation for fear of embarrassing the Democratic party in the State elections."

THE PEOPLE WANT A CHANGE.—They are tired of promises and pledges never redeemed. The Democratic party have promised to save the Union, and they have nearly wrecked it, beyond hope of recovery. They have promised peace and quiet to the country, and there never was as much agitation, commotion and bitterness before. Never since the government was formed was there a hundredth part as much disunion spirit in the land as now.—They have promised an economical administration of the government, and yet in profound peace the Democrats have spent more of the people's money recklessly, wastefully, than ever before. Democrats in high station declare that this is the worst governed country in the world. They declare it is the most wasteful. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, now a Breckinridge leader, declared that he believed this the most corrupt government on earth. Hon. Mr Payor, a Breckinridge leader in Virginia, declared that from the highways and byways of the government, its peculations and corruption went forth an insufferable stench. Will the people longer bear it? They long for a change. Let them rally to Bell and Everett; they are the men to restore the government, and make it what it should be.—*Washington Despatch.*

POLITICAL CHANGES.—A tremendous amount of indignation has been vented upon Mr. Douglas for his declarations at Norfolk that he would, as Senator or President, perform his sworn duty and enforce the laws against resistance from any quarter. By way of refreshing the recollections of our Breckinridge people, a few facts may be cited from a statement just issued as to the action of their predecessors in 1833. Gen. Jackson's noted "Force Bill" for the coercion of South Carolina, was then the great question of the day. It passed the Senate of the United States with but one vote against it! It passed the House by a vote of *three to one!* And among those who voted for it was Louchlan Bethune and Jas. I. McKay of North Carolina. Mr. Bethune then represented this District, and Gen. McKay the Wilmington District.

The leading Democrats of that day voted for the Bill. Among them we note, Democratic President Polk, and Democratic Vice Presidents R. M. Johnson and George M. Dallas.

The law was passed in response to Gen. Jackson's special message, Jan. 16, 1833, when he communicated to Congress copies 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."—*Eng. Ohio.*

THE NORFOLK QUESTION.—We again enquire of Reuter Lewis when are we to have the answers of his candidates to the Norfolk questions? Have you propounded the questions to Mr. Breckinridge; and, if so, what is his reply? Why has it not been published?—You promised they should be put to him, and every consideration of honor requires the redemption of the promise. The idea that you set a trap for Judge Douglas will not justify you in setting a trap for the people. The people have a right to Mr. Breckinridge's answers, and you promised they should have them before the election. Are you afraid to put the questions to your candidate, because you apprehend that his answers may not suit you, and you will be compelled, for consistency's sake, to abandon him? If such is the case, say so, and the matter will be understood by the people.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

SENATOR DAVIS ENDORSING MR. BELL.—On Monday, the 11th of September, there was a discussion at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in which the Hon. Jeff Davis, Col. Chalmers, and other distinguished individuals took part. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Davis took occasion to bear his voluntary testimony to the faithfulness of Mr. Bell to his section. No one knows Mr. Bell better than Mr. Davis, and no one is more competent to judge of his fealty to the South. Such testimony ought to silence forever the demagogueical cry of pettifogging cross road politicians.—*Montgomery Post.*

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE REGULATION.

The following order has been handed to us with the request that we give it a place in our columns for the information of all concerned. It will be seen that after the first of November all unpaid domestic letters are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct 8, 1860.

Whereas, by the act of 3d March, 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto, at considerable labor and expense, notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded on receiving the postage due thereon; and whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional, it is therefore *ordered*, that, from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner as other dead letters.

J. HOLT,
Postmaster General.

I. I. Stevens, Chairman of the Breckinridge and Lane National Executive Committee at Washington, is a public defaulter to the tune of forty thousand dollars, and he was known to be a defaulter when he was placed in this position, having been reported to Congress as such at the last session, by Mr. Buchanan's Comptroller of the Treasury. Why is it that the old Public Functionary has not taken steps to cause him to pay up this large amount of public money now sticking to his honest palm? Is it because he has consented to act as the public chandelier of Douglas?

This man is now circulating documents all over the country to aid the election of the candidates of the disunionists. Honest men of all parties, will receive any statement he may make with many grains of allowance.

We wish it known that we have the document to prove Mr. Stevens a defaulter, if it shall be denied.—*Richmond Index.*

ANSON COUNTY.—We are indebted to the Deputy Marshal for the following items in relation to the Census of Anson County for 1860:

The county of Anson contains 784 farms, which annually yield their owners upwards of $100 each. It is also estimated that there are, besides, about 200 smaller farms, yielding less than $100 annually, making in all 984:

The free population is	6,771
The slave population is	6,997
In all	13,767

The last enumeration showing an increase of 309 in the number of farms; 113 in free inhabitants, and 165 in slaves.

The population of the town of Wadesboro' is as follows:

Whites,	457
Slaves,	221
Free negroes,	24
Total,	706

Wadesboro' Argus.

THE SLAVE OF HER OWN SON.—The following memorandum is supplied to the Census office by Mr. Moreno, who took the census of a portion of Florida: Among the slave inhabitants enumerated, I have found but one in my district whose age exceeds one hundred years. This person is a negress, named Cornelia Leslie. She informs me that she is 125 years of age. She was born in the State of Georgia, at a place called Silver Bluff; has a distinct recollection of the war of the Revolution, and remembers the seige of Savannah in 1778, when that city was taken by the British.—This woman, although so far advanced in years, is remarkably healthy and strong, and walks half a mile regularly every Sunday to attend church. She is the slave of her own son, who is a free negro.

A FLOORER.—Henry Clay Dean is making Douglas speeches in Iowa. Dean was once chaplain of the Senate. On a recent occasion he was repelling the charge that the Democratic party had ever misappropriated the public money. "Tell me," said he, "who can," where the Democratic party ever misapplied a dollar." "I can tell!" said a piping voice at the rear of the hall. "Stand up then," cried Dean, "and let us hear you answer." Up popped the owner of the voice. "Now, sir, tell me if you can, where a dollar has been wasted?" "When the Democratic Senate paid Henry Clay Dean for his prayers!" was the reply that brought down the house.

EIGHTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.—A very affecting scene occurred at the Richmond, Va., Penitentiary last Saturday, many of the guard and other officers being moved even to tears. It was occasioned by the arrival of Charles Hudson, who is now aged nearly three score and ten. He was recently convicted of the murder of his slave before the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg county, and sentenced to the State prison for eighteen years. A full account of his conviction and sentence has already been published. Upon his arrival at the main gate, he trembled like an aspen leaf, and exclaimed, "Great God, sustain and help me in this trying hour!" As he passed through the gate, he looked back and ejaculated, "Farewell, vain world!" "Oh, that I was blessed with forgetfulness!"—"Lord, be merciful to me a great sinner!" "A son left to himself bringing his mother to shame!" He said his retrospection carried him back to the days of his boyhood, when Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress was his constant companion; and when he arrived at the prison house and saw the grim sentinels with their huge muskets and shining arms, he could not suppress a thought of Giant Despair.—*Der. Cor. Express.*

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 ELSEWHERE 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 Mr. Yancey says a *National Party* can't save the South, nor 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 course, 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 patriots gentlemen to 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 deducible 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 a sufficient proof 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 this 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 Resolution:

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 consummation 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 $300,000 for the military contingencies which such a course may involve."

In accordance with the programme Yancey went to Charleston and Baltimore and procured the nominations 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 other potent arguments prove most convincingly that the *bond of the Union has been snapped asunder*, and the only ligament that holds the mighty and enormous 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 in accents not to be mistaken, that she will concede no more, *that the dregs 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 a 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 News:

"The [Presidential] contest will leave the South united as a section, united in the purpose of right and self defence, and ready, if ever, under aroused sentiment and common indignation, to meet the *real sectional issue*, brought under a forced sectional array, to solve it either by submission to Black Republican rule at Washington, or a *resort to her own 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 concluded *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 carry out this measure, and secure to our own section all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

Resolution of the 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 slaveholding States and Territories, or of one who is opposed to the grant of the protection claimed in the foregoing resolution, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the slaveholding States in taking counsel together for their separate protection and safety."

The Democratic State Convention of 1859, of Texas, passed resolutions similar to those adopted in the Mississippi Legislature.

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

Letter of Senator Clay, (of Ala.) January 23, 1860:

"We have sought these [future peace, justice, domestic tranquility and security for our persons and property] by argument, by persuasion, by entreaty, but all in vain. Why then defer preparation for the last argument of nations? Is it 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 should 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 secession of the Southern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore upon a principle so vital to us, *and the final 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 most assuredly must happen, let us hope that no one will be absent from roll call."

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

Letter of Wm. E. Martin, Esq., a delegate to the Richmond Convention, from S. Carolina:

"The people of the South are prepared to act with a dignity worthy of the great issue and of their own bright history. They know the crisis is inevitable. *The election of a Democrat may stand a doubtful issue, 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 that the election of Breckinridge would not bring peace.

Letter of Ex Speaker Orr, of S. C., who also admits that 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 to a portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coast people with the State in a commotion,