

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus is the people's right hand and its eye. It is published weekly on the first day of each month.

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

CLUBS. To any Person who will send us \$15 we will mail Ten copies of the Argus for one year.

The current year of the Argus will end with the issue of the 8th of September next. Subscribers will please take notice and renew their subscriptions in time. Cannot each one send us a new subscriber for the year then commencing?

The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch has been considerably enlarged, and, with its new head and other typographical improvements, makes a very neat and creditable appearance. It gives us great pleasure to note and announce this among many improvements that have taken place of late in the appearance of the "country" papers of this State. We hope improvements will go on until our "city" brethren shall no longer have their feelings outraged by their appearance.

OPPOSITION CONVENTION.—The convention which met at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 10th inst., nominated, by acclamation, Col. William Aiken, of Cass county, for Governor of this State.

"Elect us and save the South," is the cry of Democracy! This has been the way to save the South any time these twenty years past! Elect a Democratic President, and give a Democratic President a Democratic Congress, said they in 1857! Well, they did. What then? Why the passage of the English bill, which Southern Democratic leaders admit to have been a cheat? Why was it passed? Because it was necessary to save the Democratic party! What is the meaning of that? Why it means this: THAT THE PARTY THAT WAS ELECTED TO SAVE THE SOUTH, SACRIFICED THE SOUTH TO SAVE THE PARTY! People of North Carolina, what think ye of that?

THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION MORALIZING.—Hear it in relation to the Wise letter: "If there is any sentiment which the American people cherish, and which they ought to require from public men, it is political morality, among those who aspire to their offices. This letter is calculated, in the strongest degree, to shake the confidence of the people in this respect. It is a political adventurer, hereafter actuated by a professed disregard of consistency and patriotism—should wish to find a rhetorical defence of his aberrations, he might find it in this extraordinary letter of Gov. Wise.

The income of the Post Office Department is increasing.—Democratic exchange. No wonder, when the people, on many routes, besides paying postage, pay contractors to carry the mail—the Department refusing either to pay fair and just compensation, or to pay at all.

The great excursion of the Sons of Malta to the falls of St. Anthony and Minnehaha is said to have been a failure. The attendance of Sons was very slim, and the scenes of debauchery, drunkenness and brutality have never been excelled in the State of Minnesota, the celebrated Sioux dance not excepted. The exchange we quote from, (published near the Falls of St. Anthony,) says:

"We do not wish to be understood to charge the disorder on the members of the brotherhood. For from it, a few no doubt are guilty, but in their wake the vicious and depraved followed like so many vultures to eat up and destroy the good name of their more deserving and exalted brotherhood. Let it be recorded."

As we go to press a report reaches us that Smith is elected by a large majority. This does not seem to be credible.—Salary Bazaar.

Don't it! It is enough! Do you believe that Gilmer is elected over his two competitors? What think you of Waddell's run—famous, wasn't it? Almost as good as the fellow that ran fourteen miles in fifteen days, and never looked behind him.

How do you like Vance?

Walkup did right well, didn't he? Don't you think if he had had a fair chance he would have beaten Craige? How much do you make Craige's majority? Let us see. Craige beat Stowe 2,641. Bragg beat Gilmer 2,434. Craige runs ahead of Walkup 1,420—a difference in favor of the "one horse nomination," compared with Craige's majority over Stowe of 1,221, and compared with Bragg over Gilmer of 1,014. An actual gain for the "one horse nomination," of 1,221 votes! Is this "credible"? What do you infer from all this? Are you "team" enough to draw an inference?

In your account of what you are pleased to call a "disgraceful scene in the Court House," you conclude by saying: "We briefly state facts; the public will draw a just conclusion. Now, have you stated facts? Have you 'set down naught in malice'—'nothing extenuated'?" In such a case you ought to tell the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," for you are bound by that which is more potent than your oath—your honor—so to do. Some people have no honor. Please to remember that in this statement you are not upon oath, and therefore if you have not stated the truth you have not injured yourself—but remember that pretty little boy—when you learned when you was a little boy—there are no boys now a days—about telling lies. It runs this way: "But liars can never trust."

Though they should speak the thing that is true. Now, mind you, don't you be going for to say that we insinuate that you lie. We do no such thing. We believe you to be perfectly innocent—when you are asleep—and perfectly useless when awake. So you see we have too high an opinion of you to insinuate that you would do such a wicked thing as to tell a fib. The fact is, we have no use for you, and to save our lives we cannot see what use anybody else has for you. True, you are valuable to the paper makers, and you may be of use to keep meat from spoiling. How are you off for teeth? Ah, me! Does "good digestion wait on appetite?" Well, well, there's no help for these things, for Shakespeare says:

"Come what come may—The cat will mew, and dog will have his day!"

A TALK.

Subscriber. Good morning, Mr. Editor. I hope you are well!

Editor. Thank you. I am very well. Be seated.

S. Thank you. How are you satisfied with the result of the election for Congress in the old North State?

E. I am entirely satisfied with the result in the State. The Opposition has accomplished all that it proposed to accomplish, and a great deal more than the Democracy expected they would or could accomplish. I am entirely satisfied.

S. How are you pleased with the result in our district?

E. I am not at all pleased. It is no gratification to me to see a people stultify themselves, as many did, by remaining at home on the day of election in careless indolence, when the interests of their country are to be promoted by their votes and influence. If hundreds did not go near the polls. Enough to have elected the gallant Walkup neglected their duty—threw away a golden opportunity to advance their own interests and promote the cause of God and man, for such I believe it to be.

S. Yes, a great many did stay at home, because they saw no chance of electing Walkup.

E. Chance! There is no such thing as chance. Had they gone to the polls—had they exerted their influence to bring out their neighbors and friends—had they done what they knew to be their duty—the result would have proved to them that Walkup could have been, for he would have been, elected. All that a man has to do is to perform his duty—results are God's.

S. Don't you know, sir, that it is a difficult thing for a man to act when he believes that his action will result in defeat—that all his efforts will be fruitless, and therefore thrown away?

E. How is a man to know that all his efforts in a good cause will be vain and fruitless? I tell you, sir, that he has nothing to do with results—they belong to God. It is just such faithlessness as this which has ruined many a good cause. It was this want of faith which protracted the struggle of the Revolution. It is this want of faith which now renders, and has ever rendered doubtful, in the minds of men, the cause of God. It is this want of faith which has ever kept the minds of millions in a state of bondage in Egyptian darkness—in a state of bondage to error—bound up in chains of ignorance—fearing to look, and think, and act for themselves, and it is this want of confidence and faith in God's promises which will give our glorious Union (glorious, because God formed it for his own glory and the happiness of the world) into the possession of traitors and apostates, and cause the sun of liberty to set in blood. No, sir, all we have to do—all that mankind have to do—is to faithfully perform what we know and believe to be our duty. God will do the rest.

S. That does not remove the difficulty.

E. Why, yes, it does remove it, and most effectually. Don't you see that it is impossible for a man, animated by a desire to do right, and believing in the unerring wisdom of an over-ruling Providence, to neglect the performance of a duty because he cannot himself accomplish the good intended. He will not do wrong because others do, nor will he neglect to do right, because others do—but he will do his duty, regardless of what others may say or do. Now, if all men were animated by this spirit, all would be well, and the right would prosper, and the wrong meet with deserved rebuke.

S. You believe, then, that there are enough rightly disposed men in the land to keep the Government free from corruption, and to make it a blessing to all the world?

E. I believe it most firmly.

S. And that the main difficulty is to get them to act in concert?

E. Yes, sir, that's the trouble. I believe there is a vast majority of the people of this land in favor of good government—in favor of the Union as it came from God—in favor of the government as their forefathers administered it, and who seek no change, and, least of all, such change as Democracy would bring them. The people of Anson are of this number, and gallant Stanley—but those who stayed at home have manifested a want of interest in the welfare of the land and in the good of their children, of which they ought to be, and no doubt are, ashamed.

S. That's true, for I am one of them, God forgive me! but never, never again will I be away from the polls when the battle is between the principles my father taught me to approve, and my mother instilled into my youthful mind, and corrupt Democracy. I see wherein we fail—it is through neglect—NEGLECT of duty toward God, our country, and ourselves. But do you really think Walkup could have been elected had all the people who would have voted for him, turned out on the day of election?

E. Yes, I do. As it is, he has reduced Craige's majority to a little over fourteen hundred votes; and had the canvass lasted two weeks longer, to give him time to get round the district, he would have beaten him easily. All this is owing to the carelessness, laziness, and indifference of some fourteen or fifteen hundred men, who, if they had gone to the polls, would have voted for Walkup. But there is no use in lamenting the past—it is the future at which we are looking. Let us so live, and so improve present time, that when it becomes the past, we may be able to look back and find that we have done our duty.

S. I believe you are right in this, and that all will be well, if men will simply perform their duty. So believing, I shall act, and try and induce others to do likewise.

HUNTERY MARSHALL.—This gentleman, long recognized as the leader of the American party in Kentucky, has frankly avowed his intention, if elected to Congress, of voting for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, or for the candidate of the same party for President if the election is thrown into the House of Representatives.

The above paragraph we have found going the rounds of the Democratic press in this State. It shows the desperate straits the party was reduced to in the late campaign to attain their ends. Hunphrey Marshall was not a candidate for any office at the recent election in Kentucky.

DEMOCRACY DAGUERRETYPE.—Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, in a recent letter to a friend in Alabama, draws a faithful picture of Democracy.

No one can deny the entire truthfulness of the picture. Mr. Hill says:

"For several years past this party has made itself clamorous throughout the South, during every canvass, with its professions of devotion to the interests of this section of the Union. It has vaunted itself as the only reliable party for the South, and every body who refused to act with it, has been denounced as untrue and the ally of Abolitionism. But what are the facts of history?"

"In the first place, every Abolition leader for the Presidency, from 1848 to now, has been taken from the Democratic party. And what is yet more significant, every such leader, when he chose to return, has been received back into the Democratic party, without any repentance, and without the retraction of a single word of his Abolition heresy! Mr. Van Buren went back openly declaring that under the Kansas Democracy, Federalism could best accomplish its mission, and with this strong declaration on his lips, and printed and published, he and his soft associates were received into the Democratic fold!"

"Again, we have heard much of the Wilnot proviso, squatter sovereignty, unfriendly Territorial legislation, and non-protection to slave property, &c.; but will the people of the South learn the significant fact that each of these heresies had its father in the Democratic party? Yet this is not only so, but the most vigorous and powerful of these fathers are, at this very moment, the leaders of the Democratic party, and aspiring to the highest honors in the nation!"

"Free-soil leaders, and free-soil principles, then, received their strength from, had their birth, and now find their home in, the Democratic party!"

"But this is not all, nor the worst. The party, as an organization, through its leaders, has been guilty of more acts of treachery and bad faith to the South, than all other parties. In 1850, that party urged us to elect Mr. Buchanan, as our only hope. The people—Southern people—elected him. Now, who of them dare support him? how many of them abuse him? And yet the foundation of all his works has been in administering the Government to keep up his party!"

"In 1857, we were told the only way to secure the rights of the South was to elect Democracy, and give a Democratic President a Democratic Congress. The people did so. What is the result? The English bill—that degradation of legislation, and abomination of hypocrisy! It was devised, perfected, and made a law by the Democracy; and the Southern leaders themselves admit the bill was wrong, a trick, and a sacrifice of Southern rights! Then why did those Southern guardians pass it? Will the honest people hear the reason—they will ponder it as honest men, and not as party men? Democracy themselves have given us the reason. They say it was necessary to pass the bill in order to save the Democratic party! That is, the party that was elected to save the South, sacrificed the South to save the party! During the canvass, the cry was, elect us and save the South! After the election and the work was done, the cry was, we sacrificed the South to save us! And now can even guiltless liberty credit? Is this same party is coming to the people again, and saying, elect us and save the South! Was ever a more unmanly, or impudently so, in history?"

"The great evil of the Democratic party is, that it gives a respectability to wrong to the South, which it could acquire from no other source. If the Republican party had passed the English bill, would our Southern Governors have done? If William H. Seward was the father of Territorial legislation, and non-protection to slave property, how many Southern men and newspapers would be recommending him for the Presidency? If John P. Hale had come to New Orleans and made the speech for unfriendly Territorial legislation that Stephen A. Douglas made, what other committee than the one for Douglas would have complimented him? The masses in 1857 were deceived in voting for the Democracy; they trusted the promises of the leaders, but if this same party is again to be elected, after the deception is made manifest, how can even honest Democrats expect the Charleston Convention to favor the Southern cause? It gives us any platform they may adopt, or nomination they may make? Will they not conclude there is no wrong to which the South would not submit, provided Democracy indicated it?"

"The fact is becoming more evident every day we live, that no man is fit to be trusted with power in the South who has not the courage and strength to lead the fetters of party, and especially of Democratic party, simply because the fetters of that party are more delusive and stronger than all others combined."

THE WISE LETTER.—We invite attention to the following letter from Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia. It appears that the letter was written to a confidential friend in New York. This friend, on a recent visit to Albany, while in conversation with some members of the Regency, finding that they were hostile to Wise on account of the influence which Fernando Wood was supposed to exercise over him, stated that such was not the fact—that Wood had no influence over him, and in proof showed the letter. A copy was taken, from which other copies were made, and thus the game of the great would-be President exposed. It is rich. Read it, and the letter of the New York correspondent of the Richmond Whig in relation to it. It is said that the venerable Dickinson cried when the letter was exposed to him, and characterized it as villainous!

Richmond, July 13, 1859. Dear Sir:—I thank you for your kind note. I have appreciated all along, that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I know, is confident; but you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for re-nomination, and all his patronage and power will be used to support Douglas and all other candidates. Our only course is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least shall be a unit. Virginia is not the only State that has a sound platform of protection, to all persons, of popular versus squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas's platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then will kick up his heels, and Douglas is nominated, the South will be the main argument against his nomination is, that he can't be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or, if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will vote an independent candidate on protection principle, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be? The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself be the nomination. Get that and I am confident of success.

Hon. P. Wood is professedly and really, I believe, a friend, and of course I would, in good faith, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid; but you may rely upon it that I am neither completely, nor at all, in the hands of Mr. Wood, or of any other man who breathes. He has always been friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep away any friend of either. He knows, as well as you can tell him, that his main influence is in the city of New York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time with New York, and do not fear the result. I am depending solely upon an open position of principle, independent of all cliques, and defying all comers. We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her vote will be conservative and national.

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear from you, and am, yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

[From the N. Y. Correspondence of Richmond Whig.]

If I were as egotistical as Gov. Wise, of your State, I might justly claim great credit as an oracle of political wisdom. Among the first letters of "Cats-

kill," he pointed out the coalition that existed between Wise and Wood, and the game of the District system, in order to get a few bogus delegates to Charleston from this State, who would be admitted—Wise relying upon the strength of his friends in the Charleston Convention, and for the purpose of deciding how the delegates to Charleston should be appointed. Wood was on hand to make capital for his district idea. All at once, it was whispered around that there was a letter in Albany from Mr. Wise. Its contents were communicated from whisperer to another. Wood heard of it. He pronounced it a bare forgery. Also, he was soon to hang his head with shame. The letter was genuine—could not be disputed. One member of the Committee broke out in a rage—"Well, I thought we had some precious scoundrels among our Northern leaders, but they are not so fool as well as political knaves, and this letter of Wise takes the shine off our cheating arrangements we have ever conceived."

Mr. Wood slunk away from Albany, and came down in the night boat, hiding himself away in the clerk's state room. When that portion of Mr. Wise's letter was read to him (Wood) he swore like a trooper, called Wise every sort of vile name, and added, "If he did it I do not publish all Wise's letters to me, and expose his duplicity." If he does, and he is very likely to do it, the epistolary correspondence of Henry A. Wise will be a rich political volume, if his political honesty is on a par with that of the letter to the Albany committee man. There is one feeling of universal scorn from all high-minded Democrats. The venerable Dickinson cried when the letter of Mr. Wise was exposed to him. He observed, "Sir, it is high time that we unite and send but one set of delegates to Charleston, upon some prominent man as Wise dare send such an infamous letter, proposing to us a chart of deliberate political villainy, in order to accomplish his own ends, and to bring down upon us calling himself a Southern Democrat, should exhibit such a combination of ignorance, egotism, rascality, and self-conceit, and expect the New York Herald to co-operate with him. I, for one, disown all further connection with him."

How Wise had one friend in Albany after that letter was read yesterday? Our Democratic leaders have some remnants of political virtue left, and Douglas stuck west up 50 per cent. yesterday. Such a bold, barefaced declaration from a rival candidate—and so mean, treacherous, and dishonest, in reference to Mr. Douglas, has made him meaner from among the Herald and the South.

Notwithstanding Mr. Wood's bold declaration that district delegates should go from New York to Charleston, it will not be so. That game cannot be played now. Mr. Wise's letter has made the Wood movement in the State contemptible, and any proceeding of that kind would be absurd and ridiculous. I enclose an article from a Douglas paper in reference to Mr. Wise.

"Virginius will be a unit," says Mr. Wise. I will fix that. New York is a unit, now, so far as Mr. Wise is concerned, if she was not before the committee received and exposed the political swindling proposition of the honorable Virginius.

"Be wary of stationery," should be the motto of Mr. Wise for evermore. Writing paper has killed him as dead as old Roman Pompey.

If the honest, truth-loving, chivalrous, high-minded Democracy of Virginia, can be a "unit" in support of the writer of the cheating letter, all I have to say is this, that I am pretty confident the first resolution that will be offered at the Charleston Convention will be as follows:

"Resolved, That the Democratic Convention from Virginia be expelled from this Convention, for having endorsed a man, as a candidate for the Presidency, who has openly, and in advance, proposed a scheme of rascality and treachery, which would sweep the secure of every Democrat in the United States."

You may rest assured of one thing, if Virginia becomes a "unit," and sends Wise delegates to Charleston, after his letter, no honest Northern delegate will sit in the same building with them.

JOHN MITCHELL REPLICATES CARR AND VINDICATES THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—John Mitchell, the Irish editor of a Democratic paper, the Southern Citizen recently published at Washington city, in his issue of the 23d ult, has an article from which we make the following extract:

"ESCAPED SERPENTS.—NATURALIZED AMERICAN.—It gives us no pleasure, God knows, to harp on this matter of naturalization. It is no great triumph for us to be compelled to acknowledge that the Know Nothings are right all the time, and to retract what we ever may have hitherto said, against that philosophical body of men. Our language in dealing with the American party (that title can no longer be denied them) has been sometimes harsh and bitter; we take it back; it is up; though it goes against the stomach and the conscience, it is as true as the American. Nothing can be plainer than if a foreign immigrant, notwithstanding his 'naturalization,' continues to owe allegiance, or military service, duty or obligation to any sovereign, he is not fit to be an American citizen, ought not to be entrusted with a vote; still less with an office, and cannot become, even in four years, or ten or twenty years, a fellow citizen with Americans. We request the American party then—the only rational and consistent Americans we are aware of—to accept our respectful apologies.

We publish these paragraphs without comment. We offer them to the consideration of those naturalized citizens who have heretofore been as abusive of the Know Nothings as John Mitchell himself. Let them read it out carefully, and when they remember the duplicity, hypocrisy and treachery of the Democratic party, who are willing to use and not protect them, we feel well assured that they will be prepared to adopt the language of the distinguished Irish exile.

FROM EUROPE.

By late arrivals we have Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. Advice from Paris indicates unpleasant feelings towards England. An article in the Monitor discrediting the rumored probabilities of an accord between France and England on the question of a European Congress and a general disarmament, produced a painful impression.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent says the banding together of France, Russia and Austria, and the immense naval preparations of France, render it difficult to disbelieve the universal report of a great blow being contemplated against England.

The St. Petersburg papers publish the treaty between China and Russia, ratified by the two Emperors. It grants leave to Russia to send ambassadors to Peking, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorizes a monthly mail service between Kieftsch and Peking.

France is preparing for a naval armament. The French army of the Rhine has been directed. General Garibaldi has issued the following proclamation, dated July 29: "However political affairs may go in present circumstances, the duty of Italians is not to lay down their arms. Continuing their remonstrances will swell their ranks, and show Europe that, guided by their hero, King Victor Emmanuel, they are ready to confront the despotic rule of Austria." He declares that his army is ready at any moment to continue the war.

The London Times' correspondent, writing from Rome, says that great dissatisfaction is manifest there. The presence of French soldiers alone prevents a general outbreak. The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forli and Ferrara.

The Bologna Gazette publishes the declaration of the Papal yoke, never to return again, and wish to be annexed to Sardeina. A new Italian loan of \$5,000,000 is announced in England.

For three days previous to the 3d the sales of cotton at Liverpool, up to 19,000 bales, the market closing steady and quiet, with Midland markets quoted at 2 1/2 to 3. A few forced sales have taken place in the decline of a eighth of a penny. In the Liverpool general market, Flour is dull, and quoted freely at 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. Wheat is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Corn is quiet; mixed yellow is quoted 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; white, prices nominal. Bacon is dull, but steady. Lard is dull. Rice is steady, at 3s. 9d. Turpentine is dull, at 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last three quarters of the fiscal year, ending the 1st of July, from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources amounted to \$38,560,800.

THE RESULT.—Below we give, as full as we are able to compile from official and other sources, the vote cast in this State on the 4th inst. The general results are already known, and comment there is unnecessary. We hope next week to give the tables complete. They will be valuable for future reference.

FIRST DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Shaw, Smith. Shaw, Smith. Currituck.....611 167 400m. ... 423m. Camden.....106 512 ... 423m. Pasquotank.....350 532 ... 423m. Perquimans.....282 372 ... 151m. Gates.....997 889 ... 44m. Chowan.....265 210 ... 187m. Hertford.....275 457 ... 187m. Northampton.....672 490 159m. ... Halifax.....729 536 197m. ... Martin.....708 334 388m. ... Bertie.....479 573 ... 157m. Washington.....298 385 ... 270m. Tyrrell.....145 296 ... 270m. 5293 5255 1151 1737 5255 1151

SECOND DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Ron. Thomas Rodin, Democrat, is re-elected without opposition. At various places in the district there were votes for Hon. R. S. Donnell, C. C. Clark and others.

THIRD DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Winslow, Reid, Winslow, McDuffie. New Hanover.....1076 623 788 90 Brunswick.....120m. 000 000 Columbus.....392 174 272 96 Bladen.....124m. 401 196 Sampson.....650 104 104 Cumberland.....1259 1061 593 295 Harnett.....451 109 Robeson.....69m. ... 466 138 Duplin.....550m. ... 780 67 Richmond.....350 a. 92 78 4215 3079 0000 0000 Winslow's maj.....1135 0000

FOURTH DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Branch, Shepard, Branch, Sanders. Wake.....1573 1107 1382 692 Franklin.....796 355 626 282 Warren.....777 111 653 57 Granville.....982 913 675 290 Orange.....797 932 729 572 Surry.....823 92 879 66 Johnston.....986 713 860 546 6794 4223 5804 2456 Branch's maj.....5571 3349

FIFTH DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Williams, Gilmer, Williams, Gilmer, Waddell. Person.....500 277 301m. ... Caswell.....694 155 836 183 5 Anson.....736 495 675 567 2 Casham.....1012 852 975 47 Randolph.....665 1067 427 1203 401 400 1563 468 2047 1 Moore.....474 510 559 529 24 Montgomery.....294 613 179 623 ... 4845 5052 4297 6153 78 4845 4845 4297 6153 78 Gilmer's maj.....847 Gilmer's m. 1858

SIXTH DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Stokes, Scale, Parvair, Scales, Leach. Stokes.....708 453 773 517 Forreth.....1942 777 1961 955 Rockingham.....1491 782 1417 402 Davidson.....767 1037 793 1470 Davie.....398 548 379 681 Yadkin.....628 842 637 932 Surry.....523 599 524 681 Iredell.....393 1109 472 1583 Alexander.....417 401 ... 190m. Ashe.....892 771 ... 78m. 7679 6950 6516 7406 6949 6516 6916 Scale's maj.....729 Leach's maj.....800

SEVENTH DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, Union. Anson.....637 249 772 334 765 257 Cabarrus.....636 389 655 425 517 358 Catawba.....91 894 158 968 181 888 Cleveland.....115 823 128 1199 138 729 Gaston.....211 795 133 759 95 688 Lincoln.....290 626 222 614 392 439 Mecklenburg.....759 1075 628 1024 411 777 Rowan.....584 957 905 885 756 849 Stanly.....620 106 797 106 771 68 Union.....250 770 278 885 280 627 4104 6745 4686 7120 4075 5495 4104 4086 4686 4975 2611 2434 1420

EIGHTH DISTRICT. 1857. 1859. Avery, Vance, Coleman, Vance. Buncombe.....751 918 858 883 Madison.....239 384 425 384 Haywood.....405 321 449 397 Jackson.....472 193 000 000 Yancey.....482 506 000 000 Henderson.....414 853 000 000 Rutherford.....567 762 643 767 Polk.....158 138 180 157 Burke.....567 538 412 556 McDowell.....425 409 000 000 Cleveland.....234 223 529 529 Wilkes.....494 1191 000 000 Watauga.....209 481 000 000 Cherokee.....471 715 000 000 Macon.....284 414 000 000 6272 8321 0000 0000 6272 8321 0000 0000 Vance's majority.....2049 4000

TEXAS.—From a special dispatch in the Charleston Courier we learn that returns from eighty-two counties give Houston a majority of 8000 votes. Lubbock the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is probable elected.

Frank N. White, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of General Land Office, has 2900 majority in the counties heard from. In the Second Congressional District, Gen. A. J. Hamilton, Opposition, is reported ahead of Thos. N. Waul, Democrat.

Out of fifty-four members of the next Legislature, twenty-nine are known to favor the re-election of Gen. Sam Houston to a seat in the U. S. Senate, and twenty are opposed to him.

KENTUCKY.—The Opposition have elected four members of Congress, viz: Bristow, Adams, Malory and Moore, a gain of two. In one district there is a tie and the Opposition candidate will almost certainly succeed in a second race; and another district, the Ashland, is to be contested with a strong prospect that the right to the seat in Congress will be adjudged to the Opposition candidate.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The following is the latest information we have. A dispatch from Knoxville yesterday gives the following glastious tidings from Tennessee: "We have elected seven Opposition Congressmen, certain being a gain of four. They are Nelson, Maynard, Braison, Stokes, Quarles, Hinton and Eldridge."

The Democrats elect Thomas, Wright and Agry—the first two without opposition. Harris is elected Governor by a greatly reduced majority. Netherland's gain has been large and steady, but not enough to overcome the 11,000 majority of the last election.

The Senate is Opposition—the lower House Democratic. Vote on joint ballot doubtful. Our victory in Tennessee is without a parallel.—Richmond Whig.

THE DEMOCRACY—ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.—To define the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by the fathers of Democracy, would, at this late day, be properly regarded a work of supererogation. It is sufficient to say that the cardinal principles of Democracy receive our endorsement, and have always commanded our early attention.

In the early stages of the Republic, the principles of Democracy were religiously inculcated, and there were few if any to be found, who claimed that the latitudinarian construction which modern Democracy recognizes. The principles of true Democracy have not changed, but there have crept into the party a class of politicians, whose baseness in politics were received from the teachers of Whiggery; and directly the opposite of those taught by the recognized leaders of the Democracy.

This will account for (in a great measure,) the present disorganized state of the Democratic party, not only throughout the South, but throughout the entire Union, and we beg the reader to look back upon the history of the two parties for the past twenty-five years, and tell us from which has arisen the Black Republican party—that party known to be bitterly opposed to the Constitution and the rights and institutions of the people of one portion of the Confederacy?