

# North Carolina Argus.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, UNION COUNTY. COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

IN THIS CASE, IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court that the defendants, Noah Broom, Jacob L. Broom, Noah Prealar, John Victory and wife Theresa, and Henry Helms, reside beyond the limits of this State.

WITNESSES: J. F. Hough, Clerk of our said Court at office in Monroe, the first Monday in April, 1860, and in the eighty-fourth year of our Independence.

CARDS—BUSINESS AND VISITING—BEAUTIFULLY and cheaply printed at this office.

## NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

(For the North Carolina Argus.) THE NATION'S PERIL.

Mr. Editor: I am no politician; but while I do not engage in political strife, or identify myself with any of the political parties, into which the country is divided, I still feel a deep interest in the welfare of the nation.

Standing aloof from political parties, I think that I occupy a favorable position to see the true condition of the country, and propose, at your request, to give you an article on the subject, not for the purpose, however, of advancing the interest of any particular party—for it is wholly immaterial with me who gets the spoils, if spoils there must be.

It cannot be disguised that our country is in great peril at this time, that the affairs of Government are approaching a crisis, and that unless there is a change of some sort, the Union must dissolve.

There can be no union without compromise, and when the spirit of compromise is lost a union may continue to exist in name, but virtually it is no longer a union.

It is this spirit of anti-compromise that is now disturbing our nation, and which, if not checked, will rend this Union, tearing it into fragments.

The South claims indemnity for the past and security for the future, and will not be satisfied with less than her full claim, while the North want it all their own way and are equally determined not to yield.

Some cry, "dissolve the Union!" Yes! dissolve the Union! You may go on dissolving as long as this uncompromising spirit exists.

There are no patriot-statesmen in the country, whom we can place at the helm of State, and who will guide our good ship safely through the dangers to which she is exposed?

When the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was agitated in the House of Representatives, in 1836, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegation favored their reception, and though assailed at home, was sustained by the people.

When President Harrison formed his Cabinet in 1841, he invited Mr. Bell to accept the War Department, which he did.

When President Tyler was elected, Mr. Bell was elected to the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1853 for a second term, which expired March 4, 1859.

When the Missouri compact, as unsettling the principles established by the compromise of 1850 and re-opening a sectional controversy which might imperil the peace and safety of the Union.

Edward Everett, the Union candidate for Vice President, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 7, 1764.

Edward Everett entered Harvard College in 1807, at the early age of thirteen, and was graduated in 1811, with the highest honors.

He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford.

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## OUR CANDIDATES.

JOHN BELL.

The following interesting and impartial sketch of the life and public services of John Bell is from the New American Cyclopaedia:

John Bell was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1797. He was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was, however, able to give him a good education at Cumberland College, now Nashville University.

Choosing the law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar in 1816, settled at Franklin, Williamson county, and was elected to the Senate in 1817, when only 20 years old.

He entered Congress as a warm admirer of Mr. Calhoun, and strongly opposed to the protective system, against which he made a speech, in 1832.

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## THE OLD WHIG PARTY.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The Boston Courier published the following letter from Mr. Fillmore, addressed to the author of the History of the Whig Party:

BUFFALO, April 30, 1860. R. MCKINLEY OUNSBY, Esq.

Some unforeseen occurrences delayed the perusal of your work entitled the "History of the Whig Party," but I have now just finished it, and thank you most sincerely for the pleasure and instruction which I derived from it.

I profess to belong to no party but my country, and I am taking no part in politics; but, though a silent, I am by no means an indifferent spectator of passing events.

On the contrary, I look with the most intense anxiety, not to say alarm, upon the present state of things. It appears to me, that we must have read history to little profit who does not see, in the growing jealousy and hatred between the North and the South, the seeds of discord and civil strife, which may end in civil war and the destruction of this Government.

I am sure that no one can ever that there was more hatred between Great Britain and her Colonies ten, or even five years, before our Revolution, than now exists between the North and South; and the cause, if cause there be, seems likely to endure.

Demagogues, North and South fan this flame for selfish and ambitious objects; and the great masses, which are usually inert and passive, are likely to be drawn into the contest and sacrificed, unless woken. May Heaven save us, for I fear we are unable or unwilling to save ourselves.

While I cannot subscribe to all the views you have advanced in your book, yet, in the main, I think its statements true and its conclusions correct, and I wish it might receive a dispassionate perusal by every citizen North and South.

I am sure it would do good. But the electioneering campaign is approaching, which is not favorable for the investigation of truth or the exercise of reason; and we may soon expect to see the country flooded with partisan productions, calculated to operate upon the prejudices and passions of the people regardless of the welfare and honor of the country.

But, whether the people will read or forbear, you have told them many wholesome truths, for which I return my sincere thanks. I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.

PROPHCY FULFILLED.—Henry Clay said in reply to Wm. H. Seward, that the Abolition movements would "lead to the formation of two new parties, one for the Union and the other against the Union."

"And the platform of that Union party," exclaimed the old patriot, "will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. And if it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself in this place, a member of that Union party, whatever may be its component elements. Sir, I go further. I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrained on the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: if I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is uncontaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

WHICH SUSTAINS "SOUTHERN RIGHTS?"—While says the Kingston American Advocate, Gov. Ellis punches with vim into the Charleston seceders, denouncing them as disunionists who, he hopes, will never return to the party, Mr. Rodman, the Democratic District Elector, we understand, sustains the seceders as the portion sustaining true grounds.

Now both can't be right—both can't sustain "Southern rights." If Gov. Ellis is right, then Mr. Rodman sustains the enemies of the "rights of the South." But if Mr. Rodman is right, then Gov. Ellis is sacrificing "the rights of the South" for the aid of his party. Both being equally good and orthodox Democrats, we leave it to the discriminating judgment of those concerned to say which, if either, is right. We believe both are wrong in their adherence to either faction.

THE MILLER AND THE BOY.—The Democratic party has been a long time in power and grown fat on the spoils. The late heavy defalcations put a correspondent of a contemporary in mind of the story of the Miller and the Boy. A boy went to mill with his grist, and while waiting for it, the Miller, to have a little fun with him, asked him if he knew any thing. Says the boy, "Some things I know, and some I don't know." "Well, what do you know?" "I know that millers have fat hogs." "Well, what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they are fattened on!"—Richard Whig.

SOME of the ablest commercial writers in the Southern journals are earnestly urging upon cotton growers the wisdom and expediency of becoming spinners, and not simply producers of the raw material. Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, we are told, are capable of becoming the cotton spinners of the world, and the day may come when a bale of lint cotton offered for export to a foreign or coastwise port will be as great a curiosity as is now a bale of cotton in the seed. And elaborate calculations are entered into, to demonstrate that, if the American cotton crop were shipped in the shape of yarn or thread, it would make a saving to our national wealth, in the items of waste and transportation alone, of twenty five per cent. on the total crop, or say \$30,000,000—a sum sufficient to construct the Pacific Railroad, and cut a ship canal across Florida; also that the Atlantic Southern States would receive an addition to their wealth, through the demand for coal and iron, and water power, and the constant activity in the inland railway interest.