The rule was adopted, in a House where parties were nearly balanced, by 114 years to 108 says—Messra. Bell and Gentry, of Tennessee, and Anderson, Calbesso, and Underwood, of Lentacky, being the only Southern representatives who voted in the negative.

At the next Congress, (the 27th) the House wing Whig, the rule was again adopted.

At the next Congress, (the 28th) on the 3d of December, 1844, on motion of John Quiney addms, the rule was rescinded by a vote 108 cass to 80 pays.

Anna Carlotte

States Minister at Berlin, who was at that time a member of the House of Representatives, and who used the following language:

"You now see, since the adoption of this rule in 1840, these miserable fanatics and enthusiasts going through the country, setting up their notices and playeards, large as life, and in all these announcements, they are for lectures to be given on the right of petition—the right of petition. Thus we have an issue made wholly different from that of abolition. And I now ask goutlemen to say whether they insist on this false issue? Will they press the question in this shape? I ask them to change, and to meet the question in some other way—either as Mr. Grundy says, by rejecting the prayer of the petition, after the rect. For one, I am determined to vote so as to give this question its true appearance. I have a sovereign contempt for these wild, deluded, enthusiastic abolitionists; yet I cannot vote for the rule. I want to take this weapon out of their hands, and let them stand forth on their own principles; and if they had not this rule, or question of the right of petition, (connected as it is with their movements) they would not be worth in a short time a passing notice.

"I hope thus goutlemen see this question as understood by the people; that it is not regarded as one of abolitionism, but one of petition. And it becomes the duty of this House to change the issue. It is now regarded by the great mass of the people of the free States as a blow struck at what they consider as the right of every citizen in this country—the right to be heard."

Upon these grounds, thus earnestly urged by

Upon these grounds, thus earnestly urged by the Democratic leaders of the free States, the famous Twenty-First Rule, after four years' trial, was rescinded by the House of Representatives, numbering two Democrats for every Whig! And it was in this way, by actual results, and the votes of an overwhelming Democratic House, that the course of Mr. Bell, on the subject of abolition petitions was most signally vindicated! Slavery Agitation-Striking Illustration of Mr.

Bell's Foresight. The letter from Mr. Bell to Gov. Gilmer, above referred to, was written and published just twenty years ago. In it there occur the following

understood, the game that was playing by some gentle-men, but I was not inclined to take part in it, because I thought the stakes too high. It was a common im-pression that the first movements of the abolitionists at the North were not looked upon with any deep regret by a portion of our fellow citizens of the S The fanatic spirit was rather provoked than deprecated. The North, without distinction, was freely charged with a feeling of settled hostility to southern interests; and many injurious reflections were cast upon their motives, calculated to give strength to the cause of the fanatics, by uniting with them a more rational and calculating class of northern people. The motive to this policy in the South, to whatever extent it was adopted, was, beyond all doubt, to combine the South and Southwest more closely in their political move-ments and preferences. I then thought the experiment a dangerous one, regarding it in a political view only; for it struck me that, if the ambitious aspirants of the North should take it into their heads to play the same sort of game in retaliation, the South would soon be thrown into a settled minority, and

To these views, entertained and published by Mr. Bell, twenty years ago, we ask the candid attention of the people of the slave-holding as eminently worthy of their grave considole of the slave-holding States, at the present juncture, and as pouring a flood of light upon Mr. Bell's whole course upon the slavery question. He saw the "game" which the Van Buren leaders of the Southern Democ-

forthwith deprived of political power."

state of the Union conclusively prove that Mr. Bell, in pursuing that course, has shown himself to be a most segretous and patriotic statesman, and a true and loyal son of the South?

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN 1850. In the Senate of the United States, on the 2d, 4th 5th, and 6th days of July, 1850, Mr. Bell gave his views on the clavery question in all its varied aspects. His opicions on all the material points involved in the subject will be found in the passages from his speech,

In the opinion of by far the greater number of the st eminent juriete of the United States, the laws of zico prohibiting stavery at the (time of the) session still in force, and must remain so until they are exempt repealed, either by Congress or the local legister. This is the opinion of the destinguished Sena-

The rule was adopted, in a House where parties were nearly balanced, by 114 years to 105 mays.—Moser. Bell and Genery, of Tennesses, and Anderson, Calbona, and Underwood, of Kontacky, being the only Southers representatives who voted in the negative.

At the next Congress, (the 27th) the House being Whig, the rule was again adopted.

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In the House by which the rule was reacised by this very decided majority, the Democratis had a majority of two thirds?

The grounds upon which the rule was reacised by this covérwbeluing Democratia House had been very fully discussed by I testing bemocratiful from the fee States at the preceding session of the same Congress. Among these was a distinguished Democratia House had been very fully discussed by I testing bemocratiful for the testing of the testing of the testing session of the same Congress. Among these was a distinguished Democratia from New York, the late Samuel Beardaley, who, in a speech disrarded to the 18th of January, 1844 said:

"What has the refusal to receive these petitions does, but to create perpetual strife and demundistion?

"The remody of diving petitioners out of departs a wrea of the same congress and the same conditions of the same conditions. It were will be seeded and extract of the South to change the question. I park them to change the question. I park for least the same conditions in the same of the property of the same conditions in the same of the property of the same for the same period of the same and the same conditions of the same period of the same conditions of the same conditions

States, as recognized or guarantied by the Constitution or laws of the United States, are hereby declared and shall be held as repealed."

The yeas and mays on the adoption of this proposition to repeal or abolish the Mexican laws prohibitory of slavery were as follows:

Yeas—Mesara, Atchison, BELL, Berrien, Clemens, Daris, of Mississippi, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rask, Sebastian, Soule, and Yulee—18.

Nays—Mesars, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iows, Felch, Green, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt. Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Whitounb—30. [See Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1254.

Mr. Bell also voted against an amendment offered to the bill by Mr. Baldwin, declaring that the "Mexican laws prohibiting slavery should be and remain in force in said territory until they should be altered or repealed by Congress." [See page 1146 of same colume.]

He voted also against the following amendment offered by Mr. Seward:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico." [See page 1134, szmc volume.]

He voted also in favor of an amendment offered by Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, providing against the passage of any Territorial law "estodishing or prohiting slavery." [See same volume and page.]

The cause of Freedom wrapped up in the Constitution and the Union—"In graph of the Union—"In the

The cause of Freedom wrapped up in the Constitution and the Union... "a wretch who does not deserve to live." passages:

"The deliberate and persevering obtinacy with which the supporters of the Administration [Martin Van Buren's] in the Slave States persist in making abolition one of the issues between the two great partiess which now divide the country, I consider wicked and mischievous in the highest dayre.

"I was about the cause of freedom. Paradoxical as it may appear, this question in one that mischievous in the highest dayre.

"I was about the cause of freedom. Paradoxical as it may appear, this question is one that concerns the cause of freedom in the South as well as in the North. It is not a question whether you will permit a few slaves of the South to go and toil in California and New Mexico, but it is a question of freedom everywhere. The cause of freedom. These are the great bulwarks—the Chinese wall of freedom. These are the great bulwarks—the Chinese wall of freedom. These once broken down, anarchy and military despotisms became our inheritance. This is the stake to some extent at issue now. If we allow faction—fanatical or political—preconceived opinions—prejudice or partiality for particular plans or modes of adjustment to sway our course, we strike a blow at the country under such circumstances, in taking the particular the manner of the agitation upon this subject. I have witnessed all that has taken place in Congress in relation to it. I saw, and I think I fully understood the grame that was playing the second circumstances, in taking the positive the cause of freedom. These of the country in the constitution and the Union. These are the great bulwarks—the Chinese wall of freedom. These can be once broken down, anarchy and military despoting became our inheritance. This is the stake to some extent at issue now. If we allow faction—fanatical or political—preconceived opinions—prejudice or particular plans or modes of adjustment to sway our course, we strike a blow at the country and course the particular plans or modes of adjustment to sway our course, in taking the particular plans or modes of adju liberty. No man can be justified before the country under such circumstances, in taking the position that he will accede to nothing but what his own judgment prescribes.

"So, sir, if I could dictate the course of Congress

in the pending difficulties, I would say let the adjust-ment be made in the real spirit of concession, compromise, and conciliation. Let us have some assurance that the promised harmony shall be permanent. Stay this agitation; allay this burning fever that threatens to consume the system. Terminate this suspense, which is more intolerable than the open rupture. If we of the South have made up our minds to yield nothing, to endure nothing; or if a better spirit actuates us, and we are prepared both to field something and to endure something, and yet cannot bring our Northern brethren to any terms of just and equitable arrangement, and they will continue to vex and harrass us, now and forever, let us review and harrass us, now and forever, let us review and harrass us, now and forever, let us resolve, and let them suff. us, to manage our own affairs in our own way. us, to manage our own affairs in our own way. I trust it will never come to this issue. Sir, to suppose that there is one member of this body who is not ready to sacrifice, to concede something of his own individual sentiment to secure an adjustment of these questions — were he untransmeled by piedges to which he may owe his position here, and which he may not violate without dishonor—to suppose there is one man here from the North or the South who, upon a cold and selfah calculation of personal advancement, would inselfah calculation of personal advancement, would inselfish calculation of personal advancement, would in-sist upon extreme issues, is to suppose him a wretch who does not deserve to live."

Humanity and Justice of the Diffusion and Extension

Slavery.
"The fauntics and sentimentalists of the North

the Van Buren leaders of the Southern Democracy would play with slavery agitation—a game for party purposes—and foretold what would be the result, if persisted in. He regarded it as a mest dangerous and reckless game for the South; for it strack him, "that if the ambitious aspirants of the North should take it into their heads to play the same sort of game in retaliation, the South would be thrown into a settl. minority, and forthwith deprived of political power."

The Southern Democratic aspirants would, however, persist in the game, until Northern aspirants took it into their heads to play the same in retaliation, and the result has been that Fremount came near, being elected to the Presidency in 1856, and Lincoln may possibly be elected in 1800, in which event those thollow and false guardians of southern interests" who originated the game—who have been industriously playing it ever since, and who have put up their last stakes upon it now, have announced their intention to break up the Union if they can!

The people of the South can thus fally understand why Mr. Bell has, through the whole of his long public life, uniformly opposed the making of unnecessary or immaterial issues between the South and the North on the subject of slavery. Bell, in pursuing that course, has shown himself which in pursuing that course, has shown himself which is the subject of the North upon this subject."

Since A Sincelon and forested which which and the countenance the touch and sober-minded opponents of the North and selected in glitted on the would be thrown into a settle interests of party and personal ambition. In the training and true grounds of the same and true grounds of the natical state to the real and true grounds of the anti-slavery-extension policy of the North, by the fine anti-slavery-extension policy of the North. Were it proposed by the South to impose the chains of sections assign human being now free, there is no man living to whom such a proposition would be more revolting than myself. But sir, humanity to

which, more than any others, have decided the of the North upon this subject." Invokes the Justice of the North.

Favokes the Justice of the North.

"But, however natural and inevitable the existence of such possions and influences, under the circumstances of our system, let me invoke the justice of my Northern friends, if not their forboarance, by some consideration for the passions and aemsibilities naturally incident to the South, under the prospect of their declining power and influence in the Confederacy. While that protracted domination of the South, which has been so long and so keenly felt at the North, was always more imaginary than real; no Southern near having ever attained the Presidency except by the concurrence of oftentimes more than half, and always of a large division of the North; yet now it cannot be diguined that the period of Southern assensiescy—if it ever had any, real existence—approaches its end.

as well as in that of masters or conquerors, in carry-ing forward the great work of civilization, until we shall be enlightened by revelation from a higher acuroe shall be enlightened by revelation from a higher source than themselves. I must claim the pivilege of inter-preting the law of nature by what I see revealed in the history of mankind from the earliest period of re-corded time, uncontradicted by Divine authority. I must interpret that law according to the prominent facts connected with the subject, as they have stood out in the past, and as they stand out before us this day. through the eyes of history, I have seen or involuntary servitude, the handmaid of Looking slavery or involuntary servitude, the handmaid of Hinder, Egyptian, Assyrian, Jawish, Greek and Roman civilization. I have seen the institution recognized by the theoretic government of the Jews—the chosen depositaries of the Woun or Live—by demogratic Athens and republican Rome. I have seen, upon the overthrow of Roman civilization by the savage hordes of the North, that those new masters of western Europe and their successors, adopted and continued to uphold the same institution, under various modifications, adapted to the changing condition of both modifications, adapted to the changing condition of both slave and master, and still under an advancing civilizaslave and master, and still under an advancing civilization, until a comparatively recent period. I see the
same institution tolerated and maintained in eastern
Europe at this day. I see the native race of all British
India, at this moment bowing the neck under a system
of guasi slavery. But above all, I have seen here—on
this continent, and in these United States, the original
lords of the soil subdued—some of them subdued to
slavery, others expelled, driven out, and the remnant
still held in subordination; and all this under an interpretation of the law of nature, which holds good
at this day among our northern brethren: and I have stin neta is stoorcaster, and the stoorcaster is terpretation of the law of nature, which holds good at this day among our porthern brethren; and I have yet in reserve that great fact to which I have already alluded—three millions of the African race, whose labor is subject to the will of masters, under such direumstances that their condition cannot be changed, though their masters should will it, without destruction alike to the interests and welfare of both master and slave. These are the lights by which I read and interpret the laws of nature.

to the interests and welfare of both master and slave. These are the lights by which I read and interpret the laws of nature.

"Now, sir, permit me to say a few words upon the effects of this institution upon the country which tolerates it. To the great fact to which I have more than once alluded, conjoined with the system of equal laws, which our ancestors brought to these shores, perfected and consolidated at the Revolution, and by the adoption of the present form of Union, we are indebted—the world is indebted for that other great phenomenon in the bistory of the rise and progress of nations; a phenomenon, in all its bearings, not yet fully comprehended by the nations of the Old World, nor even by ourselves; and which in all future time, will be the study and admiration of the historian and philosopher; I mean, not the founding of a republic on these shores, so recently the abode only of savage and nomadic tribes, but its amazing growth and development; its magic-like spring, from small beginnings—rising as it were, by a single effort, by one elastic bound, into all the attributes of a first rate power; a great republican empire—able not only to maintain its rights of sovereignty and independence, by land and sea, against a hostile world; but at the same time, by its example, shaking to their foundations the deepotic powers of the earth; a great incorporation of freedom, dispensing its blessings to all mankind. Sir, the fabled birth of Minerva, leaping in full panoply from the bead of Jove, if a truth and no fiction, would scarcely be more wonder-

a great incorporation of freedom, dispensing its blessings to all mankind. Bir, the fabled birth of Minerva, lesping in full panoply from the head of Jove, if a truth, and no fiction, would scarcely be more wonderful, or a greater mystery, without the clue which African slavery furnishes for the solution of it.

"Bir, making all due allowances for American enterprises and the energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of governmet, I doubt whether the power and resources of this country would have attained more than half their present extraordinary proportions, but for the so much resided institution of slavery. Bir, your rich and varied commerce, external and internal; your navigation; your ample revenues; the public credit; your manufactures; your rich, populous, and splendid sites—all, all may trace to this institution as their well-spring, their present pipensis proportions; neurished and built up to their present amening height and grandear by the great staples of the South—the products of since labor.

"Yet, slavery, in every form in which it has existed

and thick no moniform, that a Bromer, who species to the state of the content of the form of the content of the

be increasefully answered. Has humaning cause to drop at the record of this great fact? Has Arrived any cause to morre?

"But there are some other and subordinate facts, fairly deducible from the greater and more prominent one, which may likewise defy contradiction or answer. The rapid multiplication and improved lineaments of this people attest the fact, that the yoke of bondage has pressed but lightly upon them; and that they have shared freely, with their masters, of the fat of the land. Go, I repeat, and search the pages of history, and where will you find a fact comparable to this? The history of the Hebrew bondage presents no parabillation to thing so wonderful. The family of Jacob (the germ of the Hebrew antion) were of a superior race, and civilized. There is one singular analogy, however, besides that of bondage, which may be traced in the history of these two peoples. While the religious in-time of the law of norbade any amalgamation, social or political, with their masters and surrounding mations, nature, by law more stringent and inavorable, during the comparabilities; whatever institution of elavery—whatever frenzied or fanatic pricests, or more learned and rational divinces of the institution of elavery—whatever frenzied or fanatic pricests, or more learned and rational divinces of the institution of elavery—whatever frenzied or fanatic pricests, or more larned and religious duties and responsibilities; whatever instead of mankind, diversified as they are by complexion, by physical formation and mental development, indeed philanthropists, or the divelopment of the law of nature, for any one or a completion, and the proposition of the law of nature, for any one or a completion, or the disconsistive of the law of nature, for any one or the equality of human rights, and of the different case of mankind, diversified as they are by complete they may anomone; whatever doctrines or theories of the institution of the law of nature, for any one or the proposition of the law of nature, for any one or the pr

urged against the people of the South on account of the existence in their midst of the institution of Afri-

[To be continued.]

BRECKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA. In the Virginia Douglas Convention, recently in ession at Stanton, a resolution was adopted to cast he Electoral vote for any candidate who can defeat Lincoln. The Convention appointed a full Electoral ticket. There were many accessions from the Brecklaridge Convention.

In the Breckinridge Convention, in session at the same time at Charlottesville, Morris, Hunter, Wise, Mason, Russell and Billy Smith were appointed Electors at large. The Electors were instructed, if it is impossible to elect Breckinridge, to vote as a unit so as to defeat Lincoln

DOUGLAS AND BRECKINBIDGE IN GEORGIA. The Breckinridge party of Georgia held their State Convention at Milledgeville on the 9th. It was largey attended. Charles J. McDonal and Henry R. ackson were chosen Electors at large and a full Electoral ticket was formed.

On the 14th the Douglas men met in State Convention at the same place. Hon. Alexander H. Stevens and Augustus R. Wright, were chosen Electors, and a fall Electoral ticket was also formed. A resolution was unanimously adopted inviting Judge Douglas to visit Georgia. Governor Johnson, in response to re-peated calls, addressed the Covention at length in an ble and eloquent strain.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention of Kentucky met in Louisville on the 11th. Eighty seven counties were represented. Archy Dixon and John C. Mason were nominated Electors at large, and a full electoral Douglas ticket was formed. Resolutions re-pudiating any coalition with the Breekinridgs wing, and reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, were passed

The Douglas Convention of New York closes a labors on the 16th, after having formed an Electoral ticket acceptable to the Bell and Everett men of

In Pennsylvania, the Douglas party have re ded a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge wings, and formed a straight-out Douglas ticket.

and In Mississippi, on the 15th, the Douglas State Convention, in session at Grenada, formed a full elec-

In Maryland, the Douglas party have a fr toral ticket in the field.

The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel says there are now xteen papers in Alabama supporting Douglas and Johnson. The "Little Giant" is evidently rapidly gaining ground in Mr. Yancey's own State. The odds are that he will lead the Suicides, and that Bell will get a plurality. This is indeed gloriously cheering

Judge Douglas being asked recently why Mi Buchasan was so hostile towards him, reptied as fel lowe: "Because I made him President—he is sorry fo it, as well as myself."—Exchange. The whole country sympathices with Me se and Bushanan and are ready to may "Pity the corrows of the poor, old :

[ Upon Pilot.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

C. W. FENTON, Eptron.

THURSDAY .....AUGUST 28, 1860

WADESBORO!, N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, EDWARD EVERETT.

Let the people rend and ponder, and then decide to a common enemy.'

RUMORED CONTEMPLATED WITHDRAWAL OF "Independent," the Baltimore correspondent the Charleston Courier, in a recent letter to that pa-

per, says:

"A gentleman just from Washington—I give the rumor for what it is worth, not placing any confidence in it myself—informs me that a letter of recent date has been received there by the confidential friends of Mr. Breckinridge, from him, expressing his desire to withdraw from the canvass. This may be father to the wish of some. If, however, he should retire, there need be no apprehension of his friends voting for Douglas. For my part, I would gladly see a combined force upon some one candidate, to oppose Black Republicanism. If Mr. Breckinridge could be that man, he would have my cordial support; if not, then any other reliable sound statesman. In this contest, I think only in crushing out Abellitionism, and of maintaining, not only Southern institutions, but the Constitution and the Union."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "A gentleman just from Washington-I give the ru

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia phia Press also writes:

phia Press also writes:

"The overwhelming defeat of the Breckinridge ticket in Kentacky has not been without effect upon Mr. Brekinridge himself. Letters from him to his friends here, in Washington, have very much discouraged the latter, and it is said that some apprehensions are felt that he will resign some time before the election. His amor propris has been deeply offended by that crushing defeat. He thinks that by withdrawing his name from the field he may regain his former position in the Democratic party, and make himself one one of the foremost candidates for the Presidency in 1864."

Let not the Democratic papers of the State deceive themselves into believing that because they are almost unanimously in favor of Breckinridge the people-the Democratic people-are with them. Now, that our State election is over, and there are no local

ssues to keep them together, the Democracy are beginning to divide and range themselves in the ranks of the opposing factions of their party. From what we see and hear, the Douglas Convention which meets in Raleigh on the 80th will be largely attended. owing to being very much crowded for re

we are not able to publish the list of members of the next Legislature this week, as we contemplated doing. We would state, however, that the Democratic major ity in the next Legislature, it is now known, will be but 20 on joint ballot-12 in the Senate, which was 14 last session, and 8 in the Commons, which was 44 last session—a gain of 38.

A communication in the Raleigh Press, over the signature of "Wake," and which is reported to be an effusion of Judge Saunders, calls for the removal of the poetmaster at Raleigh, and the keeper of the State House from office for exercising the right of suffrage as their consciences dictated. They voted for ad va-lorem candidates at the recent election.

see Mr. D. N. Clark, a patriotic Union Man o Eastport, Maine, has raised a Bell and Everett fing on a staff seventy feet high, situated on the most eastern point of land in the United States. The flag is inseribed with the name of "Bell and Everett."

Ninety-six counties in Kentucky give Coombs 65,453; McClarty, 38,956; Bolling, 10,082; Hopkins, 560. Pourless counties yet to be heard from,

250. In Indiana, the Constitutional Union party has accessed a full electoral ticket, endersed the Baltimere platform, and republished any fusion.

THE NEW YORK "HEBALD."

THE NEW YORK "HERALD."

This paper, which has beretofore supported the election of Brackinridge with much seal, and constantly ridiculed the idea that Bell and Everett stood the least chance, has entirely changed its tone. The late elections in this State, Kentocky, and Missouri, have opened its eyes, and caused it to take a truthful view of the public centiment in the South, and it now announces the belief that the only hope of defeating Lincoln is for men of all parties, at the North and at the South, to rally to the support of John Bell! It maintains that Bell is the only candidate in the field who stands a show of defeating Lincoln and saving the country from the dangers of a Black Republican Administration!

Here is the latest declaration of opinion on the

Here is the latest declaration of opinion on the part of the Heraid, in regard to the chances of the contest and the duty of conservatives in the present

FOR YIGE PRESIDENT,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETES.
ELECTORS AT LAROR.
Dr. R. K. SPEED, of Pacquotank.
How. GRO. B. BADGER, of Wake.
DIFFRITTS.
L. J. W. HINTON, of Pacquotank.
H. — C. B. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
J. W.— ALFRED G. CLARK, of Corven.
HI.— O. B. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
J. W.— ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolphy V.— HRNRY WALSER, of Curvident.
V.— ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolphy V.— HRNRY WALSER, of Davidson.
VII.—WM P. BYNUS, of Lincoln.
VII.—WM P. BYNUS, of Lincoln.
VII.—WM P. BYNUS, of Lincoln.
VIII.—TOD R. CALDWELL, of Barke.

FIREMENEAR AND BROOMSTON

Almost by the Massachus of the seasoff has held the seasoff with the pact of particular and of such as a seasoff has held the seasoff with the pact of particular and of such as a seasoff has held to seasoff the seasoff has se

of the Richmond Whig, that the only hope of defeating Lincoln is for men of all parties, who are conservative and patriotic in their feelings and aims, to rally, unitedly and enthusiastically, to the support of Bell and Everett. The result of the late elections in several of the Southern States, and especially in Kontucky, Breckinridge's own State, demonstrates beyond all question that the Yancey candidate for the Precidency is no longer in the race—that he and his supporters have been routed horse, foot and dragoous, and there is no more possibility of John C. Breckinridge carrying a single State, except the single State of South Carolins, than there is for the man in the moon. The result of these elections, therefore, leaves no man in Virginia or the South the slightest pretext or excuse for throwing away his vote on Breckinridge. A vote for Breckinridge, in view of recent developments, is necessarily a vote indirectly for Lincoln. There is no evading this conclusion. It is a concluion fixed and absolute, and we are sure that our Demeratic friends who have been beretofore intending to vote for Breckinridge, will at once abandon that absurd and unpatriotic ides, and announce their purpose, as honest men and patriots, to cast their pose, as honest men and patriots, to cast their votes for John Bell, as the only candidate in the field who

stands the slightest chance of defeating Lincoln.

To our friends throughout this State we appeal, in iew of the cheering and glorious result of the late elections, to bestir themselves with toufold more alacrity and real than ever before, and make sure of parrying and North Carolina for Bell and Everett by a rousing majority. The skies are everywhere bright and brightening, and all that is necessary to our complete and triumphant success, is for us to or-ganize at once, and organize thoroughly, in every county, in every district, and in every neighborhood! Whige and Americans, will you not set about the work, earncetly and energetically, right away? The eyes of the whole Union are fixed upon you! All hands to the rescue, then, and bright and glorious beyond description will be the result of our labors and efforts!

BRECKINRIDGE AT HOME.

At the late election in Kentucky, Mr. McClarty, the Breckinridge-Yancey candidate for the only State office elected, was begien 280 votes in the city of Lexington, Mr. Breckinridge's residence. Nay, more, he was beaten 660 votes in Payette county, where Mr. Breckinridge resides, and was beaten some 1,200 votes in the Congressional District in which he resides. His own ward, city and district pronounced against him by a large majority, and the State has pronounced against him by a majority, so far of twenty, which may be increased to thirty, thousand votes. The Lexington (Kentucky) Observer says:

The Lenington (Kentucky) Observer says:

"In this result Mr. Breakinridge has received a rebuke which he doubtless listle expected. Its lesson, if
properly treasured, will be prediable. It teaches that
allere is no sympathy on the part of the people here
with those who, although they may not be Disunionist
themselves, are found in that sort of company, and
they are ready to surrender even a heretofore cherished

The Common Council of New Albany, Indihas made an appropriation for the removal of all the free negroes in the town from the State.

It is reported that Martin Van Buren has de-clared his intention to support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Par nobile fratrum,