AUTO A PERMIT STA LET P. D. T. Same of the State of the and share - S. Tradition 1 0 14 20 10 C



NEW SERIES-VOL. III-NO. 1.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single copies, Two DoLLARS per year, invariably in

advance. To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy. No subscription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS BREVIER. onths, or nine insertions ... 3 30 ths, or thirteen inserti ly months 5 00 te year perisons must state the number of times they their advertisements inserted ; otherwise they e continued till forbidden, and charged accord-

ng to the above. Agreements will be made with yearly advertiser

Agreements will be made with young s liberal and advantageous terms. Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five nes brevier in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other adve Obituary notices free when not encoding lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement r

COURTNEY, TENNENT & CO.,

DIRECT INPORTERS OF Hardware, ut lery, Guns, Sc., No. 85 HATNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. 86-1v

CHAMBERLAIN, MILER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 147 MEETING STREET,

Opposite Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C. 86-17

JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO., HANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

addles, Harness, Coach Trimmings, Sc.

No. 157 MEETING STREET, Opposite Charleston Hotel, CONDICT, JENNINGS & Co.,) CHARLESTON, S. C.

NEW YORK. WN. MATTHIESSEN. W. P. O'HARA. J. MATTHIESSEN

CLOTHING HOUSE. MATTHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO.,

No. 143 EAST-BAY STREET, Corner of Queen, CHARLESTON, S. C.

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

19 E. B. STODDARD & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS, AT MANUPACTURERS' PRICES, Nos. 165 AND 167 MREFING STREET, Nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S.C. FREKIEL B. STODDARD.] CALES PRONESESGER.

86-1y LENUEL CRANE. RUFF & DOWIE, SUCCESSORS TO SINONDS, BUFF & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 153 MERTING STREET,

(Opposite Charleston Hotel.) CHARLESTON, S. C.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Brushes, Scaps, Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Segars, 96 Fine Wines, and Brandies. 111

ELLIS & MITCHELL, WHOLE-ALK AND BUTAIL DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT, BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAV;

BOBERT II. COWAN, General Commission Merchant. WILMINGTON, N. C. Diffee south corner Market and Water streets-

H. W. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST.

AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesboro', respectfully tenders his Professional Services to all who may need them. Having had seve-ral years practice, he feels safe in warranting satis-faction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved atyle. Persons in the country visited at their resi-dence when desired. Terms cash when the work is finished. Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-if

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE **DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS** No. 258 BALTINORE STREET. OMPTH RANGVES STREET,)

BALTIMORE. BASIL D. HOPKIND. THOS. W. ATKINSON. 87-tf

ASSEE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Practice in partnership in the county of Auson, ex-cept on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J.; R. Hargrave being County Solicitor.) They will attend to the collection of all claims en-trusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties. T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Mont-gomery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson. J. S. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson. DE Office at Wadesboro'. THOMAS S. ASHE. | J R. HARGRAVE.

R. P. SIMMONS,

Watch and Clock Repairer, Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially

ø twelve months.

NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs,

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE W 1st of June. They are situated near the pres-ent terminus of the Western North Carolins Railroad, -not an hour's ride by superior omnibuses and stages The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER THOMPSON TYLER as Manager, whose experience at the most Fashionable Watering Places of Virginia, added to his command-ing appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insure good order and good fare. The very best BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND OF MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond,

Virginia, affords, have been procured. RIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD

HIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD SALDONS and BOWLING ALLEYS are at the com-mand of visitors. The country is elevated and healthy. The scenery is beautiful, and roads most excellent; and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no bet-ter water than that afforded by the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs. The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently re-lied on to report the Proprietor for the extended out

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently re-lied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive out-lay he has made to fit up a Watering Place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanily assistant to ren-der all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 13, 1860-88-11

Boyden House, Salisbury N. C. THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his triends and the public that he has, segunt for William H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in The House and furniture are entirely new, and he tends to sustain the reputation of the house as a First Class Hotel. An omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge. Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jusors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located. [88-tf] THOS. HOWERTON, Agent.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAL, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

SPEECH OF HOX. BEN. H. HILL,

DELIVERED AT MACON JUNE 30, 1860. Mr. President and Friends: The city papers

have announced that I would speak to this meeting to day. The announcement was without my knowledge or consent. I refer to this for the purpose of saying that my appearande now shall not be regarded as a procedent requiring me to respond to similar calls in the future. I am no laws and to remiedy such defects in existing laws sespond to similar caus in the latt if I were respond to similar calls in the intuse. I am no inws and to remedy such detects to existing inws politician to fill bills to order, but if I were I should draw my own bills. Do not suppose I speak thus, because I am not sattled in my con-victions as to what we ought to do in this canvass, for on that point I have no hesitation or doubt; for on thst point I have no hesitation or doubt; nor yet because I would not regard respectfully the wishes of my friends. Whithersoever the changes of the future may drift us, the affection I feel for every true American, with whom I have struggled so long for those truths which make up patriotism, is part of my heart, and the two maxi-itre and die together. But my health, though almost entirely restored, is such that I mat be allowed to direct my own actions during the canyas. dive and wing the canyas.

actions during the canvass.

The very distinguished gentleman (Gov. John-Americans--countrymen all, my word of warning is to you ! This land of the free is full of corruption, strife and distraction. Party, party, party, has done it all! Oh, that the God of the patriot would east out from our people these seven devils of party, which have already well nigh ruined us!

If I shall utter a word on this occasion which shall appear to be harsh. I assure you I do not in-tend such a meaning. I certainly have no such The n feeling.

Let us determine first what great principle is port, and secondly, for whom, as patriots, we eye to two things: should vote, in order most effectually to secure First. We num

and promote that princple. In my opinion, the whole nation is now called ment over the subject of slavery? This ques- ment. tion has often been voted on in Congress, the State Legislatures and by factions, but now the whole nation must vote upon it directly at the sult from such an issue, still politicians and events we deny; and because, also, his election will not have threat it upon un, and we must decide it, as restore peace, but increase distraction, and en-

far as the ballot box can decide it. Then, in my opinion, as the issue is made, the people ought, as National men and patriots, by this election to declare that the Federal Government " has no power over the subject of slavery except the power, coupled with the duty of guard-

ing and protecting the owner in his rights." We ought so to declare, first, because it is law. The supreme judicial tribunal of the nation has, in language, so declared. If we do not maintain it, we shall simply subject the stability of the law to the whims of the multitude, and are in anarchy. We ought so to declare in the second place, because it is right.

and property of the citizen. Human government has no other claim even to existence, and that form of government must be the most perfect, which most perfectly secures this object. But I do not demand a slave code. Southern men who demand it. I think, reason badly. They leap over truths, and jump to a conclusion which render even the right questionable. The demand for a separate specific slave code, admits that the tenure to slave property is peculiar-dif-ferent from that by which other property is held, and therefore needs a different quality of legisla-tion. The great political ground of this demand is taken from the idea that slavery is the creature of, and solely dependant upon municipal law. It is upon this doctrine that non action is said to be effectual to exclude slavery from the Territoconclusion is irresistible. This is the foundation argument of all abolitionists. I cannot admit it, cause I do not believe it correct. Slavery is the creature of Divine law. He who originally gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, and the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, afterwards made Japhat the master of Canaan, and decreed Cansan to servitude forever. The first decree is older In date, but not higher in authority than the last, and it is not for me to question the wisdom of either. He knows best, and there can be no wis-dom or right which does not submit to His will. The slave, then, is property. The title is not made by human law. If I had only human law for my title or right to my human slave, I would loose him before the sun went down. Slave property differs from other property, not in the right, but in its use. He who made the servant, prescribed rules and injunctions for his humane treatment, and for this the master will be respon-sible, and surely for its abuse he will be punished. I demand of Government that which we have-a property code for protection of all property, and therefore of slaves. But, again, I will now demand of Congress slave code, because the laws as they now stand, outside of the Kausan bill, are sufficient for our protection. If the government is honestly ad-ministered, the citizen has ample protection ministered, the citizen has ample protection more conclusively than he did. Bot, for myself, under the remedies now provided. On a former if Mr. Breekinridge get on the platform and thus accession, 1 explained this. It is sufficient at recants his errors, I will admit him as sound as Why not call him unsound too? He is a Democonsisting of Kansassand Nebraska, in which protection to the Laws. To know how be inter-side of Kansassand Nebraska, in which protection to in. His platform is the Constitution, and what laws he will en-side of Kansassand Nebraska, in which protection to in. His platform is the Constitution, and what laws he will en-side of Kansassand Nebraska, in which protection to in. His platform is the Constitution, and what laws he will en-ment to protect?

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. We must insist upon it, first, because this right record is sound it gives meaning to his platform regarded our Constitutional rights as unquest and date have been denicd, and they who deny, are seeding to get control of the government. Their success is a triumph of the denial. Already let us go. has this doctrine of protection been denied by

actual legislation in one case-in the Kansas and sound as the platform on which Mr. Breekinridge Again, all experience shows, that remedies is nominated. which are sufficient for the present, become in-efficient under the ,changes of ever progressing

This platform contains three distinct propositions :

1. That Congress has no power to aboliab slavery in the Torritories.

2. That the Territorial Legislature has no such 'questioned. power.

ard, of New York, offered the following as an standing, John Bell has been standing for years. amendment to the Compromise measures in the Yes, he and we were standing there when you

and New Mexico."

This is the Wilmot Proviso. John Bell voted no, and thus endorsed, under oth, the first proposition of the platform.

On the same day, Mr. Berrien-that great man-from Georgia, offered the following amendment :

" But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

This was against Squatter Sovereignty. John Bell voted yes, and thus endorsed the second proposition of the platform.

On the 27th of May, of the same year, Mr. Pratt, of Maryland, and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, agreed upon, and Mr. Davis .offered the following amendment to the same bill :

involved in this canvass, which we ought to sup- it effectual, we must have a constant and honest rial Legislature from passing such laws as may ty vote. That minority being again divided, how be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been or may be hereafter, conformably to the Consti-support Bell? Yo

tution and laws of the United States." Mr. Davis also prefaced this provision with some strength and hazarding the nation. In voting declaring his object to assert the duty of remarks,

the Government to protect slavery. On this proviso Mr. Bell voted yes, thus asserting, under oath, the duty of protection when of Lincoln is sure. And by such an exhibition necessary in the very language of the platform. Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1074. For all the any living statesmen has climbed:

votes, see same book, page 1134. Therefore, to an actual demonstration, Mr. Bell is certainly as Mr. Bell, there is yet a chance of union. Let sound as the Breekinridge platform. My next proposition is, that Mr. Bell is ounder than this platform. Now to the proof. This platform, of course, says nothing about strife shall be with you, and with you I leave it. slavery as a political, moral, or social good or evil; nor does that platform assert any good in cleave to Democracy? The organization, and slavery to the country, or as contributing to its the name, belong to Mr. Deuglas. It is folly to

which, after asserting the right to protection, to coived the country as you say, why should you be constitutional, and "unquestionable," he pro- wish to appropriate its name with such a prestige ? ceeds to give his views on slavery itself. A het. More than all, if that party has imposed on the ter argument has never been made in defense of country a "cheat," which has borne no fruit but Protection to the person and property of the cannot support Mr. Douglas. True, he says Congress shall not prohibit slavery. But he ture and of God, and a political, moral, social and the block, and deception, how can you ex-ture and of God, and a political, moral, social and sole power and duty of the says the Territorial Legislature, a provisional arm of the United States. It was made of the Federal Government, may prohibit slavery to get away from demagogues and party-sit to get away from demagogues and party-sit to gou! How long will you suffer politicians to

WHOLE NO. 105.

has apposed agitation as unnecessary and unwise. Foolish agitation always stirs up and invites pasi-My first proposition, and which I shall estab-lish without a doubt, is, that John Bell is as been forced by the thoughtless, Mr. Bell has voted right, but he has done so, deprecating the evil to the country of gratuitous agitation. If all our public men had taken John Bell for a model, the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union would to day be unquestionable and un-

The election of Mr. Bell will give our princi-3. That, on the contrary, it is the duty of the Government to protect property (slavery under-stood) wherever necessary. These are three sound propositions, and cover the whole ground of power and duty. About the 5th day of June, 1850, Mr. Sew-

Senate : "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitade, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah

drove him from his sent in the Senate for his very fidelity. You drove the gallant and noble Crittenden from his sent for the same reason, and have placed Mr. Breekinridge in his place. In this hour of our vindication, must we abandon Mr. Bell?. Honor and a high sense of justice should force you to him. Nothing but ingratitude and the loss of self respect can drive us from him. We have learned how to forgive enemies, but we have never learned how to abandon friends.

Again, Mr. Bell was in the field first. The convention was called when you were still in the National Demonracy with your "sound forty-four faithful !" He was nominated while you were trying to get back after once going out. You eight not to have nominated another, and thus divided those who agree. Besides, we "Provided, That nothing herein contained are more National and have greater strength shall be construed so as to prevent soid Territo- North- Mr. Buchanan was cleeted by a plurali-

So I will say to our Douglas friends, why not support Bell? You are National in your wishes, but you cannot succeed. You are dividing our for Bell, you only give up squatter sovereignty. Are you wedded to THAT? If Mr. Douglas and his friends were to unite on Mr. Bell, the defeat of National patriotism, Mr. Douglas would write For Mr. Davis' proviso, see Congressional his name higher in the Temple of Liberty than

But if our Breckinridge friends cannot vote for us he equals! I have suggested heretofore an arrangement of this kind. The responsibility of its rejection and of the convequent continuance of . Why should our Breekinridge friends stills deny it. People can't be made to say anything, But on the 6th day of July, 1850, in his simply because you want them to say it. Besides, place in the Senate, Mr. Bell made a speech in if Democracy has become so corrupt, and has de-

before you discover the only meaning they have is to excite your prejudices and get your votes? win a stake-and still find you willing to be shufdemagague's vocabulary you did it. Now behold ! you abused has proven a wise man and true pat-But you will say how is that Mr. Bell with riot! Will you bend again the supple knee, and shout aloud with the nimble tongue, when these so often at the South. The grounds of this same priests shall order you? Will-you? and so

So, though the legal remedies are now sufficient, how soon may the perverseness of the huson) who addressed you last night, said his mis-sion was to speak to the Democracy—his own di-vided brotherhood. Mine is very different. I shall speak to the people. Democracy, Whigs,

Nebraska bill.

der present remedies utterly augatory ? We must insist that government, every department in its appropriate sphere, shall keep our remedies efficient for all time and against all enemies, where-

I have given reasons enough to show the cor rectness of the great leading thought to be insist ed on as the true solution of the question in this

The next inquiry, is for whom we shall vote in order most effortually to secure the triumph of this principle? To secure this triumph and make

First. We must endorse the principle by our vote.

Carolina ArguS.

Secondly. We ought so to endorse it, as to reon, the first time in its history, to decide at the store peace to the country, quiet the agitation, ballot box, what power has the General Govern- and thus preserve the stability of the Govern-

It is needless to say we cannot support Mr. Lincoln. But why? Because he says it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit slaveballot box. Whatever may be our opinions as to ry in the Territories. This is a claim of power the wisdom, or necessity, or good or evil to re- other than to protect, and, therefore, one which

> danger the government. It is idle to debate the propriety, the right or the wrong, of the fact. If the experiment is forced, the fact will turn out to be, in my humble judgment, that this Government and Black Republicanism cannot live to-gether. If our Northern friends wish to imperil

the Union, they can vote for Mr. Lincoln. If they wish to insure the continuance of the first, prosperity. they must make certain the defeat of the latter. At no period of the world's history have four thousand millions of property debated whether it ought to submit to the rule of an enemy. The South may furnish the first example, but wise men will not precipitate the hazard.

for this only, and it can do nothing else. Every in two ways-by non-action and unfriendly legis- down with a pute and honest heart, and read flatter you as sovereigns and use you as victims, act of every department of the Government can lation. I have explained his non-action theory that speech before he votes against Mr. Bell, or without uwaking your resentment? How often have no other scope, purpose or interpretation, and the premise on which it is based. I deny stultifies himself by calling him unsound. Noth, shall they settle and unsettle the slavery question Government can create nothing, and desiroy nothing, unless creation or destruction in a given specified instance be necessary to secure general deny the duty of protection, and the right to re-Thus Mr. Bell is sounder than the platform, protection. Whether it declare war or make fuse such additional remedies as time and cirspecified instance be necessary to secure general deny the duty of protection, and the right to repeace, whether it build a navy or levy an impost cumstances may show to be necessary, but may form together. The wisdom of every speech, the redress of every wrong, the duty of every office, the legtimacy of every setion, must depend upon and be mea-sured by its fitness for, and its directness towards the one great goal the one great goal to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the non-intervention and denial of protection the one great goal to the start to the star the one great goal-the protection of the person Here, my brothers of the Constitutional Democ- selves with garbling falsehoods, and mean perstruggles for truth always fix in the mind, we John Bell. were to parties to that agreement, nor partners But you will say how is that Mr. Bell with in its spoils. We cannot, therefore, support Mr. Douglas.

FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMINY, &c., &c. NO. 9 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. [8. F.SMITCHELL. C. D. RALIS.] 79-ly [FRED. J. NOORE. CHAS. D. HTERS,]

MYERS & MOORE, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, RON-

NETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES AND UMBRELLAS; 31 Market Street.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the above card. We are prepared to furnish Goods in line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. de in our Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-19 70-11

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, General Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CE. MENT, SAND PLASTER; PURE PERUVIAN GUANO, And Agents for the sale of ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO, TASKER & CLARK'S FERTILIZERS, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, WILMINGTON, N. C. TO-1y T. N. SHITE.] [JOHN N'LAURIN.

SMITH & MCLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, FOR BALE OR SHIFMENT, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Refer to John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, and E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State of North Caroling. 64-19

W. H. MCRARY & CO., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano, Sall, Grain, Sc., Sc., CORNER PRINCESS AND WATER STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

PARTCULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, TIMBER, FLOUR, RC., RO. LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON ALL PRODUCE WHEN REQUIRED.

REFERENCES: H. B. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.; Col. John McRas, President Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C.; D. A. Da-vis, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salisbury, N. C.; I. G. Lash, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem, N. C.; J. Ell Gregg, President Bank of Cheraw, S. O. 64-1y

GEO. H. MELLY. BOOKSELLER, No. 27 MARKEY STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C. seps constantly on hand every variety of School to, Miscellancous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Mukis Books, Foolscop and Letter Papers, La-Note and Billet Paper, Artist Materials of all Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Into-lis, Envelopes, Law Books, Dootor Books, Draw-spars, Lithegraphs for thecins and OH Palanings, Knabe & Oo's celebrated Piano Fortse, Grover & every Machines and Conner Bewing Machines, orders The any of the above articles promptly and Berwarded by mail; milrosd, or otherwing

North Carolina College, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

FIGHIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS a Course of Study inferior to none in the State, i its Board of Trustees feel confident that the preand its Board of Trustees feel conduct that the pre-scribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system. Every member of the Faculty is a Southern man-born and raised on South-ers will be able to the security of the security o

Faculty is a Southern man-born and raised on South-ern soil. The expenses are less than those of any similar institution in the entire South. This arises, in part, from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy and productive section of the country, and in a wealthy and moral community. The annual exercises open on or about the 28/A of Septembers, and continue forty-two weeks with-out intermission, except an Examination and Litemary Contest during the week including the 22d of Febru-ary. The half year exercises commence on the 22d of February, and any student who is not able to set in at thesheginning of the Collegiate year, can enter at or about that time, paying for only the half year. TERMS.

or about that time, paying for only TERMS. TERMS. In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to furnish young men thoroughly=for the College classes—for Board, Tuition, Boom-rent, Washing, \$107 00

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADENY.

UNDER THE CONDUCT OF COL. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. The Staff of Instruction comprises Six Offi-sora. For a Circular address the Superintendent. 64-1y

W. H. MCRARY & CO., AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO;
SOMBRERO GUANO;
AMERICAN, GUANO;
LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots
suit.
Will Jacks W C March 0 1900 70 H

Wilmington, N. C. March 2, 1860-79.tf

PHOSPHATIC GUANO.	1.
THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS is invited to the following report of an analysis by r. John C. Draper, of the University of New York,	11
an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATIC	of as
UANO, recently imported by the Phoenix Guano	GUA
Organic matter	
Water combined	
Soluble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides 6.00	80
Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone	Ph
Phosphate and 1.00 is Bi-phosphate	122
Sulphate of Lime	
Silicia and Carbonate of Lime 1.00	SI
Far sale by	
For sale by 100.00 W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents	31.0
84-tf Wilmington, N. C.	. 84

The issue is thus narrowed down to Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckipridge. With a perfect willing-ness on my part to support the election of which-ever of these two would most effectually secure unprejudieed investigation will bring every South-

ern man. In no event will I make voluntary war on Mr. Breekinridge, but I am tully convinced that the best policy and the safest patriotism, re-quire us to support Mr. Bell. I will proceed to

I admit here, that the new platform on which Mr. Breekinridge stands, is, on this subject, sound. His record is not sound. This Gov. Johnson proved last night and could have proved much.

racy, is the fight for you to make. It is not for versions to the contrary, this is true, and there They who told you to worship, tell you the thing me. All the world knows, we never agreed to lives not in all the South a purer, sounder, bet- you worshipped is a cheat, a swindle, a humbug, that. No, thanks to the sweet recollections, which ter statesman for the South and the Union than yen, a "deception to the South !" The neighbor

We cannot, therefore, support Mr. Douglas. The difference between us is one of *principle*. It is radical, fundamental, and I fear uncurable— certainly so, unless he shall change. As I intend this day to speak candidly, and do full justice to even an every, I will add that outside of this question, I see much in Mr. Douglas to admire. On other questions, and on many occasions he has been a bold, able, and fearless defender of our rights. He certainly fights the Republican party most manfully, and if there is a man North of Mason and Dixon's line, whom, above all others. ries. Some persons say if there be a law direct. If to authorise slavery, it cannot exist; the slave without law is free. Therefore, if the Legislature will provide no law—do nothing—non act, slave-ry is excluded. If we admit the premises, the Mason and Dixon's line, whom, above all others, But why should our Breekinridge friends condo him the further justice to say, I never mistook When you seceded at Charleston, you put on rehim. His friends South have ruined him by de-nying, in 1856, that he held these opinions. He over your reasons I find many epithets applied to was two honest to affirm their denials, and the the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platferm, such was two honest to affirm their denials, and the truth is now manifest. The masses of the South-ern Demoersey have been deceived, and for that deception they curse Mr. Bouglast. The curse should be on those who deceived them, rather than bu Mr. Douglas.

the principles enuncisted, and restore peace to the country, I have examined this question, and have arrived at a conclusion to which, I think, ing, was it not his duty to vote against it? We gratify his own feelings. Every man who conthat the best policy and the satest patriotism, re-quire us to support Mr. Bell. I will proceed to give my reasons, and beg you, fellow citizens, to leave party and prejudice behind while you listen to me. Ais own relating, doubtless without intending it. However we might differ with Mr. Bell as to the fact of frauds, yet the vote inself proves nothing, except that Mr. Bell was honest, yes, honest enough to do right against his own prejudices. I admit but few politicians will un-derstand how this is possible! I know of no greater virtue, nor one more needed at this time in our public men.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, said this

of eighteen years. The day for the wedding was fixed, and the course of rustic love was running smoothly enough. One diy the groom-ex-pectant appeared before his mistress, with wrinkled brow, quivering chin, eyes filled with tears. "My father says I shau't marry, unless I pay him for my time." This is all he said. The woman at once sent him to the sharp parent with instructions to learn the lowest rate of exchange at which the time could be transmuted into money. "I will sell you," said the father, "for two hundred dollars, and not a cent less." "And I will buy you," returned the damsel, when the offer was communicated to her. She paid the money, married the property, and has since sonssiduously cultivated it, that a great improvement, personally, morally and intellectually, has taken place.

OUR COMMERCE WITH JAPAN .- According to the late news from Japan, our countrymen are in great favor there, and the prospect is that a ought not to require a man to.be corrupt, even to wonderful amount of commerce will be the result of the courteous and cerdial relations which have demns Mr. Bell for this vote, only impeaches been established between the two countries. his own reliability, doubtless without intending Hitherto, the Japanese have only known the outly upon its honor and good faith. An intelli. gent commercial gentleman of Virginia, who has resided for some time in Japan, and is well ac-quainted with the people and their character, ex-presses the opinion that the couring trade of the United States with Japan will surpass the most sanguine anticipations, and be only second to that