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Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-tf

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SALOONS and BQWLING ALLEYS are at the commind of visitors. The country is elevated and healthy.
The scenery is beautiful, and roads most excellent;
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May 13, 1860-88-tf

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The House and furniture are entirely new, and he in tends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

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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 bealthy and productive section of the country, and

in a wealthy and moral community.

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SOMBRERO GUANO: LAND PLASTER, &c., &c. A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-tf

AGS .- CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS purchased at the Argus Office. None need be

The Hypocrites and Traducers. we have, says the Richmond Whig, it smile rather than anything else, to hear them charging Mr. Bell with being no better than an abolitionist, and at the best nothing but all their Northern friends in the light of Northern men with Southern principles; and, per con-

of their logic, no Southern man of the Opposition ought to be trusted or elevated to high position. The charges rung in the faces of the supporters of Mr. Bell, as to his being sound on the slavery question, come from his accusers, like the hypocrite in the garb of a saint, to condemn as for doing that which we do not, and that which they are thrice guilty of. Let our friends thrust in the face of the blatant denouncers of Mr. Bell the following record from Mr. Buchanan's history, and ask them to explain how it is that they could support Mr. Buchanan with such declarations and such principles four years ago? If their faces are not brass they will blush; and if their consciences are not sear over political corruption. they will never make the charge of unsoundness against a man who is a paragon of political virtue

of the following sentiments: Mr. Buchanan said in 1826 : "That slavery was a great political and moral evil, and thanked God that he did not live in a State where it ex-

Mr. Bell views slavery in just an opposite light, and attributes the greatness and prosperity of the country to slavery. Mr. Buchanan, in his Texas speech in 1844

said : "I yet feel a strong repugnance, by any act of mine, to extend the limits of the Union overt a new slave Territory."

Mr. Bell says: "But humanity to the slave, no less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new

Territory adapted to its condition." Mr. Buchman, in the same speech said : " That ne sequisition of Texas would, ere long, convert Maryland Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and probably others of the more Northern slave States,

nto free States, I entertain not a doubt. Mr. Buchanan, in 1848 said : "That Congress had the sovereign and exclusive power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territo-

heretical doctrines, but, on the contrary, held a different opinion. Mr. Buchanan, in 1856 denied his identity,

and said: "That he was no longer James Buchanan, but the platform of his party;" which, according to Northern Democratic construction, contained the worst kind of squatter sovereignty, in advance the progress of cicilization and of to wit: allowing foreigners to vote, and a territorial legislature to legislate upon the subject of

platform, and says by it he is willing to stand or o'er the spirit of his dream?" Caleb then wanted fall. He made it, and he will stand upon it. It to force slavery out of the Territories; now he Again, in 1856, Mr. Buchanan said: "That the wants to force it in. was not made for him.

people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in its limits." Mr. Bell says: "That the people of a Terri-

tution, and then only, can regulate their domestic institutions." The right doctrine. Mr. Buchanan, in the endorsement of the Kansas bill in toto, said : " That foreigners, upon their mere declaration of oath, should vote in the

Mr. Bell voted against permitting foreigners the right of citizenship in the Territories, as unjust to American citizens.

With such a record against a Democrat, and such a sound record for Mr. Bell, who will not say that there is no comparison between the men. and that honesty and fairness in politics should hush the slander against Mr. Bell?

Breckinridge Onibbling.

In his late Frankfort speech John C. Breckintion of General Taylor in 1848, (a charge only empty treasury and a large national debt accumuhe was for Taylor in 1847 and deserted him in Still, under these circumstances, we see govern-1848.) He admitted that he participated in a ment officers openly participating to perpetuate ings of liberty. The time is so near, that with Taylor meeting in 1847, but excused the act on the present corrupt state of things. Will not a a little straining of the eye, I think I can belor's political opinions coincided in the main with the time has arrived, make a thorough change those I held;" but that when he returned from and restore things to a wholesome condition? In Mexico in 1848, finding General Cass the nomi- our judgment Bell and Everett will do it. nee of his own party, he sustained him. Now, we have before us, says the Richmond

Whig, the official report of the proceedings of the Taylor meeting, held in Lexington on the 13th of September, 1847, in which Mr. Breckinridge admits his participation. Instead of being a Democratic meeting, as he artfully insinuates in his Frankfort speech, it was a meeting called without respect of party, and which in the most pointed and explicit manner repudiated all parties. It deplored "the excesses of party feeling and violence which have separated the peoof the United States," and declared that as the sentiment of the meeting in favor of the "elevation to the Presidency of a man who shall feel himself to be the President of the whole people, and not of a party, who will not be the candidate of any party, nor lend himself to party schemes." Could a more emphatic repudiation of the Democratic party, as well as others, be written than this? But more than this-Mr. Breckinridge was appointed one of a committee culation of a gentleman actively and successfully to report an address favoring the object of the engaged in the late canvass in that State, asserts meeting, and here is the concluding portion of that the proportions of parties stand as nine, four that address :

Fellow Citizens: Politicians, designing and

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. elevation they will sink into insignificance. They tell you he can't be a patriot who goes for shole country and not for a party. will denounce a man who prefers the good of the country to their good, who tells them plainly that he will have nothing to do with them, and that he will consent to be a candidate for the Presihigh and noble stand that old veteran hero has taken before the world. Not on the frontiers of a free wiler. Our Democratic friends have the West, not in the swamps of Florida, not in the remarkable faculty of always seeing and viewing gorges of Mexico, no, never did he present himself so sublime a man as did he when flinging from him the punny and miserable demagogues who hastened to hang about his skirts, he proclaimed tra, viewing all Southern opponents, especially that he would keep himself free from the domin-ion of factions and parties, and be the President candidates for high office, as Southern men with of the Nation, or else not be President at all. Northern principles; and, as a natural deduction We are on the verge of a contest with factitious politicians on the one side, and the people on the other Fellow citizens, we call upon you to break the bands which have made you forget the country for your party and the good of the nation for ess of your leaders. Call to mind that you are brethren, with a common destiny. That destiny is at your bidding. Rally to your place beneath the standard of the only man in the Union who has dared to declare himself independent of politicians and factions, and who reyour hands.

George B. Kinkead, Henry Johnson, Sam'l D. McCullough, E. K. Sayre, John C. Breekinridge

After reading the abover can any one make himself so blind as not to see that John C and patriotism, when compared with the author Breckinridge quibbled and prevariented, in a manner unworthy his high aspirations, when, in his Frankfort speech, he pretended that he supported Taylor in 1847 because he believed him to be Democratic in his opinions, and went for Cass in 1848 on the score of principle?

The "Only" Conservative Party.

The Breckinridge party arrogates for itself all the conservatism of this country on the question of slavery. Who was its presiding officer at Baltimore, when Mr. Breekinridge was nominated? Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, who became indiquant at the idea of the North trying to exclude slavery from the Territorics, and wont off with the Southern faction, whose principles are to force it into the Territories nolens volens. Where did Mr. Cushing stand in 1836 while in Congress? What is his record on the question of slavery? Where has this Northern leader of Southern "fire caters" heretofore stood? Read from "Benton's thirty years' review" page 632-3 Mr. Bell never gave utterance to any such of 1st vol., and you will find an extract from his speech opposing the admission of Arkansas, on the ground that she had slavery recognized in her constitution. He says, "I cannot by any vote of mine ratify or sanction a constitution of government which undertakes in this way to foreclose liberty forever." On that ground alone, on the 13th of June, 1836, he voted against her admis-Mr. Bell proudly points to his record as his sion as a State. What has brought this " change

Covernment Officers Electionecring.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes, "the Breckinridge President tory when they come to form their State Consti-Committee have ordered, for gratuitous circulation, five hundred thousand copies of President Buchanan's speech. This was proposed by Mr. Flinn, Navy Agent here, and unanimously adopted."

Thus things go. The very Department that was recently proved before the Covode Committee to have acted corruptly is endeavoring to sustain the powers that be, in openly participating by such means in the canvass.

At the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration there was a large surplus in the Treasury. The annual expense of the National Government was only forty millions, and all parties united in applauding his judicious administration and the then happy state of things. How stand things ridge denies the charge that he favored the clee- now? The annual expense cighty millions, an set up by himself that he might have the fun of lating, to carry on the Government, and it proven knocking it down-for the real charge was that to be guilty of the abuse of power vested in it. the ground that he then thought "General Tay. free people, in justice to themselves, now that

No Chance for Breckinridge.

One of the Democratic candidates for the Vice- vided and free country." Presidency, Gov. Johnson, is reported to have said in his speech at Jones' Wood, that Breckinridge stood no chance at the South-that he was not certain of more than one State, and that he could not possibly carry one electoral vote in the free States-and that if Breekinridge thought he could carry any electoral vote North, he had less sense than Johnson had given him credit for. But he said likewise, that the running of his ticket North might secure Lincoln's election, by preventing a union of all conservative anti-Republican voters on one ticket.

It is as true as gospel that Breekinridge is not even in the ring in the present canvass. Let all patriots vote for Bell, who can defeat Lincoln.

The Prospect in Arkansas. The Memphis Enquirer says: Very direct and

reliable news from Arkansas, founded on the caland three; that is, when Bell gets nine votes. Breekinridge will get four, and Douglas three, selfish, who hope to ride on the storm they raice so that for every nine thousand votes given to -a corrupt press, which derives its support from Bell, seven thousand only will be given to both ons it awakens against your neigh- Breckinridge and Douglas. Arkansas is conbors-will urge you to abandon a man in whose sidered safe for Bell by good judges on the ground. the election will be made by the people.

DISCRION DECIDED GPON.

The Charleston Mercury, asserts that there are Members of Congress from the South, who, as the Democratic party goes to pieces, will form the nucleus of a Southern organization," and and that "there can be no doubt that the polidency only at the call of the people. It is a ticians, no less than the people of the South, are strengthening in the belief that nothing is left but taking their destinies in their own keeping." And this same journal also intimates that "to ANOTHER of the South alone," is not much of an affair-just a pleasant recreation to be enjoyed whenever the conspirators think the time has come to "precipitate" the country into Disunion. And, in the exultation of the moment, in the full persussion that the train is all laid, and the torch ready to be applied, and success certain, he to her political emancipation." The Mobile Mercury says, not only that " the

fuses the highest office in the world, except at now ripe for the organization of a political move- British legislation over the American Coloniesment," but that it has been "credibly informed that conferences have been already held, having for their object the organization of political move-ments in the South," looking to disunion. The Mercury also declares that the " plans have been set on foot and almost matured preparatory to action." So it would seem that Mr. Yancey's design to "instruct the Southern mind-to fire the Southern heart"-was being accomplished, as, in the opinion of the Mercury, public sentiment was fully "ripe" in May of last year-"plans" had been considered and adopted, and almost matured for action.

ored for action.

Our Mobile contemporary assures its readers, so confident is he that the Southern mind has been instructed in Disunion doctrines, and the Southern heart completely fired, that "the movement, if judiciously inaugurated, will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to check." If no plans had been matured, and if those plans were not known and concurred in by numbers of persons throughout the South belonging to the League, how could the Mobile Mercury so confidently say that the movement would "sweep over the land" with such resistless power! In view of these things, does it not appear clear that DISUNION IS DECIDED UPON by the leaders and wire pullers who manage the Breckinridge Democracy?

There you have it, fellow citizens! To seconolish their designs, and to "achieve" the safety f the South, which really means in their voeabulary, to continue the present imbecile, extrava-gant and corrupt Administration, and political gamblers and political libertines in place and power, or to dissolve this glorious Union, they form secret Leagues, lay plans in secret, that they may effectually trample down a Union party and consummate their atrocious designs. with many, then, DISUNION IS DECIDED UPON, if they can posssibly effect it by threats or by "trampling down a Union party." But with all their power and influence, they cannot accomplish it, if the people can be only convinced that this is their design. So let the people be aroused and exhorted to immediate and decisive

Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

On the 26th ult., addressed fifteen thousand Union men and women, at Watkin's Park, Nashconstruction of the Constitution, and drew a bright onward march of the country, new principles the country governed by it, and then referred as follows to the result of a dissolution of the the Federalist, in the main, though principles

"The poor man would be taken from his cot and forced into the army, or with a soldier billetted on him, would be forced to suffer insult to himself, and perhaps dishonor to his home. The respect of the world would be lost-our flag disbays and rivers and harbors, and fear to meet a foreign flag upon the open sea. She would be seeking safety in secluded by-ways! Falsify this, you who are of a people who have been, and who are so great! The child is now dwelling in some of your homes who will live to see one hundred millions of free men in this great valley of the Mississippi. I know I may not hope to, but I would to heaven I might live to behold that number of freemen obeying the mandates of this great Republic, and feasting on the blesshold the fulness of the land, all free, and all living. in harmony and love! What a spectacle Fit for the witnessing of heaven and earth! Shall we preserve this power for those millionsthis power greater than the Cæsars? Yes, let us do our duty and preserve for the future and for all time the rich inheritence of an undi-

Wildom of John Bell.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the record of John Bell," compiled by the Union Committee of Tonnessee, and recently published in the Argus, which record proves his statesmanship, his wisdom, and his reliability to the South, tions of the Union, says, that " whilst be has been conservative in his temper, Mr. Bell has ever been cautious in language and prudent in action. If, in obedience to these cardinal qualities, he has sometimes been called too moderate against the extreme views of his own section, it has been in virtue of considerations which, while they evinced his superior sagacity, have at the same time illustrated his firmness and his patriotism." and hopes to "merit the confidence," of the

Rally to the Resene.

The cheering news, from every quarter, of the rapidly brightening prospects of Bell and Everett, is well calculated to stimulate their friends, everywhere, to unrelaxing efforts in their behalf. Every day the fact is becoming more manifest that the contest is between Bell and Lincoln. and as conservative Democrats become convinced of this they will rally to the Union standard, and Convention's confidence and theirs at the same

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political parties must needs be and are tial to the prosperity and integrity of the government; yet in themselves and separately considered, they are an evil, because they tend to run

to extremes, and extremes are dangerous.

It is impossible for any considerable body of men to ununimously agree upon all questions of mere policy. They may all be honest; they may all desire to effect the greatest amount of good to the greatest number; but it is impossible that BREAK UP PHE PRESENT UNION and ESTABLISH they all agree fully upon the policy to be pursued for the accomplishment of the desired end. Hence, there will be different plans, and each plan will constitute a party.

Before the Revolution we had two parties, and

however we may now censure the Tories and praise the Whigs, we must believe there were honest men in both parties, whose purposes were good and who desired to act for the good of exclaims, "Let the struggle come when it may, fered as to the means, but had the policy of the the South, to achieve her relief, WILL HAVE TO Tories succeeded and not that of the Whigs, TRAMPLE DOWN A UNION PARTY in the track the verdict of the world would have been reversed. There is this censure, bowever, which justly rests upon the Tories: after their policy was defeated-after a majority of the citizens in times are now ripe," and that "the country is all the States had resolved to annul the right of they should have acceded to the unjority and united with the Whigs in the defense of the Declaration of Independence.

Parties are necessarily short lived. Principles may not change, but the exigencies of the circumstances may, and new principles be involved. These changes are frequent; and since two men may agree upon one principle and differ upon another, it is nothing uncommon, and should not be considered strange, that upon the introduction of new principles or new exigen-cies in the management of public affairs, men once standing together firmly and unmovably, should be found face to face in bitter contest.

The Whigs were successful in the struggle for Independence; but so soon as our Independence was acknowledged and the question was asked, what next to perpetuate this Independence? new issues were involved and new parties formed among those who kad waded through the bloody Revolution shoulder to shoulder. These parties not only exist of necessity, but are necessary for the good of the whole. Were all to agree upon the good of the whole. Were all to agree upon any one policy, the wheels of government would be like a train of cars running on a continuous down grade without brakes, which would in time dash itself to pieces with its own accelerated velocity. Parties generate discussions and sift the truth from the fallacies. Free discussion is one of the chief glories of our government.

The Declaration of Indepence has been signed and sent forth to the world, enemies were upon our shores and in our midst to extinguish the feeble spark which was about to kindle into a blaze of freedom; the cause of one Colony is the cause of each and all; it is necessary to form Articles of Confederation for mutual protection; there are debates and divisions on different propositions, but the articles are formed on principles so broad and general, as to enable all the States to subscribe to them. The new Confederacy is just beginning to

work. It is an experiment. The exigencies of trying times point out the deficiencies of the then existing Articles of Confederation, and conflicting interests demand amendments. Radical changes always create partisons. Hence, in forming the Constitution of the United States, in which such radical changes were made, differing so essentially from the previous form of government, new parties were again made And here ville, Tenn. In concluding his speech, the "old Republican and Federalist. These parties conman eloquent" referred to the formation and tended and contested and continued, until, in the picture of the liberty and prosperity enjoyed by were involved, then old parties gave way and new parties were formed. The Democratic party succeeded the Republican, the Whig succeeded originating the new parties were quite different from those creating the first. Of the Federalists, the principal leaders were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and Jay: among the Republicans the leading men were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Burr, and Gallatin. But though the Federalists graced, and the glorious title of an An crican were succeeded by the Whigs, and the Republi citizen would be no protection abroad. On the cans by the Democrats, yet it does not follow contrary, the ships of the once respected and that every Federalist became a Whig, or that feared republic would skulk in out of the way every Republican became a Democrat. In the breaking up of old parties by the intoduction of new theories, the people join issues as to the future contests and not as to the past. Selfishness may sometimes prompt to certain actions, but in the main, parties originate through honest motives. We do not say honesty prompts every movement, but the safety of the country is secured through the element of self-destruction in every party becoming corrupt. Corruption may for a time rule in high places, but the wheel of retribution will soon turn sround and men and parties be consigned their appropriate spheres. Injustice may for a time impede, but the onward march of progress cannot be stayed.

We have written what we have written not to abuse or censure parties; but to show that the love of country is above the love of party, and that whenever the interest of the country is periled, party ties are forgotten. It is then when patriots work and party is not remem-It is then when we should look back to first principles, and remember that the cause of one man is the cause of every man; that the cause of one State is the cause of every State; that the cause of one section is the cause of both sections; and as fellow-citizens of one country. unite for the country's good.

In the present agitated and excited condition of the country and of parties, we are unable to as well as his disposition to do justice to all sec- tell who is who, and what is what. Therefore, all we know, and all we can counsel, is, Our COUNTRY! May she be preserved from fanatics, and ruled by statesmen, who acknowledge alleginnce to PATRIOTISM and not to PARTY.

A Fact to be Remembered.

The fact cannot be too often stated or too strongly urged upon the public mind, that John C. Breckinridge has acc pted the nomination, Richmond Convention, a Convention exclusively Scuthern and sectional and avowedly Disunion.

Yes, it is such a Convention that Mr. Breckinridge wishes to commend himself to ; it is such Convention that he hopes to win the confidence of; it is such a Convention that he is the candidate of in the desperate struggle he is engaged in. Let the conservative men of the country judge whether it is possible for him to win a disunion