C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank. Hon. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake. DISTRICTS.

I .- J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank. II .- CHARLES C. CLARK, of Craven. III .- O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond. IV .- L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville. V .- ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph VI.-HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.

VII-WM P. BYNUM, of Lincoln. VIII .- COL. B. S. GAITHER, of Burke.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

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Adopted by accimination, by the National Convention of the Constitutional Union Pacts, at Buildingers, May 16, 1860.

Whenexa, experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partion conventions of the country have had the effect to misland and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation for encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore, Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognise no political principle other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES.

AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

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And thut, as representatives of the Constitutional-Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here by pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public lib ry and national safety, against all enomines, at home and abroad, believing thereby beare may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the State re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fracturity and equality, whelp, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the geography.

PUBLIC SPEAKING. The Electors for the Seventh Cangressional District Messrs. Myers, Bynum and Fox, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

RESIGNATION OF AN ELECTOR AND APPOINT MENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

On Tuesday of this week, we received a letter from W. M. Shipp, dated Asheville, October 10, informing us that in consequence of the indisposition of Gen. Heary, Bell and Everett Elector for the Eighth Distriet, that gentleman had found it necessary to withdraw, and that the Executive Committee of the District had appointed Col. B. S. Guither, of Burke, to fill the vacancy. Those offices which have got up their election tickets with Gen. Henry's name on them will please bear this in mind, and have them destroyed.

BELLAND EVERETT MASS MEET-ING !

UNION FOR THE UNION-ANSON TO THE RES-CUE-ATTENTION ALL! UNION MEN READ-ACT. REMEMBER FRIDAY, THE 19TH IN-

The citizens of Union will meet the citizens of Auson in mass meeting at Meadow Branch. Union county on Friday the 19th inst. Many distinguished speak ers will be present. Messrs, Wilson, V. C. Barringan are all expected to be present.

Come and learn the danger in which you and your country are placed, and how you may avoid that danger. Come in the spirit of union and concord, determined to preserve the Union, prevent the election of a Black Republican President, and resolved that North Carolina shall vote for John Bell for President, in November next. Work while you can. Do all you can, and thus save yourselves the goadings of a guilty conscience. Go, and take your own provisions with you. Be on the ground the evening previous, as there will be speaking.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHERAW. For several days past we have had rumors of va-zious kinds from Cheraw and Bennettsville in relation to the capture of abolition emissaries and their summary treatment by the people. The following letter from our correspondent at Cheraw gives the fullest

particulars we have yet had: We have some excitement here, owing to the arrest of a man named J. K. Hitchings and his son, on last Wednesday, at Clio, Marlboro' district. They had been rather too intimate with the negroes, which led to their arrest by the Vigilance Committee at Clio, who turned them over to the Committee at Benoettswille. Upon the elder Hitchings was found an invoice from Hartford, Conn., for one box of rifles, muskets, pistols, ammunition, &c., which but the Committee at Cheraw kept a sharp lookout for. On Saturday last a box arrived by the cars, marked "J. K. Hitchings, Floral College, N. C., per Adams & Co.'s Express." The Committee here took possession of it, opened it, when the articles mentioned in the invoice were found I have no doubt, by the time you receive this old Hitchings and his son will be executed, as to-day is the time appointed for them to be hung by the Vigi-The box and its contents are now deposited in the

I would remark before I close that the elder Hitchings is the same old secondrel that was lynched at Pekin, Montgemery county, N. C., for negro trading, and for which some of the best citizens of the county o pay. He afterwards went to Floral College He was originally from Buffalo, N. Y. I presume he now forge any more letters on such men as

bent Col. Prince, (Temperance,) only 9 votes. Lowry badly beaten.

Wednesday, 1 p. m .- Reports from Cheraw, to-day, say that the Hitchings are still alive. To-day's Che-

TAV Gazette sava: The Hitchings are in the custody of the Clie Com-mittee of Safety, who will deal fairly with them. If they are deemed guilty, they will be hung, if inno-cent, they will be set at liberty.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania. - The Philadelphia Ecening Bulletin of the 11th inst., claims that the majority for Curtin, him pretty savagely on the tariff, on the army bill, the Black Republican candidate for Governor, will and in relation to the neutrality laws. When ar-

Ohio .- A Cleaveland disputch, dated the 12th, save The returns received thus far from the Districts indiests that the Republicans will lose three Congress and gain one. The majority for the Republican State said that it was true that he had been re-elected to

ticket will be over twenty thousand. Indiana .- The majority for the Republican State ticket will probably reach 15,000. The Black Repub- his new term would begin. ans will have a majority in the Legislature on joint allet. The House will stand 87 Republicans to 63 ed of 7 Black Republicans and 4 Democrats.

on, said a Brockite to a Dougite

st Tuesday week. With whom will rest the respon sibility of the election of Lincoln? pile. If Lincoln is elected the responsibility will rest with, and forever cleave to, John C. Breckinridge

dent of the United States. Beeckite. That is a mistake. I am told by our lead

and James Buchanan, the President and Vice Presi-

ng men that Stephen A. Douglas and his supporters will have to bear all the responsibility.

D. I have no doubt you were told so-but my friend in times like these, it is the duty of every man to search out the troth for himself. I, like yourself, am a Democrat, and regret more than I can express the disruption of our party, which, I fear, will result in the election of the Black Republican, Lincoln, to the Presidency, and in that event may lend to a dissolution of the Union. Indeed, there is but one thing that can prevent the election of Lincoln.

B. Will you tell me what that is? D. I will. It is the election of Bell and Everett. B. Bell and Everett! Why they tell me that Bell stands no chance at all, nor Douglas either-tha-Breckinridge is the only man that can be elected. and consequently every good Democrat ought to support him. And hence it is, I say, that the defeat of the party and the consequent election of Lincoln will

be attributed to Douglas. D. The truth is, my friend, that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can be elected. Were the party united, we would have enough to do to elect our man, but, divided and split up as we are, there is not a particle of hope left. The only thing we can accomplish in the present condition of affairs, will be the election

B. Yes, and the curse will rest upon the agitator, Douglas.

D. There I differ with you. I hesitate not to say that all the blame will rest upon Breckinridge and the bolt rs who left the Democracy at Charleston and Bultimore, and formed a sourious ticket-a sectional ticket-led by men who are disunionists in principle and whose object in thus leaving the party was that they might defeat it, and by that means aid the election of a Black Republican, believing, in that event, that they could find means to "fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the cotton States into revolution.

B. Do you think that all the Breckinridge men as

D. By no means. You are not.

B. I am not, and if I could believe that that was, or is, the object of our leaders, I would drop them like a hot potatoe. I would vote for Bell and Everett.

D. I am a Democrat. Douglas is my first choice but I am satisfied that he cannot be elected, and for that reason, I am going to vote for John Bell. B. I wish I was certain about this matter. I am n

disunionist-nor will I lend my influence, or give my vote to any man or party, who is even liable to the suspicion of favoring so damnable a doctrine. Can you satisfy me?

D. I do not know-but I will try. You acknowledge that the Democratic party is broken up into factions

B. I admit that it is split into two parts, and that these parts are warring against each other, instead of against the common enemy. D. That will do, 'Do you not suppose that these

bolters-these breakers up of the party-had some object in view? B. Certainly. To defeat the nomination of Doug-

D. Why did they wish to defeat his nomination? B. Because he did not stand upon the platform, I

D. What was the platform?

B. The Cincinnati platform. D. The same upon which Buchanan and Breckin

i-lge was elected. B. Yes, because the Cincinnati platform was readopted at Charleston as the platform of the party. D. Do you remember how Buck and Breck inter-

preted the Cincinnati platform? What they said it B. I remember what Mr. Buchanan said in his letter of acceptance. He declared that "the people of a

Territory, like those of a State, should decide for ery, General Dockery Gen. J. A. Young, A. J. Dar- themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist whithin their limits." D. Yes, that was it.

non-intervention. Well, the bolters repudiated that ment. Democratic platform—the identical platform upon. which Breckinridge was elected to the Vice Presidency Buck and Breck were both elected upon that construc tion of the platform, and they could not have been elected upon any other. There was no doubt or misunderstanding about it. Well, the Democracy meet in national council in Charleston, and by a large majority reaffirm the Cincinnati platform as their code of principles. That platform elected James Buchanan and they saw no reason to change it. Buck and Breck were elected as the friends of the South. The South went for them in a body, and the Convention naturally enough thought that what was good for the South in 1856 would be still better in 1860. Douglas remained true to the policy which Mr. Buchanan enunciated in his letter of acceptance—that of non-intervention-hence his nomination by the majority and rejection by the bolting minority. Now, which is the best Democrat, Douglas or Breckinridge? The first remains true to the platform-in favor of which the Democracy unitedly vote for this very Breckinridge and elect him, whilst the latter deserts his party and platform, and declares that no honest man can support it. He was elected on it, and was pledged to support it-that pledge was good for the four years for which he was elected, or ought to be. But before these four years have expired, and while claiming his pay as Vice-President under that election, he denounces the platform on which he was elected, as unworthy of the support of the American people, and says that Southern bonor, Southern interest, Southern equality forbid that the Southern people should live in the Union under the platform on which he was elected. Why did he not say that in 1856?

B. Well, well, go on. D. I'm going on. Well, then, you perceive it was because the Democratic party would not change its principles, and for no other reason, that these fire-enters bolted at Charleston and seceded at Baltimore. It is right and proper for a man to change whenever he is convinced he is in error. Mr. Breckinridge had the right P. S. I promised to give you the result of the to change his principles, and abandon the Democratic letion here. McFarlane bent Col. Prince. Temper. faith and to belt and account a nominating form continuous. faith, and to bolt and accept a nomination from another party; but I hold that he was bound when he did so to resign the office he received from the Democracy. Mind you, he was elected on the non-intervention construction of the Cincinnati platform. How can be be faithful to his pledge of non-intervention while Vice-President, and at the same time be a candidate for President on the principle of intercention? Look at the inconsistency of his position. Senator Toombs, of Georgia, was elected a Senator when a Whig by a Democratic Legislature, but afterwards turned Democrat, and during Mr. Buchanan's Administration be assailed raigned for not being true to Democratic principles, Toombs told the President, and told the Democratic caucus, that he wanted them to understand that he was yet acting under his old Whig commission. He the Senate by a Democratic Legislature, but that he was a Whig until the fourth of the next March, when

But Mr. Breckinridge, though Senator elect, on the platform of non-intervention, repudiates the principle ts. The Congressional Delegation is com- upon which he has been twice elected, and goes about the country in the character of Vice President and

ect, and asks to be elected to a higher office after telling Democrats, by whem he was nie the platform upon which he was elected was not fit for an honest man to stand on. Why does he may this?

Was ever inconsistency more glaring.

Pailing to get the nomination at Charleston or Balmore, Mr. Breckinridge accepts a nomination from the bolters, and says he did not feel at liberty to refuse to accept a nomination from his friends! not one of whom voted for him before they bolted. They voted for Hunter, and Guthrie, and Dickinson and everybody else but him, and not one of the men they did vote for would have accepted their nomination i endered. Poor Breckinridge! Non-intervention Vice-President and Senator elect, could not refuse to accept nomination from his friends, although by so doing ie was perfectly cognizant of the fact that these boltern were led by Yancey and Rhett, whose -unly hope of precipitating the cotton States into revolution lay in first destroying the Democratic party. Can't you see, my friend, that Breckinridge, in thus repudiating the principle upon which he was elected to the Vice Presidency, and upon which he was elected by a Demeratic Legislature Senator of the United States, and accepting a nomination which requires him to stand upon the reverse side of the Democratic platform, is feeding the flame of disunion?

B. No, I don't; for if Mr. Breckinridge had no

ocepted, somebody else would. D. Yes, Mr. Yancey would have gloried in the nomination. But then that would not have done at all. It would have been too bold a step. The bloody frontlet of Disunion would have glared upon the peo ple too directly for the purposes of Disus there would have been no hope of deceiving the people-of disguising their intentions, and they would have been spurned at once as vampyres thirsting for blood and spoit.

B. Why, you seem to think that Breckinridge was he last resort of the party that nominated him!

D. Verily, I do. He was, and is, the only man who rould have accepted the nomination of the destroyers of the Democratic party, and I doubt if he would, f he had not been supported and advised thereto by ames Buchanau!

B. James Buckspan!

D. Certainly. De you not know that all this distraction and confusion in the Democratic party has grown out of Buchanan's jealousy of, and hatred to, the Douglas, because he exposed, in the Senate of the United States, his treachery to the party when he repudiated the non-intervention construction of the Cinciunati platform, ate up his letter of acceptance, and undertook to force upon the Democratic party, Inervention! He and Breckinridge are in the same boat -their policy is identical-the one has destroyed Demorracy-the other, by continuing that policy, will destroy the Union. Do you want another four years of such policy as James Buchanan has inaugurated?

D. And yet, should Breckinridge be elected, you would most certainly reap the bitter fruits thereof. What can you expect of a man who has shown himself so vascillating and unprincipled, and ungrateful as to insult the party which twice elected him to office on the principle of non-intervention, by accepting the bolters' nomination for the Presidency while yet Vice. the General spoke but a little while, being as we know, President and United States Senator elect, on the principle of intervention?

B. Not much, I confess, the way you put it. D. I put it according to the fact. You know these

things are so. You cannot disprove them.

B. That is true. But I am not yet satisfied abou this Disunion business.

D. You may easily satisfy yourself. This Disunion fraction of the Democracy, whose nomination Breckinridge has accepted, demand the passage of a special law protecting one kind of property. Now such law as this would be injurious to other kinds of property. All property should be and is equally protected by the Constitution of the United States. This being the case, I cannot see the justice of passing a law which will make this protection unequal. We all have equal rights, are equally entitled to protection, and are equally protected. Is not this all that ought to be re- a short and impassioned address. quired? Besides, Congress cannot pass such a law, at least without giving an undue and unfair preponder

B Well what then D. Why then these bolters are demanding what they will never obtain, and demand it because they know

they cannot obtain it. B. They are very foolish, then, I think.

D. They are worse than foolish-they are wicked. And because they knew they could not inaugurate that policy, they pressed it at Charleston and Baltimore to the disruption of the party, and are determined to press it to the disruption of the Union.

B. They are fools. D. Mr. Breckinridge is their candidate!

B. I see-I see. I have been deceived. I thank you for opening my eyes. God save the Union! I annot vote for Breckinridge. I will not vote for Donglas.

D. No need-no need Vote for Rell Vote for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. That's all we need. Our laws are good enough, if they are only enforced.

B. I shall vote for Bell! D. The fact is, we Democrats have been far too strenuous in our opposition to men and measures simply because they were not Democratic men and Democratic measures. We have preferred party to country, until we have come to imagine that the Demo cratic party is the Government! It is time there was a change. The experience of the last four years has satisfied me of that fact. The country needs a change of men and measures. The divisions in the Democratic party, and the abominable corruptions of our public men appointed to office by a Democratic Administration, in which the Administration itself is deeply implicated, convince me that it will be a good thing for the country if the Democratic party is defeated in November. Let Democrats vote for Bell and thus defeat Lincoln. I am a Democrat, but I am none the less an American. I love my party, but I love my

B. I shall vote for Bell.

MISSISSIPPI.

We make the following extract from a letter from Byhalia, Miss., dated the 5th inst., addressed to this

"The friends of Bell and Everett are having a glo rious time of it here in north Mississippi, in witnessing the strife between the two wings of the Demo daily growing worse. In the discussions between the clectoral candidates of the three parties, I understand the Breckinridge candidate invariably claimed double time—that is, equal time with both the opposing can-didates. The Douglas candidate with frew from the canvass as arranged, and made a list of appointments of his own. The Brechiaridge orators are endeavoring to frighten the Douglas men by raising the ghost of "Sam," who, they declared four or five years ago, was dead to all intents and purposes. Finding our adopted citizens more inclined to support Douglas than Breckinridge, they are trying to frighten them off by telling them it is aiding the election of Bell to vote for Douglas. I think at present the prospect is good for carrying the State for Bell."

The municipal election of Baltimore passed of on the 10th, with profound order and quietude. There was not a single disturbance-no fights nor pistol shooting. George Wm. Brown, (a Bell and Everett man,) the Reform candidate, was elected Mayor by about nine thousand majority, carrying every ward in It was our high privilege to be present at the great State Mass Meeting at Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th inst., and we fear it will be out of our power to tell our readers all we saw and heard. If we can but couvey an idea of the warmth of feeling with which the people of Rowan received the representatives of listant counties, and the kindness with which they were treated, as also the deep and abiding enthusiasm that provailed during the two days' proceedings, and which we are satisfied has gone out to leaven the whole State, we shall be fortunate indeed.

We arrived in Salisbury at about noon of Thursday and already the different delegations were gathering for the procession which was to move at one o'cleck. At that hour, about one thousand persons, under the Chief Marshalship of Gen. John A. Young, of Mecklenburg, began to move from the neighborhood of the Bell and Everett fing staff, which stands in the centre of the street where the old Court House stood. It the van was the Mecklenburg delegation, with a huge ransparency, in pyramid form, with large bells painted on two opposite sides of the pyramid, and ap-propriate mottoes and inscriptions at the base. Next came the Cabarrus delegation, with campaign flags and inscriptions. These were the two largest county delegations present. Lesser delegations followed these, bearing banners, &c.; after which came the lowan Union men, headed by a large transparency. drawn by two horses, inside of which was am large bell, which ever and anon pealed forth its nelodious tones. Throughout the whole line was a pleateous sprinkling of small bells which their bearer kept continually in motion.

Headed by the Salisbury Brass Band, the proceion moved through the principal streets of the town to the grove near the Cotton Factory, in front of which was erected a large stand for the speakers. This was beautifully ornamented and trimmed, with evergree entwining the columns, and wreaths suspended from different places. There were also good likenesse of Messrs. Bell and Everett at the right and left of the entrance to the stand. From the apex in front was suspended a large bell, made of evergreens, with a boquet of flowers for a clapper. This bell and the trimming of the stand elicited the admiration of every one. The Bell and Everett ladies of Salisbury deserve great praise for this manifestation of their taste and enthusiasm. From the stand outward comfortable seats were arranged for the accommodation of the crowd. As the procession arrived on the ground a salute of two guns was fired from a fine pair of brass field

As soon as the audience was seated a most excel lent and patriotic prayer was offered up by the Reu Mr. Guthrie.

F. E. Shober, Esq., after music from the band, in eloquent and touching language welcomed the largedelegations present from every section of the State. He referred to the great meeting held in that same grove twenty years before, and hoped as good results rom this as followed that meeting.

He was followed by Gen. Dockery. We did not hear the General, having to leave the ground for something to protect us from the rain which was beginning to fall in light showers. We understood that rather fatigued, as he arrived in Salisbury at the same time that we did.

The General was followed by Hon. Z. B. Vance, whose speech was the great speech of the first day's proceedngs. It was such a speech as only Vance can make, "fromgrave to gay, from lively to severe." During its delivery it came on to rain very hard, and he proposed to stop, to allow the audience to seek shelter, but his listeners would not let him, and, instead of thinning out, they only gathered the closer around him, and for two hours or more he stood beneath an umbrella pouring forth his eloquent strains. His speech closed the afternoon proceedings.

After supper, the crowd gathered again around the Bell and Exercit flag pole, for a boschlight procession, and while waiting for the different delegations to form, N. Boyden, Esq., was called to the stand, who delivered

At the appointed hour, the procession moved, under the Marshalship of Gen. Young. The Mecklenburg mee in favor of that kind of property, which would delegation took the lead, with their large transparency be unjust to other kinds, and no body of legislators lit up; followed in the line with a large number of are going to fly in the face of the Constitution and in small transparencies, with appropriate patriotic sentilarge number of binning torches born in the line. Upon the large transparency born by the Rowan Union men, and from the inside of which the bell still sent forth its sweet toned notes, there was a most beatiful motto, taken from Isaiah: "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of them who bring tidings of

The old ship "Constitution" in full rig and all shipshape, was also in line, drawn by two horses. After marching through the principal streets, the

procession returned to the point from which it started the neighborhood of the flag pole. This pole, about half-way up, had a large transparancy placed around it, which the Gas Company of Salisbury has lit up each night with gas.

When on the ground the cry was raised for "Meares, and responding to the call O. Pen Meares, of Wilmington, addressed them in a short and appropriate speech. He was was followed by Nash, of Orange, Turner, of Orange, Foster, of Davidson, and Frank Caldwell. These gentlemen were all listened to with great attention, and the crowd, although it was getting late, and there was a prospect of better things to come on the morrow, seemed unwilling to separate. The addresses were all eminently patriotic and Union loving, and inculcated respect for the laws.

THE SECOND DAY.

The day opened with a better prospect for fair weather than the night before gave promise of, and the sun gave forth his cheerful rays, and seemed to smile upon the object for which so many had assembled in the old town.

At an early hour the artillery at the grove belched forth a national salute of thirty-three guns. And after an early breakfast, the streets began to throng with busy feet, all tending to the center of attraction, the neighborhood of the flag pole, from which, after the assembling of the delegations, the procession again moved, taking up its line of march through the principal streets to the grove. This time the numbers in the line and on the side-walks seemed to have doubled what they were the day before, and happiness and enthusiasm beamed from every countenance. As the occession filed around the grove the artillery sent forth an ear-splitting welcome; and ere it reached the ground the seats were pretty well occupied by the beauty and youth of Rowan and neighborhood, and some of the ladies we noticed throughout the day were very enthusiastic in their demonstrations. An additional feature in this procession to those of the day and night before, was a large bell in a four-horse wagon, along with the Cabarrus delegation.

Afterall were comfortably seated, Ex-Governor Gra am arose and delivered an excellent and most finished ddress. For about two and a half hours be enchained the attention of the vast assemblage. He traced the history of the present difficulties of the country, portrayed the evils of disunion, and showed that North Carolina's proper position is in the Union where ahe can must successfully combat treason. It was not our good fortune to hear Gov. Graham through, but those who did, and are able to judge, pronounced that his argument against secession or disunion was one of the most masterly delivered during the present of saign. We understand he promised the editor of the Register that he would write out the address for publication in that paper. We hope he will, and that their will be time to spread it broad-cast over the tables had nice clean clothe spread upon them, and the meats of all kinds, and the bread, were ready carved the latter-is he willing to risk the corput together, according to our defective judgment would have measured somewhere between a third and a half a mile in length. Not less than three thousand persons partook of the food there spread, and all semed to eat to their heart's content. It was told us that after all had partook, at least as much was moved from the ground as had been consumed.

After dinner the assembly again returned to t wats in front of the speakers' stand, and listened for a

while to some delightful airs from the band.

After which Judge Badger areas, and procise timself a Whig in every meaning of the word, and said that he stood there to vindicate John Bell at his wn expense. He went over the history of the Kansas Nebraska bill, the passage of which repealed the Missouri restriction. He, Mr. Badger, voted for that bill and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, while Mr. Bell voted against it. He, at that time, thought Mr. Bell was wrong, and no doubt Mr. Bell thought he was wrong. But subsequent events have provethat Mr. Bell was right, and that he (Judge Badger, was wrong. It was the worst vote that he (Judge Badger) had ever cast, and one he most regretted Mr. Bell's views at that time in relation to that measure and his subsequent vote were sufficient evidence to him of Mr. Bell's far seeing statesmanship.

Judge Badger spoke for more than an hour, and was followed by Hon. W. N. H. Smith, and Ex-Governor Morehend, the addresses of which gentlemen occupied the time till nightfall.

At an early hour after supper seemingly all the shield, with "1776" in the top.

While the rockets were going off there were loud eries for Vance, and after a while that gentleman made is appearance. A stand, improvised from dry-goods oxes, was placed in the middle of the crowd, and the gentleman lifted to the top of it. The crowd seemed prolong their cheering after he mounted the boxes, and with a characteristic remark he soon stilled them. He found it, he said; difficult, after what had been said during that day and the day before, to say any thi ig - the field was completely shorn-in fact, he was like the United States Treasury when a Democratic administration was about retiring-he was completey empty; and as he commenced, so he went on all the way through, hitting all around heavy blows, and enenforcing them with appropriate anecdotes. At times he was overpoweringly eloquent, swaying the feelings of the large crowd around him as easily as the grass is moved by the wind. As he descended from the 'platform," a wreath of overgreens were thrown over his shoulders, and a dozen stout arms caught him up and bore him over the heads of the packed mass to the does of the Mansion House, smid plaudits and hurmas. With the exception of a few remarks from 'oisson of Wilmington, the "great meeting" seemed

We have endeasored, reader, to give you a con ected account of the proceedings of the two days. We have seen larger crowds, and the a short time enthusiastic crowds: but we think we have never seen one where more abiding effects have sprung than will spring from this.

The citizens of Salisbury were untiring in their en cavors to make every one comfatable. As a general thing there was no quartering on the citizens, nor disposition to quarter on them, only when the hotels

could no longer afford accommodations. It was our good fortune to stop with friend Bruner, ever saw him, the warmth of his reception and the kindness of his excellent family made as feel instant-

THE RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN VIR. | they beginning to pareel out the offices. GINIA.

We copy the annexed from the Eichmond Dispatch of the lith inst., from which we gather the information that disturbances have taken place also in Halifax ounty, in this State, among the negroes. This is the first intimation of the difficulties that have reached us, and we think there must be some mistake about it:

"NEGRO DISTURBANCES .- There have been 30 arnegroes implicated in the recent conspiracy the Dick Byan, the ringleader, and another free neg the Norfolk Day Book says, were shot and killed the patrol who were astempting to capture them. In Halifax, N. C., there have been some servile disturnces. The slaves on two or three farms had run off. patrol had been appointed in the county.

We have, (says the Petersburg Express,) all along xpressed our conviction that the reports on the subject of the alleged servile insurrection in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, were greatly magnified, and many of the stories concerning it manufactured out of the whole cloth. The Norfolk Herald, of yesterday, thus confirms our impressions:

"We yesterday had a conversation with a highly in-telligent and reliable gentleman from Princess Anne county, who told us that the matter was not seriously thought of there. He attended the examination of the two men confined there, and states their cases to create an alarm. In fact, the negroes seem to be more alarmed at the consequences which may befall themselves, than the white population are of a negro

We would inform the Western Democrat that we are by no means "exercised" with the articles which appear in its columns, as the editor has a right to publish whatever he pleases therein; but when it either ignorantly or wilfully perverts the record of John Bell, we "exercise" our right to ask for the proof. Passing over the " sweat and fume and blow" portions of the Democrat's article, which are stered typed phrases with some people, we ask it again for ts proof that John Bell opposed the Mexican war! Are you not aware that the speech from which you quote, was delivered after the war was over, and a treaty of peace signed between the two nations, and that the President, nevertheless, pressed upon Congress the passage of the Ten Regiment Bill? John Bell did not stand side by side with Abolitionists! When ever supplies were needed, John Bell never withheld his hand. It won't do for you to be placing him side by side with Lincoln, the man whom you a short time since, expressed yourself anxious to defeat, by having the vote of North Carolina cast for Bell!

The parties convicted at the July term of the United States circuit court for participating in the rescue of a fugitive slave at Ottawa, last October, were sentenced at Chicago on the 3d inst., as follows John Hossack, ten days' imprisonment and one bindred dollars fine; Joseph Stout, ten days' imprisor ment and fifty dollars fine; Claudius B. King, one lay's imprisonment and see dollare fine.

are. It has been decided that the proposed grand parade of the political organizations opposed to Mr Lincoln shall take place in New York city on the 23d

THE CONTEST BETWEEN BULL AND LINCOLD one present was levited to a free disner, spread upon tables in another part of the grove, on the opposite side of the Factory. The ladies went first and the Bell, the candidate of the Constitutional Union party, gentlemen followed. In preceeding to the tables we never saw better order and decorum preserved. The Republican party. Is there a conservative men in any portion of our Union who desires the election of and placed upon plates and dishes. In placing themselves around the tables no one seemed to be selfish,
but was willing to give to his next neighbor every assistance. The tables were crowded, but not uncomfortably so, and no man put forth his hand to touch a
such doctrine; but we do not the consequence which
may result from the success of the Black Republican
party? We do not assert that the election of Mr.
Lincoln, by a constitutional majority, would be a cause
for the dissolution of the Union; we do not hold any
such doctrine; but we do not the consequence which
may result from the success of the Black Republican
party? fortably so, and no man put forth his hand to touch a such doctrine; but we do say that sothing would tend so much to increase the prejudice and dissensions which with places and had began to ent. The tables, when more probable a final dissolution. Heither the friends of Mr. Douglas or Mr. Brechinridge can claim even a probability of success; and therefore if they are nin-cere in their desire for the defeat of Lincoln, they should at once units with the National Union party, both in the North and South, and make certain his defeat. What are party claims or dis emergency like the present? Is not the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of sectionalism paramount to all other considerations? We then appeal to all men, of every party, who love the Union, to units with us. We present you the only national and safe platform, with candidates who have been tried, and whose record is such as to assure us that in their hands the Government will be safe, and that in their administration sectionalism and disunion will be so rebuked that they will never again raise their deformed heads to disturb our peece. Let every patriot now rice above party, and determine to east his influence

THE PROGRESS OF DISUSION.

forcement of the laws.

in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the en-

While the Republicans of the North are forming "Wide Awake" clubs, and arming, as they say to sustain their candidate, if he should be cleated, in case of hostility from the South, the following, from the Columbia South Carolinian, will show that there are those in the South who are placing themselves in an unlawful and threatening a position as the Black Repub-

At an early hour after supper seemingly all the inhabitants of the town and the large number of strangers gathered there, assembled in the neighborhood of the flag pole to see the fire-works. These were a fine display of rockels, roman candles, and whirly-gigs, and two fixed pieces, one with "Bell & Everett" in large latters, and the other representing ing through the State and the South. It is designed a shield, with "1776" in the top. ing through the State and the South. It is designated as an organization for the preservation of the interests and institutions of the South and the formation of a fine state of the South and the formation of a fine state of the south and the formation with Southern Confederacy. The recent elections will doubtless stimulate its growth, and we would not be surprised if, in a month, with proper drill and discipline, it furnishes an army strong enough to maintain any independent move that may be made by the Southern States.

FILIBUSTERISM NOT DEAD

Gen. Henningsen, Walker's old companion in arms, has written a long letter in vindication of this noted filibuster. Gen. H. concludes as follows:

So far from filibusterism being laid in the grave of William Walker, it may safely be predicted that from every drop of blood shed from the death wounds, inflicted, as we are informed, "amidet the cheems of the natives," to whom he had been delivered up, bound, by the infamy of Norvell Salmon, will spring another ardent filibuster. It is well that its now exultant enemies abroad and at home should know, and I am in the position to inform them, that its views are in nowise changed, its spirit in nowise impaired. So I am in the position to inform them, that its views are in nowise changed, its spirit in nowise impaired. So far from being depressed by recent events, since the first reports Walker's execution, and especially of its occurrence through British interference, I have been overwhelmed by communications from men impatient for immediate action, and most egger, personally, forthwith at all hazards, to depart for the some of the late tracely or from others. late tragedy, or from others anxious to countenance and support them. To these all I reply here, to bide their time. When that time comes their cause will not want either followers or leaders.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Administration Democrate here, (says the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing under date of the 10th inst.,) charge the Douglas. men with defeating the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania. The Donglas mee, it is positively stated, voted directly for Curtin. The Bell men were true to their promise and voted openly for Foster. Forney, it appears, was the leader in this treacherous and dastardly movement. While professing friendship for Foster. ly for the Black Republicans. The Black Republicans are exceedingly jubilant. They regard Old Abe's election as a fargone conclusion. Already are

Senator Stidell, the shrewdest and most sagacious of the Breckinridge leaders, has issued an address to his friends in Louisians, in which he says: "Although, many of our most sanguine friends still entertain hopes of Missouri and Kentucky, I fear they are

loomed to disappointment." Thus, Slidell gives up Breckinridge's own State, and, indeed, gives up Breckinridge's election. Let. the Bell men all over the South arouse and work, and; nearly every Southern State will be theirs!

FOR BELL AND EVERETT. The Paninsula Gazette, a sprightly and well edited paper, published at Micanopy, Elorida, by Messrs. Moore and Fink, has run up the flag of Bell and Everett.

started at Muscatine, lows, which flies the Bell and Everett fing at its must head. R will do able service.

The lows Messenger is the name of a now paper Justs

PREACHING AGAINST SLAVERY.

The senior editor of the Payetteville Observer re-lates the following anecdote, which he heard in New-

Intent the following anecdote, which he heard in New-York last, recently.

I heard last evening an amusing account, and all's the better for its being true, of the reply of an Episcopal clergyman, in Chicago, to an application to preach a sermon against slavery. "Breach against slavery." and he. "What, are there any slaves here?" "Oh, so, there are none here." "Well then," said he, "I know that there is a vast amount of intemperance, of profune awearing, of thieving, and cheating, and lying, to say nothing of the higher crimes, such as murder, &c. I intend to preach against all these, which abounds to say nothing of the nigner crimes, such as marger, &c. I intend to preach against all these, which abound in Chicago, and when I find that they are all reformed, then I will take into consideration the propriety of preaching against slavery, which is away off in the South." There is a volume of sound sense in this, but unfortunately many here are too blind to see it.

"Ion" writes to the Baltimore Sun: "The sketch of the life and character of Lowndes, which President Buchanan has promised for the New York Ledger, will be only the first of a series of contributions which he proposes to offer to historical literature in his retirement, through the periodical press, or other channels. It is known that he intends to devote his leisure, after the close of his official term, to the preparation of memoirs of the public men and events with which he has been connected during the last forty years."

THE WISCONSIN FUGIFIVE SLAVE CASE.—Deputy United States Marshal Taylor arrested on the Sth Inst., at Berlin, Wisconsin, S. N. Booth, who escaped from the Custom House in August last, where he was confined for violation of the Pugitive Slave Law. He was carried to Milwaukie, where he remains in custody of the Marshal.

The Havana Diario contains an account of Walker's execution. He died with fortitude, professing the Roman Catholic religion, and saying his war on Honduras was wrong. He said he alone was to blame, and that he accepted death with resignation.

nes. The Governor and Council of New Hampehire have appointed Thursday, November 29th, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise in that State.

telescope with a magnifying power of in in course of erection at Paris