

New Carolina Argus.

State Library

NEW SERIES—VOL. III—NO. 7.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 111.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
FENTON & DARLEY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
 To Clubs of Ten and upwards 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 DEEPER.
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 Two months, or six insertions..... 3.00
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 Agreements will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal and advantageous terms.
 Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines hereafter in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; if exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other advertisements. And when for a shorter time than one year at full rates.
 Necessary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

COURTNEY, TENNET & CO.
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
 No. 85 HAYNE STREET,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHAMBERLAIN, MILLER & CO.
 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS,
 No. 147 MEETING STREET,
 Opposite Charleston Hotel,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.
JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddles, Harness, Coach Trimmings, &c.
 No. 157 MEETING STREET,
 Opposite Charleston Hotel,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.
 CREDIT, JENNINGS & CO., CHARLESTON, S. C.
 NEW YORK. 86-111

W. MATTHEIEN, W. P. O'HARA, J. MATTHEIEN.
CLOTHING HOUSE.
MATTHEIEN, O'HARA & CO.
 No. 148 EAST-BAY STREET,
 Corner of Queen,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
E. B. STODDARD & CO.
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
 AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
 No. 165 and 167 MEETING STREET,
 Nearly opposite Charleston Hotel,
 CHARLESTON, S. C.
 E. B. STODDARD, 86-111
 CALER FROMBERGER,
 LUMBER TRADE.

RUFF & DOWIE,
 SUCCESSORS TO RIMMONS, RUFF & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
 No. 153 MEETING STREET,
 (Opposite Charleston Hotel.)
 CHARLESTON, S. C.

ELLIS & MITCHELL.
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT,
 BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY,
 &c.
FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMINY, &c., &c.
 No. 9 NORTH WATER STREET,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 C. D. ELLIS, 79-111 [S. F. MITCHELL]

CHAS. D. MYERS, [FRED. J. MOORE.]
MYERS & MOORE,
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
 HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, BON-
 NETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES
 AND UMBRELLAS;
34 Market Street,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the
 above card. We are prepared to furnish goods in our
 line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.
 Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive
 prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-111

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,
 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 70-111

GEO. H. KELLY,
BOOKSELLER,
 No. 27 MARKET STREET,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School
 Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Draw-
 ings, Music Books, Foolscap and Letter Papers, Lat-
 ices' Note and Bill Paper, Artist Materials of all
 kinds, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks,
 Pencils, Knives, Law Books, Doctor Books, Draw-
 ing Papers, Lithographs for Green and Gill Printing,
 Wm. Knabe & Co.'s celebrated Piano Fortes, Groves &
 Baker Sewing Machines and Conner Sewing Machines.
 All orders for any of the above articles promptly
 filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise.
 79-111

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
 IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
 DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
 No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
 (Opposite HANWATER STREET),
 BALTIMORE.
 BASIL H. HOPKINS,
 ROBERT HULL,
 THOS. W. ATKINSON, 87-111

ASHE & HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
 Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, ex-
 cept on the Criminal Circuit in the County Court, (J.
 H. 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, Stany, Chatham, Union and Anson.
 J. H. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stany and
 Anson.
 Office at Wadesboro'.
 THOMAS S. ASHE. J. H. HARGRAVE.
 19-111

R. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
 ABBOTTSVILLE, S. C.
 Jewels, &c., neatly and substantially
 repaired, and all work warranted
 twelve months.

MCCORKLE & BENNETT,
Attorneys at Law,
 PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP IN THE COUNTY OF ANSON.
 JAMES M. MCCORKLE attends the Courts of Cabarrus, Rowan, Stanly, Montgomery, and Anson.
 R. T. BENNETT those of Union, Stany, and Anson and Richmond.
 JAS. M. MCCORKLE, R. T. BENNETT,
 Albemarle, N. C. Wadesboro', N. C.
 104-111

D. G. McRAE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity,
 EL DORADA, ARK.
 80-111

JOHN N. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF
 COUNTRY PRODUCE, NAVAL STORES, AND
 COTTON.
 DEALER IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT,
 HAIR, &c.
 97-111

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
 WILMINGTON, N. C.
 Office south corner Market and Water street—
 up stairs.
H. W. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
 HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE
 town of Wadesboro', respectfully
 offers his Professional Services to all
 who may need them. Having had several
 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
 style. Persons in the country visited at their resi-
 dence when desired.
 Terms cash when the work is finished.
 Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-111

NORTH CAROLINA
White Sulphur Springs,
 WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE
 1st of June. They are situated near the pre-
 sent terminus of the Western North Carolina Rail-
 road, and an hour's ride by superior omnibuses and stages.
 The Proprietor has procured the services of
 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 from the city of Richmond,
 Virginia, have been procured.
 RIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD
 TABLES 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 a re-
 freshing water that is afforded by the North Carolina
 White Sulphur Springs.
 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 gentlemanly assistants to re-
 fresh all who may visit him in pleasant and comfortable
 H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
 May 13, 1860-88-111

Boyden House, Salisbury N. C.
 THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM
 his friends and the public that he has,
 as agent for William H. and C. M. Hower,
 carried charge of this well-known and
 popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in
 pleasant and business part of the city.
 The House and furniture are entirely new, and he in-
 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 Jurors will find a
 comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently
 located. [88-111] THOS. HOWERTON, Agent.

North Carolina College,
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.
 THIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS
 a Course of Studies inferior to none in the State,
 and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the pre-
 scribed course will be able, strictly and satisfactorily
 to prepare students for the various professions, and
 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-
 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 25th
 of September, and continue forty-two weeks with-
 out intermission, except an Examination and Literary
 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 the beginning of the Collegiate year, can enter at
 or about that time, paying for only the half year.

TERMS.
 In the Preparatory Department, which is intended
 to furnish young men thoroughly for the College
 classes—Tuition, Room-rent, Washing,
 Fuel, &c. for the year..... \$107 00
 For the College Department—Do., do..... 115 00
 One-half invariably in advance.
 For further particulars address, for Circulars,
 Col. JOHN SHIMPPOO, Sec. of Board,
 Rev. D. H. BENTLEY, Pres. N. C. College, or
 Rev. G. D. BERNHEIM, Fin. Sec. N. C. College.
 Mount Pleasant, N. C., Feb. 1, 1860-73-111.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY,
 UNDER THE CONDUCT OF COL. C. C.
 TETW, late Superintendent of the
 State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C.
 The Staff of instruction comprises Six Offi-
 cers. For a Circular address the Superintendent.
 64-111

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.
J. J. COX, TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-
 ing to his customers, friends, and the public
 generally, that he has received, and is now receiving,
 A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF
 FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS—consisting in
 part of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS; READY-
 MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, and
 SHOES; HARDWARE; GROCERIES, &c., &c.
 These Goods are of the best quality, and those
 wishing to purchase will be consulting their interest
 by calling and examining for themselves. They will
 be sold low, on the usual time, but accounts must be
 settled punctually.
 Lileville, N. C., Sept. 25, '59-55-111

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN
 NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
 BROWN'S MANIPULATED GUANO;
 SOMBORRO GUANO;
 AMERICAN GUANO;
 LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
 A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots
 to suit.
 Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-111

RAGS.—CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS
 purchased at the Auction Office. None used or
 offered unless of the above description.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

THE BRECKINRIDGE PARTY A DISUNION PARTY.
 Read what Yancey, Holden, Clingman, and
 other Supporters of Breckinridge say!!!
 Fellow Citizens: Whether Breckinridge may
 or may not be a Disunionist, it is certain that
 every vote for him will help the CAUSE OF
 DISUNION, and EVERY DISUNIONIST IN NORTH
 CAROLINA OR ELSEWHERE IS WARMLY SUP-
 PORTING HIM.
 Read the proofs. They are taken from the
 record.
 Extract from Yancey's letter to Slaughter,
 June 15th, 1858:
 "The remedy of the South is a diligent or-
 ganization of her true men for prompt resistance
 to the next aggression. It must come in the
 nature of things. No National Party can
 save us—no Sectional Party can ever do it. But
 if we could do as our fathers did—organize
 'committees of safety' all over the Cotton
 States, (and it is only in them that we can
 hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire
 the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind,
 give courage to each other, and at the PROPER
 MOMENT, by one organized concerted action,
 we can PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO
 A REVOLUTION."
 From the Charleston News:
 "This [Presidential] contest will leave the
 South united as a section, united in the purpose
 of fight and self-defence, and ready if ever, un-
 der aroused excitement and common indignation,
 to meet the real sectional issue, brought under
 a forced sectional army, to solve it either by sub-
 mission to Black Republican rule at Washington
 or a resort to her own self-government as a sepa-
 rate and independent form."
 From the Camden (Ala.) Register:
 "We run up our flag to day for Breckinridge
 and Lane, the Democratic nominees for Presi-
 dent and Vice President of the United States.
 We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten
 years that it would be better for all concerned to
 make two or more distinct governments of the
 Territory of the United States—and believing
 THAT THE PARTY TO WHICH WE BELONG IS THE
 ONLY RELIABLE ONE TO CARRY OUT THIS MEAS-
 URE, and secure to our own section all her
 rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the
 fullest extent of our ability."
 RESOLUTION OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.
 "Resolved, That the election of a President
 of the United States by a sectional party, with
 views adverse to the institution of domestic
 slavery, as it exists in the slaveholding States
 and Territories, or of one who is opposed to the
 grant of the protection claimed in the foregoing
 resolution, would so threaten a destruction of the
 rights for which the Constitution was formed as to
 justify the slaveholding States in taking counsel
 together for their separate protection and safety."
 The Democratic State Convention of 1860, of
 Texas, passed resolutions similar to those adopted
 in the Mississippi Legislature.
 Mississippi Democratic State Convention, July 5,
 1859, re-affirmed January, 1860, passed resolu-
 tions to same effect.
 Letter of Senator Clay, of Ala., Jan. 2, 1860:
 "We have sought these [future peace, justice,
 domestic tranquility and security for our persons
 and property] by argument, by persuasion, by
 entreaty, but in vain. Why then defer prepara-
 tion for the last argument of nations? It is too
 late to whet the sword when the trumpet sounds
 to draw it."
 Speech of Senator Irerson, (of Ga.) in the
 U. S. Senate, January 6, 1859:
 "The election of a Northern President upon a
 sectional and anti-slavery issue, will be considered
 cause enough to justify secession."
 Letter of Hon. L. M. Keitt, of S. C., July 18,
 1860:
 "And low can the South be saved from in-
 jury if the Republican Party succeed in the com-
 ing Presidential election? I answer only by dis-
 solving the Government immediately."
 The great party which controlled the republic for
 eighty years is broken up and disrupted.
 The South now stands upon the Constitution, and
 her standard is in the hands of Breckinridge and
 Lane."
 Letter of Ex-Governor Herbert, of La., July
 25, 1860:
 "The secession of the Southern delegates at
 Charleston and Baltimore upon a principle so
 vital to us, and the final nomination of Breckin-
 ridge and Lane, prove that the South has at last
 come to her senses, and openly declared her de-
 termination to accept the responsibilities forced
 upon her."
 When the war of words is over and things come to the worst, as
 most assuredly will happen, let us hope that no
 one will be absent from roll call."
 It will be noticed that Gov. Herbert admits
 Breckinridge cannot be elected.
 Letter of Wm. E. Martin, Esq., a delegate to
 the Richmond Convention, from South Carolina:
 "The people of the South are prepared to act
 with a dignity worthy of the great issue and of
 their own bright history. They know the crisis
 is inevitable. The election of a Democrat may
 result in a hollow triumph, or a success of a Black
 Republican may at once precipitate it upon us.
 In EITHER EVENT it is only a question of time."
 Here Mr. Martin admits the election of Breckin-
 ridge would not bring peace.
 Letter of Ex-Speaker Orr, of S. C.; who also
 admits Breckinridge can't be elected:
 "Lincoln and Hamlin, the Black Republican
 nominees, will be elected in November next, and
 the South will then decide the great question
 whether they will submit to the domination of
 Black Republican rule, the fundamental prin-
 ciple of their organization being an open, undis-
 guised and declared war upon our social institu-
 tions. I believe that the honor and safety of the
 South, in that contingency, will require the prompt
 secession of the slaveholding States from the
 Union."
 If Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi alone, giving us a portion
 of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, would unite with
 this State in a common secession upon the election
 of a Black Republican, I will give my assent
 to the policy."
 Letter of Senator Clingman, Oct. 18, 1856,
 Speaking of the election of Fremont, he says:
 "With respect to those persons who are for
 resistance, but who say we ought to wait for an
 overt act, and in the mean time allow our ene-
 mies to take possession of the government and
 obtain the control of the army, navy, and treasury,
 they manifest the height of fatuity."
 At the present time Mr. Clingman holds that
 Disunion will, in the event of Lincoln's election,
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 "The Journal of Commerce (a Breckinridge
 paper) after the Charleston and before the Bal-
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 "WHAT THE SECESSIONISTS DESIRE.—We
 shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the South-
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 we can precipitate the cotton States into a revo-
 lution."
 "If I had the power, I would dissolve this
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 "Let us break up this rotten, sinking and op-
 pressive government."—G. Gayle.

the covering from William L. Yancey, if necessary,
 and hold him up, and his followers in Alabama,
 Georgia, and Mississippi, in all their hid-
 denness as plotters against a Constitutional
 Union and the best hopes of man. We will
 point the people of this State to the yawning
 gulf of disunion opening before them.
 The truth is, a great battle is to be fought in this
 State sooner or later, between the people on one
 hand and privilege on the other; and between
 Union and Disunion.
 "We will not consent to secede or
 dissolve the Union for existing causes; and
 who would deliberately dissolve and destroy the
 national Democratic party, while it stands upon
 its old and well known doctrine of non-interfer-
 ence, HAS BUT ONE MORE STEP TO TAKE TO BE-
 COME A DISUNIONIST."
 From the Charleston News:
 "This [Presidential] contest will leave the
 South united as a section, united in the purpose
 of fight and self-defence, and ready if ever, un-
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 Government in two minutes."—J. T. Martin.
 "Let us break up this rotten, sinking and op-
 pressive government."—G. Gayle.

"Resistance! Resistance! to death, against
 the government."—David Hubbard.
 "Break up and dissolve this rotten Yankee
 Government."—John D. F. Williams.
 "Let the Union rip."—R. D. Gayle.
 Letter of Hon. W. W. Boyce, Member of Con-
 gress from South Carolina:
 "If Lincoln be elected, I think the Southern
 States should withdraw from the Union; and, if
 not all, then as many as will, and if no other,
 South Carolina alone, in the promptest manner
 and by the most direct means."
 "Suppose we have done this. Then only
 two courses remain to our enemies. First, they
 must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt
 to coerce us. Either alternative will accomplish
 our purpose."
 "Suppose they undertake to coerce us, then
 the Southern States are compelled to make com-
 mon cause with us and we wake up some morn-
 ing and find the flag of a Southern Confederacy
 floating over us."
 Glorious Plan! Let the other Southern States
 be forced against their will to be ruined by the
 swollen vanity and madness of NULLIFYING
 SOUTH CAROLINA!
 Fellow citizens! Ponder on these extracts.
 They show that Breckinridge and Lane have been
 run by DISUNIONISTS, in order, first, to break
 up the Democratic party, and thus to BREAK UP
 THE UNION. Most of the Breckinridge leaders
 in this State are for disunion if Lincoln is elected,
 even if he commits no overt act against us. And
 what is all this crime and folly about? It is for
 what I, O. B. Branch, and Senator Clingman,
 and Ed. Graham Haywood, and W. W. Holden,
 and many other Democrats, have pronounced an
 ABSTRACTION. Indeed, the whole Southern
 delegation in the U. S. Senate, except three, voted
 that Intervention is NOT NOW a practical ques-
 tion.
 Are you willing to engage in CIVIL WAR, with
 all its horrors, for an abstraction? If so, strength-
 en the hands of the Disunionists by voting for
 Breckinridge and Lane. If not, VOTE FOR
 BELL AND EVERETT, who only can save the
 Country; who say to the North and the
 South, quit your quarrels for a mere abstraction!

JOHN BELL'S SOUNDNESS.
 [From Hon. Benj. H. Hill's speech at Rome.]
 Read this Extract.
 But, gentlemen, it is useless longer to waste
 words in proving so plain a proposition as Mr.
 Bell's soundness on the slavery question. This
 is so well established, that gentlemen of candor
 and information on the other side admit it. My
 distinguished friend Mr. Bartow—who, to what-
 ever man he may give his vote, I know to be in
 every sense worthy, able and candid—wishes to
 be understood on this question. He says: "I
 repeat, I do not charge Mr. Bell with unsound-
 ness on the slavery question." So most unwor-
 thily candid man, who knows what he says, or
 what he knows. I must say it is a little singu-
 lar, that my friend should have seemed to leave
 the impression that Mr. Bell might have ap-
 proved the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty,
 in a certain vote, the explanation of which he did
 not know. He certainly could easily have known
 that, Mr. Bell never did believe in that doctrine,
 by Mr. Bell's own declaration; for in a speech
 which Mr. Bell made in the Senate, on the 24th
 and 25th of May, 1854, he referred to this very
 doctrine by name, and condemned it and that he
 and his people in Tennessee condemned it as long
 ago as 1848, in the contest with Gen. Cass. He
 not only condemned the doctrine, but declared
 that in it he "could see no peace, no quiet, no
 end of agitation," and that he and his people had
 contended, as far back as 1848, "that the people
 of a Territory, when they come to form their State
 Constitution, and THEN ONLY, were qualified
 to establish their domestic institutions." Over
 and over again has Mr. Bell spoken with even
 greater emphasis, against this doctrine. On the
 2d day of July, 1856, he spoke of this doctrine
 as connected with the repeal of the Missouri
 Compromise, declared that it "inaugurated a
 great National prize fight"—how it had disap-
 pointed the pleading dreams of the Southern
 people, and then adds this strong language: "It is
 not extravagant to assert that, had the most in-
 ventive genius of the age been called upon for a
 scheme of policy, combining all the elements of
 slavery agitation, in such a manner as to insure
 the greatest amount of disorder, personal and
 neighborhood feuds, border disturbance, and
 bloodshed in Kansas, leading, at the same time,
 to permanent sectional agitation, he could not
 have succeeded better than by adopting the provisions
 of the Kansas-Nebraska bill."
 What other statesman has spoken such words
 of logic, history and prophecy? What was Mr.
 Breckinridge doing and saying during those
 periods? Voting for and sustaining the Kansas
 bill "because it did what it did," and Mr. Doug-
 lass says, patting him on the back for his Squatter
 Sovereignty speeches. "What a wonderful de-
 fender (of) the South!"
 With equal point, force and clearness has Mr.
 Bell spoken upon every point of the slavery ques-
 tion and agitation. I could read from his speech-
 es all day, and place him, on all points, far above
 the quibblers of slandering demagogues, and the
 perfections of a designing press. Most truly can
 I say, the South and the Union and the Consti-
 tution, has never had a truer, nobler or wiser
 champion and defender! Let me add in conclu-
 sion on this point, what Mr. Bell himself said,
 on an occasion which will not be forgotten by
 some people:
 "The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the
 course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper
 to declare that I had become the ally of the Abolition-
 ists of the North. I have this to say to the
 Senator in reply—If the honorable Senator means
 to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill,
 in company with the Abolitionists, I was their
 ally, and to that extent only their ally; if
 it was his object, in making that statement,
 to let it go forth to the country for effect among
 the people, that he had boldly said to my face in
 the Senate, that I had become the ally of the
 Abolitionists, then I have to say to him that it
 was an *captatio* argument as unjust to him
 as it was to me, and worthy only of the shallowest
 and lowest demagogue. If he means to say that
 I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the
 North in sympathy, feeling or by any concerted
 arrangement, then I have to pronounce, that he
 stated what he knew to be false."
 A burning rebuke, and nobly administered!
 Let honest men everywhere read it, for I am sure
 it must produce in the minds of all a withering
 contempt for all the subsequent little revilers of
 this dignified and noble statesman. Whenever
 the charge is made by speaker or by writer, let
 the answer be the scathing words of Mr. Bell
 himself.—"He stated what he knew to be false."

Mr. Everett on John Brown.
 December 8, 1850, Edward Everett addressed a
 large audience in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, in
 the midst of the wild fanaticism of the meager
 species of Abolitionism, and rebuked the sympathy
 attempted to be created in favor of John
 Brown.
 After giving in that speech, a brief history of
 the bloody events of the St. Domingo massacre,<