WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

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Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-tf

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May 13 1860-88-tf

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his triends and the public that be has, as agent for William H. and C. M. Howerton taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. pleasant and business part of the city. tends to suctain 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

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The annual exercises open on or about the 28th of September, and coatinue forty-two weeks without intermission, except in Examination and Literary Contest during the week including the 22d of Februcontest during the week including the 22d of February. 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.

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purebased at the Argus Office. None need be
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A PEW PLAIN REASONS

other candidates. The question is too impor- seek to conciliate the good and true men, the pa- tions, or such as we have ourselves witnessed in

and admonition. I proceed, on my honor, to tell you. I am an old man; I have lived under the such in salary, per diem, or perquisites, directly ward Everett," has an ulterior purpose of far or indirectly, one cent of the public money, State or Federal, and I think I never will; yet I alwit: to kill off certain prominent Democrats
ways paid my taxes. I never was inside the over Bell and Everett's shoulders. It is done in wolf! though we fear it is so regarded in some President's House, yet I never failed to vote for President since the days of Mr. Monroe, though I never asked a man to vote for me for any office, by my own labor; I am a husband, a father, a grandfather, a muster of slaves. This may seem you to be impertinent, but I do not so intend it; it is true, and you have a right to know it, as it would be impertinent to address you under

With these preliminary remarks, I beg, as one embarked with you all in the same ship of State, to tell you wby I think the good ship is in danger, and how the hands may right her and save her from foundering. I do not think I am an alarmist, for I have lived long enough to know that free Governments wust have free dis cussion and action, and turbulence and political trouble is our lot. But there is danger now.

I have set out to give you a few plain reasons why you should vote for Bell and Everett. I be gin by trying to show you why you should not vote for the other candidates, and if I show that, the logical result will dispense with the need of affirmative proof, ealogy, or persuasive argument

in their favor.

1 You should not vote for Mr. Lincoln, not because he may not be individually an honest, apable man, but because he is, and cannot help rom being, the representative of a geographical ection, and cannot be the President of the whole country if he is elected, for the Southern men have vowed that they will not serve under him; so that let him be as impartial as Rhadamanthus, as wise as Washington, as brave as Jackson, as patriotic as any and all of our great men who ever lived, he will have to be the President of a gengraphical party. He cannot be a safe Chief Magisrate of the Republic because, if he carries out the principles upon which he is nominated and sunoried, he must go against Southern interests, Southern feelings, and Southern policy, and if he does not, his party will forsake him, and he will have no support to carry out may measures of pol-

inridge's election by the 100 h, he may throw the threatened the peace of the country" contest into the House of Congress, and I pray you think seriously, my countrymen, of what may e the result of trusting to this present House of Representatives the settlement of such a question, when they must bring into the undertaking the embittered partisan feelings of such a body as spent weeks and weeks of angry conflict over the election of a Speaker Remember, the two only other instances in our annals of this fearful ap peal, in the conflict between Burr and Jefferson, which crushed Burr and exasperated the Federalists to the madness of factious opposition; and the contest between Adams and Jackson, that induced a great party to unite to crush such a man as Henry Clay. The old ship, besides, had not been racked and loosened in her timbers and toro in her top hamper as she has been since. Friends and countrymen, do you think she could stand the strain of such another gale? Brothers, let us run her into port and overhaul her before

we put her to the trial a reason kindred to the one why you should not vote for Lincoln. If that be a good reason, the passed either House, it has been embodied in a Tersame applies here. He may be, and I dare say go ntleman, and he may be no disunionist; but the force of blundering further go? Can it be copy, that moment the Union men of the North is, an intelligent, capable, patriotic, high toned nost violent party, many of them) who make no such a Polybius when he assumes to pronounce will be discouraged in their present efforts to descruples to say that they will divide our blessed judgment on questions affecting the "Record" United States if Lincoln is elected. I do not of John Bell? say that a majority of his supporters would do it, or try to do it; but I say, and you know it, that many do say it and purpose it, and the moderateones might upt be able to prevent it, and he him self. I understand, has refused to say that he not because he would join in with these excited so remorselessly included in the condemnation men perhaps, but because he may know that if he were to repudiate this fearful threat he would lose so much support in the South as would inevitably defeat him. And what does this show? party, that kind of a party hat our father, Wash. jurious suspicions. Suppose, for instance, ington, foresaw and forewarded us would, if sany the next "National Democratic Convention" of a sectional administration than any other posthing could, ruin us as a great and united nation. And even if the Union should stagger through the conflict and not be dissolved by these dreadful sectional conflicts, would it not be so dislocated, torn, and weakened that the pext blow might finish us? At all events I leave it to you to ay whether the election of any of them would end the strife and not perpetuate it upon this useless, abstract, and distracting negro quarrel.

I have tried to avoid all harshness of expres-

sion, and I have done so because I have no feelings of harshness in me; I feel too selemn for party spite, too seriously alarmed for my country

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. Tould pour over our land when the strong Visions of sorrow, spare my sching sight; Ye untold horrors, press not on my soull

To all Candid Men of all Parties why they should ! The only other thing that we can do-the only Fellow-citizens—for we are yet fellow-citizens of a common country—I will freely admit that I to stem this dangerous torrent, to quiet this feardo not urge any reasons handed on the individful candid Men of all Parties why they should be able to stem this dangerous torrent, to quiet this fearis now passing, and which is drawing to a close,
ful spirit of discord and sectional strife; who is not of the ordinary character, such as our fathers You have a right to know who assumes the through it; and, if they do, a country's blessing right to address you in solemn terms of warning called them blessed.

SENEX.

(From the Favetteville Observer

more significance than would appear from its tiele, tion. Bell, voted with " Messrs, Adams, Slade, & Co." the affirmative came from the North.

g an abolition petition And this is another Barnwell Rhett, James Alfred Pearce, Robert T. Hunter and Henry A. Wise, all likewise "dged"

Again : " Adams, Slade & Co." voted for Mr Bell for Speaker twenty-odd years ago, and that rendered Mr. Bell unfit to be trusted. Well, it urns out that Mr. Adams voted for Mr. Bell our times and for R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, five times-on the fifth and last of these votes lunter was elected, by a majority of two votes. he names of " Adams, Slade & Co." being found nong those who elected him.

The National Intelligencer, from which have condensed the above facts, closes its article regard to us, time can only determine. But he with the following exposure of blunders of the Committee, and of their insidious purpose: "So much for Mr. Bell's record in the House

Representatives, as portrayed by the Breckinridge Executive Committee. Let us test the ne-Bell's eareer in the Senate. A single specimen will suffice to illustrate the historical intelligence which has presided over the compilation of this veracious document. The writer says: " Let us now follow Mr Bell in his advent

into the Secrete in 1847. The acquisition of 2. You should not vote for Mr. D. nglas, be territory from Mexico, and the necessity of forming a Territorial government for Oregon, as well rival, Mr. Breckinridge, who has run ahead of lead of Hale, Hamlin, Chase, Giddings, and Co., a turning of heart among his people to him. * him in the Presidential race, not with any reas- were determined to expel slavery from those onable or remotely probable hops of succeeding Territories by the passage of the Wilmot proviso. simself. But observe, if he prevents Mr Breck. The excitement ran high and at one time

'This sentence contains almost as many blunders as words Its admirable confusion of ideas will be seen when it is remembered that there was no slavery in any of those territories to be expelled; that many among the prominent leaders of the Frderal party [the Federal Abolitionists'] of the North were to be found in the Democratic ranks; that Mr. Chase, though a good Democrat, J. Federal Abolitionist,'] was not a member of either House of Congress in 1847; that Mr. Hamlin entered the Senate to fill a vacancy June 12 1848, four months after separate bills to organize a Territorial government in Oregon had been reported in the Senate and House of Representatives, with the unti slavery clause, and had een separately discussed at length in that body; that he was there, as he so remained until four years ago, a leading member of the Democratic party, and the honored Democratic chairman of a Democratic Committee in that body; and that on the only occusion upon which the Wilmot S. You ought not to ente for Breckinridge, for proviso, bearing the name of it-author, a promritorial bill passed under Democratic auspices and signed by a Democratic President. For what purpose, then, has this pamphlet

been put into circulation? Powerless to injure the political fame and prospects of the distinwith Mr. Bell The charge of "unsoundness," opponents, has no terrors to the latter. They recreant and treacherous. expect no less. But Democrats cannot afford to Breckipridge "campaign document" contains a elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the voices of "Adams, Slade & Co." under "they knew their man" and had " confidence in his fidelity to their designs?"

party spite, too seriously alarmed for my country to remark on this subject, we must those principles upon which the trovernment was fighted up the fire and placed between the founded, and in accordance with which it has founded and i

PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRY.

The North Carolina Presbyterian, in treating of an overture from the Presbytery of Payette ville to the Synod of North Carolina to secure a united effort in the Presbyterian Church in prayer

and marits of these men or the demerita of the contend against none of these parties, but to contemplated when they framed our free institutant, the crisis to your country's weal too imminent to waste time upon man-worship. Princti
all sgainst them, if they succeed. So let it be,
that portend results of a most dangerous, if
ples, not men, should be the watchword of these
times.

They must take the burden cheerfully, work

been greatly excited on the eve of a Presidential been greatly excited on the eve of a Presidential election. This is not new. Ever since me have had any knowledge of such things, it has been the business of the politicians on each side, to seek to make the people believe that the success of their man was absolutely necessary to the salvation of Presidency of all our Presidents but Gen. WashIt seems that the pauphlet issued by the nation would be inevitably ruined. And they ington's; I never held, nor sought to hold, a poBreekinridge Central Committee, entitled "The generally succeeded in persuading a sufficient number of their friends to believe this, to insure number of their friends to believe this, to insure considerable excitement by the day of the elec-

this way: Mr. Bell is charged with voting along parts of the country. It is folly to attempt to with "Adams, Slade, and Co," on a certain oc- disguise or deny the fact that there is danger casion on a question of receiving abolition peti- ahead. There are breakers near at hand. The tions And this Breckinridge man argues that old Ship of State is in imminent peril. The secand I never intend to. I have made my living no man giving such a vote, in such company, is tional aspect of the present controversy, and the fit for President or to be trusted by the South. embittered sectional feeling that has been excited Well, on that identical occasion, among the may result in most serious consequences—and in modern Breekinridge Democrats who, like Mr. all probability will, in the event of the triumph of sectionalism. The recent elections indicate were the following distinguished gentlemen: that those who have the power to stay this matter James H. Hammond, of South Carolina; James and not throw a large portion of the country into Pearse of Maryland; and Henry A. Wise, an attitude of submission to an enemy or of re-Virginia. In fact, sixty-four Southerners bellion against the Constitution and laws of the voted with Mr. Bell and "the Abolitionists," country, are not disposed to exert that power, while seventy-two of the ninety five who voted Their zeal for an idea, though it had its origin in ignorance and prejudice, is stronger than their

> patriot do? Where will the Christian go? To show will he look for help? There is no help but in God. He has the hearts of all men in to arise therefrom. Nations are his instruments He sets them up, and when they have served his ingly foggy candidate. He does not intend for purpose he can and will dissolve them. When they become too proud and self-confident, forgetful of their responsibilities and duties to him, he humbles them. What may be his purpose in environ us; for there is nothing too hard for the Lord. That he will, if we commit our cause to him in the proper spirit, we cannot doabt. Sure ly this great country has not been raised up by him, watched over and cared for and advanced to its present state of strength and bappiness, to be over thrown by the blind fanaticism and mad passions of tain such a thought, and will not, until it shall to the chief magistracy of this nation. be forced upon us in such a shape that the con viction is irresistible.

The most cheering sign in the present aspect of things is the manifest disposition on the part of He cannot be elected, and he knows it; and the as New Mexico and California, led toa bitter and many of the most sober and thoughtful of God's effect of his active and powerful efforts, now usa. heated controversy on the slavery question. The people, to look to him and commit the interests

> that has been sustained in Washington City for two or three years past, the preservation of the Union was made the subject of discussion and prayer. A gentleman stated in the meeting that. in conversation recently with one of the judges of the Supreme Court, he inquired of him if he thought the excellence of this government so palpable as to commend itself necessarily to the leve of the people. He declared that he had no hopes of its perpetuity, except in the providence of that God by whom he believed it to be established. If this becomes the feeling of God's people generally throughout the country-we are safe. But unless we humble ourselves and commit our cause to his care in the rightful spirit, the evils of the present must wax worse and worse, and the end no one can forsee.

> > MEN OF THE SOUTH ST ND FIRM.

Recent events in the North, says the Washington City Union Guard, render the duty of the Union men of the South to support Bell and Everett still more imperative than before. New York may yet be carried against Lincoln, but it inent Democratic member of Congress, has can only be carried through a conviction that the South will be true to the Union. The moment it is believed that the Union men of the South feat Lincoln, and allow the election, so far as they are concerned, to go by default.

It is, therefore, of paramount importance that Mr. Bell, it can have no other effect, whether so the friends of Bell and Everett at the Southdesigned by its patrons or not, than to damage stand firm, and waver not in the glorious cause they have heretofore pursued. Let them pass in the RIGHT DIRECTION." so remorselessly included in the condemnation gallantly on to the end in the same noble spirit in which they entered upon the canvass. Let when brought by the Democracy against their them do their duty at all events, let who will be In the event of Lincoln's election, the united

have their "records" complicated with such in voice of the South, in favor of Mr Bell, would at the corner of Great West-street were awakened should place Mr. Senator Hunter in nomination sible event. Extremes on one side beget ex- of logs and fir trees which had been collected in for the Presidency, who does not see that this tremes on the other. With Lincoln in the White House, and the Disunionists triumphant was extinguished as soon as possible. On exwhole quiver of poisonous shafts for his easy dis. at the South, the country would be in a blaze in amining the remains of the fire the calcined confiture and destruction? How could "the twenty four hours, and the scenes of the French South" be expected to vote for a man who was Revolution be soon re enacted in our midst.

To prevent such a tragical catastrophe, nothing can be more affectual than the union of the reumstances which "conclusively" show that Southern electoral vote upon Bell and Everett Such an act would prove to the people of the in these times the sacrifice of human-victims was North that, however sectional they way have be necessary to appeare the wrath of God against "If the Breekinridge Executive Committee come, the South was not willing to surrender sinners, the conclusion was come to that she have no pity or remorse on this subject, we must those principles upon which the Government was lighted up the fire and placed berkelf in the

mestic trouble, direct war, taxation, desolated try if not "the party" has need of their services rals for the reason, that when cut down it will towns, farms, homes, bloody streets, and burn and to this end their political reputations should not spring up again. They believed death an ing crops, and the flood of flery faunticism that

INPORTANT LETTER FRON LON. J. C. BRECKIN-RIBGE.

Our townsman, Dr. J. T. P. C. Cohoon, on the let inst., addressed a letter to Hon J. C. Breckinridge, the Secession Candidate for the Presidency, asking his views in regard to a dissolation of the Union. Mr. Lamb of the Norfolk Argus, it will be remembered, promised that the questions propounded to, and answered by Judge Douglas, at Norfolk, should be answered by Mr. Breckinridge. But Mr. Lamb, according to reports, failed to pump anything out of his disunion candidate, in regard to the important issue of union or disunion. Our very worthy Mayor, Dr. Coboon, not at all daunted by the ill success of Mr. Lamb, undertakes, himself, the herculean task of pumping an answer out of the distinguished leader of the disunion forces, and her netually succeeded in drawing forth from Mr. Breckinridge, an epistle of greet magnitude. This epistle is short, it is true, but, neverthelees, "it is sweet," which makes up for its brevity.

We think the eminent specess which has at-tended the efforts of Dr. Cohoon, in this connection, has immortalized his name, and henceforth he will be known as the centleman who succeeded in getting an answer to the Norfolk questions, from J. C. Breckinridge. But to the letter. The following extract from this very short letter, is in answer to the queries propounded by Dr. Cohoon:

LEXINGTON, Kr., Oct 5th, 1860.

Dear Sirg Yours of the 1st inst. has been received The questions you ask, are answered in my encloses I ESTEEN MR. YANGEY HIGHLY AND HAVE KNOWN

HIM LONG AND PAVORABLY. " ridge is not Mr. Yancey.
I love the Union, but the South better. If elected the Union under my care, shall never be disseminated Yours respectfully.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Yours respectfully, J. C. B DR. J. T. P. C. Cohnon, Elizabeth City, N. C.

his real seatiments to be known.

The letter has been shown us, from which we took the above extract. In the above extracts, we have quoted the language of Mr. B., verbatim. What Mr. Breekinridge means by the conclud-Again: Mr Bell is charged with having love of country. To carry out this idea they ing paragraph in his letter, we are scarcely able dodged" a vote on another occasion of receiv- will risk all consequences, though the result to comptehend. We think that a gentleman dodged" a vote on another occasion of receiv-g an abolition petition. And this is another pardonable sin. Well, on the the same vote, In such circumstances as these what can the to be competent to express himself in an intelligible manner. Why did not Mr. Breekinridge declare, that if elected, under his care the Union should not be disunited. That would his hands, and can turn them as the rivers of have been so plain, that the warfaring man, waters are turned. He can bring order out of though a fool, could not have erred therein. As confusion. He can overrule evil and cause good it is, we think it exceedingly foggy; and furthermore, we think Mr. Breckinridge an exceed-

> Now, we would suggest that Dr. Cohoon, to write again to Mr. Breekinridge, and endeavor to ascertain, whether or not, he means that if elected, the Union shall not be 'disseminated," can bring us safely through the difficulties that as he wrote it, or whether he meant to say, "the Union shall not be disunited," in the event of his election. By the time the answer is received perhaps the election will be over.

> We again worn the people not to vote for a candidate who is afraid for his real sentiments to be known. Breckinridge is the candidate of a sectional party that seek to dissolve the Union. majority of its own citizens. We cannot enter. He is, therefore, a dangerous man to be elevated

"THE FIRST STEP." -

If anybody wants to know what some people ing upon, as the first step of Republi king through the country, is only to defeat his Federal Abolitionists of the North, under the of the country to his hands There is evidently hands—they must read the New York Tribune, Not long since, at a re ular prayer meeting, other man to procure the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. In that journal we find a report of a meeting of the Friends of Human Progress, at the Junius Meeting House, on the 1st inst., at which one of the orators, a Mr. Putnam, expressed his sentiments as follows:

From the Tribune Report.

"There can be no law for slavery; no law for robbery, for murder, for plracy. What can we say? Why, we can say, 'school is out; boys must be men; the lessons are learned; it is time for action! He advised an appeal to arms; that every man should buy weapons and become familiar with their use. How little power said he would it take to wring the necks of the slaveholders. The slaves all understand what has been done in the John Brown matter. I saw a fugitive from Florida; he said they understood all about it; it only needs the help of whites to back up the slaves in their efforts, and they would strike for freedom.

"What can be done? Call the 250,000 slaveholders the devils they are; seek their destruction. Call your meetings and conventions; say to them, ' Give liberty to the slave ; buy weapons and learn to-use them, and be ready to help them to freedom.' Mr. Prine arose and said he had advocated this position for the last ten years. Mr. Putnum said, let there be 20,000 ready to join the negroes, and the slave power will soon come to an end."

Another gentleman thought it best to proceed cautionsly, in order to do their work all the more effectively. Here we quote again-

From the Tribmie Report. THERE MUST BE A FIRST STEP, AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ARE TRYING TO TAKE THAT STEP. THAT WILL BE SOMETHING, AND Comment is unnecessary.

A Human Sacrifice.

A strange affair is related in the Russian journals: At Moscow, the occupiers of a vast house the court-yard was in flames. The conflagration bones of a woman were found, and it turned out that a widow named Theleska T----, about forty years of age, who had lived in the bouse, had disappeared. Nothing could be heard of this woman, and as she had repeatedly declared that persons, men and women, burnt themselves to death in the belief that they were performing an net pleasing to God