#### BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS, AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER, IS ISSUED FROM THE PROGRESS BUILDINGS,

Every Tuesday morning, at TWO DOLLARS year for single subscribers, and only ONE DOL-LAR AND A HALF to clubs of six or more. The Paper will not be sent to any one till the money is received, and all subscriptions will be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Money, if mailed in the presence of a Postmaster,

#### WEEKLY PROGRESS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1860.

READ AND REMEMBER THIS. All subscribers who get their papers with a cross mark, made with a pencil, however, before the dawn of the glorious 19th, on the margin with the name, are there- the flag and streamer raised for the occasion by notified that the time for which they have paid is about to expire, and if they do not send on to us by mail TWO DOLLARS immediately to re- fate of the ticket in November. Be that as it new, the paper will be certainly stopped. may, I will not stop to speak of it, nor of the To the Editor of the Constitution : Money may be mailed in the presence disappointment in the non-welcoming of such of the Post Master at our risk. Watch lights as Yancey, Wise, Dickinson, Keitt and for the cross mark and send on money others to enlighten the people of Wilson upon to pay for another year.

"A United South,"

A united South, indeed! We should like to see it for once. Our nervous friends, those we mean of fire-eating proclivities, call for a united Why did they not unite at Charles tn. or at Baltimore? Why don't they unite now ! Why did they not declare their willingness to unite with any and everybody, opposed to Republicanism, before the Charleston Convention assembled, so that there could have been one instead of three Presidential tickets against Lincoln? What do they mean by a united South? Why simply this: "We will change platforms and principles as often as we choose; will applaud men to-day and denounce them to-morrow, |see sentiments of Messrs. Clingman, Holden, Ellis and Humphrey and declare all traitors who do not follow in our lead; and if you do not follow us you fail to unite; if you do we call it uniting."

"A united South!" What a humbug! If the people of the South had not patriotism enough to unite to defeat Lincoln how can it be expected that they would unite to dethrone him after he is elevated, even were it right to do so? The Democratic party cannot uniteneither wing of this prostrate organization will unite with the old whig, or Bell party, nor will one fifth of any party unite with any movement which avows its purpose of breaking up this government and precipitating the Southern States into a revolution

All of the Southern people will never unite on any one thing in politics, the present state of parties is an evidence of that fact. But an immense majority of them, of every State, even South Carolina, are favorable to the perpetuity of the Union under the Constitution, and will peril their lives if need be for that purpose. Hence a larger number of the people of the South can be united on the basis of a Constitutional Union than anything else; they never can, never will unite to break it up and plunge themselves into a revolution to please a few fireeaters whose chief end and aim is agitation for

#### Mr. Koonce's Speech.

On all hands we hear the speech of our young ever was a compromise made under this govfriend, F. D. Koonce, Esq., delivered at the ernment that was one, we surrendered our How, then, can any act of a state absolve its cit-Court House in this place on Monday evening, | claim to protection. Our Northern friends abanspoken of in the highest terms of commenda- doned the Wilmot Proviso and everything looktion. It is said that his mildness and courtesy ing to it, and met us on common ground .towards opponents even softened his enemics. Though I was not an original party to the agreeinto expressions of approbation. His explana- ment I am bound to it by my acquiescence, and tion in reference to Mr. Douglas' position on I hold that neither section can honorably depart the Territorial question and his definition of from it without some pressing necessity which popular or "squatter sovereignty" were highly does not now exist. I know it is said that the satisfactory. The crowd which assembled to Dred Scott decision has modified the question. hear him was quite large, the Court House be- I confess I do not think so." This being his ing very full, and the impression made by the sentiments then and in the convention which to the United States. gallant young speaker will have a telling effect | he boasted as the first that he had the honor we doubt not at the polls.

Court Yesterday-Speaking, etc. Court opened early yesterday and continued in session till time to adjourn for dinner when the Court was adjourned over until this morning. No cases were tried during the sitting worth reporting.

At 3 o'clock a large assemblage gathered at the Theatre to hear Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Elector at large on the Bell and Everett Ticket, on the political issues of the day. The distinguished gentleman made a long speech, and one, we believe, which gave much satisfaction

At 71 o'clock last evening W. B. Rodman, Esq., Breckinridge Elector for this District, spoke at the Theatre to a large crowd. Mr. Rodman was followed by R. P. Dick, Esq., Elector at large on the Douglas and Johnson Ticket. Both gentleman made long and interesting speeches and gave great satisfaction to

Owing to the continued severe indisposition in our family we were deprived the pleasure of hearing the speeches, and hence cannot give that extended notice of them which under other circumstances we should have done.

THE JAPANESE TOMMY .- Ever and anon, the newspapers publish a letter from the Japanese Tommy, in his peculiar style of English and ar principle for place, rights for popular favor thography, in which he give aaccounts of him- when his country's best interest is at peril.-America, its "butiful ladis, and the navy schule at Anaplish" which he intends some day to enter. It is evident that Tommy has not learned much more of character than of our language during his American trip. The innocent youth supposes that the graziness which the Japanese visit developed in the United States are chronic, and that we are all regarding them with the same frenzied enthusiam that marked their progress through the United States Poor fellow! It seems strange enough, when, in our sober senses we look back, and think of the enormous excitement which transformed the yellow-skinned, narrow-headed, ferret-eved and flat footed barbarians into objects of popular admiration, and we hardly know, we must admit, whether the people who made gods of such abominations, or the deities themselves,

are the more absurd and irrational. But the Great Eastern and the Prince of Waies have long since obliterated every trace of the Ja panese farore, and Tommy may rely upon it, that if he should come back to the United States, he might find it a more difficult matter to come within gun-shot of a midshipman's berth at " Apopalish" than he seems to imagine. If it is any consolation to him, however, he may be assured that even his great rival. the Prince of Wales, will be as quickly forgotten as himself, except by the lucky maidens who have had the honor of his hand in the dance, and who may be possibly indulging visious which will keep them for a long time in a state of single blessedness .- Richmond

## GEORGIA POLITICS.

Augnsta, Oct. 21.—There are active movements in progress to concentrate the vote of Georgia on one ticket. An executive committee has invited the Douglasites and friends of Mr. Bell to fraternization. The Breckinridge men generally oppose the movement.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA. - The of-Pennsylvan'a stands-Curtin, Republican, 257, tudes assembled at the principal stations would 546; Foster Democrat, 225,522. Curtin's ma- not let him pass without speaking. Democratic vote 60,978.

# NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION .--- SINGLE COPIES \$2.00; TO CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE ONLY \$1.50 A YEAR--- INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MÖRNING, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

VOLUME III.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Wilson Breckinridge and Lane

Mass Meeting.

of the kind in the State. The night of the 18th,

were swept away by a heavy North-east gale,

spreading gloom over all. The catastrophe

was supposed by some to be ominous of the

way of the revolutionary spirit that had over-

thrown most of the nations; contrasting with

the existing features in our own country; the

effects of dissolution, &c.; a reviewal of his po-

litical career; why he quit the old Whig party

and went to the Democratic; his antagonism

to Judge Douglas and support of Breckinridge;

cause of the former, the Judge's speeches in Nor-

folk and Raleigh-the latter left mum, careful-

ly avoiding a committal of himself on the is-

sues before the country; that he was with

North Carolina if Breckinridge was defeated

and Lincoln elected; he was ready to consult

I could but look upon the gentleman as he

stood up before the audience denouncing the

the curses heaped upon him by the party he

claims now, whilst he was held as the embodi-

ment of Whigism in Western North Carolina,

and that but a few months since he uttered in

the Senate of the United States a speech asser-

party which he is now denouncing, to-wit: "I

of that act, (what act? Why the compromise,)

you can come to no other conclusion except

hat Congress intended to abnegate the exer-

eise of any power over this question in the Terri-

tories, and to deny its purpose to legislate,

whether to establish or prohibit, or restrict, or

in our platform, we expressly declared the

the Territories and in the District of Columbia.

course, in the States to the States; in Territo-

ries to the Territories. Then where do we stand?

to be in at Cincinnati, it is a little hard to be-

of national policy can be sound in the men and

party advocating them, and I think the people

nothing but what he had before said and but

one point claims notice in this connection, that

attered disunion sentiments in the last Presi-

me but believe the sentiments to be about these:

In the event of Freemont's election a dissolu-

tion of the Union would likely be the result.

Here Mr. Ruffin believes he says as far as his

information goes that Judge Douglas is the au-

thor of the disunion cry throughout the coun-

try. If the uttering of such sentiments, or

the Union, all Union loving men may be called

disunionists, for all have expressed such ap-

prehension in the event of the election of a

Republican President. Men should always be

fairly represented. Mr. Branch and Mr. Ruf-

fin made similar declarations; are they dis-

unionists? Will they answer as Judge Doug-

las does all questions of national policy, North,

South, East and West, at Norfolk, Raleigh or

anywhere else? He never falters or plays mum.

Too much frankness and honesty to sacrifice

The people see it and will support him as the

Goldsboro' Fair-Accident, etc.

Dear Progress:—The North Carolina East-

ern Central Fair opened at this place to-day

with a brilliant display of articles and a very

fine attendance of persons from all parts of

the State. The day is lovely and the tempera-

ture most delightful. The faces of all look as

smiling as the unclouded sky, and every eye

seems to reflect the pleasant beams of the

brightly shining sun above us. Music, mirth

and frolic are the order of the day. Besides the

Fair we have the Parker Family, the Baily

Troupe and Nixon's celebrated Circus. So you

perceive we have an inexhaustible source of

The eldest son of Mrs. Kilkelly, a little boy

about 12 years of age, accidentally shot him-

self with a pistol two or three days since, The

contents entered the foot, and made a very se-

rious, though not fatal wound. This is anoth-

er instance of the gross impropriety of permit-

you some particulars in a few days.

ting children to handle fire-arms.

Goldsboro' Oct. 23, 1860.

only hope to crush out further agitation.

WILSON, N. C.

inions rather, constitutes a man opposed to

This demonstration was to eclipse anything

Washington, October. 1860.

tone of his acknowledged organ.

Let it be remembered that the question is not now what the South ought to do in case of an actual and irremediable outrage upon her rights Lincoln shall be elected. Will his mere election absolve the people of the South from their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Uniof defending the one and executing the other?

and laws of the United States operate. They cannot commit treason nor be hanged as traitors. But neither can they, by any act of theirs, abwith her sister States as to the course to

to perform his sworn duty or the traitors who

Your doctrine, I suppose, is, that the state authorities or a state convention may declare a state out of the Union, and thus absolve protect slavery in the Territories; and in 1856,

> Now, each state, by a convention elected by the people, agreed with every other state by the adoption of the Constitution, that all its provisshould be "the supreme law of the land." land," declared by its highest authority, a convention elected by the people, to be binding,

> "anything in the Constitution and laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding, To me it is a wonder that any man can entertain an idea to my mind so absurd. The theory

Let me be not misunderstood. I do not deny the right of rebeillion in the people of any State when unconst tutional outrages shall be commitlieve such a revolution on such great questions | ted on their rights and institutions, and all hope for redress by peaceful means has vanished -But I deny that the language of aspiring demagognes, or the election of one of them to the Presidency, would constitute such an outrage,

will judge of them as I do. Mr. Ruffin said though a just cause for alarm. is he quoted from a speech that Judge Douglas dential canvass. I have not the speech before devotion to the Union, emulate Washington and

ery constitutional right. Constitution? Such, indeed, is the claim of a right to secede from the Union, if based on any oth-

As evidence of my inconsistency you quote certain sayings of Senator Douglas! I might, with propriety, demur to this testimony; but I adopt those quotations as in the main my sentiments. then and now, unchanged and unchangeable. I believe that fidelity to the Constitution in the North and in the South is the only means by which the Union can be long preserved I do not doubt that when the theory of Senator Seward, false in fact and treasonable in effect, that slave labor and free labor cannot exist in the same community. becomes the settled rule of action in the general government, the Union will come to an end .-But my faith is equally strong that it is in the outh, by a cordial union with its friends in the North, to avert this catastrophe and its conse-

act with you, to abandon your denunciations of men with whom you must ultimately act in pre serving the Constitution and State institutions, if they are to be preserved at all. Do not further verify the old maxim, that "whom God intends to destroy he first make mad." That cordial coperotion of the supporters of Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell might prevent the triumph of Black Republicanism, and may hereafter render its triumph transient and innocuous, no observing man can doubt. Why, then, not labor to bring them together, instead of thrusting them further apart? Is the new fangled dogma on which the Charleston Convention split, or any theoretical claim to a right of secession, of more importance than the preservation of the Union, the Constitution, the peace, the happiness, the prosperity, and the glory of our country, hitherto unequalled by those of any other people on the face of the earth ? or shall Black Republicanism in the North and Secessionism in the South be allowed to cut asunder our bond of union and diamusement on hand, I will endeavor to give vide us into hostile States; occasionally drenching our now joyous fields in the blood of their cultivators? Any man who thinks this Union can be peaceably broken up, or, if it could, that peace could always be maintained between its fragments, shuts his eyes to the events of our

own age and is deaf to the lessons of history ANOTHER ROBBERY.

J. W. Ball, the same rascal who stole 13 day and lodged in Hillsboro jail.

That is going it decidedly strong on the horse uestion and we should not wonder if the young. ster finds it more difficult to get clear of this offence than stealing the 13 mules. He must be a hardened sinner. - Raleigh Press.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1860.

Messrs, Rodman and Dick. On all sides we hear the speech of Mr. Dick, on Tuesday evening, spoken of as the very best of the campaign. He riddled the schemes of the seceders and disunionists at Charleston and at Baltimore and made an appeal for the Union which elicited shouts of applause. This distinguished gentleman made a decided impression here, and one we are confident that will have a telling effect in favor of Douglas and John-

son at the polls. Mr. Rodman spoke first and occupied about two hours. We heard neither of the speeches. but have heard Mr. Rodman's spoken of as a strong appeal for disunion in the event of Lincoln's election. We regret that the distinguished gentleman felt called on to take such a position. We are certain that the people will

#### Do Tell US.

Will the Standard and Press tell us why at the Court House in Raleigh on Wednesday evening of Fair week as announced? Was it because only about a dozen sovereigns could be induced to assemble, or were the gentlemen really sick? We have heard that they were both very well during the day, and that they were out next day, and so we are at a loss to know to what to attribute their sudden and alarming illness, unless the failure to get up a crowd to hear them had something to do with it.

The fact is there is no enthusiasm among the people and the 6th of November will show our solve their citizens from their allegiance to the Breckinridge friends that the masses were not Charleston Courier. Comment is unnecessary ready for the new tests which have been thrust | -the plot to "precipitate the Cotton States inupon them. Clingman we look on as already to a revolution" in the event of Lincoln's eleczen of Charleston, acting with or without the politically dead, but had our young and gallant tion, is all arranged, and the "thirty Congressfriend, Haywood, been announced to make a men" alluded to have been assisting in the speech at the same time and place in favor of election of Lincoln as a part of the plot: Douglas and Johnson we feel sure that he PREPARED TO FIGHT. - We have seen a pr would have had an enthusiastic crowd,

We have not forgotten that you (the Demo cratic Press) were for ad valorem but a few months before the Convention instructed you of the United States? Could be, withfold his to oppose it. We confess that we lack faith in many of your party.—Newbern Progress

The editor of the Progress knows the fact that this paper has never advocated ad valorem. It also knows the fact that this paper was the first in the State to take a position against it If the editor does not know these facts he is excusable for making the above statement but guilty of making an assertion that facts will

The Progress tells us that there are many in the Democratic party in whom the editor of that paper lacks confidence. It is not at all surprising. We have long noticed that the Progress lets slip no occasion to injure the Democratic party. It does not surprise us to see it now in open hostility to its nominees and to its principles. Least of all, does it surorise us, to see the announcement that the editor lacks confidence in members of the Demoeratic party. The Progress has taken up the idea that there are but two very smart individ uals and consistent democrats in this great Union, just about this time; the one Stephen izens from obedience to this "supreme law of the A Douglas-the other John L. Pennington, and

hence our friend's vanity and egotism. To set ourselves right, this paper has not been the unconditional supporter of Douglas, at any time-nor has it, at any time, advocated ad valorem.—Dem. Press.

We by no means object to the company in which our friends of the Press places us. We think, however, with a fall sense of our powers and those of Mr. Douglas, that there are other smart individuals in this great Republic; and some who are consistent, but we by no means class our friend R. H. W. of the Press with the latter. He is smart—easy to be led and obedient to follow, but with consistency he has parted company long since. He is benevolent, at times, too, for at one time, very recently, he surpassed us in admiration for Mr. Douglas, who he now abuses and traduces. If we would be without hope of redress. It is not to strut in vanity he should bow himself in humility, for verily his sins have been many and

## The Newbern Fair.

Recollect farmers, mechanics, artizans and citizens of Craven and adjoining counties, next Tuesday is the first day of the Newbern Fair. All articles intended for exhibition should be on the Fair Grounds and entered at the Secretary's office on Monday so that the committees can go to work on Tuesday and examine them so as to be able to make the awards.

Our citizens owe it to themselves and to the cause of Agriculture to exert themselves to make our Fair successful. Don't let private business or the excitements attending the approaching plain meals. This hollow also served as his election keep you from the Fair; come yourselves and bring your wives and daughters with you, and let us improve on our first effort not only in the Exhibition itself but in point of num- where he manufactured chairs, boxes, cider

Recollect we are to have some of the finest and fastest blooded stock ever exhibited in the power of the friends of the Constitution in the State present at this Fair, while all the other the guns when the old General was whipping from the intelligence is that the Democratic many which are known to be illegal be excluded on departments it is believed will be well represented. The Executive Committee have labored hard and zealously, and now we call upon the people to come up with their stock, agricultural productions, specimens of mechanical skill and everything else which they can bring which will prove of general interest.

> We learn that a large number of persons will be in attendance from a distance, and we bid them come; they shall be welcome and be well

## Two Southern Parties.

If Lincoln be elected, of which all good men are fearfully apprehensive, there will be but two parties in the South after the conflict is over-one for Union and one for Disunion, and then it will be found what were the real objects ol those who produced the trouble at Charleston in April last, It is needless for us to say that we shall be found battling for the Union as long as the federal government respects the rights of the citizens of North Carolina. Now is the time for all patriotic men to choose positions, for soon they must be found on the one side or the other-for the Union or against it.

D. K. McRAE, Esq. - We invite attention to the Card of this gentleman in to-day's Progress. since for which he has been publicly whipped Can't see how such a report ever obtained currency; but then when we reflect that the same parties who started that have done many other unreasonable things it is not so remarkable

> The cost of the ball at the Academy of Muquently there remains \$800 to be disposed of. only.)

Judge Douglas and the Lecompton Constitution.

The Norfolk Herald says: Who ever heard that Judge Douglas was the author of the Lecompton Fraud-which has so long constituted both the pride and the shame

of Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

At this expiring stage of the canvass, the Argus publishes the statements, of certain Kansas patriots who heard a dead man say that the story of that crowning iniquity belongs justly to Douglas and not to James Buchan-

At the request of several friends of Judge Douglas, (who, "as yet, have no organ in Norfolk,") we publish below Judge Douglas' denial round of the Abolition press, and is now travelng through Virginia.

The following extract is taken from Mr. Douglas recent speech at Millwaukee "I desire to say to you that it is false in erry particular. (Immense applause.) I nevtion, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted un after it was forwarded to the States for pubation. I never heard, nor conceived, nor camed, that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinetly, without equivocation or mentrl reserva-I appeal to God, in the presence of high false, I care not who made it. (Tremendous

#### What Say Union Breckinridge Men to This?

applause.) It seems as if the disunionists of

the South and the abolitionists of the North

are determined to hunt me down by all the

means that malice can invent.

We copy the following as it appears in the

vate letter written by a distinguished gentleman residing in Oglethorp county, to a gentleman of high standing in a neighboring county, from which we take the following sentiment uttered by Senator Toobins. We are not at liberty to give the names of the parties, but if denied, they can be obtained

"I heard a Georgia Senator say the other day in private conversation, that in the event Lincoln's election, he would resign before Buchanan's time was out, come home, raise an army of ten thousand men, and when he crossed the Potomac agan, it would be with his drawn sword. The Senator said there were thirty nembers of Congress pledged to this position. and would go with him, some from every Southern State. He talked about it like it was a small matter; it looks very gloomy, indeed, to me." - Sumpter (Ga.) Republican.

THE PRERIDENTIAL ELECTION. -- The New York Express publishes the following private letter from a citizen of Georgia, who is said to be no fire-eater, no fanatic, no disunionist or disorganizer, but an intelligent, conservative

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 13, 1860. My Dear Sir :-- What I write for the papers is too apt to be set down to a desire for political ffeet, and therefore I drop you this private note that you may know the real condition of things

The result in Pennsylvania has electrified this whole section of the Union. The friends of an independent confederacy are jubilant, chile the news has fallen as the pall of death on us, who, through every trial, have stood by the work of our fathers and hoped for an era of peace. I do not even yet despair, but our riends, almost unanimously are firm in their conviction that the election of Lincoln is no longer a problem. What is to come after it. God only knows; the idea of peace is utterly preposterous. The more conservative men in the South, are now for setting our houses in order. for calamity in some form, is obliged to come upon the country, should a sectional govern ment be placed over us. We-the Union men of the South-have heretofore fought gallantly and with success; but now our arms are stricken down and our hands tied.

My honest conviction is, before God, that the election of Lincoln will not be submitted to by a majority of the Southern States, and such will be the fury and excitement that is sure to follow the announcement of such an event that all the conservatism of the South will be but as a feather before the storm. The North now has the hopes and the destiny of all the coun-

DEATH OF A TENNESSEE HERMIT.—The Minnthe 23rd ult, of Daniel West, the well-known hermit of the mountains, at the age of seventyeight. He had lived for a number of years in the hollow of a large American poplar tree, in the opening of which he had fitted a rude door. In the centre of this hollow he would build his fire in winter and for cooking his sleeping apartment, and it is said he slept in a sitting posture reclining against the wall of this house. Adjoining or near to this tree he had a rude shed which he used as a workshop. and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was

TIGHTNESS IN THE MONEY MARKET,-There is much complaint in business circles about the stringency in money matters; and the general apprehension is that we have not seen the worst f it. Such times are useful. They teach us economy and prudence, although we do not willingly receive such admonitions, or such " a

plaints which almost daily reach us from every commercial centre of the South. It proves nothing but the timidity of capital before even the threat of revolution .- Mobile Register.

## The State vs. N. A. Bray and Calvin

was tried vesterday The defendants were tried on an indictment which charged them with tak ing the life of a negro slave some months since in this county. The evidence however did not sustain the charge and the defendants were acquitted, the Solicitor after hearing the evidence consenting to a verdict of not guilty. Messrs. Gen. Green and D. K. McRae appeared for the defendants and Solicitor Houston for the State.

#### OREGON SENATORIAL ELEC-TION!

Term, and a Republican for the Short One.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS!

The Senatorial election in Oregon came off on the 2nd in due form. Nesmith, Douglasite, sic, N. Y., in honor of the Prince was \$32,000. was chosen for the long term, (six years from

NUMBER 9.

SOUND SENTIMENTS. The New York World accompanies the publication of a communication from South Carolina

with remarks of a highly conservative character.

such as the times call for. It says,-"Resistance or evasion of federal law at the North is just as really treason in essense as any defiance of the federal authority at the South can be. A mob in assault upon United States officers is no worse in Charleston than in Boston and a south Carolina ordinance designed to nullify one article of the Constitution no worse than a nullify another. The Constitution is unquestionably an entire instrument. No part of it can be intentionally infringed without bad faith to all. Whoever the trespassers, the offence is alike a of this stupid reorback-which has gone the crime. There is no loyalty and no security but in carrying out every clause of the Constitution just precisely as it stands, and its sanctions are universally binding. The constitution throughout is a system of checks and compromises, framed in mutual good will, and with more or less sacrifice of interest and opinion. History makes it er saw the Lecompton Constitution until after ing the Union except upon the identical basis it had been adopted in Kansas by the Conven- which the constitution now presents; and it is

certain that there was no possible mode of formeven more certain that it will be impossible to preserve the Union on any other basis. \* \* \* As for any disposition upon the part of a majority of the northern people to humilate the South. or to encroach upon its constitutional rights, it does not exist. Many individuals have it; some communities have it; probably there is a State or two which may act under its influence; but no intelligent man here will pretend that this is the prevailing disposition of the northern people. Heaven and this audience, that the charge is The great body of them are as willing as ever to meet every obligation of the constitution, as their fathers construed, it and would hail the day when all this fierce, and worse than futile, slavery agitation should cease. South should await developments calmly, and adge calmly. Let this spirit be exercised, and whatever may be Mr Lincoln's personal policy, we believe that the election of the last Congress of his administration will show a clearer under-

standing and better accord between the two sections than the country has at any time seen since the repeal of the Missouri compromise The N. Y Commercial, also, (Repblican,) regarding the election of Lincoln as certain,-'there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,"

"A friend of the fugitive slave law, and impregnated with a devont veneration for the constitution in all the breadth and grandeur of its provisions and its safe-guards, there can be nothing in his elevation to the Presidency which should create a moment's distrust in the mind of any citizen of the South who desires only that constitutional compact and state rights should be faithfully observed But the commercial adds that we do not all

credit it, as follows :-"It is now well understood that already applications from the South to the future President for perspective offices under his administration are ufficiently numerous to relieve Mr. Lincoln's mind from any apprehension that he will lack good and worthy agents at the South to carry on the details of government in that quarter.'

The New York Times, also Republican says: "After Mr. Lincoln shall be elected we think he will very promptly take steps to dispel the fogs that have been thrown around his political position,-and that he will present himself to the country as a Conservative, devoted to the Union, considerate equally of every section and of every State, and resolved faithfully and with firmness to maintain the Constitution in all its parts. We have no doubt that he will proclaim himself opposed to the extension or increase of Slavery, and equally opposed to any interference of Congress, or of the orth, with Slavery in the Southern States. He has repeatedly declared himself in favor of an efficient Fugitive Slave Law, and opposed to negro suffrage and the political equality of the negro race. We regard these as eminently conservative views, and if his Administration adheres to them with firmness and fidelity, we believe it will contribute largely to the restoration of the public peace, and fortify the Constitution tion and confidence of the American people.

and the Union still more thoroughly in the affec-"Of one thing, moreover, we are very certain The moment Mr. Lincoln shall indicate any purpose to commit aggressions upon Southern rights, he will lose every large Northern, Middle and Western State, which may have aided his

Per Contra: The Philadelphia Journal (Bell and Everett,) utterly discredits the candor of the Republican professions of moderation, and of respect for the Constitutional rights of the South .-It plainly charges that all these professions are made to hall suspicion of the party's designs in New York and Pennsylvania to put conservatives on man and beast, This is rather carly for such a off their guard, and to help Lincoln carry the States necessary to his election. The Journal says that the party " has been struggling for near | morning we were visited by Uncle Jack, (a perhalf a century, and spending millions of dollars | fect killer) for the first time this season. The to get possession of the Federal Government .-For what? To enjoy the offices that will satisfy only a few greedy place-hunters, who could be taken out of the great mass of the party and not be missed? By no means." And the Journal goes on to cite the resolutions of the Chicago Convention, the ravings of the Ttribune and other ultra papers, and the speeches of Seward, Sherman, and others, as indicating the real designs of the party, from which it thinks there is no reason to hope for a retreat.

The N. Y. Express also doubts the frankness of the avowals of moderation, &c. All this may be so; but with both Houses of Con-

NEW YORK DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT !-The tone of the New York papers is like any thing else than a striking of colors to Black Republicanism. They avow their ability to save determination to do it. The Express (Whig) has letters from nearly all parts of the State, which say that our friends are not at all discouraged by the news from Pennsylvania The very fact that upon New York depends the issue, stimulates them to redoubled exertions.

The Albany Argus (Democratic) says, that mills, &c. He was a North Carolinian by birth, one end-that New York can and will be redeem- sand votes at least, (and we think we can do seved, and that by its vote Lincoln will be defeated ! eral thousand better.) if all our voters are at the at the Mobile station when the battle of New Disaffection and defeat in other States, instead of election; and that vote will carry the State. Let Orleans was fought, and heard the booming of discouraging the Democracy, has served to arouse all our voters be out, and let the votes polled for ity diminished. Mr Lincoln has none of the pop- about the result. We will carry the State with of the popular vote in the State."

The Democratic Journals in New York exhibit great confidence in a favorable result. From all parts of the State, says the News, we hear a good report; confidence and determination exist in every quarter, and the combinations which have been made among the leaders have been responded to by the people with a patriotic ardor and an unselfish harmony which inspire the brightest hopes.

HOGUE PARDONED. - We learn that Gov. Ellis pardoned Hogue, who was convicted sometime since in the Superior Court of this county of the murder of Parish, and that he has left this State for Georgia .- Standard.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND SENATOR DOUG-LAS,-The Buffalo correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas in giving an account of the Douglas demonstration in that city,

"One of the most gratifying incidents of Mr. Douglas' visit to Buffalo was his interview with Ex-President Fillmore. That gentleman has retired from public life, and takes no part in politics; but he was one of the first, after the excitement of the reception and the speaking was over, to pay Judge Douglas a visit at the Clarendon Hotel and welcome him to the city. Douglasite Elected for the Long The interview was on both sides marked by most cordial feelings, and Mr. Fillmore expressed himself deeply gratified at the magnificent reception that had been tendered to Mr. Douglas by the citizens of Buffalo, and at the triumphant succes that had marked his progress

> BALTIMORE, Oct. 22 .- The friends of Breckinis claimed that there were 1200 men in line,

## RATES OF ADVERTISING

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who con tract by the year and advertise in both weekly and daily papers: One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, \$1 00.

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#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents.

I have been informed by several friends within a few days past, that the report is being extensively circulated that I have abandoned the cause of the National nominees, Douglas and Johnson. Such an idea is a simple absurdity I have not faltered for a single moment in the earnest and conscientious support I have given to this cause, and I would not notice a rumor so utterly baseless, but that I am unwilling for Massachusetts personal liberty bill designed to this secession faction to devise to its sinking cause even the small profit it might make from

such a fabrication. As far as my course is concerned it shall be as it has been, a decided protest against the breach of faith, the violation of duty, which disrupted the Democratic party, smoothed the way for the triumph of the Black Republicans and brought to our very doors the perils of disunion. D. K. McRAE.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE. A fair spring moon was gliding far up in the azure beauty of the sky, taking cognizance of the earth and its inhabitants in the absence of the sun, and sending her silver winged messengers hither and thither on curious dainty errands .-Over the white sails far out at sea, the still broad prairies, the grand old rocks, the wandering waters, these fairy workers strayed, lifting the mist-veil from the valleys or lighting the purple darkness of the silent wood, and lending a wendrous grace and softness to all they touched. They kissed an orchard white and pink with blossoms then with pearly fingers parted the crocus leaves from a chamber window, and rested reverently ou a young child's head. A sweet thing at her mother's knee, singing her evening hymn, praying her evening prayer. It was as it a holy lamp lumined that room, so peacefully bright the heavenly radiance shone, revealing the calm motherly face, the richest bloom of which had been born into the face of the child, and into which had passed, with passing years, a serenity that told of a mind dwelling in peace with God and

good will towards all his children. 'Our Father, who art in Heaven," came in sweetly lisped accents from the infant mouth .-Not a breath of wind stirred the crocus blossoms. and yet their golden leaves were gently showered over those two, mother and daughter. Was Heaven so near that its angels had come crowding about the open casement?

" Hallowed be Thy name." With a thrill, nature breathed the sweet respon "Thy Kingdom come" The blood of martyrs cried out for it from the ground, and weary of warring with every contending wrong, a million sorrowing hearts united in the pious supplica-

"Thy will be done on earth as it is heaven."-The words went forth music-winged, and not alone Give us this day our daily bread." Every

where hungering and thirsting souls awaited the down-dropping of the Heavenly manna. "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debt ors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliv er us from evil." Thus the low whispered words ran on, dropping sweetly from lips scarcely conscious of evil, while over the earth the voice of the sorely tempted and down troden was lifted up heavy with this supplication: "Deliver us

"For thine is the Kingdom." The kingdom of good, oh, Father; responded the mother's soul, her heart filled with a divine rapture.

"The power," continued the little one. The power to work but thine own right purpose, said "And the glory," said the child. The glory, for thou wilt; whispered the mother's faith. The kingdom, the power, and the glory. The angel chorister rung it over the eternal hills, and the depths of the jasper sea sent forth their glad

"Amen," concluded the infant pleader. The mother's kisses pressed down upon the umber curls, the rose red mouth, the rounded cheeks; and then creeping very close to that golden ladder, whereon the angels ascend and des cend, the fair child slept and dreamed of heaven

SNOW! SNOW! SNOW! The last one of our citizens, and the rest of the poor animals, in this and the surrounding country, were taken with rather a snap on last Sunday morning, upon witnessing and feeling the effects of a snow storm, that fell during the night, and which continued until 9 or 10 o'clock on Sunday morning A cold and chilling wind followed all day, and indeed it was a cold and chilly time upcold visitor, but this latitude always stands No 1 for its contracts in that line; and on Monday distant mountains look white and cold, and we may expect, and will, no doubt, receive cold dispatches from the North, with all nigh cuts, for a

# few days .- Hendersonville Pressage, 17th.

Godey for November has the following on oys-"It is not generally known that the oyster is a species of food combining the most precious alimentary qualities Through quality peculiar to itseif, it favors the intestinal and gastric absorption; mixing easily with other food and assimilating with the juices of the stomach, it aids and fagress opposed to him and to such designs, he cannot | vors the digestive functions. There is no alimenville (Tenn.) New Era announces the death on carry them into effect, if he wishes to do so .- Fayette- tary substance-not even excepting bread, which does not produce indigestion under certain given circumstances but oyesters never. This is a homage due to them They may be eaten to-day, tomorrow, forever, in profusion: indigestion not to be feared, and we may be certain that no doctor was ever called in through their tault the country from a sectional triumph, and their | We do not speak of cooked oysters, which are often made highly indigestible, but of the oyster

> "We desire to urge on our Democratic friends n Ohio-in every county, township, and ward in the State-that we can certainly pell for the

The Ohio Statesman says:

intelligence from all parts of the State tends to electoral ticket of July 4, 1860, two hundred thoujority is to be increased or the Republican major- the 6th of November, and there can be no doubt ularity of Fremout; and that candidate, with all out doubt. A vigorous, united, and constant elhis apparent success, was still in a large minority | fort, is necessary, and that should be everywhere

CRINOLINE DONE .- As Paris gives the fashions to every place boasting of high civilization, it is fair to presume that the days of crinoline are numbered. A new style of skirts is meeting with great favor there, as it supports the dress without whalebone or steel, relying for this purpose merely on the harmonious and skilful disposition of the plaited muslin of which it is composed. The multiplied skirt, or jupon multiple, as it is called, supports a series of volants, tapered and grouped like a tan, which are moved at will by means of metallic eyelets. For traveling it is quite agreeable, as it occupies little space. What a boon in a crowded horse-car!

A lady in Philadelphia, last week had a siik dress torn, by its hitching against a box on the sidewalk in front of a store. She saed the store keeper for damages, and though he proved that he was only occupying only so much of the sidewalk as the law allowed him and that the box had been there only an hour and a quarter, the Court gave judgement in favor of the plaintiff for five dollars and costs, thus legally deciding that every. thing out of doors must stand clear of hooped

The Louisville Journal says

"The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian argues that the defeat of Hendrick in Indiana shows the weakness of Mr. Douglas in that State. This is not fair, for Mr. Douglas' friend was opposed by the Republicans in a body, and by nearly all the partizans of Mr. Breckinridge.

N. C. STOCK .- \$25,000 sold in New York on Wednesday last at 981. Treasurer Courts advertisers for bids till 7th Nov. for \$100,000 of States bonds, the last of the \$400 000 loaned to our Western (coal fields)

DIVIDEND.-The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

HORATIO. MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 20.-Judge Douglas' rip from St. Louis to Jefferson was a continued ovation. He was hailed with shouts of welficial vote for Governor at the late election in come all along the road, and the eager multi-

jority 32,025. Compared with last year the He is now addressing a vast crowd in front Republican vote has increased 75,711, and the of the capitol. Immense enthusiasm pre-

Amos Kendall Lecturing Mr. Buchanan's Organ.

Amos Kendall writes the following characteristic letter to the Constitution in reply to some articles in that sheet denouncing him as a "bloody monster ready to strangle women and children" for having asserted that two hundred thousand volunteers would arise to preserve the "Federal Union" on the occasion of the first attack upon it.

Sir. It is a sad sight to see the organ of a democratic administration attempting to estabtablish the doctrine that it would in any event the great question of Congressional intervention. be a crime in the President to defend the Con-It is sufficient to say the Hon. T. L. Clingman and stitution and enforce the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted. Disguise it as T. Ruffin were present. The day was stormy and you will, your dectrine amounts to this and nothfew people turned out. At half past 1 o'clock ng less. Already the peculiar organ of nulification in the South is recommending secession not sustain him in sucl sentiments. however the Wilmington Cornet Band struck while Mr Buchanan is still in office, upon the up and went down to the Baptist Church where assumption that he may not enforce the laws Senator Clingman, in a kind of a fire-side talk and defend the Constitution, which by his offifor about two hours, spoke in a superficial cial oath he is bound to do. Doubtless the assumption is unwarented, though justified by the Messrs. Haywood and Clingman did not speak

> and institutions. The threat is to secede if Mr. ted States, or relieve the President from the duty This is the real question under discussion. You talk about coercing states. States are not the subjects upon which the Constitution

United States. Now, suppose Lincoln were elected, and a citi-

sanction of the state authorities, having a cargo man whom he had acted with, and thought of of sugar entering the port, should refuse to pay the curses heaped upon him by the party he resist the oficers attempting to collect them, thus levying war against the United States: do you think the President would be faithful to his duty and true to his oath if he did not, if necessary, use the militia, the army and navy, in "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in preservting the doctrine of the National Democratic ing, protecting, and defending the Constitution arms and say this would be coercing a state, and submit therefore that upon a fair construction under such a plea suffer the Constitution and laws to be subverted? If bloodshed ensued, who would be responsible-the President, who would be "to the best of his ability" attempting

> were attempting to subvert the government all its citizens from allegiance to the United

doctrine of non-intervention with slavery in ions, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, Where did that leave it? Congress left it, of They all agreed to take a portion of the powers theretofore possessed by their respective state governments and vest them in a common govern-The democracy of the north and the south agreed ment, (based on precisely the same authority as their state governments,) whose Constitution. upon this principle of non-intervention. If there and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, should be above the the reach of all state authority.

> of our government obviously is, that the citizen owes allegiance to his State government to the extent of its reserved powers, and to the general government to the extent of its granted powers. and that no act of the general government can relieve him from allegiance to his State, and no act of his State can relieve him from allegiance

> I also deny, that in such an event, the South be found, however, in personal denunciations of eminent democrats, in attempting to force on the democratic party new and useless issues, or in threats of disunion. Let all this cease, now and forever. Be just to the northern democracy; in

> Jackson, and you will rally an irresistible force, who, by the aid of the ballot only, will rescue your institutions from danger, and firmly maintain ev-You say that southern men are demanding only their constitutional right. Do you think they have a "constitutional right" to destroy the

er ground than a right of rebellion for gross and iremidable wrongs.

quent calamities. In conclusion, I implore you, and those who

AMOS KENDALL.

mules and a trunk in this city some few weeks three times in this city, was released from prison on Monday last and on the evening of the same day stole a horse from Mrs. Henry Jones of this county-swapped the horse for a mule, getting \$15. boot and was arrested the next after all.

short jerk up"-Augusta Constitutionalist. This is but another of the innumerable com-

Perry. This case which excited some little interest

St. Joseph's, Mo., Oct. 23.-The Pony Ex- through so many States of the Union. press is in from San Francisco.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION. \$40,000 had been raised by the Committee of the fourth of March next,) and Baker, Republision here to-night. The men were equipped Arrangements to defray the expenses, consc- can, for the short one, (the ensuing session with red Zouave glazed caps, and torches. It

ridge and Lane had a grand torch-light proces- railroad.