HILLABORO', North Carolina, Oct. 15th, 1860.

Gentlemen:—I very sincerely regret that it is out of my power to accept your kind invitation, to attend and address the people at the mass meeting of the Union party in Washington, on the 17th inst. I trust, however, that there will be present others more capaple of doing justice to our principles, and of demonstrating the necessity of electing. Bell and Everett, as the only sure means of giving peace to a distracted country.—We have no reason yet to despair of the election of our ticket, provided the people of the Southern States can be induced to overcome a little of party pride and old prejudice, and vote for this ticket, as the most probable method of defeating the Black Republican candidate. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and other States, although resulting in favor of Repusilicanism, have but resulting in favor of Republicanism, have but shown our friends there the proper points for attack, and armed them for a more determined ef-

But if it shall please Providence to afflict the country with the election of Lincoln, while we shall regard it as a calamity deeply to be deplored, and shall increase our vigilance over the rights of our section, and he at any moment prepared to de-fend them, it will be our duty to prevent a disso-lution of the Union and the destruction of the Government bequeathed tous by our Fathers, for that cause alone. The President of the United States is not a sovereign—we are not his subjects. Our government is not an elective monarchy, but a representative republic. High as this office may be supposed to exalt the man, he is at last but the servant of the people, and clothed with powers only to do good. If these powers are perverted to our injury and oppression, resistance will be made with united hearts, and with the hope of success; but who can prepare a declaration of in-dependence, appealing to a candid world for its approbation and sympathy, upon the ground that we have been out-voted in an election, in which we took the chances of success, and a candidate has been elected, who, however obnoxious, we did not deem unworthy to compete with us for votes?

The revolution (for by whatever name the change may be called, this is its effect) should have been made earlier, or must be postponed later. If there has not been sufficient cause for it hereto-fore, the choice of a President, made according to the provisions of the Constitution, is no cause at all. By his fruits he shall be known and tried, not by the hands which implanted him in office. Let us not injure a cause capable of the best defences, and admited to be in peril, by taking coun-sel of passion, not of wisdom. Let us wait the acon of the new President, no matter who he tion of the new President, no matter who he shall be,—make resistance to acts if they shall demand it; but let us not prostrate in the dust the fairest fabric of Government ever devised by the wisdom of man, by yielding to the advices of those whose sensibilities outrun their judgments, and still less of those who, there is reason to believe, seek cause for dissolution, rather than dissolution for any cause.

WM. A GRAHAM Mesers. Jno. A. Stanly, D. T. Taylor, W.

RALEIGH, North Carolina, Oct 13, 1860.

HON. R. S. DONNELL: My Dear Sir: I have received yours inviting me to participate in a mass meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, to be held on the 17th inst. The Fair at this place and pressing professional engagements, forbid me the pleasure which would be greatly enhanced, by the gratification which you are kind enough to assure use, it would afford to you, personally.

Although the recent news from Pennsylvania is very adverse to our hopes, and well calculated to dampen the ador of a political party competing alone for the spoils of office, yet the mission of our party is immeasurably higher than the attainment of dignities and official emoluments.— It is to arouse the love for the Union, to save it from a threatened shock; to prepare the public mind to maintain its integrity against the madness of disappointment, and the supreme folly as well as the supreme wickedness of dissolving it, in the event of Lincoln's election.

The advocates of such a step forget, in the both concede to the world the incapacity of man for self government, and proclaim aloud through-out all North America, that African servitude is

ducted even without extravagance, would be both costly and burthensome. All these would be necessary to maintain her respectability among the powers of the earth, even if she were perfectly united at home as one people, and with one heart. A Southern Republic could not maintain her po-

tection. Cotton, they say, is King, and will com-mand the courtesies of the earth. But Cotton is a

God at home, as well as a King abroad.

If the Southern flag should be insulted on the sea and we cannot avenge the disgrace for want of marine, will we cease to grow cotton? If we are invaded and a maratime power shall command our coast with permanent military positions and drive every sail from the sea, will we turn into a wilderness our snowy fields of cotton?—No such consequence will follow. If the powers of the earth will let us grow cotton, we will continue to do so, without reference to our dignity or of the earth will let us grow cotton, we will continue to do so, without reference to our dignity or independence. We shall never stop its cultivation to humble an oppressor. In this separate confederacy, if united at heart, doubtless the proud spirit of the South will, in the outset make beavy and cheerful sacrifices to maintain its dignity and honor; but enthusiasm and excitement have but an hour to live, and then will come repose and heavy taxes;—repose but to be disturbed. independence. We shall never stop its cultivation to humble an oppressor. In this separate
confederacy, if united at heart, doubtless the
proud spirit of the South will, in the outset makes
have but an hear to live, and then will come re
tice always come from; but the estimates over those quality given,
have but an hear to live, and then will come re
tice always come from; but the estimates count
myon a large increase over those quality given,
while the leaders at Albany say they will reduce
by alarms and wars and taxes but to be multiplied
and escellest. I say nothing of the probable condition of the Northern Republic; doubtless that
will be had enough, if our whole trade can be di-

stitution. He can command he legislative powers to harrass us by oppressive laws. He can claim no power above the Constitution, and we can de-

fend ourselves under it.

If he should be elected, I, for one, do not fear him; and my prayer shall be as ever, for the prosperity and happiness of our country. I am, very truly yours, B. P. MOORE.

am constantly receiving to leave the State, and speak in behalf of Bell and Everett. We shall be able to carry this State, but must do so by thorough organization and determined effort. I have never alt so much interest in the result of an election because I really believe that the best interests of my country imperatively demand the election of the Union ticket. The usual desire for party tri-umph, is entirely overwhelmed in prospect of the dangers that surround us. It is so plain that all Union men and law-ariding citizens ought to rise independent of party transmels, and support a ticket which promises peace to the country and security to our government, that I believe enough will be imbued with such feeling to elect Bell will be imbaed with such leeting to elect Bell and Everett. My earnest wishes and settled conviction of the duty of citizens in this trying emergency are so strong, that I may be misled in my calculations, but I cannot believe that all the glory of the past and the blessings of the present (to say nothing of the darkness that threatens the future,) are to be sacrificed to the blind worship of party, by the masses of the people. The South has been betrayed by the party in power, into a position of extreme danger, and they now propose to extricate us from the difficulty by dismembering the government, and trusting to the uncertain developments of revolution. It is our duty, first, to try men pledged to a different policy and more moderate views. If the masses can be made to appreciate and fully understand the position of the country, they will respond in accordance with the promptings of patriotism and duty.

A RICH SCENE. In the speech delivered by Judge Douglas at Milwaukie, we find the following account of the last interview between him and the President .-

"When I reached Washington, three days be-fore the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I informed him as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for accep-tance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people; a violation of the fundamental principles of all parties in all Republican governments; because it was an at-tempt to force a Constitution on an unwilling

ubject, until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the 21s of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this

his recommendation until the vote was taken on the measure. He said that he must recommend it in his message; and I replied that, if he did, I would denounce it the moment his message was read: (Great applause. A voice—we like you for it.) At last the President became somewhat exthat clause, I would withhold my speech against it.) At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject. (Laughter.) And he sanction it without repudiating all the acts of my furnaces, building materials, of sandstone, gneiss and said to me: "Mr. Douglas, I desire you life and doing a political act that I did not be lieve was moral and just. [Cheers] I appeal to Mr. Weir, of Kansas, or rather I refer you to being crushed."—("Ah!" and laughter.) Then he him as to his recollection of that interview, if you tract near Jones' Falls."

He continues: "Steatite, or soapstone, and agal-

Lincoln as the loss of an opportunity to carry out his Kansas movements, and I so said in his presits treasonable disunion views. Under the heading, "Who's Afraid?" it ridicules the effort made in New York to defeat the Republicans by a Union of the conservative voters. We quote:

The merchants of New York, under the alarms of the New York Herald, are making gigantic efforts to buy off and frighten off the people of that State from carrying out their political views and sentiments just now in the election of Lincoln.— William B. Astor, we are informed, has contrihas been raised from the first half dozen merchants that were applied to. This is but a sample of what they are doing. These men really suspect

for self government, and proclaim aloud throughout all North America, that African servitude is
the weakest and most difficult to be maintained
of all institutions, in a land of freedom and laws.
The formation of a Southern Republic upon the
ruins of the Union would begin in distrust and
jealousy, proceed with acrimony and embittered
divisions among ourselves, and end in a total disruption.

Founded, if founded at all, amid the heats of
party spirit, in which extreme opinions on fundamental principles would be embraced with ardor; imposed on thousands of dissenting and unwilling treemen, with no choices but submission or
exile; embedded on the dogmes of nullification uncomplimentary to their integrity and intelligence would be embraced with arder; imposed on thousands of dissenting and unwilling freemen, with no choices but submission or earlie; embedded on the dogmes of nullification and secession, at will and without question, it would epitomize, in ten years, all the revolutions of France, and all the broken confederacies of South America.

With a free-soil border of fifteen hundred miles and an Indian and Mexican boundary yet longer to defend by armson land, the whole army of the present Union would not half serve for the defence. With two thousand miles of sea coast to protect, every ship of our present navy would not be too many for her need; while the internal and foreign administration of the government, conpockets, that they should display such zeal, and do they know it? Is it the disunion braggadocio at the South that induces them at this late day to make such Herculean exertions? We ask for information. May be it was the disunionists of the State Rights Democracy that elected Buchanan in '59, by pitting interest against inclination at the North. In this instance, however, we are sorry to believe the New Yorkers may save themselves.

In the Union we have more than a million of their style of military, to comist of eight our enemies upday at threatened peril will fight our enemies upday the fight in his break, as all the rest was taken
with the scalp.

A young lady its else, as a statement the
separation of the United States is allowed
officer. The old company A,
and the rest B, C. &c., in the order of their or
gamination. We bear at the sover of their or
gamination. We bear at the sover of their or
gamination. We bear at the sover of the or
upday threatened peril will fight our enemie

MR DOUGLAS AND LECOMPTON Senator Douglas made a speech a few days ago at Milwaukie, Wisconsin, directed mainly to the refutation and exposure of an injurious and false allegation of complicity in the fraud practiced on the people of Kansas in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. Referring to the

LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

In answer to an invitation to visit Alabama, the Hon. John Pool, of North Carolina, writes a letter from Coleraine, in this State, to the Marion (Ala.) American, in which he says:

I am obliged to decline many invitations that I am constantly receiving to leave the State, and speak in behalf of Bell and Everett. We shall be able to carry this State, but must do so by thorough am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Great laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But nevertheless the charge is distinctly made, that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me and that I appropried it together with the plan of submitting. proved it, together with the plan of submitting the slavery clause—[Laughter,] I desire to say to you that it is false in every particular. [Im-

mense applause.]

I never saw the Lecompton Constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until fter it was forwarded to the Stales for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed that any man on earth ever thought of such a cheme. I make these statements distinctly; without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high Heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. [Tremendous applause.] It seems saif the the disunionists of the South and the abolitionists of the North are determined to hunt me down by all the means that malice can

hunt me down by all the means that malice can invent. ["That's so;" "they can't do it;" "never;" "you are too much of a giant," and applause.]

During the Lecompton struggle, when the war in Congress was raging furiously, I had one interview with Gen. Calhoun, and but one. It took place in the presence of a gentleman whose name I will give without consulting him. Mr. Calhoun being dead, I can only refer to this one witness, and although he is not present, and I have not inquired of him as to his recollection of the interview, I will undertake to state to you sub-stantially what occurred on this point. Mr. Weir, then United States District Autorney in Kansas, holding office under Mr. Buchanan, came to my house one night with Gen. Calhoun, the President of the Lecompton Convention. I received Mr. Calhoun courteously and kindly, as we had been old friends; he expressed his regret at the differences which had grown up between us on this question; he assured me upon his honor that he had done everything in his power to procure the admission of the whole Constitution, because he knew that it was my desire, and also the wish of all his friends, and because he thought it was fair

and just.

Having failed in accomplishing it, the question arose as to what was the next best thing, and that he had agreed to the schedule in the form in which it was adopted, believing it to be so. I told him added: "Beware of the fate of Tallmadge and choose to consult him. In that conversation with He continues: "Steatite, or soapstone, and agal-Rives." I ardse and said: "Mr. President, I wish Mr. Calhoun he never intimated that he received matelite are found in extensive masses, in alter-Rives." I arcse and said: "Mr. President, I wish you to remember that Gen. Jackson is dead, sir." (Tumultuous cheering.) From that day to this, he and I have been trying the question whether Gen. Jackson is dead. (Great laughter and applause) And one thing is certain—the people of Illinois decided in 1858, that James Buchanan was not General Jackson."

MHO'S AFRAID?"

The Charleston Mercury dreads the defeat of Lincoln as the loss of an opportunity to carry out. It is white colors a proper tent of the made a great and fearful mistake in his knew York, where it is used for clarifying sugar. It sells for \$18 to \$20 a ton. Its composition, as given by Professor Emmons, is as ted States in his lifetime. Since he is dead, peace to his ashes; it is not to my taste to indulge in criminations. The Abolition paper in which I found this pretended correspondence contained an editorial article in which it charged that I had offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand dollars to suppress my correspondence with her husband while he was surveyor General of Kansas [Laughter.] In this pretended correspondence the charge is made that Mrs. Calboun had bawked these letters about in the market for sale, and that two thousand dollars had been offered for them, and on that statement the Abolition paper bases its charge that I or my friends had made her that offer. I shall notice this only to vindicate the character of that widowed lady.

I never insulted M s. Calbour, or degraded myself, by offering her or anybody else any money or other compensation for suppressing my private correspondence with Mr. Calboun, or anybody else on earth. I will tell you all I know about this last charge. Just before I left Washington, a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late John Calboun, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. Buchanan's Federal Examination of the Deen River Country" by Gen. Calhoun's private papers, and take out all which the "Deep River Improvement" is expected private papers that Judge Douglas had ever written to her husband. She, like a true hearted The correspondent concludes by asking if we woman, who revered the memory and honor of caunot reasonably expect great things from this

me of these facts, which he did, together with the HEART-RENDING ACCIDENT AT NORtender on her part to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her deceased husband. I answered that I had never written any letter to the late General Calhoun that I was ashamed to have day evening, by the careless handling of a selfthe whole world see it; that it was possible that, in the hurry and freedom of private correspondence, I might sometimes have expressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was afraid to have the public know. I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. Calhoun, and that she was authorized to forward the letters to me, if it was her will. I received a letter from her in reply, in will. I received a letter from her in reply, in which she stated that she had carefully examined all her husband's private papers, and there was no letter to be found written by me to bum since

BAD WRITING.-A good story is told concern-

will be had enough, if our whole trade can be diverted from her,—a difficulty which seems to me in such a shape as to preclude the idea that it is in such a shape as to preclude the idea that it is on the east, and the "king of floods" in the great valley of the Mississippi on the west of the mountains, shall draw their tributaries alike from the free and the slave States.

In the Union of the document.

Careful of calculators, and his estimate reaches me in such a shape as to preclude the idea that it is given out for effect. I can add simply this: If

There is a young man, named Mark Raife, at Bent's Fort, who was recently stabbed in three disunction is as certain as that the sun will rise the day after election. I am willing to be held personally to this prediction." regained his consciousness and walked thirty-five miles to a place of safety and succor. He has now nearly recovered, but has only two locks of hair left on his head, as all the rest was taken

MINERAL WEALTH OF NORTH CARO-

correspondent dated at Raleigh, which gives some account of the mineral wealth of Deep River in this State. We make some extracts from the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with interest by one to the letter which will be read with a lette We find in the N. Y. Times a letter from a this State. We make some extracts from the letter which will be read with interest by our people, whose prosperity in the future depends so much upon the developments of that region, the wealth of which will, we hope, ere long, be visible on our wharves. The work of opening the river has met with so many misfortunes since its inception, that many despaired of ever seeing any practical benefit from it; but since the employment of Mr. Morris as engineer, hope seems to have revived, and now the river is open, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue so.—

The following are the extracts alluded to:

for which we have to thank a new correspondent in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It almost eclipses in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The following are the extracts alluded to:

It is almost unknown to the world, but nevertheless a fact, within what is called the basin of the Deep River, there is a wealth of coal and from ore almost inexhaustible, and exceeding in richness anything yet developed in this country.

We have a reputation at the North for being fast asleep, while you are so wide awake. In that respect, at least, you do us injustice. We may not make so much fuss and fury—we have no great journals in Printing-House square to proclaim, with their thousand tongues, our untiring enter-

with their thousand tongues, our untiring enterprise. But yet, so long age as 1824, our sleepy State projected a partial Geological Survey. It was commenced by Prof. Olmstead, of Yele College, but abandoned because of other engagements which engrossed his entire attention. At a later period it was renewed and carefully com-pleted by Prof. Emmons. Both these eminent entlemen unite in the opinion that the region of the Deep River is rich beyond comparison in deposits of coal and iron minerals.

In 1858, the Congress of the United States directed the Secretary of the Navy to cause a survey of the Deep River region, with reference to the establishment on the Cape Fear River of a National Foundry and Machine Shop. The Sec-retary of the Navy designated Capt. Charles Wilkes and Chief Engineers Hunt and Martin to perform this duty.

Capt. Wilkes, in his report, minutely described the geological position of the Deep River country, "deeming such details necessary," as he says, "from the fact that but little is known of it says, "from the fact that but little is known of it even in the capital of North Carolina." The Deep River basin he describes as occupying the centre of the State, and but 30 miles in a southwesterly direction from Raleigh. It is about 25 miles in length by 10 in width, and so embraces an area of from 250 to 300 square miles.

Capt. Wilkes procured and brought with him to Washington specimens of the coal and iron ores from the Egypt shaft, there being worked.—
These he submitted to Prof. George C. Shaffer for

examination and analysis.

The analysis of each is there given at length.

"The coal," says Prof. Shaffer, "is light, highly bituminous, yielding a shining and very porous coke, and purplish ash, and is an excellent coal for making gas or for burning. It absorbs only 1,2,000th of its weight of water, after having the property of the coal for acceptance." ing been immersed for some time."

Capt. Wilkes thus concludes that portion of his

report relating to the mineral resources of the re-gion he was instructed to explore: "There are few places," he says, "to be found in our country, where there is such a concentration of mineral, and which can be mined with so little toil and

composition, as given by Professor EMMONS, is as

73.00 | Potash Silex. 18.76 Water.

Roofing slate was found, specimens of which were shown Capt. WILKES, which he says were were shown Capt. WILKES, which he says were compact and appeared to split smooth and even. The engineers, Messrs. Hunt and Martin, who assisted in the survey, bear testimony to the correctness of the conclusions stated by the Chief of the Commission. "From the great quantities of ore," they add, "which we saw in different localities, together with the various kinds and qualities, some exceedingly rich, we have no hesitation in saying there is in the Deep River country almost inexhaustible quantities of ore, from which, by proper selection and mixing, the very best quality of pig or wrought iron can be made." Of the bituminous coal, Messrs. Hunt and Martin say: "A sample sent on was tried in the smith shop at the Washington Navy Yard, and compares

Capt. Wilkes accompanies his "Report of the Examination of the Deep River Country" by maps and profiles showing the topography of the land, and the dip of the mineral beds, and also a sectional drawing of the shaft of the Egypt mines, which at that time had been sunk to a

depth of 460 feet. These facts, Mr. Times, are gathered from official reports. They are impartial, and therefore to be relied upon. I have quoted them to show you the extent and value of the section

her husband, indignantly rejected the bribe.

And now my enemies dare charge on me their work for our good old State. We think so, and atempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame! shall continue to have faith until we "die, or our shame on them!" and applause.]

Mrs. Calboun authorized her relative to inform

it; then cocking it without knowing that it was loaded, and his finger touching the trigger, it was discharged; and sad to state two balls took effect in the left side of his little daughter (Laura,) one of them passing through the heart and killing her almost instantly. She had just time to utter the words, "O, pa, you have killed me!" then fell in the agonies of death, and, after a few convulsive atmosphere to the advantage of our constituents and the public.

"I congratulate you on the high position our Company has rapidly attained—a result eminently deserved by the care and wisdom observed n its organization. It cannot fail to grow in public confidence, which it well deserves by the sure indemnity it offers, and the will deserve by the sure indemnity it offers, and the will deserve by the sure indemnity it offers, and the will deserve by the sure indemnity it offers, and the public.

"I congratulate you on the high position our Company has rapidly attained—a result eminently deserved by the care and wisdom observed n its organization. It cannot fail to grow in public confidence, which it was the satisfactor.

perste attempt to take his own life, in which he was, however, prevented by persons who happened to be near at the time. EENGLISH PAPERS IN PAVOR OF OLD ABE .-From the following paragrph it will be seen that

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

We have been heard to laugh "some" at times

"Some forty years ago the members of a race-"Some forty years ago the members of a racecourse near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of one hundred dollars,
'free for anything with four legs and hair on.'

"A man in the neighborhood named Hays had
a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill
with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter
him for the race. He said nothing about it to any him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable, so much so that he always bellowed when they

were applied to his sides.
"On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground on horse back—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judge's stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had 'four legs and hair on,' and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing, the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and he was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull

and the horses took their places. The horse-riders were out of humor at being bothered with the bull and at the burlesque which they supposed was in-tended, but thought that it would be over as soon as the horses started.

"When the signal was given, they did start.—
Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the side of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible bawl at no trifling speed—the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race-course before.— The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and none of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to

"A general row ensued; but the fun of thething put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of the purse; and, if it had not been for Hays' horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

"Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would took their places at the starting post, and the sigwith his spur, and he gave a tremendous bellow. The horses, remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before.—
A way they went again in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again and won the money." Bully for the Buli!

The Orleans True Delta states that the day after the receipt of the news of the Pennsylvannia election orty-seven letters addressed to his "Excellency Abe Lincoln were deposited in the Post Office there for transmission to the rail-splitter. Wonder if the writers want a job.

THE VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is now fully prepared for business and the attention of the public is earnestly called to the importance of its objects. This Company, under its charter, divides seven-eighths of its profits every three years, among the policy holders, thereby giving the assured the advantages of the mutual system, with the pledge of a perpetual Capital Stock of \$100,000, and the added security that its Stockholders

The Charter requires one half of the Capital Stock and Earnings to be invested in Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the

The chief object of the Company is to aid in retain ing at home the immense amount of money which goes annually from our State for Life Premiums to Northern Companies. That money will be loaned to custo-mers for a term of years, at legal interest, and disbursed in our midst. Endowments and Annuities granted. Life an term Policies issued at as low rates as other good

companies. Slaves insured for one year, or for

DIRECTORS. Wm. H. Macfarland, John Purcell, Joseph Allen, Roscoe B. Heath, Sam'l T. Bayly, Jos. R. Anderson, Thos. W. McCance, C. G. Barney, John H. Montague, Ro. H. Maury, Jas. A. Cowardin David I. Burr. Lewis Ginter, Benj. H. Nash, P. T. Moore, John H. Claiborne, John Jones, Jas. L. Apperson, Lewis D. Crenshaw, B. C. Wherry, Wm. H. Christian, Wm. G. Paine, Wyndham Robertson. H. E. C. Baskervill. John C. Shafer, Peter C. Warwick, Sam'l J. Harrison. Wm. H. Haxall, Robt. T. Brecke, R O. Haskins, George D. Shell, Wellington Goddin, John Dooley, Edward Norvell, George J. Sumner, D. J. Wooldridge,

I pon the adjournment of the meeting of Stockhold the Board of Directors convened, and elected the Howing officers:

President—WM. H. MACFARLAND.

HARI Physician-Dr. BLAIR BURWELL. Attorney-ROSCOE B. HEATH, Esq. J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Sec'y.

Office corner Main and 11th streets, Richn T A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS

A TA MINETING OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE
GOMPANY, held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, the 1st October 1860, the following letter of
resignation was received from Mr. Wm H. MacparLand, the President:

"Richmond, October 1st, 1860.

"Gentlemen: You will please accept the resignation of the office of President, which I have the honor
to hold in your company. It is not possible for me to
give to the office the attention due to its importance,
and I have the satisfaction to know that you can supply my place to the advantage of our constituents and ply my place to the advantage of our constituents and

"I sw, with high respect, your obt't serv't,
"Ww. H. MACPARLAND,

"To the Directors of the Virginia Life Insurance Thereupon, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered Mr. MACFARLAND for the efficient and important ervices rendered by him to the Company during his continuance in office.

Mr Samuel J. Harrison was then unanimously elected President, and Mr Wm H. Harrison President, to fill the vacarcy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Harrison motion of Mr. Harrison. J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Sec'y.

Richmond, oc 15-wiw. ROBERT PATTERSON. Bread, Cracker, and Fancy Cake Baker,

Baker,

5 Bank St., Petersburg, Va.,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND SODA, BUTter, Water, Sugar, Pic-Nic and Shell Crackers;
also, the celebrated Arrow Root Crackers, highly recommended by Physicians for Invalids and Children,

Graham and Rye Bread, Pilot and Way Biscuit.

Cakes for Weddings and Parties iced and ornamented and carafully packed on short notice
apt 27—wiy

THURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMAnac, for the year of our Lord 1861.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. D.
TURNER, at the North Carolina Book Store. Raleigh, oc 27

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD ALEION, October 16th, 1860. The President and Directors of the Literary Fund havin made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1860, have directed the following to the statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each county, and the same total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall distribution will be paid to the perconnected thereto upon application

to the Treasury Department.

Alleghany, Madison and Polk Counties will receive their apportionment from the Counties from which they were respectively formed. Jackson County will receive thirty (30) per centum of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the balance of its share from that slighted to Haywood JOHN W. ELLIS,
President, ex officio, Literary Board

Counties. | Federal | Spring. | Fall. | Total. | Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.

GRAHAM DAVES, Secretary to the Literary Board.

Counties.	Pop.	Spring.	Fall.	Total.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	
Alamance,	- 10,166	\$1,219 92		\$ 2,439 84		
Alexander,	5,003 10,756		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PAR		William J. Covington,	-
Anson, Ashe,	8,539					\$75 (
Alleghany,	1	24. 31			starte in cubicar tolers by a	b Y
Burke,	9,919					ll z
Buncombe,	12,338	962 88			David J. Watson, Joseph Watson,	nae .
Bladen, Bertie,	9,973			2,393 52	Eliza J. C. Watson,	225 (
Beaufort,	11,716			2,811 84		
Brunswick,	5,951 8,674	1,040 88				
Cabarrus, Catawba,	8,234	988 08		1.976 16	Catherine L. Fisher, Moses Fisher,	150 (
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	The second secon	2,958 96	(Jesse Holder,	1
Cumberland,	10,634	1,276 06			John R. Strickland,	225 (
Chowan,	5,252 5,308					1
Columbus, Camden,	5,174					75 (
Carteret,	6,208	774 96		1,489 92	Sallie Boushall,	75
Cherokee,	6,703					
Caswell,	12,161			2,918 64 3,853 20		
Chatham, Caldwell,	5,836					75 (
Currituck,	6,257	750 84				1
Cleaveland,	6,697	1,163 64		2,327 27 3,389 52	计算名的系统系统	Fee la
Davidson,	14,123				The second second second second	1
Davie, Duplin,	11,111				Ellen C. Johnson,	75
Edgecombe,	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 12	2,404 24	LANGE DE LA STATE	1
Forsyth,	10,627			2,550 48 2,282 40		1
Franklin,	9,510			1,734 72	100 10 10 July 10 11 2 14 1 10	
Gaston, Granville,	17,303					
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20		
Greene,	5,320	638 52	Charles and the second second		Table 1 Control of the control of th	
Gates, Haywood,	6,878	928 84	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	A THIRD PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O		
Halifax,	13,00			3,121 68	Mary Burt and Mar. Adams.	150
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		100
Hyde,	6,588		30 11 L. H. 15 - 24 U. S. D. 64 105			75 (
Harnett, Henderson,	6,883			Committee of the Commit		1 .5
Iredell,	13,062				Thomas Hardin,	75 0
Jackson,				014.40		
Jones,	3,395					
Johnston, Lenoir,	6,181				Nancy Hill, and	225 (
Lincoln,	6,924		A CARPENIA CONTRA	1,661 76	(Jonas Hill,	1
Madison,				1 070 01		1
Martin, McDowell,	6,961 5,741			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE P		150 0
Moore,	8,552		Adam to the control of the control o	Control of the contro		75 (
Montgomery,	6,166	739 56	739 56			1
Macon,	6,169	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Mecklenburg, Nash,	11,724 7,905					
New Hanover,	14,236			3,416 64	Charles B. Morris,	75 (
Northampton,	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72			
Onslow,	14,957	The second secon				75 0
Orange, Pasquotank,	7,708	1,794 84			MA HELICURA SERVICE LA PROPERTIES	10
Perquimans,	6,030		The second secon		James C Lane,	75 0
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		1. 8
Person, Polk,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		27.9
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20	是是"自然"的"是"。 第15章 15章 15章 15章 15章 15章 15章 15章 15章 15章	
Rockingham,	,12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		+ - 13
Rowan,	12,329				John B. Watson,	75 0
Rutherford, Randolph,	12,388					
Richmond,	7,936			Annual Control of the	(Hiram Merritt, Nancy J.	40
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32			Blanchard, Patty Hall, and	300 0
Stokes,	8,490				(Kitty Hall,	0.3
Stanly, Surry,	6,348 8,132			2.28 X 2.22 2.37 (cd. 2.38)	Larkin Snow and G. Harris,	150 (
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24				
Union,	9,258			2,221 92	Jane A. Benton,	75 (
Wake,	21,123	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF			Catherine Witherspoon and	225 0
Warren, Washington,	10,366				Narcissa Dupre,	1
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		6
Wayne,	10,317	1,238 09	1,238 09	2,476 18	A TANKS MANAGEMENT	
Wilkes, Wilson,	11,642	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,397 04 810 45	1,620 90	Marie Assessment	5 7
Yadkin,	6,754 9,511	CILL TOP DAY SHOWN		2,282 64		100
Yancey,	8,068				David F. Wiseman,	75 0
	PEO FIO	00 405 04	00 405 04	100 050 00		-
October 31	The second second	50,425 04	90,425 04	180,850 08		ball
October 31-	OWO				THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	

Consist of an OVERSEER'S HOUSE, newly built, and six LARGE DOUBLE BARNS.—
There is a new TWO-STORY GRANARY, built this year, in the most substantial manner, on a rock foundation; it is seventy-two feet long and thirty-six feet wide, and contains new and complete machinery for threshing and winnowing wheat, with a great saving of manual labor. There are many other advantages on this Plantation which the limits of an advantages on this Plantation which the limits of an advertisement will not permit me to particularity. vertisement will not permit me to particularize.

THE QUALITY OF THE LAND. Is well known; it is admirably adapted for WHEAT, TOBACCO and CORN. The Wheat crop has al ways been considered the best in the county, and has always brought the highest prices. Out of the 500 acres two hundred are bottom lands of the very best quality, and the entire plantation is considered as one of the best in the County of Warren. THE SITUATION

tequires no comment: it is in the midst of one of the wealthiest and most refined communities in the State, immediately adjoining Jones' White Sulphum Springs. It is twelve miles from Warrenton Depot, and about ten miles from Ridgeway and Henderson Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Persons in want of a suitable plantation and Summer residence, will rarely meet with a similar chance

Warrenton Post Office



LOCATED Corner of Baltimore and Charles Sts. BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished, and Popular Commercial College in the United States.

Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thornough Practical Business Education in the shortest possible time and at least expense.

A large and Beautifully ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Specimens of Penmonskip, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, Free of Charge.

Write immediately and you can receive the package by return mail.

Address,

Thornough quarter sessions to be held for said country at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against him Witness Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court at office in Raleigh the 3rd Monday of August A. D. 1860.

THOMAS J. UTLEY, Clerk.

OC 5—6w

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opaning Weekly,

E. K. LOSIER, feb 4-1y. Baltimore, Md. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE

A VALUABLE SHOCCO LANDS.

The state of my health rendering a removal to a privale sale my Plantation, situated on Shocco Creek, Warren County, North Carolins. It contains 1,75 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation, and the balance partly in original growth of forest trees, and partly old land lightly timbered, and easily cleared.

The improvements consist of an EXCELLENT ROOMY DWELLING—HOUSE, situated in a beautiful grove, and containing 9 large Rooms, with a comfortable Basement under the entire building. There are MEAT-HOUSES, ICE HOUSES, and quarters for 50 Negroes, in good order, and built with stone chimneys. A large productive OR—CHARD and Garden, with a VINEYARD of Scuppernong Grapes, from which fifteen barrels of Wine have been made in some seasons. The STA-BLES are new and built for 30 horses, besides STALLS for a large number of Oxen. In addition to the above, the Dwelling is surrounded with every out-house necessary for the comfort and convenience of a large family.

THE PLANTATION BUILDINGS
Consist of an OVERSEER'S HOUSE, newly built, and six LARGE DOUBLE BARNS.—There is a new TWO-STORY GRANARY, built this year, in the most substantial manner, on a road foundation; it is seventy-two feet long and chirty-six feet wide, and contains new and complete machinery for threehing and winnowing wheat, with a great saving of manual labor. There are many other adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on this Plaintation which the limits of an adventages on the Promise.

thence South to the beginning, containing one Acre, more or less. Sale on the premises.

TERMS of sale, six months credit, interest from date. Persons desiring to purchase, will please call upon the undersigned, and he will show them the lots. oc 20-wtd J. H BUFFALOE, Administrator.

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE Thomas Coats vs William Percival.

wealthiest and most refined communities in the State, immediately adjoining Jones' White Sulphur Springs. It is twelve miles from Warrenton Depot, and about ten miles from Ridgeway and Henderson Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

Persons in want of a suitable plantation and Summer residence, will rarely meet with a similar chance of supplying themselves with one combining so many attractions and advantages.

TERMS made accommodating. The lands may be viewed and terms made known, by application to WM. L. BRODIE,

Werenten Port Office.

Or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Court House in Raleigh on the 3rd Monday of November next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment, process, will be entered against him.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court, at office in Raleigh, the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1869.

THOS. J. UTLEY Clerk.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA WAKE County,—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions August Term, 1860.

J. W. B. Watson, vs Jos. J. L. Ward. Original trachment.
Original trachment.
In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph J. L. Ward, the defendant is a non-resident of this State or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the court of please and quarter sessions to be held for said country at the Court Hause in Raleigh on

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the Wamsutta Prints. ALSO THE

WILMINGTON, October 24th, 1860. A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madtry for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Ours Prints are cheaper than any is marthe 8th day of November next.

or 31—td JAMES S. GREEN, Sec'y.

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Ours Prints are cheaper than any is market, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to feb 1—wly.