LETTER FROM HON. GARRET DAVIS, He has been a practicing lawyer for block OF KENTUCKY. MERRITS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAN-DIDATES-HIS PREFERENCE FOR BELL AND EVERETTA

The following letter from Hon. Garret Davis was written in reply to an invitation to be present at a meeting held in Louisville to ratify the nominations of Bell and Everett:

George D. Prentice, Esq., and others:

statesmen nominated to upwold then, all I have of heart, soul and reason!

For some years past the Democratic Party has arrogantly assumed to be the only national party, whilst it was constituted of two incongruous sectional factions, the leaders of the Northern one being deadly hostile to Slavery, and the leaders of that South its flery supporters and propagators, and present and prospective Diamionists. Though the head men of the two factions have long known the principles and ultimate designs of each other, they have heretofore held their subalterns by "the cohesive power of the the plunder," and their masses by especif du corps, and by senseless shouts for party victories, to a united action, when there was no community of principles among them.—Each class adhered for present spoils and office, and from a vague hope that some chance would give them the dominating power. But their respective camps had become so crowded by accessions of free capitains and mercenary soldiers, men who have neither fixed principles nor fidelity to any cause, but who fight for pay alone, and who will desert the greatest and most sacred cause for higher pay than they are receiving, that it became mpossible to satisfy or to lull the impatient cravng for spoils of their hungry legions. The weil with which this beterogeneous monster, modern Democracy, has so long covered itself, is at length rent by intustine strife, and reveals its Northern and Southern segments engaged in an irrepressi-ble conflict," growing out of principles and objects which cannot live together, and Stephen A. Doug las and John C. Breckinridge are the chosen chieftains to bring the two segregated hours to the on-set. Esch faction claims to be the National Dem-peratic Party and denounces the other and its chief

It is due to the country that ever party which makes even a profession of patriotism should pre-sent its best men for office. But the Democratic Party has never acted upon this principle; and its recent disregard of it, and by both of its factions, is as flagitious as at any former time. Who is Stephen A. Douglas, that he should be placed in an office that was fashioned and vested with powers for men of the mould of Washington? Where are he shown a profound knowledge of and regard for great constitutional principles? What wise and supported with great ability, during his long caoint resolution for the admission of Texas into the Union, as to all country north of 36 degrees 30 minutes; and he reproduced it in the bill estab-ishing the Territory of Oregon. He has often advocated the principle of the Missouri Compromise line. Under the auspices of Mr. Clay, be supported the compromise measures of 1850, and articularly as a finality of the whole slave subject. And yet, in a few short years, he repudiated the principles of all these measures. He stole Dickin-on's thunder, and embodied the repeal of the Misspuri Compromise in the Kansas Nebraski bill ted the Black Republican Party, and brought it a born-monster, with teeming numbers and favatic energy, into the field of political condict. And to emission himself at home, he was

that this Kansas-Nebraska bill, to the support of which he cajoled the South, was the best abolition measure that Congress could pass. He is a bold, ambitious, reckless, talented demagogue, without any fixed principles of true statesmanship. He opposed the Lecempton Constitution because it who necessary to secure his re-election to the Senate, and upon the same condition he would have supported it with all English's shameless profliga-He has been nominated by the Free State ving wholly upon his Squatter Sovereignty heresy, and this recent and daring innovation he and his faction are striving to interpolate into the Con-stitution, or rather to establish it as a great primary principle, overriding the Constitution itself. This sectional, reckless political adventurer will not get an electoral vote in a Slave State, and he hould never have been thought of in connection

with the Presidency. But the Seceders faction have done even worse The men who led the seceders from the Charleston Convention have been for years open and avowed disunionists. But the movement of South parolina in that direction last Winter met with made her treasonable appeal, as to bring them to a more cautious policy. Some years ago they sought to inaugurate 2 disunion movement under he guise of a Southern Commercial Convention, at it received no support except from a few restless spirits scattered over the Bou hern Atlantic and Gulf States. Even John Brown's raid did not enable them to proselyte many to the opinion that dissolution was a remedy for any existing evil. Their numbers were too few and too local for an open strike. They must have other States to take position with South Carolina; or, at any rate, they must enlist a strong party of sympathizers in all the Slave States. Their efforts to produce these results had failed, and therefore they must change heir tactics. Their sec ssion from the Charleston Convention was not disunion in form; but was intended to lead to disunion; but, even the movement there, disguised as it was, did not gather enough of diffusive strength. Kentucky and Tennessee stood firm, and the demonstration of sympathy from most of the other Slave

States was not sufficiently encouraging. The bulk of the Convention re-assembled at Battimore and Douglas is nominated by a large majority of the entire body, including a large fraction of the Kentucky delegation. There was a second bolt, which was joined by as many of the Kentucky delegagation as had voted far Douglas, and another frag-ment of it was suspended like Mahomet's coffin, and could fall nowhere. These bolters go into a separate Convention, and nominate as their candidate for the Presidency John C. Breckinridge, the idol of the mass of the Kentucky Democracy; and is nomination is ratified by all the fire eaters who had repaired the second time to Richmond, and who refused to go on to Baltimore. Mr. Breckinridge approved the secession, and then received the ination of both hodies of the Secederr, and thus he and his party are hitched on to the Southern car of disunion, now being driven to the devile by the political Jehu, Yancey. I do not believe that Mr. Breckinridge and his Kentucky and the founders of our Government, if now upon friends mean disunion at this time; but those with whom he and they have united their fortunes certainly do. His nomination by a fragment of the Democratic Convention produced within him a compliance of rayulsion. Circumstances and his own feeling of revulsion. Circumstances and his own associations urged him to accept, and he was too feeble to resist their force. He has declared in his acceptance that he approved the secession, and the secession of the Union and the collection of the U ations that have brought him to act thus far with to their ultimate ends. It is a common case for all intelligence from Mississippi and parts of Alasirst false step with them, and imperceptibly to become deeper and deeper involved. Democrat, published at Columbus, Mississippi, and at sundown all was duited as a sundown as a sund become deeper and deeper involved, until they lose the power to extricate themselves from the fine the immediate neighborhood of town, and the eastern and southern portion of

trequently a candidate for popular office, and a member of the State and National Legislatures, and where are his evidences of intellect or statesmanship? Echo answers where? What has he ever done, or said, or written, to carry his name to the next generation? His life and history can be embodied in two phrases: "Lawyer," "Member of the Kentucky Legislature," "Representative The news train Texas is quite cheerless, as

ber of the Kentucky Legislature," "Representative in Congress," "Vice-President," and "Senator elect," and there can be neither addition or amplification. Discretion and luck have achieved for him all this official elevation. I have not taken into the account that he was a Major in the Mex-Gentlemen: Your notice inviting me to be present and to participate in the proceedings of a public meeting, to take place yesterday evening in Louisville, to ratify the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, made by the Convention of the Constitutional Union Party at Baltimore, was duly received. I could not be with you, but there was no actor there who is more devoted and steadfast to our great cause and its peerless representatives, John Bell and Edward Everett, that I am. And now, on this anniversal sary day of the Independence efour country, I again pledge to "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," and to the able and fit statesmen nominated to uphold then, all I bave of heart, soul and reason! ican war, because he brought not one laurel lesf enemy, has changed to be his friend, and is making stump speeches for him. His discretion, too, has left him, or he never would have accepted this nomination. And with luck and discretion both gone, how can Mr. Breckinridge's friends hope that he can ever reach the Presidency?

But Kentucky has a Democrat who is an American discretion of anymous discretion of anymous discretions shifty.

and from a vague hope that some chance would give them the dominating power. But their respective camps had become so growded by accessions of free captains and mercenary soldiers, men ple, not as partisans, but as statesmen of enlarged views and eminent ability, and devoted to the views and eminent ability, and devoted to the Union and every national interest, they would have beaten down all sectionalism, and have been triumphantly elected. No Covode Committee would have been required, as for Buchanan's Administration, to lay bare to the scorn of the world the reeking and thorough corruptions of the Government under the administration of ett. The latter is the most probable. James Buchahan; for he would put the knife to them and cut them all off, Scorning to be the ig-noble tool of any clique or cabal, he would himself be President. He did not suit the Disunionists, because with all the power of the Government backed up by the resistless Union hosts in every chief to be an unconstitutional heresy. He was unacceptable to the treasury leeches, because they had experienced that he would not permit them to fatten upon his spoils. Obnoxious to both of the defer a perfect combination of all the opposition sectional wings, and to the spoilsmen of the Demcratte Convention, Mr. Guthrie found but small

The Black Republican candidate is an honest man of fair ability; but for some years pust he has been possessed of but one idee, hostility to Slavery. He, and his coadjutor for the Vice-Presidency, are both residents of a Free State. They were nominated by an intensely sectional party, which with reer in the two Houses of Congress? He propos-ed the Wilmot Proviso as an amendment to the fined to the Free States; and in none of them does t constitute the majority of the people. The only and Earth to prevent it. They see in it the utter common bond which unites this party is fanatical hatred of Slavery, or its pocritical simulation; and if its candidate should be elected, the Government would be administered with the purpose to imbue all its branches, and especially the Supreme Court, with Anti-Slavery fanaticism. would be the Polar star by which the ship of the State would be steered, and the Lord save her from such a commander and from such a crew. for whenever they run her upon the Anti-Slavery breakers, she will be wrecked and go to pieces. Neither of these factions, with the aid of its chosen chief, could have formed the Constitution of the United States, for all there mielled states, spirit, and patriotism are lar below that great and many

Neither of them can preserve the Union, for those who execute that great office must be enlightened by the same sort of intellect, augmented by the same patriotism, and elevated by the same great- than the Union party candidates ness of soul which ruled when the Constitution was formed. It is the contracted fell spirit of sectionalism which menaces the dissolution of the Union, and the chaotic rum of our magnificent political planetary system, and, unless the national onservative men of every section and State burst from their party trammels and crush it out by lacing true and able men in the office, it will bring on the catastrophe. There is new no reason why the slave subject should awaken faunticism, or intense interest, North or South. In the States where it exists, no authority but that of the State can interfere with it so long as the Consti-tution of the United States rules. In the Territories north of the cotton region, climate, soil and immigration exclude it so inexorably as to require no aid by Congressional or territorial legslation, and none which they could give would force it there. The country west of Arkansas, and inhabited by Indian tribes, is the only theatre where the Slave question can ever have a real and practical interest, and not even there so long as the tribes exist, and their rights are respected. The whole question is settled by the logic of events. and not by the debates or legislation of men .-All intelligent men have long known this truth, and for years the slave subject has merely been kept in motion as a political foot ball for contend-ing demagogues and partisens. It is high time for it to be ignored in national politics, and for the Presidency to be staked upon other more appropriate and more important issues.

The very spirit of the Union and the Constitu tion presided over the Convention that nominated go if they would. equal to the present needs of the country. "The Inion, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," was the short political creed of the great statesman of Ashlan', uttered when the dark clouds of sectionalism began to rise above and in the States, to Gor. Wise, calling his attenenough for every good and patriotic citizen from ocean to ocean. It forms the ark of American iberty, and who will not rally to it? Of all the living, none than Bell and Everett are more worthy to be its representatives. They are both statesmen of the Washington school, of great national ability, of prof und reading in the science of government, and of thorough practical knowledge of our own. Their enlarged policy, principles and patriotism embrace and pertade the whole of our great country, and all its diversity of soil, climate, production and interests. They are not climate, production and interests. They are not extremists, but they are moored in the moderation of enlightened, matured, national and philosophic statesmen. Everett has the more genius, learning and elequence. Bell the more practical states manship, and the more nerve to meet and quell the storms of disunion. But devotion to the Union, fidelity to the Constitution, and indomitable pur-

DROUTH IN THE EXTREME SOUTH.

borne to the ground, and the latter was cut all to

The news from Texas is write cheerless, as has been hitherto represented. Everything is being burned to a crisp by the scorching rays of the sun. Famine is beginning to distress the poor. In severel counties the people are holding public prayer meetings, and calling on the Lord to bless then with life preserving showers sufficient to avert the

ing famine. The condition of affairs is not quite so bad in Alabama, but we are satisfied, from reliable sources, that the crop of Eastern Alahama and Western Georgia will fall far short of the needs of home consumers; and if there should not be a heavy crop in South Alabama, backed by low prices in the West, there cannot but be immense suffering for "the staff of life."

From the Baltimore Clipper. The events of the last few weeks have wrought a wonderful change in the prospects of the Union party. A little while ago the most that its friends hoped to accomplish was to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives, where it is said to be absolutely sure that John Bell will be elected. But affairs have assumed quite a different aspect. The Bell and Everett men are no longer striving merely to get the election into the House—they are encouraged to ex-pect the election of the Union candidates by the electoral college itself. They have good reason for this hope, and activity, energy, zeal, confidence organization will, unquestionably, very desirable result.

It is now everywhere conceded, even by abrewdest leaders of both factions of the Demo-cratic party, that Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Missouri, and even Virginia, will go for Bell and Everett by over-whelming majorities. It is hardly denied that the prospect is almost equally as promisting for their success in Florids, Alabama, Georgia, Louisians. Mississippi and Arkansas. There remain of the Southern States only South Carolina and Texas The vote of South Carolina will, in all probabil ty, be given by her Legislature to Breckinridge, and Texas will either be carried for Houston upon independent movement, or for Bell and Ever-

This is no vain boasting. With the single ex ception of South Carolina, the vote of which sually thrown away upon some ultra Southern favorite, the prospect is that all the Southern States will be carried for the Union party candidates. It is utterly impossible for either Breckin-State, he would crush her machinations and bring ridge or Douglas to carry a single Northern State the traitors to punishment on the commission of without the aid of the friends of Bell and Everridge or Douglas to carry a single Northern State their first overt act. He was rejected by the ett. It is doubtful if either one of them could friends of Douglas, because they know that he carry a single one of the Nor hern States with eld the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine of their this aid. The intensity of the tostility between to Republicanism in that section in favor of either

Douglas or Breckinridge.
There is, however, one way sure beyond peradventure to defeat the election of Lincoln, and that is by a combination of all the opposition to the Republican party in favor of Bell and Everett, in the State of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachussets. That such a combination is neither impossible nor improbable the advocates or Lincoln and Hamlin have not been slow to perceive. They are moving Heaven prostration of all there hopes and an inglorious defeat now and forever.

If by any untoward accident Lincoln should be lected, the result will be attributable solely to the obstinacy of the Democrats in these Northern States in refusing to perfect the only combination that promises beyond question to prevent a Re-publican party success. The masses of the Democratic party there are not ignorant of this fact. They begin to see that, even if it were possible to obtain here and there a few Northern votes for either Breckinridge or Doughs, they would be of no avail, while the effort to obtain them would which the Republican party is actually in a minor ty, a complete and cordial and effective combination of the majority opposed to Lincoln cannot possibly be accomplished in favor of any other

Impressed with this idea, the masses are ever where preparing to effect this combination and are rallying with enthusiasm to the Bell and Everett standard. They wait not for their leaders. They have learned wisdom from the lessons of the past. They have drawn sage conclusions from the late contest for the speakership in the House of Representatives at Washington. They see the whole South, coming up in solid phalaux in favor of the Union party ticket. They know that by giving their support to it, Lincoln will surely be defeated, and that any other course will only serve to increase his chance for success. They perceive too plainly that all hope for the election of either of the Democratic candidates is utterly gone, and the alternative is presented to them Bell or Lincoln. They cannot, they dare not, they will not hesitate to choose in such a way as lorinsure the defeat of Lincoln and the final overthrow of Republicanism even should it, as it must, result in the elec-tion of Bell and Everett by the electoral college. We say to our friends, therefore, "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on !" The election

of the union candidates is no longer a matter of simple desire and speculation. It is not only possible but probable. All that is to be done is to push on the column more and more vigorously. Let us march forward with our banners high advanced against this conmon enemy of nationality and conservatism, and the whole opposition to the Republican party in the Eastern and Middle States will soon be found arrayed on the side of our candidates, because there is howhere else for them to

BRECKINRIDGE AND KNOW NOTHING.

the horizon. It is comprehensive and complete | tion to Breekinsidge's Know Nothing proclivities. We extract the following:

Even while you were carrying out the programme of nationality in Virginia to which you thus boldly pledged yourself, Mr. Breckinridge whom some journals say you will sup, ort for the Presidency—made a speech at Cynthispa. Kenstucky, (April 7, 1855.) That speech, reported evidently by a friendly pen appeared in the Paris (Ky.) State Flag, and was copied, with the complimentary introduction of the Kentucky editor, into the government organ at Wash

ngton, (the Union.) May 5, 1855. The state Previous to entering upon the support of Mr. Breckinridge, I would suggest that you, as one who would hold no compromise, purley, or terms with Know-Nothingism, interrogate him upon certain passages in that speech. One of these has already been brought to his notice, but failed to

elicit a reply. It is thus given:
"It was natual for a man to prefer those of his own religious faith in voting and he himself would vote for one of his way of thinking in religion rather than for another, all other things

THE EXTREME SOUTH.

THE EXTREME SOUTH.

Interior of the perfect of

to the power to extricate themselves from before the power to extricate themselves from the foil. Mr. Breckinridge and his friends are embarked with the Southern Distinnish in the same state of the drouth are plainly stormy sea; and their own agety, as well as loy-alty to the Union and their country, require them at once to abandon the ship and the enterprise. He is as much a sectional explicition to be seen, and if rain does not come speedily and abundantly the remaining hopes of our farmers will not get an electoral vote in a Free State.

Mr. Breckinridge and his friends are embarked with the Southern Distinnish to the country, require them at the control of the country, the effects of the drouth are plainly in matter for an elaborate disquisition; but in writing to vote the same site.

Advice to Short green.—Don't think you have a supplied to the country of the same site.

Advice to Short green.—Don't think you have a supplied to the country of the same site.

Advice to Short green.—Don't think you have the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn on the long run, all such operations will furn the long run, all such operations will furn the long run, all such operations will furn

JOHN SAVAGE. THREATENED TROUBLE IN VIRGINIA. Shave said, and now say, and will continue to say,

We mentioned recently that a number of 're that, he (Mr. Norwood,) declared for Bell and publicans at Occaquan, Prince William county, Everett, and for an ad valorem tax on Slaves. Va., had erected a Lincoln and Hamlin flag-pole Mr. Norwood said, if elected, he would offer a bill at that place. This proceeding on the part of a to change the Constitution so as to tax slaves acrepresentatives of the Northern sectional anti slavery party seems to have caused considand the adjoining counties, as will be seen by the following letter received at Alexandria, Va.: OCCAQUAN, July 25.

Dear Sir:-Our village has been in a furor of mation having been received by the leaders of the republican party that there was an armed force coming here on Friday next for the purpose of destroying their pole. A meeting was held in Brentsville and Fauquier on Saturday last, when R was determined that some three hundred men should be sent here to take the pole down. Captain Thornton, one of our magistrates and a captain of militia, resigned for the purpose of taking command of the force. They called on Gen. Hutten, our commanding officer and county attorney, to know whether they could get arms. torney, to know whether they could get arms. He replied that he could not loan them for such a purpose, but would say nothing if they chose to take them. This gave them encouragement, and they notified the republicant that they were coming and that the pole must come down. The folks coming in from the upper part of the county kept adding to the news, and appeared to be very anxious to know whether the republicans would

On Monday night the republicans held a meet ing and dispatche? parties to Alexandria and Washington, and it was reported on Tuesday that they had sent up for ammunition, and had desermined to build a fort around the pole and protect it at all hazards. This report only added to the excitement, and it was supposed they could muster but twenty men, and it would appear like wasting their lives to oppose so many. They commenced fixing their guns, etc., and sent a dispatch to Gov.

Mr. Norwood said, I will be candid, I have no Letcher that they were threatened by an armed force, and that they looked to him for protection; but if he did not protect them they would take up arms and protect themselves. The Governor answered them by saying that he would immediately order General Hutton here with his reginent to protect them. This will be bad news to the general as he has said the pole should come down at the risk of his life. When the republicans received this news last night there was great rejoicing. They fired a salute in honor of the tidings, which were brought by a messenger here dispatched by them. We are now waiting to near from Gen. Hutton, and suppose he will be here this morning to see about the affair. There has been sixty volunteers from the republicans "to die by the pole." Some of their friends advise them to give up if Hutton dots not come and they wear they will not. There is a later note, dated yesterday evening,

tating that Gen. Hutton has resigned his position n the militia. A special correspondent of the &lexandria Gaquan difficulties ended Friday, happily without bloodshed. The following particulars may be in-

teresting : On the 4th of July last, the Black Republicans, of whom some sixty reside in the vicinity of Occouan, instituted an association and agreed to errect a pol-to bear aloft a flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. The pole was accordingly errected, the following persons participating in the pole raising:
John Underwood, W. C. Athey, Robert Curtis, Oliver Underwood, H. W. Rives, J. W. Miller,

Wm. Davis, (boy) Stephen Hammill, John Tay-lor, Andrew Underwood, Marion Grigg, T. O Doulter, James Gould, Thos. Rives, Jr., H. F. Duty, W. H. Johnson, T. L. Seleeman, John Wright, Wm. Western, A. A. Seleeman, Edward Roberts, (Englishman) Tasco Harris, (free negro) Jim Snyder, (free magro) Harris, (free negro) Jim Snyder, (free magro) Harris, (free negro) pants were armed with muskets, and made quite inilitary demonstration. A meeting was held at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright, the latter of whom, a new comer, is said to be quite an orator.

Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the errection of the pole, believing it to be a standng menuce to the peace of the county, but at first hese was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. An indignation meeting, however, raised much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time about last court, it was greed that the flag was an insult to the people of

he 27th day of July.

Being apprised of this determination, the Republicans dispatched Mr. Athey to Washington, or aid in supporting their cause. Whilst in Washngton, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forty or fifty fire-arms of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday right by a wagon. The despatch from Governor etcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan. At a meeting at Occoquan, and amid great enthusiasm, it was resolved that the pole hould be defended to the dea b, unless the assailants numbered more than three to one of the Re-

rginia, and incendiary in the object it was rais-

d to promote, and should be torn down on Friday,

nuhlicans. On the night of Thursday, several of the wives of the right of Faursday, several of the wives of the residents at Occoquan, fearing bloodshed would occur the next day, attempted to demolish the pole. In the attempt, the wife of Mr. Duty was seriously wounded by a blow from her axe. The man gathered, however, and took the women away from around the object of their attack. On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoisted the American flag and the party ensign bearing the names of "Lincoln and Hamlin." During the morning most of the women left the village and the place seemed quite deserted, but no preparations were made for defence, and a memorial to the Colonel asking protection

was prepared and numerously signed.

At 31 o'clock the Prince William Cavalry, Captain Thornton commanding, entered the vil-lage and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole. They were followed by a company, about forty strong, under the command of Captain M. Fitshugh and Major Carter, who, paying no attention whatever to the Horsemen, quietly formed in a bollow square around the pole, facing inwards.

Whilst this company was surrounding the pole Mr. Joseph T. Janney advanced to the Captain of the Troop of Horse and claumed protection for his property, upon which the pole stood.

At the word of command, Jas. W. Jackson, of Enirfax, a stalwart yeoman, sprang forward and gave the first blow, others followed, "redoubling stroke on stroke." During this time there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others who stood at corners near by, would cry out, "Aint your axe dull," "Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "stand from under," and the pole came to the ground and shivered Instantly the crowd ligion rather than for another, all other things being equal, just as he would rate for a native in sponded by giving three cheers for Lincoln and preference to a foreign-born citizen, other things appeared by giving three cheers for Lincoln and henry equal. It would be at least indeficate on my part to pole, and in less time than it takes to tell, it was chopped up and the pieces carried off. The flag

and a personal remountry to kalice between Col.

Brawper and Jos. T. Janney, in which the latter The crowd cleared away during the evening and at sundown all was duict. The Republicans

CHAPEL HELL, July 17th, 1860.

Jao W. Syme, Esq:—The card of Mr. John
W. Norwood in the Standard of July 21st, defining his position upon the subject of the Presidential election, demands notice at our hands, as we

cording to their value in Orange, and not according to their value in the Cotton States. erable feeling on the part of the citizens of that . He then valued the best field hard in Orange at 600 dollars, and an Orange farmer could not

afford to give more. Dr. Jones declared for Breckinrikge and Lane, and spoke of Mr. Yancey as a disunionist. Mr. Norwood was about concluding excitement for the last two days, owing to infor-mation having been received by the leaders of the for, for President. Mr. Norwood replied, by saying, "answer what I have said, and you will have enough to do."

After Mr. Guthrie had spoken for an hour, Mr Norwood spoke again for 20 minutes. As Mr. Norwood was taking his seat, W. N. Patterson reminded him that he had not answered who he was for, for President, and called upon him to answer. Mr. Norwood spoke for some short time upon the Union, the Constitution, and the designs of the Black Republicans. He seemed to conclude when Patterson called again for him to answer He then spoke of the 7 Cotton States as for disunion and for forming a Southern Confederacy—they were for it, both Whigs and Democrats, and Mr. Yancey was the great leader in the move and it was the duty of the grain-growing States, he said.

to check them, and keep them in the Union.

After Patterson had repeatedly demanded answer, and failed to get it, he seemed to threates, by saying. Mr. Norwood, these people de-

Mr. Norwood said, I will be candid, I have no ncealment in this matter. I am for any body to best Lincoln, and save this Union; but I am not for Douglas, he wont do to trust, nor for Breckinridge, he is a young man, and I don't know enough of him to say that he will do for Presi-

Mr. Norwood appearing to conclude-and Paterson despairing of getting an answer, said, Mr. Norwood, I will say to these people you are for Bell and Everett. "Under the present circumstances," said Mr. Norwood, "I am." A great shout went up from the people, and the matter end-

This was not done in a corner, nor was it " has tily" done; it was more than an hour from the time the question was answered. If this statement needs to be corroborated, it can and will ne done by the affidavit, of more than fifty men who WM. N. PATTERSON. HUGH B. GUTHRIE.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. Nos. 254 and 256 Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE, Maryland,

A RE now receiving our supply of goods for the Fall trade, 1860, which embraces a very large and varied assortment, of Domestic and Staple Goods, of the best brands made in the country. In Foreign goods we will be prepared to offer an unrivalled Stock of both British and Continental Fabrics, bought in person, by our Mr. L. L. Lanier, in the different markets of Europe. To close and responsible buyer we are determined to meet any market. N. B .- Orders have prompt attention and the same

care as though the buyer were present. N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCKS TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., July 10th, 1860. OEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 10th Aug. next, for the purchase of \$50,000 of Bonds of the State of North Carolina, issued under "An Act for the

benefit of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company," dated July 1st, 1860, and running thirty years.

The above bends will have Coupons for interesi at six per cent. per annum attached, payable 1st January and July in each year. The principal and interest will be payable at th Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids, including the accrued interst. to the credit of the undersigned, in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters en-dorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks" to the under-signed at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the North-Carolina. D. W. COURTS.

LAND FOR SALE.

TAVING DETERMINED TO MOVE SOUTH. offer for sale the tract of Land on which I now live, containing 635 acres, situated in the County of Franklin, about 5 miles from Louisburg, 8 miles from Franklinton, and 8 miles from Kittrell's Springs, lying on Tar River and Lynches Creek. About 200 acres of which is rich bettom land, 100 acres of which is open and in cultivation, the balance in original growth. The upland is all own averaged in the country of the co growth. The upland is all open except about 75 acres,

which is well timbered and very rich.

There is a large two story Dwelling House upon the land, containing six rooms, which with a little repairs, could be made very comfortable and pleasant.

There are all other necessary out houses on the plantation, such as Barns, Negro Cabins, &c., all new and in good order. Persons from the Eastern part of the State wishing

Summer residence to resort to during the sickly season, would find this place remarkably well adapted to son, would find this place remarkably well adapted to that purpose—basides being convenient to three Mineral apprings—Kittrell's, Jones' and Shocco. And Any further discription is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will be certain to examine before pur-

I will take pleasure in showing the lands to any erson who may wish to look as it A 17 12 Terms made reasonable. N. P. WARD.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

(Late of North Caroling,) S permanently situated at Washington, D. C., where he will attend to Claims against the Government, and especial to obtaining Patents for favour Sales July 25 - waltely 0 . F. EVANS.

EVANS& WILLIAMS. AUCTIONBERS & GENERAL AGENTS For the Sale & Hire of Negroes, Land, Mer-GREENSBORO, ALABAMA. After the first of November Mr. Williams will be in dobile, and Mr. Evans at Greensboro.

"SOUTHERN HOUSE." JOHN R. LONDON, JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr. Of Wilmington, N. C. Of Raleigh, N. C. LONDON & BRYAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS 32 INDIA STREET.

J. S. DANCY, J. H. HYMAN, Y. M. HYMAN,
Of Tarboro, Of Scotland Neck, Of Warrenson,
N. C. N. C.

* EDUCATION. HILLSBORD MILITARY

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS

For a Circular address the Supe

TWO TEACHERS WANTED. THE UNDERSIGNED WISH TO ENGAGE the services of a Mate teacher of classical attainments, and a Female Teacher versed in Music on the the Piano and Guitar, and other ernamental branches, for the next Scholastic year, commencing on the Is Monday of September, 1860. School 20 miles from

Washington. Good references required.
Address, H. E. STIDLEY, Washington N. C. july 21-5tp. (151/) A C. J. STILLEY

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION, For the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. The compli-tion of the new buildings will enable us to receive a larger number of pupils, and afford much better ac-commodation than heretofore. Pupils should be prompt in their attendance at the commencement of the Sec-

Communications in regard to the admission of pupils, should be addressed to ... W.L.D. COOKE, july 18-th. PRINCIPAL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. AT RICHMOND.

Session of 1860-161. THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence on the first Monday in OCTOBER, and continue until the first of MARCH.

CH. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutica.

ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of Ans-

JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., Professor of Obsta-ARION HOWARD, M. D. Professor of Chamisury. MARION HOWARD, M. D. Demonstrator of Am-

MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Amtoury.

This institution offers to Southern Students every facility for the attainment of a complete Medical Education. Through the liberality of the Legislature at its late session, in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will now be much extended. Large and important additions are being made to the Museum; the Chemical Apparatus and other means employed to illustrate the Lectures in the several departments. The College building is undergoing reneity and desirable alterations, and a new Hospital is in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will greatly enlarge the means of Chemical instruction.

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Instead of the single "Warren Prise" of One Hundred Colliars heretofore offered to members of the graduating class, two prises of Fifty Dollars each arnow offered, one for the best Essay on any Surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

Free: Professors Tickets (each \$15.) \$105

Matriculation, 55

Graduation, 25

Demonstrator of Anatomy, 10

For further information, or for a copy of the Catalogue containing full particulars, address

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 5, 1886. July 11—

ATE INSTITUTE .- THIS SCHOOL will begin its 20th year the 12th of July. Its advantages and terms are believed to be as favorable as those of any Institution in this part of the country. For particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX

June 12th, 1860. june 16-tlen. METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE. Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C.

The 3rd Session of this College will commence July For Catalogues or Circulars, Address, june 9-2m. THE WILSON SCHOOLS.

WILSON, N C. MR. and Mrs. Richardson, sided by a corpa ten Assistant Teachers. The Pall Term commences on Thursday, the 16th of For a Catalogue, address the Principal. june 30-1m D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal.

ATARRENTON PEMALE COLLEGE. WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session will open on Wednesday, the 25th
of July, 1860. In addition to the Department of Eng. ish Literature, instruction will be given in Latin Greek, French and German Lauguages; Vocal and In trumental Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.
Terms, for five months (Half in advance) board, in-

Washing and Fuel, 7.50

English Thition, \$12.50, \$13.00, \$17.50.

Warrenton has been long and favorably known for the its healthfulness, and its superior advantages for the education of young Ladies. We have a full corps of well-qualified Teachers, and afford thorough instruction in the solid and practical, as well as in the Ornamental

Pupils boarding in the College will be under the constant supervision of the President and Teachers, and will receive that care and attention necessary to their health and comfort. Please address. july 4-10. E. E. PARHAM, A. M. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.,

MILITARY ACADEMY THEIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON the plan of the Virginia and S. Carelina State

DALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY. RALEIGH, N. C.

The next Term of this institution will begin the liest
Tuesday in July and continue Il weeks.

Ray, J. W. Tucker will have charge of the classes in
Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christiani-

ty, Rheteric and Logic. T. H. Brame, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and Latin.
Miss A. J. Searle, Modern Languages and Paint Miss P. T. Lowis, Music. W cased A line use of parties

Miss _____, Primary Department ______.
For further information apply to T. H. Brame, Presi ient of the Seminary. M. A. BLEDSOE, President Board of Trustess. A. M. Gormen Secy.

HARTSFIELD'S NEWLY PATENTED COTTON SCRAPER AND CHOPPER. PEANIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST INVENtions to Cotton growers that has ever been discovered. It will plow both sides of a row of Cotton and shop it out at the same time, and will core the labor of eight hands. This Plow is so arranged that it can be adjusted so as to plow at any depth that may be desired, and to chep out the Cotton so as to leave it standing any distance that may be required.

The inventor is desirous of anguence and its leave it. The inventor is desirous of engaging one or two ac-tive and responsible Agents to canyass the State for the sale of this Plow. Persons desiring to act as Agent, or wishing to obtain any further information in regard to this important inventior, will please address the undersigned, a Kinston, N. C. J. A. HARTSFIELD.

Kinston, N. C. J. A. HARTSFIELD.

july 18—3mp

Newbern Progress copy 3 months and forward VALUABLE SLAVES FOR SALE. B an order of the County Court of Franklin, I shall sell at public suction, on the 9th day of August next, at the late residence of Sarah Fuller, dec'd, near Pacific in the County of Franklin, the following negro-slaves; to-wit: Finer, a valuable Carpenter, Adaline, Frances, and Minerva, valuable young women, Rufus, child of Minerva, and Henry. Said slaves are very likely, of good character, and are sold for division:

Terms: a credit of six months, with interest, Bon and approved security.

JONES PULLER, Adm'r., &c. July 12th, 1886. LUMBER LONG LEAF PINE?

THOSE WISHING NO. I LONG LEAF PINE, AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH. Laths supplied in any quantity at short in the Towns of the B.

USE

DOCTOR MARTINI CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR. A TEN YEARS TRIAL, WHICH SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE EVERY SUFFERING WOMAN of the Great Value of the

CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR!! . AND THAT IT IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC DISEASES ARISING FROM IRREGULARTIES.

Chrenic or Nervous Debility,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Vertigo or Dizaness,
Pains in the Kidneys,
Pains in the small of the Back,
Pains under the Shoulders, Pains under the only
Lowness of Spiris,
Languer and Nervousness Generally
Difficult Menstruction,

And an almost endless variety of other diseases attendant on irregularities superinduced by colds, by over exertion, by a weak constitution, severe mental or physical labor. The simple remedy for all is to get at the primary cause of the disease: remove it, and you assist Nature to regulate. This can done by the

CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR. Which has never failed to effect a cure when properly used, according to the directions, and a fair trial given It is prepared from the recipe, and under the per-sonal supervision of a most Skillful Physicial, who for a number of years confined its use to his private prac-tice. For the few years that it has been before the

For sale by most respectable Druggista throughout the Union and Canadas.

Price \$1.50 Per Bottle.

N. B.—When it happens that your Druggist has not the article, the money can be remitted direct to us, and if two or more bottles are ordered at one time, the medicine will be sent free of charge for transporta-

Particular directions as to use, &c., account Particular directions as to use, &c., accompany each bettle.

Druggists can be supplied direct from our Laboratory, or by sending their orders to BARNES & PARK, New York, F. C. WELLS & CO., New York, S. B. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. DYOTT'S, Philadelphia, Fs. J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans, La. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. H. H. HAYS, Portland, Ms. Or to any respectable Wholesale Druggists in New York or Philadelphia. Circulars, with Trade Prices, &c., for the Corrector, and our other medicines, sent free to Whelesale Buyers.

No Medicine placed on commission:

J. D. I. DE NYSE,

General Agent for the United States and Canadas.

General Agent for the United States and Canadas july 7-12. 30 Ann Street, New York. MAS. WISSLOW,

An experienced Nurs, and Pemale Physician, to the attention of mothers, her Soothing Syrup FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of lee thing, by soft ening the guma, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowe. .. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves Relief the Health to your Infants,

We have put up and sold this article for over tell years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been, ______ able to say of MRS. any other medicine-never has WINSLOW'S eingle instance, SOOTHING whon timely med. Never did SERUP. ne know an in-

efaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commenda-tion of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPU-TATION FOR THE FIGHFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects saidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will al-Origing in the Bowells and Wind Colic and overcome . convulsions FOR which, if not

iled and in BEMEDY IN THETHING. AND SUREST THE WORLD. in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN OHILDERN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PROJUDICES OF CHURCHE OF CHILDERS, NOR Plaints DO NOT LEW ROUN FRANCE between you THE BREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New

York, is en the outside wrapper:

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cadar Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

Ab 25—ly. CO ROTTON OF THIS TIN FOIL & METABLIC CAP MANUFACTORY No. 38, Crosby Street, N. Y. JOHN J. CROOKE & CO. Are manufacturing under their Patent

ROLLED TIN FOIL. PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED. suitable for wrapping

Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese, Spices, &c. Thine Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brillancy and strength to the imported article. METALLIC CAPS.

INVALUABLE or scaling Borress, containing Wine, or other liquids, Jans, &c., stamped with any name ordesign required JARS, &c. MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND ARTYARIA METALS.

Summer Residence, containing 130 acres of mead ow Land, situated about 5 miles west of Raleigh, and half a mile south of the N. C. Raitrond. A large, well finished Dwelling House, with the necessary out Houses, am ng them an Ice House, Barn and Stables; a fiste assortment of Fruit Trees; and a well of pure wa-

The above mentioned property is a very desirable lecation for a School, or Residence. Liberal terms of feredte the purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to the Measre. Tucker, of Baleigh, or to Henry R. Bryan, Newborn, N. C.

2. The above property will be sold affauction on the 3rd Monday in Augusta first day of Wake County Court.

SARAH F. B. CARBAWAY. mar 3- finswaw.

Blizabeth States, insert 3 month and forward Q ALES OF WAKE COUNTY TOBACCO By R. A. Young & Bro., Petersburg, Va.
1 Had. J. J. Brogden, \$19 25
1 G. Brogden, 13 00
1 1 75

12 00 11 50 A. L. D. McDade, FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY

KNOWN AS THE GUION HOTEL (NORTH
of the Capital) is offered for rent from the 1st of August, 1866, until the 1st of March, 1861; or afterwards,
at the discretion of the Stockholders of the Baptist
Famels College.
A the opportunity is thus offered for a profitable
business during the ensuing State Fair and Session
of the Legislature.
For Terms, apply to

R. S. TÜCKER. | Committee. R. S. TÜCKER. | July 25-tal st.