From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

BELL'S RECORD.

We hope every man, be he a Democrat or Unionist, who wishes to give an intelligent vote, in view of the charge of unsoundness being made by Democratic journals against John Bell, will read his record. A purer, sounder, more Southern, more National record was never held by a Southern man. There is nothing inconsistent with Southern rights, nothing that is not at the same time National, because his record is based upon the Constitution. Read it and see what becomes of this miserable charge of unsoundness. Read! Read!! Read!!!

FOR COMPROMISE.

"He, sir, who shall renounce the extremes of both these great parties, as dangerous to order and union—he, who by his talents, experience and weight of character shall succeed in placing himself at the head of a great constitutional party, and shall become the advocate of the administration of the Government upon the principles of Compromise, as it was understood to have originated in the formation of the Constitution, will serve the highest gratitude of his country."—[See Congressional Debates vol. 5, p. 349.]

So spoke John Bell in 1829, and singular enough he now stands at the head of a Constitutional party pledged to the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the Laws.

DANGER OF DISUNION.

"Sir, I am no alarmist, but when I reflect upon all I see and hear connected with this subject, when I look at the growing distraction of the country, I feel myself justified in designating the sum of what I shall say upon this question, as a plea for the Union. Upon such a subject; upon an occasion so interesting I shall not consider myself as the representative of any particular section or interest. I shall not consider myself either as a tariff or anti-tariff man. I claim to be considered, and to be heard as a representative of the whole country, most anxiously concerned for its permanent prosperity, its stability and glory. I claim to be heard as the advocate of higher interests than those which are the immediate subject of consideration."

So patriotically, so nobly spoke John Bell in 1832, when pleading for the Union. So National were the opinions in 1832, when South Carolina threatened to dissolve the Union upon the anti tariff plea.

ANTI-SECTIONAL.

"AS LONG AS MODERATION AND THE SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION shall preside over the administration of the federal government ANY FACTION WHICH SHALL SEEK TO DIVIDE THE UNION either by rousing a sense of INJUSTICE and INEQUALITY in the action of the Government in one section, or by raising upon the DELICATE and INFLAMMABLE question of slavery in the other, can always be shorn of its strength and defeated in its object, without the slightest sensation in our system."

So, with prophetic vision spoke John Bell in 1835.

THE REAL DANGER TO OUR SYSTEM, AS IN EVERY OTHER FREE GOVERNMENT, IS A VIOLENT PARTY ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF.

So spoke John Bell in 1835.

PRO-SLAVERY.

The proposition being to repeal the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, BELL, Berrien, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule and Yulee—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, Dodge, Fetch, Greene, HAMLIN, Jones, Miller, Norris Phelps, Pratt, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Whitcomb—30. (Cong. Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1254.

CONFESSION.

Sir, to suppose that there is one member of this body who is not ready to sacrifice, to concede something of his individual sentiments, to secure an adjustment of questions—were he unfettered by pledges, to which he may owe his position here, and which he may not violate without dishonor—to suppose there is only one here from the North or the South, who, upon a cold and selfish calculation of personal advancement, would insist upon extreme issues, IS TO SUPPOSE HIM A WRETCH WHO DOES NOT DESERVE TO LIVE.

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

HUMANITY OF SLAVERY.

"But, sir, humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master recommends the policy of diffusion and extension into any new territory adapted to his condition: and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellect. No, sir it is not a principal of humanity that dictates the anti-extension policy of New York."

So spoke John Bell in 1850.

THE POWER OF OUR GOVERNMENT DUE TO SLAVERY.

"Sir, making all due allowances for American enterprise and the energies of free labor, with all the inspiring advantages of our favorite system of the Government I DOUBT WHETHER THE POWER AND THE RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED MORE THAN HALF THEIR PRESENT EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS, BUT FOR THE SO MUCH REVILED INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY."

So spoke John Bell in 1850, and yet Southerners appear to believe that he is anti slavery in his views. Away with such hypocrisy!

OPPOSED TO THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

"Is it wise, is it expedient to disturb the Missouri Compromise? Does the repeal of the slavery restriction clause of the act 1820, promise such important and beneficent results to the country that all objections should be yielded? What practical advantage or benefit to the country generally, or the South particularly, will the repeal of the Missouri Compromise secure? What has the South to gain by the measure? Will slavery be established in Kansas?"

So spoke John Bell in 1854.

RISE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PREDICTED.

"Sir, the tendency of this bill is to stimulate the formation of a sectional party."

So spoke John Bell in 1854, on the Kansas Bill.

ABOLITION OF KANSAS.

"Had I power by my vote, I would paralyze—I would crush this many headed monster—this Kansas hydra at once."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE SAVED.

"Let power go into whatever hands it may, let us save the Union."

So spoke John Bell in 1856.

Did ever a mortal man stand before American people with a purer, more spotless, more unsullied, more National record than John Bell? And yet, men calling themselves Southerners affect to believe that he is too unsound, too unreliable on the institution of slavery for their support and confidence. Were charges more unjust, more ungenerous, more unfounded, ever instituted against any political aspirant. Let the united voice of every Southern State attest the patriotism and statesmanship of John Bell.

Eight to Sixteen.—Lord Shaftesbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that from personal observation he had ascertained, that of the adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in his favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter.

Thus is it in the physical world. Half of all who are born, die under twenty years of age, while four fifths of all who reach that age, and die before another "score," owe their death to causes of disease which were originated in their "teens." On a careful inquiry, it will be ascertained that nearly all cases, the causes of moral and premature physical death, are pretty much one and the same, and are laid between the ages of "eight and sixteen years." This is a fact of startling import to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly a parent should control and retain and exercise absolute control over the child until sixteen; it cannot be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases, and if that control is not wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; it is owing to parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the crime of a country such as England or the United States, lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection; we throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it, to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only as to the early seeds of bodily disease, that they are nearly in every case sown between sun down and bed-time, in absence from the family circle, in the supply of spending money never earned by the spender, opening the doors of confectionries and soda-fountains, of beer and tobacco and wine; of the circus, the negro minstrel, the restaurant and the dance; then follow the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead down to the gates of social, physical and moral ruin. From "eight to sixteen!" in these few years are the destinies of children fixed; in forty-nine cases out of fifty, fixed by the parent! Let every father, and every mother, solemnly vow: "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good by making home more attractive than the street.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE PRINCE'S ROUTE.

A dispatch from Montreal, dated Aug. 27, gives the following programme, adopted by the Prince of Wales:

After the Canadian tour the Prince will visit the West, spending a day each in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, besides devoting a few days to the great prairies. Returning, he will pass two days at Washington, a day and a half at Baltimore, a day in Philadelphia, and three or four days in New York. In that city he will accept a banquet from those whom this committee represent, besides some attention from the Mayor. He will then go on to Boston, possibly halting a day at Providence, spending two days at Boston, and leaving thence go to Portland, from which port he will take his farewell of the United States. The fleet will not go to New York at all, which is considered a great triumph by the Grand Trunk people. Fears are entertained that if the ships should go to the metropolis the seamen would desert, and other difficulties might arise. At the levee held by the Prince to-day there were 139 Americans presented, and, according to the list, were two Judges, five Governors, ten Colonels, three Majors, eight Reverends, two Captains, three Mayors and one General.

PETTY VINDICTIVENESS.

The Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, in a recent sermon, said that Daniel Webster might have lived to a century if he had never let a drop of brandy pass his lips. Of course, the inference intended to be drawn from this is, that Mr. Webster cut short his days by drunkenness.

It is in this way that the pulpit is prostituted in certain quarters, by men who know not what spirit they are of. Even if the charge were true, it is dictate of common decency, even in private conversation, not to speak evil of the dead. It is only the hyena who loves to prowl among graves and disturb the last city of poor humanity. What shall we say, then, of the clergyman, consecrated to be a messenger of peace, who emulates the ferocity of the only brute whose instincts lead it to prey upon the dead?

Balt. Dispatch.

Speedy Retribution.—The Jefferson (Texas) Herald tells us the fate that befel the villains who fired the town of Henderson, on the 5th inst. Three persons left Henderson immediately after the conflagration, under very suspicious circumstances. They were followed by a committee of citizens. Perceiving themselves pursued, they turned to fight, when one of them was shot dead from his horse and the other two were taken and hung forthwith.

Physicians' Fees in Burmah.—In Burmah, when a young woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the physician that if he cures the patient he may have her for his trouble, but if she dies under his medicine, he is to pay them her full value. It is stated that successful physicians have large families of females, who have become their property in this manner.

The returns of the census indicate that the inhabitants within the corporate bounds of the city of Richmond, Va., number nearly 40,000, and its suburbs contain from 10,000 to 12,000 inhabitants, making the whole population, city and suburban, more than 50,000 souls.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLATFORM
Of the Constitutional Union Party.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties, therefore:

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY;
THE UNION OF THE STATES; AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS;
and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People, and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has ordained honor every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

Union Men, Arouse!

We appeal to the Union men of the State to arouse themselves, and prepare for the November election. We fear a feeling of security is fastening itself upon the minds of the Union men of the State, and that it will prove the cause of our defeat, unless it be speedily shaken off and every man goes to work in earnest to avert so sad a calamity. Many are disposed to think that because the democracy are split up, and are running two sets of candidates, therefore it is absolutely certain that Bell and Everett will carry the State. Dismiss such thoughts as enemies to our success. No one can tell how the democratic vote of the State will be cast. If it were equally divided between Breck. and Douglas, there is no doubt but Bell would carry the State. But we cannot count on such an equal division. Douglas may get 30,000 or he may not get 5,000. Suppose he gets but 5,000 and the whole remaining democratic strength of the State is cast for Breckinridge.—Then let the false security of the Union men cause a decrease of a few thousand on the August vote and we shall be beaten—shamefully beaten, and no one to blame for it but ourselves! The price of victory in elections, is an earnest, indefatigable devotion to our cause; for however good it may be, there are always some who do not understand it, not appreciate the nature of the questions at issue, and who need to be helped to a right conclusion in regard to them.

We fear there is much more depending on the approaching Presidential election than the people have any idea of. It may turn out to be the last Presidential election they will have the privilege of attending as citizens of a United Confederacy. Great political revolutions and national convulsions often fall upon the people suddenly, at an hour when they look not for them. But in our case it will not be so, should it follow as a result of the election of Lincoln; for a party of sufficient strength to bring it about is now, and has been for some time, schooling the people for rebellion against the General Government. They are in the habit of asking this question: *if Lincoln is elected, would you accept office under him?* And they hold the opinion that no *Southern* man will accept, and no Northern man ought to be allowed to hold office in the South under him. How will it work? Evidently to the exclusion of all the officers of the Government from the South. We shall have no Postmasters, no district Attornies, no collectors of revenue at the ports; and of course the same policy carried out, no members in Congress, and no interest in the General Government. The next thing will be the formation of Vigilance Committees to hang refractory Union men; then a Southern Confederacy, and then a war with the General Government, and Heaven only knows what horrors shall then ensue.—Who is it that is now schooling the people for this purpose? Who is it now asking, "*would you hold office under Lincoln?*" The leaders of the Breckinridge party are the men. Why do they ask the question? They want you to say no. Why do they want you to say no? Because, when the time comes, (should it ever come) for men to accept or refuse office under Lincoln, they want you to stand by them in that hour and say no, *you shall not accept—Lincoln shall not have an officer in this County—in this State!*

When, therefore you hear men asking such questions as these, take notice and mark them well; and look well to see where they lead.

Thousands in North Carolina voted against the just principle of *ad valorem*, because they were led into opposing it by democratic leaders, who now tell you they are in favor of it. The *people* were honest, but the leaders were not. And unless the people watch, they will be led into *disunion* in the same manner; and thus sacrifice every thing that is dear to them on earth.

DOUGLAS' RALEIGH SPEECH.

At the request of several friends we publish the late speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, delivered in Raleigh, N. C. on the 30th of Aug. And here let us say, that we do not admire Mr. Douglas, as a politician, any more now than formerly. We think he has contributed a great deal towards keeping up the agitation between the two sections of the Country, and in this regard is fully identified with the Democratic party, which has for years subsisted upon it. In this view of the case, Mr. Douglas has no right to expect, nor does he, that any of the supporters of the Constitutional Union party, will relinquish their hopes in the success of Bell and Everett, two of the most eminent, conservative, consistent and able statesman in the land, to follow him, however fairly he presents his political views, or however severely he chastises the Southern wing of the democracy for their efforts to prepare the hearts of the people for disunion and civil war. It is simply an act of justice to publish Mr. Douglas' speech, in view of the wholesale denunciation heaped upon him by those who, only a few short months ago, declared he was the best friend the South had, and *were* willing to support him for the Presidency, in preference to any one else. It is a fight, however, in which we feel but little interest, beyond the hope that it may result in the complete destruction of the two wings of an organization by whose reeking corruption the whole land has been made to stink for years. May it sink beneath the weight of a public condemnation so great as never to rise again, until it shall be brought forth purified and regenerated, and as sincerely devoted to the true interests of the Country as it has heretofore been selfish, corrupt, arrogant and dangerous.

"WHY THE DEMOCRACY ARE OPPOSED TO JOHN BELL."

Under this heading the Yancey-Breckinridge papers are publishing a list of 23 "*becauses*" why they cannot support Mr. Bell. It is a laughable display of *causes*. We pick out the following:

Because, he turned traitor to Gen. Jackson and the Democracy, when the Bank of the United States undertook to crush out both by the exertion of the concentrated money power.

Because, since his desertion, he has incessantly fought the Democracy, and all their measures and men.

Because, he still clings to every Whig heresy which distinguished that party, from its birth to its death.

These are the three first reasons. Now please compare with them the following, which is the eighth of the series:

Because for years he has shaped his course in Congress to obtain a nomination to the Presidency, sometimes bowing low to one party, and then to another, without regard to consistency of principle, or the interest, welfare or honor of the country.

Now if Mr. Bell ever "bowed low" to any party for the sake of a nomination, it is not likely he did so to those parties who had little or no power. He must then have bowed low to the democratic party. But that could not be, for we are told above that "he has incessantly fought the democracy, and all their measures and men." Moreover, we are also told that "*he still clings* to every Whig heresy," &c., &c.

In addition to these objections, the opposers of Mr. Bell say he is *unsound on the slavery question!* That has been a standing objection to every candidate brought out against the democracy. Gen. Taylor, a Louisiana planter, and Mr. Bell, a citizen of Tennessee, both large slave-owners, have been successfully pronounced *unsound!* Was impudence ever more brazen faced?

Wake Up!—Union men of Rowan, and of the West, we appeal to you to arouse yourselves. Shake off every feeling of unconcern, and awake you thoroughly to the importance of the present contest. The enemies of our national union are instilling into the minds of the adherents of democracy the fatal poison of disunion. ROMAN, one of the Breckinridge Electors in this State, has come out on the stump and distinctly declared *that in the event of Lincoln's election he would vote, if a member of the Legislature, for resistance at once, and before Lincoln was installed in office!* We warn you, therefore, that *treason* is abroad in North Carolina.

SERVILE TROUBLES.

The troubles which have occasioned so much excitement in Texas, for several weeks, passed, and caused the loss of much property, the endurance of much human suffering and loss of life, have broken out also in Talladega and Selma, Ala.; and at Adairsville, Ga. There have also been some troubles in Virginia.

We have no doubt that there is a good deal of misapprehension and needless excitement attending these troubles wherever they have occurred. But making due allowance for this, there is remaining enough matter of serious import to arrest the attention of *every* man South of Mason & Dixon's line; and we only advert to it here for the purpose of suggesting that the signs of the times demand of us all more than ordinary vigilance, and a constant state of preparedness for any event of the kind that might happen in our own section.

☞ Gen. Walker, who lately made a filibustering descent upon the town of Truxillo, in Honduras, and took possession of the fortifications at that place, for the purpose of bringing the authorities of Honduras to recognize certain alleged rights of his in Nicaragua, (a country he could not hold when he had it,) it is very likely has been blown out of his strong hold. The latest news from him is, that seven hundred men under the command of Guardiola had surrounded Truxillo, and an English war ship had entered the harbor, to co-operate with them to dislodge him. Heavy cannonading was heard in that direction from morning until noon, on the 24th August, and hence, against such odds, we expect to hear soon that Walker has been blown to pieces.

Servile Troubles.—It would a work of mercy and wise forethought on the part of Southern people to practice closer watchfulness towards our servile population, in order to prevent them falling into the fatal seductions to which it is possible they may, here and there, in the country, be exposed by the interference of evil persons. Their best concerted schemes would be inevitable failures except to a limited extent; they would be speedily met, and then their authors would become the sufferers; and under the excitement which always attend upon the discovery of secret plots, the assailed are liable to be led into extreme measures, by which the innocent and the guilty too often fair alike. A little extra watchfulness may avert much evil, and it is due to all concerned that it should be practiced—not for a week, a month or a year; but constantly, whilst there continues in the country those whose evil hearts are bent on mischief.

Newspaper Improvements.—The Newbern Progress comes to us very considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. It is now about as large as any daily in the State; and sustains well its individuality. Pennington is a *newspaper* man. He fights on his "own hook" for Douglas and the Union.

The *Spirit of the Age* also comes out enlarged and improved. It is a capital family paper, and is deservedly popular.

Another Success.—Mr. Richard Thomason has left on our table a bottle of syrup manufactured by him, on Friday last, from the Chinese Sugar Cane, which is a complete success. It is very thick, sweet and of a very pleasant flavor.

Bell and Everett Apple.—Mr. George E. Bost has laid on our table a Bell and Everett apple which weighs over a pound, and measures 13½ inches in circumference.

BRITISH INTERVENTON IN NICARAGUA.

A number of documents were recently laid before the British House of Commons, containing the treaties existing between that government and Nicaragua. In view of Walker's last raid, these possess considerable importance. By one of them, it is provided that English subjects and property are to enjoy the right of transit from ocean to ocean, within the limits of Nicaragua, by any route now or hereafter to be established. Great Britain, besides, guarantees protection to those routes as well as their neutrality, for which purpose, with the consent of the Republic, the former may employ her own forces, if necessary. Further stipulations provide for the right of residence, trading, holding property, similar to those enjoyed by the natives of Nicaragua. British ships of war and mail packets may enter its harbors, and British goods are placed on the same footing as those of the Nicaraguans. Should any emergency, therefore, arise, it will be seen that England has the right of intervention on that isthmus.

Another treaty relative to the Mosquito Indians, signed last January, recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua as extending over all Honduras, a district being reserved for the Mosquito Indians.—Greytown is made a free port, under Nicaraguan protection, the Republic being at liberty to levy duties on all goods to be consumed in the country.

Correspondence of the Asheville News.

Horrible Murder—Assassination of J. A. Hooper.

WEBSTER, Jackson Co., N. C.,
August 24th, 1860.

Editor of the News:—John A. Hooper, Esq., an esteemed citizen of this county, living near the Forks of Tuckasaige river, about twelve miles from this place, was shot, on Saturday last, while returning home from a saw mill, with a load of lumber. No clue as yet, is had to the cold-blooded murderer. He lay in ambush for his victim, and shot him from a distance of not more than fifteen paces, the ball entering under the left shoulder blade, and passing out just above the nipple of the left breast. He received the fatal shot in sight of his own home! but when reached by his family was unable to speak. His wife was among the first to reach him, having been attracted by a scream from her husband and the report of the assassin's gun. Oh! what must have been the feelings of the wife and mother, as she approached that fatal spot and found her fond affectionate husband breathing his last! Such feelings I will not attempt to describe.

"Murder will out," and I trust that He who seeth and knoweth all things, will not let this fiend incarnate escape the penalty due his horrible crime.

In haste, as ever, yours truly, ***

Cost of the English Militia.—It costs as much to maintain an armed force in England as it does in the United States, say $200 and upward a man, or more than double the cost of a French soldier.

POLITICAL.

The Union Bell! let its echoes sound
From hill to hill, from vale to vale;
And all the people for Union bound
Its cheering music hail!

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICTS.

1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2d " CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d " O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th " A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th " HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th " WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th " TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

For the Watchman.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING.

MONTGOMERY HALL,
Saturday, Sept. 8th, 1860.

The Rowan County Bell and Everett Club, was called to order by the President, Dr. J. W. Hall, who opened the meeting with a few very appropriate remarks. There were a goodly number in attendance, representing almost every portion of the County. Remarks were made by a number of persons, touching matters pertaining to the contest upon which we are entering.

A motion to have a mass meeting and barbecue some time in October, was received with decided favor. The precise time will be fixed on at the next regular meeting of the Club, which will be held in Murphy's Hall, Saturday 22d instant.

Members of the Club residing in the vicinity of Sam'l Beard's, gave notice that they would hold a public meeting at that place on Saturday the 22d instant.

Members in the neighborhood of Neely's Mill, gave notice that they would hold a similar meeting on Saturday the 29th instant.

No more business before the meeting it adjourned to the next regular meeting.

DR. J. W. HALL, *President.*
P. P. MAHONEY, *Sec., pro tem.*

NOT ANY IF YOU PLEASE.

We have been not a little amused at the painfully ludicrous efforts of the Breck organs of this State to fasten Douglas on the Union party. One would think after a perusal of these papers, that the Little Giant was our nominee, and an outside barbarian from the precious fold of Democracy—but the thing will not work at all. The Union party is perfectly indifferent to Mr. Douglas. *He is too good a Democrat* to have the slightest claims upon, an affiliation with them. They will doubtless be very much obliged to him for defeating Breckinridge at the South, and Lincoln at the North, as all good Union men must be; but as to any endorsement of him or his principles, these Breck organs very well know *that* has never been, and never will be done. Oh! no gentlemen, *not any if you please.* Everybody understands that the sole object you have in view, in this silly attempt to establish a coalition between the Bell and Douglas men, is to prejudice some of the wool-dyed Democracy against their regular candidate, by making them believe he is a horrid Federalist, Whig and Know Nothing. But we repeat that it will not work at all, and you might as well abandon it for all the good it will do you. Because your party has at last met the doom it so long and so richly merited—because you are divided into factions, and are ready to cut each other's throats—because you are going to be badly beaten, and are going to stay beaten, don't, don't if you please, make our party the scape-goat for your dreadful iniquities. We have nothing in the world to do with your interesting family quarrel. We will stand by, we assure you, and regard with the most serene complacency, the utter demolition of *both* sides—and only after the burial of the whole concern, will we do anything to testify our appreciation of the *true* character of your party. We will then plant the rose of honesty upon its grave—to counteract the smell of corruption which will linger around it. But as long as vitality remain in either faction, let not the other charge *our* party with the outrageous sin of countenancing or sympathizing with it. We do not like any such imputation upon our political character.—*Wil. Herald.*

☞ The Charlotte *Bulletin* (Breck) in an article under the caption, "The Position of Parties in North Carolina" says the effect of the recent Douglas Convention will be to give the State to Bell and Everett, and attributes the blame entirely to "those who assumed to control and direct the policy" of the Breck party—and says that "upon their shoulders rests the responsibility." It regards the failure to effect a compromise with the Douglasites and the consequent loss of the State to Breckinridge as due to the "bad management of a few impetuous uncompromising, and bitter partizans" among the Breckites. What does the *Journal* think of *that?* Recollect it is useless to undertake to "rule out" the *Bulletin.* That paper supports Breckinridge, and claims that its Democracy is of the old fashioned Constitutional stripe. It has never, however, yielded its independence under the lash which would-be leaders try to apply to all who differ with them, and hence an unsuccessful attempt was made some time ago to ignore it as a Democratic paper. We don't know or care which wing of the Democracy is to blame for the split in North Carolina, but the *Bulletin* reluctantly tells the truth as to what the *result* must be. Bell will certainly carry the State handsomely.

Wil. Herald.

The New York correspondence of the Philadelphia Press says that the Electoral ticket nominated at the late Democratic convention at Syracuse will gain 80,000 votes, and save the State from Lincoln.

THE MISTAKES OF THE PRESS.

The most laughable case of "mistakes of the printer," is that where there had been two articles prepared for the paper, (one concerning a sermon preached by an eminent divine and the other about the freaks of a mad dog!) but unfortunately, the foreman, in placing them into the form, "mixed" them, making the following *contre-temps:*

"The Rev. James Thompson, rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physicians advise him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and after the expiration of a devout prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic freaks. He ran up Timothy street to Johnson, and down Bonelt street to College. At this stage of the proceedings, a couple of boys seized him, tied a tin kettle to his tail and he again started. A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of noise, running and confusion.—After some trouble, he was shot by a Jersey policeman."

A TELLING FACT—AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONCLUSION.

The gallant and gifted Jere Clemens is in the field in Alabama, meeting the Yancyites in their stronghold, and combatting, with all the powers of his rare eloquence, the foul purposes of the Disunionists. In a discussion, the other day, in Huntsville, he fixed the responsibility for the present unhappy condition of affairs on the proper shoulders, in a manner as irresistible and overwhelming as it was simple. We quote from the Huntsville *Independent:*

"Col. Clemens stated one fact in his masterly speech here on Monday last, that should open the eyes of the people; a fact that should be pondered by every man who loves his country. Slaveholders in particular should think of it.

In 1840, the Abolition vote was but a little over 7,000.

In four years, under Tyler's administration, who was elected as a Whig, but turned Democrat, it increased to more than 62,000!

In four years, under Polk, it increased to more than 290,000!!

In four years, under Fillmore, it *fell off to less than* 158,000!!

In four years, under Pierce, it increased to more than 1,341,000!!!

Such facts as these need no comment. Sensible men can read and understand.—It is a fact plain as daylight that the tendency of Democratic administrations is to increase the slavery agitation and to endanger our institutions. Democrats cannot deny it. Figures show it, and everybody knows it. We were told by the free-soilers and secessionists in 1856 that Millard Fillmore was an abolitionist, and yet the records of the country show that he did more to quell abolitionism than any other President. How long will the people be gulled by these hypocrites and falsifiers, whose every act tends to hasten our country to the brink of ruin!

CAVED IN.

The New York *Daily News* of the 15th, says the Breckinridge *furore* has caved in. We copy as follows:

"Never was a blown up bladder collapsed more suddenly, never did a fancy stock fall flatter in Wall street, never did a tuneless *prima donna* fall more lamentably than has the Breckinridge furore at the South. Were it not for the blatant blackguardism and the arrant quackery of the gutter-up of the political humbug, we could pity the failure which has dashed the hopes of the partizans of Yancey and foiled the intrigues of the old political Grimalkins at Washington. The South has repudiated Breckinridge—aye, even the cotton States have been recreant to this glorious Administration! and Alabama herself affords another instance, in Wm. L. Yancey, of a prophet, unhonored in his own home."

What are we Fighting For.—Under the above caption, the Spirit of Jefferson, a Democratic paper published at Charlestown, Virginia, and which has just come out for Douglas, has the following paragraph:

"Surely we are not, as a party, contending for harmony and good feeling in our ranks. What, then are we contending for, and what is to be the result of this unnatural struggle? In the first place we are to suffer defeat, and after that, God only knows what other ill are to attend us. There is nothing hopeful or cheering in contemplating the very unenviable position which we now occupy. Our leaders are drifting us to destruction, and the only hope now is in the good sense and conservatism of the people.—If they will rise in their might and overthrow these leaders, we may yet weather the storm; if they submit and follow these leaders, then all is lost, lost, lost forever!"

Projected Fusion in Massachusetts.—We perceive that there is some talk of a fusion between the Bell and Douglas men in Massachusetts, and if such a combination can be effected so as to defeat Lincoln in that State, and reject Andrew, the type of rabid abolitionism, it will do more to restore confidence throughout the country than anything which could happen; for Massachusetts occupies the same position to the North that South Carolina does to the South—they are both the representatives of extreme opinions. It would be curious, and gratifying at the same time, to see Lincoln beaten by a majority in the vote of this abolition State; but we are afraid that a fusion cannot be so easily accomplished in "the school of Massachusetts," which has given so many leaders to the ranks of abolition politics.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Bell and Everett electoral tickets have been nominated in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Arrangements are already made for the holding of State Conventions, and the nomination of Bell and Everett electors in New Hampshire and Michigan. There will thus be Bell and Everett electoral tickets in every State in the Union, except South Carolina.