J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS

Single copy,	$2.00
Five copies,	$8.00
Ten copies,	$15.00

Clubs exceeding ten, in the same proportion $1.50 each. Payment always in advance.

BLANKS

The following Court and miscellaneous BLANKS are kept on hand for sale, at this office. Can be sent by mail to any part of the country, at usual expense.

Civil Warrants, Ca. to take Depo. C. & S. C.
Ca. & Bonds, Appearance Bond,
Writs, C. & S. Court, Subpoena Witnesses,
Executions, C. & S. C. Letters Testamentary,
Subpoenas, C. & S. C. Letters of Administration,
Witness Tickets, C. & S. C. Oath to Collector,
Juror Tickets, Marriage Licenses,
Prosecution Bonds, C. & S. C. Do. Certificates,
Bail Bonds, civil cases, Factors Equity Bonds,
Bail Bonds, criminal, Do. Indentures,
Attachment Writs, Land Bonds,
Delivery Bonds, Deeds in Trust,
Administration, &c. Sheriff Bonds,
Bastardy, " Equity, do.
Appeal, " Notes of Hand,
And many other forms of less frequent use. Attachment Notes to Bank,
Attachment, &c.
Orders on short notice.

Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XVIII. SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 16, 1860. NUMBER 22.

Devoted to Politics, News, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Commerce, the Arts and Sciences, Morality, and the Family Circle.

JOHN BELL'S SOUNDNESS.

CONCLUSION OF HON. B. H. HILL'S SPEECH AT ROME.

READ THIS EXTRACT.

But, gentlemen, it is useless longer to waste words in proving so plain a proposition as Mr. Bell's soundness on the slavery question. This is so well established, that gentlemen of candor and information on the other side admit it. My distinguished friend, Mr. Bartow,—who, to whatever man he may give his vote, I know to be in every sense worthy, able and candid—wishes to be understood on this question. He says: "I repeat, I do not charge Mr. Bell with unsoundness on the slavery question." So must every candid man say, who knows what he says, or says what he knows. I must say it is a little singular, that my friend should have *seemed* to leave the impression that Mr. Bell *might* have approved the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, in a certain vote, the *explanation of which he did not know*. He certainly could easily have known that Mr. Bell never did believe in that doctrine, by Mr. Bell's own declaration; for in speech which Mr. Bell made in the Senate, on the 24th and 25th of May, 1854, he referred to this very doctrine by name, and condemned it, and that he and his people in Tennessee condemned it as long ago as 1848, in the contest with Gen. Cass. He not only condemned the doctrine, but declared that in it he "could see no peace, no quiet, no end of agitation," and that he and his people had contended as far back as 1848, "that the people of a Territory, *when they come to form their State Constitution*, AND THEN ONLY, were qualified to establish their domestic institutions." Over and over again has Mr. Bell spoken, with even greater emphasis, against this doctrine. On the 24 day of July, 1856, he spoke of this doctrine as connected with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; declared that it "inaugurated a great National prize fight"—how it had disappointed the pleasing dreams of the Southern people, and then adds this strong language: "It is not extravagant to assert that, had the most inventive genius of the age been called upon for a scheme of policy, combining all the elements of slavery agitation, in such a manner as to *insure the greatest amount of disorder*, personal and neighborhood feuds, border disturbance, and bloodshed in Kansas, leading, at the same time to permanent sectional agitation, he could not have succeeded better than by adopting the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska bill."

What other statesman has spoken such words of logic, history and prophecy!—What was Mr. Breckinridge doing and saying during those periods? Voting for and sustaining the Kansas bill "because it did what it did," and Mr. Douglas says, putting him on the back for his Squatter Sovereignty speeches. "What a wonderful *defender* (!) of the *South*!!

"With equal point, force and clearness has Mr. Bell spoken upon every point of the slavery question and agitation. I could read from his speeches all day, and place him, on all points, far above the quibbles of slandering demagogues, and the perversions of a designing press.—Most truly can I say, the South and the Union and the Constitution, has never had a truer, nobler or wiser champion and defender! Let me add in conclusion on this point, what Mr. Bell himself said, on an occasion which will not be forgotten *by some people*:

"The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper to declare that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North. I have this to say to the Senator in reply—If the honorable Senator means to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill, in company with the Abolitionists, I was their ally, and to that extent only I was their ally; if it was his object, in making that statement, to let it go forth to the country for effect among the people, that he had boldly said to my face in the Senate, that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists, then I have to say to him that it was a *ad captandum* argument, as unjust to him as it was to me, and worthy only of the shallowest and lowest demagogue. If he means to say that I had become the ally of the Abolitionists of the North in sympathy, feeling or by any concerted arrangement, then I have to pronounce, that he stated what he knew to be false."

A burning rebuke, and nobly administered! Let honest men every where read it, for I am sure it must produce, in the minds of all, a withering contempt for all the subsequent little revilers of this dignified and noble statesman. Whenever the charge is made by speaker or by writer, let the answer be the scathing words of Mr. Bell himself—"*He stated what he knew to be false.*"

POLITICAL RENUNCIATION.—A. J. Willes, Esq., of Caroline county, Md., Democratic State Senator from that county in 1850, and who was last fall on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the House of Delegates, receiving in his own district a heavy majority, publishes a letter in the Denton *Union*, announcing his determination to support, with voice and vote, the Union nominees—Bell and Everett.

MOVEMENTS OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Senator Douglas arrived at 10 o'clock, two hours after progressive time. He was met at the depot by the Douglas Invincibles, to the number of 2,000, and escorted to the Tremont House, where he was welcomed home by T. B. Taylor. Mr. Douglas briefly responded to the presence of a crowd of about 10,000 persons.

SIGNIFICANT INDICATIONS—READ! READ!!

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH.

[From the Charleston Mercury of the 24th.]

If Lincoln is elected President of the United States, the relations of the Southern States towards *his* administration must be settled by the *present* administration. Mr. Lincoln will not be installed in office before the fourth of March next. Long before this time the Southern States will have determined their course; and if this course shall be a secession from the Union by one or more Southern States, Mr. Buchanan will have to guide the course of the General Government to meet it. If he thinks that a State has a right to secede from the Union, of course he cannot order any portion of the United States army or navy against a seceding State. If he attempts coercion, every Southern man in his Cabinet, and in the army and navy, will doubtless leave them. Congress has no power to control the President's views of the Constitution, and the duty it involves. He must, as the Chief Executive of the United States, act for himself; and enforce his own conscientious conceptions of the rights of the States, under the Constitution of the United States. * * * If they (Republicans) shall, by their aggression and sectional domination, drive one or more Southern States out of the Union, Mr. Buchanan will not shed the blood of a wronged and inoffensive people, whose seek their safety by a separation from their aggressors and persecutors. This is our opinion, whether it is right or wrong, should in no way effect the course of the Southern States. They should pursue that course which, in their opinion, their rights, interests and honor demand; and as to the rest, be prepared to meet the consequences, whatever they may be.—For the *speedy* formation of a Confederacy of *all* the Southern States, the best instrument, we believe, will be the sword.

[From the Washington States.]

THE DISUNION PROGRAMME.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—A dispatch from Washington announces that seventeen thousand stand of arms has been ordered to Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. As the garrison (only three hundred) is already well supplied the order may well create enquiry as to the wherefore. Perhaps Mr. Clingman's coming North has somewhat to do with this Southern march of muskets and cartridges."

We copy the above from a New York journal. Some time ago we called attention to the probability that the United States fortification in the locality alluded to would be vacated on some flimsy pretext. We regarded such an act as part and portion of the disunionist programme to get possession of these forts, and there make a rendezvous of those who were in league with Yancey and Breckinridge to precipitate the Southern States into a revolution. We called the attention of the government and the people to it, warning the former against being either a willful or ignorant tool in the hands of the disunionists, and exhibiting to the latter the infamous plans which were being concocted and carried out to desecrate all they held most dear. By permitting such action, the President would be *facile principe* in the dread conspiracy against the peace and prosperity of the Union. It is to be hoped that, instead of permitting his personal feelings and animosities to lead him into the camp of Yancey and the fire and sword propagandists of the "United League of Southerners," he would jealously watch every movement tending even remotely to break up the Union he is sworn to protect. He is agent of the people; and the people will demand that he return to them unsullied and undisgraced that which they entrusted to his hands.

When we, on a former occasion, drew public attention to the "army orders" touching the fort at South Carolina, we were met in a more satiric than serious manner. The Charleston Mercury, especially, desired to laugh off the suspicion. It was natural for it to do so, and we can excuse its anxiety to divert inquiry from the subject; but it is not so excusable in those who are entrusted with the forces of the Republic to use them in a way which shall be detrimental to the interests of the Union and the prosperity of that Republic.

The additional "seventeen thousand stand of arms" for fort Moultrie, if a fact, demands explanation. In the event of no satisfactory reason being given—and we see none that can—we must regard it but as another development of the plan of the precipitators.

In view of these indications, it behooves the whole national element of the country, by virtue of the ballot-box, to put the enemies of the Constitution into that imbecile obscurity where they will be powerless against the glory and perpetuity of the Union.

BELL AND EVERETT MEETING IN MISSOURI.—ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., Oct. 4.—A large political demonstration was held here to-day by the Bell and Everett party. The city was thronged with delegations from abroad, and a procession formed a mile and a half in length. The procession marched to the fair grounds, where many speeches were delivered. This evening there was also a torchlight procession, brilliantly illuminating the city. The number present is estimated at 15,000.

GONE TO JOIN GARIBALDI.—The Nashville Patriot says that a young man from that city, named Frank Maney, a cadet, has resigned his scholarship at West Point, and gone to join the forces of the great liberator.

From the National (Bell) American.

MONEY PRESSURE

Under this caption the Macon "Journal and Messenger" alludes to our views, and those of the Columbus "Enquirer," in reference to the present stringency in the Money market, and adds to their truth and force in the following manner:

"We observe that the Atlanta "American", Columbus "Enquirer," and perhaps other journals, attribute the stringency in the money market to the threatening aspect of our Federal relations. A well informed gentleman attached to one of the Banks in this city, recently returned from the North, assures us that capital there is, at this time, very sensitive, and moneyed men are turning the key upon their vaults, in anticipation of a possible disruption and civil strife. Is not this a deplorable state of things? And will not every patriot labor with all his might to calm the turbulence of the storm which has been raised by selfish demagogues, and which threatens the destruction of our free institutions.—It is time for the people to pause. They are treading upon a slumbering volcano."

Within one week the rate of discount advanced in New York, from 1 to 2 per cent. per annum, on all except *first class double name short paper*. Names are more closely scrutinized, and money is getting to be more in demand. Less than was expected has been sold to the South, collections have been more difficult in this section, and some houses in the Southern trade are tottering, while one of the most popular, and supposed to be among the strongest, has been compelled to solicit an extension.

With money-lenders refusing to operate—Banks curtailing their discounts, and the people drawing specie from them to hide away, what else could be expected than a pressure for money, and hard times? And, if they continue, what will the consequence be? Who can tell?—Where and in what will it end? If capital can not be had, or if improvements cease, what is to become of our laborers and mechanics? Where will they get employment? Who will want them? Whatever affects capital, affects business, affects all kinds of improvements, and the price and the demand for labor. Withhold capital, and business stagnates, because no improvements are progressing by which labor can procure the means to sustain business. Cause and effect, act and re-act in this matter with tremendous power.

Credit is a sensitive plant, and capital is both timid and cautious. Very slight causes affect both. In Paris, London and other great money centers, the rate of interest fluctuates with the rumors of war. If this be so in regard to wars between foreign nations, what else than the most direful effects can be looked for from civil war, accompanied with all the horrible concomitants of a servile insurrection? Is it not to be expected that, with the threatened election of a Sectional President, and the threat of prominent men in public life, that his inauguration will be resisted even to a disruption of the Union, that capital should be withdrawn from circulation, and all the terrible consequences apprehended should follow.

All this boding of evil, this loss of confidence and growing distrust, are consequent upon the fanatical spirit which is abroad in the Union, South as well as North, by which we have a sectional candidate in the South, and another in the North, for the Presidency, the success of either of which involves Disunion—and Disunion means civil, servile and fratricidal war of untold, unimaginable horrors, and of unknown, but certainly of prolonged duration. Who does not know and *feel* the force of this? Who would act, if he could avert it? And who does not believe—aye, know—that if this sectional war was at an end, confidence would be restored, business revive, and the country again become prosperous?

This can be accomplished by the South—all depends now upon the South. The North is moving and moving energetically to prevent the success of Black Republicanism. Much as we regret to say it, it is nevertheless true, that the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy, backed up and supported by the Administration, and the power it wields through its official patronage, interposes the greatest obstacles to this much-desired object. In the North Breckinridge only increases Lincoln's chances, by taking votes from Douglas and Bell—in the South he keeps up unnecessary division, when it is well known he cannot, by any possibility, carry one third or even one fourth of the Southern electoral votes. Let the South unite on the Union ticket—let the South rally to the support of Bell and Everett, and the North will be strengthened in its efforts, their election will be secured, and the country will be saved. None but egregious fools or arrant knaves believe that JOHN BELL cannot be trusted, or that, on a Constitutional question, EDWARD EVERETT is to be doubted or suspected. Douglas cannot be elected—Breckinridge cannot be elected—Breckinridge cannot be elected, because the friends of the one *will not* support the other; but BELL may be, can be, by the co-operation of either wing, and whoever the South can settle down upon, *the North will elect*. Are there not enough patriotic Democrats, who love country more than party, to turn the tide—to settle this question—elect the Union candidates—restore confidence and save the Union. We believe there are!

PARSON BROWNLOW AND YANCEY IN A DISCUSSION.—Parson Brownlow and Yancey came together at Knoxville. The Parson wanted to know what Yancey would do if Lincoln was elected. Yancey wanted to know what the Parson would do. The Parson would be one of a regiment to drive back the Secessionists. Yancey would be one to bayonet Brownlow if he did. Yancey told Brownlow he was a preacher, and ought not to act so. Brownlow pointed out to Yancey that one of the men on the stand with him, and one of the Breckinridge electors of Tennessee, were Parsons, and the only difference between him and them was that they had been silenced for lying.—Yancey said he would make no reply to that, and he didn't.

SANS CULOTTES.—One of the ardent admirers of the Italian patriot Garibaldi writes to a London journal that his wardrobe consists of only two red flannel shirts. This is somewhat in the style of the famous Georgia uniform—a shirt collar and a pair of spurs,—and is in harmony with the unadorned simplicity of the hero's character.

From the Asheville Spectator.

CLINGMAN AT WAYNESVILLE.

Thomas L. Clingman addressed a large portion of the citizens of Haywood, on Monday of last week. He arranged it so as to commence at 10 o'clock, and conclude his speech precisely at the hour appointed to convene Court. This was done to prevent a reply, because Court was not in session at all during the forenoon, and three times as many persons as could gain access into the Court House to hear him were in town at as early an hour as nine o'clock. The character of his speech also left the impression that he intended to give no opportunity for a reply. From beginning to ending it was of the most inflamatory nature—well calculated to "fire the Southern heart," and prepare the mind for a dissolution of the Union—contemplated by the Breckinridge party leaders in the event of Lincoln's election. Clingman is in favor of it, and no mistake. He was interrogated upon the point by Col. Hyman, and after finding no means of escaping a direct answer, he boldly declared that he was in favor of a dissolution in the event of Lincoln's being elected by a minority vote. Everybody knows this may be accomplished constitutionally. Therefore we have in our midst a United States Senator, who has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution, ready to violate the sacred instrument, in the above mentioned contingency. What do the honest people of all parties think of this position.

His speech throughout was characterized with abuse of Black Republicans, and appeals to the passions and prejudices of his fellow citizens—all having a tendency to prepare them for a bloody revolution. Are the people of this District ready to adopt the sentiments and follow in the footsteps of Thos. L. Clingman, who would plunge the country into the vortex of ruin, without a justifying cause? Are they ready to tear asunder what our forefathers cemented with their blood? We hope not. Look to this think well before supporting candidates who represent the disunion party, which Mr. Clingman is so earnestly supporting.

We took no notes of the gentleman's speech, and of course we cannot particularize. We wish we could give it word for word as it fell from his lips—believing all patriots would condemn it from beginning to end. We are no apologist of the Black Republicans, but we thought their positions were unjustly presented by Mr. Clingman. He represented that Lincoln is in favor of repealing the fugitive slave law. This is a mistake. Lincoln expressly denies entertaining any such notion. In many other respects he missed the mark equally as far. Had an opportunity presented itself the speech could have been riddled in twenty minutes. As it is we think the distinguished gentleman lost character as a statesman and patriot.

In our remarks, if we have done him injustice it is unintentional.

MR. BELL—MR. TOOMBS.—The honorable Senator from Georgia, says a correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, is quite bitter in his denunciations of John Bell. Perhaps the *record*, to which he appeals, may account for his conduct. In the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, vol. 29, 1st Session, 33d Congress, page 944, May 25, 1854. Mr. Bell in reply to Mr. Toombs, said:

"The honorable Senator from Georgia, in the course of his remarks yesterday, thought proper to declare that I had become the ally of the abolitionists of the North. I have this to say to the Senator in reply—if the honorable Senator means to say that in voting against the Nebraska bill, in company with the abolitionists, I was their ally—and to that extent only I was their ally; if it was his object, in making that statement, to let it go forth to the country for effect among the people, that he had boldly said to my face in the Senate, that I had become the ally of the abolitionists, then I have to say to him that it was an *ad captandum* argument, as unjust to him as it was to me, and worthy only of the shallowest and lowest demagogue. If he means to say that I had become the ally of the abolitionists of the North in sympathy, feeling, or by any concerted arrangement, then I have to pronounce, that he stated what he knew to be false."

Here is enough to unravel the whole secret of Mr. Toombs' hostility to Mr. Bell. When one gentleman speaks thus in the teeth of another, it is hardly to be presumed that the latter will be inspired with very amiable feelings for his assailant; much less that he would lend a hand to weave laurels for his brow.

The Missouri Governor.—Quite a stir has been made by our Democratic exchanges in this section over a discovery that the Governor of Missouri (lately elected) is a Breckinridge and not a Douglas man. We suppose the Governor must have given them some reason to think so in his speech from which they published extracts, though it is not at all unlikely that the extracts have been garbled. Be this as it may, the Governor is out with a flat contradiction of the whole story. He says that he went to the Breckinridge convention in hopes of making some arrangement of the party difficulties. But he "challenges any man present to say that I uttered any remark in the Breckinridge Convention indicating I had changed or designed supporting Breckinridge and Lane." "To prevent all misapprehension I think that it is my duty to support him [Douglas] as the nominee of the party. If I live until November I will vote for Douglas, and I have never said that I intended anything else."—*Fay. Observer.*

JOHN BELL'S RECORD.—Old documents have been ransacked from A to Z—no stone has been left unturned, to prove John Bell unsound on the Slavery question; all in vain, however. Like pure gold he comes out of the fire brighter than ever.

The fact stands patent on the record—and to his past record he refers the country for guarantee as to his future course—that,

He is the only candidate before the people who has always voted against the Wilmot Proviso.

He is the only candidate who has always voted against Squatter Sovereignty.

He is the only candidate who has voted in favor of protection.

He is the only candidate, now or heretofore, who ever defended slavery in the halls of Congress, and before the whole world, *as right*, according to the laws of God, and a commercial, political and moral good.

We defy any and all of his defamers to disprove all or either of the above propositions. We have boldly stated them over and over, and no one has yet dared deny any one of them.

These things being true, must not every honest, truthful man look with pity and contempt upon the puny efforts of the envenomed partisans who day after day and week after week reiterate the false and slanderous charge that John Bell is unsound on the slavery question—a charge which they themselves know to be false?

Richmond Whig.

MANIFEST DESTINY.—At a political meeting lately held in St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Seward said that he looked to the future acquisition of British America, Russian America and Spanish America to the United States. He predicted that the time would come when New York would cease to be the Empire State, and Pennsylvania cease to be the Keystone State; as Virginia had already ceased to be the Old Dominion. The New Dominion, the Empire State and the Keystone State would be hereafter in the Mississippi Valley.

It is very safe to make predictions which the present generation will not be able to test by any events that will occur in their time. It is too far off to affect the political issues of the present contest, or even to amuse any one who is not hard up for means of entertainment. So far as the "Old Dominion" is concerned, her pre-eminence in the past is at all events safe, and whether it shall be revived in the future depends upon the energies of her people. As to annexation is general, we have had enough and more than enough of it. We would better consolidate what we have gained, than attempt to make new accessions. Moreover, the British Lion and the Russian Bear are not likely to relinquish their possessions on this continent, without a struggle for which the United States, were it as powerful as it is assumed to be pacious and unscrupulous, is not yet prepared.

THE DEATH OF A STRANGER.—A sick man was brought to this place from Pee Dee Station last Monday. He was put on the platform and left there; he was taken to the Rail Road Hospital and Dr. E. B. Smith was called to see him. He was unable to *diagnosticate* the case or give any relief. The patient died in the afternoon. On *post mortem* examination it was found that he died of pneumonia. He stated to his physician that his name was Forney, that he was born and raised in Lincoln County, North Carolina; that he had been working on a boat at Savannah, Georgia; whence he made his way to Charleston, thence to Mars Bluff on foot; that he had been sick several days when he came to this place.

He had no money save fifty-one cents. He was decently buried by the Town Council.

He died a stranger among strangers, but if this article should chance to meet the eye of his friends or relatives, it will be a consolation to them to know that after he arrived at this place, all that medical skill and ability could suggest, was done for his relief.—*Marion Star.*

AGONY OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.—The N. Y. Tribune is uneasy at the fact that a Union ticket will be run in that State for Presidential electors. This combination of the opponents of perpetual strife between the Free States and the Slave-holding States—of the "irrepressible conflict"—is gall and wormwood in Black Republican throats. Day is breaking—light is beaming—clouds are dispersing, and all signs give glorious token of a result in November that will save the nation from the grasp of those desperate politicians who would use Abe Lincoln as a wedge to split the Union.—*Boston Post*

Political Demonstrations.—The New York Times fills a page with an account of the great Wide-Awake demonstration in that city on Wednesday night last.

It is said to have been "one of the most brilliant affairs in the annals of our political history. By actual count there were more than eleven thousand five hundred torches in procession, and this without including numerous small Clubs detailed to rouse and awaken the public in portions of the City not traversed by the main Republican army.

5000 of them were from States, cities and towns distant from New York, besides many from Brooklyn and other neighboring cities.—The "World" says that "the youth of the wide-awake was noticed by all," they "were unlike as mere boys, precluded by law from doing practical work at the polls."

The Anti-Lincoln men have a great demonstration the 8th inst.

A LIVELY CHURCH MEETING.—A meeting was held Monday night by the congregation of the notorious Rev. Dr. Cheever, in New York, to investigate the charge that the Rev. gentleman had smuggled in fraudulent votes in the election of trustees. The Express, of Monday, says:

Some talk and confusion ensued, amidst which Mr. Warren, Jr., made a motion to adjourn; which not having been entertained, he again moved a resolution to the effect that "this church support Dr. Cheever in every respect." At this juncture, several of those present rose indignantly, and attempted to leave the room, but the place was quickly thrown into complete darkness by some gentleman who thought "hue" was more in consonance with the place than any other, and who turned off the gas. A general hubbub and rumpus was the result of this *coup de main*. Seats were overturned, women screamed, three or four of the male sex pitched in and fought each other out of the "sacred edifice," while in the midst of all, Mr. Warren, Sr., who is chairman, and is also Superintendent of the House of Detention, made a motion to adjourn until last (Monday) evening, which was carried, himself being the only one in the darkness left to vote for his own motion.

Accordingly, they met last night, and as a pretty warm time was anticipated, we sent a reporter to the place, where he found in the lobby a motley group of blacks and whites, all standing among each other, and trying to force an entrance, which was denied them on the ground that they were not members of the Church. A squad of the Eighteenth ward police, in full uniform, were drawn up in officer-like attitude, inside of the corridor, and on being questioned, they said they were merely there to preserve order in case of necessity, but not to prevent any respectable, well behaved citizen from going in.

In the meantime there was a continual jargon of some kind going on inside, which was at length drowned by a tremendously stentorian voice, which moved a "reconsideration" of the question, and which motion was evidently carried. Just then a weak, feminine voice (probably that of a child) was heard screaming within. An old gentleman, and some others, standing outside, endeavored to gain ingress, fearing that something wrong was going on, but he was met by a tall shoulder-hitting looking individual, who commenced to roll up his sleeves, preparatory to making a fistic fling at the intruder. He was, however, prevented hurting the old gentleman by a few respectable persons who had a reverence for age. Finding that further exertions to learn anything of the inside proceedings were fruitless, our reporter left the Church, with a posse of policemen, clubbed and armed, standing under the portals ready for a chance.

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE FOR AMERICA.—The Liverpool Times, in a review of the commercial relations between Great Britain and America, says:

The commerce of America now extends to every country, and it possesses a commercial marine which falls short only of that of the Old Country, and far exceeds that of any other nation. Like the country from which it sprang, America offers a safe refuge for the political exile and an asylum for the oppressed of every nation, and the ample shield of its protection extends over the humblest citizen in the most distant region of the earth. The redundant labor and capital of the Old World find profitable employment with this young and prosperous community, and adventurous spirits from all countries, impelled by the desire for wealth, and crowds flying from the poverty and tyranny of their native lands, merge their political and natural differences in the proud title of citizen of the United States. The dense forests, which in the time of our grandfathers were unbroken solitudes, and the wide prairies which were the hunting grounds of savages, are now waving corn fields, the capitals of flourishing States, and the crowded seats of native manufactures, or the busy marts of trade.

A MONSTER PRESS.—The Scientific American thus describes a monster steam press, upon which Moses S. Beach, who has just retired from the New York Sun, is at work:

He is even now just completing the construction of a monster steam printing press, by which the sheets are cut from rolls, dampened, printed upon both sides, at the rate of forty thousand impressions an hour, folded up, counted and delivered from the machine ready for the carrier and the mail. This machine is as high as a common two story country dwelling house; and it will, when finished—if the expectations of its inventor are realized—constitute a most extraordinary specimen of mechanical skill and ingenuity.

"WIDE AWAKES" IN ANOTHER FIGHT.—On Tuesday night a club of Republican "Wide Awakes," in New York, formed on the east side of Broadway, which attracted the attention of the guests at the New York Hotel, including many Southerners, several of whom, it is alleged, began to hiss. An excitement followed, during which blows were exchanged between a southerner and a member of one of the clubs, whereupon the comrades of the latter rallied in strong force and compelled the hotel party to seek refuge in the building. Several arrests were made including a gentleman from the South.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME

The foreign journals all more or less speculate upon the expected departure of the Pope from Rome.

The Constitutionnel (semi-official organ) publishes an article, signed by M. Grandguillot, against the extreme party, which, after having counselled the Pope to follow a policy without concessions, now advises him to take to flight without honor. M. Grandguillot recalls that as long as the French troops are at Rome the security of the person and the authority of the Pope are guaranteed. He expresses an earnest desire that the Pope should not quit Rome, and continues thus: "In expressing these wishes we have only in view the interests of the Papacy, for that which at present complicates the position of France is the presence of her army at Rome, and if this occupancy could cease all would be simplified, at least in a political point of view. It is not Rome which we occupy, but it is the Papacy which we defend. Our occupation could in no case assume a political character. The first consequence of the flight of the Pope would be the evacuation of Rome by the French, and in leaving we should carry with us the great uneasiness respecting the future temporal power of the Pope."

Letters from Rome assert that the Pope is about to issue a manifesto, calling upon Catholic Powers for assistance.

A SERMON OF GEN. WALKER.—General Walker terminated his career in his thirty-sixth year. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1824, and was thoroughly educated under the most favorable auspices for whatever liberal profession he might select in after life, first by a collegiate course at the University of Nashville, where he acquitted himself with the highest honors of his class, and afterwards in the medical schools of Philadelphia and Paris; enjoying, also, while in Europe, the advantages of a tour through Germany and Italy, where his opportunity for Belles lettres scholarship were not only liberal, but keenly enjoyed and appreciated by a mind then, at least, quiet and studious to a degree that utterly forbid the idea of an adventurous or restless career in later life. His distaste, however, to the medical profession, which he declined practically to enter upon, turned him to the law, and the associations of the law, not unnaturally to politics, in which he first engaged in New Orleans, and subsequently, in 1850–'51, in California, from which point he entered upon the hazardous career which, after the varied fortune of six years, is now terminated.

KNOXVILLE MASS MEETING.

The news is to the effect that at least twelve thousand people attended the Mass Meeting at Knoxville last week. Various distinguished gentlemen were present and a glorious time generally was had.

We are informed that the Hon. Z. B. Vance, in response to the calls of the people, made three or four telling speeches during the occasion and was deputed to go to Jonesborough, and meet A. O. P. Nicholson, United States Senator, in debate. He made one of his happiest efforts there and was literally covered with bouquets by the noble and patriotic Tennessee women who were present. Hurrah for the Knoxville Mass Meeting, Bell and Everett, and Hon. Z. B. Vance.

Asheville Spectator.

IS THE SUN GROWING COLD AND DARK.—There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen before for many years; some of these are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars some of them of great brilliancy, which from their ascertained distance, must have been as large as our sun, have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away. As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth, it is rather an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by the dark spot at the present time about 1 per cent.

Scientific American.

Senator Crittenden and the Presidential Contest.—The Louisville Bulletin publishes a letter of Hon. John J. Crittenden's to his admirers in New Albany, Indiana, asking a speech defining their duty as Indianians in the present crisis.—Mr. Crittenden declines speaking, but writes:

"If I were a voter in the State of Indiana, and believed there was no probability that Bell could carry the State by its popular vote, then I would unhesitatingly give my vote to Mr. Douglas, and I should do this thinking that thereby I performed my duty as a true Union man, and rendered to my country and to Bell and Everett, the candidates of my choice, the best service that circumstances permitted me to do."

Alabama for Bell and Everett.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Post mentions two prominent democrats of that county, and two of that city, who have come over to Bell and Everett, being satisfied that they present the only chance of beating the black republicans. One of them is a distinguished lawyer, elected to the Legislature last year by the Democrats, over a popular opposition man and overcoming a party majority against him. Another is one of the largest slaveholders in the country. The Post says that these are only the most prominent among a number of like cases.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Virginia.—In passing through Virginia a week or two ago we heard frequently that there was no doubt of the triumph of Bell and Everett in that State. And we can well believe it from the following statement of the Charlestown Free Press, which says,—

"Jefferson county (in which Charlestown is situated) will cast, at the November election, about 1,800 votes. In 1855 Buchanan's majority over Fillmore was 190. In 1860 John Bell will receive about 1,000 votes, Douglas about 425 and Breckinridge 275. We feel confident that Bell's majority over Breckinridge will be about 600."

A monster bell has recently been cast in Maine, and is now on exhibition at the Mechanic's Fair in Boston. It weighs over ten thousand pounds, which is more than double the weight of any bell in New England, and its tone is very sweet as well as powerful. On one side is "Andromeggin Mills, 1860;" on the other, "The Union, Constitution, and Law."