Protection and Extension of Slavery.

BELL vs. BRECKINRIDGE.

That the voters of the South may understand fully the differences of opinion between Bell and Breckinridge, on the great questions that intimately concern their rights—the *protection* and *extension* of slavery—we annex in parallel columns the declarations of both in reference thereto. Let the reader compare, and then say which of the two is the true friend of the South:

[illegible] CKINRIDGE.

"I happened to be in the Congress when the Nebraska Bill passed, and gave it my votes and voice; and because it did what I thought right and just, viz: It acknowledged the right of the people of such territory as the Territory to settle the question for themselves. Territory, slave and not became I supposed The members of the House—what I do not now believe—that it legislates slavery into the Territory be questionable. The Democratic party so proved; and the pro-slavery party."

"Sir, I care nothing about refined distinctions, either constitutional or metaphysical, or verbal criticism. I repeat the broad and plain proposition that if Congress may intervene on this subject, it may intervene on any other, and passing thus surrendered be principle and broken away from the constitutional limitations, you are driven into the very lap of unlimited arbitrary power. By the Senator from Michigan doctrine you may erect a despotism under the American system. The right of the people to establish their domestic institutions, including slavery, as one of their domestic institutions, is a sacred one of the principles of the Democratic party, and which we mean to maintain, in defiance of the combined powers of Abolitionism and Federalism."

"As to the principle of squatter sovereignty, I would further say that it was fully recognized in the late organized territorial limitations, and that Gen Taylor and the Whigs were driven into the very lap of trouble and usurpation by their arbitrary power. By the Senator from Michigan doctrine you may erect a despotism under the American system. The right of the people to establish their domestic institutions, including slavery, as one of their domestic institutions, is a sacred one of the principles of the Democratic party, and which we mean to maintain, in defiance of the combined powers of Abolitionism and Federalism."

"I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery; nor with any that does not propose to restrict the question for themselves. Territory, slave and not became I supposed The members of the House—what I do not now believe—that it legislates slavery into the Territory be questionable. The Democratic party so proved; and the pro-slavery party."

"No party that has for its object the extension of slavery; nor with any that does not propose to restrict the question for themselves. Territory, slave and not became I supposed The members of the House—what I do not now believe—that it legislates slavery into the Territory be questionable. The Democratic party so proved; and the pro-slavery party."

Speech of Mr Breckinridge. See Cong Globe, March 23, 1854.

"But humanity to the slave as well, not less than justice to the master, recommends the policy of *diffusion and restriction* to any new territory adapted in its condition, and the reasons are too obvious to be misunderstood by the dullest intellects."

From the Fayetteville Observer

NEW YORK DETERMINED TO FIGHT IT OUT!

The tone of the New York papers is like anything else than a striking of colors to Black Republicanism. They avow their *ability* to save the country from a sectional triumph, and their determination to *do it*. The Express (Whig) has letters from nearly all parts of the State, which say that our friends are not all discouraged by the news from Pennsylvania. The very fact that upon New York depends the issue, stimulates them to redoubled exertions.

The Albany Argus (Democratic) says, that "intelligence from all parts of the State tends to one end—that New York can and will be redeemed, and that by its vote Lincoln will be defeated! Disaffection and defeat in other States, instead of discouraging the Democracy, has served to arouse and invigorate them. In every county heard from the intelligence is that the Democratic majority is to be increased or the Republican majority diminished. Mr. Lincoln has none of the popularity of Fremont; and that candidate, with all his apparent success, was still in a large minority of the popular vote in the State."

The Democratic Journals in New York exhibit great confidence in a favorable result.

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

Must Go Down.—The Rockingham *Register* (Douglas) very candidly admits, it will be seen, that the old line party ship must go down under the gale of Disunionism. It says:

"We are altogether unused to defeat, and we can scarcely bear the idea of seeing the glorious old weather-beaten ship now go down in the midst of the storm; but the politicians and leaders have willed it, in their purpose to trade or ruin, and we shall have to submit. We assure them of one thing, however, we shall go down, if go down we must, nobly, gallantly to the end, the flag of our country and our National party."

Still Another Accession.—We learn from the Alexandria (La.) Democrat, that the Central Organ, published in the Parish of Avoyelles, and edited by a Democrat, has raised the Bell and Everett flag, and come out for the support of the Union and the Constitution. The Central Organ is the twenty-third paper in Louisiana advocating Bell and Everett. Thus burn the patriotic fires. A more fuel!—*Richmond Whig.*

ECONOMY IN LEATHER.—A firm in Amherst, Mass., are manufacturing at fifteen hundred pounds of leather daily from scraps of leather and old pieces of rope. It has not been introduced out of New England, yet the demand is reported to be greater than the supply. The process of making is similar to that of manufacturing paper.

A SCURVY TRICK.

It seems that the pamphlet issued by the Breckinridge Central Committee, entitled "The Record and Past History of John Bell and Edward Everett," has an ulterior purpose of far more significance than would appear from its title, to wit; to kill off certain prominent Democrats over Bell and Everett's shoulders. It is done in this way: Mr. Bell is charged with voting along with "Adams, Slade & Co." on a occasion of receiving abolition petitions. And this Breckinridge Committee argues that so much giving such a vote, in such company, is fit for President or to be trusted by the South. Well, on that identical occasion among the modern Breckinridge Democrats who, Mr. Bell, voted with "Messrs. Adams, Slade & Co." were the following distinguished gentlemen: James H. Hammond, of South Carolina; James A. Pearce, of Maryland; Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. In fact, *nine four* Southern votes with Mr. Bell and "the Abolitionists," while *twenty-two of the nine five* who voted in the affirmative came from the North.

Again: Mr. Bell is charged with having "dodged" a vote on another occasion of receiving an abolition petition. And this is another unpardonable sin. Well, on the same vote, R. Barnwell Rhett, James Alfred Pearce, Robert M. T. Hunter and Henry A. Wise, all likewise "dodged."

Again: "Adams, Slade & Co." voted for Mr. Bell for Speaker twenty odd years ago, and that renders Mr. Bell unfit to be trusted. Well, it turns out that Mr. Adams voted for Bell four times and for Mr. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia five times—on the fifth and last of these votes Hunter was elected, by a majority of two votes, the names of "Adams, Slade & Co." being found among those who elected him.

The National Intelligencer, from which we have condensed the above facts, closes an article on the following exposure of blunders of the Committee and of their insidious purpose:

"So much for Mr. Bell's record in the House of Representatives, as portrayed by the Breckinridge Executive Committee. Let us test the accuracy of these representations in regard to Mr. Bell's career in the Senate. A single specimen will suffice to illustrate the historical intelligence which has presided over the compilation of the pamphlet we notice. The writer says:

"Let us now follow Mr. Bell in his subsequent career in the Senate in 1847. The acquisition of territory from Mexico, and the necessity of forming a Territorial Government for Oregon, as well as New Mexico and California, led to a heated and bitter controversy on the slavery question. The Federal Abolitionists of the North, under the lead of Hale, Hamlin, Chase, Giddings, and others, were determined to expel slavery from those Territories by the passage of the Wilmot proviso. The excitement ran high, and at one time threatened the peace of the country."

"This sentence contains almost as many blunders as words. Its admirable confusion of ideas will be seen when it is remembered that there was no slavery in any of those Territories to be *expelled*; that many among the prominent leaders of the *Federal party* [the 'Federal Abolitionists'] of the North were to be found in the Democratic ranks; that Mr. Chase, though a good Democrat, ['Federal Abolitionist,'] was not a member of either House of Congress in 1847; that Mr. Hamlin entered the Senate to fill a vacancy June 12, 1847, four months after separate bills to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon had been reported in the Senate and House of Representatives, with the anti-slavery clause, and had been repeatedly discussed at length in that body; that he was there, as he so remained until four years ago, a leading member of the Democratic party, and the honored Democratic chairman of a Democratic Committee in that body; and that on the only occasion upon which the Wilmot proviso, bearing the name of its author, a prominent Democratic member of Congress, has passed either House, *it has been embodied in a Territorial bill passed under Democratic auspices and signed by a Democratic President.* Could the force of blundering further go? Can it be necessary to confute the historical statements of such a Polyglass when he assumes to pronounce judgment on questions affecting the "Record" of John Bell?

"For what purpose, then, has this pamphlet been put into circulation? Powerless to injure Mr. Bell, it can have no other effect, whether so designed by its patrons or not, than to damage the political fame and prospects of the distinguished Democratic leaders who find themselves so unmercifully included in the same condemnation with Mr. Bell. The charge of "unsoundness," when brought by the Democracy against their opponents, has no terrors to the latter. They expect no less. But Democrats cannot afford to have their "records" complicated with such ingenious ignorance. Suppose, for instance, the next "National Democratic Convention" should place Mr. Senator Hunter in nomination for the Presidency, who does not see that this Breckinridge "campaign document" contains a whole quiver of poisonous shafts for his easy discomfiture and destruction? How could "the South" be expected to vote for a man who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by the votes of "Adams, Slade & Co." under circumstances which "conclusively" show that "they knew their man" and had "confidence in his fidelity to their designs?"

"If the Breckinridge Executive Committee have no pity or remorse on the subject, we must be excused for inflicting our feeble votes in earnest of execution against this insidious warfare on the very flower of the modern Democracy. We cannot afford to have such men "whistled down the wind" by their spurious friends. The country, if not "the party," has need of their services, and to this end their political reputations should be preserved from assassin aspersion."

An Expedition Come to Nothing.—The Knights of the Golden Circle, who have been so far benighted as to march to Western Texas, have concluded that they have had about as near a view of the elephant as would pay. The Corpus Christi Ranchero says:

The last detachment of Knights of the Golden Circle that arrived here, instead of going further towards the "seat of war," left, we understand, for their respective homes. Young men at a distance should be cautious how they enter upon these gallantic and desperate expeditions of this kind. The whole scheme in the present state of affairs is chimerical and dangerous in the extreme.

A CHOICE BIT.—We learn that one of the most lovely young ladies of Charlotte is a staunch friend and advocate of the claims of Mr. Breckinridge, accepted a bet, last evening, to roll in a wheel-barrow a gentleman acquaintance (a Whig) from opposite the residence of Mr. Phifer to that of Mr. Carson's, if North Carolina gave her vote for Bell and Everett; and the gentleman to do the same, or pay the highest price for that can be purchased in Charlotte, if the State casts her vote for Breckinridge.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

The Pearl Murder.—The New York Court of Appeals, the court of final resort in that State has pronounced a decision declaring there is now in the State for pirating murder *in the first degree at all.* The law of last winter having abolished the only mode of punishment, no court or other tribunal has any right to punish the last mode.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GOV. GRAHAM AT SALISBURY.

The Charlotte Whig gives a brief sketch of Gov. Graham's great speech at Salisbury. We hope the speech will be published in full, for, from all we learn of it, no greater has been delivered during this exciting campaign. We copy the following paragraph from the Whig's sketch:

"During the term of our session in the Senate of the United States (said Mr. G.) I enjoyed the society of Hon. Henry Clay as much as a young, inexperienced politician can be supposed to enjoy that of an old and experienced one. I recollect that he said to us on one occasion: There are four States upon which I have ever depended, and shall always rely, in every case of critical emergency, for the preservation and perpetuity of our glorious Union through all future time. They are North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. I need not remind you, my countrymen that we are infected in Virginia for many, very many latitudes.—What did Virginia do about a year ago, during the Brown foray? She stood firm and true, the very embodiment of Justice, and repelled the invaders from her soil. Shortly afterwards a Union meeting delegates were sent to tell her, now is the time to recede, she did not in the slightest degree yield to their proposition; but rejoiced the Union was good enough for me. And here I would ask, why did not the secessionists thwart a secession plank in their platform if they intend to secede?"

By the way, the Salisbury Banner, in its truly disgraceful account of the speech at Salisbury, says:—

"We have no hesitation in declaring that better Black Republican doctrine could not be desired by Lincoln himself than we heard preached here during Thursday and Friday last. The tone of all the speeches was that of utter, unqualified, unmitigated submission to Black Republican rule."

In emphatic disproof of this impudent slander, let us copy a few sentences from the mere sketch of Gov. Graham's speech above:—

"There is, I fear, a dark and frightful crisis impending over us; and we have met together in our own midst to our blue mountains, to endeavor, as much as we can, to avert the awful calamity. All true patriots of all parties must unite in the Constitutional party of the South, and unite in one strong, compacted, effort to prevent the election of a Black Republican President. * * * Although Seward pretended to be in favor of the compromise, and while it was in discussion, not to be dodged, it did not vote, when the votes were taken. * * * The object I have had in view in the remarks which I have addressed to you, is to show that the destructive course of policy which the Democratic party have pursued, has fostered and given vitality to the Black Republican party, until, by frequent amalgamation, they have imparted a strength and consistency to that party, which makes it formidable for evil only, and that continually.

No, my countrymen, this doctrine of secession, like the Wilmot proviso, is impolitic, and besides all this, it is unconstitutional. Should a Black Republican President commit an overt act, rise, as did your forefathers, and fight it out. Let me ask my secession friends, if we secede, where will be our army and our navy? Shall we, by seceding, give them up? Shall we surrender the most glorious heritage that has ever fallen to the lot of any people, the birth-right of true American liberty, to the Black Republicans?"

Such are the sentiments which this imported slanderer of great and good men says are such as could be "desired by Lincoln himself," and indicating "utter unqualified, unmitigated submission to Black Republican rule."

The Wilmington Journal comes to the aid of its English brother of the Banner in this outrageous slander of true-hearted North Carolinians. It pretends that it has not seen any denial of the correctness of the Banner's account of the speeches. The above extracts from a sketch of Gov. Graham's speech were not written of course as a denial of the Banner's statements, for they were probably in type before the Banner was issued; but they do emphatically prove that the Banner's statements are false. The whole tone of the speech is in conflict with those statements. But it can scarcely be possible that any sensible or honest man in North Carolina will need a denial of a story attributing Republican sentiments to William A. Graham.

☞ The Salisbury Banner, whose editor was born and raised in England, and who, spending three fourths of his life there, and of course imbibing all that *love* of the institution of slavery which emanates from Exeter Hall, and wakes up old Lord Brougham to insult our *Democratic* Ambassador, Mr. Dallas, who submitted to it like a spaniel, is peculiarly severe on the late Union meeting at Salisbury. Among other things, this *Anglo*-Pro-Slaverist says, "We have no hesitation in declaring that better black republican doctrine could not be desired by Lincoln himself than we heard preached here during Thursday and Friday last." *We* "have no hesitation in declaring" that we feel tenderly for the *Anglo* Pro Slaverist of the Salisbury Banner. *He* has such a deep interest in the existence of slavery—*He has invested so largely* in it, that *he* has an undoubted right to be remarkably suspicious of *Graham, Badger*, and others who spoke at Salisbury; who were born and raised in the midst of slavery, and who, though not owning so *many* slaves as the *Anglo* Pro-Slaverist of the Salisbury Banner, yet do own *some*. Doubtless the *Anglo*-Pro-Slaverist of the Salisbury Banner went to bed on "Friday night as much concerned about the value of *his negro property* as he was satisfied with his extraordinary account of the number and the proceedings of the meeting. In connection, we would advise the *Anglo Pro*-Slaverist not to sell in a "panic" any of *his* vast number of slaves.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Duello.—A resort to the code was happily frustrated yesterday, by the interposition of the parents of a couple of lads, who both disliked the hand of a blooming little Miss, residing in the Southern section of the city. The preliminaries had been all arranged, when the papas were informed of what was going on.—Taking these rather hot fists, and thrashing them of jackets, switches were applied with such vigor, that the blood-thirsty little rascals solemnly pledged that they would forever hereafter forswear love and fists.—*Petersburg Express.*

A SPITEFUL TOAST.—At a recent festive meeting a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed "The Ladies" as the "beings who divide our sorrows, double our joys, and treble our expenses."

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 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 as 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 solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain its mutual 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."

JOHN BELL'S PLATFORM.

I DOUBT WHETHER THE POWER AND RESOURCES OF THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE ATTAINED MORE THAN HALF THEIR PRESENT EXTRAORDINARY PROPORTIONS, BUT FOR THE SO MUCH REVILED INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY.—JOHN BELL in 1850.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PLATFORM.

"I BELONG TO NO PARTY THAT DESIRES THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY."—Breckinridge at Tippecanoe, in 1856.

Presidential Tickets.

Send in your orders for BELL and EVERETT Tickets. Price, $2 a thousand; or gratis, if required.

BELL AND EVERETT MEN.

Are requested to attend a meeting in Murphy's Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Day of Election.

Remember that the Presidential election comes on TUESDAY THE 6TH DAY of November. All be at the polls on that day, and be sure that your neighbors *are not mistaken about the day.*

It will be Easy.—It will be one of the easiest things in the world to carry North Carolina for Bell and Everett if all our friends will be true to the great cause at stake. Nothing but an inexcusable indifference to the result can loose us the State. Talk with your neighbors—reason and argue the cause with them immediately; and appeal to them on the absolute necessity of rebuking the sectional spirit which is leading us to ruin. The secessionists, or disunion men of the South, will not dare to carry out their mischievous plots against the peace of the Country, if the people forbid them at the ballot box by voting for those sound and conservative men who head the Union ticket. Plead with them to do this, for it is the only way in their power to keep down commotion and trouble.

Beat Your Pet.—The Union men of Western North Carolina are pretty well aroused—particularly in the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Anson, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Burke, Iredell, Alexander, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Ashe, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, &c. &c. In all these counties they have shown life and animation. The largest relative *gain*, will entitle the County to be called the *banner* county,—glory enough in our good cause. There are a number of young men in Catawba of first rate metal: can't they make themselves felt in this election? We hope they will get together, mark out the work and go at it on the election day, and work til the sun goes down. Indeed, the Union men should work now as they never worked before. Let us see what we can do, when every man is ready and willing to bear his part. On, on, right on, with never a quailing eye nor shrinking nerve.

TWO THOUSAND FOR DOUGLAS.—Mr. Bragg said in his speech here last Friday night, that living in a central part of the State, where he could see the Sheriffs from the different counties coming up to settle, he was enabled to form a pretty correct opinion in regard to what vote Mr. Douglas would get in North Carolina, and said it would not exceed 2000, and that Breckinridge would get the State. Let us see how close he will come to the result.

Judge Dick, on the contrary, as we learn, and the Judge is reputed to be a good judge, predicts that the State will go for Bell and Everett by about 5,000.

Progress of Disunion.

It will be seen from the following paragraphs that the enemies of the Union are becoming bolder as the election draws nigh. The friends of national peace, our present form of Government and the Union, should see in these things additional reasons for doing all in their power to defeat the wicked designs of bad men. Will they not do it?

The New York Commercial says that Mr. Lincoln has already received a "large number" of applications for office from Southern gentlemen, they supposing that he will be elected President. Let us have the names and the whereabouts.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.*

We have heard but one gentleman in North Carolina say that he would accept office from the hands of Lincoln, and that gentleman is the Hon. D. R. McRae, Elector for the State at large on the Douglas ticket. He will co-operate with a Black Republican administration.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

[We do not place the least confidence in the *New York Commercial's* statement, for the reasons that Lincoln is not yet President, and none but a fool would apply to him for an office when he has none to give, and will have none which will not require the endorsement of the United States Senate before the appointment can be perfected. If such applications have been made, we venture the assertion that 99 out of a hundred are from democratic office holders who fear they will be turned out. In any case, however, the foregoing shows that the Breckinridge party would like to see the wheels of Government stopped, and that they affect to think it is wrong for any Southern man to hold office under a black Republican, which sentiment, practically carried out, would break up the Union.—*Ed Watchman.*

Another Grand Demonstration.—We venture, once more, says the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, to call attention to the Southern Commercial Convention, which is shortly to convene in this city. We hope to see the Southern States fully represented in this Convention. Some of our timid fellow citizens seem to be apprehensive that mischief may grow out of this Convention. So far as we are concerned, we say let the mischief come, if mischief grows out of the Convention. We should rejoice to see ten thousand people in Atlanta on the occasion of which we speak. If the Southern representatives of the South, when thus convened, shall determine to counsel together about the rights of the South and the dangers to which we, as Southern people, are exposed, that is our own business. Let those who are opposed to such a movement show their hands. We should like to see who such secessionists are.

[We have had several Southern Conventions but one of which has ever accomplished any good for the South. They have, however, plotted mischief. Several days of the last Convention of this sort, were spent in discussing the re-opening of the African slave trade, a thing which can only be done either by a revolution in public sentiment on the subject, or a revolution by the force of arms.—There is a poor promise of ultimate success by either mode. Besides, four out of five of every intelligent Southern man believes it would be disastrous to Southern interests if it could be brought about peaceably.]

The North Against Us.—It is conceded now, that the united North will vote for Lincoln, while the united South will vote for Breckinridge. Why should the South complain? Answer that question. The North does not choose to allow us the rights which are ours, under the Constitution, but then, as this is a confederation of sovereign States, every State aggrieved can at once withdraw from association with the despotic hounds that bark at her—and so the matter will end.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.*

It is not conceded that the United North will vote for Lincoln, nor that the United South will vote for Breckinridge—*far* from it. Without saying what States Douglas will carry, Bell and Everett are yet in the field, and they will carry Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, with a good chance for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Missouri, and other States.

Nor can every State withdraw from the association except by revolution. Gen. Jackson and the Congress which voted for the Force Bill did not recognize the doctrine of secession. All the fathers of the Republic understood the national compact entered into by the States to be binding *forever*; and reason and common sense precludes the idea of secession.—Nevertheless, the above shows the *progress of disunion*, and where the Breck party is leading us.

Virginia and the Secession Question.—A Washington dispatch says:—A leading and influential member of Congress from Virginia left here a day or two ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation from Virginia would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated, on the very best authority, that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and representatives, has been called, and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The object of the meeting is only known to the initiated.

A people who grow 4,000,000 bales of an article, upon which the existence of civilized society depends, need not be afraid of getting along without help. The South does this. And, besides, the South has been paying the North to handle this vast crop, in one way and another. A dissolution opens opportunity to make new and cheaper arrangements.

Important Information.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. World*, writes to that journal under date of the 20th inst., as follows:

"An agent privately sent from the South reports to the President that Alabama and Georgia will certainly secede in forty days after Lincoln's election. Confidential friends of the President assert that in that case he will remain inactive and permit the thing to go on. The Richmond Enquirer to-day exhorts Virginia to go with the South and thus present a solid front. It is for disunion without waiting for an overt act, and says, "if that be treason, make the most of it."

There will be a Union Mass Meeting at Greensboro on Friday the 2nd of Nov.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

The democratic meeting in this place, last Friday night, was the most respectable in numbers and in the *personnel* of the audience yet held here. It was called to hear a speech from Ex-Governor Bragg; and so think it is admitted on all hands that he made the most respectable speech of any democrat who has addressed our people in this canvass. And yet the Ex-Governor sneered very contemptuously at the Bell and Everett men, designating them with derisive sneers as the *Union savers!* He said "there are no disunion men here—none down South, but a very few. The Breckinridge democrats of North Carolina, he contended, were not disunionists, which we believe is in the main true. Nor were they sympathizers with the black republicans, nor did he think they would accept office at the hands of Lincoln if he should be elected—he *thought* they would not. He would have that to—he would not *say* their *allies*, the Bell men—he would not say it—But they would leave the offices which Lincoln might have to give, to the Bell men: it was not often they received any crumbs from the National Treasury—"let them gather what falls from—*Abe!*—*Lincoln's!*—*Table!*" (Tremendous cheers.) As for himself, *he* would not hold office at his hands, &c.

Let us stop right here and examine these sentiments. The democrats, say their orators, are not disunion men. But they will *not* hold office under Lincoln. They give the offices as *disgusting* morsels to the Bell men.—Now is it difficult to see into what condition these sentiments would lead the South if they were practically carried out? If the Breckinridge men would reject office under Lincoln, they evidently believe that it would be dishonorable to hold it. Suppose their sentiments to obtain strength enough to give them moral force sufficient to prevent the offices being filled by any one! We would then have practically *dissolved the Union.* We would have cut ourselves loose from the Government. The preponderance of the same sentiment would certainly exclude from the State any person whom Lincoln might send here to fill our post offices, or act as collectors in the ports, &c., and thus we should be separated from the Government. Now is it not the merest hypocrisy in the world for men to get up before an intelligent audience and tell them in one breath that they are not in favor of disunion, and in the very next, express sentiments the practical working of which lead directly to disunion! What shall we think of the democratic party leaders when their very best and ablest men perpetrate such glaring inconsistencies in the face of the people? They say the Bell men may have the offices under Lincoln's administration. [We don't believe a word of it; they intend to grab every one.] But if they really hold them in such abhorrence as to reject them themselves, their abhorrence and detestation is also to receive for those persons who may take them. What a beautiful state of things will there be then, when all the Postmasters and other Federal officers shall be regarded with scorn by at least one-half of their fellow citizens! What virtuous and consistent *Union* men are they who will thus regard these public servants of the Government! Sirs, tell us not that you are in favor of the Union unless you can accompany the declaration with assurances of your submission to its laws and your respect for its officials. Your words are worse than idle—they are a mockery—they are a cheat.

Mr. Bragg also related a conversation as occurring between Judge Pearson and a Mr. Clitz, who wanted to know of the Judge whether he thought the country was really in danger. No, said the Judge, Lincoln can't do us any harm: the democrats have a majority in the Senate, and they will not allow him to appoint men to office who are disposed to injure the South. Then you see, said the Ex-Governor, when dangers arise and the Country must be saved, they don't depend on themselves, but fall back on the strong arm of the *democratic party!* [Tremendous cheering.] Thus it has always been and always will be.

Such language as this comes with bad grace from one of the leaders of a party which has had a conspiracy on hand to bringing upon the Country all the domestic dangers which have ever menaced it. They have had the Government in their hands for years, and have so managed its affairs as to bring us to the brink of ruin repeatedly; and there they have left it for such men as CLAY to rescue. In 1820, when the people were trembling with fears for the safety of the Country; in 1832, when democratic South Carolina set up against the General Government; in 1840, when corruption in high places was sapping the foundations of the Country; in 1850, when the slavery question was again a fire-brand kindling the flames of discord in every direction, who then saved the Country? They were "Union savers." The sage of Ashland, who had retired to his quiet home in Kentucky, in 1850, from his resting place beheld the rage of the furies which threatened to consume the glory of the land, and came forth—entered Congress, the theatre in which he had performed so many noble deeds—and absolutely almost fell dead in his efforts to restore the public peace, subdue the storm, and the confidence of the American people in their form of Government. He was a "Union saver," and if he were alive, we have his words to prove that he would be a Bell and Everett man! Let Ex-Governor Bragg sneer at such men as Clay, if it suits him; but surely he can't fail to know that it is extremely idle. The democratic party raised another storm in 1858, and did they then rely upon themselves? Who has forgotten how they called upon the whigs to help them? Numbers of them voted for Buchanan because they thought it was a vote to save the Country. Some have repented of it; others not. We are in the midst of another storm raised by the democracy. And if it were not restrained by that solid conservative element to which Mr. Clay always looked with confidence, and which permeates every State in the Union, would soon precipitate itself into a civil war, such as the sun never shone upon. The only point in the Ex-Governor's sneer at the "Union savers," therefore, is that which strikes the *Union's disturbers*, the party with which he acts; for there could be no "Union savers" without just such a party as his, with ruthless, reckless, wicked hands staining to pull down about our ears the fairest fabric ever devised by human wisdom.

NEW YORK.—It is conceded by all parties, we believe, that the result of the present contest, for President, now depends on this State. We see it is claimed as certain for the fusion ticket, by a majority varying from 40 to 70 thousand.

☞ It is reported in democratic newspapers that Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, is, or was, over in the State of Indiana, making speeches in favor of Lincoln. We see that it has been denounced as a barefaced falsehood. Mr. E. is a thorough Bell and Everett man; and his State, Tennessee, will go for the Union ticket by a majority of from 15 to 25 thousand.

THE CHARLESTON UNION MEETING.—We learn from delegates who were at the Bell and Everett Meeting in Charlotte, last Friday evening, that it was a grand turn out. The procession was nearly half a mile in length. Speeches were made by Gen. Young, Victor Barringer, F. E. Shober and Mr. Gillespie. The display of transparencies, torches, &c., were surpassingly fine. There was a very large crowd of ladies and other spectators who looked on approvingly.

The fire works and balloon did not go off first rate. The balloon rose magnetically to a great height, but took fire in the air, and fell on a building up town, and alarmed a few persons, though no damage was done.

Old People.—We learn from Mr. R. F. Fraley, the census taker in the Southern end of this County, that he found 49 persons over the age of 70 and varying from that up to 99. One negro man, reported as having died within the year, was aged 105. One negro woman was found aged 110 years. She has a good memory—remembers many of the men and scenes of the revolutionary times,—she is cheerful, and is yet pretty active and strong. The census taker found her drying fruit. She belongs to Charles Earnhardt. She also has a retentive memory, particularly as regards long passed events. Remembers General Washington, and the British occupation of Charleston. She is deranged on the subject of religion. She belongs to Dr. A. F. Powe. She has been a charge to the family for many years.

Breckinridge Men Going for Lincoln.—The Louisville Democrat, Louisville Journal, and Indiana Standard, all state positively, that U. S. Senator Bright of Indiana voted for the whole Republican ticket at the late election—Governor and all—and that his example was followed by nearly all the Breckinridge men in Indiana. Bright is said to have done more than any other man except Yancey to procure the nomination of Breckinridge.

Fusion or Union Movements.—The people of Georgia and Alabama are engaged in efforts to harmonize on the election of President. In Georgia there is a prospect of forming a Union ticket, the 29th of this month being proposed for that purpose. In Alabama, a proposition for fusion was made at a large meeting in Selma, but was refused by the Brecks, in consequence of which hundreds of the Union men of the democratic party have come out for Bell and Everett. A correspondent of the Atlanta American says—the State is now sure to go for the Union ticket, Bell and Everett.

The MILITARY CONVENTION appointed to be held in Salisbury, meets the 14th of November, 1860. We have no doubt the Officers and Members of our two Military Companies will do all in their power to accommodate the members, and we are sure the citizens in general will vie with each other in paying that attention to the members of the Convention, which hospitality demands, cheerfully.

The Hitchings.—The two Hitchings, father and son, arrested in South Carolina under the suspicion of furnishing arms, ammunition, &c., to the negroes, of whom it was reported they were hung by a Vigilance Committee in Marlboro,' have been acquitted and set at liberty. They were sent into N. Carolina and turned loose.

Hobson and Brown.—These gentlemen are manufacturers of Tobacco, at Mocksville, in Davie Co., and the Messrs Meroney of this place, have given us a sample of their choice brand, which has been pronounced, by competent judges to be No. 1. Consumers of the weed will find it on hand at MERONEY'S.

A friend writing to us from Oxford, N. C., says:

"You will see from the last vote for Governor that Granville is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State; *but John Bell can't help getting it next November.*"

Resolved, That the Bell and Everett Club of Catawba accept with unalloyed pleasure the magnificent Floral Bell presented to the Club by the Ladies of Salisbury, N. C., and we hereby tender them the assurance of our high appreciation of this token of their devotion to the great cause in which we are all engaged, and pledge them a memorable Union remembrance on the 6th day of November next.

L. S. BINGHAM, President.
C. MCDONALD, Sec'ty.

THE UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers speak in the most extravagant terms of the great Union demonstration, on Tuesday evening last. The procession was seven miles in length, and exceeds anything of the kind ever before witnessed in that city. We suppose there never was such a demonstration of a political character, for, in such an affair, excellence in New York is excellence in the world. The New York *Tribune* admits that there were twenty-five thousand, and the *Herald* claims that there was upwards of thirty thousand. *South Carolinian.*

Sensible.—A letter published in the Wilmington Herald from a house in New York to its correspondent in Wilmington, after giving a hopeful account of the prospects for the 6th of November, closes as follows:—

"The Republicans are in ecstacies, but how the starch will come out of them on the 4th of March when John Bell takes his oath of office! We are Breckinridge men, but as he has no chance we take the next best man."

There is good sense and patriotism in that. Let the North Carolina Breckinridgers study it.—*Pay. Observer.*