

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Standard is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified **FOUR WEEKS** before their time is out, by a cross mark on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly (including the Tri-Weekly during the Session) \$4 per annum, in advance.
 Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
 OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. JO LANE,
 OF OREGON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM.
ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE.

Districts:
 1st District, **JOHN W. MOORE,** of Hertford.
 2d " **WM. B. RODMAN,** of Beaufort.
 3d " **WM. A. ALLEN,** of Duplin.
 4th " **A. W. VENABLE,** of Granville.
 5th " **J. R. McLEAN,** of Guilford.
 6th " **JNO. M. CLEMENT,** of Davie.
 7th " **J. A. FOX,** of Mecklenburg.
 8th " **JOHN A. DICKSON,** of Burke.

ELECTION
ON TUESDAY THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER.

Breckinridge and Lane Tickets.

We are printing a large supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets, and will send them by mail, postage paid, for \$2 per thousand. Those who may call for them at the office will not be charged any thing for them.

North-Carolina can cast 112,000 votes. We call upon the Electors, the sub-electors, and active Democrats generally to see to it that there is a full supply of Breckinridge and Lane tickets at every precinct early on the morning of the election, and that some two or three Democrats interest themselves particularly all day in inducing the people to vote the tickets. Recollect that active efforts on the day of election will save hundreds of votes.

Mr. Haywood's Appearances.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow-citizens, at Raleigh before the Breckinridge and Lane Club, on Wednesday night, Oct. 17th, at Clinton, on Friday, Oct. 19th.

At Winston, on Tuesday, Oct. 23rd.
 At Lexington, on Wednesday, Oct. 24th.
 At Bear Creek, Chatham Co., on Friday, Oct. 26th.

Wake County.

We learn that the Breckinridge and Lane mass meeting at Rolesville, on Thursday last, was attended by about one thousand persons, and was highly enthusiastic. Able speeches were made by E. G. Haywood, Esq., Hon. L. O. B. Branch, and W. R. Cox, Esq.

Messrs. Branch, W. R. Cox, and W. J. Saunders addressed the people at the Barney Jones precinct on Saturday last. We learn that their speeches produced a good effect.

A Breckinridge and Lane mass meeting will be held at James H. Adams' Store, fifteen miles south of Raleigh, on Saturday the 27th instant. The Hon. Thomas Bragg, Hon. L. O. B. Branch, E. G. Haywood, W. W. Holden, W. R. Cox, J. K. Marriott, W. J. Saunders, Esquires, and others have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting.

GREAT MASS MEETING AT WINSTON.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Joseph Masten, J. Q. A. Beasley, J. A. Waugh, Phillip Barrow, and A. J. Stafford, Committee, for an invitation to attend the great Breckinridge and Lane mass meeting at Winston, Forsyth, on the 23rd instant. The Hon. David S. Reid, Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. S. P. Hill, J. R. McLean, Esq., Hon. Thomas Bragg, Hon. A. M. Scales, and many other able and distinguished speakers are expected to be present and address the people. We learn that the Democracy of that portion of the State are thoroughly aroused, and that they are nearly all wheeling in line in support of Breckinridge and Lane.

The O. C. G.'s and P. W. C.

On Friday last the Oak City Guards paraded to receive a beautiful banner from the ladies of Raleigh. They were joined by the Piney Woods Cavalry, Capt. Fairbairn, who were present by invitation.

The banner was presented by Seaton Gales, Esq., in an exceedingly appropriate and touching address. Capt. High responded in his best manner on behalf of the Company. Soon afterwards the two Companies, with some friends, partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Pullen, of the Planter's Hotel. We regret that it was not in our power to be present, but we learn that the time passed pleasantly with toasts, jokes, and speeches. In the language of that old veteran and tried soldier, John Rosemond, the O. C. G.'s will defend this banner "until the last soldier is cut down on the field of battle." We trust it will always wear in the sunshine of peace, but if once unfurled in defence of our hearths and altars, it will never be lowered by the gallant body of men commanded by Captain High.

The Piney Woods Cavalry were looking remarkably well. We heard many compliments bestowed upon them as they moved along our streets. It is to the interest of our citizens of all classes, as well as their patriotic duty, to encourage and cherish these Companies.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Winston, Forsyth, Oct. 12, 1860.
 "We had a discussion here on Tuesday afternoon between Messrs. Leach, Settle and Judge Person. The latter gentleman knocked the two former completely off their pins. His speech was calm, clear and convincing, and has produced a marked effect upon the people of this vicinity. Mr. Settle was completely dumfounded at this exposure, especially as his argument had been built upon the assumption that the Breckinridge men would not fuse with the Douglasites."

Our neighbor of the Register does us injustice in his notice of our remarks before the Breckinridge and Lane Club in this City on Wednesday evening last. He says:

"In the course of his remarks, Mr. Holden asserted that a sovereign State had a perfect right to secede from the National Union, and said that in the event of the election of Lincoln, should South-Carolina secede and Lincoln attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, the middle States (meaning, we suppose, North-Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, &c.) would send double the number of men to her aid that Lincoln might send against her, and should forces be sent through this State to attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, he would join an army, musket in hand, to back those forces, and to prevent their passage through this State."

What a charge has come over the editor of the Standard since he penned those admirable Union articles two or three months ago!

Now, we stated distinctly, at the same time giving our reasons, that we did not think the election of Lincoln would be good cause for dissolving the Union. We added, however, without expressing any opinion as to the right of a State to secede, that some State or States south of us might secede; that while we would oppose secession, we knew of no federal road through North-Carolina over which Lincoln could send troops for the purpose of subjugating sovereign Southern States; that Lincoln might blockade ports, and send troops by sea to ravage Charleston, or Mobile, or other Southern cities; but that, though we believed the middle States, North-Carolina included, would not secede, yet volunteers would go from those States to the aid of their Southern brethren thus assailed; and that for every thousand men Lincoln might send for his work of subjugation the middle States would send two thousand, as volunteers, to aid their Southern brethren and to arrest Lincoln in his work of blood.

"If this be treason, make the most of it." We are no disunionist, neighbor. No change has come over us since we "penned those" Union articles but two or three months ago. But we are for a Constitutional Union, not a Union of force and blood. If any State should nullify the laws, at the same time remaining in the Union, the laws must be enforced; but if Southern States should secede in the last resort, acting under the solemn conviction that such a course is the only one by which they can protect their vital interests and honor, no attempt should be made to coerce or subjugate them, but all efforts should be directed to the great work of re-uniting the broken parts on a solid foundation of justice both to the North and South. We hold as Mr. Badger held in 1850, that this is not a Union of force. In the course of his remarks on the compromise measures in March, 1850, Mr. Badger said:

"Force, Mr. President, cannot keep the States of this Union together—not preserve the constitutional Union. I distinctly admit what was said by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster], that no State has a right to secede from this Union. I distinctly admit that the Constitution, looking to perpetuity, makes no provision, directly or indirectly, for the separation of its parts. But in point of fact, from the very nature of our institutions, the States cannot be kept in union by force. The majority, or the most powerful portion, may conquer and reduce to subjection the other; but when this is done, the States are not in union—the constitutional connection is not restored. It is but the spectacle of a conquered people, submitting to a superior power; and no ties of affection, no co-operation in a common government, no constitutional union, can reasonably be hoped between the conquerors and conquered. Believe me, sir, if ever the unhappy hour should arrive when American blood is shed in a contest between the States—some desiring to secede, and the others endeavoring to compel them by force of arms to remain in the Union—whenever that hour comes, our connection is immediately broken in all beneficial purposes for the happiness or prosperity of the people."

And in another part of the same speech Mr. Badger said: "And unless our minds are united, the forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union." We agree with Mr. Badger. We hold, with him, that force cannot keep these States together, and that a "forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union."

What do you say to that, neighbor? It is hardly possible that Mr. Badger has changed on this subject since 1850. Do you agree with him—or do you hold, with Abraham Lincoln and others of the ultra federal school, that a Constitutional Union can be preserved by force?

The State Fair.

The State Fair opened yesterday (Tuesday) with every prospect of success.

At four o'clock on Monday evening the entries of articles on exhibition were equal in number to those of former years, while blooded animals, and large quantities of carriages, buggies, machinery, ploughs, and specimens for Farmer's, Mechanic's, Pomological, and Floral Halls were being carried in. Mr. Westbrooks is in attendance with large quantities of his delicious fruit, while in Mechanic's Hall Mr. Shultz makes a fine exhibition of cabinet work. But we have no time to go into particulars. The ladies, without whom we would have no fair at all, were busily engaged on Monday evening in arranging the articles brought in and in decorating Floral Hall.

The weather during the Fair promises to be fair and pleasant. The late rain has settled the dust, and the track for horses is now in excellent condition. We look for a large crowd, especially on Wednesday and Thursday.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—We trust our readers, and especially those of them who feel an interest in the cause of education, and who expect to attend the meeting of the State Association, will not, owing to existing political excitement, omit to make the necessary preparations to be present. The next meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in the city of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 13th of November. Let us see to it, friends, that the Convention is fully attended. The people of Wilmington have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Reception, to see to the accommodation and comfort of the delegates: Dr. W. G. Thomas, Rev. J. S. Long, John D. Barry, Donald McRea, and James A. Wright.

THE LATRANS IN JAIL IN WASHINGTON.—The last Newbern Progress says: "The two Latrans who took the life of Cris at Washington some days since, have returned to Washington and are now in jail. The reports here are conflicting; one is that they surrendered themselves to the Sheriff of Hyde county, while another runs that they were arrested by the Sheriff of Hyde. They got on the steamboat Post Boy in Hyde county on Wednesday, and went up to Washington on Thursday. Efforts are being made, we learn, to bail them."

AMUSEMENTS.—See advertisements of "The Parker Family" and "The Bailey Troupe." For an evening's amusement go to either, and you will laugh twice the worth of your money.

See advertisement of the sale of the Crutchfield House in Chataanooga. This is no doubt valuable property, in a growing and thriving city.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Winston, Forsyth, Oct. 12, 1860.
 "We had a discussion here on Tuesday afternoon between Messrs. Leach, Settle and Judge Person. The latter gentleman knocked the two former completely off their pins. His speech was calm, clear and convincing, and has produced a marked effect upon the people of this vicinity. Mr. Settle was completely dumfounded at this exposure, especially as his argument had been built upon the assumption that the Breckinridge men would not fuse with the Douglasites."

Our neighbor of the Register does us injustice in his notice of our remarks before the Breckinridge and Lane Club in this City on Wednesday evening last. He says:

"In the course of his remarks, Mr. Holden asserted that a sovereign State had a perfect right to secede from the National Union, and said that in the event of the election of Lincoln, should South-Carolina secede and Lincoln attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, the middle States (meaning, we suppose, North-Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, &c.) would send double the number of men to her aid that Lincoln might send against her, and should forces be sent through this State to attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, he would join an army, musket in hand, to back those forces, and to prevent their passage through this State."

What a charge has come over the editor of the Standard since he penned those admirable Union articles two or three months ago!

Now, we stated distinctly, at the same time giving our reasons, that we did not think the election of Lincoln would be good cause for dissolving the Union. We added, however, without expressing any opinion as to the right of a State to secede, that some State or States south of us might secede; that while we would oppose secession, we knew of no federal road through North-Carolina over which Lincoln could send troops for the purpose of subjugating sovereign Southern States; that Lincoln might blockade ports, and send troops by sea to ravage Charleston, or Mobile, or other Southern cities; but that, though we believed the middle States, North-Carolina included, would not secede, yet volunteers would go from those States to the aid of their Southern brethren thus assailed; and that for every thousand men Lincoln might send for his work of subjugation the middle States would send two thousand, as volunteers, to aid their Southern brethren and to arrest Lincoln in his work of blood.

"If this be treason, make the most of it." We are no disunionist, neighbor. No change has come over us since we "penned those" Union articles but two or three months ago. But we are for a Constitutional Union, not a Union of force and blood. If any State should nullify the laws, at the same time remaining in the Union, the laws must be enforced; but if Southern States should secede in the last resort, acting under the solemn conviction that such a course is the only one by which they can protect their vital interests and honor, no attempt should be made to coerce or subjugate them, but all efforts should be directed to the great work of re-uniting the broken parts on a solid foundation of justice both to the North and South. We hold as Mr. Badger held in 1850, that this is not a Union of force. In the course of his remarks on the compromise measures in March, 1850, Mr. Badger said:

"Force, Mr. President, cannot keep the States of this Union together—not preserve the constitutional Union. I distinctly admit what was said by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster], that no State has a right to secede from this Union. I distinctly admit that the Constitution, looking to perpetuity, makes no provision, directly or indirectly, for the separation of its parts. But in point of fact, from the very nature of our institutions, the States cannot be kept in union by force. The majority, or the most powerful portion, may conquer and reduce to subjection the other; but when this is done, the States are not in union—the constitutional connection is not restored. It is but the spectacle of a conquered people, submitting to a superior power; and no ties of affection, no co-operation in a common government, no constitutional union, can reasonably be hoped between the conquerors and conquered. Believe me, sir, if ever the unhappy hour should arrive when American blood is shed in a contest between the States—some desiring to secede, and the others endeavoring to compel them by force of arms to remain in the Union—whenever that hour comes, our connection is immediately broken in all beneficial purposes for the happiness or prosperity of the people."

And in another part of the same speech Mr. Badger said: "And unless our minds are united, the forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union." We agree with Mr. Badger. We hold, with him, that force cannot keep these States together, and that a "forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union."

What do you say to that, neighbor? It is hardly possible that Mr. Badger has changed on this subject since 1850. Do you agree with him—or do you hold, with Abraham Lincoln and others of the ultra federal school, that a Constitutional Union can be preserved by force?

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Fair opened yesterday (Tuesday) with every prospect of success.

At four o'clock on Monday evening the entries of articles on exhibition were equal in number to those of former years, while blooded animals, and large quantities of carriages, buggies, machinery, ploughs, and specimens for Farmer's, Mechanic's, Pomological, and Floral Halls were being carried in. Mr. Westbrooks is in attendance with large quantities of his delicious fruit, while in Mechanic's Hall Mr. Shultz makes a fine exhibition of cabinet work. But we have no time to go into particulars. The ladies, without whom we would have no fair at all, were busily engaged on Monday evening in arranging the articles brought in and in decorating Floral Hall.

The weather during the Fair promises to be fair and pleasant. The late rain has settled the dust, and the track for horses is now in excellent condition. We look for a large crowd, especially on Wednesday and Thursday.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—We trust our readers, and especially those of them who feel an interest in the cause of education, and who expect to attend the meeting of the State Association, will not, owing to existing political excitement, omit to make the necessary preparations to be present. The next meeting of the State Educational Association will be held in the city of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 13th of November. Let us see to it, friends, that the Convention is fully attended. The people of Wilmington have appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Reception, to see to the accommodation and comfort of the delegates: Dr. W. G. Thomas, Rev. J. S. Long, John D. Barry, Donald McRea, and James A. Wright.

THE LATRANS IN JAIL IN WASHINGTON.—The last Newbern Progress says: "The two Latrans who took the life of Cris at Washington some days since, have returned to Washington and are now in jail. The reports here are conflicting; one is that they surrendered themselves to the Sheriff of Hyde county, while another runs that they were arrested by the Sheriff of Hyde. They got on the steamboat Post Boy in Hyde county on Wednesday, and went up to Washington on Thursday. Efforts are being made, we learn, to bail them."

AMUSEMENTS.—See advertisements of "The Parker Family" and "The Bailey Troupe." For an evening's amusement go to either, and you will laugh twice the worth of your money.

See advertisement of the sale of the Crutchfield House in Chataanooga. This is no doubt valuable property, in a growing and thriving city.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

Winston, Forsyth, Oct. 12, 1860.
 "We had a discussion here on Tuesday afternoon between Messrs. Leach, Settle and Judge Person. The latter gentleman knocked the two former completely off their pins. His speech was calm, clear and convincing, and has produced a marked effect upon the people of this vicinity. Mr. Settle was completely dumfounded at this exposure, especially as his argument had been built upon the assumption that the Breckinridge men would not fuse with the Douglasites."

Our neighbor of the Register does us injustice in his notice of our remarks before the Breckinridge and Lane Club in this City on Wednesday evening last. He says:

"In the course of his remarks, Mr. Holden asserted that a sovereign State had a perfect right to secede from the National Union, and said that in the event of the election of Lincoln, should South-Carolina secede and Lincoln attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, the middle States (meaning, we suppose, North-Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, &c.) would send double the number of men to her aid that Lincoln might send against her, and should forces be sent through this State to attempt to coerce her to remain in the Union, he would join an army, musket in hand, to back those forces, and to prevent their passage through this State."

What a charge has come over the editor of the Standard since he penned those admirable Union articles two or three months ago!

Now, we stated distinctly, at the same time giving our reasons, that we did not think the election of Lincoln would be good cause for dissolving the Union. We added, however, without expressing any opinion as to the right of a State to secede, that some State or States south of us might secede; that while we would oppose secession, we knew of no federal road through North-Carolina over which Lincoln could send troops for the purpose of subjugating sovereign Southern States; that Lincoln might blockade ports, and send troops by sea to ravage Charleston, or Mobile, or other Southern cities; but that, though we believed the middle States, North-Carolina included, would not secede, yet volunteers would go from those States to the aid of their Southern brethren thus assailed; and that for every thousand men Lincoln might send for his work of subjugation the middle States would send two thousand, as volunteers, to aid their Southern brethren and to arrest Lincoln in his work of blood.

"If this be treason, make the most of it." We are no disunionist, neighbor. No change has come over us since we "penned those" Union articles but two or three months ago. But we are for a Constitutional Union, not a Union of force and blood. If any State should nullify the laws, at the same time remaining in the Union, the laws must be enforced; but if Southern States should secede in the last resort, acting under the solemn conviction that such a course is the only one by which they can protect their vital interests and honor, no attempt should be made to coerce or subjugate them, but all efforts should be directed to the great work of re-uniting the broken parts on a solid foundation of justice both to the North and South. We hold as Mr. Badger held in 1850, that this is not a Union of force. In the course of his remarks on the compromise measures in March, 1850, Mr. Badger said:

"Force, Mr. President, cannot keep the States of this Union together—not preserve the constitutional Union. I distinctly admit what was said by the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster], that no State has a right to secede from this Union. I distinctly admit that the Constitution, looking to perpetuity, makes no provision, directly or indirectly, for the separation of its parts. But in point of fact, from the very nature of our institutions, the States cannot be kept in union by force. The majority, or the most powerful portion, may conquer and reduce to subjection the other; but when this is done, the States are not in union—the constitutional connection is not restored. It is but the spectacle of a conquered people, submitting to a superior power; and no ties of affection, no co-operation in a common government, no constitutional union, can reasonably be hoped between the conquerors and conquered. Believe me, sir, if ever the unhappy hour should arrive when American blood is shed in a contest between the States—some desiring to secede, and the others endeavoring to compel them by force of arms to remain in the Union—whenever that hour comes, our connection is immediately broken in all beneficial purposes for the happiness or prosperity of the people."

And in another part of the same speech Mr. Badger said: "And unless our minds are united, the forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union." We agree with Mr. Badger. We hold, with him, that force cannot keep these States together, and that a "forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together, not to obtain good from their connection, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union."

What do you say to that, neighbor? It is hardly possible that Mr. Badger has changed on this subject since 1850. Do you agree with him—or do you hold, with Abraham Lincoln and others of the ultra federal school, that a Constitutional Union can be preserved by force?

The Result of the late Elections, and the Prospects in the Future.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have gone by large majorities against the national cause. Black Republicanism appears to have gained in all these States. Judge Douglas has recently been stumping in Ohio and Indiana, and in his speeches he claimed both these States as Democratic. The result shows that he was mistaken. Ohio he claimed with great confidence, but Ohio has fallen still deeper into the mire of sectionalism. Indiana has been a Democratic State. Her majorities for the Democracy have heretofore ranged from eight to fifteen thousand; and Pennsylvania, it is well known, rolled back the tide of sectionalism in 1856, and saved the country.

Some of our Northern exchanges state that the fusion between the conservatives in Pennsylvania was by no means complete. They say it was hardly possible, in the first place, to unite the foreign elements in the Democratic vote with the Bell Americans; and that, in the second place, the antagonism between the Breckinridge and Douglas men, though to some extent repressed, was nevertheless more or less intense, as it is in all the States, thus rendering a cordial union even between the Democrats themselves impracticable. In addition to this Forney's Press, while professing to support Douglas really played into the hands of the black Republicans; and to this influence, thus wielded by one of the most unprincipled politicians in the country, we may attribute the loss of thousands of votes to the fusion ticket in Pennsylvania.

But what of November? How will these States vote in the Presidential election? The black Republican journals are exultant over recent results, and confidently claim all three of them for Lincoln. The New York Herald, though it still indulges hopes that New York may save the country, nevertheless despairs so far as aid from Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are concerned. New Jersey will go with Pennsylvania, and all the northwestern States, Illinois included, will most probably go with Indiana and Ohio for Lincoln. Therefore, if New York should vote for Lincoln, Lincoln will be elected. This seems certain. All eyes are, therefore, turned to New York. The conservatives in that State have the strength to defeat Lincoln, but it remains to be seen whether they can so unite their forces as to accomplish this result. We confess we have our fears as to the vote of New York. Outside New York City New York State is decidedly more black Republican than Pennsylvania or Indiana. Seward claims the State by sixty thousand majority.

We confess that the chances are in favor of Lincoln. The prospect now is that he will be elected by the people. Things may take a different turn before the election, but we fear there is little ground for hope that they will. However, we will continue to look at the bright side of the picture as long as we can. The country has been in perils heretofore, and for one we will "never despair of the Republic."

Gen. Jo Lane.

Gen. Lane made a speech at Indianapolis on the 20th ult., in the course of which he said:

"I am for all the rights of all the States, and I will do all in my power to preserve those rights. I have battled, and always will battle, against any interference on the part of Congress with the Congress of slavery. It is a subject with which Congress has nothing to do. Leave the Territories open to the Southern man as well as the Northern man; let each take his property with him, and enjoy it while the Territorial condition remains. This is equal and exact justice. The men of the South fought as hard and as bravely to acquire the territory, or furnished as much treasure to purchase it, as those of the North. How, then, can you discriminate—how keep our Southern brother out of his inheritance? Let us, then, my friends, contend for these constitutional privileges and constitutional rights."

A voice—"What if old Abe should be elected?"

Well, I say that if he should be elected, we will keep right on battling for the principles of the national Democratic party. Should he be elected by his sectional party, and on his sectional platform, we must content ourselves with the thought that four years will quickly pass, and at the expiration of that time the people will rise in their might, and place a man in the Presidential chair who will stand by and to the principles of the Constitution, as now expounded by the Supreme Court, and held by the Breckinridge party." [Loud Cheers.]

On another occasion Gen. Lane was asked what he would do if any of the Southern States should secede on account of Lincoln's election. His reply was, "I will never draw my sword against a people fighting for their Constitutional rights."

LIFE INSURANCE.—We understand that Thos. W. Dewey, Esq., agent of the North-Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, paid over on yesterday, the day before the payment was due, \$800 to one of our citizens for loss on slave insurance on this county.

This prompt payment speaks well of the Company, and we hope to see its business among us increased.—Charlotte Bulletin.

The above is one of the many evidences of the usefulness of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the promptness with which it meets its losses. Among the recent losses on account of the death of mutual insurers we may mention that of the Rev. J. H. Brent, of Newbern. He was insured in this Company for \$5,000, which will be promptly paid when due. We call the attention especially of ministers, clerks, and others, who have no estates, and who depend for a living on their salaries, to the benefits derived from insurance. By the annual payment of a few dollars they may, in case of death, leave at least a support for their families.

The Bell party of Marietta had a pole raising on Wednesday evening of last week. While the pole was being raised it broke, and the stump only was elevated.—Parkerburg (Va.) News.

The Bell Ringers seem to have bad luck with their poles. Some of them break, and some of them are struck by lightning. They will have worse luck at the polls on the 6th of next month. "Look out for the engine" of Democracy "when the bells ring." Whiggery is famous for making a fuss generally.—It raises poles, has big meetings, rings bells, and disturbs the country, but never saves it.

Bear in mind, Democrats, that Mr. Douglas stands no chance to get the first Electoral vote to the slaveholding States; that the contest in these States is between Breckinridge and Bell; that every vote for Douglas is, therefore, indirectly a vote for Bell; that if the fusion ticket in New York should prevail, and Mr. Breckinridge should receive a majority of the Southern Electoral vote, he will have the claim on the vote of New York, and may be elected, thus defeating both Douglas and Breckinridge.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

ARKANSAS, OCT. 8, 1860.
 "The indications in Kansas are in favor of Breckinridge. Bell, however, will get a considerable vote, and Douglas has some strength. Without indicating how I stand, I give it as my opinion that Breckinridge is the strongest man in Arkansas. Owing to the distractions in the Democratic party, I fear Lincoln will be elected, and in that event I should fear for the perpetuity of our glorious Union."

Testimony of Messrs. Keitt and Clemens.

In a recent letter published by the Hon. L. M. Keitt in the Charleston Mercury, he says:

"In conclusion, I may be permitted