J. T. Lemon

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS. ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860. VOL. XIII---NO. 625.

TERMS:
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The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 14, 1860.

BELL AND EVERETT
MASS MEETING!
COME TO KNOXVILLE,
Thursday, September 27th, 1860!

At a meeting of the BELL AND EVERETT CLUB, on Tuesday night, it was resolved to hold a MASS MEETING for all East Tennessee, in Knoxville, September 27th, and appropriate Committees were appointed to act in reference thereto. Hons. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, WM. L. GOGGIN, and BEN. H. HILL, and others are expected, beside our East Tennessee speakers. We hope to make a demonstration on that occasion, excelling in all respects any meeting ever held in East Tennessee.

Public Speaking.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places, beginning exactly at eleven oclock, A. M., each day, viz:

Ducktown, Polk,	Saturday, Sept.	15
Benton, "	Monday, "	17
Chattanooga, Hamilton,	Saturday, "	22
Jasper, Marion,	Monday, "	24
Dunlap, Sequatchie,	Tuesday, "	25
Pikeville, Bledsoe,	Wednesday, "	26
Washington, Rhea,	Thursday, "	27
Sulphur Springs, "	Friday, "	28
Eusebia, Blount,	Tuesday, Oct.	9
Maryville, "	Wednesday, "	10
Morganton, "	Thursday, "	11

Other appointments may be made hereafter.

D. M. KEY,
G. W. BRIDGES,
A. CALDWELL.

Public Speaking.

BAILIE PEYTON, LANDON C. HAYNES and WM. H. POLK, Electors for the State at Large, have published a list of appointments, commencing at Winchester on the 30th August, and ending at Chattanooga the 2d of November. We subjoin the appointments for East Tennessee:

Kingston, Roane county,	Friday, October	12
Clinton, Anderson county,	Saturday, "	13
[illegible]', Campbell county,	Monday, "	15
[illegible] Claiborne county,	Wednesday, "	17
[illegible], Grainger co.,	Thursday, "	18
[illegible], Hawkins county,	Friday, "	19
[illegible]sport, Sullivan county,	Saturday, "	20
Blountville, do do.,	Monday, "	22
Jonesboro', Washington co.,	Tuesday, "	23
Greeneville, Greene county,	Wednesday, "	24
Newport, Cock county,	Thursday, "	25
Dandridge, Jefferson county,	Friday, "	26
Knoxville, Knox county,	Saturday, "	27
Maryville, Blount county,	Monday, "	29
Madisonville, Monroe county,	Tuesday, "	30
Athens, McMinn county,	Wednesday, "	31
Cleveland, Bradley county,	Thursday, Nov.	1
Chattanooga, Hamilton co.,	Friday, "	2

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4.—There is a large Bell and Everett mass meeting here to night. Hon. L. D. Campbell is speaking in front of the State House—General Leslie Combs will follow him. It is a larger gathering of the people than on any occasion of the kind since 1856. Great enthusiasm prevails.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER.—We regret to find the Charleston Courier—a paper distinguished for its conservatism amid the ravings of the fire-eating press of the Palmetto city—getting so far off its patriotic track as to define its position on the great issues of the day in the following "Yancey-Rhett style":

"It may be proper only to state, at present, that we hold the election of a Black Republican will be such a manifestation of sectional hostility of the North to the South, such a proof that we are two peoples, that two governments ought to follow as a carollary, unless the North will retrace its steps and give us our rights.—In the event, then, of the election of Lincoln, we would favor a Convention of the Southern States, or as many of them as can be got to act together, to the present to the North the alternatives of a new and satisfactery understanding of our political compact, or a dissolution of the Union. We prefer the alternative of disunion, however sad, to any further submission to Northern aggression."

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.—The Courier and Enquirer of Saturday says:—We have again to note an extremely dull and inactive demand for all sorts of sweets, and a further falling off in prices. The excessive stock, larger than ever before at this season, and the continued advices of more coming, with the light demand from the trade for either raw or manufactured goods, has brought about this state of affairs. The good reports from all sugar-growing countries in regard to the crops for 1860 and 1861 also afford another cause for expecting lower prices. Sales to day are very small. A comparative statement of the stock of sugar on hand in New York shows it to be double that of last and treble that of the year preceeding.

YANCEY AND THE UNION.—I am no worshiper of the Union! *I am not for the Union*, nor against the Union. I am not for disunion, *nor against disunion!*

The above is from the speech of Wm. L. Yancey at the Maryland Institute, after Breckinridge and Lane had been nominated, *and it was warmly and enthusiastically received by the delegates and* Breckinridge *outsiders in attendance.* Mr. Yancey was the head engineer of the secession movement from the beginning, and did more to nominate Breckinridge than any other one hundred men. His idea, as avowed in his letter to Colonel Slaughter in 1858, *"is to precipitate the Southern States into a revolution."* The cause is to be the election of Lincoln, which Yancey is trying to bring about by running Breckinridge, and so dividing the Opposition!

The Constitution and the Union.

[From the Constitutionalist.]

The grumbling politicians, (like the monomaniac dyspeptic,) (who fancied that he had continually lighting on the end of his nose, a blue bottle fly,) imagine that we have now a union of the States, without an adherence to the guaranties of the Constitution. They forget that there was a Union before the Constitution was adopted; and that the Constitution was "ordained and established," "in order to form a *more perfect* Union."

The union of the States, and the Constitution, never have been regarded as entirely faultless. What work of man can be? But with all the faults which may be attached to them, we have prospered, as no other people have, and pointing to our achievements in the past, we may safely say that we have been a peculiarly blessed people.

The senseless grumbling about violated Constitutional rights, without an effort, at the right time and the proper place, to have those violated rights restored, amounts to nothing more than silly twattle. Who will get up and state, that his individual rights in this country have been violated? If the man can be found, let the question be asked of him: "Have you applied for redress to the proper tribunal?" If he has not, then he has neglected the means, provided by this Government, for the restoration of any right of which he has been deprived, and he stands confessed a willing sheep to be shorn at pleasure. Such a man has no right to ventillate his wrongs on the hustings, when he exhibits no desire to have his rights restored in the way and manner provided by the laws of the land. Our rights in the States, and in the Territories, are all protected by law. What is Constitutional law in one State, is Constitutional law in all the States and in all the Territories. But what is State law and Territorial law must be provided by States and Territories. In South Carolina, no wife can be legally divorced from her husband, or vice versa. In Georgia, and many other of the States, divorces are legal and very frequent. But Georgians cannot force on Carolinians her divorce laws, neither can Carolinians force on Georgians her laws preventing divorces. A party legally divorced in Georgia cannot legally marry another and live together in South Carolina, so long as the parties to the original or first marriage contract are in life.

Different States have many different laws, all made in conformity to their respective State Constitutions, and not violative of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The different organised Territories also have different organic acts, or Constitutions, under which they act; and they are restricted from passing any law in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. If unconstitutional laws are passed by any State or by any Territory, the laws of the land sufficiently provide the way for redress to be obtained. Instances are numerous enough where laws have been declared unconstitutional, and the same high legal tribunals yet exist, and have the same high powers now that they have ever exercised.

"That which has been once done, and well and successfully done, carries with it the intrinsic weight of precedent and example; and precedent and example repeatedly followed acquires the force of custom; and customs, well known and long established, settle down into fundamental law; and fundamental law, of necessity, developes itself into institutions. For what are institutions but law in action, law in habitual action? And it is because institutions are the representatives of unquestioned law, that they become the defences behind which the better, the higher, and the purer elements of society are rallied and organised, and from this vantage ground are able to repel the assaults of folly, ignorance, and evil."

Although these incontrovertible facts are known, yet we are told that the Constitution has ceased to be respected, and our Federal Union is now held together without regard to the rights guaranteed to all sections of the Union under the Constitution. For the sake of argument only, we will admit that our Constitutional rights are not as fully accorded to us as we might desire. Is the only remedy for such a condition of affairs to be found in dissolving the Union? Must we cut open the goose to-day because she did not lay us a golden egg on yesterday? Must we administer strychnine in killing doses to the pale and enfeebled patient rather than pursue a course of medication calculated to restore health? Why, the rapidly sinking, hectic-hued consumptive, clings to life and hope, even at the verge of the grave; and it frequently happens that the recuperative powers of nature rally, and the patient is restored to health. Shall we have less hope of restoration for the impaired health of our Government than we have from diseases of frail mortality, when we know that death is certain for man, and there is no limit to the life of a good government wisely administered?

It is the duty of patriots to correct errors of legislation, but not to destroy their government. In the language of Mr. Toombs, in the Senate, Feb. 28, 1856:

"Let him endeavor to change those laws if they are bad—but let him take care to do it in a legal and proper manner. That is legitimate; that is proper, but let him not attempt to incite insurrection among any class of inhabitants, white or black. It was well remarked by a learned English author, 'that he who goeth about teaching the people that they are not so well governed as they should be, will not fail to find many attentive listeners, whether the government be good or bad.' As long as you are within the law, you may change your government; but whenever you attempt to do it by force and bloodshed, you are usually held to be an enemy of society, and *must* take the chances of revolution."

Mr. Toombs has long been regarded as a statesman and a politician—able, bold, eloquent, and sagacious. He has declared, by a recent vote in the Senate of the United States, on Mr. Brown's resolution, that slave property in the Territories does not require any other *protection* than it has now. He says substantially, and even pointedly, by his vote on that occasion, that "the Constitution and the common law affords adequate and sufficient protection to slave property in the Territories." And yet, although his vote, and his declarations by that vote, are known to all reading men, he goes before the people and tells them that slaveholders have not adequate and sufficient protection to their property in the Territories. Mr. Toombs *votes*, and Mr. Toombs *talks*, and the people will determine for themselves what degree of consistency and force there is in both, when combined.

Mr. Bell on Abolition Petitions.

In 1840, Mr. Bell addressed a letter to Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, in which his policy and motives with regard to Abolition petitions were fully declared. The following passage, which we quote from that letter, ought to satisfy everybody, except those who are determined beforehand not to be satisfied with anything:

"My opinion was, that whether the petitioners had right on their side or not, sound policy dictated the reception and reference of their petitions. I believed that any *unusual* course in regard to them, would give undue importance to the movement of the abolitionists, furnish new ground for agitation, and rather increase the existing excitement than allay it. In my opinion, a report from a committee at each session—temperate, yet firm and unqualified in its conclusions—would have been well calculated to correct false impressions at the North; to dispel prejudice, and prevent that ferment and angry feeling at the South which, at that stage of the question, was calculated to do mischief. Whether right or wrong, and without pretending to censure those friends who differed with me, I have uniformly held these opinions; yet I will add that few gentlemen in the South would be more prepared for prompt and decisive measures of resistance and protection, should the rights and interests of the South connected with this subject ever be invaded through Congress or otherwise, than myself."

Virginia and Georgia Politics.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, has written a very strong letter to one of his friends in this city. He states that he can no longer abstain from fighting for those principles upon which now rest the preservation of the Union and the welfare of the whole country, and, therefore, he will make his first campaign speech at Augusta, next Saturday. His brother, Linton Stephens, who resigned, last year, his position as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia, is also out for Douglas, and stumping the State.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, is out directly for Douglas. His coming out proves that Western Virginia, or the part next to the Blue Ridge, is entirely for Douglas. The Tenth Legion will give him five thousand majority over all other candidates, and will elect a Douglas man to Congress. That Legion is the stronghold of the Democracy of Virginia, and always giving the largest Democratic majorities. Nevertheless, the Democracy being thus divided, there is not a shadow of hope either for Breckinridge or Douglas to carry the State. Letcher's majority last year over the Opposition was only five thousand votes. That plainly shows that the Bell men will carry Virginia, and that the old Democratic Commonwealth will for the first time embrace something else but Democracy.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.—Judge Douglas having stated, a few days ago, in Virginia, that he would treat the Disunionists in the same way General Jackson did the Nullifiers when he was President, reminds us, says the Washington States and Union, of an anecdote of that great man.

During nullification in South Carolina, after Gen. Jackson's proclamation, the Governor of Virginia sent a request to the President, in case it became necessary to send United States troops down South, not to send them through *that* State. If he did, they would have to pass over the Governor's dead body. The President received the message, and replied: "If it becomes necessary for the United States troops to go to South Carolina, I, as commander-in-chief of the army, will be at their head; I will march them by the shortest route; they may pass through Virginia; but, by the Eternal, if the Governor makes it necessary to pass over his dead body, it will be found that I will have previously taken off both his ears."

☞ Senator Green of Missouri, one of the most active of the Yancey Breckinridge leaders, evidently anticipates the withdrawal of Mr. Breckinridge before the middle of October. He says in a late speech:

"I feel confident that before the middle of October a condition of things will occur to induce all to unite as a band of brothers upon the man best calculated to beat back the Vandal hords of Black Republicanism; to do which, if it could only be accomplised by such sacrifice, I *would willingly vote for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell*, widely as I differ from them on some important questions of political policy."

☞ A cheerful heart paints the world as it finds it, like a sunny landscape; the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness, pallid with thick vapors, and as dark as the "Shadow of Death." It is the mirror, in short, which it is caught, which lends to the face of nature the aspect of its own turbulence or tranquility.

Ye Hypocrites and Traducers!

To one who has watched the Democracy as closely as we have, it excites a smile rather than anything else, to hear them charging Mr. Bell with being no better than an abolitionist, and at the best, nothing but a freesoiler. Our Democratic friends have the remarkable faculty of always seeing and viewing all their Northern friends in the light of Northern men with Southern principles; and, per contra, viewing all Southern opponents, especially candidates for high office, as Southern men with Northern principles; and, as a natural deduction of their logic, no Southern man of the Opposition ought to be trusted, or elevated to high position.

The charges rung in the face of the supporters of Mr. Bell, as to his being sound on the slavery question, comes from his accusers, like the hypocrite in the garb of a saint, to condemn us for doing that which we do not, and that which they are thrice guilty of. Let our friends thrust in the face of the blatant denouncers of Mr. Bell, the following record from Mr. Buchanan's history, and ask them to explain how it is, that they could support Mr. Buchanan with such declarations and such principles, four years ago? If their faces are not brass they will blush, and if their consciences are not seared over political corruption, they will never make the charge of unsoundness against a man who is a paragon of political virtue and patriotism when compared to the author of the following sentiments:

Mr. Buchanan said in 1826: "That slavery was a great political and moral evil, and thanked God that he did not live in a State where it existed."

Mr. Bell views slavery in just an opposite light, and attributes the greatness and prosperity of the country to slavery.

Mr. Buchanan, in his Texas speech in 1844 said: "I yet feel a strong repugnance, by any act of mine, to extend the limits of the Union over a new slave territory."

Mr. Bell says: "But humanity to the slave, not less than justice to the master, recommends the policy and diffusion and extension into any new territory adapted to its condition."

Mr. Buchanan, in the same speech, said "That the acquisition of Texas would, etc. long, convert Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and probably others of the more Northern slave States, into free States, I entertain not a doubt."

Mr. Buchanan, in 1848, said: "That Congress had the sovereign and exclusive power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."

Mr. Bell never gave utterance to any such heretical doctrines, but, on the contrary, held a different opinion.

Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, denied his identity and said: "That he was no longer James Buchanan, but the Platform of his party;" which, according to Northern Democratic construction contained the worst kind of squatter sovereignty, to-wit: allowing foreigners to vote, and a territorial legislature to legislate upon the subject of slavery.

Mr. Bell proudly points to his record as his platform, and says by it he is willing to stand or fall. He made it, and he will stand upon it. It was not made for him.

Again, in 1856, Mr. Buchanan said: "That the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in its limits."

Mr. Bell says: "That the people of a Territory when they come to form their State Constitution, and then only, can regulate their domestic institutions."—The right doctrine.

Mr. Buchanan, in his endorsement of the Kansas bill in toto, said: "That foreigners, upon their mere declaration of oath, should vote in the Territories."

Mr. Bell voted against permitting foreigners the right of citizanship in the Territories, as unjust to American citizens.

With such a record against a Democrat, elevated by Georgia Democrats to the Presidency, and such a sound record for Mr. Bell, who will not say that there is no comparison between the men, and that honesty and fairness in politics should hush the slanders against Mr. Bell!—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

☞ The Union Guard, in its last number, says: "Our information from Pennsylvania is of the most encouraging character. The Union party is increasing at a rapid rate, and the influence of the iron and coal interests will undoubtedly be concentrated upon the Union ticket in November. Our friends at the South may rely upon it that, although but few outward manifestations are made by the Union men in Pennsylvania, they are hard at work, and will not fail to render a good account of themselves at the election. The effect of the New York movement will be paralyzing upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania. Without New York Pennsylvania will avail nothing to the sectional cause. The loss of New York will most probably insure the loss of Pennsylvania also, and as goes Pennsylvania so goes New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois. The ranks of the Republicans being broken in the great Central, Middle States, their defeat and annihilation as a party in November is inevitable.

FROM ARKANSAS.—We hear that a great revolution is going on in Northern Arkansas in behalf of Bell and Everett. A private letter to a business house in New Orleans, says the Crescent, reports that many Democrats, in consequence of divisions in their own ranks, have determined to support the Union ticket, and that the cause is steadily gaining ground. It really seems that we will have to put down old Democratic Arkansas, too, along with the rest, for Bell and Everett.

SELMA ALL RIGHT.—Last week a bet of $500 being made that there was not fifty Douglas votes in Selma, a thorough canvass of the city was made and the following figures obtained:

Bell	228
Douglas	143
Breckinridge	77

The above figures are not "straws" but facts, and show how the Breck-Yancey ticket is sweeping the State and "overwhelming everything."—*Marion (Ala.,) American.*

☞ *Small boy on tip-toe to companions*—"Sh—h—stop your noise, all of you."

Companions—"Hello, Tommy, what's up now?"

Small boy—"We've got a new baby—very weak and tired—walked all the way from heaven last night—musn't go kickin' up a row around here."

The Conservatives of the Country—An Example Worthy of Imitation.

[From the New York Herald.]

The South has given to the rest of the Union an example well worthy of imitation. One of the Southern candidates for the Presidency was—we can hardly say is—Mr. Breckinridge. This gentlemad is young, able, gallant, of winning manners and address, and extremely popular. The South could not have had a candidate more completely to its taste. But, unfortunately for his chances of political elevation, he had accepted his nomination from men who allowed themselves to be headed and controlled by secessionists. That fact ruined Mr. Breckinridge's Presidential aspirations. Deservedly esteemed as he was in his own section, and indeed everywhere, the popular verdict in almost every Southern State that has since spoken has been adverse to him. This is a warrant and assurance to the world that so far as the South is concerned, that section is devoted to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuity of our institutions, and will continue in that position if the North will give them a chance to do so. It is for the North now to give them that chance. It is for the North to prove its devotion also to the Union. Mr. Lincoln, however eligible he might be in other respects, is the nominee of men as avowedly hostile to the South as Yancey & Co. were hostile to the North, and that fact ought to ruin his Presidential aspirations just as Mr. Breckinridge saw his destroyed by a parallel state of things. Let the people of the North prove that they are as generous and as conservative as the people of the South, by refusing to give their suffrages to one who is so entirely objectionable as is Abraham Lincoln. This will insure the peace of the country and cause both sections to entertain for each other sentiments of kindness, respect and admiration.

No More of That.

A telegram of the 20th inst., has informed the whole Western Continent that the loyal people of Quebec did a very silly thing last Sunday, "in honor" of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. Here is the dispatch:

"The Prince attended divine service at the Anglican Cathedral yesterday, dressed in plain clothes. He was met at the porch by the Bishop and clergy. The Governor's pew was refitted with crimson drapery, having a throne in the center."

To make no comment on the propriety of the Bishop's turning sacristan for the occasion, what will sensible Englishmen say of the "throne in the center" of the pew, erected for the occupancy of the Prince? Couldn't he be permitted to confess himself a "miserable sinner" without the "pomp and vanity" of sitting on a mock throne in the house of the King of kings? Is not the Throne of Grace the only throne that should command the attention of Christian worshipers on the Sabbath? The Prince went to church, it seems, "dressed in plain clothes," as was befitting. What a pity "the Bishop and clergy" should not have shown as much respect for the place as the young lad exhibited! Thomas Hood—poet, and most loyal Englishman—wrote these lines.—Did the Bishop and clergy of Quebec ever read them?

"One place there is—beneath the burial sod—
Where all mankind are equalized by death;
Another place there is—*the Pause of God*,
Where all are equal who draw living breath!"

[*Boston Post.*

THE PACIFIC STATES.—A letter from Washington states that the friends of Breckinridge there, who have been confidently calculating on the vote of Oregon and California for their ticket, are greatly annoyed at the resolutions of the Breckinridge Convention in Virginia, denouncing the project of a Pacific Railroad. They feel that after such a declaration the Pacific States are hopelessly lost.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.—The Harrisburg *Statesmen*, the new Douglas daily, prepetrates the following:

"James Buchanan is at Bedford, drinking the waters in hope of *purging* himself of the numerous outrages he has committed upon the democratic party. Vain attempt! Were he even to drink the springs dry."

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS—*Both Killed.*—The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 25th records the following terrible tragedy:

A quarrel arose a few nights ago between two brothers named Longino, (William and Burril) residing a few miles above Campte, when a proposition being made by one of them that they should fight it out immediately with double-barreled shot guns, it was accepted by the other, and firing simultaneously, both of them were instantly killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Walker has raised the old Federal Central American flag, and contemplates the regeneration and union of all the free States—Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Costa Rica.

NEW YORK Sept. 4.—A private dispatch by the Palestine reports great excitement in American securities in London. Illinois Central had advanced 7½ per cent.; quotations being 10 per cent. discount for scrip, and 89½ for construction bonds.—New York Central shares 60 do., 8 per cent., 92. Erie shares 28.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—"Observer," the correspondent of the New York Times has been arrested and held to bail for libel on the Secretary of War, in reference to the Degrout.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The steamer Prince Albert will leave Galway on the 28th, instead of the Connaught.

Garabaldi's invasion of Calabria is fully confirmed. Garibaldi took Regio. 4,000 insurgents joined him. A general battle with the Neapolitans is imminent.

Napoleon and the Empress have gone to Savoy and Nice. A French corps de armee of 10,000 men with campaign materials and artillery, are ordered to move at short notice.

England—Parliament is to be prorogued on the 28th.

Liverpool—Wheat and Corn buoyant.

The Consequences of Disunion.

[From the Georgia Citizen.]

A Prophetic Epistle, purporting to be written 16 years ahead of the Present Anno Domini, and Dated Royal Palace at Macon, Capital of the Kingdom of Georgia and Florida, Aug. 1876, 14th of Hamilcar.

MY DEAR FATHER: This letter will be delivered to you, privately, by Sir John Falstaff, who has been disgraced at court and is about retiring to his farm (state) in Monroe county. The duke of Monroe will, it is whispered, keep a watch over him. I am advancing at court more rapidly than I anticipated; I made very little progress at first, but it was my good fortune to meet with our old friend Bill Botts, now Count Paramore, who took me under his protection. The Count is an elegant man, and you would have no idea that he was ever Bill Botts, the one horse village, jackleg lawyer of Botsville. He was a great Disunionist in '60 of sad memory, and was a candidate for the Congress of the old Republic. You know he was very poor parentage and never had any property himself. Though he was so rampant to dissolve the Union about negroes, he never owned one, until after the establishment of the present blessed monarchy. The Count is now rich, having obtained several confiscated plantations. He traces his ancestry away back to Noah, perhaps, or some other celebrated English Duke. The Count is the fashion here now, and soon had me presented to his most gracious majesty, Hamilcar, 1st. His majesty was pleased to speak very encouragingly to me. The prime minister, Lord Howl, also, deigned to receive me, and would consider my application. Oh! I am pleased with the court and royalty.—Just to think that his most gracious majesty was no longer than fourteen years ago, no more than any other man! To think that 14 years ago his majesty was no more in power than the common peasant about the streets now! I witnessed a grand sight a few days ago. His majesty had 144 rebels executed in the presence of the whole army at Hounslow. Old Col. Hogeye was the leader of the infamous conspiracy. The Col. was ever opposed to dissolving the old Union, and was never satisfied even with the "Southern Confederacy,' a humbug as you know that lasted only two years; and the old dolt was still less satisfied when Hamilcar at the head of his glorious army achieved for himself a crown and immortal renown. But he kept his tongue wagging against the present monarchy, until he has had his head with the heads of his friends, a swinging on a pole. Thus perish all the enemies of his majesty's glorious crown! The estates of the whole crew are confiscated and the Count was manoeuvering for an estate out of this conspiracy, but was disappointed, but says he will be "dad blamed"—this is Court language—if he don't have somebody swinging again before long. He has got his eye on a rich old fellow, I am not allowed to disclose his name.—[Here the writer from some cause stops, but resumes about a week later.]

Yes, we are to have a glorious war at last, and I am promised a company. King Bully, 1st, of Alabama, has failed to satisfy this government of what he meant by kissing his glorious majesty's neice, and war is declared. We are to march 40,000 strong against Montgomery. His majesty has been advised to leave 20 thousand behind to suppress conspiracies and keep the blacks under. The emissaries of the Eastern Kingdoms will be poured in upon us during the King's absence upon this expedition, to excite servile insurrections. In fact there are thousands in our own glorious kingdom of Georgia and Florida who are very disaffected and would resort to any means to overthrow the Government. We will, it is to be feared, never become habituated to a kingly government.

It is whispered in court circles here, that the King would abandon the expedition, were it not that the King Hotspur, of South Carolina has promised to abet him in the war; and furthermore that his glorious majesty is steadily bent upon adding Alabama and Louisiana to his own crown. I pray he may. The result of the matter is that we are to have a long glorious and bloody war. I hope to gain my spurs during the fight and when again I greet you it will be as Sir Sam Bobtail, and as owner of old Grimes' plantation and niggers, for the Count has promised to have him swung for a conspiracy before the war is over. I will write again in a few days, but will now conclude by saying, oh, what a glorious thing it was that we busted up the old Union, for now we've got a Royal family, a nobility, and the old days of fighting, spurs, money, &c., and the poor is driven where they ought to be—to the wall.

Your son,
BOBTAIL.

Palace at Macon, 14 years of Hamilcar's reign.

BRECKINRIDGE'S PROSPECT IN THE NORTH.—Breckinridge has scarcely a corporal's guard of supporters in the Northern States. None but office-holders and their dependents and connexions, seem to be sustaining him; and threefourths of these will abandon his sinking fortunes long before the day of election. That able and noble conservative paper, the Boston Courier, says:

"Mr. John C. Breckinridge will not carry five thousand votes to his cause in Massachusetts. He will not carry twenty thousand in New England. In running him, you help Lincoln."

There is no earthly doubt of the fact stated by the Courier. *"In running Breckinridge you help Lincoln."* That is as true as gospel. And let the honest and patriotic voters of the country look that fact in the face, and resolve at once to vote for Bell and Everett!—*Richmond Whig.*

TALC DISCOVERED.—The Dublonega (Ga.) Mountain Signal says:—A mountain of pure talc exists in Cherokee county N. C., west of Murphey. It is termed the "French Chalk" by tailors, who use it as a substitute for chalk. It is extensively used in the manufacture of fine soaps, and as an anti-frictionist on heavy machinery and wagons and carriages moistened with oil.

ANSWER HONESTLY.—Let every man ask and answer for himself the following short and pointed question—it goes to the quick of the whole question. Answer, and let your vote in November record your honest, conscientious belief.

The Republican party has no objection to the Union, but it doesn't love the Constitution; the Yancey Breckinridge party has no objection to the Constitution, but it doesn't love the Union; the Constitutional Union party loves both the Union and the Constitution, and will preserve them equally in fact. Friends of the Union and supporters of the Constitution, with which will you act?—*Clipper.*

The Coalition Between the Abolitionists and the Breckinridge Party.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 20, 1860.

Editors Louisville Democrat:—Gentlemen: It is generally denied by your Southern Disunion papers that there is a coalition between the Breckinridge and Lincoln parties North. As a small evidence that they do colleague together for the purpose of defeating the regular Democratic nominees, the *Republican stand and grounds* were, at their demonstration on Saturday last, *decorated* with notices to the effect that Fitch and Sherrord, *two enthusiastic Administration Seceders*, would make speeches in favor of Breckinridge and Lane on the 31st inst. There is no doubt that two thirds of the letters that are published in the Southern Disunion papers, purporting to come from Breckinridge men of the North, are actually written by Black Republicans. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.—A friend in this city has handed us a business letter from Philadelphia, dated the 29th ult., from which we make the following extract:

"Busines is reviving here, and the Bell stock is rising. I am in hopes that Bell will carry our State. At one time his prospects were very gloomy, but the abolition sentiments of the great guns of the Lincoln party have been discharged too soon, and exposed their fanaticism and deformity, so much so that thousands of old line Whigs are coming back to the Union conservative party. I believe Bell and Everett are more popular in Philadelphia city than any other candidates, and the country is waking up to a better knowledge of the sentiments of our party. The Democrats of this State will, when they believe Douglas and Breckinridge are fighting against each other, turn round and vote for Bell against Lincoln.

I do sincerely hope the Black Republican party will be so badly beaten that it will have to drop the word Republican and be called by its proper name—"Abolition."

☞ The fact cannot be too often stated or too strongly urged upon the public mind, that John C. Breckinridge has accepted the nomination, and hopes to *"merit the confidence"* of the the Richmond Convention, a Convention exclusively Southern and sectional and avowedly disunion, a Convention in which a New Yorker was *called to order because he expressed opposition to a dissolution of the Union.* Yes, it is such a Convention that Mr. Breckinridge wishes to commend himself to; it is such a Convention that he hopes to win the confidence of; it is such a Convention that he is the candidate of in the desperate struggle he is now engaged in. Let the conservative men of the country judge whether it is possible for him to win a Disuion Convention's confidence and theirs at the same time.

THE NORFOLK INTERROGATORIES.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says—

It now appears that the question put to Douglas at Norfolk, as to whether he regarded the election of Lincoln a sufficient cause for the secession of the Southern States, and whether he would advise it, was written by Lamb, an elector-at-large of the Breckinridge ticket, when Douglas, after answering in the negative and denouncing any attempt at secession, asked that the questions should be propounded to Breckinridge. Lamb, who was in the crowd, responded that he should answer them too.

ALWAYS BUSY.—That's right, my lad, you will be something yet. We never knew a smart, active, industrious boy, who did not turn out an energetic, enterprising, and wealthy man. Better wear out than rust out is a good proverb, and we rejoice to see you follow it up. We would rather have you than a dozen dozy-headed, sleeping, inactive youths, who do nothing from morning till night, but beat the chairs, smoke cigars, and grunt to the customers.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.—The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday says:

The hog market, prospectively, has attracted a good deal of attention during the week, and quite a large number of dealers from the interior have been in town for the purpose of making contracts for future delivery; but the pretty general willingness to sell for November at $6.50, net, injured the faith of buyers somewhat, and they withdrew, indirectly offering $6.25 to $6.40; but, there not being many willing to contract for November below $6.50, closing rather quiet. We notice sales of 3,000 stock hogs, brought from Tennessee, at $5.75 per cental gross. We have been informed by parties residing in Tennessee that parties from Indiana and other States are to be found in all parts of the State buying stock hogs, and that about all to be had have been bought at $3 to $4 gross, and at the close the price advanced to $4.50, owing to the competition. In the same way stock hogs are being driven out of Missouri, and to Illinois and Iowa, for the purpose of being fattened on the immense crop of corn now nearly matured in those States."

☞ "Mr. Bell is condemned by Southern Democrats for voting against the Kansas bill. Could that measure, were it before Congress now, *get the support of the South?* Never! Why, then, is Mr. Bell condemned and denounced for doing that which his denouncers would not do again? A straightout answer is waited for with breathless anxiety."—*Memphis Bulletin.*

☞ "Tallapoosa will give a thundering majority for Breckinridge and Equality.—*Mont. Mail.*

Equality may run well in Tallapoosa, but Breckinridge will get comparatively a small vote. Heaven and earth may pass away, "*Jonce*," but Breckinridge can never carry Tallapoosa in 1860.—*Tallapoosa Times.*

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says Senator Clingman, of N. C., is not for Breckinridge, but will stump the State for Douglas.

☞ The census is showing a great falling off in the slave population in Western Virginia. They are being rapidly sold and removed South.