THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & 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	"	HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville.
5th	"	J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

☞ We are here solitary and alone this morning, and shall be without the aid of our writing Editor for some eight or ten days. He left for the purpose of accompanying a relative North this morning. We bespeak the indulgence of our readers during his absence, with the assurance that he will make up in diligence for any omission of editorial duty on his return. He will then be ready to go to work for the fall campaign.

☞ We have the returns from all the counties in the State, Watauga and Polk having been received today. They vote as follows:

	ELLIS.	POOL.
Watauga	259	442
Polk	Maj. 98	...
	357	442
		357
		85

This reduces Gov. Ellis' majority in the State to 6,580 votes, according to our summing up. We shall publish the vote as soon as it is made up at Raleigh, where it can be had officially. We presume it will be published in the Raleigh papers this week. The official vote will, of course, vary somewhat from the above, either one way or the other. It is as likely to be in our favor as against us.

How they Try it on.

The most elaborate editorial article in the Raleigh Register of last Saturday, the 11th instant, is a strong endorsement, enforcement and argument in favor of the Douglas movement in N. Carolina. So with nearly all the other Opposition papers in the State. They all go for a Douglas movement, *to subserve their own purposes.* In fact, to such an extent has this gone that the Douglas movement may now fairly be regarded as an opposition measure to distract the Democracy of the State.—That is just what it has come to.

We say now as we said before—We have none but kind feelings for those of our Democratic brethren throughout the State who may still differ from us on this question, nor would the smallness of the number of such dissenting gentlemen justify any friend of Breckinridge and Lane, nor all the friends of those gentlemen from treating with respect the honest susceptibilities of their fellow-Democrats. But much as we are attached to the ticket and to the platform which we advocate, we must also view the question in another light, separate and apart even from them. We must view it in the light of harmony and of Democratic unity. It is not simply Breckinridge and Lane; it is the Democratic party of North Carolina that we must look to. That party has, through its press,—through its candidate for Governor, through its popular meetings, through its electors, and through every agency that marks the assent of a people, sustained its representatives at Baltimore. The ardent supporters and urgers on of a Douglas movement, or of a movement for a Douglas ticket are now found in the ranks of the opposition, who know full well that the only effect of running such a ticket would be, so far as it went, to split up the Democratic party of the State and give to Bell and Everett their only possible chance in North Carolina. We ask of Democrats to mark this. To mark that they are exhorted to divide, and by *whom?* By the Opposition organs of the State, and by those only! Will they do it, or will they indignantly cast from them the insidious advice of their enemies? Will they vote and act as one man, or will they allow themselves to be used as catspaws by their enemies, be the same open or covert.

The time for action approaches, and we ought to know our friends from our opponents. Milk and cider will not suffice any longer. Those who are for us must take a position so that we may know the fact, and that they may not be miscounted. Those whose ardent colleagues and co-operators in the work of sowing dissentions in the Democratic ranks are the Opposition editors and leaders, *cannot* be with us. Those whose position in our ranks imposes duties upon them, must do the duties so imposed or lose claim to the positions so held. It will no longer do to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. The unity and the ascendancy of the Democratic party of North Carolina are at stake and must not be sacrificed to the discontents of some—the wiles of others or the manœuvres of the Opposition. The Democracy of the State expects every man to do his duty. Those who hoist the Breckinridge flag, are expected to carry the Breckinridge guns also, and to fire them, too. Those whose allies are the Opposition, can hardly complain if, like the stork in the fable, they share the fate of the company in which they are found. We have only about enough time to work in, and let us work—work with a will and a purpose—not hesitatingly nor reluctantly. Having put our hands to the plough, let us not look back, and keep looking back and sideways and every way but ahead, as too many of our leaders have done all summer. Let such learn a lesson from the *people*, who went ahead, spite of all, and elected Ellis and a Democratic Legislature, and who will keep going ahead and carry the State in November for Breckinridge and Lane.

With all courtesy, and all sincerity, we appeal to every man, who, in good faith might prefer somebody else to Breckinridge, to pause before he becomes a party to any movement calculated to distract the Democratic party in this State. If not his first choice, Breckinridge is a man against whose honesty, Democracy and nationality, nothing can be urged. Be not then led into a factious position by the insidious appeals of the Opposition and their coadjutors.

We make this appeal, we state the preceding propositions because we believe them to be right, and true, and proper to be made and stated. We seek to coerce nobody's judgement. We would not if we could, and we could not if we would do so. But we trust that in what we have said we will have the assent of every true Democrat who uses his own judgment unwarped and unbiassed. The ravings of defunct placemen or disappointed aspirants, will have their due weight when placed in the balance against the life-earned character of James Buchanan; the cry of disunion against John C. Breckinridge comes from those men at the South who once raised loudly the tocsin of disunion themselves. It will pass unheeded.

☞ "Spectator," giving a report of a Pic Nic at the Bridge crossing the North East River near Burgaw, on the 19th July, has been received. We have not been favored with the name of the writer, and having heard nothing of the Pic Nic heretofore, we decline publishing the article, for the present at least.

IRON.—We notice the arrival on Saturday afternoon of the Br. Barque *Architect*, from Cardiff, Wales. She brings a cargo 465 tons of iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad.

☞ The population of the "United Kingdom" of Great Britain and Ireland cannot be less than thirty millions. The population of France proper—the France from which the military power of the Empire is supplied can hardly exceed thirty-five millions—there are some few more in Algeria, but that colony rather serves as a school than a source of supply. It has cost a good deal more than it has come to.

Why is it then, with a population hardly inferior to that of France in numbers, and certainly superior in physical development of bone and muscle, there is in the dominions of Queen Victoria such a chronic dread of French invasion? Such a jealousy of French military power? There can be only one reason for it. The English people are unarmed and untrained. The English aristocracy and wealthier classes are jealous of an efficient militia or volunteer system. They are unwilling to arm the people. They are willing enough to draw taxes from Ireland—willing enough to enlist soldiers there, but they will not authorize the formation of volunteer companies in Ireland, nor issue arms to them.

It is evident that the military weakness of England does not arise from want of population, for, in that respect, she is hardly inferior to the great military monarchies of France and Austria. It does not arise from want of means and resources, for there again she is not only not inferior to any of her rivals, but she possesses wealth and credit superior to any or all of them. Her weakness as a military power arises from the distrust of the people which is entertained by the governing classes. The army is wholly hireling and mercenary. It is neither called into existence by decree for the public safety, nor by enthusiasm for the public good—it is not sought as an honorable employment, save in its higher grades, for from the ranks there is no promotion. Therefore it is that it cannot be swelled to meet an emergency—that it has no expansive power—no adaptibility.—That it is found generally faithful enough, but not ready nor intelligent, in presence of an enemy—not at first, certainly; but it is the most reliable military force in the world, when called upon to act against its own people, for the soldiers are separated in feeling from the people. British soldiers would never dream of fraternizing with the people.

The strength and the weakness of the British government have had their origin in the same causes,—*i. e.*, the separation of the governed from the governing classes—of civil life from military life, of the army from the people. The people are not dangerous to the governing classes, nor yet are they as strong as they ought to be against foreign aggression. The army is a certain protection *against* the populace,—whether it will be found equally efficient when called upon to afford protection *to* the people against invasion, remains to be seen.

The recent rifle movement, sporadic as it is, begins already to be regarded with jealousy by the "noble lords." It puts too much substantial *power* in the hands of the people. It is confined to Great Britain. After six hundred years experience of the *blessings* of British government, the Irish people are not yet reconciled enough to be trusted with their own defence.—They *might* defend themselves against their British *protectors.*

☞ We see a long communication in the *Standard* of last Saturday, the 11th ibstant, signed "The Ballot Box," and addressed to the friends of Douglas and Johnson in North Carolina.

It may perhaps be a sufficient answer to all the allegations of the correspondent referred to, that no one calls in question the right of Mr. Dick or anybody else to meet together and consult. We *do*, however, most seriously call in question—nay, we most positively deny—that the right to call a State Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina belongs to Mr. Dick or any other party, save and except the regularly appointed State Executive Committee of the party. Personally we make no attack upon Mr. Dick. We have known Mr. Dick too long—we have acted with him too long in the ranks of the Democracy, to wish for any unnecessary severance from him. What we say we say in behalf of the usages of the party in North Carolina—the unity and the success of the party, all of which will be jeopardized by any ultra course by Mr. Dick and his peculiar friends, or by the running of any separate electoral ticket.

High Up.

We rather envy the Democratic Executive Committee of the State of Pennsylvania their place of meeting, which was, or is, (for we are not certain of their adjournment,) at a place called Cresson, said Cresson being the highest point of the Alleghany Ridge traversed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Of the Democratic Electors for the State of Pennsylvania, sixteen agree to go for union, or rather for casting the vote of the State for either Douglas or Breckinridge, whichever it may elect; or, in the event of its electing neither, then let the votes be cast according to the individual preferences of the several electors. Nine refuse to agree to this arrangement, and one or two refuse to answer. It is supposed that the State Convention will be called together again. It is proper to remark that, with one exception, the impracticables are Douglas men. Rule or ruin is their game. Let *them* have the last alternative, so they do not inflict it upon the Democratic party.

☞ The Democrats of Raleigh are making preparations for a Grand Democratic Rally and Jollification.—The *Press*, in calling attention to the proceedings of a meeting of our party for the purpose of appointing a Committee to make suitable arrangements for the occasion, very properly remarks that, "After a hard fought battle, with traitors in the camp and foes on every hand, willing to do the bidding of the Know Nothing party, against the Democracy; after a gallant fight and a glorious victory, it becomes the Democrats of the State to make a grand rally; to bring together their forces and put them in battle array for the November conflict.

"Old Wake having suffered the heaviest loss in the late struggle, because here were the traitors to Democracy, it is fitting that she should be the first to rally her forces and to send greeting to her sister counties her rejoicings on account of the gallant victory achieved by the noble and gallant Democracy."

The time for the meeting will be made known as early as practicable.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.—The Washington *Dispatch* of the 8th instant, sums up a nett gain for Ellis in the first District of 587 over Dr. Shaw's vote of last year. Gov. Ellis gains on Shaw's vote 675; Mr. Pool gains on Mr. Smith's vote, 88; making, as before stated, a nett gain of 587. Where are those thousand votes by which Mr. Pool was to carry the District? Echo answers—*Where!*

COLUMBUS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.—*For Governor*—Ellis, 718; Pool, 430. *Legislature*—Senate—John D. Taylor, Dem., 650; A. J. Jones, Opp., 532; Commons N. L. Williamson, Dem., 620; J. H. Stevens, 516.—*Sheriff*—Lewis Williamson, Dem., 596; B. Smith, Opp., 523.

☞ The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 9th inst., says that "a firm in this city have just completed for the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company an iron engine house, to be erected at Wilmington, North Carolina. The entire structure will be 170 feet in diameter, but inside of this will be the iron structure, 58 feet in diameter, divided by iron columns, so as to form places for sixteen locomotives. The iron roof is also being made in this city."

REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES.—*Louisville*, Aug. 9.—The Common Council of New Albany, Indiana, has made an appropriation for the removal of all the free negroes in the town from the State.

The next Legislature.

We copy the following list of the members of the next Legislature from the Fayetteville *Observer*. The only change we have made is in the classification. The *Observer* puts down his side as *Whigs*, we have styled them as "Opposition," that being the name by which that party was designated in Convention at Raleigh, and by which it was known during the late canvass in this State.

Legislature of North Carolina, 1860—61.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—J M Whedbee, Opp.
Camden and Currituck—B F Simmons, Democrat.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure, Opp.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Jones Spencer, Opp.
Northampton—J M S Rogers, Democrat.
Hertford—J B Slaughter, Opp.
Bertie—David Outlaw, anti-advalorem, Opp.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs, Opp.
Halifax—M C Whitaker, Democrat.
Edgecombe and Wilson—H T Clark, Democrat.
Pitt—E J Blount, Opp.
Beaufort—Frederick Grist, Opp.
Craven—N H Street, Democrat.
Carteret and Jones—Dr M F Arendell, Opp.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight, Democrat.
New Hanover—Eli W Hall, Democrat.
Duplin—Dr James Dickson, Democrat.
Onslow—L W Humphrey, Democrat
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Jno D Taylor, Democrat.
Cumberland and Harnett—Duncan Shaw, Democrat.
Sampson—Thomas I Faison, Democrat.
Wayne—W K Lane, Democrat.
Johnson—J W B Watson, Democrat.
Wake—M A Bledsoe, Ad Val. Democrat.
Nash—A J Taylor, Democrat.
Franklin—W Harris, Democrat.
Warren—T J Pitchford, Democrat.
Granville—C K K Taylor, Democrat.
Person—C L Winstead, Democrat.
Orange—Josiah Turner, Jr, Opp.
Alamance and Randolph—Jonathan Worth, Opp.
Chatham—W S Harris, Democrat.
Moore and Montgomery—W D Dowd, Opp.
Richmond and Robeson—Alfred Dockery, Opp.
Anson and Union—S H Walkup, Opp.
Guilford—John M Morehead, Opp.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, Democrat.
Rockingham—F L Simpson, Democrat.
Mecklenburg—John Walker, Democrat.
Cabarrus and Stanly—V C Barringer, Opp.
Rowan and Davie—Dr J G Ramsey, Opp.
Davidson—Jno W Thomas, Opp.
Stokes and Forsyth—Jesse A Waugh, Democrat.
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Jos Dobson, Democrat.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L Q Sharpe, Opp.
Burke, McDowell, &c.—W W Avery, Democrat.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—Jasper Stowe, Democrat.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—A W Burton, Democrat.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—Marcus Erwin, Democrat.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—W H Thomas, Democrat.
Democrats 31; Opp. 19—Democratic majority 12. In last Senate 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Opp., Jno Tabscott, Dem.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson, Opp.
Anson—L L Polk, E R Liles, Opp.
Ashe—T N Crumpler, Opp.
Burke—J H Pearson, Democrat.
Buncombe—A S Merrimon, Opp.
Bladen—C T Davis, Democrat.
Bertie—P T Henry, Opp., ——— Fergurson Dem.
Beaufort—R S Donnell, W T Marsh, Opp.
Brunswick—T D Meares, Opp.
Caldwell——— Dickson, Opp.
Cabarrus—W S Harris, Opp.
Catawba—Jonas Cline, Democrat.
Chatham—W P Taylor, R N Green, Opp., Turner Bynum, Democrat.
Cherokee—G W Hayes, Opp.
Craven—C C Clark, F E Allred, Opp.
Cumberland and Harnett—C G Wright, J S Harrington, J C Williams, Democrats.
Chowan——— Small, Democrat.
Columbus—N L Williamson, Democrat.
Camden—D D Ferebee, Opp.
Cartaret—D W Whitehurst, Opp.
Caswell—John Kerr, S P Hill, Democrats.
Currituck—B M Baxter, Democrat.
Cleveland—A G Waters, J R Logan, Democrats.
Davidson—Lewis Haynes, E B Clark, Opp.
Davie——— Howard, Opp.
Duplin—J D Stanford, J G Branch, Democrats.
Edgecombe—R R Bridgers, J S Woodard, Democrats.
Forsyth—J F Poindexter, Opp, Philip Barrow, Democrat.
Franklin—W F Green, Democrat.
Gaston—J H White, Democrat.
Granville—J M Bullock, W H Jenkins, S H Cannaday, Democrats.
Guilford—C P Mendenhall, C E Shober, J L Gorrell, Opp.
Greene—A D Speight, Democrat.
Gates—John Boothe, Opp.
Haywood—S L Love, Democrat.
Halifax—A H Davis, W B Pope, Democrats.
Hertford—J J Yeates, Opp.
Henderson—Jos P Jordan, Opp.
Hyde—Tilman Farrow, Opp.
Iredell—A K Simonton, A B F Gaither, Opp.
Jackson—J R Love, Democrat.
Jones—W P Ward, Democrat.
Johnston—W H Watson, Jas Mitchener, Democrats.
Lenoir—J C Wooten, Democrat.
Lincoln—John F Hoke, Democrat.
Madison—John A Fagg, Democrat.
Martin—Ewell, Democrat.
McDowell—C H Burgin, Opp.
Moore—Alexander Kelly, Opp.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer, Opp.
Macon—D W Siler, Opp.
Mecklenburg—S W Davis, J M Potts, Democrats.
Nash—H G Williams, Democrat.
New Hanover—S J Person, Daniel Shaw, Democrats.
Northampton—M W Ransom, W W Peebles, Dem.
Onslow—J H Foy, Democrat.
Orange—H B Guthrie, W. N. Patterson, Opp.
Pasquotank—J T Williams, Opp.
Perquimans—N Newby, Opp.
Pitt—B G Albritton, Churchill Perkins, Opp.
Person——— Wilkinson, Democrat.
Robeson—Alex McMillan, Eli Wishart, Democrats.
Rockingham—Rawley Galloway and Thos Slade, Dem.
Rowan—N N Fleming, N F Hall, Democrats.
Rutherford—C T N Davis, Opp, B H Padgett, Democrat.
Randolph—I H Foust, Thos S Winslowe, Opp.
Richmond—J G Blue, Opp.
Sampson—N C Faison, Geo W Autrey, Democrats.
Surry—W Waugh, Democrat.
Stokes—Horatio Kallum, Democrat.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene, Opp.
Tyrrell—C McCleese, Opp.
Union—C Q Lemmonds, Democrat.
Wake—S H Rogers, J W Russ, Opp, H Mordecai, Dem.
Warren—J B Batchelor, W H Cheek, Democrats.
Washington—C Latham, Opp.
Watauga—George N Folk, Opp.
Wayne—W T Dortch, M K Crawford, Democrats.
Wilkes—A W Martin, ——— Horton Opp.
Yadkin—A C Cowles, Opp.
Yancy——— Bowman, Opp.
Democrats 64; Opp 56; Democratic majority 8. In last House 44.
Democratic majority on joint ballot 20.

Got 'Em There!

The following from the Fayetteville *Courier* is a hit, a palpable hit, not only to the *Observer*, but nearly all the Opposition papers in the State, who, after the last Congressional elections, were so anxious to explain away and figure down the Democratic majority in North Carolina to nothing, or next to nothing. That game did very well *before* the recent election. *Now*, it is a different thing. "Tremendous odds" are invoked to cover up a tremendous defeat.

From the Fayetteville Courier.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Our friends of the *Observer*, and of the Opposition party, generally, are glorying over what they are pleased to term a reduction of the Democratic majority in this State. That the *Observer* may see its inconsistency and its party be made cognoscent of the true state of the case, according to the assertions of their own organ, we quote from the *Observer*, issued a few weeks before the election.

"The last square Whig and Democratic fight was between Gen. Dockery and Gov. Bragg. The three Districts gave Bragg over Dockery a majority of 6,999. Deduct whig majority of 3,540 as above and we have left what we suppose was about the strength of parties *at the beginning* of this campaign—Democratic majority only 3,459.

That is a small number of votes to overcome. A *change* of 1,730 votes, an average of but 21 to the county, would elect Mr. Pool. And we need scarcely add, that from the best information that we can obtain the change will count up in thousands."

Thus, it will be seen that according to their own statements, the Democratic party has sustained no loss, but has made a gain in the campaign which has just closed. It would not have been very surprising to us if we had been defeated. The base charges manufactured against Governor Ellis, the plausibility of the arguments of the Opposition standard-bearer, when not examined aright, the strenuous efforts of our opponents were all calculated to unnerve us. But thanks to the good and pure Democrats of North Carolina, we have come off victorious in this contest as we have in every other one, which we have fought for the past ten years.

Heavy Rain—Mail Failure.

We have lately had several days of heavy rains, and some wind with prospects of a heavy storm. Last evening the wind shifted round to the East, and a change from excessive heat during last week to quite cool and pleasant weather this morning.

The mail train due here at 5 o'clock this morning from Weldon has not yet arrived. We learn that the heavy rains have caused the embankment of the track crossing at Black Creek to wash so much that the Conductor thought it dangerous for the train to cross, and consequently has not yet arrived here. The damages will be speedily repaired and but little delay will probably result therefrom.

Of course we are without our usual exchanges and correspondence this morning.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ The Steamer Parkersburg arrived last evening about 7 o'clock. She must have encountered severe weather on her passage, but she made the voyage from New York to this port within an hour or two of her usual time.

Our merchants are beginning to appreciate the importance of steam communication. They say, and say truly, that now they can tell to a day, when their goods will be received—and that sales can easily be made even in advance of the receipt of the goods in Wilmington—to be delivered at a stated time. This is certainly an advantage not to be lost sight of by a prudent dealer, and we are pleased to hear our business men speak thus favorably of the line of Steamers recently established between New York and Wilmington.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ The Missouri election seems to be a mystery, and but few understand it. We must confess that we are of the number who are unable to understand how Blair has been elected to the next, and Barrett to the present Congress. Will some one who knows explain the matter? The Missouri Democrat, (Republican,) however, claims Blair's election to both seats. Hope the matter will be settled before the meeting of the next session.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Please announce in your paper, that I expect to address the people of Sampson on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it being the week of their County Court, in relation to the Presidency. Mr. Dockery may be present, though I have no authority to state so. I have submitted a list of appointments to him, commencing at Sampson Court, though I have not heard from him in relation to it. I wrote to him some two weeks ago. I will announce other appointments soon, but desire to hear from my competitor, if possible, before doing so. Very truly,

WM. A. ALLEN.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.

For the Journal.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C., Aug. 3d, 1860:

At a meeting of Ashland Lodge the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, to call to "that bourne whence no traveler returns" our late respected and beloved brother Robert T. Bradley, Therefore, being moved by the grief with which this sad occurrence has filled us,

Resolved, 1st, That while we yield with due reverence to the decrees of an Omnipotent and just Deity, we can but deeply mourn over the death of our highly esteemed friend and brother, who has just been called from our midst, but we are comforted with the hope that he has gone to act his part in that better and brighter world where the weary will rest forever in the enjoyment of a blessed immortality.

Resolved 2d, That we sympathize deeply with his afflicted family who now weep over his death, but they should not repine; for though the honors of this world are forever closed to him, they should trust that a heart charitable to others and generously regardless of self, and a firm belief in the truths of religion, have already opened to him the purer and more sacred joys which his enfranchised spirit finds in the Paradise of God.

Resolved 3d, That as a token of our high regard for and respect due to our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that the Lodge be draped in mourning for the same space of time.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the Albany Patriot, Ga., and Wilmington Journal, N. C., with the request that they publish them.

JAMES S. HILL,
WM. M. BANNER,
E. H. BANNER,
R. R. GALLAWAY, } Committee.

In opposition to the Southern sectional party, they (the Douglas party) hold that Congress cannot by enactments on the subject, protect negro slavery in any of the Territories, save in the District of Columbia, and that it would be unconstitutional and wrong for it to attempt it."

Daily News.

We desire our Southern cotemporaries and readers to note the way the Douglas papers at the North talk.—*Here* they deny that Congress can protect the property of Southern citizens in the Territories, and that it would be "unconstitutional and wrong to attempt it." This is the announcement of the only daily paper in New York that supports Mr. Douglas, and we are compelled to say that it is entirely consistent with Mr. Douglas' own assertion, that no matter how the Supreme Court may decide, the right of the people of the Territories to exclude Southern citizens is still good. At the South we know his friends are trying, by means of the incomprehensible Wickliffe resolutions, to make the people believe that Mr. Douglas is for the protection of all citizens alike. It is the old game of cheating over again. It is free soil at the North, and pro slavery at the South.—Away with such political tricksters.

New York Day Book.

Quick Trip to England.

LOG OF STEAMER ADRIATIC.

July 14.	Left Canal street dock at 2.15, P. M.	
July 15.	Run (to 12 M.) 260 miles.	
July 16.	Run (to 12 M.) 320 miles.	lat. 42 d. 49 m. lon. 62 d. 05 m. — obs'n.
July 17.	Run (to 12 M.) 322 miles.	lat. 45 d 25 m. lon. 55 d. 45 m. — obs'n.
July 18.	Run (to 12 M.) 340 miles.	lat. 48 d. 12 m. lon. 48 d. 30 m. — D. R.
July 19.	Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles.	lat. 49 d. 50 m. lon. 40 d. 00 m. — D. R.
July 20.	Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles.	lat. 49 d. 50 m. lon. 31 d. 00 m. — obs'n.
July 21.	Run (to 12 M.) 350 miles.	lat. 39 d. 40 m. lon. 22 d. 20 m. — obs'n.
July 22.	Run (to 12 M.) 330 miles.	lat. 49 d. 40 m. lon. 14 d. 00 m. — obs'n.
July 23.	Run (to 8 A M) 300 miles.	Off Scilly Isles.

This is the *best time ever made to the Channel*, but, in consequence of a dense fog, we did not reach Cowes until the morning of the 24th.

At 10 P. M. of the 19th, saw several lights, supposed to be those of Prince of Wales squadron. Sent up a rocket, but got no acknowledgement of our salute.

The Politics of the Republican Party.

The *Democratic Review* has a well considered article on the politics of the Republican party. The following extract shows its present position (pp. 416 and 417):

We say then, that the territorial question being no longer a living issue—that Kansas no longer harrassed and disturbed by John Brown and his confederates, and men of such agitating propensities—the Republican party has been disrobed, and the true character and legitimate designs of the party, long concealed under the fascinating and popular plea of securing freedom in Kansas, revealed. It has come to assume its true position—the position which any political organization must ultimately come to occupy who make the question of slavery the only plank in their platform—to wit: a contest with the institution of slavery as it exists in the States, under the well selected title of an "irrepressible conflict." It has buried deep in the past the only semblance of conservatism which it ever possessed, and now it assumes an open, direct, and unequivocal antagonism, to what? Not, certainly, to slavery in the Territories, because that is an obsolete question, but to the "slaveholding aristocracy, the privileged class of the South." Deny it who will, the position of the Republican party is no longer one concerning slavery as its effects the Territories, but it is slavery as it exists in the States. And now we desire to know, because the acceptance of the doctrines of the uniformity of the institutions of the American Union advanced by Mr. Lincoln, and the "irrepressible conflict" views as promulgated by Senator Seward, universally by the Republican organization renders it their faith too, what interpretation we can give these declarations. We conceive that the individual who examines them carefully with an intellect unbiased by partisan prejudices must admit that they mean that this systematic war upon slavery must continue; that the agitation, which was created unnecessarily and for the advancement of the interest of the Republican party immediately after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, must rage with increased fury until freedom is triumphant and slavery is humiliated before the agitating elements of the North. They mean that so long as slavery exists within the confines of the American confederacy there can be no peace—no cessation of that interminable strife which has already divided the sentiments of the American people, disturbed the tranquility of the public mind, and weakened in a degree those bonds that connect the "thick-clustering stars of the Union in one glorious constellation."

We say that such is the natural and inevitable result of the pseudo doctrines of these two Republican leaders, indorsed and sustained by the organization itself; and, furthermore, that it is the ultimate position which any political party in this country must come to occupy that makes the question of slavery the basis of its creed.

FROM DENVER CITY.—*St. Joseph, Aug.* 11.—The overland mail brings Denver city advices of August 4th. The trial of Wood, for attempting to kill the editor of the Rocky Mountain News, had been closed. The jury stood one for and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to send Wood out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present. Wood had left the place. The result was altogether unexpected to the community, and caused great indignation. The mining news is unimportant.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM ANNAPOLIS.—*Baltimore*, Aug. 11.—The steamship Great Eastern sailed from Annapolis Roads at an early hour this morning for New York. She did not get all her coal on board.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DROWNED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Thos. Jefferson Badger, of North Carolina, was drowned while bathing to-day. Every exertion to resuscitate him to life failed.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Barrett, Dem., for Congress, is elected to the short term. Blair, Republican, to the long term, or next Congress—from the first district of Missouri.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Aug. 9th, 1860.

Johnson, Democrat, elected Governor of Arkansas by about ten thousand majority.

ST. LOUIS, MO., AUG. 10, 1860.

MISSOURI.—In seven counties heard from, C. F. Jackson, [Douglas Democrat,] for Governor, has 6,785; Hancock Jackson, [Breckinridge Democrat,] 645; Orr, [Opposition candidate] 6,240.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10th, 1860.

KENTUCKY.—Thirty-five counties heard from gives Coombs, Opposition candidate for Clerk Court of Appeals, 13,000 majority.

DEATH OF A NEWS AGENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14th, 1860.

A noble spirit has left us. J D. Hayden, at one time a telegraph operator, but for two years the popular and esteemed agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans, died among his relatives here last night. He recently left New Orleans *en route* for Europe, for the benefit of his health, which had been impaired by a close application to his duties in the South.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9, 1860.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. has arrived. She brings no political news of importance.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 28th, 1860.

Cotton dull. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1 a 2d. Corn declined 3d. Rice dull at 23s. 6d., and quotations barely maintained. Rosin dull and all qualities slightly declined; Common 4s. 1d. a 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 31s.

Consols unchanged.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11th, 1860.

The Steamship Adriatic from Southampton, has arrived at this port. She brings Liverpool dates to the 31st ult.

All the English War Steamers in the dock yards are to be made ready for the next emergency.

Turkey accepts of the proposed intervention in Syria.

By the military convention signed between Garibaldi and Clary, the Neapolitans are to keep the forts of Syracuse, Agosta and Messina. The navigation of the Straits to be free.

LIVERPOOL, July 31, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for two days 16,000 bales—market closed dull, but prices generally unchanged.

Flour quiet and prices are easier, but quotations unchanged.

Wheat steady Provisions dull, but market quiet and sales slow, but prices generally unchanged.

Rice steady.

Rosin steady at 4s a 4s 2d.

Spirits Turpentine dull.

Consols 93¾ a 93 1-2.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15th, 1860.

The Anglo Saxon arrived here last evening from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 3d inst.

Garibaldi's loss at the battle of Melazzo was nearly one thousand.

Later dates from China state that there was a great panic at Shanghai, in consequence of rebels approaching that city.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3d, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 72,000 bales. Stock in port 1,241,00 bales, of which 1,077,000 are American.

No other market reports received.—[JOUR.]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1860.

The Steamship Persia, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning with dates to the 4th inst.

A protocol has been signed by England and France, agreeing to send 12,000 troops (half French) to Syria, for six months.

The popular movement at Aspino by the Papal States has been suppressed, the Neapolitan troops being directed to Calabria.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, 1860.

Cotton firm. Flour steady at 27 a 30s. Wheat steady at 10s. 10d. a 11s. 2d. for old white, and 12s. for new, and Baltimore red, 12s. 3d.

Corn buoyant with an improved demand, and the price has advanced 6 a 9d.

Provisions dull. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady.

Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 30s. 9d. a 31s.

American securities are firm. Consols 93 1-2 a 93⅝.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton buoyant, and sales of 2,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10⅝ a 10⅞ cents. Flour dull at $5 50 a $5 60. Wheat dull; white $1 35 a $1 50. Corn is declining, and market drooping; mixed 62 a 63 cents. Coffee firm but quiet; Rio 14¼ a 15¾. Spirits Turpentine firm at previous day's quotations. Rosin dull at $1 35 a $1 37½. Rice dull.

Later from California.

ST. JOSEPHS, August 10.—By the arrival of the pony express, San Francisco advices to the 28th ultimo have been received.

There is a better demand for goods at San Francisco, with an upward tendency, owing to light arrivals. Coal is firm, but the demand is limited. Provisions dull.—Butter improved. Sugar firmer. Wines and teas dull.

Several prominent democrats who first sided with Mr. Douglas have turned over to the Breckinridge cause.—An address has been published favoring his claims for the democratic support. The friends of Mr. Douglas are very active. Seventeen journals have come out for Mr. Douglas and thirteen for Mr. Breckinridge.

On the 19th, a man named Witzen was murdered in Sacramento, and his house robbed. Circumstances led to suspect William Watts as the murderer, who was arrested at the Washoe mines. On the night of the 25th, under charge of three men, he was being conveyed to Sacramento, when he slipped his hands out of the handcuffs, and taking a revolver from one of his guards, shot all of them, killing two instantly, and wounding the other so badly that he died the next day. Watts made good his escape.

Gen. Shields came by the pony express to Los Angelos.

A strong effort is being made to prove the will of Senator Broderick a forgery.

From the samples of silver ore received from the Cague district, fifteen miles south of Owen's Lake, it is thought that another rich mineral region is opened equal to the Washoe. Five leads of gold quartz, copper and tin have also been found there. Emigration in the direction has also commenced.

The mining intelligence is generally encouraging.—No Indians have been seen lately on the side of the mountains.

The schooner E. C. Foote has arrived from Japan, with fifteen Mungdean camels from the Amoor, designed for carrying burdens in the mountains. She also brings a quantity of tea, silk, &c.

At Hakodadi, June 22, everything was quiet, and business was progressing very slowly. The Japanese appear very friendly and disposed to afford all facilities to the trade guarantied by the American treaty.

The intelligence of the reception of the embassy at San Francisco had been received with great satisfaction. The prices of goods had considerably advanced.

The dates from Oregon are to the 21st ult., and British Columbia are to the 20th ult. The observations of the eclipse by Lieut. Gillis, were entirely satisfactory.

Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting and Picnic, at Dr. Davis' Mill in Franklin County, N. Carolina.

According to notice, there was a Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Dr. Thomas Davis' Mill, on the 31st July. There was a large crowd in attendance from Franklin, Nash, Warren, and Halifax counties. Loud demonstrations from the Cannon's mouth were the first exercises, and that it was that called the people to the spot, as the ringing of bells betokens the the beginning of exercises in cities. The meeting was organized on motion of Dr. Davis calling W. D. Coppidge to the Chair, and requesting Benjamin J. Blount of Nash, to act as Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Julius Guion, of Nash, arose to explain the object of the meeting, and, in doing so, he had to explain himself; for he said he was *cradled* in Whiggery, *reared* in Whiggery, and entered manhood in Whiggery; but that now he sees the error of his way; that he sees the true Democratic party to be the hope of the country; the only Union-saving organization; and that in Breckinridge and Lane are centered the hopes of the country. That it has been through its benign influences that the country has advanced, step by step, to its present enviable position, in the great family of nations. Notwithstanding this, old party friends cries that it was ruining the country. I would like to follow him through his speech, but I should signally fail to do him justice. He concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved 1st. That we approve of the action of our delegate in the Baltimore Convention, in promptly withdrawing, when he saw the