THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 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.
6th	"	J. M. CLEMENT, of Davie.
7th	"	J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
8th	"	JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

WM. HOWARD, at the Post Office in Tarboro', N. C., is authorized to receive subscriptions for the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Five Weeks.

In five weeks from Tuesday last the election will be held for President and Vice President, or rather on that day the several States will choose electors upon whom will devolve the duty of selecting persons to fill these offices for the four years commencing March 4th, 1861. The times are threatening but they are not without hope. We will never despair of the Republic, and at anyrate, come what will, we trust to be found in the line of duty, endeavouring with all our feeble power to concentrate the votes of the Democracy of North Carolina on the only *Democrat* who has any showing in North Carolina, and the only national man who has the ghost of a chance in the country at large.

When Will He Resign?

We would call the attention of Mr. Dick, who has been cutting such a wide swarth as a candidate for elector on the Douglas ticket in North Carolina, to the second paragraph of the first section, Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:—

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

Now, Mr. Dick, while holding the office of United States District Attorney, is a candidate for the office of elector, and of course cannot be elected to that office until he resigns the one which he now holds under a President and administration, which, in common with Mr. Douglas he denounces as wholly infamous. Now, there is no reason in law, although there is every reason in propriety, for Mr. Dick's resignation, for his position as candidate for elector is simply a matter of form, and he stands just no chance at all of election. But why don't he resign anyhow. Why hold office under an administration he so abuses?

Walk up to the captain's office, Mr. Dick, or do you want to hold office under Lincoln?

☞ There is a great deal of talk made about disunion, and a great many charges of this kind are hurled against Mr. Breckinridge and his supporters. Let us see what all this amounts to.

Are we a disunionist because we say that without the Constitution—without mutual trust—without justice and equality—the Union would be a mere rope of sand, that could not and ought not to hold the States together. If we are then is John Bell a terrible disunionist, for in a speech delivered in 1850, he said:—

"I say give me separation; give me disunion; give me anything in preference to a union sustained only by power, by constitutional and legal ties without reciprocal trust and confidence: If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry crimination and recrimination, give me rather separation with all its consequences."

What did Mr. Fillmore say in 1856, when he himself was a candidate for the Presidency and Mr. Fremont was the candidate of the Republicans? In a speech made at Albany, he said:—

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency selected, for the first time, from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the *consequences* which must *inevitably follow* in case of success? Can they have the *madness* or the *folly* to believe that our southern brethren would *submit* to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? * * * Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes should declare, that they would have only slaveholders for President and Vice-President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrage to rule over us at the North; do you think *you would submit to it?* NO, NOT FOR A MOMENT. And do you believe that your southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken; and therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads INEVITABLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, reared by our forefathers, &c. * * * I tell you that *we are treading upon the brink of a volcano,* that is liable at any moment *to burst forth* and OVERWHELM THE NATION."

At Rochester he was still more emphatic. Was, or is, Mr. Fillmore a disunionist? He then said:

"Suppose the South was the most populous, the most wealthy, and possessed the greatest number of electoral votes, and that it should declare that for some fancied or real injustice done at the North, it would elect none but a President and Vice-President of slaveholders from the South to rule over the North. Do you think, fellow-citizens, that *you would submit to this* injustice? No, *truly you would not; but one universal cry of* NO would rend the skies! And can you suppose your southern brethren less sensitive than yourselves, or less jealous of their rights? If you do, let me tell you that you are much mistaken; and you must therefore, perceive that *the success of such a party,* with such an object, MUST BE A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION."

Mr. Douglas has used language equally strong, and, in fact, so has every statesman of any standing and any pretentions to conservatism. Common sense must teach any person that a mere Union of compulsion is no Union at all. Are we disunionists because we state a fact—because we agree with Fillmore, Bell, Douglas, Pierce, Buchanan, Dickinson, and nearly all the leading men of the country? But this has suddenly become treason, disunion, and we know not what else. That sort of talk is all the cant of electioneering.

☞ We believe some anonymous correspondent of the *Herald* of this place has been referring to the editor or one of the editors of the *Journal, apropos* of Amos Kendall. Whatever the age of the editor referred to may be, (as a single man he keeps *that* to himself,) he has lived and been in public, or *quasi* public life, altogether too long to engage in any controversy with a masked opponent, especially when that controversy, at the very outset, assumes something of a personal character. He trusts that his course as a political editor has always been such as to entitle him to claim and receive all the fair and proper amenities of the political arena, and that hereafter no *anonymous personal* references will be tolerated or inserted in any paper with which the *Journal* exchanges. The editors of the *Journal* have some right to expect this, because their exchanges can bear witness that they ask no more from others than they themselves have always been willing to accord. We know that the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald* will appreciate and respond to the justice of our remarks.

☞ Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, made an able and telling speech in favor of Breckinridge and Lane at Norfolk on Thursday last.

☞ We notice that some of the telegraphic dispatches announce that the French troops under General Lamoriciere, heretofore stationed at Rome, for the protection of the Pope, and which recently marched from that city to meet the Sardinian army on its invasion of the States of the Church, have met with a disastrous defeat.

This is a mistake. General Lamoriciere is not at the head of the French troops in Rome; Gen. Guyon commands the French army there. Gen. Lamoriciere is not in the French service at all, but in the service of the Papal Government, and his troops are composed of about two-thirds native subjects of the Roman Government, and one-third foreigners, Swiss, Austrians, and some few Irish.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi is going it, we think a little too fast, when he threatens to proclaim the annexation of all Italy from the dome of the Quirinal. The Quirinal is one of the hills of Rome, whether invested with peculiar sacredness or surrounded by remarkable political or historical associations we do not now remember. His boast, however, taken in connection with the invasion of the papal territories by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, means simply that the temporal dominion of the Pope is to cease, and that Rome is to become a city of the Kingdom of Italy under the dominion of Victor Emanuel. It remains to be seen how this thing will work. How Louis Napoleon will reconcile this with his own occupancy of Rome for the purpose of maintaining the Pope in that power to which French legions restored him. It remains to be seen how Austria and Russia, after their re-established *entente cordial* will act. How the Catholic world generally will look upon the movement, for we may be assured that there never was a tide without a reflux—never an excitement without a reaction, and the reaction in this case is bound to come. Moderation is sometimes the best wisdom.

☞ Clairborne F. Jackson, the Governor elect of Missouri, whose election was proclaimed as a Douglas, Squatter-Sovereignty victory, made a speech in the Breckinridge Convention just held in Missouri, in which he proclaimed his opposition to Squatter-Sovereignty and said: "He endorsed every resolution in the platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane stand. He would always defend them. Major Breckinridge was his preference. He counselled conciliation and forbearance between the different wings of the Democratic party.

Things brighten for Breckinridge in Missouri. The most judicious politicians claim it for Breckinridge and Lane by at least eight thousand majority. Why don't Douglas withdraw?

☞ We learn from the Charlotte *Western Democrat* that the Democratic Mass Meeting held in that place on Thursday of last week drew together about one thousand persons, chiefly from the country. Speeches were made by Hon. Bedford Brown, and Hon. Thos. Bragg, in the forenoon; in the afternoon, by Hon. A. M. Scales, and E. G. Haywood, Esq., and at night, in the Public Square, by Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Hon. D. M. Barringer, and J. A. Fox, Esq. The speaking, as any one might feel assured from the names of the speakers, was able and effective.

Our friends in Salisbury will have a mass meeting to-morrow, Thursday, which will be addressed by many eminent speakers.

Douglas and Fusion.

Speaking of the efforts to make a joint Union ticket in New York, "Occasional," a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press—(supposed to be Mr. Forney himself,) says:—

"I know that it will give great pain to Judge Douglas himself, for he has *repeatedly* declared *that he would rather be defeated than submit to the selection of any Breckinridgers upon any electoral ticket claiming to be friendly to him.*"

This may be regarded as official. "Occasional" is a recognized mouthpiece of the Douglas faction and of Mr. Douglas himself. With this repeated declaration by Mr. Douglas himself, we can hardly look for any sincere co-operation by his followers for the purpose of defeating Lincoln.

☞ The Fayetteville *Courier* learns from a gentleman who was present, that the Democrats had a rousing meeting at the Court House in Lumberton on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. S. J. Person and Julius Wright, Esq., of Wilmington, and by James C. McRae, Esq., of Fayetteville.

We learn through other channels, that on Monday, (the 24th) Oliver Dockery, Esq., Bell and Everett elector, made a speech at Lumberton, and was replied to by Hon. Warren Winslow, on behalf of the true Democracy. Those who have heard Mr. Winslow in reply, will know how to feel for Mr. Dockery. T. A Norment, Esq., made an address, setting forth the claims of Mr. Douglas. We are sorry to see Mr. Norment in a position that forces us to differ so widely from him.

PAUL BERGER.—Another celebrity has arrived in New York, namely: Paul Berger the King of Billiard players. He is not going to play a match for money with Mr. Phelan as reported, but he and Mr. Phelan will probably give a series of exhibitions. From the accounts given by the New York papers Mr. Berger can do just what he pleases with the balls, and not content with one table he will make his own ball strike another on one table then jump to an adjoining one and carom on a third. He is very fat—talks no English, plays with a seventeen ounce cue, the point of which he "chalks" repeatedly.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—While all sorts of excitement, sectional and political, is talked of, we think we run little risk in saying that there have been more Southern visitors to the North this season than we ever recollect to have seen before. It is no exaggeration when we speak of our town having been measurably deserted.

We are not now going to deliver a homily. We are in no humour for that sort of thing. The weather is sultry and oppressive, and it is a labor to think, but we simply call attention to the fact, and leave others to do the thinking, if it appears to them that they can figure out any beneficial result from their reflections.

MORE COFFEE.—The Brig *Heindahl* has arrived from Rio Janeiro, with *two thousand* bags of Coffee, which will be sold at auction on the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of O. G. Parsley & Co. The samples, which can be seen as above, are very handsome.—This is, probably, the finest cargo of Coffee that has yet been brought here. The attention of Merchants along the line of the North Carolina Railroad is particularly directed to this sale. Heretofore they have not availed themselves of these sales to any extent.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to notice in to-day's paper, that our townsman, Robt. H. Cowan, Esq., has consented to deliver the annual address before the Duplin County Agricultural Fair, to be held near Kenansville, on the 15th and 16th of next month.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.—When two caravans meet in the interior of Africa, the two head men approach each other, then go back a reasonable distance, lower their heads and butt. The one that goes down has to yield the right of way to the caravan of the one who *downs* him. So Lieut. Burton says.

☞ The population of Morehead City is three hundred and twenty-six, of which eighty-nine are white males and seventy-six white females, three free colored males, and one free colored female; eighty-three male slaves and seventy-four female slaves.

Surrender of Walker.—Correspondence.

The following is the demand for surrender addressed to Gen. Walker by Commander Salmon, of the British steam sloop-of-war *Icarus*:

ON BOARD H. B. M. STEAM SLOOP ICARUS, }
Truxillo, Aug. 21, 1860. }

SIR: I have to inform you—

1. That the Custom house receipts of the port of Truxillo, mortgaged to the British government in payment for a debt for which the government made itself answerable, are diverted from their proper course by your unauthorized occupation of that port.

2. That the sum of $2,025 in money, and government paper to the amount of $1,390, left in the Custom house on your taking possession of the town, belong to the British government, in virtue of the said mortgage.

2. That in consequence of the entire cessation of trade, caused by your occupation of the town, the interests of the British merchants at Belize are affected to a large amount.

4. That your presence on this coast has been the means of deferring the completion of a treaty existing between Great Britain and Honduras.

That, therefore, I consider it my duty, in protection of the interests of Great Britain, to re-establish in Truxillo, the authorities commissioned by the existing government of Honduras, and request that you, with your followers, will be prepared to lay down your arms and re-embark on the recognized officials being ready to resume their posts. Such arms and all military stores belonging to the expedition to be forfeited to the Honduras government, as a surety against any farther descents on their coasts. Officers to retain their side arms. Also to deliver up to the proper authorities the money and papers mentioned in clause two, as well as all the government papers. Upon these terms being complied with, safety to person and private property will be guaranteed by the English flag. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commander.

To Mr. Wm. Walker.

To this Mr. Walker replies on the same day, stating his ignorance of the alleged mortgage to the British government of the custom house receipts. Says that of the money and government paper said to have been in the custom house, he knows nothing, as it never came into his hands. Justifies his making war upon the present government of Honduras by a queer reference to the code of Alfred, and finally consents to the terms of surrender, making inquiry in regard to the embarking of himself and his men, wishing to know in what vessel and at whose expense such re-embarkation is to take place. He expressly surrenders to an officer of the British crown.

The next letter is from Commander Salmon to Gen. Walker and is also dated the 21st August, 1860. In it he replies to some of the remarks of Gen. Walker and reiterates his demand for an immediate compliance with the proffered terms of surrender. He says:

"I must again repeat my demand of this morning and request you will inform me when your arrangements for re-embarkation are complete.

"Feeling sure that you will comply, knowing what must result from a refusal, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NORVELL SALMON, Commender."

The next paper in order is the following:

PROTEST OF GENERAL WALKER.

I hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the captain of her majesty's steamer Icarus, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Col. Rudler; and the surrender was expressly, and in so many words, to him, as the representative of her Britannic majesty.

WILLIAM WALKER.

On board the steamer Icarus, Sept. 5, 1850.

It will be seen that this protest is dated fully two weeks after the interchange of the correspondence above alluded to. What occurred in the meantime is not stated. If General Walker and Col. Rudler surrendered in compliance with the demand of the 21st August, and upon the conditions therein stated the consent, of the Commander of the Icarus to the shooting of either by the Hondurians, affixes a stain to the British flag that cannot be washed out, no matter who Walker was or what he had done. But the long time that elapsed between the date of the demand for surrender and that of the protest, lead us to presume that Walker was not on board in pursuance of that demand nor in accordance with its terms. Indeed all accounts seem to lead to this conclusion.

Of Walker's death there can be no doubt. The Steamer Gladiator reported at quarantine below New Orleans, is a British War Steamer with the remnant of Walker's men on board.

☞ Later accounts show that Mr. Walker did not surrender to the commander of the *Icarus* in consequence of or in pursuance of the demand made upon him under date of the 21st August. He did not surrender at Truxillo at all, but at a place called Rio Tinto, or Black River, some distance therefrom. He did not claim American citizenship, and consequently it is folly for any American journalists to be making a fuss over an adverturer, however brave, who voluntarily dissolves all the ties that connect him with his country. The government and people of the United States have no more right, and consequently no more obligation to interfere on account of anything done to Walker, than they would have were he a Frenchman or a Spaniard. He claimed to belong to Nicaragua, or that Nicaragua belonged to him.

☞ We agree with that able and reliable Democratic paper, the Boston *Post*, that Pennsylvania is to be again the great battle-ground, and we look with some anxiety to the result of the State election on Tuesday, the 9th instant, being the 2d Tuesday in October. Upon the result of the Gubernatorial election to be that day held, many important results must depend. If Curtin be elected, it will add confidence to the Black Republican cohorts, and incite them to even more energetic action. If Foster be elected, a contrary effect will be produced. Upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey much depends. They may secure peace, or something like peace, for the next four years, or they may not.—As long as the doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict" is preached and acted upon by any considerable portion of the people of either section, there never can be solid peace. It is not enough to combine by one means or another, to defeat this or that *Abolitionist*, while *Abolitionism* itself grows in power; while antagonism and irreconcilability between the different systems of labor is preached by one party and tacitly admitted by the other; while men at the North, and some at the South, content themselves with excusing and apologizing for slavery, instead of defending and justifying it as right, and in accordance with the nature of things.

P. S.—We see that Senator Slidell, in a speech recently made in New Orleans, takes the same ground—that Pennsylvania and New Jersey can and will prevent Lincoln's election, unless Forney and other intimate Douglasites be able to prevent cordial co-operation.

Cruel Outrage.

We learn that on Saturday or Friday last, a most brutal outrage was committed in Columbus county, some few miles from Whiteville, resulting in the death of a likely negro boy, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, belonging to Forney George, Esq. It would appear that the boy had been threatened by the overseer with chastisement for some fault, and under the dread of punishment, went off from the plantation and came to his master, who sent him back to work. On his return, the overseer tied him up and whipped him so severely that he died shortly after. An inquest was held over the boy and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts. The overseer, whose name is Mitchell, has not yet been arrested, having immediately taken himself off. The feeling in Columbus is intense, and every effort will be made to bring the offender to justice. If our informant, who is one of the most intelligent and reliable gentlemen in that county, be not misinformed himself, it is one of the worst cases we ever heard of.

Speech of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri.

The election of Claiborne F. Jackson as Governor of Missouri, has been loudly claimed as a Douglas triumph. The following brief abstract of a speech made by Governor Jackson, at the Missouri Democratic Convention, held on the 20th, will show how much truth there is in the assertion. Gov. Jackson being present and invited to speak, said:

He came here with no expectation to speak, and did not think he ought to be called upon. He was proud to hear the unanimity with which they agreed upon the Jackson resolutions. They accorded with his sentiments, and for them he had fought as hard as any man in Missouri. For three days, "solitary and alone," he stood up in this chamber and defended them, and he was ready to do it whenever they were assailed. We may differ in opinion upon a mere question of fact, but the principles of these resolutions he pledged himself he would never betray. He differed with Judge Douglas upon the territorial question. He had differed with other candidates for whom he had voted. When the news of the Baltimore nominations reached him he was in the midst of a warm contest. He had not seen the official proceedings of the Convention which nominated Judge Douglas; he has not seen them yet. [A voice, "You never will."] The proceedings were meagre, and by telegraph, and he relied upon the statement of a member of the Convention and the facts before him. He had a high admiration for Major Breckinridge, and knew him to be an honorable man and good democrat. [Applause.] He endorsed every resolution in the platform upon which Breckinridge and Lane stand. [Immense cheering, the convention rising to its feet.] And, as he said before, would always defend them. Major Breckinridge was his preference. He had said so all the time, and now repeats it. It is only a difference about a nomination—a difference of fact. He desired to see the party united; he went to St. Louis for that purpose, and to meet the central committee. He wanted to see the democracy harmonious; the condition of the finances of the State required it, and he expected, in the questions that may arise during his administration, to be supported by his *democratic friends and by his Douglas friends also.* [Cheers.] He owed his election to the supporters of both Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas, and some of whom he saw in this convention.

He begged his democratic friends to seek conciliation.—They were all democrats, and he believed would come together if they were reasoned with in a spirit of calmness and forbearance.

He thanked the convention for the honor it had done him in inviting him to address so large and respectable a body, and retired from the stand amidst deafening applause.

At the close of Governor Jackson's speech, he was surrounded by his particular friends, and greeted warmly by the hand. All felt that "Old Claib" was all right, and would henceforth act with the democracy. The band struck up the lively air of "Few Days," and everybody felt that it would be only a "few days" before a glorious victory.

There is every chance for Breckinridge and Lane in Missouri. We alluded to this matter before, but we give the words. We like to do so.

☞ Col. John Cunningham, of Charleston, in compliance with the request of a number of citizens and friends, gives his views in reference to the mooted question of secession by South Carolina in the event of Lincoln's election. He thinks the question to be put to each candidate for either branch of the Legislature is, "Will you, if made a Legislator, and in the event of Lincoln's election, vote for a bill providing for the prompt assemblage of a Constitutional Convention of the people of South Carolina, to whom shall be referred the determination of what the State shall do in that exigency?" He, for one, professes himself prepared to answer that question in the affirmative.

He holds that the Legislature has no power to withdraw the State from the Union, or to resume the powers delegated to the General Government, and thus relieve the people from any obligations to it. That power only resides with the people, and can only be exercised through a Convention—in theory a great primary assemblage of the people—in practice, their embodiment by primary representation. This was the authority which placed the State in the Union, and which alone can withdraw it from the Confederacy.—The Legislature is invested with the power of calling such a Convention, which he thinks it ought to do promptly, fixing the time for its assembling sufficiently early to enable it to take any action that may be determined upon before the inauguration of Lincoln, in the event of the election of that candidate for the Presidency. In the meantime the Legislature should at once make provision to supply the State with arms. This, he thinks, ought to be done in any event. If Lincoln is elected, there is every reason to believe that the Legislatures of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Georgia will be promptly convened. This is already provided for in Alabama and Mississippi. These States and South Carolina can then consult and take joint action.

Fall of Bell and Everett.

Our Bell and Everett friends have their head quarters on the East side of Front street, above Market. They used to have a pole before the door thereof, and from the top of that pole there used to float a flag, inscribed with the names of their candidates. As we write, there is only *part* of a pole there, the end with the flag having been broken off short, leaving only the *stump* standing. We suppose it is now a Douglas pole, as we learn that Mr. Douglas has "taken the *stump*."

This catastrophe happened *thus:*—About a quarter to nine this morning, a horse with a dray attached to him "might have been seen" tearing up Front street in an excited manner, until he contrived to bring his vehicle "bang" against the flag-pole, thereby ridding himself of all encumbrance, harness included, after which he soon stopped, a surprised and apparently satisfied horse. The pole shook, and the shock snapped off the upper end, and down it came, and "great was the fall thereof." Sundry small boys set up a shout. There *is* a fate opposed to Bell and Everett poles. What does it mean?

The Democrats of Halifax county put up a fine Breckinridge and Lane Pole at Enfield, some 138 or 140 feet high. The Bell and Everett men, not to be out-done, put up another pole even taller than the Breckinridge and Lane one, and near the top they fixed a stuffed coon-skin in the attitude of climbing the pole.—On Thursday or Friday evening of last week, a thunder storm came up, the lightning knocked off the top of the Bell and Everett pole, shivered the rest of it, tore up the flag, and sent the old stuffed coon-skin flying.

The Breckinridge and Lane pole stood the storm. It is all right, as the cause of Breckinridge and Lane will be in November. Coming events cast their shadows before.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

GENERAL WALKER.—As the "grey-eyed man of destiny" has not been shot, wonder how he'll feel when he returns to his country and reads the *pathetic* notices of his death.—*Newbern Progress.*

Don't know. Whether shot or not, they have *buried* him, and he'll hardly care now or hereafter, what is said of him.

☞ On Thursday last Flora Temple trotted three miles on a match against time—the match being to beat the time of the celebrated trotter, Dutchman, who made three miles in 7m. 32s. Flora failed by a second and a quarter, doing the three miles in 7m. 33¾s. Her owner contends that the course was 18 feet three inches more than a mile, and that, therefore, Flora was the winner on the first heat.

☞ General Milton is the regular Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Florida. Gen. Hopkins (they are *all* generals out there) is the opposition candidate. Gen. Milton, it happens, is a Breckinridge man. The Douglas men are too weak to get up even the show of a factious opposition on the State ticket, but the New Orleans *True Delta*, a Douglas organ, says they will vote for the Opposition. *Good* Democrats, that sort of Douglas men make!

☞ The next session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will be held in Goldsboro', commencing on Wednesday, the 31st instant.

☞ Isn't it rather funny that Henry W. Miller, Esq., should set himself up as an expounder of Democratic usages? If he ever knew anything about such, it was by fighting against them. Had Mr. Miller ever made a Democratic speech in a Democratic meeting in his life, when he was put on the Douglas ticket as an elector at large? If he had not, he never will while he keeps on his present track.

Political.

In this immediate section, politics are as yet confined to the newspapers and to private discussions. There is, therefore, less excitement than usual. Before the election, however, no doubt means will be adopted to rally and bring up to the polls the strength of all parties.

There never was a time—not, at least, within the recollection of the existing generation of men—when politics and political relations were more strangely and perplexingly complicated. Out of the attempts at *fusion*, North, has arisen nothing but confusion—at least so it appears to us. We suppose that there is truth in the saying of the Boston *Post*, in reference to the New York fusions—they first fuse, and then—RE-*fuse*. They back and fill in a remarkable manner, the only thing apparent being the insincerity of certain of the managers.

In Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the regularly appointed State Executive Committee, the regularly chosen Democratic Electors were running, and indeed, *are* running, with the understanding that their votes, if they are elected, shall be given for the candidate whom they can elect before the Electoral Colleges; or, in case that neither Breckinridge nor Douglas can be so elected then to put the highest into the House. A majority of the Electors on that regular Electoral ticket are Breckinridge men.

Then comes out Mr. Haldeman, a member of the Douglas National Executive Committee, and *he* must get up a straight Douglas ticket on his own hook, irrespective of the existing State organization—irrespective of the already appointed Electoral ticket—appointed before any differences had taken place. No doubt Mr. Haldeman acts under the inspiration of Mr. Douglas himself. He has no authority from any State organization, and is a mere interloper, so far as that is concerned. We trust that his efforts for Abe Lincoln, for to that they amount, will be unsuccessful.

A somewhat Republican paper, the New York *World* contends that in any event there can be little danger in Lincoln's election. That he will have a hostile Senate, and can appoint no officers—not even a Cabinet—that the conservative Senators may regard as dangerous.—Perhaps this may be so. Certainly it is doubtful whether, with the checks which the constitution imposes, any executive officer could do much in four years. At least the thing is worth thinking over. The value of a constitution consists in its power to prevent mal-administration. Is there sufficient power in our constitution to do this effectually? If so, then it is that great and wise instrument that it has been supposed to be. If there is not, then it is a failure, so far as that deficiency goes. If our existing constitution does not impose a sufficient number of safeguards against violations or mal-administrations, or if those which it does impose are too weak to prevent these, then it is time that we should look at the *practical machinery* intented to carry out the *abstract theories* of that instrument with a view to the adaptation of the means to the end.

ITALY.—Garibaldi is in Naples, and the last of the Bourbons has fled. With the exception of a remnant of the Papal Provinces and the Austrian Kingdom of Venetia, the former state of things has passed away.—The Duchies are no more. The Romagna is now a Province of the Sardinian Kingdom. Naples and Sicily have declared for Victor Emmanual as King of Italy, whose nominal authority will thus extend over some twenty-one or twenty-two millions of people. So far, all has gone smoothly enough. The real difficulties have yet to be encountered. The jealousies of sections to be reconciled—the vindictiveness of parties to be moderated—the Red Republicans to be kept in control—counter-revolutions to be guarded against.

Italian nationality has been talked about, but never realized fully since the fall of the Roman Empire. Lombard, Norman, Greek, Goth, Hun, and Vandal, Arab and Moor, have in turn ravaged the plains or wound through the vallies of Italy. The Sardinian and the Neapolitan are about as different as any other nations. It is true their language—their *written* language—is the same, but the *patois* of the Calabrian differs widely from that of the dweller by the Ticino. When did Genoa and Venice accord together? When, if left to herself, was Italy free from civil war?

The Mazzinians—the Carbonari, look to the unity of Italy simply as a step towards republicanism, and that of the reddest sort. The Piedmontese, regarding themselves as the nucleus of the Italian kingdom, will dislike to be absorbed in the mass. Naples will not be willing to yield precedence to Turin. Very many years must elapse, much wisdom, much virtue, much forbearance, must be exercised before the new Italian power be really a nation—a homogeneous body.

"Jump Jim Crow."

Last week Jim Crow Rice died in New York, old, poor and in distress, after having at one time enjoyed much popularity and made large sums of money as the father of negro minstrelsy, considered as one of the fine arts.

"Jim Crow" the veritable, was a colored man, who lived in Pittsburg some twenty-five or thirty years since, and used to sing and act a song of which the alfrain was—

"I turn about and jump about,
And do just so,
And every time I turn about,
I jump Jim Crow."

Which shows that the aforesaid "Jim Crow" had quite a sympathy with several versatile politicians.—Rice imitated the negro, and out-negroed the "simon pure."

Poor Rice, like the aforesaid wheel about and jump about politicians, died very poor and neglected. Their turning about and jumping about will be like his,—an old tale to which no one will pay attention. They, like him, will pass away, politically speaking, dead and done for, so far as any political influence is concerned.

☞ We enjoyed the pleasure of a call this morning from our talented friend and fellow laborer in the good cause, Wm. Robinson, Esq., Senior Editor of that excellent paper, the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.* We were glad to find Mr. Robinson in good health—full of enthusiasm and confidence in the success of Breckinridge and Lane. He vouches for the Second District.

ARE THEY FOOLS, OR WORSE?—A correspondent of the Washington *States and Union* says, "Douglas is gaining rapidly in North Carolina, and strong hopes are entertained that he will carry the State." Did any human being ever hear such stuff? And the Miles Taylor organ publishes that as "the opinion of North Carolinians!" It is a fair specimen of the representations of Douglas' strength. Why, Douglas has no strength—no earthly chance, in North Carolina.

☞ If there be any faith in the telegraph General Walker is dead and *buried*, and Col. Rudler is to be subjected to a punishment even worse than death. As neither claimed to be American citizens they could not have any shadow of right to American protection.

We suppose this thing is settled now. It has cost us over fifty cents a day for a week past to shoot and unshoot Walker, telegraphically.

☞ There is some talk of a Democratic fusion in Virginia. It is *rather* late in the day, but it may do something—perhaps make the State still more certain for the Democrats. There would have been no difficulty had Mr. Douglas kept away—that is, there would have been no difficulty in securing full co-operation.

☞ Among the deaths caused by the explosion of a building during the fire at New Orleans on the night of Friday the 21st inst., we find that of John Wingate, a native of Wilmington, N. C., aged 18 years.

WHY NOT?—Among the worthy confreres w[...] a fortune off the Democratic party in days [...] most people will recollect and recognise two [...] Francis P. Blair and Amos Kendall. How [...] acted towards the party which made him, we [...] He and his sons are the very head and front of [...] vance which Republicanism is making into [...] States. They are the bitterest enemies of the [...] cratic party, and of the institutions of the So[...]

Old Amos Kendall, who is supposed to be [...] like a hundred years old, having been a very [...] when the century was young, and whose ex[...] only been known to telegraph speculators for [...] quarter of a century past, has again revisited the [...] ses of the moon. One end of Amos' telegraph [...] North, and the other South, and Amos ejacula[...] God's sake, gentlemen, don't cut the wires!" [...] the sorrows of a poor old man."

Now, why don't old Blair, that handsome ma[...] down with a letter? He belongs to the Amos K[...] school—that school who were quite devoted to the [...] ocratic party while they could feather their o[...] thereby, and who now would see the party and the [...] try at the devil before they would risk one of the[...] precious "quills." By all means tote out Blair [...] other fossil traitors.

☞ The last reports from Havana go to in[...] desire on the part of Spain to intervene in the a[...] Mexico. It is said that twenty thousand men [...] ting ready to sail from Cuba for Vera Cruz, o[...] other point on the Mexican coast. It is furth[...] that this force is to act in concert with Mira[...] Miramon with them, the object being either [...] lish a monarchical form of government or a Spa[...] tectorate, equivalent in fact to reducing Mexi[...] to its former colonial position.

A good deal of talk is made over this ma[...] United States, and for this talk there might be [...] son and full justification, *provided* we were pr[...] do our part. Mexico is evidently going to the [...] It certainly cannot reorganize its own gover[...] settle its own difficulties without some inter[...] some assistance from without. This assis[...] United States have not given and are not p[...] give, although admitting its necessity, if any [...] ment is to be hoped for or desired in Mexico.

This being the case, what becomes of the cr[...] ed against intervention from any other quarter. [...] solemnly believe that the civilized powers of [...] would be glad to see the United States take so[...] with reference to Mexico, whether in the shape [...] tectorate, a military occupation, or a conque[...] nexation. We believe that priority of claim [...] cheerfully conceded to us. But can we just[...] the position of the dog-in-the-manger, doing not[...] selves, and permitting nobody else to do any[...] Even Spanish domination is better than the [...] things prevailing in Mexico. Contrast Cuba [...] neighboring republic—nay, contrast Mexico [...] Spanish colony, with Mexico as a mongrel [...] confederacy. The decadence of Mexico since [...] lution, has been both rapid and steady. Is [...] chance for a different order of things—for a [...] a different direction? Not with the present [...] present position of society in Mexico. Wi[...] aristocracy of pure Spanish blood, and a vast [...] niless lower class of mixed race, of which Ind[...] predominent element, there is no great middl[...] connect the interests and neutralize the anta[...] the two extremes. Absolutely, the pressure [...] strong superincumbent power is indispensabl[...] these antagonistic elements quiet, and give [...] organization. How this power is to be applied [...] it is to come, are questions upon the solution of [...] pends the future destiny of Mexico and the futur[...] its relations to this country. Is this power to be [...] the shape of a protectorate or other form of inter[...] Is it to come from the United States, or from [...] ropean power or powers? Is the pressure to [...] archical or republican? These are the consid[...] be looked to. What prospect is there, under [...] circumstances, that any intervention or any [...] the re-organization of Mexico will be under[...] our government; and, if not, and admitting the [...] of such intervention from some quarter, is not [...] cry raised against any attempt at such by [...] power or nation rather unreasonable? The [...] government cannot land a man, or fire a gu[...] that authority from Congress, which Congress [...] give. The Monroe doctrine assumes right[...] maintenance imposes duties which are co[...] we fail to discharge these duties, we certainl[...] extent, weaken our claims to the assertion of [...] connected with them. It is folly to charge o[...] power and influence in Mexico upon the Exe[...] partment, since Congress refuses to vest any [...] in the President to enforce the rights of our c[...] compel the factions in Mexico to act the part [...] neighbors.

A VERY JUDICIOUS ARREST.—On yesterday two [...] arrested, and required to enter into bonds in the [...] two hundred dollars each, for their appearance [...] grand jury, at the next March term of the Hust[...] They were charged with offering to sell liquors [...] without license. One of them gave the name of [...] ell, representing himself as a drummer from the [...] Jno. P. Kellogg & Co., of New York; the other [...] name of L. Blundel, commission merchant, of Ba[...]

If they are brought to trial and convicted of [...] with which they are charged, they will be subject [...] of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more th[...] dred dollars, the amount of the fine to be fixed by [...] or jury.

If there ever was a righteous law, we think the [...] ing upon these cases, is one. Our merchants have [...] heavy license for selling the various articles of [...] and yet these merchants from the land of woode[...] would come in our midst and sell by sample, with[...] a farthing into the revenue of State or city. We [...] the merchants of this city have formed a vigilance [...] tee for the purpose of apprehending all persons [...] this unlawful trade. We wish them all the succe[...] ble, and feel satisfied that a few cases brought t[...] treme penalty of the law, would deter all others [...] mitting similar offences.

We copy the above from the Petersburg Bu[...] the purpose of asking whether such a trade or [...] is not carried on in North Carolina by drumm[...] other States. Whether sales are not daily ma[...] orders taken by parties who pay nothing to the [...] treasury of North Carolina, and this to the [...] detriment of resident dealers who do contribu[...] share towards bearing the weight of the public [...] Let us ask farther, if Norfolk and Petersburg d[...] are not in regular attendance at the courts of [...] the counties of this State, getting orders by sa[...] otherwise—paying no taxes, yet cutting deeply [...] business of merchants who *do.* How is it at [...] combe, Nash, Warren, Halifax, Franklin, N[...] and other courts, and at the county seats of the[...] ties when there are *no* courts in session? H[...] these things be reached? We want no Chine[...] of exclusion. We want simply to place our [...] chants on as good a footing as those of other S[...]

U. S. FUNDS.—Nett amount subject to dr[...] 24th Sept., 1860, $4,167,764 95.

☞ The population of Petersburg, Va., is [...] increase of over three thousand six hundred [...]

EDS. JOURNAL.—*Gents:*—I have just passed th[...] bama, Georgia and South Carolina, and while d[...] the vote on the cars for President. The follo[...] result, viz:

ALABAMA ROAD.
Breckinridge and Lane,..............
Bell and Everett,..............
Douglas and Johnson,..............

GEORGIA ROAD.
Breckinridge and Lane,..............
Bell and Everett,..............
Douglas and Johnson,..............

SOUTH CAROLINA ROAD.
Breckinridge and Lane,..............
Bell and Everett,..............
Douglas and Johnson,..............

Yours, etc.,