

The Greensborough Patriot.

BY SHERWOOD & LONG.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

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SHERWOOD & LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE PATRIOT.

The dollar per square for the first week, and twenty cents for every week thereafter. TWENTY LINES OR MORE MAKING A SQUARE. Deductions made in favor of long notices as follows:

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Mr. Clay and the Goat.

Almost everybody in Washington city remembers an old he-goat which formerly inhabited the stable on Pennsylvania Avenue. The animal was in all probability the most intelligent citizen of the metropolis; and he was no party, though he frequently gave the passengers striking points of view on the "herding" principle; for whenever a person stopped anywhere in the city, Billy was sure to make at him horns and bleat. The boys took delight in irritating the bearded gentleman, annoying him and he would make against lamp posts and other to their great amusement.

One day the luminary of the West, Henry Clay, was passing along the Avenue, and the boys intent on worrying Billy, he stopped and with his characteristic eloquence, expostulated with them on their cruelty.

The boys listened in silent awe to the eloquence of the great statesman, but it all seemed to Billy, who—the ungovernable—arose majestically on his hind legs and made a desperate plunge at his head and advocate.

Mr. Clay, although he had not slain a goat, proved himself too much for his assailant. He seized both of both horns of the goat and then was the tug of war—for Greek and goat. The struggle was long and obstinate.

"Hah!" exclaimed the statesman, "I have got you fast now, youascal! I'll teach you better manners. But boys, contained by the laughing archness, what shall I do now?"

"Why, trip, trip, his feet, Mr. Clay," said Billy. Mr. Clay did as he was told, and after making efforts, brought Billy down on his back. Here he looked at the boys impudently, as much as to say, I never was in such a fix before.

The combatants were nearly exhausted; Billy had the advantage, and was gaining on the goat all the while the statesman was losing ground.

"Boys," exclaimed he, puffing and blowing, "is rather an awkward business. What am I to do now?"

"Why don't you know?" said a little fellow, making preparations to run as he spoke—"all you got to do is to let go and come back."

Letter of Gen. Leslie Coombs.

General Leslie Coombs, the candidate of the Union party, in a recent election held in the State of Kentucky, has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Louisville Journal:

LEXINGTON, August 8, 1860.

Most respectfully and gratefully as I am indebted to the people for making me an instrument of political redemption, I ask you to say a single word to you.

The patriotic National Union Democracy is co-operated with us most manfully, and we must hereafter consider them as brethren. We can all stand on the platform of 1852, recognizing the compromise of 1850. Hereafter for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws. There need be no compromise in combating the common enemy hereafter—i. e. both sectional parties. Let the press on both sides take this ground. The Yancey-Breckinridge Disunionists have only received their first rebuke—bold and gentle compared to the future—God send them.

I take this occasion to thank you for your bold and energetic advocacy of my personal claims to the confidence of the people. Very truly, your friend,

LESLIE COOMBS.

Wm. G. D. Prentice & Co.,

Swarming of Bees.

An unusual and extraordinary occurrence took place at the Camp on the Carrington. A private of the 20th Regiment, named Martin Ryan, about eleven o'clock took a walk and a piece of iron, which he had been using for the camp, for the purpose of cutting some bees flying about the camp to him. He succeeded in his attempt, and then he desired, for shortly after he commenced the rattling noise, the bees gathered upon one side of his face, extending in a thick cluster, numbering thousands, from the top of his head to half down his arm, between the shoulder and elbow. A hive was obtained, which was held over his head, covered with bees, with a view of endeavoring to get them to enter the hive, but up to the hour of eleven o'clock there was little prospect of their leaving, and it was feared that the little bit of iron would not be like to the quarters which were provided for them, sooner than at seven o'clock in the evening—Free Press.

A Long Sermon.

A contemporary, speaking of the old meeting-house—a very elegant one, by the way—situated on a hill, says:

"The church was erected during the ministry of the Rev. E. J. Whitcomb, and the dedication sermon was preached by him February 24th, 1806. It was ninety feet in length by fifty-four in breadth," &c.

Hele Royer is marked, as he read this, that he had heard and seen some long sermons, but that he could not remember any one so long as ninety feet; and that the breadth was quite unusual—long sermons usually being slim or slender.

Douglas coming South.—The friends of Judge Douglas say that he will, after his return from the North, visit several of the Southern States, by invitation.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rooms Nat. Ex. Committee, Washington D. C., August 4th, 1860.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—We beg leave to present you, for your consideration, a few of the reasons which, in our judgment, make it the imperative duty of the reflecting and patriotic voters of the United States to cast their ballots at the coming Presidential election for John Bell and Edward Everett, the candidates of the Constitutional Union Party.

All men, whatever may be their political convictions, and in whatever part of the country they may live, must admit that our political condition at this time is at once unnatural and alarming. In all free countries, governed by representative bodies, there are, and ever must be, political parties. The natural division of these parties is in conformity with certain original principles, the humanity itself, one party representing wisdom and one progress; one the propelling and one the guiding principle. The prosperity and healthy growth of free countries depend upon the adjustment and proportion of the forces represented by these two parties, moving within the sphere of the Constitution, and alike inspired by patriotic impulse. The parties which, under various names, have, until a few years past, divided the country, have represented, or professed to represent, these principles, though it has often happened that the particular issues on which they were opposed were accidental and not essential.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But recently a change has come over the spirit of our politics, and the natural antagonism of parties has been disturbed. In fifteen of the thirty-three States which now compose our Confederation, the institution of African slavery exists; and all admit that, within these States, it is entirely beyond the sphere and jurisdiction of the National Government. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, it had a legal existence, at least, in nearly all the States. From that time to this, it has been a subject powerfully moving the sympathies and passions of a portion of the community, and it cannot be denied, that it has considerably enhanced the difficulty of governing and administering the country. But the grave questions, which grew out of the existence of slavery were all ways met with that wisdom and patriotism which were requisite for their adjustment and solution. The Constitution itself was the birth of a spirit of generous concessions and magnanimous compromise; and in a like spirit the country was long governed. One crisis of more than common magnitude and peril occurred in 1820, upon the admission of Missouri; and another in 1850, upon the admission of California; but both were happily passed, and in both cases, after some moments of anxious suspense, the coils of strife were quenched, and harmony was restored.

At the adjournment of Congress, in 1850, the country was at peace. There was no portion of the territory of the United States, which had not its condition fixed by positive, and as was supposed, irrevocable law. The anti-slavery agitation had been mainly confined to a few over-zealous persons in certain localities. It had excited a disturbing force in the politics of some of the States; it had sent some ardent partisans to the national legislature; but it had no marked influence upon the politics of the nation. No better proof can be adduced in support of this position than the fact, that at the Presidential election in the autumn of 1852, Mr. Hale, the candidate of the Free-soil party, received but 158,123 votes, to Mr. Pierce's 1,596,395, and Gen. Scott's 1,508,059.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

But this auspicious calm was disturbed, and all the winds of sectional strife were let loose by events occurring between the Presidential election of 1852, and that of 1856. Prominent among these were the unwarranted abrogation of the Missouri compromise, and the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory into the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,123, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,314, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 574,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

Great pains have been taken in the northern States by the Republican speakers to represent the disturbance of the Missouri compromise as a solemn measure, and one of the acts of which such speakers call the acts of violence which occurred in Kansas, and the persistent efforts of the Federal Administration to force that Territory into the Union. So great was the effect produced by these causes, that instead of Mr. Hale's meagre vote of 158,123, Col. Fremont, the Republican candidate, had 1,341,314, to Mr. Buchanan's 1,838,232, and Mr. Fillmore's 574,707. Since that time the Republican party has maintained its imposing character, and now presents as formidable a front before the country as it ever did.

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REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

the doctrine of national intervention in behalf of slavery, and identified with the present Administration, is strong at the South.

Mr. Douglas will probably command a larger popular vote than Mr. Breckinridge, but he certainly cannot carry a single Southern State, and unaided by other parties his success in any northern State is questionable. It is doubtful whether Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the vote of more than one southern State, and he cannot hope to carry a single one in the North.

The election of either Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Douglas we should regard as a serious misfortune to the country. Except upon the particular point on which they are at issue, we may presume that the course and policy of their administrations would be substantially the same. The election of either would continue those abuses and corruptions which have done so much to demoralize our people, which have brought our institutions into such undesired distrust abroad, and against which the unperturbed conscience of the whole country so energetically protests.

NO CHANCE FOR DOUGLAS OR BRECKINRIDGE.

But we deem it unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences of an event which can never take place. The election of either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Breckinridge is simply an impossibility, and the Democratic party North and South may as well look this fact steadily in the face to day as hereafter, for to this conclusion they must come at last. A political house divided against itself cannot stand. Every man in the country of sound mind, whose wish is not that of his thought, must be convinced that neither of the Democratic candidates can be chosen by a popular vote.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A SECTIONAL PARTY.

Before the people of the United States the contest is between Mr. Bell and Mr. Lincoln; and assuming this as a fixed fact, we proceed to state some of the reasons which should induce all well-wishers of their country to vote for the former rather than the latter. These reasons apply with equal force to the North as to the South.

The great, the obvious, the insuperable objection to Mr. Lincoln's claims is founded upon the fact that he is a sectional candidate, and that the Republican party is a sectional party. In fifteen out of the thirty-three States which compose our Union, the Republican party has no substantial existence; and should Mr. Lincoln be chosen, his administration could have no southern support, but only southern opposition. We are well aware how energetically the Republican party disclaims all designs hostile to the constitutional rights of the South; we believe that many of its members are sincere in these disclaimers; the disunion and attitude of the Republican party may be a groundless distrust. That the Republican party is honestly believed throughout the South to be a sectional party, and as such is viewed with uncompromising hostility, is enough for the purposes of our argument. If they have earned such a reputation with out deserving it, it is a misfortune, to the consequences of which they must submit. But surely they have not earned it without cause.

To say nothing of the atrocious and unwarrantable language which their most popular speakers are in the habit of using—to say nothing of the fact that many of their campaign documents are mere abolition harangues, made up of the foulest and fiercest abuse of the entire South, the unconstitutional statutes passed against the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law—are in direct opposition to the professions of the party, and justify the distrust which the South entertains of them. We do not say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the Union. We are no disunionists; and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union party. Under any possible combination of circumstances, we cannot conceive of a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewel of our souls. But knowing of its members, and the spirit of the southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. Lincoln would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot should wish to see it exposed.

And, further, we do say that the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar principles of the Republican party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude slavery from such portion of the national domain as would become slave territory, or, in other words, to break up, in our opinion, the Union, is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force slavery, by positive law, into such portion of the national domain as would become free territory, but for such intervention, would also break up the Union.

The calm and dispassionate observer can see in the Republican movement only a combination of the Northern States to take the government of the whole country into their hands, and to administer it with reference to an exclusively northern policy. And in like manner, the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge propose to take the government of the whole country into their hands, with a view of administering it with reference to an exclusive Southern policy. The result would be a division of the General Government into two parts, one on the part of the Northern States, and one on the part of the Southern States; and this would be a division of the powers of the General Government, not delegated to it, which would be a usurpation, and to which it would refuse to submit. The fact that our Union is composed in part of slaveholding States, and in part of non-slaveholding States imposes grave duties upon both sections—duties of concession, forbearance, and conciliation; respect for each other's convictions; tenderness in handling each other's sensitive points—in short, such rules of self-control and self-government as regulate in social life, and in the relations of business, the intercourse of gentlemen who may chance to differ widely on the gravest questions. To these duties we would recall both the North and the South. The Union is a blessing, the continuance of which imposes some sacrifices on both portions of the country.

Neither pro-slavery zealots nor anti-slavery zealots can use the powers of the General Government for the advancement of their own peculiar views, however honestly entertained.

MR. DOUGLAS AND MR. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. Douglas, representing the principle or rather the policy (for we deny it the name of principle) of popular sovereignty, is strong at the North, Mr. Breckinridge, representing

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

It is a necessary consequence of the unhappy fact that our political contests have become mere struggles for the possession of power between the North and the South; that our political discussions have become little else than mutual imputations and recriminations. The people no longer listen to arguments, addressed to their reason, in defense of particular measures, or a certain course of policy, but to exciting appeals to their sectional prejudices, which only heat the blood and inflame the passions. The North is taught to hate the South, and the South is taught to hate the North. On both sides, language is used which is studiously selected for its gallantry and exasperating qualities. There is no recognition of the law of charity, which suffers long and is kind; there is no admission of the tremendous difficulties which environ the whole subject of slavery; northern speakers denounce the South for maintaining the system, and yet they are unable to suggest any scheme for getting rid of it, southern speakers make no distinction between the rankest abolitionism and that abstract opposition to slavery in itself, which is an almost universal sentiment at the North. And out of the immense mass of speeches which are made in Congress, and in the State legislatures, and in the popular assemblies, not one hint or suggestion can be gathered of the least practical value towards the solution of the problem of slavery, or even a mitigation of its assumed evils.

The consequences of this miserable agitation have been of the most melancholy kind. The attachment which formerly united the North and the South is fast disappearing and estrangement, alienation, and ill-will are taking its place. The two sections of the country are learning to look upon each other as natural enemies. This state of feeling renders it impossible for the National Legislature to legislate calmly, judiciously, and dispassionately, for the common good of the whole country. Congressional debates have degenerated into mutual vituperations and denunciations, and are disgraced by the most offensive personalities. All propositions are judged of, not by their essential expediency, but by the quarter from which they come. Of what use is it, then, for the Republican party to spread forth its platform an elaborate array of measures and principles, so long as a sectional division exists in our politics which makes one half of the country look upon every movement of the other with suspicion and distrust?

Nor is this all. The tendency of this sectional excitement is to repel wise and good men from the sphere of politics, and thus to lower the tone of government. Men endowed with statesman-like powers will not take part in an agitation which dwells the understanding while it inflames the passions. The consequence is, that while we are rapidly increasing in wealth and all the indications of material civilization, and surely not declining in virtue and intelligence, the series of our public men is a desperate and low one, and Congressmen and debaters are constantly lowering.

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THIS AGITATION UNNECESSARY.

The pro-slavery and anti-slavery agitation which has been so long convulsing the country, is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. The more conservative portion of the Republican party have tacitly acquiesced in the fugitive slave law, in the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the right to carry slaves from one State to another; and they have always disclaimed any right, or any intention, to interfere with slavery in the States or Territories. The subject of slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it, are the only points they have for discussion and difference.

If government be a practical art, as surely it is—if the object of government be, not to enunciate principles, but to provide for each emergency as it arises—all the excitement, and all this conflict, are utterly purposeless and idle. We have been familiar with slavery long enough to know by what laws it is regulated and controlled. Experience and observation have shown that slavery is dependent upon conditions of soil and climate, and lies beyond the reach of political combinations. These will not force slavery into regions where it is not profitable; nor will they exclude it from regions where it is profitable. At this moment we may well question the correctness of the statement that there is not a foot of territory of the United States, the condition of which in reference to slavery is not already fixed by law, and there is no place within the Federal domain, upon which the abstract theories of the extremists of either section, or the exclusion of slavery from the Territories or its introduction into them, can be practically applied. The whole question of slavery in the Territories, as now presented, is an abstraction pure and simple, an incubation of mischief, and a prolific source of serious mischief. It has already produced serious alienation, and now threatens the integrity of the Union.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AGITATION.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans—we need not stop to enquire in what proportions—have both contributed in times past; but at this moment, the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856.

Let us suppose that the Republican party in the northern and middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State. The Democrats have lost the stake or which they played so desperate a game. What need there is therefore for the further continuance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They have not now that moral element which gave them strength in 1856. They can now take no higher attitude than that of a combination of ambitious aspirants and greedy office-seekers, who, having tasted

the sweets of power, and its substantial rewards, in many of the States, are pining for the more splendid prizes of a national victory, and for that purpose are diligently fanning the fires of sectional hate, which every true patriot should wish to have extinguished.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

So far as the claims and qualifications of candidates are concerned, we surely need not shrink from comparison with the Republican party. For the first time in the history of the country, a great party has nominated for the Presidency a man unknown, even by name, to a majority of the people. Mr. Lincoln, we admit, is a respectable man, a respectable lawyer, and as a popular speaker of probably more than average ability; but what a meagre catalogue is this of claims for the highest office? Nothing whatever is known of his executive or administrative capacity—nothing of his views as to the great questions of foreign and domestic policy which are likely to arise in the conduct of the Government—nothing as to his knowledge of the great interests and relations of the country. He served but a single term in the House of Representatives, and there earned no conspicuous distinction. His nomination was extorted from the Chicago Convention by force of local pressure, and presents the most glaring example of the pitiful doctrine of availability that the political annals of this country have ever shown. His claims for the office of President of the United States rest upon the fact that, in a popular contest before the people of Illinois, with Mr. Douglas he sustained himself with energy and fair ability. Nor need we do more than advert to the fact, which is another illustration of the sectional character of the Republican organization, that their candidate for the Presidency is taken from the extreme Northwest; and their candidate for the Vice Presidency is taken from the extreme North-east. What means can there be for knowing or ascertaining the qualifications of persons to fill the Federal offices in the Southern States?

MR. BELL AND MR. EVERETT.

The candidates presented by the Constitutional Union party have every possible claim upon the confidence and support of the American people. There is little need of setting forth these claims in detail and by particulars, for to suppose any one ignorant of the merits and services of John Bell and Edward Everett, is to suppose him ignorant of the history of the country during the last thirty years. Both have been distinguished and influential members of both branches of Congress. Mr. Bell has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of War. Mr. Everett has been Governor of Massachusetts, Minister to Great Britain and Secretary of State. Both are men of great political experience, and both have proved their fitness for the highest trusts. Both are animated by the spirit of a generous and comprehensive patriotism. Of all Southern statesmen, none is more popular at the North than Mr. Bell; of all Northern statesmen, none is more endeared to the people of the South than Mr. Everett. So commanding, indeed, is the merit of both our candidates, that they fully and freely conceded by all our opponents, Republicans, supporters of Mr. Douglas, and supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, all admit that, while they prefer others, the interests of the country would be entirely safe in the hands of Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. All would acquiesce in the election of our candidates. Indeed, the argument most generally and most persistently pressed against them is, that they cannot be elected. We need not say how grave a charge against the intelligence and integrity of our people is involved in this declaration, and that every man who resolves to vote for them, be the result what it may, does something to lessen the weight of this objection. Let us have the vote of every man in the country who sincerely believes that ours is the best ticket, and we ask no more.

DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Such, fellow citizens, are a few of the most obvious arguments in behalf of the candidates of the Constitutional Union party. We cannot disguise it from you that we look forward to the future with grave anxiety. This is natural when we consider the excitability of the American people, and the inflammatory character of the political issues which now divide them. Surely great dangers lie in the path on which we are moving. Our appeal to the patriotism, the reason, and the conscience of the country to leave these perilous edges of sectional strife, and thus avoid a civil war, is a shadow, and not a substance. We would fain recall the American people to a fresh sense of the affectionate and fraternal wisdom which breathes through the Farewell Address of the Father of his country. There are men now living who, when this address first appeared, were of an age to comprehend its spirit, and to be touched by its counsels; what a change have they lived to witness in the sentiments entertained towards each other by the alienated sections of our once united people! And how do our altered feelings and averted countenances prove the prophetic sagacity of Washington? We readily admit that there have been grave faults on both sides; let us not employ ourselves in the ungracious office of comparing offences and weighing provocations, but let us open wide the arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessing promised to the peacemakers shall rest upon all who address themselves to this beneficent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life-blood of a paternalistic spirit, with which it is a shadow, and not a substance. Let us preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children. We readily admit that there have been grave faults on both sides; let us not employ ourselves in the ungracious office of comparing offences and weighing provocations, but let us open wide the arms of reconciliation, and cease to use the language of reproach. The blessing promised to the peacemakers shall rest upon all who address themselves to this beneficent work. We wish to preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children; and a Union animated by the life-blood of a paternalistic spirit, with which it is a shadow, and not a substance. Let us preserve the Union, and transmit it to our children.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A Douglas Press Seized upon by the Breckinridges.

The Democracy held a County Meeting at McConnellsville, Pa., last week, at which regular anti-slavery was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. Much feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of the editor of the Democrat, Mr. Sansom, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered the office of that newspaper, mutilated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag and issued an edition of the paper under that banner.

The affair has created considerable excitement. A personal rencontre also took place, last night, after the meeting, between Mr. Sansom and a Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. — Sansom gave Smith the lie, when the latter called him. The parties were then separated.

Indiana Constitutional Union State Convention.

A BELL AND EVERETT ELECTORAL TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15th.—The Constitutional Union Convention met to-day, and appointed Hon. J. E. Blythe, of New Albany, and Hon. W. K. Edwards, of Terre Haute, electors at large, and a full delegation of district electors. Ex-Governor Heald of Kentucky was introduced to the Convention, and made an hour and a half speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. Resolutions, endorsing the Baltimore platform and nominating, and opposing fusion or alliance with a vulgar political organization were unanimously adopted.

EVANSVILLE, La., Aug. 15th.—One hundred men were fired here to-day on the announcement of the formation of a Bell and Everett Electoral ticket by the Constitutional Union Convention at Indianapolis. The enthusiasm is intense.

A Full Douglas Ticket in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 19.—The Douglas State Executive Committee appointed by the chairman of the late State Convention, met here yesterday. Only twenty-five of the sixty-seven delegates were present. The committee after some deliberation, adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of the State Executive committee in recommending a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge votes, and declaring for a straight-out Douglas electoral ticket.

Ex-Governor Foote, of Tennessee addressed a Douglas meeting here last night. Referring to the proposed fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge men in Pennsylvania he rejoiced at the defeat of the scheme by the action of the committee.

Kentucky Election—Unparalleled Victory.

1st. Gen. Leslie Combs has obtained a majority in every Congressional district—(10.) 2d. He has beaten the Yancey Breckinridge candidate in the precinct, city and county of Major Breckinridge's birth and residence. 3d. He has beaten him in Senator Powell's own and county.

4th. He obtained a larger majority in Lexington where he and Major Breckinridge both reside than Mr. Clay obtained over James K. Polk in 1844.

5th. His aggregate majority in the State is the largest ever before given.

Ohio Bell and Everett Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 17.—The Bell and Everett Convention met yesterday, and nominated a full Electoral Ticket, and candidates for Attorney-General and Member of the Board of Public Works. Resolutions condemning the conduct of the Republican party, and their efforts to nullify the laws through their agency of the Supreme Court; that their repudiation of Judge Swann for sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law, and their re-nomination of Judge Brinkerhoff merits the rebuke of a law-abiding people; and that every conservative Union man vote to defeat Judge Brinkerhoff. Speeches were made by Col. Wm. Truitt, Hon. L. D. Campbell and Gen. Leslie Combs.

Illinois Bell and Everett State Convention.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The Bell and Everett State Convention met at Deater's yesterday. Twenty-six counties were represented by 92 delegates, who nominated a full State and Electoral ticket. No platform was adopted. They simply resolved to do all in their power to elect Bell and Everett.

Blair Elected for Both Terms.

The Missouri Democrat (Republican) of the 9th, says: "We were premature in announcing the election of Barrett for the short term. By official count there are over two hundred Republican tickets which were polled for F. Blair, for Congress," which he has not received credit for so far, and which give him a majority over Barrett of fifty or sixty votes."

The Election in Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Arkansas dispatches that Governor, the Independent Democratic candidate for Gov. run, is 2,700 ahead of Johnson, (regular Dem.) Hindman is elected to Congress from the 1st district.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 14.—The Democratic (Douglas) State Convention was held here yesterday, and appointed Hon. A. H. Stephens and A. R. Wright, electors at large. Resolutions were unanimously adopted inviting Senator Douglas to visit Georgia.

Union Georgia State Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 14.—The State Convention of the Union party in Georgia was held yesterday. The proceedings were harmonious and the Convention large. Houben, Hill and Judge Law were appointed electors at large.

Kentucky Democratic Convention.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention at Louisville, Saturday.—Eighty-seven counties were represented by 700 delegates, who elected John C. Macon, nominated Breckinridge at large, and a full Douglas ticket was made out. Resolutions repudiating fusion, and re-affirming the Cincinnati platform, were passed.

Missouri.

The vote for Governor in all 31 counties in the State falls up as follows: C. F. Jackson, regular dem., 59,990; Orr, Union, 54,266; H. Jackson, Breckinridge, 9,708.

C. F. Jackson's plurality thus far, 5,630, which will be largely increased by the remaining counties.

Delaware All Right.

Little Delaware will give a tremendous majority for Bell and Everett. The editor of the Wilmington Commonwealth says: "Everybody everywhere has gone over to Bell and Everett. We hear nothing but Bell and Everett wherever we go."

Later From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20th.—Galveston dates to the 18th have been received. Flouring, Dem., for Attorney-General has a large majority.

The principal hotels and all the business houses, excepting one, in the town of Henderson, have been recently burned by incendiaries. The loss is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000.

Where is It.

Breckinridge has accepted the nomination of the Disunion Convention at Richmond and Lane has not, so far. Where is Lane's letter? Why don't the old gentleman accept?

Death of Rev. James H. Brent.

The numerous friends of the Rev. James H. Brent, will learn, with sorrow, that this able and pious Minister of the N. C. Conference has been cut down by death in the midst of his usefulness. He died in Newbern, N. C., on Thursday last week. The Newbern "Progress" of Saturday morning has the following notice of his funeral:

FUNERAL OF REV. JAMES H. BRENT.—The funeral services of this highly popular and much lamented Minister of Christ took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from the Methodist Church, of which he has served for nearly two years as pastor with the most complete satisfaction to the members and large congregation that gladly waited upon his ministry Sabbath after Sabbath.

Rev. Wm. Closs, the Presiding Elder, officiated on the occasion, who delivered a short, but very interesting and appropriate sermon to a house crowded with the mournful friends of the deceased. Rev. Mr. Brent is gone. His warning voice will no more be heard in Centenary Church, or elsewhere, but his precept and example will live in the minds of many a wayward son and daughter of the race who may long years to come. His place will be hard to fill, for he had very few equals in the North Carolina Conference as a preacher and pastor.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The additional buildings to be erected at Trinity College, are of sufficient importance to receive the attention of enterprising contractors. See advertisement in another column.

We are pleased to learn that the present session at Trinity is opening finely, with good prospects for a prosperous session.

Vote of Forsyth.

In publishing the election returns of Forsyth, in the Patriot of the 10th inst., a mistake occurred in Mr. Barrow's vote, which we did not discover until too late to correct. The following is a correct statement of the whole vote of the county: For Governor—Pool 1028; Ellis 1015. For Senate, (Forsyth and Stokes), Robert L. Walker, Whig, 1014; Jesse A. Waugh, Dem. 947. For the Commons. John F. Poindexter, Whig, 1055; Philip Barrow, Dem. 1040; Dr. Kerney, Whig, 1002; John Masten, Dem. 970. For Sheriff, Col. Mathias Masten, Whig, 1057; J. M. Clayton, Dem. 987.

Mr. Moore's Tomato Beaten.

Mr. James Kirkman of this place, has beaten Mr. Moore, in the big tomato line, both in weight and measure.—Mr. K. having handed us a tomato weighing 2 1/2 ounces, and measuring in circumference 10 1/2 inches.

DEATHS.

Died.—On Friday 18th July, at Marshallfield, Mo., Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, wife of A. J. Hale, aged 90 years. Until a few months ago she was a resident of Ashelborough, N. C. Having left her many friends there, she had gone to seek a home in Missouri, but had just reached it when she was taken sick and died after a painful illness of ten days.

Her death was a great loss to the community, so was her a glorious death; happy in the confidence of her resurrection in Christ, she died without fear and with no regret but at being separated from her husband and children.

At the tender age of fourteen years she gave her heart to God and devoted her life to his service, and was ever afterwards a consistent member of the M. E. Church. She never forgot the various duties of her position as a wife and mother, and discharged her duties in prayer for Divine aid and in hope of Divine acceptance.

"Death is another life": to her a life of bliss in Heaven. Her death was a great loss to the community, so was her a glorious death; happy in the confidence of her resurrection in Christ, she died without fear and with no regret but at being separated from her husband and children.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who find a cross mark on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the mail book in four weeks thereafter, unless payment of subscription be made before that time. Those who do not wish to be erased from the list, should send to what they accept they owe, adding on the advance payment, and a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

To our Advertising Customers.

We take this occasion to inform our advertising customers, that we shall in the future adhere closely to our rule, setting up all advertisements in a uniform style—solid and compact. No large, display letters will be hereafter be used, in putting up advertisements for friend or foe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARRANT D.—WYATT'S TONIC CORDIAL, one of the most pleasant and efficient remedies ever given for dyspepsia, Biliary troubles, and all bowel complaints, both of children and adults. Price 25 cents. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, No. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

Superior Coogne Water.—Trebble distilled from Fragnant Cognac, by J. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents.

GREAT SALE.—Having qualified as Executors on the Estate of Moses H. Men, (deceased), the 11th and 12th of September, A. D. 1860, at the dwelling of the said deceased, we will expose to public view, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: 4 head of Hogs, 3 four-horse wagons, 1 one horse wagon and harness, 1 Buggy and Harness, a quantity of Bacon and Lard, and iron, tin-ware, shoes, leather, bridle, and saddles, two rifle guns, 5 feather beds and a large quantity of bed furniture, Household and kitchen furniture, a large amount of Farming tools, two shares of stock in the N. C. R. R. Company, 300 bushels of wheat, 500 dozen oysters, hams, and other articles unsuited to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as more indulgence is not to be expected, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in hand for recovery.

M. H. MENDELHALL, Jr. Exrs.

100,000 FRUIT TREES.—At Lumburg, one mile south-west of Greensboro, N. C.—consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber. From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the Southern States.

All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application. Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to pay.

M. H. MENDELHALL, Jr. Exrs.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received till the 15th of October next, to find all materials, be at all expenses, and complete the following building at Trinity College.

The building is to be 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and three stories in height exclusive of the basement. Two-thirds of the walls will be of brick, and the remainder of stone. The building is to be on the corner of Main and College streets, and to be on the site of the old building.

Specimens will be taken by a Matron, under the supervision of Prof. Ray and Mr. Macy, who will endeavor to render it an agreeable and useful home for the young ladies who may be placed under their charge.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement, on the last Wednesday in May. The Third Session commenced on the 11th of July, and will close the 7th of December, 1860. Jameson, N. C. July 10th.

North Carolina—Guilford County.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, J. F. JOLLEE, at Winborne & Witty's old Summer Goods, consisting of ladies' Dress Goods, gentlemen's Clothing in great variety, Shoes, Cassimere, Cottons, fine and coarse Boots and Shoes for ladies and gentlemen, which I have secured at very low prices, and will sell at a discount of 25 per cent. on all goods on hand. I will also sell at a discount of 25 per cent. on all goods on hand. I will also sell at a discount of 25 per cent. on all goods on hand.

State and Selling of Lands.—An executor of the late Andrew Matier, deceased, and by virtue of his late will, the 14th day of September, 1860, at the late residence of said Andrew Matier, to-wit: at the residence of John Watson. The tract contains 315 acres or less, on Rocky branch. The land is good and productive—producing grain, grass and tobacco well. It is well improved, and is situated in a good and healthy neighborhood to any one wishing to buy, and who can see and judge for himself by applying to Wm. Hopkins, who lives on the land, or Robt. Ray, who lives near the land.

Also, at the same place, at the same time, I will sell for twelve months, the other lands owned by Andrew Matier, on Rocky branch. The plot is a good one, and is situated in a good and healthy neighborhood to any one wishing to buy, and who can see and judge for himself by applying to Wm. Hopkins, who lives on the land, or Robt. Ray, who lives near the land.

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1860 FALL TRADE—DRY GOODS.

LANIER BROS. & CO., IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Dry Goods. Nos. 254 and 256 Baltimore street. BALTIMORE. We are now receiving the supply of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, and are prepared to furnish a large and varied assortment of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods of the best makes and brands made in the country. In Foreign Goods we will be prepared to order for our customers, and to receive and deliver on CONTINENTAL FAIRNESS.

Bought in person by our Mr. L. Lanier, in the different markets of Europe. To those and responsible buyers we will give prompt attention, and with the same care as though buyers were present in person.

LAND FOR SALE.—I HAVE DETERMINED to move South west this fall, and I therefore will sell my 400 ACRES OF LAND, ON THE TADWIN RIVER, one and a half miles from Jonesville—50 or 60 acres of good river bottom, 75 acres cleared and the balance timbered, and fine wheat and tobacco lands; also a new and large dwelling, a kitchen, several rooms and a large out-building. Come and see the crop growing. I will sell a great bargain, so as I can move early this fall. Address me at Elkin, Surry county, or Jonesville, N. C.

THOS. T. MAXWELL.

P. G. VALMER, MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST, HILLSIDE, Guilford county, will attempt to all orders. All work warranted to be executed in a workmanlike style. 92-2m

Valuable Land for Sale.—I offer for sale my Plantation, situated six miles east of Greensboro, and a half mile north of the railroad, and containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, about fifty-five of which are wood land, heavily timbered. There are also some four acres of good meadow. The improvements consist of a dwelling house, a barn and other buildings. S. M. CLARK. 97-1f

Methodist Protestant Female College.—This College is located on the North Carolina Railroad, 90 miles from Raleigh and eighty from Charlotte, in one of the healthiest sections of the State. It is a well equipped and uniformly a most salutary and invigorating atmosphere, and rendering it one of the most desirable places for an Institution of Learning; and the Trustees of the College are happy to announce that the patronage of the year just closed has surpassed their most sanguine expectations, and the prospects are very encouraging for the next Session.

The building is large and well arranged, the pupils rooming in 200 small cottages, each having a fireplace and furnished neatly and comfortably. The Chapel is 50 ft. by 50, being sufficiently ample for 200 pupils. Also Recitation Rooms 50 ft. by 22; besides Music Room, &c.

The College is supplied with a good Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and new Planes. We have a good Library, to which the young ladies have free access.

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High Point Picture Gallery, D. L.

Clark, formerly of Virginia, and C. Price, of North Carolina, have associated themselves under the firm name of CLARK AND PRICE, for the purpose of establishing and conducting a permanent Picture Gallery in the town of High Point, and will furnish to the public any style of picture desired, in the highest perfection of the art, from the smallest photographic miniature, to life-size oil-painting, and embracing the most varied styles and sizes of Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Comotypes, Patent Leather, Oriental Melanotype, (improvements by Mr. Price), Glycerine in Oil, a Stereoscopic in Oil-painting, and oil-painting, presenting a most natural and beautiful appearance. The size, viewed through a magnifying lens connected with the camera.

The firm, as a professional Painter, studied his art under the immortal Sully, of Philadelphia, and has been engaged in the same from his youth to the present time. He is the author of the Painting of the "Burial of Davy Crockett," now on exhibition. He guarantees that no piece shall pass from his easel but such as shall give entire satisfaction. He uses Woodward's Patent Solar Camera, by which wonderful instrument a perfect photograph of the subject, or an enlarged perfect copy of a miniature, is correctly thrown upon the canvas or paper. This produces a picture with all the features correct to the life, but may be improved in coloring and conducting a permanent picture, such as the Painter's brush. By this process persons may have the miniature of deceased or absent friends produced to life size by simply sending in the miniature and describing the color of the eyes, the hair, &c.

Instruments in Ambrotypes, &c., given on reasonable terms, and a certificate of proficiency furnished those who shall successfully study the art with us. Our prices will range from the lowest, say \$1.00, for a single portrait, to life-size Oil Painting from \$25.00 to \$150.00.

Rooms for the present at Barber's Hotel. CLARK AND PRICE. 54-1f

ODE TO STRANGERS.

Among the houses in town, oh say if thou knowest, Where the welcome is warm and the prices are lowest, And the clothes are the cheapest and best in the world? If not—by all means! To S.

