

States, and a return to the wise, the late and healing counsels of Millard Fillmore and his associates. No men have done more than our candidates in endeavoring to the dangers that now threaten us. In Senate, their voices were raised in earnest against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the disturbance of the compromise of 1850. They told the party who sustain them can wash their hands of all liability for the dangerous and alarm-inspiring in which the country is now placed, warned and appealed to their countrymen to leave this question where it stood, pointed, as with the finger of prophecy, at the mischievous results which would follow from agitation of the subject. It now eminently fit and proper that they should come from their retirement and give great talents and influence to the work of peace and conciliation. Their past career in their present positions gave cheering assurance that under their administration will be restored, sectionalism will be checked and finally crushed out; the situation and Laws enforced and maintained, and the Union strengthened. Such is the "consummation devoutly to be wished" by every good citizen. Let us accomplish it—for surely no higher object enlisted the energies or animated the hearts of freemen!

Death And Death Of Gen. Walker.

New Orleans Picayune of the 26th inst. contains the subjoined particulars of the death of Gen. Walker, as furnished by the captain of the schooner John A. Taylor, which it will be remembered, sailed from New Orleans on the 31st of August with a body of troops for the reinforcement of Walker:

John A. Taylor arrived at Truxillo on the 14th September, and made a signal, which being answered by Gen. Walker, as expected, she proceeded on to Ruanan Island, where for the first time learned the fatal result of the whole expedition.

Gen. Walker abandoned Truxillo in obedience to the demand of Capt. Salmon of the British sloop-of-war Icarus, and fled down the coast toward Cape Gracias. They were pursued by the natives, came up with them at the San Ramon, where an engagement was fought, and many of the enemy were killed or reported missing. Walker lost but one man killed and none taken prisoner. The latter, whose name is not given, was afterwards barbarously murdered by the natives.

The fugitives then proceeded on in the direction to a point some twenty miles distant from the San Roman, when he was surprised by another band of natives. In this engagement, it is reported Walker lost twenty men. The number of the enemy loss was unknown.

After this engagement the remaining party proceeded on to the Rio Negro, where they possessed of an abode house, in which fortified themselves in the best manner possible, in expectation of further pursuit by the natives. The natives, however, followed no farther than the place at the moment they were turned back, and mean time quietly held the place, and without opposition of any kind, till the appearance of the ship on the 4th, when they finally surrendered the party to which Walker surrendered.

Two to three hundred strong, and composed of British marines and natives, the latter were taken down from Truxillo to Honduras coast called the Correo or mails, which was accustomed to ply between Truxillo, Comoa, and the Belize. The Correo was commanded by the Icarus, which vessel accompanied a portion of the natives.

The Icarus came to anchor at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the party went up the stream in small boats—a portion of them in the boats of the Icarus.

The captured party were taken down to the Icarus, and by her direct to Truxillo, where they were handed over to the Honduran authorities. The Icarus then proceeded to Belize for further orders.

Before doing so, Captain Salmon exacted of the natives the promise that no man of the whole party should be harmed until its returning condition, indeed, was insisted upon before they were delivered up.

On further orders which the Icarus went to the Belize to obtain were concerning disposition of Gen. Walker and Col. Radford.

The Honduran authorities willingly consented to the immediate return of the remainder of the party to the United States, and the British sloop-of-war Sturges and the British schooner charted to bring them home. Walker's studier, however, would not consent to the protection of the United States flag, and claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua, and in this grew the difficulty in regard to disposition. It is said, positively, that they claimed to be American citizens there, and also have been given up with the rest.

They also positively assured that Capt. Salmon of the Icarus went to the Belize to see Gen. Price's interment, to prevent the natives declaring that his honor would be compromised if it should take place.

As the Icarus was seen returning from Belize to Truxillo as the Taylor passed Fort McDonough subsequent accounts prove that the mission of Captain Salmon was unsuccessful. The British war steamer Gladiator sailed below New Orleans on the 27th bringing the remnant of the deluded men composed Walker's expedition, together with intelligence of the execution of the captives on the 12th ultimo by the authorities of Honduras.

Tennessee Politics.—Maj. Carroll, a Democrat in Tennessee, arrived at Washington Monday, and reports his State as ready for Bell. He says Tennessee will vote for him, two to one over Breckinridge. In Memphis there are six Douglas Clubs, voting ten thousand, and one Breckinridge Club, voting only twenty-five. In Tipton, a large majority, there are but seventeen Breckinridgians. One Precinct in Davidson county has a solitary disunionist in it.

The Hartford Times says:—Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, has recently been sold to a gentleman of New York for the sum of \$500,000. The island is some six miles long, and is estimated to contain about 5,000 acres.

THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY
M. S. SHERWOOD. JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS
For President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large:
HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

Districts:
1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2d do CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d do O. H. DUCKERY, of Richmond.
4th do L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th do ALFRED G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th do HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th do WM. P. FRYM, of Lincoln.
8th do Gen. R. M. HENRY, of Macon.

Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to present a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. I am glad they left the Convention. It was a happy ride. When they left we got clear of the disunionists. That fellow from Delaware by the name of Raymond, he is a Democrat—went off to the seceders to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these seceders in the Democratic party again. *Wm. J. Ellis, Sept. 20, 1860.*

NOT IN THEIR SECRETS.

From the tone of Mr. McLean's speeches, both at Randolph and Davidson, it is very evident that he is not in the secrets of the party, but that for some cause or other, he is kept in the dark as to the real object of the Breckites. Messrs. Avery, Clingman, Weldon Edwards, and others in this State, declare openly and publicly, that the election of Lincoln would be good cause for a dissolution of the Union—and Mr. Avery, at Salisbury last week, declared distinctly, as we are informed, that he preferred the election of Lincoln to that of Douglas—that is to say, that he regards the election of Douglas as good cause for dissolving the Union. On the contrary, however, Mr. McLean says that he will vote for Douglas, or Bell either, if by so doing, he can defeat Lincoln. Thus we see that Mr. McLean stands solitary and alone among the public men of the State among the Breckites, who, under any circumstances, is willing to go for Douglas. Now, why is this? We can account for it on no other ground, than that for some inexplicable cause, Mr. McLean is not in the secrets of his party. And what has Mr. McLean done that they should treat him so? Mr. McLean has for many years been a Democrat, so taken and recognized among his party. Why, then, should they be afraid to trust him with their secrets? As a Democrat, we are opposed to Mr. McLean, but from the tone of his speeches, we feel it due to him to say that we regard him as a well meaning man, and we cannot but feel that his party are not treating him right, in keeping him in the dark as to their real objects. Is placing Mr. McLean in a false position. Here is Mr. McLean protesting that he is as good a Breckite as any fellow among them, and yet Mr. Settle, who denounces the Breckites as disunionists, and as factionists, applauds the speeches of Mr. McLean, and announces publicly, that if all the Breckites were like Mr. McLean, that there would never have been any pit in the party. We can't understand it, and believing, as every body else who knew him does, that Mr. McLean is a well meaning man, we can only account for it, on the ground, that for some cause or other, the party have not let him in their secrets, but are keeping him in the dark. And what are we to think of a party that will place ten men on a ticket, letting nine of them into their secrets, but keeping the tenth man wholly and entirely in the dark? Such a course is not only unjust to Mr. McLean, but it should cause the people to lose confidence in them. We can't understand it; we have reflected much on the subject, and in order to solve the mystery, we have taken the trouble to review Mr. McLean's political life, and we must confess, that since leaving the Whig party many years ago, he has as a democrat, been consistent, and has given no reason, as far as we can discover, why he might not be safely trusted with the knowledge of the real objects of the party with which he is acting.

We have, as above stated, reviewed Mr. McLean's political life, and this review has caused us to reflect, why it is, that even before the split in the party, that all the honors, so far as Guilford is concerned, have heretofore, been conferred upon Mr. Dick, to the entire neglect of Mr. McLean. As U. S. District Attorney, we think Mr. Dick might have been satisfied; yet we see, that for a long course of years, he has been regularly appointed as one of the Directors for the State, on the North Carolina Railroad. So we see that even before the party was divided, while they were all hale fellows well met, and while all was going on as merry as a marriage bell, that not a crumb was ever thrown to Mr. McLean, although he was often called upon to labor for the party—and when abroad, was often called out to make speeches. Mr. Dick has always been a great favorite with the party, and they have loved him most heartily—so much so, that he has grown fat, and has now turned against the hand that fed him. We did suppose that after this, a different course would have been taken in regard to Mr. McLean, and that he would have shared the full confidence of his party. We don't say that he is not in all the secrets of the Breckites, but he is, it looks a little strange, that he should so differ with them, and that Mr. Settle should so applaud his speeches. The whole affair is a mystery, and until it is cleared up, and we see something to cause us to change our opinion, we shall still regard Mr. McLean, as we have heretofore done, as a well meaning man.

FLORIDA.

Florida has gone for the Breckinridge candidate for Governor, by a small majority.

POLITICS IN DAVIDSON.

The Superior Court of Davidson, was in session last week. The usual amount of legal business was disposed of, and as far as we could learn, in the usual way—that is, one side in every case, came out successful, and the other side lost. The Davidson people have not yet, fallen upon the plan of trying cases, so that both sides may come off victorious, though they say that they have sometimes disposed of cases in such a way, that it was very evident that all parties had been damaged. But it is not our object to speak of the litigation in Davidson; we desire to say a few words concerning their politics, setting down nothing in malice, or withholding any thing through fear, favor, or affection. The battle among the untiered of old Davidson, is raging with great violence, and unless a stop can be put to it, we would not be surprised if Bell carried the county by at least one thousand. On Tuesday, Mr. Settle addressed a crowd of some six hundred, for three hours, or better. Mr. Settle was listened to with great attention, and made a decided impression. We never saw the Breckites with such wofully long faces. Mr. Settle went fully into the rumpus at Charleston and Baltimore, and fully vindicated the Douglas party from the charge of being disorganizers, throwing the blame entirely on the Breckites. Mr. Settle's argument was very much the same as that pursued by him at Randolph on the week before—showing beyond all doubt, that it is a mere pretence on the part of the Breckites of this State, when they denounce Douglas for being a candidate. He stated, as he did at Randolph, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of this State, that Messrs. Barringer, Sloan, and himself, Douglas men, proposed that the Democracy of the State should vote for the ticket headed by Mr. Settle, and that these electors should cast the vote of the State, for Douglas or Breckinridge, as would be most effectual in beating Lincoln, but that Messrs. Fulton and Green, Breckites, opposed the proposition, saying that they would not agree to any proposition, except a straight-out Breckinridge ticket. Mr. Settle then proposed that they should all unite, in a request to Douglas to withdraw, but Messrs. Fulton and Green again refused—saying that it would not do for Douglas to withdraw, for if he did, Lincoln would be certain to sweep the entire North, and it was necessary for Douglas to remain a candidate, in order to defeat Lincoln. Thus we see that the Breckites of the State, admit that Breckinridge of himself, has no strength at the North, and that unless Douglas can prevent it, Lincoln will be elected by the people; and yet, while admitting this, they denounce Douglas and his friends, as disorganizers, and charge them with splitting up the party. Now, this of itself, is enough to show that there is no sincerity on the part of the Breckites, and that no reliance can be placed upon their statements. Before Mr. Settle made his speech, we think that there were very few Douglas men in Davidson, although there were a great many who were undecided what to do; but after the speech, we are satisfied that many went home, thoroughly convinced that to vote for Breckinridge, would be to throw away their votes, and that every vote cast for Breckinridge is in effect, a vote for Lincoln.

On Wednesday, Dr. Keen, the Douglas elector for the district, addressed a crowded house. The doctor was quite severe on the Breckites, dealing them some hard blows.—Col. Hargrave replied to Mr. Keen—and taking it altogether, it was about as pretty a bear fight as we ever saw. Col. Hargrave is a right ugly customer—is a well posted politician; and has great influence with his party. During the discussion, Mr. Keen put the question to Col. Hargrave, whether he preferred Douglas to Lincoln? Col. Hargrave refused to answer, replying only, that he was opposed to both of them. We were sorry to see this, and still hope that on reflection, the Colonel will answer the question.

On Thursday, Mr. McLean came to the rescue, and spoke for one hour and a half. Mr. McLean, as at Randolph, made quite a conservative speech, so much so, indeed, that we noticed that Mr. Settle himself, often applauded him. And Mr. Settle got up and said that if all the Breckites in the State, were like Mr. McLean, that there would have been no split in the party. Mr. McLean said that he preferred Douglas to Lincoln, and if necessary to defeat Lincoln, he would vote for Bell. When Mr. McLean said this, the crowd looked very hard at Col. Hargrave, but the Col. stood firm, and would not express any preference. We hope Mr. McLean will find it convenient to speak at all his Courts, for he is evidently doing a great deal of good for the Union party.

Davidson will give a large vote for Bell and Everett in November. The conservative men of the county are fully aroused.

A Dangerous Experiment.

It is the opinion of some intelligent men that the present chaotic state in which the Democratic party has been thrown, and the apparent disunion leaning of one wing, and the strong Union professions of the other, was a preconcerted plan to divert public attention from the unprecedented corruptions and extravagance of the party—knowing that exposure of their corruptions, during the present Administrations, would crush the party forever; but hoping, that by dividing into factions pretending to fight each other, causing if they can the election of a Black Republican, and then make his administration as odious as possible; keeping up sectional excitement to the highest pitch, even to the verge of a dissolution of the Union, that four years hence they can regain power and the spoils of office. How this may be, we know not; but the election of Bell and Everett will bring peace and quiet to the country, and restore the government to honesty and economy.

Randolph County Fair.

The annual Fair of the Randolph County Agricultural Society will be held at Asheboro on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 24th, 25th, and 26th of October. Wm. J. Long, Esq., will deliver the Annual Address.

UNION CLUB AT LEXINGTON.

On Tuesday night of last week, being the week of Superior Court for the county of Davidson, the Bell and Everett Club met in the Court room of their large new courthouse.—Dr. Charles L. Payne in the Chair. The large room which will easily hold from four to five hundred persons, was well filled. The Hon. John A. Gilmer was first called upon—he entertained the meeting for upwards of an hour, in one of his happiest efforts. After Mr. Gilmer, Mr. F. E. Shober, of Salisbury, responded to a call made upon him. We had never before had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Shober; he more than realized our expectations, notwithstanding the many high encomiums we had heard passed upon him during the campaign of last summer. Mr. Shober is well posted in political matters; his manner is good; and passages of his speech were truly eloquent. The speaking for the night was closed by an able and eloquent speech from Alfred G. Foster, Esq., our Elector. The speeches were all good, well received, and were calculated to do much good. The Union and conservative men of Davidson are in fine spirits; and are hard at work. They are not spending their time in enquiring whether there is any chance to elect Bell and Everett—they know and feel that they ought to be elected; and they are determined, if they are not, that the fault shall not lie at their door. Let every Whig in the State be animated with the same spirit; let every man do his duty, and November will tell whether or not, there is no chance.

We heard, dreamed, or somewhere saw it stated, that Mr. Foster in Randolph, had been appointed Bell Elector for this District. Has he made a speech yet? If he has we have not heard of it. Not a Bell speech has been made as yet in Caswell or Person.—Where is Hon. John A. Gilmer, and what is he doing? We appeal to the Bell State Committee to send us a few Missionsaries.

We take the above from the Milton Chronicle. No one regrets more than Mr. Foster, that he has not been able often to appear before his fellow citizens, and to address them on the great issues of the day. Mr. Foster to our knowledge, had made his preparations some two months since, for a thorough canvass of the district; but has been prevented from so doing on account of family affliction. In view of these facts, Mr. Foster consulted with his friends, and desired to resign his position as elector, but was advised not to do so, for as the electoral ticket was then complete, it was thought best not to have it changed. Mr. Foster was the more anxious to resign from the fact that the convention which nominated him had neglected to appoint sub-electors, who might supply his place. It was suggested that the State Executive Committee might make these appointments. The Executive Committee have had the matter under consideration, and appointed the following sub-electors for the different counties composing the 5th Congressional district, viz:

Montgomery County—Samuel H. Christian.
Moore—Archibald James.
Chatham—John H. Headen, John Manning.
Randolph—Dr. J. M. Worth, James R. Dulla.
Alamance—R. Y. McAden, Dr. E. F. Watson, T. C. Foust.
Caswell—Montford McGehee.
Person—James H. Coleman.
Guilford—Chas. E. Shober, W. L. Scott, J. T. Morehead, Jr., J. A. Gilmer, Jr.

We are also glad to be able to state that from this time, Mr. Foster expects to be actively engaged in the campaign, and if the good Whigs of Caswell, will call a meeting at any time, and notify him of it, he will meet with them with great pleasure, and will be glad to meet any of his competitors at the same time. There is no truer Whig in the State than Mr. Foster, nor one who is more ready to do his duty. We had the pleasure of listening to a very able speech on last Tuesday night at Lexington, from Mr. Foster.

The Campaign in Guilford.

The work is progressing finely in Guilford. On Tuesday 2nd inst. Mr. W. L. Scott, addressed the people at McLeansville, and on last Saturday, Messrs. Scott, and J. T. Morehead, made speeches at P. C. Smiths store.—We learn that at both of the above named places, the turn out was very good, showing clearly that the people are aroused, and that they are deeply interested in the important issues of the day. Our sub-electors are doing good work. On last Tuesday, we attended a meeting at Oak Ridge. Messrs. J. A. Gilmer and J. T. Morehead, made speeches, and very good they were. We had never before heard our young friends on the hustings, we were much pleased with their efforts. The speeches of these gentlemen showed that they fully understood their subject and that they were deeply impressed with the importance of the question which has convulsed the entire nation. There are a great many democrats in the neighborhood of Oak Ridge, but as far as we could learn, they will all vote for Douglas except some few who have declared themselves for Bell. We return our thanks to the citizens of Oak Ridge, for their kindly greeting, and for the hospitality which was extended to us.

The objection to the Platform.

The platform of the Constitutional Union party, is short but comprehensive, it is composed of three planks, "The Constitution, The Union and the Enforcement of the Laws." We remarked the other day, that we were unable to see how any man could object to this platform. A friend replied that it was the last plank, to which the democrats objected that the democracy had no objection to the Constitution and the Union, but that their objection was to the "Enforcement of the Laws." That if you would not enforce the laws; but let the democracy go on, and steal all they could, by robbing the public treasury, or in other words if you would not put the law on them, they would be perfectly willing for the Constitution and the Union to stand—but this enforcing the laws, the democracy can stand.

NEW YORK.

The fusion in New York is now considered sufficiently complete for all practical purposes; for, although Brady and some others oppose it, yet it is now confidently thought, that New York will go against Lincoln, and if so, he can't be elected.

FALSEHOODS.

We see it stated in the Winston Sentinel that Henry Winter Davis is advocating the election of Lincoln. There is not one word of truth in this; and we presume the Sentinel knew the statement to be false when it published it.

Henry Winter Davis is in favor of the election of Bell and Everett, the Union candidates; and is against Federal extravagance, and also against Abolitionism and disunionism, as every true patriot ought to be.

POSTPONED.

We are requested to state that the great Union Mass Meeting which has heretofore been published to come off at Wilkesboro' on the 15th of October, has been postponed to the 25th; and also that at Jefferson, Asheboro, has been postponed from the 20th to the 27th of October. The Union men who are making preparations to attend these meetings will please note the change of time.—Many distinguished speakers have been invited, and are expected to attend both at Wilkesboro' and Jefferson.

Temperance Address.

On last Monday night, our Court House was well filled with a very intelligent and attentive audience to hear a temperance address from Professor Richard Sterling. The address was replete with good sense, while many portions of it, were truly beautiful and eloquent. Mr. Sterling's manner is good, his style of speaking very impressive, which, together with his facts and arguments drawn from a well stored mind, makes him one of the most popular lecturers of the day.

Guilford Mass Meeting.

The Bell and Everett Club of Guilford have made arrangements to hold a great Mass Meeting in the Town of Greensboro' on Friday the 2nd day of November, and hereby give a cordial invitation to the people of all parties to attend. The following gentlemen have been invited and are expected to attend and address the assembly on the occasion, viz: Hon. W. A. Graham, A. G. Foster, Esq., Hon. J. M. Leach, Hon. N. Boyden, Giles Mebane, Esq., Chalmers Glenn, Esq., A. J. Dargan, Esq., Hon. E. G. Reade, F. E. Shober, Esq., Hon. A. H. Shepperd, besides a number of our own talented county-men.

The Salisbury Brass Band are expected to eliven the crowd with their sweet strains of music.

JAS. K. HALL,
JAMES SLOAN,
M. S. SHAW,
W. D. TROTTER,
JED. H. LINDSAY,
JOAB HIAIT,
October 9th, 1860.

Mr. Winthrop's Speech.

On our first page will be found a short speech of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, which is well worthy of careful perusal. Mr. W. talks like a noble, true-hearted patriot, and national, Union man, as all genuine, Henry Clay whigs are. Were the Union filled with such men, North and South, we would be a peaceful, happy people, constantly advancing in every thing that makes a nation great, prosperous and contented.

The Raleigh Register.

Mr. Syme has associated with him in the publication of the Register, Everett Hall, Esq. of Raleigh. We hope Union men, throughout the State will give to the Register such a support as will cause Messrs Syme & Hall to feel that their labors in the good cause are fully appreciated by the people of the State.

The Barbacue at Salisbury.

The democratic barbecue at Salisbury on last week, proved to be a perfect failure. The weather was stormy and rainy; the crowd was small; the speakers were mad, if not a little crazy—and every body generally, seemed to be in decidedly bad humor. We learn that on Thursday, about 400 people were assembled in the Court House to hear certain individuals spout disunionism.

Missouri Politics.

Some of the Yancey-Breckinridge papers have been publishing that Mr. Jackson recently elected Governor of Missouri, is a Breckite, which has caused Mr. J. to again "define his position." He is still strong for Douglas.—The Missouri papers set down that State as certain for Bell; and further, that Douglas will beat Breckinridge; though it is conceded that Breck. will run ahead of Lincoln in Missouri.

Mass Meeting at Snow Camp.

The day for the Mass Meeting at Snow Camp, Alamance County, has been postponed from the 20th, to Wednesday the 24th instant. A plenty of good speakers are expected to attend to address the people.

Political Canvass in Rockingham County.

Leaksville, N. C., Oct. 2nd, 1860.
Mr. C. GLENN, Dear Sir:—Finding the friends of Douglas will hold meetings in the county of Rockingham at the following places, to wit:

Madison.....October 17
Ayersville....." 18
Greensville....." 19
Lawsonville....." 20
Whitsett, N. C....." 21
White Bethel....." 22

Where, we understand, they invite a discussion of the claims, of the several candidates for President and Vice President. We request that you be at said appointments for the purpose of advocating the claims of Bell and Everett and oblige, very respectfully,
MANY FRIENDS OF BELL & EVERETT,
Of Rockingham,
Saura Town N. C., October 4th, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 3rd, inst. was received this morning, and I hasten to reply, that if nothing should occur to prevent it will afford me pleasure to advocate the claims of the National Union candidates before the people of Rockingham County, at the times and places specified in your note, believing that pure harmony and good order, will be restored by the election of John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. With great respect, I remain,
Yours truly, C. GLENN.

Political Discussion at Asheboro.

The following communication, giving an account of the political discussion at Asheboro' week before last, was intended for the Patriot of last week; but came to hand too late for insertion in that No. We publish it with pleasure this week, and will at all times be gratified at the reception of communications from the same source.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: Having just returned from Asheboro', where the fall term of Randolph Superior Court is now in session. I take the liberty of dropping you a line respecting the progress of "the triangular fight," which would have occurred on Tuesday last, had not the Democracy been fearful of "tearing each others eyes," but which, on account of such fear, was divided between Tuesday and Wednesday.

Notwithstanding, this is a very busy season with our farmers, the collection at the courthouse on Tuesday, was large; and among others, not a small sprinkling of the few Democrats we have among us, anxious, no doubt, to hear something from their untiered leaders, which might enable them to stay the wandering of their affections, which are, in many instances, understood to have changed from Breckinridge to Douglas and back again, as frequently as the winds change their direction.

Court adjourned at 12 o'clock till Wednesday morning, in order that all might attend the political discussion in the evening. The ringing of the bell, soon attracted a large audience to the courthouse. A. G. Foster, Esq., Elector for Bell and Everett, opened the discussion with one of his ablest and happiest efforts. His speech was listened to with a degree of attention which showed that the Union-loving and patriotic sentiments of the speaker, found a hearty welcome with most of his numerous auditors. He had not time to get up, yet even full outline of his excellent discourse; but must content myself with mentioning a few of the leading points only. He spoke at some length of the corruption of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and its numerous expenditures, reminding his hearers, that prior to old Buch's occupying the Presidential chair, the treasury was full to overflowing, that in order to rid themselves of this superabundance, and prevent the Whigs from distributing it among the people, the Democracy were threatening a resort to deposits; and yet at the very first session of Congress after his election, while the country was in a prosperous condition, it was found necessary to have a loan, to procure means to carry on the Government. Buchanan had depleted the expenditure of forty millions by Mr. Phillips as highly excessive, and yet he, Mr. Buchanan, had raised the expenditures to eighty millions. Buchanan had, four years ago, been pointed to, as so good an exponent of Democratic principles and practices, and as pure and spotless a man, as not only to challenge the votes of all Democrats, but also of all conservative men of all parties; but now he was so low even in the estimation of his own party, that no Democrat would throw his vote for him. Ever since the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, that party had found it necessary to seek for a new candidate, a new exponent of their principles; every four years, so widely did their professions and practices differ from each other, and although they especially repudiate Mr. Buchanan and his administration, yet they had, a portion of them selected the tail of old Buch's administration, to present to their countrymen for their suffrages in the present contest. He spoke at considerable length of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country from the agitation of the leaders and politicians, who repealed the Missouri Compromise as responsible for the present state of things. He reviewed the action of the Yancey-Breckite seceders at Charleston and Baltimore, characterizing it as clearly disunion in its tendency. Had the party hung together, there was a possibility of their success; but after a division they must have known that there was not "the ghost of a chance." Four years ago it required all their strength to beat the Black Republicans. What then could they expect after this? To expect success was absurd. But upon what did they split? Upon an abstract principle respecting slavery in the territories in which there was nothing practical at all! The states of all our territories were already settled. They did this, with inevitable defeat then staring them in the face, divide for naught. What then was the real cause? Here Mr. F. cited the disunion sentiments and expressions of members of the secession leaders of the Southern Cotton States, and also of Clingman, Cantwell, and others of our own State. He knew that the masses of the Democratic party in this section were opposed to disunion. But it was not the policy of the friends of disunion movement to carry with them North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky. They wanted these border States for a break water against the waves of fraternal strife. But I am running this communication beyond the bounds I had presented to myself. Mr. J. R. McLean, your countyman, and a Breckite elector, was present, and expected to reply. Mr. Foster regarded Mr. McLean as a Union-loving man, but thought he was in bad company, standing shoulder to shoulder as he did, with Yancey, Cantwell, Clingman, and the other extremists of the South in the present contest for the Presidency. Mr. F. asked Mr. McLean, whether he was in favor of Clingman for Senator. This interrogatory evidently nettled Mr. McLean, a little, but as there was no chance for dodging, he declared he was not in favor of Clingman when he was a candidate before, and he was not in favor of him now. Mr. McLean, in his reply to Mr. F. replied if he could be called, "pitched" into the Douglasites with considerable vim, charging them with being responsible for the present distracted state of the Democracy. They had constantly refused to harmonize with the Breckites. A large part of his speech was an attempt to show that the Breckite platform was all right on the "nigger question." He had nothing to say against the soundness of Bell or Everett. He, however, said the old cry of no chance, &c., &c., which was the sum total of all his arguments against the Union ticket. After he had taken his seat Mr. Foster made a short but very effective reply: It was not so much the platform on which Breckinridge stood, in the day's of changing and ignoring platforms, as the company he kept, which rendered him dangerous. The conservative masses saw, that on the election of John and Edward Everett the future prosperity of the country depended, and that they were gaining strength every day.

When Mr. Foster had closed his remarks, Mr. Johnson, of Thomasville, arose and made a few remarks in behalf of Douglas in general, and Squatter Sovereignty in particular.—He said it was not the friends of Douglas, but the Breckites who wretchedly resisted all efforts at conciliation. Mr. McLean interrupting, denied the truth of the assertion, and called for the proof. Mr. Solicitor Settle, who was present, arose, and in a manner that seemed rather warm for one talking to the harmonizers, told the people that Mr. D. M. Barringer, of Edgecombe, had, prior to the August election, laid before the Democratic State Committee, of which he (Mr. S.) was a member, a string of resolutions as long as his arm, proposing a fusion ticket in this State, that the two Breckites who were members of the committee, opposed the resolutions, while the three Douglasites advocated their passage; but it was no go. So they, the Douglasites, put their fingers in their mouths and submitted, lest they might do damage before the August election came off, and cause the Democratic party to miscarry in its effort to be delivered of a Democratic Governor and Legislature.

On Wednesday, Mr. Settle spoke at length. He said he would have spoken the day before, but he was afraid that the Douglasites and the Breckites might get together by the ears in good earnest, "pull hair," &c. We thought this putting fingers in the mouth, and fearing that Democrats might pull Democrats hair, but it became the "unfettered," and looked very much like being "harnessed to the car of party." RANDOLPH.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

Anniversary of the Orange Guards.

This company, of which our town is justly proud, celebrated its fifth Anniversary on Monday last. In obedience to previous orders, they formed in front of the Court House at 9 o'clock, and marched to the eastern boundary of the town, where the Flat River Guards were welcomed, in a neat and appropriate speech, by Capt. Jones, to the hospitality of the Orange Guards and citizens of Hillsboro'. Capt. R. F. Webb, on behalf of his company, briefly responded. The two companies then proceeded to the Hillsboro' House, the headquarters of the Flat River Guards during their stay.

Forming again at 11 o'clock, they took up the line of march for the depot to receive the Guilford Grays. Here the reception speech was made by Lieut. John W. Graham, and the welcome acknowledged by Lieut. Jas. T. Morehead, Jr., both of whom acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. The whole battalion, proceeded by the Salisbury Brass Band, returned to town and the Guilford Grays were placed at the Orange Hotel.—There was then an intermission to allow the companies to do justice to the edibles provided by the Messrs. Hedger and Stroud.

The procession formed at 3 o'clock and on invitation of Col. C. C. Tew, Principal of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, proceeded to the Barracks to witness the drill of the Cadets; and it is needless to say that on this, as on every occasion, they showed by the precision and regularity with which they performed their various evolutions that they are under the instruction of officers fully competent to discharge the duties of their posts. The four companies then went through the Dress Parade. After which Mr. P. C. Cameron, in appropriate and eloquent remarks on behalf of the military and citizens, expressed to Col. Tew the gratification the visit afforded them, and acknowledged the indebtedness of the country and state to him for the noble institution which he has planted in our midst, and by his own enterprise and energy; and in less than two years has placed it on an equal footing with the first institutions of our state in point of scholarship and numbers. The companies then returned to town and broke ranks for the day.

During the evening a large concourse of beautiful ladies (for which Hillsboro' is noted) and gentlemen assembled at the Masonic Hall, which had been beautifully decorated by the committee of arrangements.—Here, to the delightful music of the Salisbury Band, and under the address of Lieut. Prof. R. Slater, dancing was spiritedly kept up until the wee hours of the morn. A room was also open to all not disposed to join the dance. A tasteful and beautiful supper was prepared by Mr. H. C. Stroud.

On Tuesday morning the battalion was formed at 9 o'clock, and paid a visit to the residence of Hon. W. A. Graham, but for want of time was forced to decline other invitations. The Guilford Grays were then escorted to the depot, where Lieut. Morehead, on behalf of his company, returned thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown them during their visit, and the cheering address delivered by Lieut. Graham. Returning to town, Ensign Mangum, of the Flat River Guards referred to the very agreeable and generous manner in which they had been entertained, and spoke of the pleasure with which their visit would always be remembered. Capt. Jones then bid the Flat River Guards adieu. The pleasure of the celebration was very much increased by the presence of the Salisbury Brass Band. Besides discoursing most excellent music, the gentlemanly condition and obliging disposition of its members will cause them to be remembered with pleasure whenever they go. It is indeed an honor to the Old North State.

Declines to Answer.—In reply to the question of Gen. Blow, at the discussion at Norfolk on Friday night, Mr. Lamb said that he had fulfilled his promise, and propounded the questions to Mr. Breckinridge, which he had put to Judge Douglas in Norfolk, but that Mr. Breckinridge had declined answering them. So, then, we may consider Breckinridge as the "mum" candidate.

But will the wide awake people demand an answer from Breckinridge? Will they vote for him without an answer?—Rich. Whig.

Baker's & Jarvis' ISLAND GUANO.—I have in store and for sale at Forty per cent below the market price of the above valuable Fertilizer of DIRECT IMPORTATION into this market, and being SOLE AGENT for the importer in this section, and also resident in the States, and Dealers at prices established by the Importer.

This GUANO has been used quite extensively in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and certainly in possession from these States justify me in offering it to the Agricultural community as a cheap and valuable Fertilizer.

All orders will be promptly attended to and pamphlets containing full particulars of Analyses, tests, &c., &c., furnished on application.

CHARLES REID,
(General Commission Merchant.)
Sept 12-3m Norfolk, Va.

North Carolina, Alamance County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Wm. Patterson, J. Adm's, on the Estate of C. C. Curtis, J. Geo. Kimbro, deceased.

Isaac Sharp, and wife Elizabeth Nicholas Anthony and wife Sally, Andrew Smith, George Smith, Adam Smith, Peter Smith, Sophia Smith, David Smith, George Smith, Children of Nicholas and Eve Smith, George, Ingles, Solomon Ingles and Kate Ingles; Peter Bowman and wife William and Eve Ingles, and wife Charity; Children of William and Eve Ingles, and wife Molly, married to John Friddle, who are dead and left George, Peter, John, Laban, Elizabeth, Catherine and Milly, married to John Friddle, and Frederick Friddle, J. Rightman and wife Dinah; and Frederick Friddle, J. Rightman and wife Dinah.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Shocking Accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Last evening, about 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, as the mail train going North on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was passing through Goldsboro', a freight train, which was going North, ran into the mail train at full speed, knocking the track, instantly passenger cars, and baggage agent, and crushing the leg of Mr. W. H. Laspeyre, the conductor of the mail train, in the most shocking manner, and the ankle entirely up to the hip. It is supposed that Mr. Laspeyre cannot recover. Messrs. Laspeyre and Coman were standing on the platform at the moment, or were just passing from one car to the other, the train having just started when the collision occurred.

We learn that this case is entirely without excuse, inasmuch as the mail train had passed the freight train at the station before the scheduled time, and was running against the freight train, and the negligence of the engineer of the freight train who was not supposed to have been blind drunk, as he went to the depot, and before they could get out. At the time of the collision it was not dark, and the big red light was burning on the rear of the mail train and could have been seen by any person a long distance off. We hear that poor Laspeyre's inquiry was if that red light was on the platform. It seems he was guilty of neglect whatever. There were fourteen passengers in the cars none of whom were injured in the slightest degree: the only one to die, or to be badly hurt, was Mr. Coman, and Mr. Laspeyre. That is horrible enough. God knows, we hear that the engineer of the freight train, took to the wheels as soon as he came to his senses.

If the statement made to us, and given above be true, he ought to be caught and hanged according to our notions of justice, for his sake, that there may be something to palliate what appears to be a case of neglect and responsibility. We did not learn where Mr. Coman lived. He was a new agent, we believe.

Mr. Laspeyre's formerly lived here, later now residing in Virginia at Weldon.—Wilmington Herald, Oct. 6.

The Rail Road Accident.—We learn from the Rough Notes that the engineer of the freight train which ran into the passenger train on Friday night, whose name is Magnus, was tried before an examining Court at Goldsboro', and acquitted not only of any malice intent, but even of any criminal negligence in causing the collision.

He is from Georgia, and his third trip on the Road, both he and the Conductor of the train Mr. Cox, having been recently employed on the road.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Prince of Wales.

Baron Renfrew and Suite arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in a special train of cars. One of the first to alight from the train was Baron Renfrew himself, unattended. He was of course a mark of general

