





# Spirit of Jefferson

BY BENJAMIN F. BRALL.  
At \$200 per annum, payable in advance.  
CHARLESTOWN, VA.  
Saturday Morning, September 18, 1854.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**H. V. JOHNSON**  
OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORS FOR VIRGINIA.  
Districts.  
1. GEN. GEORGE BLOW, of Norfolk.  
2. H. L. HOPKINS, of Petersburg.  
3. J. B. STOVALL, of Halifax.  
4. JAMES GARLAND, of Lynchburg.  
5. BENJ. BANBOLPH, of Albemarle.  
6. H. H. COX, of Chesterfield.  
7. J. B. ALSWORTH, of Accomac.  
8. G. H. C. ROWE, of Fredericksburg.  
9. W. B. BRENT, of Alexandria.  
10. ISRAEL ROBINSON, of Berkeley.  
11. N. L. BOGGET, of Rockingham.  
12. G. P. HOGG, of Montgomery.  
13. W. H. HOPKINS, of Washington.  
14. C. T. STUART, of Preston.  
15. W. G. BROWN, of Dudding.

PLATFORM  
OF THE  
NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our adherence to the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matters, and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is the communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge their constitutional government aid to insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of the State Legislatures to deface the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the true interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Government over the subject of their domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

## The Footfalls of Destiny.

We are bound to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand ocean-bound Republic. I do not care whether you like it or not; you cannot help it. It is the decree of Providence.—This Continent was not set apart as an asylum for the oppressed of the whole world, and as a nursery for Liberty, and here the people are collecting from all parts of the world, and taking shelter under the shadows of the great tree of Liberty.

[STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.]

## Douglas' Concord Speech.

The President told me that if I did not obey him, and vote to force that Leconte position on the people of Kansas against their will, that he would take off the head of every friend I had in office. [Applause.] I told him in reply that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him; but that if I had a friend who was not willing to lose his office rather than to degrade me into a tool of the executive power, he did not deserve to be my friends.

## Confessing Private Property.

In 1850, at Wooster, Ohio, in reply to a charge made by Judge Black, Mr. Douglas spoke thus emphatically:—  
"I deny this whole doctrine of confiscation (as charged by the Black pamphlet.) I brand it as a dangerous and wicked heresy. I deny that there is any rightful authority anywhere within the limits of the United States—Federal, State, or Territorial which can abolish private property of any law abiding citizen."

## Results of Squatter Sovereignty.

It is part of the history of the country that, under this doctrine of non-intervention, the doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine they have converted a tract of FREE TERRITORY into slave territory more than FIFTEEN TIMES AS LARGE AS THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and from the line of the Republic of Mexico, not only up to 38° 40', but up to 38° giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed.—Douglas Speech, May 16, 1850.

## COURT DAY.

Next Monday is the day for our regular monthly Court. In noticing the fact, we desire to remind our friends that we are greatly in need of money, and we respectfully request all delinquents to call and liquidate their indebtedness. The truth is, we must have money, and if you fail to pay us, you will have to pay an officer with costs. Save us and yourselves trouble, and call on us on Monday.

## A SEEDER REBUKED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Thomas S. Green, one of the North Carolina Seceders, and who, in the Yancey Convention at Raleigh, put Joe Lane in nomination for Vice President, was invited by Dr. Fitchard, a Douglas man, in Warren county, which gave Buchanan some eight hundred and seventy majority.

## DISCUSSION ON FRIDAY.

In accordance with announcement previously made, a large number of the citizens of this county assembled at the Court-House in this town, on Friday week to take part in a discussion between Messrs. ISRAEL ROBINSON, of Berkeley, and H. V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, on the subject of the Breckinridge interest, and the other the advocate of the claims of Douglas and Johnson.

The opening speech was made by Mr. Robinson, who commenced by an expression of his deep and sincere regret at the division which now exists in the party, but hoped that however distracted and separated our forces might be in the present fight, that hereafter we might unite fraternally. This portion of Mr. R.'s speech was decidedly conciliatory, and manifested the strong desire which he felt for harmony and good feeling in the party.

He said that there were but three candidates in the field whose merits he proposed to discuss, for he could not, of course, regard Lincoln as a candidate for the suffrages of Virginia. He then alluded at length to the position heretofore occupied by the Democratic party of Virginia, and labored to prove that the party in this State, had never for an instant renounced the doctrine now advocated and sustained by Mr. Douglas and his friends. The position of the party was one in favor of non-intervention, both by Congress and the Territorial Legislature.

Mr. Robinson was particularly severe upon the old Whig party. It was the old federal party of the times of the Elders, Adams. It had been throughout its existence the restrictive party of the country, both as to the external and internal policy of the government. That neither in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, or the Mexican War of 1847, and the banner of the country been carried by Whig policy or Whig support. With all its changes of name, it was the same party in policy. It had prescuted itself.

Mr. Robinson in one form, sometimes another, but was ever true to the same end and object. This portion of the speech of Mr. Robinson, we listened to with great pleasure, and thought his blows in that quarter were well directed. But we felt a little curious to know what effect this sort of talk was having upon Mr. Andrew Hunter, nearly the whole of whose life has been devoted to the support of Whig policy, and who yet maintains, if we mistake not, that the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy now stands where he has always stood. But if the positions of the leaders of the Breckinridge party are inconsistent with no fault of ours, nor is it our duty or business to attempt to harmonize them. Mr. Hunter says the Breckinridge party stands where the old Whig party stood, and Mr. Robinson says the old Whig party was restrictive, and that it never did anything for the prosperity and expansion of the country.

Mr. Robinson's first reason for supporting Mr. Breckinridge, was that he was the foremost defender of the Constitution. Wise, and Hunter, and Mason, are in the background—young Breckinridge is the foremost defender of the Constitution. Well, he may be the foremost in that wing of the party, but Stephen A. Douglas is now, and has been for years past the foremost defender of the Constitution, and the rights of the people under the Constitution. But it would require too much space to follow Mr. Robinson through his whole speech, which to say the least of it, possessed the merit of length.

After Mr. Robinson had concluded, ALFRED M. BARBER, Esq., took the stand, and in an able and earnest manner, defended Mr. Douglas, and advocated his election as the regular nominee of the Democratic party. He spoke with effect and great force of Mr. Douglas' services to the country, and of his fidelity to the rights and interests of the South. He alluded to his own peculiar position as an officer of the general government, and said that it had been charged that he was using his position for electioneering purposes. He would consider himself unworthy of position or place, if he had attempted to trifle with the suffrages of freemen. He reviewed at some length the conduct of those who seceded from the conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, and proved that their object and aim was to disrupt the Democratic party, a course which must of necessity result in the election of the Black Republican candidate. His speech was an able and conclusive one, and fully satisfied us that the cause of Stephen A. Douglas need not be committed to more able hands than Mr. Barber's.

The rejoinders of the two gentlemen we did not hear, but learn that both acquitted themselves with great credit. Our only regret is that two such able speakers and consistent Democrats should be pitted against each other. A fight between Democrats is unnatural, and we are sorry for the divisions which render it necessary for them to engage in such a contest.

The Washington organ of the Yanceys says that Douglas promises to support Lincoln against the South. That's the interpretation the Breckins put on the replies of Douglas to the Norfolk questions. This amounts to a confession of what the Yancey party intend to do, and a denunciation of those who are not willing to let them do it. Will not Breckinridge assist Lincoln against the South in the same way? If not, why did he not dare to say so?

The stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company have passed a resolution calling on the Governor of Virginia to convene the Legislature at an early day, to act on the agreement entered into by a company of Breckinridge supporters to purchase the canal and to complete it in the Ohio river.

## PROTECTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

A few days after the adoption of the platform resolutions in the Senate, the resolutions of Gov. Brown of Mississippi, demanding protection to slave property in Kansas, came up for consideration. Let it be born in mind that slavery is positively prohibited in Kansas by the local Legislature of that Territory. If ever there was a "necessity" existing for its protection, if any "necessity" ever will exist at any future time, then certainly this case comes within that category. What did the Senate do? What action did the "legislators" of that degenerate body take in relation to protecting slavery in the Territory of Kansas? How did their acts correspond with the following resolution introduced by Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi?

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

This resolution comprehends the gist of the slaveplank in the Breckinridge disunion platform which is in the following words:—  
Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

When necessary? Certain facts were brought to the notice of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, last winter, showing the insecurity of slave property in Kansas. He, in all the conscious honesty and integrity of his manly disposition, really supposed that men meant what they said—he imagined that the resolution of Mr. Davis was not mere, brutum fulmen, the emptiest and hollowest sort of oratorical thunder, and he introduced the following substitute as an amendment to the abstract resolution of Mr. Davis:—  
Resolved, That experience having already shown that the Constitution and the common law, made by statutory provision, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property, some of the Territories having failed others having refused, to pass such enactments as it has been the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the Territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

The yeas and nays being demanded on the adoption of this amendment, it was decided in the negative by the following vote:—  
Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Arkansas, and Mallory—3.  
Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chesnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Sillid, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Toombs, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wilson, and Yulee—42.

So the effort to make men stand up to their own declarations, failed, by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was decided in the negative—only THREE Senators out of FORTY-FIVE, being in favor of the Breckinridge plank of protecting slavery in a territory "when necessary." We take it, if it was not necessary last winter, it never will be, and therefore the resolution in the disunionist platform is a hollow sham, a mere make-believe, intended for the express purpose of driving off Northern Democrats from the party, and thereby securing the election of Abraham Lincoln, in order to afford the seceders an opportunity of dissolving the Union.

Here on the naked proposition to bring the slave code to a practical result, every disunionist in the Senate except three, voted directly against their own principles—if a slave code for the territories ranks as a principle. Every man of them except three, voted against the necessity of any such legislation—what necessity existed then, but a few days afterwards, for its introduction in the Charleston Convention? Democratic Conventions are not legislative bodies; in a legislative body they had voted it down, almost unanimously. Why then was it introduced at Charleston just afterwards, if not as a fire-brand to divide, distract and defeat the Democratic party.

Democratic Exposition.  
Mr. Breckinridge has made that speech! He has gone and done it! We shall wait for a full report, revised by himself before we make any extended comments. If the telegraph has given us any just account of his speech, it is a failure. It will disappoint his friends; for it meets no point in the case. He fails even to, give any reason, or even plausible one, why he is a candidate.—The risk is but a very common stump speech, which any of his Electors might have made for him. He has not answered the questions his friends in Virginia promised he should answer.

"This whole Secession movement," said Herschel V. Johnson the democratic candidate for Vice-President, in a speech at Macon, Georgia, the other day, "this whole secession movement is without justification. It is not dignified by devotion to principle. It is scarcely redeemed from the odiousness of faction. Its highest attribute is that of sheer, naked and ungenerous warfare against a great and distinguished Democrat. Let us authors bear the responsibility and reap the coming retribution. It will come when the popular mind be awakened to its legitimate tendencies."

The Summer in England has been worse than any in remembrance. In fact, there has been neither Spring nor Summer, the appearance of verdure on the trees having been almost the only thing to indicate any change of season since February. Fire and warm clothing have been necessary during nearly the whole time, and there has been a general suspension of country engagements, from this cause, and the various disruption of the Parliamentary session, have raged more than their usual proportions.

Mr. John S. Long, of New Kent, denounces the appointment of Hunter as Breckinridge Elector, and says he will support Douglas.

## DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.

"We hear and read of good deal about the strength of Douglas in Virginia. Gladly we should like to have pointed out to us where the strength of Squatter Sovereignty abolitionism is to be found to any serious extent upon the soil of the Old Dominion. We have heard of a few of his followers, under their king-bee, Barnburn, at Harper's Ferry, and another still smaller nest of these human curiosities at Middlebury, in the same county. But where are they and what their numbers? At both of the places referred to, they comprise men, whose cringing sacrifice of principle has excited the disgust of more honorable associates, who will more than offset what they can do—which is only to vote—for with but one or two exceptions, their individual influence is as contemptible as their conduct toward the political table from which they have so often received bounty; and their number is but not more than sufficient to give the great body of Jefferson to the aid of the "irrepressible conflict" by voting for Douglas. But, thank goodness, we do not ask anything from that portion of Jefferson county Democracy which is well known, has been impetrate, rotten, for years past, and their present course has only renewed our utter contempt for them. One such accession as that of ANDREW HUNTER, Esq., to the ranks of the true Democracy of Jefferson county is far more vital than the whole of the two nests of Douglas could possibly be.—Bath Constitutionalist.

Those who are acquainted with the Editor of the paper from which the above extract is taken, will agree with us that any notice of the vulgar officiousness is unnecessary; but there are persons who are not familiar with the Editor and his antecedents, and for their benefit, we condescend to notice his article. It matters very little what opinion Wm. H. Baker may entertain of the National Democrats of Jefferson county for if they knew him, their contempt for him would be as supreme as his confessedly is for their present course. He is one of that peculiar class of Democracy, who has been in the party just about a sufficient length of time to get his nest warm, and now attempts to teach the principles of the party to men who have all their lives been faithful and true. He has been an apt scholar and though not over five or six years of age as a Democrat, is now ready, and of course willing, to take the reins, and direct men how to think, and how to vote, or else be unceremoniously denounced as abolitionists, and unreliable and rotten. And then his contempt for the Jefferson Democracy has been renewed! We were going to say that we were sorry for this, but honestly speaking we are not. We would just as soon have the editors contempt as his sympathy; it makes not the slightest shade of difference to us. Neither would benefit us and neither would harm us.

His allusion to Mr. ANDREW HUNTER we find no fault with. Mr. H. is a private citizen and a clever gentleman, and has a right to vote for whom he pleases, but others shall not be disparaged for Mr. Hunter's benefit. If Mr. Hunter's accession to the ranks of the true Democracy is of such avail, why would we ask the Editor of the Constitution, or his co-laborer the Editor of the Independent of this town, to point out the immense strength and influence he has brought to the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy.—Where are they, and who are they, that have followed him into the camp. Beyond his own vote we know of not one single individual who has been or will be controlled by his action. A man should always have sufficient influence in the community to control his own vote, and this we believe this valuable accession to the Breckinridge wing of the Jefferson Democracy has. If he has more, we have yet to be informed of it.

THAT "VIRGINIA BRECKINRIDGE ELECTOR."  
We find the following in the Missouri Republican of yesterday:—  
A VIRGINIA BRECKINRIDGE ELECTOR REPUTED BY THE PEOPLE.—Mr. John B. Hope, one of the seceders at Baltimore, and a Breckinridge Elector for the Eighth District in that State, made a speech at Harper's Ferry a few days ago. After he had concluded his speech, a resolution of a vote of thanks to him was offered, and voted down by 100 to 5! We learn this fact from the Charleston Spirit of Jefferson.

Whether this was the offspring of the ignorance of the editor of the Republican, or whether it was intended, like thousands of other statements of that paper, to gull and deceive the people, we are unable to say. So far from Mr. Hope being a seceder, he is a rampant Douglas man, and the reason the vote of thanks to him was almost unanimously refused, was because he had so recently betrayed his constituents at Baltimore. The following we take from the proceedings of the Douglas camp convention in which Mr. Hope remained, after nearly all his colleagues had seceded:—  
[Here follows the proceedings in the Convention.]

So it seems that Mr. Hope even got ahead of Sanford E. Church and John B. Clark, in denouncing Stephen A. Douglas unanimously nominated.

We have no doubt that a vote of thanks to this gentleman was voted down by one hundred to three; and we are glad to observe it, as it is an indication of the manner in which the loyal Democracy of the Old Dominion will treat those traitors who attempted to sell them out to Douglas and squatter sovereignty.—St. Louis Bulletin.

If the editor of the Bulletin, had taken the trouble to look over the list of the Virginia delegates in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, he would doubtless have learned that there were two gentlemen bearing the name of Hope—our own delegate, Mr. John Blair Hope, and Mr. Daniel H. Hope, of the Greenbrier district. Mr. John B. Hope did secede, and become a member of the Maryland Institute Convention, but Mr. Daniel H. Hope remained and participated in the proceedings of the regular convention. The facts as given by the Missouri Republican are substantially correct. Mr. John B. Hope did secede and afterwards make a speech at Harper's Ferry, with the result as above stated.

COOL.—For the past week the mornings and evenings have been decidedly cool for September, and thick clothing and a little fire have been decidedly comfortable. Such an early indication of cold weather this fall may cause our farmers to be apprehensive for their crop.

## WORDS OF JACKSON.

The following is an extract from the farewell address of Andrew Jackson; words fully spoken, and worthy of the consideration of every citizen at the present time:—  
"The citizens of every State should avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility of others, or to excite the pride of the people of other States; and they should refrain upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States.

But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all the efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb the rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unavailing interference; and such men may persuade themselves for a moment that it is for the benefit of the human race; but every one upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from their improper assault upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

## Another Democratic Organ in Virginia Out for Douglas?

It will seem by the following article from the Fredericksburg Recorder, that that journal, so long devoted to the fortunes of Senator Hunter, has declared in favor of the election of Douglas and Johnson. It defines its position in its issue of Friday last, as follows:—  
"Today we fling our flag to the breeze. It is needless to add that we shall follow that flag to the death or victory. We are aware that by this act we risk our very sustenance, for in this paper conspires very nearly the whole of what we possess; but we will not stifle our convictions and our conscience for any earthly consideration.

With those who have seen fit to withdraw their subscriptions because we have exhibited the independence and honesty which every individual with a spark of manliness should be proud to possess, we part with pleasure; to those who have stood by us, and repaired the loss, we offer our gratitude, and hope for the opportunity to repay their kindness.

In the meantime, we call upon all national, Union-loving Democrats to rally around us, and assist in striking dismay in the ranks of the enemy, and redeem the country from the power of political tricksters. We have no issue with the people, but we mean by this to declare "war" to the knife, and knife to the death" against the men who are deliberately and wickedly attempting the disruption of the Democratic party, a sure means for the destruction of this great government, to the preservation of which our powers of head and heart are pledged.

In the honest masses of the people, where public virtue can only be found, in this crisis we make an earnest appeal for a candid hearing, and if their judgement condemn us, we are willing to stand convicted;—error; but we will not be ruled by political wire-workers and our course shall not be shaped by men who have forfeited our confidence.

Let us now recruit and re-arm. Democrats who have not yet emerged from the darkness of Know Nothingism presume to dictate to those whose record stands unimpeachable, and whose devotion to the party has been signaled, not by hunt for office, but by continual sacrifice, every instant of our nature rebels against their arrogance and insolence, and we are determined to suffer death sooner than yield submission. We had rather die shrouded in the flag of nationality than grow fat on the fruits of sectionalism.

The National Democrats of Mississippi have a strong ticket in the field for Douglas and Johnson:—  
For the State at large—Hon. S. Mathews, of Panama; Franklin Smith, of Madison.  
First District—Hon. D. B. Wright, of Tishomingo.  
Second District—E. C. M. Flournoy, of Pontotoc.  
Third District—E. Desha, of Natchez.  
Fourth District—J. Calhoun, of Rankin.  
Fifth District—J. F. H. Claiborne.

The alternates for the State at large are Gen. J. H. R. Taylor and J. K. Clinton.—For the Districts—B. N. Kenyon, R. D. Shropshire, J. W. McDonald and Capt. J. Willis.

A reliable correspondent from that State says it is confidently believed now that Breckinridge cannot carry that State—the home of Jeff. Davis, where disunion was once rampant. Their attempts to get up meetings are complete failures. There is a great change going on there in favor of Douglas and Johnson.

The Republicans say that the names of Hamlin and Lincoln read the same either way:—  
HAM LIN.  
LIN COLN.

The Postdam Courier remarks that the name of their party emblem, "RAIL," is transposed, reads, "LIAR." That is another combination.

The Washington States quotes the following remark which was charged upon Mr. Douglas by the New York Day Book:—  
"Then let it be" (the election of Lincoln) it will give us the organization in 1854."

Stephen A. Douglas.  
The States then pronounces it "a base fabrication." And says it does so "upon undoubted authority."

Brady, the nominee of the Breckinridge party in New York for Governor, in his letter of acceptance, says he is not ambitious of holding the high office. Of course he is not, or he would not have accepted such a nomination.

It will be seen by notice in another column that the "Green Guards" will make their appearance on Wednesday next, for the first time in their new uniforms.

## Democratic Meeting in Berkeley.

Pursuant to notice the Democracy of Berkeley county, met at the Court-House on Monday the 14th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Upon motion of Dr. A. C. Hammond, T. W. MASON, was called to the Chair, and J. W. CURTIS and K. P. H. STARR appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, upon motion of R. P. H. STARR, a committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen, Dr. A. C. Hammond, J. M. Brady, B. Manor, J. W. Miller and Ludwig Hess, were appointed to wait upon Mr. JOHN E. NORRIS, of Washington, D. C. and WILLIAM WALSH, of Cumberland Md., and request them to address the meeting, whereupon the committee retired and in a few minutes returned with the above gentlemen.

Mr. Norris then being introduced to the meeting, by Col. Israel Robinson, spoke for over two hours. He made a fine and effective speech, abounding in wit and argument, and proved conclusively the duty of every true Democrat to be, to support Messrs. Douglas and Johnson. During the progress of his speech he was frequently greeted with hearty applause.

Mr. Norris having finished speaking, Col. Robinson, arose and offered the following resolutions which were adopted by acclamation:—  
Resolved, That we the Democracy of Berkeley county, endorse the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States and will give them our most cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That in Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson we recognize the regular nominees of the National Democratic party of the Union, and that they are entitled to the support of every true and loyal Democrat.

Resolved, That we abhor, detest, and denounce all efforts, from whatever quarter they may come, to destroy this glorious Union, that we regard sectionalism, whether originating North or South as destructive to the best interests of the country.

It being now near 11 P. M., on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 1/2 P. M.

Mr. Walsh being introduced to the meeting, was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Walsh spoke for 3 hours. His speech was clear and comprehensive, conclusive as to the doctrines of the true Democracy, and created great enthusiasm. It was greeted throughout with the greatest applause, and will tell well for the cause in this county.

Mr. Walsh, having concluded his speech, loud calls were made for STARR, R. P. H. STARR arose and stated that owing to the lateness of the hour he would not speak, but in proper time he would make appointments for the county and proposed then to meet his fellow citizens. He then moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Norris and Mr. Walsh for their able and effective speeches.

Resolved, That the Piedmont Independent, and Spirit of Jefferson, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, with three times the cheer of Iowa and Johnson, which were given with a hearty good will.

T. W. MASON, Chairman.  
JOHN W. CURTIS, Secretary.  
R. P. H. STARR, Secretary.

## The Breckinridge Party Disunionists.

We believe that a truer sentiment was never expressed than the following which was expressed by Judge Douglas in his speech at Baltimore, and we commend it to the consideration of the conservative men of the country. Said Mr. Douglas:—  
I tell you, my fellow-citizens, I believe this Union is now in danger. In my opinion there is a nature plan throughout the Southern States to break up the Union. It is to be the election of a Black Republican, and the leaders of the scheme, desire the election of Lincoln so as to have an excuse for disunion. I do not believe that every Breckinridge man is a disunionist, but I do believe that every disunionist in America is a Breckinridge man (loud cheers), and hence I desire Maj. Breckinridge to answer specifically on this point, whether or not he will enforce the laws of the land in the event of an attempt to secede or break up the Union? You have right to have an answer from him on that question.

Judge Douglas in the Valley.  
The Harrisonburg Democrat of Friday last says:—  
"Judge Douglas' trip through the Valley, though rapid, was nevertheless peculiarly gratifying to his many friends. Having confronted his enemies, and scattered to the winds the misrepresentations of the press and slang whangers, the honest yeomanry are rallying about him with the greatest applause. His representation can no longer cheat him out of their support. Hundreds of men who have been alienated from him by the shameful slanders which have been propagated against him, have determined to give him a hearty and cordial support at the polls. This we know to be true. The Valley is on fire for Douglas and will rebuke the seceders in a voice of thunder at the proper time."

A LUDICROUS SCENE.—It has been stated that the Prince of Wales, during his late visit to Quebec, knighted the Speaker of the Canadian Parliament. Some writer describes the scene rather ill-naturally, and probably with a good deal of exaggeration, as follows:—  
When the happy man who was to receive the honor came forward, he dropped upon both knees, in a most ridiculous and absurd manner, causing a smile to pass over the face of his Royal Highness, and making the scene a painful one for all beholders. Having received the customary touch with the sword, and having been recognized in his new rank by the Prince, the Speaker rose, displayed a rent in the knee of his pants, and stepped back so quickly upon his gown tail as nearly to cause his Knighthip to fall upon the ground. This is one of the "scenes" which have been witnessed.

THE CENSUS OVERSHERIP.—Applicants withdrawing.—Great consideration has been given by the census clerks in consequence of the rejection last week of two appointees for inability to pass the rigid examination of which they are subjected in mathematics, in general knowledge of statistical subjects, &c. The examining committee had these twelve appointees in hand for three hours and a half, and among the rejected ones was a professor in a literary institution! This rigidity will secure an excellent force of competent clerks, but it has frightened the applicants so that many have withdrawn their applications. Persons who have been in office here for years, as high as the chief clerkship of an important bureau, undergo the same minute examination.—Wash. Cor. Phil. Pennsylvania.

## New York Directory

[We invite the attention of Southern Gentlemen to the Cards which appear in the following Directory. They are reliable, construction-loving men, who are ready and willing to respect the rights of the South, and will offer the finest inducements to purchasers and dealers.]

JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl Street, New York, Brush Manufacturer. A superior quality of extra and fine ground Palm Brushes constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. Also Brushes of every description. Dealers in America and Foreign.

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## THE DISASTER BY LAKE MICHELIN.

Sad details and incidents.

The Chicago Times brings us further particulars of the terrible calamity to the command of Lady Elgin and her unfortunate passengers and crew. The steamer, it appears, was insured for \$34,000.

Michael E. Smith, of Ontario, was among the number of the saved. He gives the following statement of the disaster. He was on the boat with Capt. Wilson:—  
"The captain ordered all the passengers to get life-preservers. I think that most of them did. He then ordered the crew to take arms and break open the state rooms, so that every passenger got into a life-preserver. I had one out as we floated by the state room. A short time after this the engine fell through the bottom of the vessel. I should think fifteen minutes for the steamer struck her hull went down immediately, leaving the hurricane deck floating; a great portion of the passengers were on the hurricane deck when the hull went down; the most of them jumped very soon, thinking that it would sink; the hurricane deck soon separated into five pieces, there were twenty-five on the part on which I was; the captain was on this; there were some military men from the army and six or seven ladies; the other four pieces went off with a number on each."

"We held up cabin doors for sails, and came down smoothly as far as Wicket. When within a few rods of the shore, the raft capsized; some of us got back on it—among them, the captain and myself; the captain got one of the ladies back; a lady came and was on the raft; the captain was the last man on the float; I heard him cheering the passengers; another came, washed his face, and he drowned. Of the twenty-four who were on the float, only eight were saved."

"After the life-boat was launched, a yawl which was at anchor. Two boats were launched from the life-boat; the captain and Mr. Waldo, the clerk of the National Mine at Ontario.

"When it became light in the morning, the four rafts were in sight, and a great many floating on pieces of the wreck. The captain called to each of the rafts and inquired if his southern friends were about. They answered from each that they were not."

[The friends referred to (says the Times) were probably Col. F. A. Lindeau and family, of New Orleans, and Mr. Garland and family, of Kentucky.]

The family of Mr. L. consisted of himself, his wife, his son Frank, and an adopted daughter named Emma. The baggage of the party was not with them, having been in the room in the Tremont House in charge of the Adams Express Company.







