NATIONALITY.—The idea of holding an Opposition Convention in this State for the purpose of opposing the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign, must to all sensible people in the South seem a most egregious and preposterous piece of nonsense. Without a corporal's guard in any of the Northern States and the whole South Democratic to the core, and animated by one common and determinate idea, the defeat of Black Republicanism, it is certainly the most consummate folly in the world to suppose that the Southern people would for a moment tolerate the idea of organizing a party opposed to the only national party, which is able to save the Union, and at the same time defeat its most implacable enemy.—*Charlestown Independent.*

"THE ONLY NATIONAL PARTY WHICH IS ABLE TO SAVE THE UNION."—The Lord deliver us! A party that is held together by the "cohesive power of the public plunder" alone, to talk about its Nationality and power of saving the Union! Why, says the Culpeper Observer your great "National Democratic Party" has been saving the Union for the last twenty years, and what has it done? It has stirred up this Slavery question every Presidential campaign, for party purposes, until it has come very near dissolving the Union instead of saving it. There are facts that you cannot successfully deny.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

VALUE OF THE SOUTH TO THE NORTH AND TO THE UNION.—We have several times by examination of some of the uninviting documents issued annually from the Treasury office and gathered up into huge volumes, shown the value of the South—to the North, in furnishing freight for its vessels, employment for its sailors, and millions of government money contributing to its prosperity in numberless ways; and to the country, in furnishing the great bulk of products that are sent abroad to pay for luxuries imported in such vast quantities for Miss Flora McFlimsey and her associates. A similar statement is published in the government paper of the 7th inst., made up from the forthcoming Treasury exhibits. Briefly, the results are these: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the exports, exclusive of specie and foreign products, amounted to $278,202,060. The exports peculiar to the non-slaveholding States amount to $55,281,000; common to both slave and non-slaveholding States and impossible to be separated, $84,417,103; peculiar to the slaveholding States $138,503,496. So that, of exports much less than $300,000,000, the South furnishes more than $200,000,000. The moral of all this is too potent to require pointing.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE AGENT OF THE ECLECTIC AGAIN SUSPECTED.—A Lexington correspondent writes an account of the perambulations of an agent of the Eclectic Magazine in that vicinity, whose conduct has been such as to excite suspicion in several instances. He was once arrested in Charlottesville, but dismissed for want of evidence against him. While in Rockbridge he forced himself on the hospitality of Col. C., one of the largest slaveholders in the county, and soon afterwards Col. C's brick mansion was burned to the ground, under circumstances that tend strongly to the belief that it was an act of incendiarism. Other facts are alluded to, going far to prove that his business was with negroes. We agree with our correspondent that all such characters, agents for newspapers, magazines, patent medicines and patent rights, et si omne genus, ought to be closely watched, and ordered to leave if they happen to cross the border. That they come here and are employed to come here, for the purpose of tampering with negroes, we have not the shadow of a doubt.

A NEEDLESS INSURRECTION.—There was not only no insurrection at Harper's Ferry, but no signs nor symptoms of one.—The parties in whose favor all this labor, expense, and risk were undertaken, all this danger encountered, and all this pain, ignominy, and death suffered were apparently the only ones that took no sort of interest in the affair. The negro stood by an unconcerned spectator of a pseudo-insurrection, in which, according to the programme, he should have played the leading character. It is this fact which, however it may be obscured by a multiplicity of philanthropic common places, will give to the Harper's Ferry tragedy the aspect of a farce, to remain in history as the bitterest possible satire upon the flummery, grandiloquence, and sublimated trash of anti-slavery efforts and literature. A negro insurrection without negroes will have to stand as one of the great inventions of modern philanthropy.—*Richmond Whig.*

A DANGEROUS PAPER.—We have been shown a copy of a German paper, published in New York, and entitled the "Illustrirte Zeitung & Fandlerblatter," which has had some circulation at the South. The number before us contains a eulogistic biography of Gerrit Smith, with portrait, and a defence of that black abolitionist, in the course of which epithets are applied to the institution of slavery which would not be tolerated in a journal published in the English language. Of course the dealers who furnish this paper to their customers are utterly ignorant of its character, but its circulation should be put an end to, if for no other reason than that it may lead Germans, usually a very quiet and inoffensive portion of our population, but fond of discussion, into the supposition that if such sentiments are tolerated in print they will be tolerated in speech.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

ABOLITIONIST HUNG IN KENTUCKY.—The New York Day Book has received information from a private source, that a few days ago an Ohio Abolitionist named Day was arrested by the Vigilance Committee in a certain county in Kentucky. He had incendiary papers on his person. As he had been caught in the attempt to circulate these documents previously and warned that he should be hanged if caught at it again, he was this time swung up without further ado.

In his (John Brown's) crime there was not one quality to redeem it from utter detestation. It was the duty of the Federal government to extend its protection to all parts of the Union.—*Senator Simmons of R. I.*

We rejoice to see so sound an opinion expressed in the United States Senate.—Mr. Simmons carries no little weight with him, as a public man. He is for the Union, and for justice to every section of it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, December 20, 1859.

LTR. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

LTN.—election of Speaker yet.

Another Dividend.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable the 1st of January next. We are pleased to learn that this road not only declares such a good dividend, but that bonds to the amount of $25,000 will be redeemed, besides having a surplus of $40,000 in the treasury.

New Advertisements.

The attention of those desiring to visit Florida, is called to the steamers Catalina and Gordon.—They can now proceed on their journey without any delay.

Also, see the advertisement of Messrs. Cochrane & Semple, who intend in a few days to open a new Hardware Store. As they are new beginners they will pardon us for advising them to sell as low as possible. We know that money has been sent to Salisbury to purchase Hardware, because it could be purchased cheaper there. Why is this the case? Can there be any good reason for this? Let those interested answer.

Execution of Cook, Coppie, Green and Copeland.

Dispatches from Charlestown state that Cook and Coppie succeeded in escaping from their cell, on the evening of the 15th instant, but were discovered and re-imprisoned as soon as the 16th. Green and Copeland were hung at 11 o'clock, and the other two were hung in the afternoon of the 16th.

An attempt was made in the Virginia Legislature to have Coppie's sentence commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, Gov. Wise himself favoring the application, but the current of feeling in favor of the prisoner appears to have been turned by the publication of a recent letter from him to Mrs. Brown, in which he spoke of the people against whom he had been fighting as "the enemy," and in which there was no manifestation of penitence.

The following letter will inform the reader how Cook and Coppie escaped from their cells:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 15.

At half past eight o'clock this evening two of the condemned prisoners, Cook and Coppie, escaped from the jail, and were fired upon by the sentinels and driven back to the prison. They are now in the custody of Sheriff Campbell.

The prisoners had secreted the jail well when they were discovered by the sentinel outside, who immediately gave the alarm and fired upon them. They had sawed their manacles asunder with the blade of a Barlow knife, which they had concealed and made into a fine saw.

It is ascertained from their confession that they have been engaged in preparing for their escape during the twelve days. They made a hole in the wall near the window, which they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they removed under the bed.

Upon the alarm being given, they made no resistance, but surrendered as soon as they discovered by the shot of the sentinel that they were detected.

The event has caused the utmost excitement here and all is in the alert. Major Gen. Taliaferro is overseeing everything in person, and will maintain an uninterrupted supervision of affairs until after the execution. We do not apprehend any further difficulty.

I learn that a telegraph has been sent to John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad requesting him to prevent any gathering or crowds of persons from coming up the road to-morrow, that it may be only to persons who are above suspicion.

Union Meetings in Philadelphia and Boston.

Large Union meetings have been held at Boston and Philadelphia to express the feelings of the citizens of those places relative to the present state of affairs in this country. We have given the resolutions in today's paper, which are all we could desire, so far as the mere expression of feeling is concerned. What we desire now is action. The people of the North are not asleep towards the South, we think, as they ought to have done.—When the leaders of the Union of the North must have seen the effect of the abolition movement on the South, they should then have frowned on it. But, instead of doing so, they have themselves acted as if they were not interested in the matter, until a sectional party has grown so large that it now endangers the Union, and it is doubtful whether the present expression of feeling will do any good. But we hope the present excited state of the South will bring the leaders at the North to see the causes that have brought a dissolution of the Union, and bring them to their senses.

Late from Havana.

By the arrival at Charleston, on the 12th inst., of the steamer Isabel, we have advices from Havana to the 10th. The health of the place was good, and the prospect of abundant crops in the island are reported to be very promising.

Gen. Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, was to leave on the 12th for Spain. Great preparations were making to give him a most spontaneous leave-taking, one that would be far beyond any ever accorded to a Captain General, on his departure for home, and as the unengaged steamers in port were more crowded by the friends to carry the Commander far on his way, and the streets through which his Excellency was to pass, were to be strewed with flowers and prizes. A great feast previous was to form a part of the programme, which was to extend from the office of the Captain of the port to the steamer in which he takes his departure. The expense of all this display is to be borne by the merchants and the mercantile community.

The people are pleased with their new Captain General notwithstanding this extravagant manifestation.

New Paper.

We have received the first number of a newspaper bearing, commenced at Asheville, called the "Western Advocate," and edited by Henry E. Colton. Mr. Colton being a practical printer and a strong writer, is capable of making the Advocate an interesting scrimin of intelligence. We wish him success.

Mr. Hickman and Mr. Buchanan—Another Witness.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th instant, Mr. Noell, of Missouri, attacked Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, and declared that he was no Democrat. In reply to this, Mr. Hickman made the following remarks:

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said that abler men than the gentleman from Missouri had tried to drive him from the Democratic party and failed. Since he had supported the resolutions of investigation into the conduct of the administration those efforts had been unceasing. He declared that Mr. Buchanan, previous to his election, had pledged himself to prominent men in Pennsylvania, that Kansas should come into the Union as a free State. That pledge carried the State of Pennsylvania for him, in the last Presidential election.—Mr. Buchanan changed his policy, when he came to Washington, not from a sense of right, but because he feared the secession of some of the States if Kansas came in free. He denied that he had made any contract to secure the election of Mr. Forney, saying, "as Mr. Buchanan could not purchase me, neither can this side of the House." (Applause.) I have already been offered more than I was worth, and have refused it." (Laughter.)—The North had grave charges to bring against the South, and it would have them answered. The South had made half a dozen compromises, and violated them all. It had sought to re-open the slave trade, and sought to plant slavery in Kansas. Those charges were to be answered not merely now and here, but at other times and places.—They will have to answer them at the election next year. They would have to abandon their present ideas or leave federal offices. (Applause, and a cry of "good.") "If I am constrained to choose between that party that will carry slavery where it has no right, and that party that will remove it sometimes where it has right, I can't help it." There is no sentiment at the North which can stand on Southern policy and live. As to dissolution, if it reflects a dissolution of sentiment, that point had already been reached, for Northern men could not travel in the South, and letters bearing the frank might be broken open by the postmaster of a country village under pretense that they were incendiary. If it meant a dissolution of territory, the North would never tolerate it.

It will be seen that Mr. Hickman makes the charge against Mr. Buchanan, that he "had pledged himself to prominent men in Pennsylvania that Kansas should come into the Union as a *free* State, and that pledge carried the State of Pennsylvania for him, in the last Presidential election; but when he went to Washington he changed his course." This has been the third or fourth witness that has testified that Mr. Buchanan had deceived both the North or the South. Yet the Democratic party express confidence in him and expect the opposition to join with them in putting up just such another whipster—"a Northern man with Southern principles."

The Opposition in Congress.

Some of the Democratic journals are taking to task the opposition in Congress for not uniting with the Democrats in organizing the House. It is admitted, however, that with the aid of the Americans alone the Democrats could not elect a Speaker, yet, it is said, this is no excuse why they should not vote with the Democrats. Mr. Gilmer especially comes in for a full share of the blame. These journals should recollect that these gentlemen are responsible to their own constituents and to them they will stand or fall. They are at Washington, and from that stand point, they are the best judges of what course of action they ought to pursue. We have confidence enough in their patriotism to believe, that if it had been in their power to have succeeded in organizing the House they would have done so. We know the Democrats have no love for Mr. Gilmer, and they are perhaps glad that they have an opportunity of making him the object of attack. But they may as well cease, for he is beyond the reach of their shafts.

Excitement in Philadelphia.

It is stated that the Abolitionists of Philadelphia intend to hold a meeting in opposition to the Union meeting lately held in that city, it is also stated that the Union men intend to interpose and prevent such a meeting. So great is the excitement that it is feared a riot will take place between them, and the city authorities are adopting measures to prevent a riot, which seems inevitable.

This looks like heeding your friends, and the Union men in Philadelphia must rest assured that we at the South can appreciate their course. Action and not sympathy is what the South requires now.

Since the above was in type we have intelligence from the North, which states that all excitement had passed off, although 10,000 persons were assembled outside of National Hall, while a lecture by the name of Curtis delivered a lecture—on the "Aspect of the Slavery Question" to a few persons.

Free Negroes.

A law is before the Legislature of Mississippi, and has passed one branch, excluding Free Negroes from that State. It provides that they shall leave the State by July next, or be sold into slavery, they having the choice of masters. This subject has no doubt been also agitated in the Tennessee Legislature, as Justice Catron has come out in a letter in opposition to the measure. He is of the opinion that such a law would be unjust. The best way to judge correctly is to imagine ourselves to be in the situation that they are, and then say whether we would like to be sold. It is to be regretted, however, that many of them are of very little account, and perhaps it would be better for them and all others concerned, if they were sold, but the question is, can it be lawfully done? Read what Judge Catron says on the subject.

For the North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

COURT HOUSE, CHARLOTTE,
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 14.

The members of the Charlotte Light Infantry met and organized by calling Mr. J. Higler to the Chair, J. S. Phillips acting as Secretary; after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The report of the committee on subscriptions having been called for, reported that they had received the sum of $272.

On motion, it was agreed that the committee on the constitution be continued.

Mr. W. J. Kerr moved that the thanks of this company be returned to those gentlemen who had so liberally assisted us by their means.

Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. W. J. Kerr and S. W. Davis, being called for, addressed the meeting in behalf of the enterprise.

On motion, the meeting adjourned; after which the company organized by calling Mr S. W. Davis to the Chair.

The election of officers being in order, the company went into an election, which resulted in the choice of the following officers:

Captain—W. A. Owens.
1st Lieutenant—S. W. Davis.
2nd " —L. J. Hawley.
3rd " —W. J. Kerr.
4th " —P. H. Sauve.

SERGEANTS.

1st Sergeant—S. F. [illegible].
2nd " —J. S. Phillips.
3rd " —J. F. Davidson.
4th " —L. W. Osborne.
5th " —— Fallinwider.

CORPORALS.

1st Corporal—J. H. Howie.
2nd " —W. J. Wiley.
3rd " —J. Franklin.
4th " —C. Marshall.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Phillips.

Dr. J. W. Caldwell was, on motion, unanimously elected Surgeon of the company.

On motion, it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Owens and inform him of his election to the Captaincy.

Committee—Hawley, Kerr and Phillips.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the committee.

On motion, it was agreed that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Friday evening, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock.

It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the town.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. W. DAVIS, Chairman.
J. S. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of this State commenced its session in this city on Monday. Present, Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, and Associate Justices W. H. Battle and M. E. Manly. The following gentlemen upon examination were found qualified and licensed to practice as Counsellors and Attorneys at Law in the several County Courts of the State:

W. M. Hammond, Anson,
B. F. Simonton, Troy, N. C.,
W. M. Norman, Surry,
R. T. Bennett, Anson,
A. S. Histon, Marion Ala.,
J. H. Maxwell, Surry,
J. J. Hunt, Calhoun, Ga.,
J. W. Rogers, Arkansas,
E. C. Brabbell, Scuppernong, N. C.,
B. C. Manly, Raleigh,
William Adams, Greensboro',
E. W. Kennedy, Salem,
Francis D. Koonce, Onslow,
L. E. Satterwhaite, Pitt,
A. D. McLean, Harnett,
J. K. Lassiter, Sampson,
H. T. Jordan, Person,
C. E. Parish, Hillsboro',
T. C. Singletary, Pitt,
S. L. Robertson, Charlotte,
Thomas Cowan, Wilmington,
K. J. Braddy, Edgecomb,
D. J. McGuire, Halifax,
A. J. Hale, Randolph,
W. J. Rasberry, Snow Hill, Greene.

Raleigh Register.

FROM CALIFORNIA—RETURN OF LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived from Aspinwall. She brings from California $1,860,000 in specie. Lieut. Gen. Scott is a passenger. San Juan is virtually in occupancy of both the United States and Great Britian. All the American troops except a few have been withdrawn, and the matter of sending thither an equal number of British has been left to the discretion of Gov. Douglas. The right of the Americans to maintain a magistrate at San Juan is fully conceded, but his jurisdiction is limited to persons amenable to our laws. We have no right to collect revenue, but to have a Treasury agent at San Juan to prevent smuggling to ports on the Sound.

The case of Boggs against the Merced Mining Company, involving the title of Col. Fremont to the Mariposa estate and its minerals, has been decided in favor of Col. Fremont. John J. Musser has been elected Delegate to Congress from Carson Valley.

The graves at Chiriqui have been abandoned for the gold washing. Thirty thousands dollars' worth of golden images had arrived at Panama.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—*Meeting of the Grand Division.*—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Division convened in this City on the 7th instant. Quite a large delegation was in attendance from Camden County, in the East, to Buncombe county in the West.

The Report of the Grand Scribe presents an encouraging increase in our Order in North Carolina during the past year. He makes the following figures:

No. of working Divisions,	125
" " Initiations during past year,	1,085
" " Expulsions " " "	684
" " Suspensions " " "	253
" " Reinstated " " "	427
Cash paid in Sub. Divisions,	3,854
No. of new Divisions chartered,	26
" " old " revived,	13

The Financial Reports of the Grand Scribe and Grand Treasurer present the monetary affairs of the Grand Division in an encouraging and silvent condition.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr. John F. Foard, of Newbern, G. W. P.
Col. W. M. Grier, of Mecklenburg, G. W. A.
A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, G. Scribe.
W. K. Martin, of Franklin, G. Treas.
W. D. Trotter, of Greensboro', G. Con.
J. F. Little, Mecklenburg, G. Sen.
Rev. R. L. Abernathy, of Burke, G. Chap.

The places and times for holding the next sessions were fixed as follows:

The semi-annual session at Beaufort, on the 2d Wednesday in July 1860.

Annual session at Lincolnton, on the 1st Wednesday in November, 1860.

We close this account with the brief remark, that the harmony and interest manifested by the entire membership, augur well for increased usefulness and prosperity.—*Spirit of the Age.*

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of North Carolina met in this city on the 5th inst. Much important business transpired during the sitting.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master, L. S. Williams, Charlotte.
Grand Sr. Warden, H. C. Lucas, Fayetteville.
Grand Jr. Warden, Dr. E. F. Watson, Watsonville.
Grand Treasurer, C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh.
Grand Secretary, Wm. T. Bain, Raleigh.

Raleigh Press.

HANG 'EM.—The conservatives of the large Northern cities are about holding public meetings to express sympathy for the South. The opinion is quite prevalent here that the best thing they can do to restore harmony, perpetuate the Union, and prevent a diversion of Southern trade is to seize and hang a few such scoundrels as Giddings, Redpath, Wendell Phillips, Greeley, Cheever, Weed, *et id omne genus.*—*Richmond Whig.*

From the Nashville Union and American.

Communication from Justice Catron.

To the Editor of the Union and American:

DEAR SIR:—I have for several weeks past been anxiously waiting to hear what the views of your leading journal were on the bill pending before our Legislature, proposing to enslave, or to drive from the State, the free colored population now amongst us. It provides that these persons shall be seized and sold if found here after the 1st day of May next, if they are adults, and that the children shall be bound out, &c.; the adults are allowed to emigrate to Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be furnished by the State, to assist in their transportation; or secondly, they may seek a master and go into slavery.

Now, who are these people? There is not one in one hundred of them, to say the least, that ever has been a slave. Usually, their mothers, grandmothers, or great-grandmothers were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent motives, by the Courts of Justice, and according law. They all have a vested right to freedom by the judgments and decrees of Courts. Under our Constitution of 1796, the free colored men voted at the polls. That the old Constitution extended to them, and protected their rights to a certain extent, is free from doubt. But I pass by this question.

My objection to the bill is that it proposes to commit an outrage, to perpetrate an oppression and cruelty. This is the plain truth, and it is idle to mince words to soften the fact. Let us look the proposition boldly in the face. This depressed and helpless portion of our population is designed to be driven out, or to be enslaved for life, and their property forfeited, as no slaves can hold property. The mothers are to be sold or driven away from their children, many of them infants. The children are to be bound out until they are twenty-one years of age, and then to leave the State or be sold, which means that they are to be sold for life, in fact. Now, of these women and children, there is hardly one in ten that is of unmixed negro blood. Some are half white, many have half white mothers and white fathers, making a cast of 87½-100th of white blood, many have a third cross, in whom the negro blood is almost extinct.—Such is the unfortunate truth.

This description of people, who was born free, and lived as free persons, are to be introduced as slaves into our families, or into our negro quarters, there to be under an overseer, or they are to be sold to the negro-trader and sent South, there to be whipped by *overseers—and to preach rebellion* in the negro-quarters—as they will *preach* rebellion every where that they may be driven by this unjust law, whether it be amongst us here in Tennessee, or South of us on the Cotton and Sugar plantations, or in the abolition meetings in the free States. Nor will the women be the least effective in preaching a crusade, when begging money in the North to relieve their children, left behind in this State, in bondage.

We are told that this "Free Negro Bill" is a politic, popular measure. Where is it popular? In what nook or corner of the State are the principles of humanity so deplorably deficient, that a majority of the white inhabitants would commit an outrage, not committed in a christian country of which history gives any account. In what country is it this side of Africa that the majority have enslaved the minority—sold the weak to the strong, and applied the proceeds of the sale to educate the children of the stronger side, as this bill proposes? It is an open assertion that "might makes right." It is re-opening the African slave trade in fact. In that trade, the strong capture the weak and sell them, and so it will be here if this policy is carried out.

All over the State those who are responsible for passing the bill will have to contend with fearful public opinion, made up of all the women who have moral characters and religious feelings, backed by the clergy and assuredly by a very large majority of the members of all the churches; for we must carry along with us the important fact that numbers of the people sought to be enslaved, or driven out belong to, and are members of our various churches, and in full communion. That these great bodies of Christian men and women will quietly stand by and see their humble co-workers sold on the block, to the negro-trader, is not to be expected; nor will any set of men be supported, morally or politically, who are the authors of such a law.

Nor is this half the truth. Take all the free States, and how will the matter stand? There, those staunch and upright men who are struggling to uphold the constitution and laws, and to protect the rights of the South in the enjoyment of their class property, will be met by our law; will be taunted before the million; will have it put to them squarely whether they sanction this cruel measure as part of the Southern creed—to wit: that all negroes, and those of negro origin, can be rightfully sold into slavery, or driven from their children and the place of their birth, at the unrestrained will of the Southern white man? What Northern man that has manhood in him, will not exclaim, "I abhor such a law!" It cannot be otherwise than odious in the North.

If such a measure of persecution was the work of some new weak State, and this thing done in a corner, it would not be so bad; but Tennessee is a proud, successful community, that has for thirty years exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the nation; she has made two Presidents; has long stood in the front rank of the great party that has governed the country so successfully for nearly sixty years, and, therefore, new legislation may well be stated before Northern crowds, as declaring the sentiments of the South. I put it to any fair minded man to say whether this law, if it is passed, will not go far to *crush out* our friends in the North, and yet more strongly mark the *black*, sectional line between the free and the slave States!

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CATRON.

A STING OF CONSCIENCE.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has received the following, dated Jersey City, N. J., December 8, 1859:

Dear Sir: I enclose twelve hundred dollars, which I desire to restore, that I may be happy. If the correspondent of the New York Tribune were to notice the affair, it would give me the satisfaction of knowing the money had been received.

DRUMMERS DRUMMED OUT.—A special telegraphic dispatch from Washington, to the Boston Traveler, states that thirty two gentlemen, agents of New York, and Boston houses had arrived there from the South, and report the feeling of indignation so great against Northerners that they were compelled to return and abandon their business.

MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled on the 7th instant in general town meeting, desiring, at this juncture, to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have resolved—

1. That the longer the Government of the Union exists with its manifold and inestimable blessings the more is it consecrated by the affection and devotion of those who, as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the Constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests the Union harmonizes and protects.

2. That in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless, did it not imply an obligation implicitly and practically to recognize every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution all the laws of Congress enacted under the Constitution.

3. That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor; and that all attempts or combinations to defeat or frustrate those provisions, and all state legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

4. That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister State.

5. That they reprobate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by invasion, secret instigation, or the promulgation in any form of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrection or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

6. That, looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judicially proved, and the punishment awarded by law has been inflicted.

7. That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sense which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the Executive authorities of Virginia have discharged, from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

8. That the Executive of Pennsylvania, in promptly surrendering, on the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the Constitution, and for doing so merits and has received our hearty approval.

9. That the prompt suppression, in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped will always be, regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its executive authorities in furthering, on the spot, and at a moment's notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law.

10. That earnestly assuring our brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the rights of the States under it, we ask in return, confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

11. That these resolutions, embodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

The speakers were Joseph Ingersoll, (presiding,) Edward King, Henry M. Fuller, Josiah Randall, Isaac Hazlehurst, R. H. Brewster and Robert Tyler, C. J. Ingersoll, James Page, Eli K. Price and Rich. Vaux, within the Hall.

The proceedings outside are thus stated in the Press:

Jaynes' Hall having been filled to repletion at an early hour, those who were unable to effect an entrance remained in the street, until an assemblage of not less than two thousand had gathered, when Captain Joseph Loudenslager appeared upon the portico of Jones' Hotel, and made a brief address, stating that, in consequence of the incapacity of the hall to accommodate the masses, several gentlemen had consented to address them from that point. He then introduced Hon. Richard Vaux, who briefly and patriotically addressed the vast assemblage, denouncing fanaticism, and calling on all who heard him to renew their allegiance to the laws of the land of their birth or adoption.

Mr Vaux was followed by Messrs. Wm. B. Rankin, Wm. Dunn, Hiram M. Fuller, and Mr. Craig, of Alabama.

At the conclusion of Col. Rankin's speech, Mr. S. Kingston McClay was introduced. In a few forcible remarks, he presented and read the resolutions which had been adopted by the meeting within the Hall. It is unnecessary to add that they were likewise adopted by the "outsiders." It was done with a hearty good will, and three deafening cheers besides.

MEETING IN BOSTON.

Ex Governor Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, Mass., was called to the chair by the Committee of Arrangements, who offered, also, a strong array of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, including many names of honorable and enviable prominence.

The speakers were Ex-Governor Lincoln, (presiding,) Edward Everett, and Caleb Cushing, and letters were read from Ex-President Pierce, John H. Clifford, Gen. B. F. Butler and others.

The resolutions were read by Geo. Hunt, Esq., and were as follows:

Assembled at Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston, on this 8th day of December, 1859, in consideration of recent events which have so disturbed the public mind, and which have given just occasion for the expression of patriotic sentiments becoming our principles and obligations, be it resolved—

1. That as citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, forgetting none of the common trials, sacrifices and efforts by which our national independence was secured, and our national compact established, we desire to seize this opportunity to renew and to repeat the feelings and duties which bind us to our sister States and to the Federal Union.

2. That the people of Massachusetts, however many of them have been misled into extravagant opinions and action, are nevertheless well disposed in general to obey the laws, to maintain order and good government, to respect mutual rights and obligations, and to disapprove whatever influences lead in a contrary direction; and we regret that the main body of our citizens, too much through the neglect of their political duties, have been often falsely exhibited in the eyes of the nation, by those whose councils and conduct do not command the general approbation.

3. That we look with indignation and abhorrence upon the recent invasion of the Commonwealth of Virginia; that, however narrow, or however comprehensive was the clandestine and iniquitous scheme, in its instruments or its execution, it was an undisguised assault upon the peace and welfare of the whole country; that we deeply sympathise with the people of Virginia in the trying scenes which they have been called to pass through; and prefer them and their civil authorities, and those of the federal government, our unfailing countenance and support in the maintenance of the laws of the land and public peace.

4. That generous love of country is the noblest passion which can animate the soul of a citizen in a free State; and that the opposite sentiment, so zealously propagated of late by the fanatical ministers of a false philanthropy, is fatal to the public peace, honor and welfare, and deserves the severest reprobation of every true American.

5. That the advantages and privileges, through the blessing of Divine Providence, enjoyed by the people of this country, are unparalleled in the history of nations; that we can be deprived of them only by our own want of a due sense of their value, and that intestine dissension, so often the bane of ancient and modern States, can alone expose us to the danger of losing possessions so inestimable.

6. That the unchangeable union of these States is indispensable to the prosperity and glory of each and of all, and even to our continued existence as a civilized and enlightened nation; and that, in league with our patriotic brethren throughout the Union, we solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold it with "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

7. That we profoundly honor and cherish the Constitution of the United States for its consummate wisdom and liberality of its just and salutary provisions; that we are resolved to maintain that great charter of our liberties, and safely, by all honorable means, and faithfully and unreservedly to carry out all its obligations and requirements.

8. That it is the bounden and highest duty of all the citizens of this country to discountenance whatever may tend to produce alienation of feeling or division of sentiment or interest between the several States, and zealously to cultivate and promote every influence likely to advance and maintain the most amicable relations among the white people of the United States.

9. That we hereby denounce, as worthy of the most unqualified condemnation, every demonstration and every expression of sentiment, whether public or private, tending to extenuate or apologize for the conduct or characters of the criminal actors in the late outrage in Virginia, or to make them seem other than the guilty agents and victims of a fanatical and fatal delusion; and we hold those, in whatever station and of whatever profession, whose opinions and exhortations, heretofore uttered, have so manifestly tended to this great wrong and crime, as fully responsible for it and all its evil consequences, before God and the country.

10. That with the deepest sentiment of veneration for the sagacity and patriotic spirit which prompted the sentiment, we reiterate the language of the father of our country, in his farewell address to the people of the United States, that "it is at this critical moment that we should properly estimate the immense value of our national union to our collective and individual happiness; that we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

RIGHT.—Post master General Holt has written a letter under the following circumstances. A husband who had been separated from his wife, demanded that his village postmaster should deliver her letters to him, and threatened a suit at law if his demand was not complied with. The wife on the other hand, forbade the delivery of her letters to the husband. In these circumstances, the postmaster appealed to Mr. Holt for instructions. That gentleman pronounces the claim advanced by the husband too preposterous to be seriously refuted—indeed, he says, it is an abhorrence to law as it is to the Christian civilization of the age.

A GOOD IDEA.—Col. Simon Oliver, Senator from DeSoto county, in the Mississippi Legislature, has introduced a bill "to exempt from execution and sale, slaves, in cases where the plaintiffs or the persons for whose use the money is subject to be converted, denies the right of property in slaves." Such a law, if constitutional and practical in its operations, would be the very thing to bring the abolitionists to their senses.—And how could they who deny that man can hold property in man, object to its effects?—*Memphis Appeal.*

PHILOSOPHY OF ENDORSING.—One of the most sagacious and wealthy merchants was about to visit Europe, and setting his house in order before he left, closed a conversation with his son and heir as follows:—"Now, as a lasting lesson, look at those four notes"—and he put into his hands four notes of hand of $25,000, making $100,000, with his name on the back. "These," said he, "are the price paid for endorsing for a friend. I weekly put my name on them, and had to pay them as you see.—Whenever any one asks you to endorse, look at these notes before you reply."—*United States Economist.*

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER.—Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, a distinguished member of the New York Bar, and U. S. District Attorney for that district, died a few day ago. He was widely and favorably known as a lawyer of ability and also as the author of a treatise on the "Measure of Damages," and another upon "Statutes." The first mentioned of those books has attained a wide celebrity, not only in this country, but also in Europe.