

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Union of the South Demanded for its Safety. In the midst of the agitating events and warm discussions of the times, there are many side issues and impracticable propositions presented tending to distract the public mind and divide the public counsels.

CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Now, we doubt whether one in twenty of our readers ever read this very remarkable party paper, this declaration of the Republican party, which is nothing more nor less than a declaration of war upon the Southern States. "These resolutions," as fairly stated by a Northern journal, "assert the equality of the black with the white man, by a misapplication of the language of the Declaration of Independence, which was never intended to apply to negro slaves; that slaves are not property, and that the master is not entitled to protection under the Federal Government by land and sea; and that to affirm that the constitution protects slavery in the Territories, is revolutionary and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country."

War and all its attendant horrors must ensue without a UNITED SOUTH. With union they may be prevented. Division and discord here will fix the party in power at the North more firmly in its determination to yield not an inch of its usurpations—will stimulate Black Republican bands and "Wide Awakes" in their measures for coercion and invasion of the South. Union and concord amongst us, if it does not promptly extort justice to the South, will at least stop the uplifted arm and end the preparation for coercion. The People are ahead of the Politicians and the Press, and the Women (God bless them!) are ahead of the Men. They suffer most from war and its concomitants; but they are most eager for resistance for the maintenance of the rights and honor of their country. For these the proud and noble daughters of the South are ready to endure any sacrifice. If the public men but elevate themselves to the level of popular feeling, the South will be united in a month from today. A UNITED SOUTH may ensure a reconstruction of the Union. It will certainly vindicate the honor and the INALIENABLE RIGHTS of the SOUTHERN STATES.—Richmond Dispatch.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—The Star of the West, with 250 troops on board, tried to enter the harbor this morning, but was fired into by the batteries on Morris Island, and compelled to return back. Maj. Anderson sent a white flag to the city to-day, to know if the State authority supported the Morris Island action; if so, he would fire on the vessel within reach of his guns. The Governor replied that it was by the sovereign authority of the State, accountable to no one; and if Anderson chose to declare war, he was accountable to his Government. Later in the day, Anderson sent another flag, and said he had reconsidered the matter, and would refer the whole affair to the authorities at Washington. It is said that Maj. Anderson being notified that Federal troops were on their way to reinforce him, wrote a letter to the commander at Fort Moultrie, saying that if the steamer was interrupted he would fire on that fort. The reply he received is said to have been a defiant one.

A VIRGINIAN.—Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter, is not a Kentuckian, but a native of Buckingham county, Va. He married a lady in Georgia, and owns a large landed and slave property there.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. The President sent in a special message to Congress to-day in regard to the difficulties of the country. In it he says he regrets to say that instead of becoming better or still worse, and that hope is diminished. Alluding to the condition of South Carolina, he says there will be no alternative but to collect revenue and protect public property as far as practicable under the existing laws. His duty is to execute. He says that at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers threatening the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquillizing the country and save it from the perils in which it was needlessly and unfortunately placed. It was not necessary to repeat this opinion and recommendation.

His conviction then expressed remains unchanged. The right and duty to use military and naval force against those who illegally assail the Federal Government are clear and indisputable; but the present state of things were beyond Executive control. We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency.

To Congress is reserved the power to declare war and to remove the grievances that might lead to war, and restore peace to the country. On them rests the responsibility. After eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says: "Should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in the Southern as in the Northern States.

The secession movement is chiefly made on an apprehension as to the sentiments of a majority of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box. The people will redress all grievances. In Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into the assumption that there is no alternative.

Let us have reflection. Would that Carolina had reflected! He appeals to Congress to say in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means.

Let us have reflection. Would that Carolina had reflected! He appeals to Congress to say in their might that the Union must and shall be preserved by all constitutional means.

Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now existing in fifteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States; and we recognize no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society. Resolved, That we recognize the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fugitives from service or labor, and discontinuance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 7.—The message of Gov. Letcher was sent to the General Assembly to-day. The Governor renews the proposition contained in his last message, for a Convention of all the States. It becomes, he says, our State to be mindful of its own interests. The disruption seems inevitable. If new Confederacies should be formed, we must have the best guarantees before we can attach Virginia to either. He condemns the action of South Carolina, saying that she has taken her Southern sisters by surprise, and that he would have made no special reference to her, had he not been invited to do so by her late Executive in un-called-for references to Virginia. He says that the non-slaveholding States are alone chargeable with the present state of affairs, and if the Union is disrupted, upon them rests the responsibility.

He appoints a State Convention, and suggests the appointment of two of the most distinguished men of the State as Commissioners to the Legislatures of those States which have passed Personal Liberty Bills, to insist upon their repeal. He does not propose, however, that these Commissioners should go to the New England States. It is due, he says, to Virginia that she should have proper and effective guarantees of the protection of slavery in the District of Columbia; that our equality in the States and Territories, and our rights of persons and property should be adequately secured; that we should be permitted to pass through the free States and Territories unobscured. If slaves are abducted, the State where the loss occurs ought to be made to pay the full value of the slave lost. Like guarantees should be given for the inter-State slave trade, and for the passage and enforcement of rigid laws for the punishment of such persons in the free States as organize, aid, or abet in organizing companies with a view of assailing the slaveholding States and inciting the slaves to insurrection. The General Government should be deprived of the power of appointing to the local offices of the slaveholding States persons hostile to their institutions and inimical to their rights. He further says that he will regard any attempt of the Federal troops to pass across Virginia for the purpose of coercing any Southern State, as an act of invasion which is to be repelled. He is not, however, without hope that the present difficulties will find some satisfactory solution. Let New England ally themselves with Canada. The Louisiana Forc have been seized by State troops.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, January 7.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order, and opened by prayer. The Speaker stated that the Senate had met from day to day since leave of absence had been granted to members, but as there had not been a quorum at any time, no business had been transacted.

Mr. Burton presented a memorial from Chappel Hendricks and others of Cleveland county. Also a memorial from the citizens of Cleveland relating to Federal affairs. Mr. Avery, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back several bills and resolutions relating to slaves and free persons of color, asking that said committee be discharged from further consideration of them.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to incorporate the State Educational Association. Also a bill for the relief of Davidson College. Mr. Speaker appointed the following gentlemen the Senate part of the committee on slaves and free persons: Messrs. Hall, Eare, Burton, Morehead and Pritchard. Mr. Thomas of Jackson introduced a series of resolutions relating to Federal affairs, and proceeded to declare the Senate at considerable length. He declared Mr. Lincoln to be a usurper, and insisted that the people of the United States should not submit to his inauguration; that a majority of the whole people of the Union had declared that he was not their choice, and that he was not the president elect, nor would he ever be the president of this confederacy; that his election was a fraud, and would prove tyrannical if submitted to.

Mr. Turner introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor to inform the Senate whether he had been asked for forces to take possession of any of the forts in North Carolina; if so, by whom; also, whether he knew of any movement now on foot to take possession of federal property within the borders of this State. Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Turner demanded a yeas and nays. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Barringer, Dickson, Eare, Faison, Hall, Harris of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Lane, Pritchard, Shaw, Simpson, Street, Taylor of G., Taylor of B., Thomas of D., Walker, Watson, Wauha, Whitaker, Winstead—24; those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arendell, Bledsoe, Blount Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, Ramsay, Sharp, Slaughter, Spencer, Turner, Worth—12.

House.—Mr. Folk introduced a resolution requesting the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the propriety of the passage of an act requiring the chairman of the board of common schools in each county to take oath before entering on the discharge of his duties. Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to charter the Chatham County Railroad Company from the Coalfields to Raleigh. Mr. Potts, a bill to charter the St. Catherine and Charlotte Railroad Company, in Mecklenburg county. Mr. Williamson, a bill to alter the jurisdiction of the courts of the State, and for the relief of the people. Mr. Hoke, a bill to alter the charter of the Western Plank Road. Mr. Barringer, a bill to prevent and punish horse stealing. Mr. White, a bill to amend sec. 1, chap. 12, Revised Code, entitled Bastardy. Mr. Hill, a bill authorizing a court of Oyer and Terminer for Caswell county, to try all slaves confined in the county jail charged with rape and other felonies. On motion of Mr. Hill, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed on second and third reading—ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE BORDER STATES.

The Committee of the fourteen border States, composed of Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, chairman; Harris of Maryland; Sherman, of Ohio; Nixon, of New Jersey; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Hatton, of Tennessee; Pettit, of Indiana; Harris, of Virginia; McClelland, of Illinois; Barrett, of Missouri; Sebastian, of Arkansas; Vandever, of Iowa, and Hale of Pennsylvania, at their meeting in Washington on Saturday, adopted the following plan of amending the Constitution, by a vote wanting only that of Mr. Sherman to make it unanimous: 1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal Liberty Bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fees, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degree 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The Black Republicans, it is said, held a caucus after the committee had agreed to the above plan, and repudiated it, although, says the New York Herald, "it does not appear from the report of their proceedings that they went so far; on the contrary they carefully avoided committing themselves to anything, by adjoining 'without taking a vote,'" which is the next thing to a repudiation of it. Lovejoy and Hickman made infamous speeches, denouncing any and every compromise. None of the other Republicans said anything. If this proposition will not be accepted by Congress, indeed, is the cause hopeless, as far as Congress is concerned. The Herald, therefore, thinks it is hopeless, but is of the opinion that if it was submitted to the people it would get three-fourths or more of the votes of the country. We believe it would receive a large majority of the Southern vote, and would sweep the Border States overwhelmingly.—Wilmington Herald.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

VIRGINIA TESTIMONY. Certificates from Mr. Norborne Norton, of the Examiner Office, Richmond: Richmond, Va. Feb. 23, 1860. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston.—Gentlemen:—I with pleasure testify to the great merit of your invaluable medicine, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is like no other I have ever used, and I have tried many of our esteemed citizens, who have testified its virtues by trial. I first made use of this Balsam some three years since for a violent and distressing cough, which baffled the skill of physicians, and to my joy, experienced such gratifying relief as to induce me to persevere in its use. I always kept a bottle by me, and never find it to be wanting in its efficacy. No medicine that I have ever used has given me such speedy relief. Yours truly, NORBORNE NORTON. It is a remarkable and never failing remedy for consumptive symptoms when taken in season.—Flag of Our Union.

THE PEXILIARITIES OF THE FEMALE CONSTITUTION.

The peculiarities of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish their end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of indigestion are magical. It restores the tone of the system, gives cheerfulness to the temper, and gives strength to the mind. It is the most valuable of female preparations. The Proprietors feel most gratified that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have frequently resorted to the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.—Flag of Our Union. Sold by E. V. Hutchinson & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The news from Charleston created the most intense excitement here. The intelligence was communicated to the President and to Gen. Scott, after midnight. Orders were immediately telegraphed to garrison every Fort in New York harbor more fully.

The cabinet has concluded to await further dispatches from Charleston before taking any steps to reinforce Fort Sumter. The President expresses regret at Anderson's first note to Gov. Pickens. It is rumored here that the Cabinet came within one vote of arresting Senator Toombs on the charge of treason, in having sent a dispatch to Georgia, advising her to secure the forts.

Commander Hartstein, of South Carolina, has resigned his position in the Navy. Senator Seward has the floor for Saturday, to speak on the state of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Many prominent Southern gentlemen here are anxiously urging upon Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, the necessity of protesting against the occupancy of Fort Washington, and of demanding an immediate withdrawal of troops from the post. Over two millions of dollars has been offered as bail for Russel, the defaulter, by parties residing out of the District of Columbia, but the Administration still refuses to authorize its acceptance at this time.

Nearly all the Senators and members of the House of Representatives are in daily receipt of hundreds of petitions and memorials, numerously signed, from all parts of the country, urging upon Congress to adopt Senator Crittenden's proposition.

Two Government officials holding office in the departments, from the State of Mississippi, have resigned their positions. The Republicans in Congress have received private dispatches to-night from Lincoln, stating that he has not appointed Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to his Cabinet; also that the (Lincoln) has received several letters from Virginia, revealing a well planned plot to prevent his inauguration on the 4th of March.

Secretary Thompson, of the Interior, to-day resigned, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Major Anderson was countermanded on the 31st of December, there was a distinct understanding that no troops should be ordered South, without the subject being considered and decided on in the Cabinet. At the Cabinet meeting on the 2d inst, the matter was again debated, but not determined. Notwithstanding these facts, the Secretary of War, without the knowledge of Mr. Thompson, sent 250 troops in the Star of the West, to reinforce Major Anderson. Not learning of this until this morning, he now resigns on hearing it.

The President promised Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Virginia, that no troops should be sent to Harper's Ferry. Seventy-five, however, have been sent there.

It is understood that the prominent members of the Diplomatic corps have addressed this Government with reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected, or something to this effect. The government, however, has not yet replied.

The returns from South Carolina postmasters show that postal business is progressing there as usual.

LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLES.

In the U. S. Senate Mr. Baker, of Oregon, in reply to Senator Benjamin's speech, said: "That when the weary catalogue of the Senator had been gone through with, and the two propositions which he mentioned had been included, the whole question was narrowed down, in the Senator's own words—"a difference as to constitutional construction and the violation of the fugitive slave law." This was the difference. So far as the fugitive slave law was concerned he quoted Mr. Lincoln, in his debate with Mr. Douglas, to show that he (Lincoln) was not, never had been and never would be in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He (Mr. Baker) would say the same thing here; he was not in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

The North being opposed to nullification, he was in favor of repealing all of the personal liberty bills which were unconstitutional; and which might be so determined by the Supreme Court. The Republican party would maintain this position, and in the execution of the laws would act wisely and guard well all provisions of the constitution. Referring to the elected President, he said that Mr. Lincoln would be inaugurated on the fourth of March, and enforce all laws, whether they be revenue, territorial or the fugitive slave laws; and from what he knew of Mr. Lincoln's integrity—and he had known him since he was a boy—he would enforce all of these laws, if he did so with the whole power of the government.

Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R. Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the A., T. & O. R. R. Company will take place at Charlotte on Wednesday, the 30th inst. All Stockholders are requested to be present in person or by proxy. At the same time, a meeting of the Directors will take place. WM. JOHNSTON, Acting President.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to W. DEWEY, Agt., Jan. 8, 1861 ly at Branch Bank N. C.

A Change.

Owing to the troubled and unsettled condition of the country, and anticipating even harder times in money matters than are now upon us, we deem it to the best interest of ourselves and patrons to adopt, with all our friends who may make accounts after this date, credit not exceeding six months, to which rule we will adhere strictly; and we appeal to our many friends, for whose liberal patronage during the past year we tender our acknowledgments, to oblige us with reciprocal favors by calling at an early day and settling their accounts, as we have to meet large payments this and next month. All accounts will be made out ready for settlement in a few days. Respectfully, Jan. 1, 1861 3t BROWN, TATE & CO.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the undersigned as Administrator of John T. Reid, dec'd., must make payment by January Court, or they may expect to be sued. I must have money to settle the estate with. ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th of November last, a boy named HENRY GRIST. Said boy is nearly six feet high, a light mulatto, and will weigh about 160 or 170 pounds. He is supposed to be lurking about Charlotte or some of the Depots on the Railroad. He has heretofore passed as a free negro, and was sold at the Lincoln Court House for fine and costs at the October Term, 1860, of said Court.

All persons are warned not to harbor said boy. I will pay the above reward to any person who will arrest said boy and give me such information as will enable me to get him. ISAAC HOSIER, Lincolnton, Dec 20, 1860. 4t

LINCOLN'S CABINET.

According to the New York Tribune the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln will probably consist of the following gentlemen: Secretary of State, William H. Seward, of New York; Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Attorney General, Edward Bates, of Missouri; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Navy, Robert E. Scott, of Virginia; Secretary of Interior, William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Postmaster General, Gideon Welles, of Conn.

It is reported in the dispatches from Washington, that Mr. Graham declines the distinction of a seat in Lincoln's cabinet, saying that he cannot, with a sense of honor, serve in that capacity, but will lend his aid to the extent of his influence to save the country from ruin.

It is possible that the same appointment will be tendered to Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Cameron's appointment is contradicted.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.) HAVE JUST OPENED AT BOONE'S OLD STAND, a large Select Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE Lowest PRICES FOR CASH. 10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER sold for before in this market. Having bought our Stock on good terms, we CAN and WILL sell to our customers low down for CASH! B. R. SMITH & CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

THE TRUTH!

Owing to the present difficulties of our country and the distracted state of business, In order to continue it becomes necessary for us to make AN APPEAL TO OUR CUSTOMERS in self-defence. Those indebted to us, will do us a kindness by coming forward and promptly paying up. Fisher & Burroughs, January 1, 1861 2m

WANTED.

Everybody to know that J. TROTTER is at his Old Stand, opposite the Jail, and is prepared to repair, repaint and re-trim Buggies and Carriages in the best manner. He can put on Buggies the neatest and best Tops of any workman in the county. Some new work will also be made. He respectfully informs the public that he can make a Buggy that will ride a man into office (or at least carry him about while seeking the public stalls) or any where else. Richard The Third offered his Kingdom for a horse, but if he had known Trotter he would also have wanted a Buggy, such as he, Joshua Trotter, can make or repair. So give him a call. Jan. 1, 1861. 3m

\$100 PER WEEK, CLEAR OF ALL EXPENSES!

made by using the NEW PATENT WELLS BORING MACHINE. Operated by 4 men can finish a Well 50 feet deep in one day. Parties who have bought the Right to use this valuable Machine in this State, South Carolina and Georgia, are making from \$75 to \$100 per week, clear of all expenses. The Right for a few of the best counties in the State for sale cheap. For further particulars enclose stamp to CHAS. F. HARRIS, Box 18, Concord, N. C. Jan. 1, 1861 4t

Notice.

From and after this day (1st of January, 1861,) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for cash, and cash only, any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit. And those indebted to us as requested to call and pay, as we want the money. January 1, 1861 if OATES & WILLIAMS.

House and Lots for sale.

At the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January, 1861, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, the two town Lots, embracing a comfortable Dwelling House and cartilage, known in the plat of the town as lots No. 718 and No. 720, in square 100, recently occupied by Ezekiel Elms, dec'd., and now in possession of his family. The sale will be made under a decree of the Court of Equity of Mecklenburg county, to satisfy judgments in favor of J. B. Kerr and A. Graham, S. A. Harris Administrator of Joshua Hendrix, and others, obtained in the County Court of said county against the said Ezekiel Elms, dec'd. A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E. Charlotte, Dec 18, 1860. 5t

NEW RESTAURANT.

Having connected with my Establishment an Eating and Refreshment Saloon, I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans will please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to please them. J. D. PALMER, One door above the Bank of Charlotte. January 1, 1861. 10