#### 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 gress to-day in regard to the difficulties of the South is harmony of feeling and unity of action. dition of South Carolina, he says there will be no quorum at any time, no business had been trans- recommending its rejection. By this only can we avert war; by this only can we alternative but to collect revenue and protect pub- acted. It is only by keeping their true nature in view that the dangers threatening the Union, and re- lating to Federal affairs.

party who have, "under the forms of a Presiden- lessly and unfortunately placed. It was not necestial election, seized the Federal Executive," to sary to repeat this opinion and recommendation. carry out purposes at war with the Constitution | His conviction then expressed remains unand the rights of the South. The following are changed. The right and outy to use military and State Educational Association. Also a bill for the the resolutions known as the Chicago or Black naval force against those who illegally assail the relief of Davidson College. Republican Platform, adopted by the Republican Federal Government are clear and indisputable; Mr Speaker appointed the following gentlemen party in May last, when it nominated Abraham but the present state of things were beyond Ex- the Senate part of the committee on slaves and Lincoln for President of the United States:

#### CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States in Conven-

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 | the Southern as in the Northern States. are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional

That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution: "That all men are created The people will redress all grievances. In Heaven's Mr Turner introduced a resolution calling upon certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, the assumption that there is no alternative. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the publican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution served by all constitutional means. tion, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, ed as calculated to produce an adjustment. It Brown, Barringer, Dickson, Eure, Faison, Hall, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force was an imputation on the members to say they will Harriss of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Lane, the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protest- hesitate for a moment. ing people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant, to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme culties a peaceful solution. He states his reasons pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its gene- why he had refrained from sending troops to ral and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of part of Carolina for aggression. cial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country. "That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our Reall our national territory, ordained that 'no person

publican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it: and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.'

readers ever read this very remarkable party which is nothing more nor less than a declaration of war upon the Southern States. "These reso. The resolutions were offered by Mr Bristow, of lutions," as fairly stated by a Northern journal, Kentucky: "assert the equality of the black with the white | Resolved, That we recognize slavery as now exman, by a misapplication of the language of the isting in fifteen of the United States by the usages Declaration of Independence, which was never and laws of those States; and we recognise no intended to apply to negro slaves; that slaves are authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State not property, and that the master is not entitled to where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slaveprotection under the Federal Government by land ry in such States, in disregard of the rights of the act incorporating the town of Lincolnton. and sea; and that to affirm that the constitution their owners or the peace of society. protects slavery in the Terrritories, "is revolu- Resolved, That we recognise the justice and of the country;" and on the ground that "no tion and all laws made in pursuance thereof, incluperson should be deprived of life, liberty or prop- ding those on the subject of fugitive slaves, or fu- Jacob's Fork in Catawba and Burke. Mr Davis of erty, without due process of law," the resolutions gitives from service or labor, and discountenance further maintain that "the normal condition of all all mobs or hinderances to the execution of such the territory of the United States is that of laws, and that citizens of each State shall be entifreedom," and that it becomes the duty of all Re- tled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in was passed by year 73, nays 26. publicans by legislation to maintain that principle, the several States. and to "deny the authority of Congress, of a Resolved, That we recognise no such conflicting Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to elements in its composition or sufficient cause from tion of the party, "as the causes which called it into existence are permanent."

War and all its attendant horrors must ensue without a UNITED SOUTH. With union they may be prevented. Division and discord here will but fix the party in power at the North more firmly in its determination to yield not an inch of its usurpations-will but 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 Prople are ahead of the Politicians and the Press, and the Women (God bless them!) are ahead of the Men. They must 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 is disrupted, upon them rests the responsibility. flect their views and sentiments. 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 to-day. A UNITED SOUTH may ensure a reconstruction of tures of those States which have passed Personal North, and asking guarantees; when these are refused, the Union. It will certainly vindicate the honor Liberty Bills, to insist upon their repeal. He said Mr B., the South will move in solid phalanx, and and the INALTENABLE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTHERN does not propose, however, that these Commission-STATES .- Richmond Disputch.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

with 250 troops on board, tried to enter the harbor this morning, but was fired into by the batteries rights of persons and property should be adequateon Morris' Island, and compelled to return back. ly secured; that we should be permitted to pass Saw no hope for the Union but in secession of every day, to know if the State authority supported the Morris Island action; if so, he would fire on any vessel within reach of his guns. The Governor slave lost. Like guaranties should be given for replied that it was by the sovereign authority of

chose to declare war, he was accountable to his Later in the day, Anderson sent another flag, and said he had reconsidered the matter, and

the State, accountable to no one; and if Anderson

It is said that Maj Anderson being notified that Federal troops were on their way to reinforce him, further says that he will regard any attempt of the ble spirit wrote a letter to the commander at Fort Moultrie, Federal troops to pass across Virginia for the pursaying that if the steamer was interrupted he would fire on that fort. The reply he received is said to have been a defiant one.

ter notoriety, is not a Kentuckian, but a native of land ally themselves with Canada. Buckingham county, Va. He married a lady in Georgia, and owns a large landed and slave property there. Walter and Supply has a state of To kind of any according to the formatter and the property of any according to the property of any according to the property of the property o

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The President sent in a special message to Conpreserve or re-construct the present union of the lie property as far as practicable under the existing we can hope to apply the proper means to redress commended such measures of relief as he believed Let us see what are the real principles of the and save it from the perils in which it was need- to slaves and free persons of color, asking that said

ecutive control. We are in the midst of a great free persons: Messrs. Hall, Eurc, Burton, Morerevolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet head and Pitchford the present emergency.

tion assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our war and to remove the grievances that might lead ceeded to address the Senate at considerable the blessings conferred by the Union, he says: should not submit to his inauguration; that a ma-Should it perish, the calamity will be as severe in jority of the whole people of the Union had de-

apprehension as to the sentiments of a majority of the president of this confederacy; that his election ferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box. mitted to. equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with name let the trial be made before we plunge into the Governor to inform the Senate whether he

had reflected! He appeals to Congress to say in also, whether he knew of any movement now on governed," is essential to the preservation of our Re- their might that the Union must and shall be pre- foot to take possession of federal property within

to prompt action with a view to peace. Divisions manded the year and nays. Those who voted in on the line of thirty-six thirty (36:30) is suggest- the affirmative were Messrs. Avery, Burton,

forts and arsenals had been seized by aggressive Waugh, Whitaker, Winstead-24; those who everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention acts. Congress should endeavor to give the diffi- voted in the negative were Messrs. Arendell, Charleston harbor, beliving this would have "That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own furnished a pretext, if not a provocation, on the

Referring to Maj. Anderson, he say the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with co- could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held in each county to take oath before entering on the marks were not correctly reported.] temporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judi- his post forty-eight or sixty hours. He had discharge of his duties. warned his country of danger and felt that his duty was faithfully though imperfectly performed. ham County Railroad Company from the Coal-

### From the National Intelligencer.

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

We learn that the Committee of Thirty-three have agreed upon the annexed resolutions as the basis of a compromise on the vexed questions which now disturb the peace of the country. We Now, we doubt whether one in twenty of our are not informed by what vote these resolutions were adopted in committee, but learn that there paper, this declaration of the Republican party, was at the time a fuller attendance of its members than there had been for several preceeding days.

tionary and subversive of the peace and harmony propriety of a faithful execution of the Constitu-

give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of any source, for a dissolution of this Government; the United States." Lastly, that on these princi- that we were not sent here to destroy, but to susples, which are in direct violation of the Constitu- tain and harmonize the institutions of the country, tion, "the Union of the States must and shall be and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of preserved;" which of course implies force of arms; the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence and to that end there is a necessity for a perpetua- on terms of equality and justice to all the States. two-thirds vote of the Assembly to call it; said that

### 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. If new Confederacies should be formed, we must have the best guaranties before we can attach Virginia to either. He condemns the action of been invited to do so by her late Executive in un-

He opposes a State Convention, and suggests the appointment of two of the most distinguished had thought it an auxiliary towards perpetuating it; men of the State as Commissioners to the Legisla- he was in favor of making certain propositions to the

ers should go to the New England States. have proper and effective, guaranties of the protec- mainly by the efforts of political aspirants. CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—The Star of the West, tion of slavery in the District of Columbia; that our equality in the States and Territories, and our the people. He was sorry to lose the vote of the gentleman on this question; thought that the bill would Maj. Anderson sent a white flag to the city to- through the free States and Territories unmolested. Southern State and a reconstruction of the govern-If slaves are abducted, the State where the loss oc- ment. He opposed delay on this subject; said that be- for a violent and distressing cough, which baffled the skill settlement in a few days. Respectfully, curs ought to be made to pay the full value of the the inter-State slave trade, and for the passage and out by surrounding circumstances. enforcement of rigid laws for the punishment of Mr Brown said that Mr Avery's substitute to the bill such persons in the free States as organize, aid, or had prescribed rules for the Convention, viz: the time abet in organizing companies with a view of assailing the slaveholding States and inciting the slaves further restricted Mr A, had remarked that he had no to insurrection. The General Government should hope for the Union-he differed with him. As far as a would refer the whole affair to the authorities at be deprived of the power of appointing to the local re-construction of the government after a disruption offices of the slaveholding States persons hostile to is concerned, said he, I doubt whether that end would their institutions and inimical to their rights. He ever be achieved. Mr B. hoped that the debate on this that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same pose of coercing any Southern State, as an act of invasion which is to be repelled. He is not, how- question to the people. ever, without hope that the present difficulties will A VIRGINIAN .- Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sum- find some satisfactory solution. Let New Eng-

The Louisiana Forts have been seized by State o'clock.

design to the terminal of and the medical section and the design of the section o

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

Mr Burton presented a memorial from Chappel States. In order to promote harmony, it is well to laws. His duty is to execute. He says that at Hendricks and others of Cleaveland county. Also THE CONVENTION QUESTION IN THE HOUSE. recur to the causes of our difficulties occasionally. the opening of the session he called attention to a memorial from the citizens of Cleaveland re-

would have the effect of tranquilizing the country reported back several bills and resolutions relating

Mr Walker introduced a bill to incorporate the

Mr Thomas of Jackson introduced a series of To Congress is reserved the power to declare resolutions relating to Federal affairs, and prothem rests the responsibility. After eulogizing and insisted that the people of the United States clared that he was not their choice, and that he the Northern States. Let the question be trans- was a fraud, and would prove tyrannical if sub-

had been asked for forces to take possession of any Let us have reflection. Would that Carolina of the forts in North Carolina; if so, by whom; He recommends Congress to devote themselves the resolution on the table. Mr Turner de-Pitchford, Shaw, Simpson, Street, Taylor of G., The danger is on us. In several of the States, Taylor of B., Thomas of D., Walker, Watson, Blcdsoe, 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 | their power. The House then adjourned. into the propriety of the passage of an act requirthat officer | ing the chairman of the board of common schools

He was conscious he meant well for his country. fields to Raleigh. Mr Potts, a bill to charter the State, and for the relief of the people Mr Mr Hill, a bill authorizing a court of Over and Terminer for Caswell county, to try all slaves confined in the county jail charged with rape and Mr Sherman to make it unanimous: other felonies. On motion of Mr Hill, the rules were suspended, and the bili passed its second and liberty bills. third reading-ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

TUESDAY, January 8. SENATE .- Mr Walker introduced a bill to provide for common school teachers. Mr Stowe, a bill to amend A bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by wil

was read and passed its second reading. House .- Mr Peebles introduced a bill to alter the erm of office of sheriffs: extends term to four years.

Mr Cline, a bill to prevent felling timber in Henry's and Mecklenburg, a bill to incorporate the Hornet's Nest The bill appropriating \$300,000 for arming the State

was taken up, and, after several attempts to amend it WEDNESDAY, January 9.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION. SENATE.-The Senate went into Committee of th

Whole on the convention bill Mr Avery presented a substitute for the bill reported v the committee.

Mr Avery said that the bill reported by the committee required a restricted convention, and that his bill proposed to make it an open convention, and required a he had omitted the oath because he did not think the MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF General Assembly had power to restrict the convention. The substitute was read.

Mr Turner gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, or at some future time, move to amend the bill by giving the convention power to so amend the constitution of the State as to tax slaves, that had not hitherto been taxed, as property under the constitution.

Mr Brown said that when the bill was reported. It becomes, he says, our State to be mindful of its was thought that a majority of the Legislature could own interests. The disruption seems inevitable. call a convention, but that now he was of the opinion that no convention should be called without the concurrence of two-thirds of that body; that he could not South Carolina, saying that she has taken her that it had been the custom, and the Legislature had a Southern sisters by surprise, and that he would right to prescribe an oath and to limit the power of a have made no special reference to her, had he not | convention, because it was the creature of that body; that there was a marked difference between a convencalled for references to Virginia. He says that people. Mr B. did not belive in making the people the then, indeed, is the case hopeless, as far as Conthe non-slaveholding States are alone chargeable servants of any sort of a convention; the convention, if with the present state of affairs, and if the Union called, should be the servant of the people-should re-

Mr B. said that he hoped this Union would be prethe cry of no hope, no hope for the Union was constantly coming to us from Congress. He believed that the agi-It is due, he says, to Virginia that she should tation now extant in the country was brought about

tleman on this question; thought that the bill would fore the convention was held, perhaps every Southern State with the exception of Maryland would be out of relief as to induce me to persevere in its use. I always keep the Union, and that North Carolina would be forced it by me, and ever find it to be untailing in its effects. No the Union, and that North Carolina would be forced

of meeting and the manner in which delegates were to be elected: he therefore thought that it might be subject would be conducted in a tolerant and charita-

Mr Avery said that there was no precedent to the proposition of Mr Brown to submit the Convention The debate was further continued by Messrs. Avery, Brown, Erwin and Barringer. On motion of Mr Avery, the committee rose, and

Mr Bledsoe, by permission, introduced a bill for the

protection of the persons and property of the citizens of the State, appropriating \$700,000, to be used when deemed absolutely necessary by the Governor and Council for arming the State.

House .- Mr Person, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to increase the salary of Judges of the and impracticable propositions presented tending country. In it he says he regrets to say that matto distract the public mind and divide the public ters instead of becoming better are still worse, and counsels. The great point to be obtained in the that hope is diminished. Alluding to the consultation of the consultation of

Mr Hoke introduced a resolution in favor of L. H. Lorance, sheriff of Lincoln.

The Speaker announced that the hour had arrived Mr Avery, from the committee on the judiciary, reports of the majority and minority of the committee charge of treason, in having sent a dispatch to on federal relations.

The bill reported by the majority of the committee on federal relations and the reports and resolutions

Mr Person took the floor. He gave some explanation of the reasons for the report offered by the committee; that it was a compromise of sentiments entertained by those of the committee favoring a convention; that the report did not embody his individual views on the subject. He was in favor of a convention unlimited as to its action; he did not believe this General Assembly had the power to restrict the action of the people in convention; he would, therefore, offer a substitute to the bill reported, free from these objectionable features.

The substitute was read. It provides for the holding of an unlimited convention of the people of the State, leaving the time for the election of delegates, constituents and our country, unite in the fellowing to war, and restore peace to the country. On length. He declared Mr Lincoln to be a usurper, and of the time of the meeting of the convention,

Mr Person continued his remarks to some length, reviewing the condition of federal affairs, and asserting the right of a State to secede from the federal Union. Mr Davis, of Rutherford, asked, have the people of a The secession movement is chiefly made on an was not the president elect, nor would be ever be State a right, before that State secedes, to seize and hold forts or other property of the General Govern-

> Mr Person. They have not, constitutionally. Mr Davis. In case they should thus take possession of a fort, would they be justified in retaining it by force of arms? He asked the question, he said, because he had understood that a portion of the gentleman's constituents had taken possession of one of the government forts in this State.

Mr Person. I will not be catechised, but I can tell the gentleman what my action in the supposed case the borders of this State. Mr Avery moved to lay | would be; if my constituents have taken possession of a fort, and need my assistance, they shall have it, even at the sacrifice of my life. Mr Davis. In that case, would not the gentleman

and his constituents be guilty of treason? Mr Person said he would answer him when he was Mr Davis continued his remarks. When he had

Mr Person said he would now answer the gentleman's interrogatory. He thought that when the general goverument was about to put an armed force in the forts for the manifest design of coercing the State into submission to unjust measures, the people would be justified by the law of self-preservation, if not by the constitution, in resisting the attempt by any means in

[On Thursday Mr Person stated that his re-

#### Mr Rogers introduced a bill to charter the Chat- THE PROPOSITION OF THE BORDER STATES.

The Committee of the fourteen border States, St. Cathrine and Charlotte Railroad Company, in composed of Messrs. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Mecklenburg county. Mr Williamson, a bill to chairman; Harris of Maryland; Sherman, of Ohio; alter the jurisdiction of the courts of the Nixon, of New Jersey; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Gilmer, of North Carolina; Hatton, of Tennessee; Hoke, a bill to alter the charter of the Western Pettit, of Indiana; Harris, of Virginia; McClern-Plank Road. Mr Barringer, a bill to prevent and and, of Illinois; Barrett, of Missouri; Sebastian, punish horse stealing. Mr White, a bill to amend of Arkansas; Vandevere, of Iowa, and Hale of sec. 1, chap. 12, Revised Code, entitled Bastardy. Pennsylvania, at their meeting in Washington on Saturday, adopted the following plan of amending the Constitution, by a vote wanting only that of

1. Recommending a repeal of all the Personal

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

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 that he (Lincoln) was not, never had been and kindness by coming forward and promptly paying up. 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 deter-

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 themgive his assent to the proposition contained in the sub- selves to anything, by adjourning without taking stitute of the senator from Burke to omit the oath; 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 gress is concerned. The Herald evidently 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. 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 lung medicine, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is likewise highly valued by many of our esteemed citizens, who have tested its virtues by trial. of physicians, and to my joy, experienced such gratifying medicine that I have ever used has given 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. Sold by E Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

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, bowever, time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Butters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The Proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums the October Term, 1860, of said Court. upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently through their chairman, Mr Speight, asked to be tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits allowed to consider the question to-morrow at 11 offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

Sold by E. Nve Hutchison, & 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.

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 withfor the consideration of the special order, it being the in one vote of arresting Senator Toombs on the 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

out of the District of Columbia, but the Administration still refuses to authorize its acceptance at 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 up-

bail for Russel, the defaulter, by parties residing

Two Government officials holding office in the departments, from the State of Mississippi, have

on Congress to adopt Senator Crittenden's proposi-

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 he (Lincoln) has received several letters from Virginina, 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 learnng 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

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 down for CASH !

#### LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLES. In the U. S. Senate Mr Baker, of Oregon, in CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

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 AN APPEAL TO OUR CUSTOMERS Lincoln, in his debate with Mr Douglas, to show 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 opall 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 for a horse, but if he had known Trotter he would also laws, whether they be revenue, territorial or the have wanted a Buggy, such as he, Joshua Trotter, can 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 govern-

# Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio R. R. Co. one day. Parties who have bought the Right to use

Tenn. & O. R. R. Company will take place at Charlotte and Georgia, are making from \$75 to \$100 per week, on Wednesday, the 30th instant. All Stockholders are clear of all expenses. The Right for a few of the best requested to be present in person or by proxy. At the counties in the State for sale cheap. same time, a meeting of the Directors will take place. WM. JOHNSTON. Jan 8, 1861 4w 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 and the rest of mankind, for 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 any article in our line of business that we may have on THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,

### 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 of Certificates from Mr Norborne Norton, of the Examiner our friends who may make accounts after this date, a 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 I first made use of this Balsam some three years since next month. All accounts will be made out ready for Jan 1, 1861 3t BROWN, TATE & CO.

### NOTICE.

of John T. Reid, dec'd, must make payment by January said county against the said Ezekiel Elms, dec'd. Court, or they may expect to be sued. I must have money to settle the estate with.

ISAAC N. ALEXANDER. January 1st. 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 beretofore passed as a free negro, and was sold at the Lincoln Court House for fine and costs at All persons are warned not to habor 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 HOUSER, Lincolnton, Dec 20, 1860.

### LINCOLN'S CABINET.

According to the New York Tribune the Cabi. net of Mr Lincoln will probably consist of the fol-

iowing gentlemen: Secretary of State, William H. Seward, of New Orders were immediately telegraphed to garrison York; Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; Attorney General, Edward Bates, of Mis souri; Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, of Penn. sylvania; Secretary of Navy, Robert E. Scott, of Virginia; Secretary of Interior, William A. Gra. ham, of North Carolina; Postmaster General, Gide. on Welles, of Conn.

It is reported in the dispatches from Washing. ton, that Mr Graham declines the distinction of a scat 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

R. SMITH & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE,)

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.

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

B. R. SMITH & CO.

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 in self-defence. Those indebted to us, will do us a Fisher & Burroughs.

### January 1, 1861

WANTED. posed to nullification, he was in favor of repealing | Every body 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 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 make or repair. So give him a call.

Jan 1, 1861. 3m PENSES!! made by using the NEW PATENT WELL BORING MACHINE. Operated by 4 men can finish a Well 50 feet deep in The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the A., this valuable Machine in this State, South Carolina

> For further particulars enclose stamp to CHAS. F. HARRIS.

#### Jan. 1, 1861 \* 4t Box 18, Concord, N. C.

Notice. From and after this day (1st of January, 1861,) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers,

cash, and cash only,

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 are requested to call and pay, as we want the money. 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 curtilage, 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 Those indebted to the undersigned as Administrator Hendrix, and others, obtained in the County Court of

A C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E. Charlotte, Dec 18, 1860.

## RESTAURANT. Having connected with my Eswill please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to

tablishment an Eating and Refreshment Saloon, I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans

please them. J. D. PALMER, One door above the Bank of Charlotte.