A real swindle—letter from an absconding Banker.

The Detroit Advertiser says: The Coruna banker, Wallace, who had "financial operations" with some of our brokers a few weeks ago, has been writing letters to some of his Coruna friends. It seems by the explanation he gives that his object was not merely to "put money in his purse," but to "swindle the abolitionists," in order to pay off an old score against them which he inherited from his father.

It seems that Wallace wrote to a gentleman at Corunna, giving the numbers which would open the combination lock of his safe. When it was unlocked, it was found to contain only the covers of his books, every paper of value and all his accounts having been carried off or destroyed.

The letter to the editor of the Courier, whose commercial reports he had been in the habit of furnishing, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., December 14, 1859.

MR. PULLEN:—You will, perhaps, think I have effrontery enough to make a jackass, but suppose you do, what do I care? You are already slightly impressed with the belief that I will do some things as well as others, and therefore you may not be astonished at this.

As you have no doubt given me a "puff" since I left, I will only say that you have my full permission—advertise me to the extent of fifty dollars I subscribed to your paper. In the same package with this, I enclose one hundred and fifty dollars for Mrs. Elizabeth Slater, money that she deposited with me for safe (?) keeping.

As some who once had confidence in what I said, may still suppose that I was born and bred in New York, I take this occasion to say that I never was in that city till July 14, 1853.

If any of your citizens suppose they have any chance of finding me in New York, I may as well say that it is rather uncertain. I am a native of a Southern State, and my father having been swindled by Abolitionists, I determined to swindle somebody in the first Abolition State where I could get an opportunity, and I have succeeded, and in more States than your own.

My operations now amount to over $8,000 clear of expenses, and which I consider puts me about even with the——Abolitionists. Don't understand me as saying that circumstances have controlled my dishonest actions altogether, for they have not. I have had to do nothing from necessity, but have acted as I have a little for revenge, and a great deal because I wanted to.

I do not suppose any of you are green enough to think I am going to stay here any length of time; however, if you should think so, you had better come and see.

How are the markets? What up and whisky down? It is a great pity your commercial prince vamoosed the ranche, isn't it? Yours, feelingly,

JAMES C. WALLACE.

NO TRADE WITH THE NORTH.—A lady writes a letter on this subject to the Richmond Whig, and uses the following language:

"Some persons propose that we have linsey woolsey of Virginia cloth made at the Virginia Penitentiary, and wear it. This is an extreme measure, which will not succeed, but will verify the prediction made by both ladies and gentlemen that the projected movement in favor of Southern manufactures and importations will probably die away in three months. [illegible] they would certainly verify this prediction, because, though we might be proud of our coarse dresses for one or two weeks, yet after the novelty passed away, we would tire of them, and turn to cassimeres, silks and velvets more eagerly than before. Let us wear what we have and what we purchase from the stock now on hand carefully; if those should be worn out before the merchants import, let us purchase the nearest article which is made in Virginia or the Southern States, for the whole South should unite in this matter, have it made neatly, and wear it thankfully."

A REMONSTRANCE OMITTED.—A Chicago correspondent of the Presbyterian, a clergyman, relates the following pointed little fact:

Before I close, let me relate an incident which occurred during the late session of the Synod in Chicago. An Anti Slavery Convention of the Doctor Cheever stripe was sitting at Chicago at the same time. A gentleman of the city, with whom one of our professors was slightly acquainted, accosted him one morning:

"Well, Doctor, were you in the Convention last evening?"

"No, sir; I do not belong to that stripe." Great surprise was manifested by the gentleman, that if I had been there I would have offered one additional resolution."

"Ah! indeed; what would that be?"

"Brother," resumed the doctor, "that when we get to the Kingdom of Heaven, we will not sit down with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, for they were sure slaveholders!"

This was enough. The gentleman passed on, concluding, doubtless, that he had mistook his man.

AN EPISCOPAL "SUPPER PARTY."—The recently elected P. E. Bishop of New Jersey, Dr. Odenheimer, has just moved from Philadelphia to Riverside, near Burlington, the residence of the late Bishop Doane.—In relating the arrival of the new Bishop, the Burlington Dollar Newspaper says:

"When his family took possession of Riverside they found the pantries crowded with everything that either housewife or cook could desire—a barrel of sugar in one, of flour in another—with other immediate necessaries in profusion, the surprise of Bishop of Episcopalians here. Then came a purse of $200 from Episcopalians in Mount Holly, to hear the expense of the removal from Philadelphia. These donations offered some manifestation of the affection already entertained for Bishop Odenheimer."

CIRCULATING HELPER'S BOOK.—Jesse Wheeler, formerly surveyor of Guilford County, North Carolina, has been arrested, charged with circulating sixty copies of Helper's Impending Crisis. Several persons have been arrested in Randolph County, North Carolina, on a similar charge.

EFFECTS OF A SNAKE BITE.—A young lady in Texas was bitten by a snake several weeks ago. Since then she has very serious fits, and while in the condition she tried in various ways to imitate the motion and action of a snake. At one time, she went twenty eight days without tasting food. She is also partly paralyzed.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, January 24, 1859.

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

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce R. M. WHITE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. W. GRIER, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce SAM'L A. HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce J. P. SMITH, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

Whig Meeting.

The Whig meeting will be held in the Town Hall at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.

Marriages in Mecklenburg for 1858.

The Clerk of the County Court kindly furnished us last week with the number of marriages that had been solemnized in Mecklenburg for the year 1858, but in the press of other things we omitted to insert them—they are as follows, viz: In January 17; February 7; March 3; April 7; May 4; June 4; July 4; August 8; September 12; October 12; November 8; December 16—total 98. There is every reason to believe that all the licenses have not been returned, or the number would have certainly over run a 100. We are warranted in this opinion from the fact that after the list was handed to us one came in to the Clerk.

Concord.

Last week we spent a day in Concord, it being County Court; the day was very unfavorable and there was a very small turnout for Tuesday of Court. Very little business seemed to be given prominent attention of the Court.

In the afternoon session, J. L. Bundy, Esq. was elected Sheriff to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff Pinkett.

The following Special Court was elected at the same time, viz: D. Coleman, A. J. Yorke, J. M. Black, John Shinpoch, and L. B. Kiminger, Esqs.

The following Tax was laid for the present year:

Poor Tax—1 cent on $100 valuation of land and 8 cents on each poll.

County Purposes—12 cents on $100 valuation of land and 40 cents on each poll.

School Tax—3 cents on $100 valuation of land and 72 cents on each poll, being 3 cents on each $100 and 20 cents on each poll higher than any previous tax.

The Court allowed $2 per diem to each of its assessors of land under the late assessment.

No Extra Session.

Some of the Democratic presses has been expressing the opinion that the Governor should convene the Legislature in Extra Session, and several citizens of Chatham wrote to Gov. Ellis on the subject, and his reply to them will be found in to-day's paper. It will be seen that the Governor arrives at the conclusion that there is no necessity for such a call. A wise conclusion we think. We have not seen any cause for an extra session, but some people seem anxious to precipitate the State into a measure which they as well as many others, may have cause to regret. The Union was not lightly formed neither can it be easily dissolved; and when it does take place, those who have been the principal cause of a separation, will find they have raised a storm which cannot be easily allayed.

Commissioner to Virginia.

During the last Session of the Legislature of South Carolina a Commissioner was appointed to visit Virginia to consult and take counsel relative to the calling of a Southern Convention. C. C. Memminger, Esq. a distinguished lawyer of South Carolina, received this appointment, who repaired to Richmond on his mission, and before taking any step towards the furtherance of his object, he was in consultation with the principal men of the Commonwealth, to ascertain their feelings on the question of the convention. Having fortified himself as far as possible, on the 19th instant, he delivered an address before both branches of the Legislature, which we lay before our readers to-day. B. F. Perry, Esq. a leading politician and a member of the Legislature says he thinks such a mission rather in bad taste and Quixotic. He says, "I said to the House, on the passage of the resolutions, that it was like a neighbor going to a gentleman and telling him his house was wounded, and he must come in and fight. Very likely this officious neighbor might find himself kicked out of the house. The commissioner sent by Virginia to South Carolina in our nullification contest was to keep South Carolina from fighting and tell her that her wounded honor did not require such a course."

Awful Catastrophe.

On the 17th instant, the walls of Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence Mass. fell, making a complete wreck of the building and causing a great destruction of human life, principally females, many of whom were literally roasted to death, by the building taking fire after its fall, from which they could not be extricated. The building is represented as having been very insecurely erected and the owners are thought to be liable and a case similar occurring in England, where the owners were convicted of manslaughter and transported, has been referred to, in order that the proprietors may be brought to answer, by the friends of the sufferers, for so great a destruction of life. The loss of property amounts to $100,000. Fifty five dead bodies had been recovered from the ruins, to the 19th, 41 are females; of the 40 missing, 28 are females; of the 78 severely wounded 52 are females; and in the list of those slightly wounded the females figure largely. The larger portion were young girls of Irish descent.

Mrs. Childs.

Our readers will recollect no doubt, that a female under the above name, made application to Gov. Wise for permission, to go to Old John Brown, while in jail at Charlestown and render him the consolation his case demanded. One would suppose that a woman manifesting so much sympathy for a fellow creature in distress, and one not related to her, could have great sympathy for her own kith and kin. But such is not the case. The correspondent of the N. O. Picayune states that this same Mrs. Childs had a daughter whose name out South to teach. After teaching awhile she became an invalid. Being unable to help herself and not wishing to become a pensioner upon the family of the gentleman with whom she was residing, she wrote to her mother to send her the means and send or come for her. To this and several other letters she paid no attention thus showing a want of natural affection for her own child although she manifested so much sympathy for Old Brown who had come South to butcher up our citizens.

No Speaker Yet.

This has become a stereotyped head for many papers, and from present appearances, the election of a Speaker is in as much doubt as ever. The Democratic party is to blame. They cannot elect a Speaker by the aid of the Americans, yet they will not aid the Americans, who can get a few votes from the anti-Lecompton-ites, because he would have to be an American.

Fire in Columbia.

We regret to learn that the Printing Office of the South Carolinian in Columbia was partially injured by fire. The business progressing as usual when the alarm was given. Fortunately by the presence of mind of the hands, the materials was so secured as to prevent injury by removal. The fire originated from the imperfect condition of one of the flues between the bindery and main building. The building and materials were insured. The loss and damage to the materials was assessed at $170,50. The damage to the building has not been assessed yet.

Mecklenburg Dragoons.

This is another new company that has lately been raised. It is comprised of members from the country and town. They have paraded twice since its formation and numbered between 50 and 60. It is composed principally of young men and when fully equipped they will make a fine appearance.

Charlotte Light Infantry.

This Company we are pleased to learn have made arrangements for having their uniforms made at home. They have selected the rock Island gray cassimere for their suits.

Peterson for February.

This interesting periodical is before us. We have recommended it so often that we have worn out, and all we can now say is, try it and if you do not find it richly worth the subscription price you may put us down as no judge of such matters.

Daily Press.

We have received the 10th No. of the Daily Press printed in Raleigh, by R. H. Whitaker, Esq. We wish him success in his undertaking as the duties are very onerous and deserve success.

SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn the Judges will ride the Spring Circuit as follows:

Judge Bailey,	Edenton.
" Manly's successor,	Newbern.
" Saunders,	Raleigh.
" Shepherd,	Hillsborough.
" Dick,	Wilmington.
" Caldwell,	Salisbury.
" Heath,	Asheville.

Raleigh Standard.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN MOBILE.—The Mobile *Mercury*, of Monday morning, says:

It is an idle habit into which we journalists are prone to fall, of reporting from week to week that the health of the city is good, simply because there is no yellow fever among us. It cannot, however, escape observation that without an epidemic, for which this is not the season, we are having very heavy bills of mortality at present—25 last week and 20 the week before. This is undoubtedly attributable to the severe cold weather.

From the Petersburg Express.

Address of the Hon. C. C. Memminger, special Commissioner from South Carolina, before the two Houses of the Legislature at Richmond, Jan. 19.

Mr. Memminger advanced to the rostrum and responded as nearly as may be imagined from the following imperfect sketch:

Gentlemen: the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia.—When the Athenian orator appeared before his people, it was his custom to invoke the aid and the direction of that unknown God the actual sublimity of whose power and love was yet undisclosed by the light of revelation, and it is surely more becoming that before the people of this ancient and this country, and especially upon an occasion so momentous as this, that I should follow the example, and I now invoke the blessing of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to enable me to present, and my hearers to understand, the object of the mission with which I have been honored.

Before I proceed, I beg leave to offer to the authorities of Virginia my profound acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness they have bestowed upon me. If this mission results in nothing else, it will at least teach the States that they are States—that they are sovereign powers, that they are free governments—that they may act independently and securely. In order to present to Virginia the commission to appropriate form, he could request the Clerk to read the resolutions passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, and officially transmitted through him to the Legislature of Virginia.

The resolutions were read and the speaker proceeded.

It will be seen that these resolutions import as the object of South Carolina to present through me, an expression of cordial sympathy with Virginia under existing circumstances; secondly, the expectation of South Carolina to unite with Virginia in securing means of common defence; and thirdly, to request a conference of the Southern States, represented by deputies from each.

No other State continued the speaker, has contributed as much to the Union as yours. We owe to you our freedom from the bondage of England; and the exertions of those great men who sprang to the call of freedom when the first tocsin of war was sounded; and the names of Henry, of Washington, Jefferson and Madison are hallowed in the memories of every citizen of the United States. At a time too, and when better situated than any other portion of the Union, when she might have aggrandized all, having abundance within herself, and holding in her hand every element of national power, she surrendered all to the Union, and there was then no man who could not say that he regarded Virginia as the mother of all. And yet that is done?

When she had delivered up all her power to the Federal Government, and helped the Union in all its vastness and through all its vicissitudes, believing that all was peace and brotherhood between the States, and reposing in fancied security from either foreign foe or traitorous enemy from within, a more enemy than the Indian was lurking within her borders, and at the dead of night commenced his unhallowed work. Does not the lesson teach us that we should look to our security? We look at this as a blow at the whole South—we look upon you as our frontier, and that therefore it was a mere accident, that upon your friendly shield the blow fell and that you suffer vicariously, and as far as we can aid and sympathize with you, we will do so. Yes, and I do assure you that nothing would have pleased our young men better than to have been commissioned to Virginia upon a duty far different from that which I am now commissioned to fulfil. [Loud applause.]

But to understand this subject better we should look at it in the light of what was intended. It is not for what was done by a band of twenty-one men that we should have a convention of Southern States—They believed that to raise their standard in Virginia was to raise a signal for the slaves of the South to break forth in an attempt to free themselves from bondage—They believed that every non-slaveholder in the South an enemy to slavery—that upon the first war whoop for negro freedom, thousands, slaves and free would rush to arms, and the South would be immersed in all the horrors that would attend such a fearful rupture.

But you have repelled the attack, and you have promptly taken the forfeit of the lives of its leaders. But these are not sufficient. Your murdered citizens, the peace and tranquility of your State, of your families, disturbed, the treacherous strike aimed at your institutions, say that more definite measures for security must be taken, and it is this that causes us to offer you our sympathies.

In taking this course, we do not presume to dictate any course of action, nor to enlighten you upon the topics which the occasion has presented. We know that you are prepared to defend yourself, and not that we could present new views to your consideration, or better judgment to direct you, but we thought it was our bounden duty to come forward and declare all that I have said. This is not all. You remembered us. In the difficulties of 1832-3, when South Carolina had proceeded to the extreme call to arms, to sustain the nullification by her people of the tariff passed by Congress in 1828, you took our case in view, and sent a Commissioner to confer with us.

The Speaker then recited the circumstances of the commission of the Hon. Benjamin Watkins Leigh to the Convention of the people of S. C. rescinding the ordinance they had passed, which threatened so immediately the dissolution of the Union. He then alluded to other reminiscences of the intervention of Virginia in presenting the olive branch of harmony to South Carolina, when again secession was agitated by the efforts of northern aggression.

Now we have waited for seven years longer, and so far from the surging waves against our walls beginning to recede, the worst seems not yet to have come. The next opening of the drama was at Harper's Ferry. It told us that we must come back to Virginia to ask you if you please to meet us in conference. Instead of the tide of our difficulties being at an ebb, they are not yet at full flood. We only ask that conference may be had, and whatever may be decided upon, we will abide by.

In every disease the physician examines well into the case, he does not judge from external appearances, but probes the affection. If a house is burning we do not seek to extinguish the flames by closing the windows and avenues from which we see them burst forth, but open and enter it to ascertain whether it may be saved or abandoned. We look at the Harper's Ferry outbreak as a symptom of disease, and we would see to what necessary conclusions the great fact leads us.

It seems that when you examine into all the circumstances, that He whom we have this day invoked has set that example up as a standard—as a sort of Nilometer placed in the water to warn us of impending dangers of inundation. It is not my desire to excite. The object of a statesman is to deduce his arguments from facts and rationalities. We see what has been done, and we have a certain proof of the immense extent of this designed invasion, and of its sympathisers and abettors; and yet who among those who knew of it informed the State?

There was but one pen that volunteered, and that in such a manner that it was disregarded, and the outbreak burst upon you as a thunder cloud in winter. It shows that there was an advance of feeling against the institutions of the South of which we had no idea. And as soon as it is exposed, you find councils held all over the North to defend those traitors and their murderous course! You brought them to their trial—how? Were they led to and fro from their prison and to their doom under the protection of the citizens of the place of trial? You found it necessary to guard them with your arm of State—obliged to gather together the forces of the commonwealth to guard their premised receivers at bay. And when they are executed, a lamentation is heard from Dan to Beer-sheba, in the North; and when executed you hear the bells toll.

In the discussion of our Union he it said, and I say it with shame, a motion was made in one of the Legislatures of the Northern States to adjourn on the day of the death and in respect to the arch-traitor in that outbreak, and that motion was lost by only a very slender majority. It is an indication of hostile sentiment you cannot fail to perceive. It is a sentiment they have accepted, and every toll of those bells said "this is the sentiment that surrounds you!"

Familiarity with scenes direct them of the importance of the real character. The man who stands award and defeaned by the side of Niagara, after days habituating himself to the sound of these mighty waters considers them with the equanimity that he would the common water-fall. But let us go farther from home and examine by comparison.

Suppose that when the memorable explosion occurred in front of the Paris opera house, when the life of Napoleon was sought by assassins—suppose that the next week every paper in England had emblazoned an approval of the mighty crime. Go farther, and suppose that the life of Napoleon had been taken, and upon the death of the traitors, England had have tolled her bells in honor of their death. Does any man suppose that the French people would have abided that an hour?

It might have said that Napoleon was a tyrant, and he might have been maligned as we have been maligned. Yet the English would have been denounced as outlaws of civilization.

So far as the Northern people have sympathised in this movement against the South, so far as they have taken part—we must take it for granted that they are willing to carry out the scheme for we know that they have thousands and tens of thousands who maintain the doctrines that induce it.

It was thought that there would be a recoil in this sentiment of the North, but the recent elections prove a stronger abolition feeling than ever and in the National Congress, one hundred and one for a man who has endorsed a book, whose arrogant and anti-southern doctrines have made it as notorious as it is infamous. And yet not one Northern man comes forward to denounce them.

Now let us see whether our difficulties are of a nominal or of a temporary nature; whether a few remedies may cure, or more penetrating treatment may be necessary.

The speaker now proceeded to review the history of the Union from its inclipiency, when the original Thirteen States declared themselves a Confederacy, and when Virginia was in the glory of her magnificence, and gave to the Union its chief bond of strength and standing. He spoke of the gift of the great Northwest, and of the frequent concessions of Virginia; of the time when the South held the predominance of power, and of the gradual absorption of that power by the North—when the South gave nothing. He alluded to the vast and inevitable preponderance of the South, had the local laws of the new States remained unchanged, and reviewed with minute care, step by step the history of Southern session and compromise.

When the admission of Missouri came before Congress in 1820, then came the contest for power, and the North refusing to admit it with its Southern "east" laid the foundation to all that has since occured.—They (the latter) determined to take a stand for the ascendency—they looked to the future. In an unfortunate hour a voice came for compromise, and of that compromise the noble J. Hervey said, "I considered it the knell of the Union—a reprieve but not a final sentence—a geographical line held up to the angry passions of men, and which would never be obliterated."

In 1850, years after this startling prophecy, there began to tinkle a little bell—it was the tinkling of fanaticism. Petitions began to be presented to Congress for the abolition of slavery, and the flame of antagonism grew rapidly fearful. When we joined ourselves with the north was it not a compact of unity and peace, did it give one section the privilege of attacking the other—of taking possession of the conveniences and the opinions of men? Most assuredly no, and yet such was the spirit of our pretended dictators.

The first cord that was broken by the fanaticism was that of Christian community! The leading sects—the Methodists and Baptists—were separated, by those who professed to be the meek and gentle followers of the Son of God, who looked down from the hills of Galilee and Judea in peace upon slave and master—and one of whose first acts was to give up a slave to a Roman master. They cannot hold communion with us, cannot live nor eat nor sleep with us, but have rejected and repudiated brethren in a common sympathy of union, and in a common religion. Surely if to a religion like that of the Roman empire, where millions of slaves, extending from the Pillars of Hercules to the Euphrates, Christians could meet in communion, how is it that they cannot meet in America!

The speaker now read an extract from a speech by Mr. Calhoun in 1848, predicting the dangers now being so fearfully developed.

After dwelling briefly upon the infusion of fanaticism into the contest for supremacy on the part of the North, he then proceeded to consider the combination of the two.—The Texas question was the next great event in the history of the country, involving both of those elements of distraction. It had been refused admission by several Presidents up to the time of 1845.

A previous interest had been awakened in the North in regard to Texas to destroy the institutions of the South. In 1843 the former sent out deputies to the World's Convention, as it was called, in London, the great object of which was to abolish slavery. It was proposed to create a loan predicated upon Texas lands, the whole to buy off the slaves and England intended to unite with Texas and abolish slavery in all America.

Again we owe our preservation to Virginia. John Tyler took the helm of State and calling to his aid the noble Upshur, proceeded to relieve his country. But the same Providence that watched over us in that trying hour called away this gallant and experienced Secretary of State. Calhoun supplied his place; correspondence with Texas was opened, a treaty was signed, and Texas was admitted to Union.

The speaker continued to recount similar incidents of the history of the Union and urged strongly the proposed Convention.—Though of nearly four hour's duration, his speech created a fine impression and was universally admired. At its conclusion, at 4 15 P. M., the Hon. gentleman was escorted by the military back to his hotel.

LETTER FROM GOV. ELLIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Jan. 10, '60.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 27th ult., enclosing a copy of the resolutions recently adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Chatham county,—one of which urges the necessity of a special session of the General Assembly.

These resolutions manifest, upon the part of the citizens of your county, a zeal in behalf of the public welfare deserving of all commendation, and for which they will doubtless receive the thanks of the people of the State.

Like sentiments to those contained in the resolutions, having been expressed to me by many intelligent citizens, I consider it as not inappropriate, and, indeed, but respectful to them to make known, publicly, my own views upon the subject, and will avail myself of the opportunity offered by your communication of doing so. It is not to be denied that a sense of insecurity pervades, at this time, the public mind to a very considerable extent, arising principally out of the fact of a vast, in the present disturbed condition of public affairs, of an organization of our military forces and effective arms to place in their hands.

Fully appreciating the magnitude of the causes that have given rise to these apprehensions, and sensible of the persistent efforts of the evil disposed persons who would disturb our peace, I nevertheless entertain the opinion that the public need apprehend no immediate aggression by force of arms. To my mind our danger lies not in that direction. The attacks most to be feared are those coming under the specious forms of law,—more quiet and insidious in their approaches, but once the less fatal in the results.

I have every confidence that our ordinary police force will be found fully and entirely adequate to the preservation of the public peace until the time designated by law for the meeting of the Legislature; and then, the representatives of the people, having fully in view the perils that threaten us in the future, will have an opportunity of making ample and [illegible] provisions to meet them.

[illegible] that could I for a moment feel that either persons or property would not be completely protected by existing laws duly administered. I would not hesitate, with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the Legislature.

It is true, several useful measures might be adopted were that body now in session,—among them the organization and arming of the militia, a measure required as well by an act of Congress, as by the most ordinary prudence. Yet this does not present a case of over ruling and absolute necessity, which alone would justify me in convening the Legislature in special session.

I deem it important too, to avoid all such action as would tend to increase the excitement now existing among our people, justly as this excitement has been provoked; and in my opinion such a measure would greatly tend to that result.

When the Legislature meets in regular session, we will have an opportunity of looking calmly on the events of the past year, and the dangers that lie ahead of us,—and that real danger does surround us, it would be criminal in a public officer to attempt to conceal,—which frame of mind will be the more propitious to discreet and considerate Legislation. In times of real public peril, above all others, legislation should proceed with dignity and solemnity, negativing all suspicion of the influences of passion, and thereby securing more surely the obedience of our own people and the respect of all others.

This should especially be the case in our State, for the faith which North Carolina has ever scrupulously kept with all men, leaves no doubt that resolves enacted in her halls of legislation will be surely and scrupulously enforced.

"Always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with caution, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage," is the policy, as stated in my inaugural address, most consistent with the dignified character which North Carolina has ever borne among the States of the Union, and one that ought not to be departed from.

In arriving at the conclusion that it is not now necessary to convene the General Assembly, I have done so after mature reflection and under the most solemn convictions of the responsibilities resting upon me, and with every deference to the opinions of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to the contrary.

At the same time, I deem it my duty to say, that I shall labor assiduously to keep myself timely advised of public events, and should any occurrence render such a measure necessary, I will not delay to convene the Legislature and take all such other steps as may be called for by the honor and interest of the State.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JNO. W. ELLIS.

HON. HUGH WADDELL, J. J. JACKSON, Esq., N. A. RAMSAY Esq., *Com.*

DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE PAY.—No man elected to Congress can receive the pay and emoluments of a member, unless he first take the legal oaths prescribed, and the House to which he is elected, be legally constituted. Hence, the present difficulty about the pay of the "Representatives." Money, however, it is said, furnished to those who want it, by brokers and others, who take the certificates of the members—and make the advance.

MR. O'CONOR ON SLAVERY.

NEW YORK, December 20 1859.

CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ.: The undersigned being desirous of circulating as widely as possible, both at the North and at the South, the proceedings of the Union meeting held at the Academy of Music last evening, intend publishing in pamphlet form, for distribution, a correct copy of the same.

Will you be so kind as to inform us whether this step meets your approval; and if so, furnish us with a corrected report of your speech delivered by you on that occasion. Yours, respectfully, Leitch, Borst and Co.; Geo. W. and Jehial Read; Bruff, Brother and Seaver; C. B. Hatch & Co; Davis, Noble & Co; Wesson & Cox; Cronin, Buxthal & Sears; Atwater, Mulford & Co.

GENTLEMEN: The measure you propose meets my entire approval.

I have long thought that our disputes concerning negro slavery would soon terminate if the public mind could be drawn to the true issue, and steadily fixed upon it. To effect this object was the sole aim of my address.

Though its ministers can never permit the law of the land to be questioned by private judgment, there is, nevertheless, such a thing as natural justice. Natural justice has the Divine sanction; and it is impossible that any human law which conflicts with it should long endure.

Where mental enlightenment abounds—where morality is professed by all—where the mind is free, speech is free, and the press is free—is it possible, in the nature of things, that a law which is admitted to conflict with natural justice, and with God's own mandate, should long endure?

You all will all admit that, within certain limits, at least our Constitution does not contain positive guarantees for the preservation of negro slavery in the old States through all time, unless the local legislatures shall think fit to abolish it. And, consequently, if negro slavery, however humanely administered or judiciously regulated, be an institution which conflicts with natural justice and with God's law, surely the most vehement and extreme advocates of John Brown's sentiments are right, and their denunciations against the most hallowed names connected with it, are perfectly justifiable.

The friends of truth—the patriotic Americans who would sustain their country's honor against foreign rivalry, and defend their country's interests against all assailants—err greatly when they contended with these men on any point but one. Their general principles can not be refuted; their logic is irresistible; the error, if any there be, is in their premises. They assert this negro slavery is unjust. This, and this alone, of all they say, is capable of being fairly argued against.

If this proposition cannot be refuted, the Union cannot endure, and it ought not to endure.

Our negro bondmen can neither be exterminated nor transported to Africa. They are too numerous for either process, and either, if practicable, would involve a violation of humanity. If they were emancipated they would relapse into barbarism, or a race of negro States would arise in our midst, possessing political equality and exhibited to social equality. The division of parties would soon make the negro members a powerful body in Congress—would [illegible] political stations, and occasionally let one into the Executive chair. It is in vain to say that this could be endured—it is simply impossible.

What, then, remains to be discussed? The negro race is upon us. With a Constitution which held them in bondage, our Federal Union might be preserved; but if no holding them in bondage be a thing forbidden by God and nature, we cannot lawfully so hold them, and the Union must perish.

This is the inevitable result of that conflict which has now reached its climax.

Among us at the North, the sole question for reflection, study and friendly interchange of thought should be—is negro slavery unjust? The rational and dispassionate inquirer will find no difficulty in arriving at my conclusion. Is it fit and proper, is it in its own nature, as an institution, beneficial to both races, and the effect of this association is not diminished by our admitting that many faults are practised under it. Is not such the fact in respect to all human laws and institutions? I am, gentlemen, with great respect, yours truly,

CHARLES O'CONOR.

More British Gold.

The New York Herald publishes a letter dated London, Dec 13, which is indorsed thus:

British Designs on the Integrity of the Union—Fearful steps our Federal Dogs are making—Letter of Senator Seward's Partisans in London—What Great Britain has to Gain—the American Doctrines Unpopular—An anti American Secretive Fund—Lord Palmerston's Views of Slave and Serfs, &c.

This letter says:

No one should be surprised to learn that the British Government have determined to divert two hundred thousand pounds sterling (something less than a million of dollars) during the approaching Presidential canvass, in fomenting the bad blood of the North and West against the South in the hope of thereby producing a dissolution of the Union.

The writer says:

I know this to be the fact, for I have it from a person of undoubted credibility, and I am only prevented from giving his name from the necessity that it would involve him in the most serious difficulties, if not prove his ruin.

He winds up with this great flourish:

I would gladly give you the name of my authority, as to the employment of a million of British gold in the coming Presidential election, but I would not do so without running one of the very few Englishmen who are really friendly to the United States.—Forewarned, forearmed; I have discharged my duty in conveying to you these facts, and I leave to you the more responsible one of sounding the tocsin, to rouse all Americans, who love their country, to a true sense of the impending danger.

GENTLE ANNIE.—We love that song. Its pathos steals over us like a dream. But we like its associations more. What man becomes a lady than gentleness? Ah, it has won many a heart—it has checked many a hasty wicked resolve—it has soothed many a torn bosom and called back many a wanderer to the path of virtue. Wonder why women ever study to be pert, when softness and kindness do so much more good! Why they are ever quick and sharp, ever resentful and feverish, ever talk with a barbed tongue, when their quiet modesty, their meek and gentle manner, may conquer the world! Let them strive to be gentle.—*Spirit of the Age.*