THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.
P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

The North Carolina Legislature meets on next Monday. This will be the most important session since our government has been instituted, and to its deliberations, the eyes of our people are now directed.

The question of secession will doubtless be up in all its bearings, and the momentous inquiry; "Shall we submit, or shall we secede?" will be decided by our representatives, even before a convention of the people can be called, for should they pass a law favoring a Convention, there is but little doubt in our mind, but that secession will follow, unless the Abolition States of the North shall repeal their laws nulifying the Fugitive Slave Law of the United States. It becomes us to consider this question thoughtfully and seriously in *all its bearings*, and to ask ourselves what injury will the mere election of Lincoln accomplish? and what are the dangers and trials of a revolution, if you please, *or a secession*, to bring upon the people of the South.

We shall endeavor to discuss this question devoid of partizanship, and with all the evidence that it is possible for us to bring before our people,

What injury can the mere election of Lincoln accomplish? Can he do anything with a majority against him in the lower and upper Houses of Congress, and a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court?

Lincoln, as a man, can do nothing; as a President, he can do much, even were his cabinet opposed to him. He can not place in any position in his cabinet, men of his own stripe, should a Democratic Senate object. But the fact that Lincoln is powerless, is the most unfortunate, and the most lamentable condition of things to the South, that has yet existed.

Lincoln powerless, may only serve to make Lincoln and Abolitionism *all powerful*! Lincoln *now* powerful, would make him as *our* President, *powerless*.

We will endeavor to show how this would be:

Upon the plea of the inability of Lincoln to accomplish any thing *now, may*, we fear, cause some true Southern men to prefer waiting for an "*overt act*," as it is technically denominated, and the result will be, submission till he has power to committ an outrage upon our rights. Should we wait then to give Mr. Lincoln power to committ an overt act, it would only be waiting to give Mr. Lincoln power to abolish slavery in the States.

What "Overt Act" is it that is deemed necessary to be a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union? Is it that the fugitive slave law be abolished? That has been done by twelve States in the Union. And one of them Mr. Lincoln's own State, and by his own approval, doubtless! Is an attempt to abolish slavery in the States the only act that would be considered "Overt"? Should we wait for that what will be the result? Lincoln, two years hence, will have a majority in the lower House, a majority in the Senate, and after he gets that, then the "Overt Act" may be expected. What then! Why, Lincoln has 800,000 men under his command; all the navy, and his agents as government officers spred over the South; his Post Masters may be found at each cross roads in the South, men who are bound to support his policy. After the "overt act" has been committed, our South[illegible] dissolution. What then? Why Mr. Lincoln denies the Sovereignty of the States in this particular, and his party does the same. An army is sent to subjugate *the rebels*, and not only will they destroy the South and its property, but the Abolition horde will incite the slaves to join their standard, and our land will be deluged with the blood of our citizens.

We proclaim it now, *and mark us it is true—if we submit now to Lincoln's election, before his term of office expires, your homes will be visited by one of the most fearful and horrible butcheries that has cursed the face of the globe.*

Such is the state of our country at the present moment, and those who deny it, only wish to gain for themselves popularity for an official station, or friendly opinions and favors from the people, on one hand, who have a supersticious love of the Union of the States, or, from the powers that are to be upon the other hand.

Each State that now submits, does but bind herself hand and foot to be slaughtered, and sold as slaves to the North.

The next danger to be anticipated from the election of Lincoln, if we now submit, is, that the policy of Helper will be carried out in the States.

We will have abolition emigrants who will buy out land, and settle down in our States, supported by abolition aid societies; a party abolition ticket will be run in the State of North Carolina, and our own streets will witness Wide Awake processions, and if we object, we are assured that "every cannon and bayonet in the army and navy will be used to to protect them from violence." Men who are now afraid to speak of freedom to the slaves, or to paint in false colors, the beauties of liberation, will, two years hence, publicly, in our midst, harrangue the honest owner in the presence of the slaves, and then our people will be in the midst of a boiling cauldron and no way of escape.

Hunted down by abolition sentiments, our slave owners will be compelled to sell their negroes at a sacrifice; their fields now waving with the luxuriant products of their genial climate, will become a vast desert, and poverty will stare us in the face, while famine will stalk grimly through our happy land.

Such fellow-citizens are the prospects before you, You need not anticipate peace, that is denied, and as certain as submission becomes the order of the day, so certain will you realize the results painted imperfectly before you in the preceding paragraphs.

But it is predicted that we should not fear so much as the Cotton States South of us. This theory is as false as it is plausible. North Carolina and Virginia, and the border States, will suffer much more, at first, by submission, than will the Cotton States. As an evidence of this, we will take the State of North Carolina. Its chief products, which constitute its wealth, are entirely the results of slave labor, so much is this so, that even its mechanical interests, small as they are, would be worthless without slave labor. How many carriages or harnesses are sold in the year by our mechanics, except to those whose wealth is entirely made by slave labor? We leave it to them to decide. Should we then submit to the election of Lincoln, the wealth andability of these men to buy and consequently for the manufacturer to sell is deminished enormously. Citizens of North Carolina to preserve their lives and secure the value of their slaves, will sell to the Cotton growers, and this will reduce the value of slaves in the Cotton States, and consequently with us. No attempt to abolish slavery in the Cotton States is at all likely to be made at present. The North is not herself prepared for it, because her supply of Cotton would be materially decreased. The attempt will be made in the border States, to make slave property insecure, and the lives of its owners insecure, and the result will be, that North Carolinians will be but too glad to sell at any price.—The great object will be to make the border States, free, and as they quit the condition of slave-holding States to apply the same remedy further South.—To us, it is surprising, that there should be a man South, with his eyes open, who would countenance anything but secession, and the creation of a separate government.

We will now briefly examine what evils would result from a dissolution of the Union.

It is objected that there has not been cause sufficient for the South to act! To this we answer, if the election of a President by the *North* upon a distinctive and clear sectional issue of the final abolition of slavery, be not sufficient to show you that a majority of the people having power, have distinctly pronounced to you their line of policy, and that policy the reduction of the wealth of your citizens to a mere pittance, and the spoilation of your property; if the commission of all this be not cause sufficient, then the first step to accomplish it, of course, is not; but if the accomplishment of this be cause enough, we take it that the first step is also.

It is said, as one of the objections to a dissolution of the Union, that we could not recover our slaves who would run away. This objection is frivelous, and supremely silly. If its authors will only inform us how it is possible, or how often have slaves been rendered up by the Northern States, they find this objection to be nul and void. Practically we can not now recover our slaves from the North, this is proven by the fact, that twelve States impose fine and imprisonment upon any Southern man who does attempt to recover his slaves. The objection dares not touch the question, except as an argument in its favor. We all know that no slave ever runs away, except he be tampered with by some abolition scoundrel; and in the event of secession, no Northern man would be allowed to cross the line, unless he first procure a passport, as in Europe, from one of our Consols or Ministers in the Northern Confederacy, consequently, there would not be one runaway then for the ten who leave now, because there is not half the suspicious guard attached to men as then would be.

But it is objected that we would have to fight.—We do not believe this, but we will admit it for argument. Suppose we do, we have now time enough left before Lincoln is placed as commander and chief of the army and navy, to have completed our government and secured ourselves against attacks. We have now time to prevent bloodshed by separating immediately and strengthening our position, rather than waiting in the den till the lion enters it to devour us.

We had better now draw the line rather than let Mr. Lincoln use $25,000 of secret service money in stirring up insurrections and laying plots to free the negroes of North Carolina and Virginia. We have to contend now with one of the endorsers of the Helper-book, and we need not expect that he will not carry out the plan endorsed by himself, whilst the whole power is in his hands. It was expected that he would issue an address to the people of the South, to still any apprehension of danger they might have, but, we are authoritatively informed by Mr. Greely in the Tribune, that no such document shall be forth coming from the Northern President elect, and that the South *must take him* for better, or for [illegible] we collect any security from [illegible] are we not compelled to believe that he intends to carry out the "irrepressible" doctrine which he has always uttered?

The whole question has narrowed down to one point, viz: shall we now fight a bloodless battle with Northern Abolitionists, or shall we either surrender our rights of property in negroes, or fight a fearful carnage after Lincoln has all the machinery of war in his own hands?

Believe us fellow-citizens, we cannot put off the evil day for ever; it will be upon us; it is even now at our doors, and the quicker and more effectual mode of meeting it, is *to meet it now*, and save the lives of our citizens and secure our rights.

You must rid yourselves of the supersticious awe and reverence with which you look upon the Union. No one can have a higher respect or a more exalted opinion of our constitution than we entertain, and so long as it was a Union of equals, so long were we prepared to reverence it. But now look at it; two more in number than the States that originally created this government, have been placed out of the pale of the Union practically by the States that have elected a President! Fifteen States are made colonies of the North, and their voice is not to be heard in the counsels of the Nation. It is true that the conservative element in Congress has a majority, but that majority has been forced from the North by threats of disunion, &c., and if we now recede where, we ask, oh! where will the majority be two years hence? So long as the South will remain inactive, insult upon insult will be heaped upon her by the North, until worn down and fatigued by incessant oppression, she will begin to regard her *rights only as favors* granted by the North, and look upon degradation and insult as only her portion!

Our only fear, our only danger is, that the South will sleep, while her life blood is by degrees sapped from her. *Awake! Awake!! Oh ye people!!! Arm! Arm!! Let not the enemy catch you in his nett, whilst you slumber in security.*

STOP THAT.

Somebody has been preventing the Summerville, Harnett County, package of the "North Carolinian" going to its destination. We learn that one subscriber has not received any in three weeks. We will give somebody a "Southern blue pill," unless they stop that.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The people of South Carolina have sent out to President Buchanan the declaration of independence of that State.

Wonder how the old man likes it? We expect to have him come to the South to live.

Mr. Breckinridge, it is said, comes South to make some speeches to allay the public excitement. We should like to see our gallant chief, but think it would be wisdom to stay home just now.

HOW THE CAPE FEAR DISTRICT STANDS.

If gentlemen abroad wish to know what position is occupied by the people of the old Cape Fear dist. We would inform tham that the PEOPLE, ten to one, say, *"futher guarantees or secession."* This is our experience, so far as we have mixed up with the masses.

The people of this district are, *first of all for North Carolina, then for the Union!*

We have been able to judge, from the fact that a number of country people have been in town attending Superior Court and County Fair.

THE SOUTH.

However indifferent politicians may feel as to the election of Lincoln, it is a question of the most vital importanee to our planters and men of property.—The "excitement," as it is erroniously styled, at the South, is not a matter for jocular remark; our people feel that their vital interests are in peril, and those who make light of their sullen and determined purpose of *self preservation*, even at the expense of a disrupted government, are either insensible to the first principle of true patriotism, or traitors to the interests of the South.

We glory in the sight of an insulted and injured people arising in the majesty of their strength and hurling from them traitors at home, and oppressors abroad.

There is but little doubt of the action of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas. They have determined to act, and they intend to secure their rights, or consecrate their lo[illegible] by the holy baptism of their blood! What position North Carolina is to take in the struggle, whether it be the inglorious position of submission, or of noble, fearless resistance, till our rights are guaranteed, remains to be seen. For one, we are a North Carolinian by choice, we stand or fall by North Carolina; if she says submission by the voice of her people, then, we bow obedience to their decree; if on the contrary she spurns her foes, and bids defiance to her enemies, for ourselves, we shall s[illegible] first in her defence, and last to desert her.—

We think a convention of the people s[illegible] called, and decisive measures, if not taken, should be provided for. Speaking from the facts in the case, our own belief is, that it would not only benefit North Carolina to abandon any further struggle with her Northern oppressors, in the Union, but she would be enriched in her commerce and manufactures, to a degree not thought of by men who have not examined the subject, and her citizens would rest in peace from all alarm, satisfied that issue had been decided, and they were to be left in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights.

Upon this point, our friend of the Wilmington Journal is veryexplicit. In his issue of the 13th inst., he says:

Is it not because we have been defeated in an election we feel differently now from what we did at any former time. This is not the first time that the Democratic party has been defeated, nor, in any event could we have expected it to be the last. To those who care for offices, or live upon patronage, the mere success of a party might be a thing of overshadowing importance. To us, the principle underlying the whole matter—the fact made manifest by the failure or success of that principle, are matters of far more important consideration. We feel that the step—the great step has been taken which must end either in the disruption of the government, or the annihilation of the rights of the Southern States and the citizens thereof. This we most honestly believe, and so believing it, we feel it to be our duty as journalists to say so, even at the risk of bringing down holy obligations on our sinful head.

What recommendations the Governor may make on the subject of federal relations remains to be seen. We look for a brief and pointed sentiment of the case. We would rather see a short session than not. We reiterate our previously expressed objection to big talking. The Philistines be upon us,—shall we babble in our sleep, and sleep on, or shall we arise and burst assunder the cords with with which they would bind us? or shall we wait until shorn of our strength we be delivered over, a mockery and a bye-word for our foes?

THE FEELING AT THE SOUTH.

The intensity of feeling at the South can only be estimated by a comparison with that of our fathers in the revolution. Senators Chesnut and Hammond of South Carolina, have resigned; also, Toombs, of Georgia, and Wigfal of Texas. The Judges of the U. S. Circuit Court in South Carolina and [illegible] have also thrown up their commission. The Governor of Georgia has recommended that the State appropriate one million dollars for the common defense, and South Carolina hold an election for delegates to a State Convention on the 6th of December, to be held in Columbia on the 17th of the same month. At the writing of this, no word from Mississippi or Alabama, except that W. L. Yancey has spoken once, but the subject-matter of his speech is not reported.

So far as our Democratic PRESSES in North Carolina are concerned, upon the question of Southern action, we think they may be set down as follows: Standard, Raleigh, Warrenton News, Murfresboro' Citizen, and Charlotte Democrat, are for submission—some for a defensive position of *non-action!*

The Journal, Wilmington; Mercury and Southerner, Tarboro'; Tribune, Goldsboro', Sentinel, Winston, Press, Raleigh; Banner, Salisbury; Plaindealer, Hillsboro'; Enquirer, Newbern; Carolinian, Fayetteville, are for a Convention of the State and new guarantees from the North or security in a *Southern Confederacy.*

ADVISABLE.

Under the existing State of the nation it is our opinion that Conventions of the people without respect to party be held in each Congressional district in the State, to express the sentiments of the people upon the questions that absorb the attention of the whole nation. Sampson Co. holds a Convention next week. We trust that some action may be had by all our counties. All we wish is the VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!

THE CAPE FEAR DISTRICT.

This old Democratic Giberalter has shown its true metal in the past campaign. All our counties have done more than we had expected. Great credit is due to Mr. Allen, our Elector and also to Hon. Warren Winslow, who have braved the thickest of the fight. We must not forget to mention the services in this end of the district, of our gallant young gentlemen, among whom we would name Col. M. J. McDuffie, N. McKay, J. C. McRae, H. Mullins and James C. Dobbin, Esqs.; wherever called upon they were ready to respond, and well did their thunder tell upon the ranks of our opponents. Mr. McKay deserves more than thanks for his exertions in Moore County. Democracy is invincible with such champions.

THE PRESS.

The "Hillsborough Plaindealer" is the title of a new and highly interesting sheet, just issued from the above town. It is Democratic in politics, and gives token of becoming a first class Southern rights advocate. We wish it success, and are pleased to put it on our X list.

It is published by T. L. Cooley, Esq., at the low terms of $2 per annum in advance.

THE EDGECOMBE FARM JOURNAL is the title of an excellent agricultural paper published at Tarboro', N. C., by W. B. Smith. It should be in the hands of every farmer and gardner, when the price is so "comeatable," only 50 cents per annum. We notice that the proprietor offers some fine premiums to clubs. Send for a specimen number to W. B. Smith, Tarborough, N. C.

MISSOURI ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The result in this State is still doubtful, and cannot be positively known for several days. Fifty-four counties give Bell nearly 35,000, and Douglas nearly 30,000.

☞ We do not publish the official table of our State election this week. It is evident that the state has gone for Breckinridge by 6,000 to 7,000 over Bell. Douglas will have about 3,000 votes which increases the Democratic majority in the state about 2500 or 3,000. We will publish the table when the returns are all in.

Virginia is still in doubt. Some papers say Bell is ahead, while others say Breckinridge leads; there are some nine counties to hear from.

The vote in Missouri is close between Bell & Douglas. Tennessee and Kentucky has gone for Bell. Breckinridge has doubtless carried all the Southern States except three, also, Oregon and California.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Superior Court of Cumberland has been in session during the past week. His Honor, Judge French presiding. The whole time of the court has been occupied in amandamus case from Harnett, which was decide against the Magistrates. They apply for a new trial

The case of Hardy Barnes, charged with the Homicide of Abi Rhdos, from Robeson, was postponed till next court. The case of Kit Huffman, free negro, tried for enticing the slave of W Cade to run away North was decided on Thursday. He was brought in guilty of a misdemeanor and is to be whipped, fined and imprisoned.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Two Days Later!

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN!

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE!

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—The North American with Londoudery dates to the 2d inst., has arrived.

France has interfered to prevent a bombardment of the Sardinian fleet.

Lord Dundonald is dead.

France was making formidable naval preparations. Some writers construe this, and a recent council of war, held at St. Cloud, as palpable indications of a campaign.

The Emperor on the 31st reviewed 20,000 men near Paris. All were bivouacking and going through the regular proceedings of a campaign.

At Naples on the 27th, a Sardinian flotilla cononaded the Royalists near Gaeta, but the French Admiral sent a frigate to order the Sardinian Admiral to stop firing.

Admiral Persano returned to Naples expressing regret at the conduct of the French.

It is denied that Austria will send her ultimatum to Turin. On the contrary, she has reiterated the assurance that she will only carry out a purely defensive policy.

Count Keichberg had given an explanation to the Diplomatic Corps relative to the Warsaw meeting.

Austria has put the following questions to Russia:

Will your government recognize the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter supported by another great power, what would be their attitude, in the event of another war, and its being transferred to German Territory?

The journals are unanimous in pronouncing the Warsaw Conference a failure.

Marshal Adounall in the Spanish courts has reiterated that Spain will remain neutral in the affairs of Italy.

He also protested against the doubts expressed of the loyalty of Napoleon towards the Spanish Government.

Admiral Napier was quite ill.

Metternich and Baron Hubner, had been received by the Emperor of France.

Very active warlike preparations were going forward in France, but the Minister of Foreign Affairs had pronounced against France taking part in any new conflict between Sardinia and Austria.

Metternich explained to the French that the present policy of Austria was to bring about internal reforms, and that it would be carried out in all sincerity. As regards external matters, she will maintain her line of defensive policy.

Present armament and concentration of troops at Venetia was for no other object than repelling attack.

Austria considers the assembling of Congress useless, unless the great powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which there is little likelihood.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Sales of cotton for three days 69,000 bales. Advanced from ¼ to ⅜. There was a large speculative enquiry. Closed buoyant. Flour dull.

LATER FROM UROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO!

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Kangaroo, with Southampton dates to the 31st October, has arrived.

General advices not important.

There was much speculation in the English papers about the abrupt termination of the Warsaw Conference. The Times insists that it was owing to the impossibility of agreement upon many antagonistic elements of Conference.

The Neapolitan Royalists had made another attack upon Garibaldi's forces between Tesano and Sessa but were repulsed with considerable loss. Garibaldi made many prisoners.

Victor Emanuel had arrived at Sessa, and held an interview with Garibaldi.

Arrangement were being made for one grand decisive battle.

Austria explains the cause of her immense armaments. She says they are only to repel aggression.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIA!

NEW YORK, Nov.—The Canadian for Quebec passed Cape Race to-day.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £50,000.

It was reported that the Austrian envoy had notified Napoleon that unless warlike preparations were discontinued and the Hungarion Legion disbanded he would commence hostilities.

GEORGIA MOVING.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—Ten thousand cheers for Georgia! We heve advices from Milledgeville, which state that Gov. Brown has sent his Speccial Message to the Legislature. It was read amidst thunders of applause. Everybody endorses its patriotic sentiments. The Governor is for resistance, at all hazards, to Black Republican rule.—Our streets present a lively appearance. The town is brimful of patriotism and Blue Cockades. Senator Toombs has sent his resignation into the Legislature, and declares himself in favor of immediate secession. He also urges the union of Georgia with South Carolina. From the mountains to the seaboard there is but one feeling, and that is resistance to Lincoln's election. The masses are fully aroused and are emphatically for action—glorious, God-like action!

Upon the reception of the above news at Charleston, a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Citadel Green. It is denominated as glorious from the "Empire State of the South."

GEORGIA PROPOSES A NEW MOB TO DEFEAT OLD ABE!

HOW SHE WILL RETALIATE, ETC!

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—A resolution was offered in the Legislature to-day instructing the Senators and Representatives of Georgia in Congress to resist counting in the Electoral College the vote of those States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been made the special order of the day for the 20th instant.

A resolution was offered, contemplating the calling of a separate Southern Convention in February at Atlanta.

One of the provisions suggested for retaliating on the Black Republican hordes of the North, is a bill to exempt all foreign goods imported into Georgia and other Southern ports, from State, county and corporation tax after the first of January next.

A bill was introduced into both Houses, calling a Convention, to which all Federal affairs are to be referred.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA—THE PEOPLE FAIL TO ELECT!

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—One hundred and thirteen counties have reported. Nineteen more are to be heard from. The returns indieate that Breckinridge has failed to obtain a majority over the candidates,—The election, therefore, comes before the Legislature.

The Course of the Administration in Reference to the Southern Troubles—A Proclamation to be Issued—New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—As far as can be ascertained, there is no disposition either on the part of the adminstration or of gentlemen of political prominece here to interfere with the present Southern movements, except perhaps in a friendly spirit. It is now probable that the President will soon issue an address or proclamation, as the election of delegates to the South Carolina convention is to take place at an earlier day than was recently anticipated, and as, in consequence, there would not be sufficient time for the general circulation of an appeal through the President's annual message, as originally contemplated. This subject was to-night under consideratiod.

It is understood that Corwin, of Ohio, can, if he will, occupy a prominent position in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet; and in the event of his declining to do so, an invitation will be extended to Mr. Ewing or Mr. Vinton, of the same State. Messrs. Graham and Badger, of North Carolina, are also confidently mentioned in this connection.

President Buchanan to-day headed a subscription list for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas with one hundred dollars, and gave assurance that he would appeal to Congress in their behalf.

Union Demonstrations in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 12.—A meeting of the Bell and Douglas men was held here to-day when resolutions were passed denouncing in strong terms any attempts at secession and disunion by any State. Speeches were made by Gen. Leslie Coombs and others.

HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 12.—A large and enthusiastic Union meeting, irrespective of party, was held here to day. Ex-Governor Dixon presided, and strong Union speeches were made by Bell Breckinridge and Douglas men. Resolutions were passed in which secession was strongly deprecated.

A meeting of the people of the whole county has been called for Saturday next.

ADJOURNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—THE BODY TO RE-ASSEMBLE—THE STATE CONVENTION—BANKS AUTHORIZED TO SUSPEND, &c.

Charleston, Nov. 13.—The extra session of the South Carolina Legislature, which had been originally called for the purpose of casting their vote of the State for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, adjourned to-day at 11 o'clock The body will meet again on the 26th inst., when the regular session, commences.

The bill which passed both Houses unanimously for calling a Stote Convention to consider federal relations and the propriety of secession, in view of of Lincoln's election to the Presidency by the North section of the Union, on the avowed party principle of opposition to Southern institutions and rights, as guaranteed under the constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, provides that the election of for delegates to said convention shall take place on the 6th of December next, and the convention meet on the 17th of the same month.

The bill virtually authorizing the banks of the State to suspend specie payment also passed both Houses, and the best informed men here think that those institutions will avail themselves of the privilege. Money is very tight, of course.

The excitement throughout this State and Georgia continues intense.

A military corps, the Washington Light Infantry, took carge of the U. S. Arsenal here this moraing.

THINGS IN MISSISSIPPI—THE LEGISLATURE TO BE IMMEDIATELY CONVENED!

JACKSON, Nov. 13.—Governor Pettus has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 26th of this month.

RESOLUTIONS FOR IMMEDIATE SECESSION INTRODUCED INTO THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE!

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 12.—A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day to the effect that Georgia declares herself out of the Union.

Another of a similar character was introduced, but calling a convention of the people to ratify the movement. Both resolutions were referred to a committee.

The resignation of Mr. Toombs is to take effect after the 4th March next, unless Georgia sooner secedes.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON! THE PRESIDENT AND MR. KEITT. PROGRESS OF SECESSION! RESIGNATION OF ANOTER SOUTH CAROLINA POSTMASTER!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It is authoritatively announced that the President never, either publicly or privately, pledged himself to secession, as Mr. Keitt is reported to have said in a recent speech.

The Postmaster a Orangeburg, S. C., has tendered his resignation, to take effect from the 1st of January, unless South Carolina sooner secedes. His resignation has been accepted, and he has been required to designate his successor, and informed that in the event of not procuring some one who will give the necessary bonds; the office will be discontinued.

Col. Gardner, in the ordinary routine of service has been relieved from the command of Fort Moultin, and Major Anderson, the next in rank has peen appointed his successor.

CONTEMPLATED SUSPENSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13—Evening.—It is now thought that the banks of the State will avail themselves of the act of the Legislature, and suspend within a week—perhaps at an earlier day. The carrying out of this is considered a sure thing.

SECESSION VS. UNION IN GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 14.—Speeches are made nightly in favor of secession by Senator Toombs, Thos. R. Cobb and others, and by Stephens, Johnson and others, who are opposed.

Bitter feuds prevail in the Georgia Legislature between the friends of Iverson and Howell Cobb, for the Senatorship.

Nothing of interest has occurred at Milledgeville to-day.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—A negro slave, "Eliza," having escaped from Nebraska, was arrested by the United States marshal last night. The marshal was stopped in the street by an excited crowd of negroes, and compelled to give the woman to the custody of the police, who lodged her in the armory for safety. The streets in the vicinity were crowded with negroes and some whites, all highly excited.

STRANGE ROMANCE.

We have been placed in possession of the outlines of a strange story, which has almost too much Munchausen about it to seem true, yet we are informed that it is substantally correct. In the summer of 1853, John Hardwick, a poor meehanic of Pittsburg, was induced by the gold excitement then raging to try his luck in the mines of California.—He accordingly left his wife and two children behind and took passage around the Horn for Eldorods. On arriving there his money had given out, and he was obliged to go to work at a mere pittance to keep from starving. He made his way, however, as fast as he could, and have entered into partnership with another man, commenced the working of a claim. Hardwick pospered, and began to think that at the end of the year he would be able to go home with a large pile of dust Human calculations are sometimes wrong. Mr. Hardwick's calculations were wrong—for he was taken sick and came near death's door.

When he got well his partner had departed and taken with him the earnings of both. The poor man was discouraged. He had been away from home eighteen months, and had sent nothing back to his family. He wrote to his wife, giving her a true statement of his condition. She never received the letter, and consequently he never received any letters from her. Hardwick went to work again, but the times grew hard, and he earned but little. He frequently wrote to his wife, but she, steange to say, never received a single line from him. It is needless to go through every particular of his history—suffice it to say, that hearing nothing from wife, he concluded that she was glad to get rid of him, and would not trouble herself to write to him. He therefore determined to stay in California till he was rich, and then return to tho Atlantic States. He set himself to work assiduously and made money. His business relations were such, after a few years, that he could not leave California, but stayed and accumulated a handsome fortune. In the meantime, Mrs. Hardwick, thinking her husband was dead, after three years, married another and emigrated to St. Louis. Her name became Mathews. Her two children, of whom John Hardwick was father, died, and traces of John were obliterated, except from a very remote corner of her heart. Mrs. Mathews was a good wife to her second husband, so far as we can learn, and bore him two children. Mathews was in the grocerytrade, and throve well, but about a year ago he was tken sick with a fever and died, leaving Mrs. Mathews and the children without a protector, as she thought, but with a snug income.

John Hardwick, tired of California life, and tired of business, also, collected together his effects, which amounted to a nice fortune, and started for home by the overland route. He arrived in this city two weeks ago, and remained a few days to rest before taking the cars for Pittsburg. One morning, while walking through Broadway market, Mr. Hardwick saw a familiar face. It was the first familiar face he had left San Erancisco—and that face belonged to a woman. He quickened his pace, and came up to a stall where the lady was about to purchase a beefsteake. Mr. Hardwick's heart beat wildly beneath his waistcoat. Could it be possible? "What should Jane be doing in St. Louis?" thought he.—He was about to turn away, when the lady raised her head, and their eyes met. "John Hardwick, as sure as I am living!" exclaimed she. "Jane, is it you!" said John. It proved to be both of them, and after mutual explanations, Mr. Hardwick accompanied the lady home, carrying her market basket for her. Two children met them at the door. They were blue-eyed and rosy cheeked—but like those John had left behind, and just as large—but they did not have features like John's. "What matters it," thought our hero—"my two children are dead, and these are sent to take their places—I will be a father to them." Mr. John Hardwick was as good as his word. He helped Mrs. Mathews—formerly Mrs. Hardwick, and destined to be again—to dispose of her property; then calling a clergyman, they had the matrimonial link tied again strong and fast. In two days they started for the East, where, we hope in Pittsburg, or some other delightful town, they are enjoying at the meridian of life, another honeymoon as pleasant as the first.

MOORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE following is a list of the premiums awarded by the Moore County Agricultural Society, at its Sixth Annual Fair, held in Carthage, on the 1st and 2d days of November, A. D. 1860.

TROTTING MATCHES.

1st pr swiftest pair of horses in double harness, J M D Ferguson	$3
do pr best performance in double harnes, D R Shaw, Esq.	2
do pr swiftest horses in single harness, A A Barrington	2
do pr swiftest trotting horses under saddle, C C Dowd	2
do pr swiftest pacer under saddle, C C McLean	2
best performance under saddle, C C McLean	dip

STOCK, HORSES AND MULES.

1st pr best stallion 4 yrs old, A A Harrington	$4
do pr best filly 3 yrs old, Wm R Bryant	3
2d pr 2d best filly 16 months old, John McNeill, Esq	1
1st pr best stud colt 18 months old, Lewis Lawhon	3
do pr best filly 2 years old, J T Phillips	3
do pr gelding 2 years old, Flin Harrington	2
do pr best mule 15 months old, Saml P Short	3
2d pr 2d best mule colt 1 yr old, B H Short	1
1st pr best jack, Saml Barrett	2 50
do pr best jennett, do	2 50
do pr best pair match mules, W B Richardson	3
do pr mare and colt, very good, not numbered	dip

DRAUGHT HORSES.

1st pr best pair draught mules, Alex Kelly	$2
2d pr 2d best pair draught mules, W B Richardson	1
1st pr best draught horse, John McNeill, Esq	1

CATTLE.

1st pr best bull, Neill R Currie	$2
do pr best milch cow, Geo McRae	2
2d pr best bull 3 yrs old, I H Rowan	1
do pr best heifer calf, Geo McRae	1
1st pr best yoke of oxen, Harris Tyson	3

The committee on cattle find a very fine bull 20 mos old, exhibited by R Street, three very fine heifers, exhibited by Alex Kelly, also, a fine single ox, exhibited by John McNeill, Esq

HOGS AND SHEEP.

1st pr best Guinea boar, J T Phillips	$2
do pr do do sow, do	2
do pr do pair Guinea pigs, J T Phillips	1
do pr do lot of stock hogs, Harris Tyson	2
do pr do ram, Alex Kelly	1
do pr do ewe, do	1
do pr do pig, Harris Tyson	25c

FIELD CROPS.

1st pr largest yield of corn per acre, 72¼ bushels, N McK McNeill	$4
do pr best specimen of seed corn, Thos D Williams	50c
do pr do do do do E Q Seawell	50
do pr do do do do Flin Harrington	50
do pr do do do do Wesley McIver	50
do pr do do of wheat, 67 lbs. per bush., G R Bryant	50
do pr best specimen of white wheat, Lewis Lawhon	50
do pr do do black winter oats, J R McLemore	50
do pr do do white winter oats, Lewis Lawhon	50
do pr do do Irish potatoes, G Dowd	50
do pr do do tobacco, Geo R Bryant	25

MECHANICS.

Best pleasure carriage, Tyson, Kelly & Co	$3
do open buggy, do	2
2d best open buggy, Moring & Coble	1 50
best pair boots, John M Campbell	1
2d best pair boots, W W Hunsucker	50c
best pair shoes, John R Keith	75
do do brogans, W W Hunsucker	50
do spirit barrel, Wm Hales	50
2d best spirit barrel, John K McKenzie	40
best pair horse shoes, James Ellington	25
do claw hammer, do	25
do pair pants, Dugald McDonald	1
do ready made vest, do	50
do mantel-piece, B P Person	1
do pannel door, W B Richardson	74
2d best do L H Ritter	50
best window sash, B P Person	50
Bound's improved tire iron, Moring & Coble	50
best turpentine scraper, R A McLauchlin	25
do turpentine hack, W C Thagard	25
do pair saddle pockets, Neill A Fry	75
do set of buggy hubs, W D Munroe	85
One split basket, J M D Ferguson	10
best pair wagon wheels, Thos Cole	1
do two-horse plow, Bryant Tyson	1
do one-horse plow, J M Seawell	75
do subsoil plow, Bryant Tyson	75
do sewing machine, Malcom Kelly	2

HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

1st pr pair of Blankets, Miss Christian Kelly	$1
2d do do do Mrs Neill R McDonald	75
1st do Counterpane, Miss Lydia A Phillips	75
2d do a pair of counterpanes, Mrs Flin Harrington	75
Counterpane, Mrs Wesley McIver	dip
1st pr Bed quilt, Mrs Christian M Munroe	75
2d do do Miss Mary Jane McCallum	1
do " Eliza Short	dip
1st pr Comfort " Black	50
1st do Home-made carpeting, Mrs M D Seawell	$1
Hearth Rug, owner unknown	50
1st pr Woolen socks, Miss A M Dowd	25
2d do Ladies' hose, Mrs Christian Campbell	25
1st do Cotton socks, " Margaret Tyson	25
1st do Jeans cloth, " Neill R McDonald	50
2d do do " Hugh Leach	25
do do " Catharine Munroe	dip
1st pr Gents tweeds, " W C Campbell	50
2d do Negro kerseys, " do	25
Work stand, owner unknown	50
1st pr Woolen hose, Mrs Christian Campbell	25
do Ladie' cotton hose, " Nathan Fry	25
do Coverlet, " A B Gurrie	50
2d do do " K Black, Esq	25
do Miss Milberry Phillips	dip
Plain woolen cloth, owner unknown	
1st pr cotton cheeks, Miss Lydia A Phillips	50
2d pr checked homespun, Mrs John McNeill	25
1st pr Flannel, " K Black	25
do Gentleman's shawl, " B P Person	50
do table cloth, " Christian Campbell	25
do towel, Miss Harriet Fry	25
do lace, Mrs Margaret Tyson	25
do Beautiful home made silk, Miss Permelia Fry	50
do gentleman's scarf, Miss Catharine Hannon	25
do cotton jeans, " Margaret Short	50