THURSDAY,JANUARY 3, 1861

NOTICE.—Desiring to devote myself exclusively to my profession, I offer for sale, my interest—in being one half—in the Greensborough Patriot. The I strict is an old and well established paper, has an ex tensive circulation and is established on a sure foun

Press, a good Washington Press, a small Job Press, a excellent Proof Press, and a Dry Press; together wi a very large assortment of newspaper and job types the newest styles. The office has long enjoyed a heav advertising and job custom, and is a paying institution The other half of the Patriot belongs to M. S. She wood, who has been connected with the paper, both a Editor and Proprietor, for more than twenty years Mr. therwood is a practical printer and well acquain ted with every department of the business. For further particula a apply to the subscriber,

to M. S Sherwood, oreenshore, N. C. JAMES A. LONG Jan. 1, 1860.

Exciting News from Washington.

We refer our readers to telegraphic despatches in an other column for important inct meetings have recently been held, and it is reported that Secretaries Thompson, Floyd and Thomas have resigned. The Washington Daily Globe of Monday says:

* The Hon John B Floyd resigned the office of Se cretary of War on Saturday, and his resignation was accepted by the President. It is stated that the reason assigned for the resignation was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order for the with drawal of the United States troops from Fort Sumter

From present indinations, there will be a collision between U. S. soldiers and South Carolina volunteers in less than a fortnight.

The Federal Treasury is empty, though on last Saturday it is reported that an offer was made for the whole of the five million loan at 12 per cent.

HON JOHN A GILMER.

Mr. Gilmer spent the Christmas holidays at home in Greensbore' with his family and friends; he returned again on Monday the 31st to Washington City. In these times of sectional strife and political excitement, it is a matter of deep regret, that we have no more members in our National councils, actuated by that spirit of moderation, and devotion to the Union which characterizes Mr. Gilmer. We call attention to his most admirable letter, which we publish in this week's Patriot. There is no doubt, as Mr. Gilmer says, that it is the honest industrious masses who have made us the great Nation that we are, and if they could be reached, and their voice heard, that they would very soon settle all matters in dispute, and peace and quiet would be again restored to the country.

A Leap in the Dark.

South Carolina, in her great hast to get out of the Union, seems to have taken a fearfulleap in the dark. The Debates in the Convention, which took place after the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, show that hardly two delegates could agree on any fine of policy for putting into practical work ing their governmental machinery for the new "Nation." Mr. Calhoun, a member of the Convention said : "We have pulled down | ference to the condition of forts, the number a temple which has been built for three-quartors of a century. We must now clear away the rubbish, and reconstruct another. We are now houseless and homeless, and we must secure ourselves from approaching storm."

We have no doubt many of the people o South Carolina begin to feel that they are, literally houseless and homeless, and "breadless" too. It will be a miracle if they do not he neglected entirely his work and let his the twentieth December. business good to destruction; when at last he succeeded in marrying his adorable dulcinia. Said he, "before I was married, I thought I needed nothing in this world but Nance Hunt; but after I got married I soon learned that I needed everything but Nance Hunt." else but secession

Fire iu Louisburg

The Raleigh Register of yesterday says that a most disastrous conflagration occurred in Louisburg in this State on last Friday night, destroying the principal portion of the village. We have not heard of the names of the sufferers, but we learn that twenty houses were destroyed. The fire was accidental. We regret to learn that a very young man (name not ascertained) was killed during the conflagration by the accide, tal discharge of a gun. The gun was lying on some goods which had been saved from the fire and becoming heated by the instence heat, went off, and the whole Pickens ordered not to be sent. load lodged in the body of the young man re-

In addition to the above, we copy the following postscript of a letter from a gentleman of Franklinton to a friend in Greensboro : "I have just learned upon reliable authority that nearly the whole of Louisburg is burnt up; from Minetree's coach shop clear round to Mrs. Shaw's, every house, both Hetels, Bal- months lard's store, Walkers, &c. Worst of all, poor The largest guns are not yet in position Billy Brown, son of Peyton I. Brown, was and the number of cannon only amounts to killed by the firing off of a gun during the enough to fill its armament. conflagration.

Death of T. J. Holton.

Thomas J. Holton, Editor of the Charlotte Whig, died in Charlotte on the afternoon of December 27, 1860, after a long and very painful affliction, caused by injuries sustained from being thrown from his buggy. Mr. Holton was one of the oldest Editors in the State, always sustaining the character of a Christian gentlemen

Councellors of State.

Councellors of State for the next two years, viz: Council Wooten, of Lenoir county John W. Cunningham, of Person; W. A. Ferguson, of Bertie; J. F. Graves, of Surry; David Murphy, of Cumberland; J. J. Long. of Northampton, and W. L. Hilliard, of Bunmajority are said to be Union men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Since our last issue, great and important vents have transpired. The South Carolina Convention assembled on the 17th in Columbia, organized and then adjourned to Charleston. On the 20th, without a dissenting voice, the following ordinance was adopted:

State of South Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, onvention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it ereby declared and ordained that the Ordinance adopt ed by us in convention, on the 23d day of a ay, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United tates of America was ratified; and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State and amendments of the said Constitution, are hereb pealed, and that the Union now subsisting between oth Carolina and the other States, under the name of he United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

South Carolina is therefore, so far as he wn action can make it so, no longer a mem ber of the Union, but a separate and inde pendent State. In other words, she has given up all interest she had in the Government of the United States, and has set up for her self That South Carolina has seen fit to take this step we sincerely regret, and we have little doubt that she will yet come to news from Washington City. Exciting Cab- the conclusion that the act was not only hasty but unwise and impolitic.

> Since the act of secession, the Convention has been in session, endeavoring to recontruct a temple, in place of that which they have so inconsiderately destroyed. As far as we have been able to gather from the proceedings of the Convention, every thing seems to be in confusion and every body at sea. No two can agree upon any thing, and there seems to be no leading spirit in the boly, who has the ability, or the influence to bring order out of confusion.

> Messrs. Barnwell, Orr, and Adams, have been sent as Commissioners to Washington City to treat with the General Government in relation to Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and

also in regard to postal arrangements. We give the following summary of the news so far as it relates to South Carolina.

From the South Carolinian Extra. Evacation of Fort Moultrie!-The U.

8. Troop's gone to Fort Sumpter. CAARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27 .- Fort moultrie was evacuated last night by the United States Troops and the guns spiked.

The carriges are now being slowly demol-Only four Soldiers were left in charge, the bala ce of the Troops having been conveyed

to Fort Sumter. Intense excitement is manifested in this

The Convention is now in secert session. STILL LATER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27-121 P. M.-Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay discussion about that Fort, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

eported that a train has been laid to blow up

Fort Moultrie, but this is doubted. The excitement and indignation are in-

The State Convention.

to-day, a resolution was offered, requesting ability will take my place. the Governor to communicate to the Convenion all information in his possession in reof guns, so diers, workmen, and allother matters and incidents; and whether the forts have been, or are expected to be, reinforced; and what means he has adopted with reference to the defence of the State.

A resolution was tabled for secret session. A resolution was offered, declaring the citzens of the United States, residing in South Carolina, on the 20th December, citizens of South Carolina and entitled to all privileges, and subject to all liabilities. The mover said find themselves in the situation of a young he did not contemplate making involuntary lark who became so desperately in love, that | citizens of those temporarily in the State on

> The resolution was appropriately referred A resolution favoring recess until the eigh-

teenth of January, was tabled. for a Convention of the seceding slave States to form a Southern Confederacy, Montgomery, Alabama, is the place of meeting designated; and recommending the same number of Gefore South Carolina secoded, her people delegates as the present Congressmen. Also, thought they needed nothing but secession; that the vote on the adoption of the Constituthey may soon feel that they need everything | tion be by States. The Constitution of the United States was advised as a suitable basis for the Southern Confederacy; and recom mend that South Carolina appoint eight delegates to said Convention; and also, a Commissioner to each slaveholding or seceding

State. Referred. The Convention then went into secret ses-

CHARLESTON, Dec, 30, 12, M .- The Convention met in secret session to-day. day says that the guns at Fort Moultrie are

now in good condition. The metal pins that the United States officers were kind enough to leave in the touch

holes being removed. A gentleman who came up this morning says that the garrison at Fort Sumter had sent in for wood and water, which Governor

The Governor said the ladies might come Some eighty mechanics and laborers reach-

ed the city from Fort Sumter on Saturday morning. They went North in the atternoon. and seventy soldiers are still there.

The News says they have an abundant sup- only in case of disagreement in the council. ply of snot, shell and provision, to last for

Important Conventions Conventions will meet in the following six

Cotton States to take into consideration their position in relation to the political troubles that are upon us as a nation, viz: Florida Con- tion. vention meets January 3; Alabama and Mississippi Jan. 7; Texas January 8; Georgia Jan. 9; Louisiana January 23. What will be the result of the deliberations of these Conventions, no one can tell. Special sessions of the Legislature of Virginia and Tennessee, in ref-The following gentlemen have been elected | 7th of January.

Lincoln's Cabinet

coin has tendered the post of Secretary of the to that? The gentleman sending us the pro-Interior to the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, and that he will probably accept the combe. They are all Democrats, though a appointment. Mr. B. is an able lawyer, with Free-Soil proclivities.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

By reference to a notice at the head of our editorial column, it will be seen that we, (the Junior) offer for sale our interest in the Greensborough Patriot. This, we know, will be a matter of no importance to many, and that they will not give it a moment's consid-An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the eration, yet there are others who either from the interest they may feel in our welfare, or from mere curiosity, will be disposed to ask the question, why we are disposed to take such a step. For the benefit of such, then, we proceed to state how it came about, that we became connected with the Patriot. In the first place then, we chose the law as a proession, selecting Lexington as our home .-In the summer of 1855, at the solicitation of many friends who were anxious to have a paper in their midst, we were induced to be ome the editor, not the proprietor of the Lexington Flag." Before one year had expired, from circumstances not necessary to mention, but to save ourself from loss, it beame necessary for us to become the proprietor as well as the editor of the "Flag." We soon discovered that to edit a paper and to attend to all the financial concerns, would re quire all of our time, and that we must either abandon our profession or the paper. In view of the case, therefore, we proposed to Mr. Sherwood to join the Patriot and the Flag. After a four years' trial, I find that 1 must either give up the paper or my profession, my nealth not being sufficient to enable me to attend to both. I prefer to sever my connection with the paper. I trust to be pardoned for this brief statement of a matter en-

The position of an editor is not only one of great responsibility, but it is also honorable and when accompanied with energy and ability, affords an opportunity to win fame and distinction. To any one desirous of assum ng the responsible and honorable position o an editor, I can freely and conscienciously say, that the Patriot affords as fair and good an opportunity as can be met with in the State. The Patriot circulates throughout the entire South, and has an extensive circulation in the State. Mr. Sherwood who owns one-half of the establishment, has been con nected with the paper for many years-has, indeed, grown up with it-he is a perfect gentleman; has the confidence not only of this community, but of all who know him. My associations with him for four years, and my business connexions with him, enables me to say with confidence, that he will be found to to offer the amendment to the Rules of the last House be an agreeable partner. The town of Greensboro', in which the paper in published, is one of the prettiest and most flourishing towns in the State, famous for its schools,

and noted for the morality of its citizens. Until I dispose of my interest, I shall continue connected with the Patriot as heretofore, and shall devote my time and energies CHARNESTON, S. C., Dec. 27-1 P. M .- It is to make its columns interesting. These are stirring times, and now is the time to subscribe for a good and reliable paper. Then, we say to all, send on your names. The Patriot is not going to stop-its list of subscribers is fast increasing, and should I step CHARLESTON, Dec. 26 -In the Convention aside, some one of equal, and I hope, more

Political Preachers

The South Carolina Conference of the Meth odist Episcopal Church, at its late session, among other resolutions on Federal affairs adopted the following:

Resolved. That while we deplore the necessity that at the Treasury, when it was found that only two and exists for a separation from the Federal Union, yet, in view of all the history of the past, the perils of the present, and the threatened wrongs of the future, we feel and, by honor and duty, to move in harmony with the South in resisting Northern domination.

We deeply regret that a body of so intelli gent ministers of the Gospel should forget their sacred calling, and, following the example of Henry Ward Beecher and other abolition preachers, devote themselves to political Mr. Rhett offered an ordinance providing wrangling. Such a course must necessarily demoralize the Ministry, and greatly neutralize their influence in propogating the princioles of religion. The Ministers life should be a living example in favor of peace on earth and good will to man, ready to preach the Gospel to saint and sinner, bond and free.

We should have no disposition to criticise the conduct of the South Carolina Conference. were its bounds confined to the "Nation" of South Carolina; but unfortunately for the peace of our own State, the South Carolina Conference embraces within its bounds a large portion of North Carolina. And it may be that the appointments for North Carolina The Charleston Evening News, of Satur- have been made more in view of political missionary work, to sow the seeds of Disunion among our people, than to their spiritual welfare. At least the political resolutions passed

calculated to create such a suspicion. Let it not be inferred that we are casting any reflections on the accomplished Bishop who presided over the Conference; and who into Charleston city and would be hospitably has, nominally, the appointment of the Preachers. As all know, who are familiar with the subject, the appointments are virtually made

> ence, when it abolished the Rule on Slavery accidental. in the old Discipline, on the ground that the Church, as an organized religious Society. had nothing to do with the political affairs of the country, holding itself ready to adminis ter the consolations of the Bible to all, withaut reference to their political or social condi-

Meeting in Caldwell.

We have received the proceedings of a public meeting in Caldwell one of the counties composing Mr. Avery's district. The meeting was large, and was irrespective of parties .erence to the same troubles, will meet on the Resolutions were passed against secession, so long as we could remain in the Union honorably, and on equal footing with other States. A resolution favoring the call of a Conven-Telegraphic dispatches say that Mr. Lin- tion was voted down. What says Mr. Avery ceedings, says that Mr. Avery does not represent the sentiments of eight tenths of his next week.

MR. CANTWELL.

A short time since, we published a communication reflecting on the official conduct of Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons of the North Carolina General Assembly. At the request of Mr. Cantwell we publish the following letters :

Morganton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1860. My Dear Sir : Your favor of the 10th inst., is t and and contents noted. In reply, I have to state that introduced the bill to which you allude, of my own ree will and accord, without consultation or advice rom any quarter, and without reference to the persons who were then Clerks in eitner branch of the General Assembly: well knowing that if the bill became a law could not go into operation until the next (the present session) of the Legislature. I had intended, when was a member of the Senate in 1850, to introduce s amilar bill, but neglected to do so until it was too late never could understand why Judges, Governors, Magistrates, members of the Legislature, &c., &c., should be required to take and subscribe oaths of office, and the Clerks of the Legislature holding as responsible places as they do, should be exempt from a like obligaon. I could not see that the men from whom Clerks were chosen, were any more upright and honest than hose out of whom Judges, Governors, or even members of the Legislature were made. If I mistake not, I inroduced my bill during the second week of the session and I feel sure that no one |knew that I intended or ontemplated any such move; the conversation t which you allude as having occurred between you and me, occurred after the introduction of the bill and not

It is due to you for me to state that'I was not promptd to introduce the bill from the fact that you were the Clerk of the House, nor should I have refrained from doing it if I had known for a certainty that you were to remain Clerk for all time to come. I had no cause to suspect that you would not do your duty as faithfully as any other man without the obligations of an oa.l esting upon you; nor had I any reason to know or be ieve that your successor, whoever he might be, would ot be as honest and as upright as yourself.

In a word then, the bill was not aimed at you, for you vere not compelled by it to take the oath; but it was aimed at every man who might be elected Clerk of eith r House after the year 1860, whether Whig or Demorat, Know-Nothing, or Locofoco, Unionist, or Disunonist, Saint or Sinner, all were to be subject to its requirements and none exempt. After I had introduced he bill, several gentlemen, members of the House, told ne that they were gratified that I had moved in the natter and compla ned at the manner in which the ournals of the precedit g session had been kept; but ! either concurred with, nor dissented from them in heir opinions of that matter, for the reason that durng my canvass I had no occasion to refer to the Jourals of the preceding Legislature, and did not know whether any matter was suppressed that ought to have ad a place in them, or whether matter was in them that had no right to be. Whatever may have been the motives of other members in voting for the bill, it was certainly not my motive to censure you. You were ertainly right in the opinion you entertained of my personal feelings toward you; from the time we became acquainted, our intercourse was as cordial and friendly as it could well be for persons who had not known each other longer, and nothing occurred up to the time of the adjournment of the Legislature, or since, which has caused me to entertain other than the most triendly sentiments toward you personally. You are at liberty

o use this letter as you choose. Very truly, yours, TOD R. CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860. Dear Sir : Your letter of the 12th instant has been seen to ascend from the Fort. received and I do not hesitate to comply with your request for a statement of the reasons that prompted me

abit which prevailed of changing votes and not voting till the Roll was called and the result ascertained. ut unannounced, and it simply directs the facts to be noted on the Journal.

I never saw or heard of any unfair or improper pracice of yours, or countenanced by you; and it would sem unnecessary to say, the amendment was intended neither to convey or imply any censure whatever upon acts to be "truly" recorded may have led to a miscon ception of my purpose in offering it. This language was used that the proposition might encounter no op- rily position from the House, and its meaning understood

Regretting the circumstances which render this note necessary as an act of justice to you, and of which had no information before receiving your letter, I yet an act or purpose of mine. Or course this letter is at

Very respectfully, W. N. H. SMITH. EDWARD CANTWELL, Raleigh, N. C.

Fruits of Secession.

We clip the following items from the Daily Globe of 29th December :

The bids for the new five million loan, to be taken in six per cent. Treasury notes, were opened yesterday a hult millions were bid for, and this at a rate of dis-The bids for seven per cent. laon of \$,200 000 ted by the State of New York, were opened at Albany on Wednesday last, when it was found that the bids amounted to five millions of dollars, at a rate ranging from par to two and a half per cent. premium.

From the above it will be seen that the action of South Carolina, has already bankrupted the treasury, and ruined the credit of the Government. A nice state of things when the credit of New York, is better than that of the United States.

Startling Rumors.

The Baltimore Patriot of the 24th of De cember says that City is full of startling rumors about the condition of the Federal Trea sury, which is said to be minus over three millions of dollars, that cannot be accounted for. This is reported to be in addition to the

The Pacific Railroad.

The bill to give aid in money and lands to the construction of two railroads to the Pacific-a Northern and a Southern-has passed the House of Representatives by a ma by the South Canolina Conference, are well jurity of 25, the Southern members generally voting against it. It is belived that it will also pass the Senate and be signed by President Buchanan.

Fire in Raleigh

The Lawrence Hotel buildings were des troyed by fire on Friday morning, December by the Presiding Elder, who constitute the 21st, 1860. The site was recently sold to the They report that some forty or fifty laborers | Bishops council, and on whose recommenda- U. S. Government for the erection of a Posttion the Bishop acts, exercising his authority office and Federal Court house, and the buildings had been purchased by individuals, and These resolutions are directly in opposition | were chiefly occupied as lodging rooms by

Superior Wine.

We tender our thanks to Dr. W. C. Benbow, of this place, for a bottle of his choice berry, with the addition of a small quantity of sugar, and is far superior to any article of the kind we ever saw. Mr. Benbow made 300 gallons of this wine. We would also call attention to Mr. Ben-

bow's advertisement of grape vines for sale scribes it as "covering so large a surface that command their Representatives to adjust the

Health of Columbie, S. C.

Health also report two deaths, all colored. T. J. Goodwyn, M. D., Chairman.

ture, to meet on the 17th of January next. | finished, and is one of the strongest works in | State where it now exists.

From the Chrrleston Courier, Dec. 28.

The Occupation of the Forts.

THE EMBARKATION .- The embarkation for their respective posts, of our gallant volunteers throughout the day, in obedience to the order of His Excellency Governor Pickens. was conducted in the most quiet and orderly

manner. The scene was of an unusual and impressive character, and was witnessed by dense crowds of citizens who collected at the different points of departure. The fixed de ermination and enthusiasm exhibited in the countenances of both officers and privates eft no doubt upon our minds of what the result would be should a struggle be forced up-The first detachment under the command

of Col. J. J. Pettigrew and Major Ellison Capers, was composed of three Companies of the Regiment of Rifles as follows: Washington Light Infantry Capt. C. H. Simonton, Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. Pinckney Meager Guards, Capt. Edward McCrady, J

The above, armed and equiped, took passage on board the steamer Nina, Captain Dais, and proceeded at half-past four towards Castle Pinckney, to garrisson that post -Upon their arrival they were compelled to scale the walls, in order to effect an entrance. This was speedily accomplished, and the Palmetto flag, kindly loaned by Capt. Davis, hoisted, amid the cheers of the troops.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the detachment of Artillery, which had previously formed on Citadel Square, embarked, a portion on board the steamer General Clinch, Capt. C. Relyea, and a portion on the steamer Nina, Captain Davis, for Fort Moultrie. The detachment was under the command of the

following officers: Lieut. Col. W. G. DeSaussure, Command-

Adjutant-James Simons, Jr. Sergeant Major-E. Prioleau Ravenel. Quartermaster-J. R. Macbeth. Surveyor-A. Barbot. Surgeons-P. Gervais, Robinson and Mic

lle.on Michel The following companies composed the de

Marion Artillery, Captain J. G. King, 50

Lafayette Artillery, Captain J. J. Pope Jr. Washington Artillery, Captain George H.

Walter, 50 men. German Artillery, 50 men. These are armed and equipped as Rifle

When the order to loose the ropes was given, and the boats moved off, loud and prolonged cheers were given by the assembled

bid of "God speed." At half past eight o'clock, three rockets. the signal of entrance and possession, were

The Palmetto Guards, Captain Thomas Middleton, numbering sixty men, and the Ca- the States beld slaves, some did not. The det Riflemen, Captain W. S. Elliott, number- Revolutionary fathers in the North were not That amendment was proposed, after consulting with | ing 50 men, were also detailed as a guard to ourself and the Speaker, solely to correct a vicious | the Arsenal in Bee street. These Compa nies are now on service at that post.

From the Courier of the 2 th December. Further Particulars.

AFFAIRS AT FORTS MOULTRIE, SUMTER AND CASTLE PINCKNEY .- Our reporter visited the Island yesterday, and found matters at Fort Moultrie progressing quietly and satisfacto-

The rubbish left by the Federal troops is being cleaned away, and the fortress assu ming a defensible aspect. Many apprehended difficulties, of a uature we need not name, cheerfully relieve you of every imputation resting upon | have been removed; and the Volunteer Companies constituting the garrison are making merry over the hardships of the soldier .-Some of the guns are, it is supposed, badly injured by the burning of the carriages. Activity prevailes at the garrison, and its vigilant officers are determined on the course

that guides their action Fort Sumter, as viewed at a distance, presents an appearance of lively activity. Schooners and barges were plying between the fort and the channel during the day. Everything

seems to indicate active preparation. Castle Pinckney was reinforced in the af ternoon by a detachment of the Marion Artillery from Fort Moultrie, under the command of Captain King. A detachment of the Washington Light Infantry was transferred from the former to the latter place in the forenoon, thus retaining at Fort Moultrie the same force as first occupied it.

The garrison at Castle Pinckney consist of about two hundred men. Ten twenty-four pound cannon are mounted on the ramparts. besides some fifteen pieces-a few of which are casemated-in the lower tier. The work is well provided with munitions of all kinds, and under the command of i's field officers. Col. Pettigrew and Maj. Ellison Capers, will make itselffelt, if need be, when the time comes. It is far from being the insignificant position of which it has the reputation. though a defective construction has impaired the power of the lower batteries to a considerable extent, it has an effective tier of rampart guns, which, from its elligible position million abstracted from the Interior Depart- are capable of much service. It is beyond the reach of the largest guns of Fort Sumter and commands the entire line of wharves and ship ping along Cooper River, and in the hands of an enemy would be capable of doing vast injury to the city.

Public Credit. What is the Government coming to: or, rather

what has it come to? The bids for the new five million loan, to be taken in six per cent. Treasury notes, were opened vesterday at the Treasury, when it was found that only two and a half millions, were bid tor, and this at a rate of discount of from seven to thirty-six per cent. This is worse than public credit was in the darkest days of the war of 1812-'15; and the country but the other day, as it were, in a state of prosperity, unequalled in the history of any other the Government was so rich that it bought up its own funded debt at a premium of sixteen per cent., and already, under the paralysis which has suddenly sticken the country by to the position taken by the General Confer- the several Hotells. The fire was doubtless the rash act of one of the States of the Union this same Government has to submit to a "shave" of twenty per cent., and, even at that enormous usury, can borrow only half the amount for which it asked. With how wise a forthought did the founders of our government enjoin upon their descendants to cherish their Blackberry Wine. It is the pure juice of the National Union as the corner stone of their country's strengh and prosperity !- National Intelligencer.

The Reason for Exchanging Forts. A letter in the Cincinnati Gazetto, written

before the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, deit cannot be successfully defended at all difficulties which now divide the two great points by a garrison of less than three hun- and powerful sections. dred men. The adjacent buildings furnish Office of the Board of Health, December | concealment and protection for an attacking 29 .- The Board of Health report no case of force until they arrive at the walls of the fort Small Pox-one of Varioloid. The Board of Experienced military men, well acquainted withthe position, say that a force of 250 men, by an attack skillfully planned and executed,

Christendom. It is covered, bomb-proof, and can only be entered by the embrasures, which an attacking force must crawl through, one man at a time, and hence two men at one of these could defend it against five hundred .-With a garrison of one hundred and fifty men it could only be successfully attacked by siege batteries and beavy ordance and then could withstand a siege of weeks, or perhaps months. The guns of this fort command Fort Moultrie, and could reduce it to a heap of ruins in tweaty-four hours." Such being to condition of these fortifications, Major Anderson would seem to have exercised a sound military discretion in retiring from a position which, from its weakness, endangered a collision by inviting attack .- National Intelligen

Hon, John A. Gilmer.

We clip the following from the New York Herald of the 25th of December:

House of Representatives,

J. M. Esq., -Dear Sir: If in my power would go to your meeting, and into every neighborhood in every State and Territory in this Union. We are in a most perilou crisis; but one which the country might ye pass without serious harm, if the honest masses every where, could at once be reached and made sensible of the great danger that hangs over us.

Whilst extreme Northern and Southern politicians have been dividing and distracting the country, those who care nothing for office or political position, and who have been laboring in the agricultural, mechanical and trading departments of the country, have, of the political organization which nominated under the blessings of Providence, made us really all that we are.

This great majority and most worthy portion of the citizens have not had time to examine and satisfy their minds as to whither we have been drifting by the lead of sectional, selfish, ambitious men. If we can, in time, call into council those to whom we are most indebted for our judustrial and intellectual attainments, and in fact, for all our superior prosperity and greatness, the best Government that ever fell to the lot of man, may yet be preserved.

All that is wanting is for the honest masses North and South to be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads, to understand the abstract points of difference, and they willat once arm themselves with the tratern al spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, stores, ships and schools. They are taken by surmultitude of spectators, with a spontaneous prise; they are scattered. They have, it is true, to contend with trained bands; but there is time, and they will come and settle these quarrels about trifles, if they can in proper time and manner be appealed to When our government was formed some of

> too good to form a Confederacy and then a Government with slave owners and slave States They provided for the rights of both; and further, that if slaves escaped from their owners they should be returned to them .-They generously recognized the rights of the slave States. For the sake of fraternity and peace, and for the general welfare, they even voted to continue the African slave trade for twenty years. All that is needed now, is to have again with our people, of all sections, the independent and patriotic spirit of our tathers. Virginia gave up territory, and agreed that free States should be formed out it. This has been done. We now own territory in which all the States, free and slave, are tenants in common. Shall not the slave States, as such have a share in this common territory? We are not the same people that were here in the days of the Revolution, or there could be no difficulty in relation to this. The question is too insignificant to distract, divide and ruin this country.

> The free States now number eighteen; the slave States only fifteen. The free States have majorities in both Houses of Congress, and these majorities soon to be increased .-The free States have the surplus population to settle and make free States out of the territories. The slave States have no surplus. Common sense ought to teach the people of the free States that the chances are all on their side. They very well know that if they were to grant all that the slave States request, the laws of climate, soil, and productions will settle the question at last; that the result will be precisely the same under any of the theories about which the politicians of the two sections have each other so much by

Our Northern friends say they are fully sensible of this, but they read to us what Jet ferson and others have said. They say they

rely on political authority It should be borne in mind that in the days when Jefferson spoke we had no Cotton gins It had not then been discovered that slave labor was so useful in hot climates, in raising tobacco, rice, cotton and sugar cane. At that lay they were not worth more, and did not ell for more than horses. They were rather c usumers than producers. There was no anxiety'to retain them. Now they are worth from six to fitteen hundred dollars each .-Their labor is the source of more than two handred millions of doltars annually to the National wealth. A new and powerful in terest has sprong up

Judging from what the fathers did when the formed a Union with the slave States, under the then condition and circumstances, w have a ready answer as to what they would now do, were they here, with this territorial mestion under existing circumstances. No fair-minded man can doubt, but they, if alive. would say, "let the Southern slaveholding brethren have all the territory which they can fairly settle under the invitations of soil climate, and productions, especially, if it is understood that the bond fide settlers, when they come to agree on a State Constitution, may fairly determine the question of slavery for themselves in their own way.'

One of the beauties and excellencies of the common law is, that it conforms itself so as to embrace and shield new and increased in-

the common law extends its circumference and strengthens its protective power. It has been likened to the bark upon the sapling, which widens and thickens imperceptibly as the tree grows. We have only to have the people -the inlustrious people-look at these questions prac-

tically and in their proper bearings, and they will at once have this quarrel settled, and the great ship of State again floating at ease and n safety. I would have them at once pull up their stakes and come pitch their tents around Washington, raise the stars and stripes, and

JOHN A. GILMER.

The Republican Ultimatum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The Republican ultimatum was offered in the Senate Commitcan take the place with the present garrison. | tee of Thirteen this morning. It agrees, on But this is not the worst view of the case .- | the part of the Republican Senators, to recom LOUISVILLE, December 28 -Governor Ma- Fort Sumter is bult in the water, one thous- mend to their State Legislatures to advocate goffin, of this State, has issued his Proclama | and yards from the land. It can only be at- an amendment to the Constitution, providing constituents of that county. Proceedings tion calling an extra session of the Legisla- tacked, therefore, from water craft. It is just that slavery shall not be abolished in any

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

Mass Meeting in Hillsborough. In pursuance to an adjourned meeting, a large portion of the citizens of Orange County met at the Court House in this place, and the meeting was called 10 order by the Chairman, Wm. H. Brown, who in a few patriotic remarks explained the object which ralled us

together for the second time. The Secretary read the proceedings of the meeting of the 15th inst., and the Chairman. the Hon. W. A. Graham, of the Committee of ten, reported the following resolutions:

The excited condition of the public mind occassioned by the result of the recent Presidential election, requiring in the opinion of the citzens of Orange here assembled, a declaration of the sentiments of the people in relation to the course proper to be pursued in the present critical condition of our National affairs, it is therefore,

1. Resolved, That the measures in the course of adoption in certain States of the Union, since the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, presents for the determination of the people of North Carolina the grave question, whether, so far as they are concerned, the Government established by the Constitution of the United States shall be permitted to continue in operation, or whether it shall be overthrown and annulled, leaving to an uncertain future, the provision of new guards for all the great interests that Government was designed to se-

2. Resolved, That while regretting the decision made in this election, in common with the people of all the Southern States, because of the sectional, and towards us, hostile spirit and elected the successful candidate; and hilst we shall vigilantly observe his course of administration, and shall be prompt to make resistance to encroa hments, if any shall be attempted by him, on the rights and interests of slavery as an established institution of the Southern States, protected by the Constitution of the Union, we perceive in the fact of his election no sufficient cause for the subversion and abandonment of the Government of our Fathers, under which, in but two generations of men, the country has obtained prosperity and power unsurpassed among the nations of the earth.

3. Resolved, That we are not insensible to the encouragement given to the hostile feeling of the North against slavery in the Southern States, by the result of this election, but it must not be forgotten that the Government of the United Stetes is a practical Government, of but limited powers; that the President is not the sovereign but the servant of the Republic, with authorities defined and restricted by the Constitution and laws, liable to be checked and restrained within his legitimate powers by Congress and by the Juliary; that Mr. Lincoln was elected by but a plurality of votes, in consequence of divisions among the conservative voters arrayed against him-the majority against him in the whole popular vote being nearly nine hundred thousand. And when we add to this that he will enter into office with a majority of both Houses of Congress opposed to him, and will not be able to appoint even his Cabinet counsellers without the consent of a conservative Senate, there is but a remote probability of a successful encroachment on our rights during the limited period of his administration, if there shall be the disposition

to attempt it. 4. Resolved. That the enactment of laws in nany of the non-slaveholding States, intended to obstruct the execution of the law of Conress, for the arrest and surrender of fugitive laves, is in plain and palpaple violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the repeal of those laws is demanded as a duty of justice and submission to the Constituion on the part of those States, and as indispensable to future Union.

5. Resolved, That waiving of the Constitutional question of the power of a State to secede from the Union, such act of secession, if effected peaceably, is not an appropriate and adequate remedy for the injuries under which the Southern States are now laboring. To depart from the Union, leaving behind in the hands of her supposed enemies, all her interterests in the national accumulations of eighty years, in which she had proportional rights, would be a sacrifice on the part of a State, except under the pressure of overruling necessity, as incompatible with her dignity as

her interests.

6. Resolved, That we recognize in its full extent the right of resistance by force, to unauthorized injustice and oppression, and if the incoming administration shall pervert the powers of the Government to destroy or otherwise unlawfully interfere with the right of slavery, will be more ready than ourselves to recur to this extreme remedy; but in adopting measures on a subject of such vital interests to fitteen States of the confederacy, we should deem it but just and wise, to act, if possible, in concert, and after consultation with the other slaveholding States; and more especially with the frontier States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky a d Missouri, which are the greatest sufferers from existing grievances, and stand as a barrier between the rest of the South en States and the onemies of their peace and safety beyond that

7. Resolved. That reasonable time should e allowed, and all remedies consistent with the continuance of the Union, should be exhausted before an abandonment of that Constitution established by Washington and his compatriots, which in its general operation has been the source of blessings innumera-

ble to the American people. 8. Resolved, That it is recommended to the Lagislature to make appropriations for the purchase of such supplies of arms, as may be A ecessary as a preparation for any emergenv that may arise.

9. Resolved, Thrt the foregoing resolutions be published i.. the Hillsborough papers, and transmitted to the representatives from this county, to be laid before the General Assem-

John W. Norwood, Esq., offered the follow-

Resolved, That we recommend to the present Legislature to provide for calling a Convention of the people, to take into considera-As these interests grow up and increase, tion the alarming State of public affairs, and determine for North Carolina the time, mode, and measure of redress for existing wrongs.

The question being taken upon Mr. Norwood's resolution, it was rejected. The resolutions as reported by the com-

mittee, were passed by a large majority. WM. H. BROWN, Chairman. DENNIS HEART, } Secretaries. C. E. PARISH,

APPLICATION NOTICES.

Application will be made to the corporating the Greensboro' Cemetery.

Application will be made to the

Application will be made to the

present Legislature of North Carolina for an actincor-

Application will be made to the esent Legislature to Incorporate the Greensborough

porating the New Salem Lodge, No. 209, A. Y. M.

esent Legislature to change the election of Constable or Graham, from Terrentine's to Graham. Application will be made to the

the town of Asheboro, in Randolph county.