NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep-No soothing strain of Maia's son can hill his huntired eyes to deep

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859.

THE ARGUS FOR 1860 .- Now is the time of all others for the friends of shis paper to be exerting themselves to give it a more extended circulation than it has. In a few months two campaigns will be upon us-National and State : and during those campaigns we hope to do much for the cause in which we are enlisted. There are hundreds in this and immediate adjoining counties who are not now, perhaps, subscribers of any paper. With the view of reaching all, we will put the paper to clubs of ten and upwards at \$1.50 each. This is not a paying rate to us : but, nevertheless, with the hope that good mey come of it, we will put the subscription thus 1860, looking for our reward in the future.

CHAISTMAS. -Patrons all, we wish you speaking, find it. We hope, sincerely, that you may all find that unalloyed happiness, during the coming holidays, which ever proceeds from efforts to make others happy. May you alwoys be happy. Look around you. Are there not some in your Congressional district brought him out as a can-behooves the people and Legislatures of Virneighborhoods who are ill provided with the necessities and comforts of this life." Impart to them a portion of the abundance with which God has blessed you ! Are there not some little ones tion of a gift which you will not miss from your abundance ? Look upon your own precious ones. How their eyes sparkle in view of the presents they expect. Cause other eyes to scintillate with joy at the reception of presents which they do ned expect, but which will be all the more gratefully received on that account. Do good and get good. Teach your children, on this happy Christceive."

We are thankful that it is no worse with us than it is. We look to the future with confidence. We mean to do our duty, feaving results with God. Let every man do his duty during the coming year, and there will be more happiness in the family-in town and in country-everywhere State was then re-districted, and Randolph, Guil---- than there has been for many a year. Each will be the happier; and we most happy, for then we shall be enabled to pay our indebtedness, and have in prospect, at least, a happy new year. In Guilford county, by a large majority, (both of the accordance with the good old custom, and to give same politics.) He then retired from public life the Argus family an opportunity to enjoy themselves, there will be no paper issued until the 5th January, 1860.

A merry Christmas to you all! and a happy New Year !

Southwest."-The attention of our contempo- General Dockery were willing to give way to the raries throughout the country is invited to the other, nor were they willing that their party Advertisement addressed as above. Its energy, should suffer defeat. They therefore magniniits spirit and its truthfulness should command re- mously submitted the matter to a district convenspect. It should be brought home, not only to tion, which resulted in the nomination of the the country merchants, but to their customers- faithful and well tried veteran, Edmund DeBerry, to the people. It is by trading in our own South- who accepted, with the declaration that it should era cities, and by enabling their merchants to be the last time that he would appear before the import directly, and not through Northern chun- public as a candidate for political favor. With nels and inimical agents, that the Southern peo- the expiration of his term in that Congress ended ple can attain commercial independence. And his political career, except occasionally by partie-

ability and credit to himself, and the constituency sults at the polls. elected over Mr. Bethune in 1835, '36, '37, by of Anson county, a talented and popular Demo-

erat, but was elected over Mr. Morris by a majority of about seven hundred yotes. He was serves him correctly, without opposition. The ford and Davidson counties taken in his district, instead of other counties left out. He was then elected in 1843 over George C. Mendenhall, of for several years. The district was again altered, and two talented and distinguished Whigs, A. Little, Esq., of Anson, and General Alfred Dockery, of Richmond counties, were candidates, op-

posed by Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of Charlotte, "TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH AND Democrat. Neither the friends of Mr. Little or they may rest assured that the first practical ular request he would address political assemto towards bringing the North to its senses blages; and the last time the writer ever heard

reading and varied experience with the world. They must be followed by earnest, persistent, en- own fault, for an esteemed young friend, some Mr. DeBerry was truly a self-made man, the ergetic action-by thorough organization and evarchitect of his own fortunes-- and one of the nu- ery day effort, and by proper results at the polls. merous examples in this Republican Government As Mr. Cushing said, 'a party of drunken (Abof a poor and comparatively obscure young man olition) mutineers have seized hold of the conrising to eminence and distinction by the force of trol of the State' of Massachusetts, and they intellect and moral rectitude. In early life he must be rebuked and put down by the omnipoand with but a limited English education-but | cord will cease, and peace and harmony and brothsuch was his industry and taste for reading and erly love reign supreme, as in the earlier and better knowledge, that everything be could spare from days of the Republic. 'Arise, then, people of the support of a large and increasing family, Massachusetts-arise in the majesty of your he laid out for books, and accumulated a large might and redeem the honor and fame of the dowe for the year, beginning with January, and well selected library, such as is rarely met good old Commonwealth !" Arise people of New with in any community. Mr. DeBerry filled the England-arise, people of the whole North, and office of justice of the peace in his county for a put down the pestiferous abolitionism-the see. number of years, and for aught the writer of this tional and threatening Republicanism of the merry Christmas and a happy new year. We are brief notice knows to the contrary, from his early day-and avert from this fair and glorious Reall soeking after happiness. Few, comparatively manhood up to the day of his death. He also public the fearful impending calamity. You have represented the county of Montgomery in the spoken noble words, men of Philadelphia and Senate of the State Legislature several years with Boston-and now for noble actions, and noble re-

didate for Congress in opposition to the Hon. ginia and the people and Legislatures of the en-John A. Cameron, of Fayetteville, the Demo- tire South to proceed with the work of calm, earcratic candidate, and elected him by a handsome nest effective preparation for State and sectional majority over his Democratic competitor. In defence, just av if no conservative Union demonwhose hearts may be made happy by the recep- 1831, he was a candidate for re-election, but was stration at all had been made at the North. Notopposed and defcated by Lauchlin Bethune, withstanding these demonstrations and the happy of Cumberland county, Democrat, by a majority augury they afford of the future, they may still of about thirty-seven votes. In 1833, Mr. Be- determine to foist into the Presidency Wm. H. thane was a candidate for re-election, and was Seward-the aider and abettor of oid Brownopposed and defeated by Mr. DeBerry, by the the embodiment of the 'irrepressible conflict,' exact majority that Mr. Bethune had gotten over the incendiary and the traitor. For that event him at the preceding election. He was then let us be prepared-for his election will and should be the justant death-knell of the Union, mas, that "it is more blessed to give than to re- large and increased majorities at each election- Let the Virginia Legislature look to the people's and then perhaps, will come the tug of war. In 1839, he was opposed by William A. Morris, protection and the people's safety, and let the Old Dominion be prepared for the worst !'

served."

DUTY OF SOUTHERN OPPOSITION MEMBERS IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HORSE .- The again elected in 1841, if the writer's memory following article from the Richmond Whig meets so fully our views, that we adopt it :

"We maintain that the Southern Opposition members of Congress, in voting for one of their own number for Speaker, are pursuing the only course consistent, under the circumstances, with self-respect and duty to their onstituents. They were elected, not as Democrats and not as Republicans, but stern and unyielding opponents of both of these parties. Why, then, should they be expected by any rational person to unite with either of these parties, as parties, in the organization of the House, or in any other matter? Such an expectation such a demand-is unqualifiedly silly and absurd.

"At a time like the present, we deeply regret the strictly partisan course which the Democratic members of Congress have seen fit to adopt. Instead of calling party cancus, and nominating a mere party candi-ate, why, if they really desired, as they professed to do, to effect an organization of the House upon a con-servative and national basis, did they not afford a fair and honorable opportunity to conservatives of all shades of opinion to co-operate with them? Why repel, by their paltry and miserable party action, the Southern Opposition members, who are every whit as true and devoted to Southern rights and interests as themselves? Because a party is small-few in numbers-is that a reason why it should ignominiously surrender to a stronger and more formidable party? According to our notions, it belongs invariable to the stronger party to exhibit magnanimity at least common fairness and ustice in its action-and not require or expect the maller to conform to all its whims or demands. When, we are told, the bonor and saivation of the South in at stake, why indulge in petty partisanism, as the Democratic members of Congress have done, and thereby exclude the possibility of Southern Opposition mambers co-operating with them? We had fondly

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY .- Another of North in the present momentous crisis of the country's ADDRESS OF WILLIAM EATON, JR., Esq - or fitness or competency, but solely because he THE EXECUTION OF BROWN'S ACCOMPLICES Carolina's venerable and distinguished citizens is gone. The Hon. Edmund DeBerry died at his residence in Montgomery county on, the 12th unconquerable determination to 'do or die' in inst., at an advanced age. This announcement behalf of the Constitution and the right. Their Societies of Davidson College, North Carolina, the last he retains this distinguishing feature- negroes, Green and Copeland, at eleven o'clock, will be received with deep regret by his numer-ous friends. He was a man universally respected grateful to the hearts of the Southern people, gret to express in relation to this methable, elo-power, he has succeeded in rendering himself noon. The two latter made an ineffectual atfor his integrity of character and kindness of dis- But mere resolutions and speeches, now and then, quent and instructive address, and that is, that conspicuous for the insignificance to which he tempt to escape about eight o'clock the night beposition, and known for the stirling qualities of however admirable and eloquent, can at best do we have been deprived for so long a time of the has attained in the eyes of his own party, of the fore. They had mounted the jail wall when they his mind, which had been enriched by extensive but little towards effecting the reform desired. pleasure of reading it. This is, measurably, our American people, and of the world.

What a spectacle is presented to the world three weeks ago, placed a copy in our hands, but an American President, the chief of a great and them. They had sawed their manacles asunder we did not read it, for the reason that we have mighty nation, the envy of monarchs and the with the blade of a Barlow knife, which they had been so often disappointed in the contents of those glory of the world, to whom those sacred trusts concealed and made into a fine saw. They conwe have undertaken to read, that we had almost -the happiness and prosperity of a nation- fessed that they had been engaged in preparing come to the conclusion that it would be a waste were confided, proves recreant to the trust, be- for their escape for the last ten days before. They of time to do more than glance at the title pages | trays the confidence reposed in him, becomes the | made a hole in the wall near the window, which was a mechanic, (a carpenter and mill-wright,) tent voice of the real people before sectional dis- of any of them. We know not how many copies oppressor of the people, pursuing with the direst they concealed with paper, hiding the bricks they of this address were printed and circulated, but, vindictiveness those who, from principle, favor a removed under the bed. could we afford it, we would circulate a million different policy from that pursued by himself, copies broadcast, that the youth of our country and for exercising the right of thinking and might have an opportunity to peruse its pages acting for themselves, exertsall his official power and learn lessons of wisdom from their contents and influence to deprive them not alone of office, We shall extract largely from its pages, satisfied but the means of earning, by the sweat of their that we can spread no more truthful and useful brows, their daily bread.

knowledge before our readers. Nor shall we Former Chief Magistrates have sought, by content ourselves with the present, but in future every means in their power, to promote harmony numbers draw inspiration from it. May it have throughout the country, to strengthen the bonds the same effect upon our readers that it has upon of union, and generally to secure the happiness us, and inspire them with devotion to the land of of the whole people, regardless of sectional Washington-the United States of North Amer- differences of opinion and the expression of inica-the Union-one and inseperable-now and dividual sentiment; but this President labors to forever. " The Union, it must and shall be prepromote the interests of one section of the country at the expense of another, and meanly inter-

"Go, during the sessions of Congress, to the magnififeres with private rights and private judgment. cent Capitol on the banks of the Potomne. Listen to the debates of the Senate and House of Representa-James Buchanau, (says the Iredell Express,) is no friend to the South, and never was. His tives of the United States, once eminently distinguished for genius, eloquence, diguity and patriotism. What humiliating scenes do we behold there. How herce the professions for the South have always been hypocritical and wicked. The Democracy of the hostilities between parties, sections, or at least the representatives of sections, and individuals. What critical and wicked. The Democracy of the South, will now find out, that they have all along been worshiping a false god. We are not deceived in the character of James Buchanan, —it was known to us ever since he slandered the immortal Clay—as long ago as we can recol-lect—with the charge of "bargain and corrupcontamelious reproaches what vehement denuncis-tion what unbecoming allusions what rude and disgusting personal wrangles-what low appeals to pop-ular prejudice and sectional feeling. It would really seem as if some members of Congress have strained every nerve in fanning the flames of party animosity, and in alienating from each other the affections of our countrymen. How often and how flagrantly do many lect-with the charge of "bargain and corrupf those who tread the legislative boards at Washing tion."-as black a falsehood as was ever uttered by a shameless man. If the South has ever ex-pected to receive common justice at the hand of James Buchanan, she is now given to understand, emphatically, that it was all a failse delusion. He who was elected by Southern votes, has those rules of courtesy and good breeding which ought those rules of courtey and good breeding which ought to govern the intercourse of gentlemen everywhere. The Senate of the Union, once the most august delib-erative body in the world, and bonored by the stern virtugs of the conscript fathers of America, has not virtues of the concernit fathers of America, has not been exempt from the cvils of coarse and scurrilous invective, and has sometimes, within the last few years, been compelled to listen to timades which would have disgraced the hustings. My sumadversions are not intended to include all of those who have recently turned his hands against his friends, like another Agricultural College in our State, for the benefit of our Judas Iscariot, because the North (through his influence) is gaining the ascendency; and when called upon tells Virginia, and through her Execu-tive tells the whole South, that he can afford them addressed the national councils. There are doubtless many of them who do not deserve these censures, and nome whose course has been uniformly marked by a tive tells the whole South, that he can afford them no aid!

If the voice of Henry Clay and the Whigs o cholar and the orator." "The heated discussions at Washington have done the country had been heeded, the Southern uch harm, listened to, as they have been, by distin-States would now be in the enjoyment of a large nished foreigners as well as by many of our own citfund each, derived from the public lands, to guished toreigners as well as by many of our own cit-izens, and sent by the press throughout the Republic, and indeed to the remotest boundaries of the civilized world. They have sadly disturbed the quiet and re-pose of our country, and have sown broadcast the build railroads, erect colleges, and develop their prosperity generally. It is enough to say that Whigs, although loving the Union, have long seeds of sectional hatred and strife. They have per-verted the public taste have wounded the pride of anticipated the event now most likely to happen ; and it was their desire to obtain an interest the American patriot-have impaired the respect of our people for the Government under which they live, the public domain, ere canger might befall the country in any shape or from any quarter. But their voice was stifled by the outcry of Democand have lowered our national character and our Re publican institutions in the estimation of mankind. Public speakers in State Legislatures, before popular racy, that the public lands were designed for anassemblies, and elsewhere, are too apt to follow the ex-ample which has been set them by the representatives other use-which was well understood to mean, that, they were wanting to buy up Democratic votes in the new States, to keep the party in power. Lo ! these' Democratic States are now in connection with the National Legislature. The House of Representatives, by its action in 1857, seems free soil States; and the Democratic party has no existence, save in the South--whose interests to have believed that three Northern members had

been gasity of corruption. Violence in debate and acrimony of invective are bad enough in all conscience, Violence in debate and have been so cruelly wronged. but they are sparkling gens when compared with ve-naiity. The fact just adverted to is an unfavorable

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, Messrs. Mason, Davis, Collamer, Fitch and Doolittle, have been appointed a committee to enquire into the Harper's and which has twice happened since the formation of appointed a committee to enquire into the Harper's the Constitution, may devolve upon this body, and a Ferry affair, under Mr. Mason's resolution which very few votes may determine the result. The ex-citing and protracted contest between Jefferson and

No organization of the House, yet.

were discovered by the sentinel on the outside, who immediately gave the albrm and fired upon

----Communicated.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your paper a communication ddressed "To THE FARMERS OF ANSON," and as I have addressed "To THE FARMERS OF ARSON," and as I have the pleasure and honor to be one of that numerous and respectable class, I feel that it is due "Fillus Agri-cole." and the farmers of Asson, to assure him that his sentiments meet a hearty response in the bosom of every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and is loyal to the interests of his country, whether he be mechanic or farmer. And while I would not detract one lots from the truthfulness of the sentiments expressed in the article referred to, and without arrogating to myself the peculiar facul-and without law willing to hazard the assertion the sentiments expressed in the article reterred to, and without arrogating to myself the peculiar facul-ties of a prophet, I am willing to harsard the assertion that, if the farmers retain their characteristic indiffer-ence and spathy in regard to their interests, the same ence and spathy in regard to their interests, the same humiliating picture so faithfully portrayed by "F. A." will be fifty years from to-day the life-like reflection of the agriculturists of Anson county. It is an as-tounding fact, that the honest and induitrious yeo-manry of the country "have not, hitherto, even men-tioned their rights or wr.ags." As a class, we have permitted men to fill our State and national offices whose interests were not identified with ours, and con-sequently we have been grossly neglected, and our in-terests disregarded. If they doubt this, let them go to the records and

If they doubt this, let them go to the records and culturists has been presented to you for your exclusive benefit, as a class ?

give us the hand, we wouldn't have it, because it small too strong of distribution. And this august (?) body of modern Solons, (?) to maintain their Democratic consistency (?) and characteristic mullshness, deter-mined to show Congress that it was acither legislating for the farmers nor for distribution, but for the as-cendency of the Democratic party. Not a single ob-jection to the merits of the bill, not a word sgainst the utility of an Agricultural College, was rendered— nothing, only the distribution feature. Farmers are you recreased of 2 You can be by taking men from you represented? You can be by taking men from your own ranks of sterling worth. Send these to le-gislate for us, and the ery of disunion will be hushed, the sacrifice of your interests, for political ends, will be stepped, and our national dignity and honor will no longer be marred by the disuraceful genese which mark longer be marred by the disgraceful scenes which mark the opening and continued proceedings of our National Legislature. Brush off contemptible "one hous" pol-iticians from the stage, and elevate men who have something else at heart than self-promotion, or party ascendency.

Fill your offices with men of a high moral tone of Fill your offices with men of a high moral tone of character, who do not make politics their trade, and you will get something more than golden promises, and political gas and gab. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am proud that "Filius A." has broken the ice, and I hepe to see numerous articles from the pens of our intelligent and patriotic

farmers, expressing their feelings in regard to our farmers, expressing their feelings in regard to our fature. I submit this hashily written article to your disposal, hoping that if it should ne'er sgain see day-light, that its place in your columns will be occupied by one more interesting and edifying from the pen of A FARMER.

bought his goods in New York, instead of one remembered and cherished. who has bought in Charleston. This is but a pretext, or it is claptrap, meant to deceive them as to the prices and the fashions of the goods. As to these they are the same, come from the same importers and manufacturers, and are furhished through equal facilities. The plain truth is, the country n.erchants go to New York for their personal gratification and amusement, to which they sacrifice not only much personal ex- 'solid men' of Massachusetts, Noble and soulpense, needed at home, but all those personal considerations which should govern their patriotism and consult the interests of their section. The aspect of affairs should now deeply impress these considerations upon them, and all should unite in securing alike our commercial prosperity and political security.

Saturday. Let enough go forward and enroll. themselves to form three companies instead of one-a cavalry, rifle and infantry company.

pin_ "Constance" will please accept our thanks for his attentions in keeping us posted with Conference transactions. His letter, embracing three day's proceedings, did not react. --- until after our paper was put to press last week. In a note to us in explanation he says :

in the post office in due time."

Dor A writer is the Richmond Whig says that in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair. ipeo one." But while such may be the fact. isn't it wrong for one party to claim that the fusion has been all to its advautage ? Is it true, is, it predominates at the South, and speaks for is the Femogratic party ?"

We most emphatically dissent from the Jour nal, and claim that while a scare of common danger and common wrong fuses "all parties into one" in the South, it is not to the advantage of any one particular " party," but for the South as the South in the Union, and her rights and guarantees under the Constitution.

ASTRANCE RESULT .--- We learn that Isaac C Tayber, Esq., Democrat, has been elected to the Mayoraty of New Bedford, Mass , by a majority of more dian five hundred. We are informed that his interase anti John Brownism has much a fact.

is for them to refuse to trade with those who as- 'him was in Wadesboro', at a large Whig meeting sail their institutions and cripple their industry. in April last, and the carnest appeals of the ven-It is sheer mockery to pretend that the people erable patriot to the conservative Whigs in behalf prefer to buy of a country merchant who has of the Union and his country, ought to be long J-

> CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN BOSTON .- The Richmond Whig, alluding to the public meetings held in Boston and Philadelphia, says : "The conservative meeting held in Boston on Thursday last was a grand and imposing affair. Old Faneuil Hall, capable of holding five or six thousand persons, was filled to overflowing by the stirring speeches were delivered by the venerable ex-Governor Lincoln, Edward Everett and Caleb Cushing, and letters read from various distinguished gentlemen, Ex-President Pierce among the number, which breathed sentiments of the ioffiest and purest devotion to the Constitution

Bor Do not forget the military meeting on and the Union. Amid the dense mass of surrounding fanaticism and bestility to the South, there are many glorious and patriotic spirits in Massachusetts and New England. The Pierces, the Everetts, the Cushings, the Winthrops, the Lincolns-we admire, we honor, we love them all. Long may they live to battle against incendiary Abolitionism, and strike stalwart blows in votation the Constitution, the Union, and the rights of the States.

"Lest some of your readers might think strange of the emission, and attribute it to the negligence of your correspondent. I would say that they were deposited the public opinion of the North. The address "The speeches on the occasion were eloquent the public opinion of the North. The address

of Everett was in Everett's best style, full of the spirit of a noble eloquence and a catholic patriot-But Cushing's, according to our judgment, 4m. "A sense of common wrong and common danger, was the speech of the occasion. It was cornest, appears very properly to have fused all parties logical, direct, convincing, cutting, slashing, giving no quarters to the Abolitionists or their incendiary efforts and doctrines, but charging home upon the enemies of the Constitution and the as claimed by the Wilmington Journal, that South with a boldness and a vigor which cannot "The Democratic party is now the South-that be too much commended in these days of timid politicians and milk and water haraogues. It was the South and the South is in dead earnest-so a great, a patriotic, a noble effort, and to the distinguished orator, the South freely accords its meed of admiration and gratitude.

" In a word, the Boston demonstration in be half of the Constitution and the Union, was worthy of Massachusetts in her palmiest days, and we sincerely trust it may have the effect of arousing the conservative people of that State and the whole of New England from their criminal lethargy, and cause them to buckle on their armors, never to be taken off until Abolitionism and sectionalism and the 'religion of hate' towards the present, there would have been an utter and unanimous ignoring of party ideas, projects, prejudices and passions, in all matters pertaining to the rights and honor of Virginia and the South. We had hoped that Democratic members of Congress would have remembered to forget all about party caucuses and party nominations, and would have left wide the door for

harmonious consultation and co-operation on the part of all other members of Congress, of whatever or designation, who are disposed to uphold and defend the rights and interests of the Southern States. But we have been totally disappointed in our expectation. The Democratic members, instead of lifting themselves to the broad, high level of patriots and statesmen, still stand on the narrow, miserable ground of groveling partisans and tricksters. And standing there, they have the impudence to call upon Southern Opposition embers to take their stand beside them, for the sake of the South, forsooth! Such a trick is too transparent to deceive any but an incorrigible fool. It is for the sake of mere party-for the sake of the Democratic party-and not for the sake of the South, that Democratic members of Congress and Demcratic presses are invoking the co-operation of South-ern Opposition members-but their invocations will be The Southern Opposition members and the n vain Southern Opposition masses are willing and eagerall parties, not as members of particular parties, but as fellow-citizens and patriots, in any and all matters pertaining to the safety and welfare of the South. But they can neither be coaxed nor driven into co-operation with any party, as a party, for even that ob-ject, high and solemn as it is. If Virginia and the ject, high and solemn as it is. If Virginia and the South can't be saved, without being *Democratically* saved, they both may be damned, and damned to all eternity, so far as we and the Southern Opposition generally are concerned. If in the effort to serve and ave Virginia and the South, we cannot co-operate with the Democracy except upon terms humiliating and dis-graceful, then we shall join in no effort to save either, and we shall countenance no proposition or suggestion to co-operate with the Democracy." * * *

trol the action of Democratic members of Congress a the present time? What should prevent them from putting themselves in such a position as to enable their olitical opponents to co-operate with them in the elecion of Speaker, without personal and political humil iation? So far as the rights and interests of the South are concerned, there is in substance entire and perfect agreement between the Southern Democratic and the Southern Opposition members-on all other subjects they are as wide apart as the polls, and probably always will be. On the simple, naked Southern question, they can and should units-on others they cannot and should not. Now, if the Southern ques-tion is the only question involved in the election, where is the necessity or the deconcy of an exclusive party cancus-of an 'exclusive party nomination-of exclusive party action? If the object, as we have said, be to save the South, Democratically and only Demo-cratically, then the Southern Opposition can and will have no part nor lot in a project so narrow, so paltry,

We repeat, in conclusion, therefore, that the Southern Opposition members are maintaining their self-re-spect and discharging their duty to their constituents in standing aloof, under existing circumstances, from both the Democratic and the Republican candidates for Speaker-in preserving a fixed, 'armed neutrality' between them. Let them, despising the base insinu-ation made by the Democrats of affording 'aid and comfort to the Black Republicans, where to their present position, though the Heavens fall. As independent representatives and men of honor, it is their only alternative, and let them yield never an inch!"

10 The Charleston Courier says it is reported that Senator Hammond has expressed his inten South shall have been crushed to earth to rise no tion of resigning his seat, at the close of the pres to do with his triumph, and trust that it may be more. A high, patriotic, solemn duty rests upon ent session. He has been prevented from taking The loral citizens of New England and the North his place at Washington by indisposition.

marker of the state

which shook the fair fabric of American liberty to its center, was at last decided by a single member, Mr Bayard, who held the vote of the small State of Delaware. It is certainly to be desired, that every mem ber of Congress shall not only be innocent of impu rity, but also that he shall be far beyond suspicion.

before the House of Representatives in 1801

nality. The fact just adverted to is an unavorance omen in the annals of America. The election of Pres-

ident, in a certain contingency not unlikely to occur,

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ton violate not only parliamentary decorum, but als

"The viralence, licentiousness and excesses of a large portion of the press, especially during our ardnous struggles every four years, for the Executive power of this wealthy and flourishing Republic, have contribute in no slight degree to exasperate party spirit, and to array the two great sections of the Confederacy in an attitude of fearful hostility against each other. Our political contests are marked by too much of partisan Our rancor, too little of respect for private character and individual feeling; and sometimes by a disposition to proscribe virtuous and honorable men. These conrests ought to evince more of justice, moderation and magnanimity. The pulpit to some extent, in one part our country, has lent itself to the work of sectional agitation and jealousy-has advocated a deliberate and wilful violation of the national Constitution, and has ought to light up the funeral pile of our in rom the altars of the living God. It has been truly said by that pure and philosophical statesman, John C. Calhoun, that those who really love the Union, love the Constitution also. Efforts have been made to render literature itself an ally in the cause of faction nd fanaticism, and even female genius, in one memorable instance at least, has attempted through the pages of romance to draw down upon the domestic in-stitutions and the character of nearly one-half of the States the odium and indignation of mankind. Nox. ous weeds ought not to be planted in the fair fields of our native muses. The rising literature of our country ought to be thoroughly national in its tone, altogether American in its sentiments, and calculated to bind together the different members of our political family y the strong cords of affection and sympathynational harp strings, in all their vibrations, should harmonize with the feelings of the friends of the

"I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN."-A citizen f Rome, while undergoing cruel and unmerited punishment by an upstart official of the Empire, gave utterance to the memorable words, "I am a Roman citizen." He had been sentenced to be publicly whipped, and while undergoing the disgraceful sentence, the only complaint he uttered stripes, hence his exclamation, "I am a Roman citizen."

"I am an American." Who would have believed that, in the 19th century, the utterance of were stopped after the utterance of this these words would have visited upon the head of lippic and the issue of this "bull." One the utterer, the vengeance of a President of the United States ? Who would have believed that a man whom the people believed worthy of elevation to the highest honor in their gift, could so far forget the dignity of his position as to descend into the arena of politics, and, gladiator-like, oppose the power placed in his hands for noble a commentary upon the Democratic doctrine of availability !"

The present Democratic Chief Magistrate was ability-not on account of worth or worthiness, | year.

fifth ballot for Speaker, Sherman received 96, Bocock 86, Gilmer 36. Mr. Gilmer then withdrew, and nominated Mr. Boteler, of Virginia. On the sixth ballot Sherman received 111, Bocock 88. Boteler, 25.

The Washington Star says :

"If aught could induce the House, in its present tem er to remember their mission here, and the response bility resting on them, the golden speech of Ma Tay lor, of Louisiana, as brief as it was, would have had that effect. Bat, we candidly confess, there spears to be little ground to hope that the body can now be made to comprehend the attitude in which it stands before the country. That is, the estimation in which the country evidently holds its current proceedings. Bunkum is a great god. Year by year and day by day it has been gradually becoming the great god worshipped by the public men of America worshipped by the public men of America, until the House of Representatives of the United States is now little more than the temple for its worship. On what other ground can my same man explain the almost en-tire abandonment of efforts to organize the Thirtysixth Congress-substituting in their stead the re-preachment of stale stump speeches of the last Conressional canvass, and general personal crimination nd recrimination

"We have watched the proceedings of the House nas rowly for many long years, and have witnessed with pain the step-by-step progress of the body to the condition in which the country now sees it through the reports of its daily proceedings. Without stopping to ulate over the causes that have step by step brought the House to its present condition, is it not quite time that something had been done to arrest the evil, by those of the body who do not worship only the so popular deity?

nor The Goldsboro' Tribune says that of all the religious denominations of great numbers and influence in the United States, there are but three who sustain their relations to the Federal Constitution, in regard to the institution of slavery-the Roman Catholids, the Protestant Episcopal, and the Old School Presbyterians. We think that the Tribune is mistaken in the first named of these denominations. Did not the immediate predecessor of Pio Nono issue his was, "I am a Roman citizen." He was not "bull" against the institution of slavery, about punished because he was a Roman citizen, for the time Daniel O'Connell made his great speech the law exempted citizens from punishment by against the institution and against the American people? Hundreds of thousands of dollars had previously been sent from this country, and paricularly from the South, in aid of the cause which the great Dunlel espoused, which supplies hil One thing more. In obedience to the bull of the Pope, the Convent of St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's county, Md. put up at public auction a large number of slaves, the property of the Convent, most of whom were

We have received the prospectus of a new paper proposed to be published at Sumter, S. C., to be called the Sumter Despatch-W. J. purposes, sgainst individual sentiment? What Francis and W. M. DeLorme, proprietors. The editorial management will be under the direction and control of F. Waties Dinkins, Esq. Subscription, \$2 a year in advance, \$2.50 at the exselected by that party on the ground of his avail- piration of six months, and \$3 at the end of the

purchased by Senator Johnson, of La.

NEWS ITEMS

The Repository and Bindery of the American Tract Society, located in New York, were damaged by fire on the 13th inst., to the extent of \$77,000. It is unferstood that the loss is mainly covered by insurance. Vice President Breckinridge has been elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, by the Legislature of Kentucky. His term of service will commence on the 4th of March, 1861.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the expen

ditures of the United States Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, at \$66,714,928. This is a reduction of \$6,413,049, compared with the estimates of last year. Mr. Josish F. Caldwell, the last survivor of the

children of Rev. Jas. Caldwell, a revolutionary patriot, died recently at Washington, in his 86th year, having having been borne in Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 21, 1774. Mr. Caldwell's mother was shot by soldiers in 1789, at Connecticut Farm, while she was engaged with her children in prayer.

Conventions have been held in all the Congressional Districts of Ohio for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Charleston. There are 21 districts in the State, and in 15 of them the delegates were instructed to vote for Judge Douglas for President, and in the remaining sit they are reported to be favorable to his nomination

The splendid American flag presented by the ladies to the committee of arrangements of the late Union meeting held in Philadelphin, has been sent to Gov. Wise as a present to the State of Virginia. It bears the motto, "Union forever"-surrounded by three stars-and on the reverse side the words: "Pennsylvania greets her sister State of Virginia, Dec., 1859.

Virginius Leonard, about eleven years of age, son of Λ . F. Leonard, Eeq., editor of the Southern Argus, published at Norfolk, V. was recently found dead in a room occupied by his parents at a hotel in that city. It was first supposed that he had been murdered by a stab, but on a careful examination of his wound it was found that his death was caused by the accidental discharge of fire-arms in his own han

Hon. John Letcher, Governor elect of Virginia, has just lost his second son, a promising boy of about ten years of age, by lockjaw. The Lexington Star says that he received a wound from a splinter in the band, which seemed to be trifling, causing no great pain. In about a week after, however, symptoms of lockjaw were unmistakeably developed, and after several hours of intense agony, which medical skill in vaih attempted to relieve, death terminated his sufferings.

Propositions are now pending onton, Georgia and tures of Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, for the speedy removal of the free percess from those States. In consequence of this Propositions are now pending before the Legislanegroes from those States. In consequence of this action, numerous petitions have been already received from the free negroes by the several Legis asking permission to enter the condition of slavery asking permission to enter the condition of anvery. This preference of shvery to freedom will doubtless be regarded with surprise, by those philanthropists who deem the bonds of slavery so insufferable to the blacks; but it indicates that the negroes understand their own interests better than the Abolitionists do.

It is stated that Washington Irving has left a large fortune to be divided amongst his nephews and nieces. This we suppose is the result of his writings, wheel popularity always commanded high prices for copy-rights. For the last eight or ten years it is thought that he has received from his books alone, an annual income of \$20,000. In early life his brothers formed a mercantile beuse in New York, making him a partner, yet requiring no labor from him, their object being to enable him to indulge those literary pursuits to which his task inclined him. A pleasant instance of fra-ternal affection. After some years, however, the house failed, and he was thrown entirely upon his pen for support. The resource did not fail him, but sup-plied the means to enrich the children of his generous brothers. They had "cast their bread upon the waters." and it returned to their bread upon the waters," and it returned to their descendants.