The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

"Divide and Conquer." We cannot but regard most of the movements so-called "Central Republic"-for an organization of the Border Slave States seperate from the other Slave States, together with sundry other propositions of a similar character, as only so many insidiously disguised attempts to so divide the Southern strength as to render the cause of Southern rights and Southern equality hopeless. However honestly these propositions may be taken up and advocated by some parties at the South, they reveal, upon examination, their hostile, unfriendly, hyperborean character. Their tendency will be to divide the South-the object of their Northern framers, starters, and instigators to conquer a section thus divided.

No, we must submit to no such manœuvring as this from friend or foe. All that is South will go South or with the South. All that is lukewarm-" Central "-"don't care "-will finally go the other way.

The time is rapidly approaching. Let no one be deceived. To be divided is to be conquered, and believe us, that now, as in the days of old Rome, there is meaning in the words that denounce " woe to the conquered !" These attemps at "Border State" movements must fail, however honestly made. The South must now be firm. To be weak, divided, undecided, is to be conquered. She must not be conquered. The Northern sword of Brennus must not be allowed to be thrown into this scale. We must Watch and Work. Arm the State and trust her people in Convention.

he has taken, altogether upon his own responsibility.

er Nina, kept there by the State to prevent any occupation of Fort Sumter, must have been easily evaded,

things at present. She appears to have deemed it ne- of firmness and decision. cessary to run the risk of the act of official secession, in order to set the example to others. Now she will await with as little collision or excitement as may be the future action of those other States from whom she expects co-operation, and with whom she is anxious to consult. If attacked she will not stand alone. That will make

the South a resistant unit. See the following paragraph from the Savannah Re-

publican, strong Union paper:

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND INDIGNATION .- At an early hour Moultrie, and the demolition of its gun-carriages, and the shock on our city, and thrilled through the community like lightning. Groups of citizens might be seen through the streets discussing the matter, and venting their indignation on such a hostile movement. There is but one sentiment on the question, and that is of indignation and resistance. Georgia feels that the cause of Carolina is her cause, and their fate must be the same. If the Federal Government expects to have no State but Carolina to coerce into submission, it will find itself wonderfully mistaken. This step has decided the matter of secession in every Southern been quieted by the adoption of a milder course, but there are none of us so degraded as to submit to be whipped into

DEATH OF T. J. HOLTON, Esq.-We regret to learn from the Charlotte Bulletin, that T. J. Holton, Esq. editor and proprietor of the Charlotte Whig, died at his residence in that town on the 27th instant. Mr. Holton must have been somewhat over fifty years of age .---The cause of his death was illness occasioned by severe injuries sustained some time since on being thrown from given an essentially correct one.

steady man, kind to his family, correct in his deportment, and honest in all his dealings. He leaves a wife slight distance from it. It is generally spoken as a and family to mourn their loss.

Yet Still It Moves.

of change we do not suppose that the opposition have houses and shipping. yet changed the name of their party or organization from that used not two months since. About the name we do not care to squabble and we only refer to it all now because we see some former Democrats, of the now soreheaded and disgruntled class rallying around at so-called "Constitutional Union" meetings, their object being their spleen at the Democracy.

But things do move. The war has begun. The disintegration has commenced and we are told to watch and wait. The thing is upon us but petty politicians, irritated about a little pap or precedence cannot see it.

Their Ultimatum.

The fate of the several propositions brought before the Senate committee of thirteen, raised for the purpose of taking into consideration the existing difficulties of the country, shows conclusively that those who put the darkest construction upon the sectional anti-slavery victory, of which the election of Mr. Lincoln is the visible efforts it was consummated. Mr. Crittenden's proposition to divide the territories

permanently and finally, by running the Missouri line to the Pacific, was rejected. The Republicans on the comthey had no concessions to make.

TENDER OF SERVICE.—Captain O'Hara, formerly of the U.S. army, has raised a cavalry company in Mobile, and tendered his services to the Governor of the year of his age. State. The Governor has accepted the offer.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM .- Great Falls, N. H. Dec. 26.—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning at Acton, Maine,

It is a rather amusing but painful exercise to conrast the position of some politicians at one time with the position of the same politicians at another time.

Now, there is Gov. Letcuer, of Virginia, who is now said to be opposed to secession, denunciatory of South Carolina, against a State Convention in Virginia, and nominally in favor of a Central Republic. We say nominally, for we honestly believe the whole thing to be a gag game of certain leaders, taken up by mercenary yelpers or innocent but verdant followers, unacquainted

Here is what Mr. Letcher put forth in his pamphlet

RESISTANCE AND DISSOLUTION .- "If this Union cannot be preserved upon terms of equality, and if the territory of his country, acquired by the common blood and common treasure, is not to be open alike to the North and the South, then we desire to be informed of the fact; and whenever the crisis comes, the Union must be dissolved, whatever may be the regret that will attent its dissolution. I, for one, regarded as one of the most conservative men in my own State, and unwilling to believe that there was a settled purpose of this kind anywhere, am yet prepared for the result whenever these issues shall be forced upon us by the people of the North. I shall stand by the rights of the land in which I was born, and in which, I trust, my bones shall repose. I ask nothing here but what I am willing to accord o others; and so long as I have life, or voice, or an arm to raise, they will be raised in defence of the rights, institutio and honor of the glorious South. The Union has its benefit and blessings. I acknowledge them all ; but a Union based upon other principles than those of equality, has no charms for me. I come from a State which has maintained her rights in times past, and which will stand by them in all time to come with equal firmness. Whenever an attempt is made to strike down her institutions, and interfere with the rights of her citizens, the North will find that Virginia can and will exhibit a spirit of STERN RESISTANCE; that she will stand by her rights and institutions to the death.

Why, this very contingency is upon us. This very exclusion from the Territories is the precise thing claimed as the result of the election of Lincoln. It is th We copy from the Charleston papers sundry de- precise point, above all others, that the Republicans tails and observations bearing upon the recent move- claim as having been decided by the action of the Northments in that harbor. Some are belligerent-others ern majorities. We never did join in the extreme exless furious. From all it appears that the excitement pressions used by so many Southern politicians, and we has subsided for the time being, and that it is generally claim to be no extremist now, but we do say, that the understood that Major Anderson took the step which large words which some of them have used in advance, and their large talking against action, now that their It would also seem that the guard on board the steam- own named contingency has come, is ridiculous, if not worse. The South must stand up now or be forever es topped from saying anything. The issues are upon us. for they did not even challenge the troops while moving | Coolness is not only right, but it is absolutely indispensable; but, important as it is-indispensable as it is-Evidently South Carolina does not wish to hurry even it is secondary in importance now to the exercise

> here last Monday before Judge French, the young man Solon Larkins, should have got off so easily.

Now we did not make the law, nor expound it .-Judge French found no authority under the Statute for binding bim over ;- said he had no doubt acted badly, but discharged him from custody. What the Herald would have had done we do not know. It it thinks the yesterday morning telegraphic advices were received from young man should have been more severely "blown up" Charleston, announcing the news of the evacuation of Fort than he was by us, why that is the Herald's own busispiking of the guns. The intelligence acted like an electric ness. It can speak of the matter as it pleases. We right to do so? Clearly not. Have we ever interfered with don't see any very great amount of good that can come or form? Certainly not. Have they not many kinds of

warning. The age of the youth is, as stated, 16 to 17. either in the States or Territories, on the pretext that it can We have never seen the letter addressed to the Governor by the parties in New York. We might have by local law, therefore attack and destroy it wherever published the letter sent to Anthon, as it was offered in State, and nothing less should satisfy them. We might have evidence, but not bappening to get a copy in time, we ment is good, why does not the other hold with equal force? stated its contents from notes taken at the time of reading, as we did also the statement made by the young man, the right of self-defence? To my mind clearly so. Then the

> but to give, we believe, an accurate statement of facts me, that it would be a strange rule that would find B. guilty any harm nor the North any good! Now. Messrs. Editors, for the readers of the Journal. If there be any parties of an assault and battery, being stricken by A., and many who deem it their duty to make an official statement, we But it is said (and I am sorry to declare it) by many that the can have no objection. We are satisfied with having South is as much to bisme as the North for these diffi ulties.

We learn that yesterday some Companies of Mr. Holton was a good citizen, an industrious and Charleston Volunteers took possession of Castle Pinck- emanating from the pillars of the Constitution, whose pedesney, the small round fort next to the city, and but a very weak fortification-never was finished, and is now totally out of repair.

We are all aware that that the opposition party in In Nullification times it was occupied by two Com-North Carolina adopted the name of the Constitutional panies of U. S. Artillery, and it was considered impor-Union Party in the recent canvas. They had been go- tant by the South Carolinians to secure it, as its proxiing under different names some time before, and not so mity to the city would make it very dangerous in the very long before either, as for instance, the "American hands of a hostile force, weak as it is, since it could ever watered with his refreshing and fructifying showers? Party," the "Whig and American Party," the "Op- hardly be attacked save by batteries firing from the position Party." With all this rapidity and facility city, which would draw the fire of the fort upon the to condemn in the North, but will point you to what they

but these were promptly forced.—Daily Journal, 28th.

Christmas there appeared in the domicile of this present | good in its place, and very pretty to talk about, and has writer a mysterious square basket or hamper, with the of every American, and there is certainly no one that admires the Union more than I, but then I wish to keep my adthe petty one of censuring Governor Ellis and showing compliments of Messrs. Hart & Bailey. An investi- miration within the limits that guarantee equal justice to gating committee having been appointed, and having all. I believe that the Constitution is sufficient, so far as entered upon the duties of their office, reported the contents of the basket to be certain bottles of Pick Nick | taught in that politically sacred instrument have departed Champagne, sundry glasses to drink said fluid out of, strument. and a weapon formerly known, we think, as a "horseclaw," to open the bottles with.

All that's bright must fade, the brightest still the fleetest. All that's sweet was made, but to be drank when sweetest. (Not Shakspeare!) That beverage

Gentlemen, we tender you the compliments of the season! Long may you wave-your reputation stand as high for copper and sheet-iron work, and engine and machine sign, have not misconstrued the nature or tendencies of building, etcetera, as your names now do on that tall that victory, or the designs of the party through whose chimney that you have put up as a beacon of improvement. Here's success to home industry and its enter

mittee declared that the people, in the late election, had Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, by invitation, it is said, and decided the question of slavery in the territories, and it is further asserted that Wilmot is to have a place in Lincoln's cabinet, which is more than probable. Wilmot has the same kind of claims for high position unter the south. But I hold in the first place that Mr. Lincoln and under arms. The Cadet Riflemen and the Palmetto Guard, with a detachment of City Police, were detailed to Mr. Crittenden's propositions for amendments to the mot has the same kind of claims for high position un-Constitution, denying the right of Congress to abolish der Lincoln, that Lincoln has for the Presidency of the slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the dockvards United States under the Republicans. He is known and arsenals, was defeated by the Republicans all voting against it. A clause, establishing the right of transit the South and Southern institutions. His relations which constitute the very elements of that plank— he only with slave property, was defeated; also, one requiring with Lincoln leave no doubt of the fact that one part | way that I can see for such a programme to be carried cut, is the several States to pay for fugitives who might be of the Republican programme will be adhered to rirescued from the officers of the law, was lost by the same gidly, namely, the exclusion of the South from the go ahead. Therefore, I hold that Mr. Lincoln is not Constivote, and the same reason assigned by the Republicans. common territories of the whole country. The

They thus maintain that Lincoln's election means the highly respectable but unclean city of Pittsburg, abolition of slavery in the District and in the dock- Pa., where, per force of meanness and coal dust a great yards, the exclusion of slave property from all the ter- many people are essentially Black Republicans, has been I say, the South should then cut off from the North and form ritories, and, of course, the exclusion of any more slave in quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorStates from the Union. It means that the facilities attempted to remove from the arsenal there certain ities attempted to remove from the arsenal there certain in quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the Federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorin quite a state of excitement because the federal authorslave law, being already a dead letter through mob vio- Federal guns, bought with Federal money to be placed the south. In which event, if it was said to have been the were possible to be done, I would heartily acquiesce. But Riot Act. As soon as the Nina touched the wharf, the leence, shall be kept so by a refusal to pay for the loss on Federal Forts, erected in pursuance of Federal law, leence, shall be kept so by a refusal to pay for the loss sustained through such mob violence; and further, that, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and on Galveston twelve possible to be done, I would hearthy acquiesce. But what do we see just as these things are being hoped for? A certain U. S. Senator, noted for his ability and argumentative powers, declares in the Senate of the United States,

Within thirty days Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, will have held Conventions and vir- Carolina is guiltless in this particular. tually, if not actually joined South Carolina. Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas will have taken their position by Lord's day, 1859, at the dead hour, when her citizens were the 4th of March. When Lincoln and his crowd attempt coercion they will find that neither Maryland, to Virginia, not to counsel Virginia to secede, but to ask Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, nor Missouri outside of St. Louis will stand it. When Sumner, and Wade, and Andrew Johnson, go to coerce Jeff. Davis, and Joe Lane, and Senator Pugh, they will want more back-bone than Greely and McMichael have to lend them. The Union may be reconstructed on the basis of mutual kindness and good faith. Who of speeches, when a candidate for the Governorship of dreams that it can be preserved on the foundation of

force, violence, coercion? And where will North Carolina stand? Where does she stand now? Now that even as strong a Union man as Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, is forced to admit the thing desperate if not hopeless? Her politicians wrangling over putting her in a state of defence-afraid to trust her people-counselling her to watch and wait, while the enemy steals upon her. How long?

For the Journal. A Few Thoughts. MESSES. EDITORS :- The political aspect of our country such at the present, as to demand an expression of fee ing on the part of all who feel interested in passing events, whether they are occupying, on the one hand positions of high public trust and confidence, or on the other those pocondition, having no ambition to satisfy, save that of being instrumental in an humble way of contributing something to my country's honor and welfare, and being useful in my day. This therefore has induced me at the present time to contribute my mite, and if in so doing I should succeed in browing out an idea that may perchance engage the pubeye for good, I shall then be content.

There is no doubt Messrs. Editors, that this Union is mense peril, like some gigantic edifice, at whose very ase lie the elements of combustion, liable to destroy it at any moment, if ignited. We are in the midst of, and if not in the midst of, on the very eve of a revolution, not perhaps war, but of the very foundations of this government, and e question arises : Are we, as spectators in this great drama that is now going on, in any manner responsible for if not responsible for their inception or origin, have we acted in such a manner, as to add fuel to this crescent exciteascertain what are the elements that enter into the component parts of the great leading questions that mark the sues of the day. There is no use in even trying to disgni e the fact, that slavery is the first, second, last, and only issue before the country to day. It is true there are some petty mestions, besides, but in comparison to the magnitude of pigmies. Then what makes this the leading issue of the lay? Surely, its importance drawn from the force of cirsumstances which surround it. With reference to its origin, think it unnecessary to speak; suffice it to say that we our fathers, and so far as the right is concerned, we are Our neighbor of the Herald appears somewhat Bible. Then who are responsible for the origin of these difdissatisfied that, in our secount of the investigation held publican party. As to how far they may have been affected honor the names of men whose matchless elequence burned

For if you and 1, Me-srs. Editors, enter into business things are to be done, and there is a failure on the part of either to perform, there can be no rule or principle by which either of us can avoid our responsibilities by referring to extraneous circumstances which might have influenced either of us to deviate from the prescribed line of duty .-Therefore I hold that our institutions, which have been guar any of the vested rights of the North in any manner, shape of doing so. We think that what is past ought to be a property, in various States of the North, entirely unknown measures, and submit meekly to the Tyrant's Red. But we may find it, or pass unholy and unrighteeus laws prohib ing them from bringing it into our States? If one argu-Have they meddled with ours? Surely they have. Then have we not vested in us, by that first great law of nature, regation, Have we acted in such a manner as to add fuel to We pretend to make no official detail or publication, this excitement? Have we been to blame for defending our rights when they have been attacked? It does look to esting no disposition to fight more than to defend himself! He tl at says so, to my mind declares that the North is right and the South is wrong; but they say, Has not the South icted in many instances, in such a manner as to provoke the tals are founded on the rock of everlasting justice and equal- | where. ity. I ask such apologists for the aggressive acts of the North, to point me to a single instance, where the South has acted, save it be in retort to aggressive acts of Northern in-

> I would advise those men who seem to think they are doing God's service in impugning the action of the South by saying that she is as much to blame as the North, to make a clean breast of it-come out boldly and clearly, and de-

Why is it that 'he North is so imperious and dogmatical, ven while the thundering cataract and the yawning abyss Simply because these men of the South are so over zealous, and so magnanimously patriotic that they can see but little Some laborers who were in the fort shut the gates, And then the North is further strengthened in her acts of aggression from the fact that there are so many men in the uth that cry Union! Union! give us the stars and stripes; wave Munich, all thy banners wave, but keep your chivalry GENTLEMEN, YOUR HEALTH!-On the night before at home. Now, Mesers. Editors, all this is certainly very been something worthy to command the respect and homage anything of man's getting up can be, to sustain and perpetfrom the major part of those who are partners to that in-

It is my deliberate opinion that the South should have been a unit in demanding redress of the North, instead of a porfor which State I find many seem to entertain the deepest fortress, unchanged, at least in outward appearance. Innatred ; they can find much more to curse in South Carolina than they can in all the North put together. South Carolina is their theme of abuse by day, and their dreams, by night. Now, Messrs. Editors, would it not be much more becoming in North Carolin ans if they would look more to home and say less about South Carolina? Men that are employing their time in this way just now put me much in mind of the dog that lay in the hay; he

ould not of course eat the hay himself, neither would he Now, there is no man that desires cool and mature deliberation more than I, and the question arises, what time is tenants. In short, it was plain enough an evacuation had necessary for mature consideration? If this was a matter taken place, and that visitors to Major Anderson were exthat had been recently sprung upon the country, about pected to leave their cards at Fort Sumter. From the citiwhich no man had thought before, why then there might | zens it was gleaned that the guns had been tarred and spiked, be some show of consistency in waiting on Mr. Lincoln. If no wrong had ever been done the South; no proceeded from the burning gun carriages. One or two, David Wilmot of Proviso notoriety, has visited unconstitutional acts passed by a part of this very extensive family—no platforms laid down by this proscripings of the head, that the whole of the interior of the fort no further acts taken in carrying out that programme, then | within its walls. say in the absence of all these things, the bare election of has not been, as is said by so many, constitutionally elect-ed. If A runs for an office in North Carolina, planting him-lished around the walls. self fi mly upon a plank, which is in itself, in direct conflict to have first changed the Constitution of the State, so as not 150 men, and consisted of detachments from the Meagher to have first changed the Constitution of the State, so as not to be repugnant to this cherished plank, and then he may go ahead. Therefore, I hold that Mr. Lincoln is not Constitutionally elected, because the principles upon which he was elected are in direct conflict with the Constitution. And I without music, towards Cooper River. None of them, we further say that unless Mr. Lincoln's party, will give fall and believe, excepting the officers, were aware of their destiinmistakable guaranties for the future and indemnity for nation. They embarked on the steamer Nina, which immethe past, before the 4th of March, 1861, on failure of which. different Government upon a new and permanent basis .at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and on Galveston, although glad enough to have the trade of the South, although glad enough to have the trade of the South, based as it is on slave products, if the master happens, by accident or inadvertence, in passing from one slave State to another with his servants, to touch their hospitable soil, his property shall be taken from him.

Where is the chance of concession—where is the hope of safety in staying under the same roof with this supposed that the mouth of the Mississippi River, and on Galveston taken south. They won't have these guns taken south. They won't have these guns taken south. They, without shadow even of secestion, or the pretence of it, seize upon the public property to the proper ty that they have already made money by. These same Pittsburghers are amongs the most ferocious denouncers of South Carolina and her people. Glorious consistents, is a programme gotten up for nothing more nor less than to sell out the South to the Abolition colorts of the North. They won't have these guns taken south. They won't have these guns taken south. They without shadow even of secestic that this contest has been fought and won on the principles referred to before—that the people have declared otherwise; and I do most sincerely believe that this Senator has expressed the deliberate and determined will of the masses at the North. If I know any of whom made any resistance of the most ferrodict, and therefore there can be un compromise, because the this contest has been fought and won on the principles referred to before—that the people have declared otherwise; and I do most sincerely believe that this Senator has expressed the deliberate and determined will of the masses at the North. If I know any of whom made any resistance of the North was found to prove the people and the for what? Why they say, an overt act. This, Messrs, Eding the for what? Why they say, an overt act to be found the John F. Watson, Esq., of Germantown, Pa., author of Watson's annals of Philadelphia, died at his

sult her sister States? Why act alone? I answer that South

Did not South Carolina, when one of our sister States had been invaded by a lawless and ruffian mob, on a certain locked in the sweet embrace of midnight slumbers, and murder done then and there, send one of her most gifted sons her, in a sisterly and kindly spirit, to have councel together, order to take some efficient and successful steps to remedy existing evils and to prepare against future contingenies? But what was the result of that sisterly mission?-Let the country answer. If Virginia had entertained South Carolina, by their means successful steps might have been taken to allay the then turbid condition of the country, and averted what has since proven to be future evils- if the South had then listened to what has proven to be more than prophetic advice, and taken counsel together, saying to the orth We love this Union, which has been moulded by the Master's hand, cemented with the elements of everlasting justice, baptized and redeemed in the blood of our fathers-this, friends of the North, is the bought heritage transmitted to us by the ever-watching care of wise and said to the North, We are the children of one common troops be removed forthwith from Fort Sumter. stock, and though differing in interests and the various pursuits of life, yet we love you as brethren, and are willing to continue our friendly relations-but thus far you can come and no further. Had this been done, Messrs. Editors, Abraham Lincoln would never have been elected as the chief executive of this nation upon issues purely sectional and in direct condict with the Constitution, to which we are all partners. The North would have seen, ere this, that which she will see only when it is too late-that the South are in earnest. And why was this timely advice scouted? Simply because it was then heralded and argued, as it now is, that there is time plenty to remedy all these evils-there is no danger-the North don't mean any harm, she only intends having a little fun at the expense of the South.

It was then argued as now, (I am sorry to say, by many.) that the North would consign to everlasting ignominy the sitions of retired and social life-the latter being my own | thought of wrong to the South! But how has the thing turned out? Let the facts speak for themselves. A man is elected to be President, and why? Is it because he has proven himself to be a great and wise statesman, distinguished for patriotism and love of country? Is it because he yields assent to the decrees of the highest tribunal in the United States? Nay-none, none of these! Then what is it? Because he is the very embodiment of the principles which declare ruin, desolation, dishonor and death to the South. Because he declares that the decision of the Supreme Court shall not influence him in the least, but that the one single idea of negro equality shall be the ruling maxim

I have often heard it said, (I am sorry to say,) by way apology for Mr. Lincoln, and that by men who ought to be interested in behalf of Southern rights, that Mr. Lincoln is hese times that may be truly said to "try men's souls." and an eminently conservative old line Whig of the Henry Clay school. Now, there is one of two things must be doneeither that the Whigs of the South are compelled by such ment? To answer these questions, it will be necessary to declarations as these to come up to support and defend Mr. Lincoln in his abolition doctrines, or else they must, as I believe the most of them will, denounce such slanders as these. Shades of Clay and Webster arise and teach us!! And this is the ultimatum of whiggery! Hatred, yea, deep black hatred; war to the knife by one section on the other; no respect for the Supreme Court of the land! If the dead slavery, all extra questions must dwindle into the merest | could rise, me thinks that the ghosts of Clay and Webster would break through the cold confines of death, and with the patriotic love of country burning on the sacred altars of their devoted hearts, the sweet clarion notes of their musical voices would go out to the world, be borne by the have come by it honorably, it being handed down to us from | zephyrs of eve and the gentle breeze of the morn, in scathing words of fire, to every city, town and hamlet in Amerisatisfied with that, if there be any truth in history and the ca, until the hill tops and the woodland songsters would ficulties? Clearly to my mind the Abolition or Black Re- condemnation upon the heads of those that would dare disuences, is something with which we have alone upon the ever sacred altar of equal justice.

for the causes which have led to this result, because we have done nothing more than our duty. I have further endeavored to point out the reasons why the South should be uni-

ted as the only remedy for these things. Suppose, Messrs. Editors, that all the people of the South had argued just as the apologists of Mr. Lincoln have? (1 I am willing to attribute to them honesty of purpose, but we must judge causes by their effects,) what would have been the condition of things? Why, sirs, "Old Abe" would have wa ked into the White House assured that the South now the "old feller" begins to smell snuff, and had all of our Southern brethren come beldly up to the demand these difficulties ere this. But now the North have got to done so, then tell the country what is the difference between proper names, and meet issues without gloves. It has been wives and children of the men to a more secure place. Ac. petite, and from all Chronic Complaints arising from said in this county, and that but a few days ago, that those unconstitutional acts of the North had never done the South what is the import of such arguments as these? Is it not most graciously winking at unconstitutional acts of the

If a dissolution is brought about, which now seems inevilinked her to the general government,) we of the South will have the consolation of knowing that we have only contende defensive, being guided entirely by those great lights ed for our rights, and, being denied those rights in the general government, have been compelled to seek safety else-

What I have said, Messrs. Editors, has been said with that good of his country at heart.

From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 28th. The Events of Vesterday.

Charleston was yesterday morning thrown into a state of but in a short time the leading facts began to be pretty well established. It seems that on Wednerday night, about eight the guns, fired the gun carriages of Fort Moultrie, and sawed down the flagstaff, evacuated the place, and took possession of Fort Sumter instead. The ladies, who had hitherto lived in the fort, had been previously sent to Charleston, and, whatever furniture, ammunition and provisions that could be moved without exciting suspicion, had been quietof Fort Moultrie had been so shamefully mutilated, naturally aroused great indignation in the city. People immediately sought the steeples and capolas of the public buildings, and telescopes were brought into active requisition, to gratify the general curiosity. Little, however, could be descried beyond a dense smoke issuing from within the ramparts, and | large gaugs of n en at work unloading the cargoes of schoon-

sland. Quietness reigned throughout Moultrieville, and it was not until the fort was reached that he noticed any signs of activity. Here, however, was a change. Instead of a of the army ander contract with the government. mass of smoking ruins, were the well-defined lines of the stead of utter abandonment on the part of the garrison, the senior officer of Engineers and six men maintained possession of the stronghold. Instead of gaining ready admittance, a stolid sentinel barred the way, whilst a succession of carts loaded with canister and grape, cooking utensils and cooking stoves, made their devious way to the lighter in attendance, to convey the ill-assorted cargo to Fort Sumter. It was easy to see that the fort had been virtually abandoned, but it was not so easy to ascertain the full extent of the damage. The barracks were still standing, though stripped of their furniture, and deserted by their and that the small columns of smoke rising from the interior

THE OCCUPATION OF CASTLE PINCENEY. The Rifle Battalion, under command of Col. J. J. Pettigrew, assembled promptly upon the Citadel Green. They were substantially equipped in winter uniform, with blank-ets, knapsacks and revolvers. The battalion numbered some diately headed for Castle Pinckney, and the surmise soon became confirmed that the destination of the command was to Riot Act. As soon as the Nina touched the wharf, the storming party who had been detailed for that duty, sprung ashore and rushed round to the rear of the fortress, where the gate is situated. This was found closed, and a cry for

But it is constantly said, Why did not South Carolina con- ed gentlemen approached the gate, and the sentinel, in accoroance, it is said, with orders, surrendered on demand. The troops then quietly took possession, and the Palmetto flag was soon waving over the time-honored fortifications. Three rockets (the signal agreed upon) were then sent up, to notify the people in the city that the fort was in the hands of the State, and then the newly-installed garrison be-

affair progressed up to a late hour last night. This transfer of the troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter is regarded as an outrageous breach of faith. For there was a distinct understanding with the General Gov ernment, upon the highest authority, that no such transfer would be made, no reinforcement of either of the forts attempted, and no transfer of arms or ammunition. Relying ipon these declarations, the authorities of South Carolina had not taken the forts when completely within their power. They have acted in good faith, and expected it in return. Major Anderson alleges that the movement was made now resorted to with confiwithout orders and upon his own responsibility, and that he which it is recommended. was not aware of such an understanding. He is a gentle-man, and we will not impugn his word or his motives. But it is due to South Carolina and to good faith, that the act of it is due to South Carolina and to good faith, that the act of The dose must be adapt. and anxious parents. If the South had met together, I say, this officer be repudiated by the Government, and that the

From the Charleston Courier. Majow Anderson.

Maj. Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretexts, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of some unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was sands can testify) in twenty currently reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island. The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina t was effected in the course of Wednesday night. About 8 o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard

from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the ity that anything unusual was going on. Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges, that had been previously engaged, ostensibly for comleting the defences of Fort Moultrie, were ordered to Fort umter, under cover of darkness. On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was lismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns ranging to- tive Cathartic which the

wards Fort Sumter completely dismounted, and their car-

riages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. Foster, U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter. was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie. The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we car ... t ompose ourselves to attempt the details. The bulletin on different portions of the bowels. boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were By command of Gov. Pickens a steamer was chartered to tic is needed, such as De bear a dispatch to Maj. Anderson, at Fort Sumter. The Sleepiness, Pains in the orders of the Governor were committed to Col. Pettigrew ness, Pain and Soreness over the whole and Maj. CAPERS, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from sudden cold, which fre-Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands. The answer of Maj. Anderson has not transpired, but we ing Sensation of Cold over

Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific or-We have other information that Major Anderson for some advertisement. Dose, 1 to time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has ac-

en by his Chief and accepted by South Caro ina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and precipitation, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her sons to such premature demonstrations. South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly. Major Anderson has clandestinely taken refuge in an uninished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledges

that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned. It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings warn us, however, to defer comments and to gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Ro even to such a foe. Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov.

Pickens had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose de-EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE. - It was given out yester-

day at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, that an attack was expected to be made upon it by the people of this city, and that therefore it would be necessary to remove the which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Los and furniture of the men's families. It was given out that these vessels were to land their passeagers and their goods at Fort Johnson on James Island, and they hoisted sail and apparently steered for that point. On last night, at about half-past nine o'clock, the entire

force, with the exception of about six or eight men, embarked on board of their own row boats, and proceeded to Fort Sumter, which they garrisoned at once, and where they met the persons who had left in the schooners, with many munitions of war which they had surreptitiously taken from Fort Moultrie. The few men left at the fortification last night. under the command of Capt. Foster, as soon as the evacufrankness and honesty of purpose which should prompt ev- ation had taken place, at once commenced the spiking of ery one who writes for the public eye, with the love and the guns, the cutting down of the flag staff, and the burning of the gun carriages, the smoke of which could be seen this morning from our wharves.

Fort Moultrie in a mutilated state, with useless guns, and dames rising in different portions of it, will stand to show the cowardly conduct of the officers who had charge of it and who, in times of peace, basely deserted their post, and the wildest excitement, by the news that the United States attempted to destroy a fortification which is surrounded with so many historical reminiscences, that the arm of the

The schooners, we are informed, although pretending to sail for Fort Johston, stood off and on, until night-fall, when they put into the wharf at Fort Sumter. We seel an anxiety to know the names of these vessels and their captains. and shall endeavor to find them out. About half-past seven o'clock last evening, two heavy discharges from Fort Moultrie were heard in the city, and was

the subject of considerable talk, and the news of this morning satisfied us that it must have been the signal of the debarkation of the troops .- Charleston Ev. News, 27th inst The Abstracted Bonds from the Interior Department.

Washington, Dec. 24 .- It appears from the facts in Indian trust fund, that about five months ago, Wm. H. Russell, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, held about one million dollars' worth of the official acceptances of the Secretary of War. These acceptances had been given conditionally, in accordance with the usual course of business, for the transportation of the supplies Mr. Russell finding himself unable to negotiate these

acceptances, being greatly embarrassed, pecuniarily, and ascertaining from Goddard Bailey, with whom he was intimately acquainted, that the latter had control of over \$3,000,000 of the Indian trust funds, invested in bonds of the different States, arranged with him to let him have about 500,000 worth of these bonds, to be hypothecated in New York, and as security for which he gave the acceptances of the War Department, which he placed in the safe where the bonds were kept. Recently these bonds have greatly depreciated, and

the bankers in New York, who made the advances on them, therefore called for additional security, when Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered up over and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores. \$300,000 worth of them additional, in all about \$870,- Country merchants should make a list. 000. On the 18th inst, he addressed a letter to the stand any climate. Secretary of the Interior, frankly imparting these facts, tive party, in direct conflict with the Constitution, and had been undermined, and that it was perilous to venture and requesting an investigation. This letter he gave to a Senator, to be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, on his return from North Carolina, which request was complied with. The investigation proved the truth of these statements. Messrs. Suter, Lea & Co., compose the banking firm

through which the negotiotion was transacted. Nothing either in the papers or in the investigation shows that any parties excepting those immediately concerned in this business, as above related, are in the slightest manner concerned in the transaction. It may be stated that the acceptances of the Secretary of the War Department have been given from time to time in compliance with a contract with Messrs. Russell, Majors & Co., and until recently that firm have had no difficulty in negotiating them. To-day Mr. Bailey was arrested at the instance of the

government and required to give bail in the sum of \$300,-000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal

A dispatch received here to-day from the two detectives sent to New York yesterday, state that Russell has been arrested, and will be probably here to-morrow. It is thought that the government is protected, as the acceptances more than cover the amount of the bonds

The special committee of the House, to which the nvestigation of the subject is referred, consists of Messrs. Morris, of Illinois, Conkling, of New York, Bocock, of Virginia, Harris, of Maryland, and Case, of Indiana.

The Speaker of the House has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll,

to sell out the South control of the North. We have beard more claimor w. South Carolina than any author of Watson's annals of Philadelphia, died at his residence in Germantown on Sunday last, in the Sist was an accomplished local historian and a valuable citizen. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Watson, Even of the same a control with the South Carolina shan as of the citizens of Wilson County, N. C., and so of the late Mr. John F. Watson, above referred to.

The fig of the Arina, consisting of a white star on a red and when our residence in Germantown on Sunday last, in the Sist was an accomplished local historian and a valuable citizen. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Watson, by one of the first of the control of the North. The mind of the best Chinese as they themselves and when our residence in Germantown on Sunday last, in the Sist was an accomplished local historian and a valuable citizen. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Watson, and the straight of the control of the contr

A traveler says that if he were asked to des first sensations of a camel ride he would say: a music stoo', and having wound it up as would go, put it in a cart without springs, ge and next drive the cart traversely across a plone and you will then form some notion of the hands of the State, and then the night, to devising the ways took themselves, as best they might, to devising the ways and means of comfort and protection. Thus far had the mounted a camel." mounted a camel."

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