

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

GREAT REPUBLICAN JUBILEE AT SPRINGFIELD. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20. The meeting of congratulation, which was, at first, intended for a county jubilee, has unexpectedly assumed gigantic proportions.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH. "Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I thank you for the kindness and compliment of this call. I thank you, in common with all others who have thought fit by their votes to endorse the Republican cause."

He began by saying: "It is meet that Republicans should make merry and be glad, for the spirit of Liberty, which with our rulers was dead, is alive again, and the Constitution, ordained to secure its blessings, which was lost sight of, is found."

From South Carolina.—CHARLESTON, November 20.—This has been the most gloomy day yet among the merchants. A heavy cotton house and other smaller houses have suspended.

Cotton is declining.—The stock on hand is now fifty thousand bales. Several of the heavy planters refuse to send forward their cotton at present, preferring to wait for a reaction.

Capt. Berry, of the steamship Columbia, has been presented with a gold-headed cane to day, for raising the palmetto flag on his vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President repeatedly expresses himself against the Secession movement, believing that before revolutionary measures are adopted, every constitutional and legal means ought to be exhausted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The policy of the Administration, in the event of secession, was again discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, but the want of harmony in the opinions of those present precluded any result being arrived at.

Kentucky against Secession.—Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has published a letter opposing and deprecating the secession of the cotton States as not justified by the election of Mr. Lincoln, and urging that "the geography of this country will not admit of a division."

President Buchanan on Secession.—It is understood that Mr. Black has prepared a lengthy opinion on the right of secession, taking the negative position, which, it is believed, will form the basis of the President's message on the subject in addition to the usual annual message.

A Breckinridge View.—The following appears in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a journal published at the home of Mr. Breckinridge, and heretofore understood to be the exponent of his sentiments.

"There is as yet no just cause for revolution or disunion. The Union commands our cordial allegiance; to it we shall be loyal until its basis, the Constitution, has been actually destroyed.

"To our Southern friends we would earnestly appeal to await the full development of Lincoln's policy before striking the fatal blow to the Union. Kentucky is a border State, and, as such, the first and greatest sufferer by Abolition ascendancy.

Sense in Massachusetts.—The Springfield Republican, the great Republican organ of New-England, acknowledges: "Ist. That the Republican party are wrong in passing personal liberty bills; 2d, that these bills are 'pernicious,' and 'in violation of the Constitution,' and 'unjust to the slave States;'

Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Whig continues to fight steadily for the Union, and insists that Mississippi, if the question were submitted to her, would condemn disunion schemes by 25,000 majority.

Virginia to South Carolina.—Hon. R. W. Barwell, of South Carolina, in a published letter, avows his wish to form a Southern Confederacy, but takes occasion to say that any policy based upon the expectation that South Carolina by her separate action could force other States to join in the effort to establish this Confederacy, "would be in the highest degree mischievous."

Something for the South to think upon.—The Banner, in discussing the effects of secession, says: "The politicians of the South Carolina school propose to substitute for the present General Government a Confederacy of the Southern States. Now, if the right of secession is inherent and flows from the nature of a Confederacy, then each of the States constituting the Southern Confederacy must necessarily have the right, at pleasure, to secede from that Confederacy."

Alabama.—Election returns have been received from all the Counties in the State but two. The result stands thus: Breckinridge, 44,538; Bell, 29,825; Douglas, 9,639; giving Breckinridge in fifty Counties, over both Bell and Douglas, 4,074 votes, and over Bell 17,713 votes.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.—The official returns of the election in Pennsylvania are now complete with the exception of the small county of Forest, which gave Mr. Curtis a majority of sixty. The entire vote is nearly 475,000, divided as follows: For Lincoln 268,518, Fusion 175,846, Douglas straight ticket 17,350, Bell straight ticket 12,754. Majority for Lincoln sixty-two thousand.

The Vote of Maryland.—The following is a copy from the official returns made by the Judges of Election to the Governor: Bell, 41,785; Breckinridge, 42,511; Douglas, 5,933; Lincoln, 2,895. The plurality for Mr. Breckinridge over Mr. Bell, the next highest candidate, is 726 votes, and the aggregate votes of the other candidates show the majority in the State against Mr. Breckinridge to be 8,122 votes.

While the Democratic party were doing so much for the North—why, we ask, did they not a little for the South? Southern men, we ask you to ponder this.

THE BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The Panic in the Money Market.—The Virginia Banks suspended on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—It is probable that all the city banks will suspend to-day.

Suspension of Baltimore Banks.—The Presidents and Cashiers of all the Baltimore Banks held a meeting on Wednesday night, and unanimously agreed to suspend specie payments on the next day. [Which they did.]

New York, Nov. 21.—The currency panic here to-day, it is said, has been equal to that of 1857. All notes of banks South of Washington are at 20 to 25 per cent. discount. Illinois and Wisconsin banks 15 per cent, and other Western and Canada banks 5 to 5 per cent. discount.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—It is reported that several produce dealers here have suspended. Suspensions of Grain Houses.—A despatch from Albany announces the suspension of two or three flour and grain houses there.

Stoppage of Business.—Owing to the partial suspension of orders from the South, the small receipts of cash from that quarter, and the prevailing distrust and uncertainty as to the future, manufacturing operations have been suspended or greatly reduced by many large Houses, thereby throwing numerous persons out of employment.

Extensive Purchases of War Munitions for the South.—Yesterday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, 180 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 100 pieces each, making in all arms for 1,800 men, and 40 cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bullets, or 40,000 cartridges in the aggregate.

Population of Mississippi.—The Mississippi publishes full census returns from all except three counties. These with the counties yet to be heard from will show a total increase of about 200,000, or a gain over the population in 1850 (606,325) of about 33 per cent.

Population of Massachusetts.—By the census just taken, the population is ascertained to be 1,231,496. By the census in 1850 it was 994,514. Boston now contains 177,902 inhabitants. In 1855 the population of the city was 160,508, and in 1850 128,788.

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THE ROBESON FAIR.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The sixth annual Fair of the Robeson County Agricultural Society, was held at the Red Springs, on Thursday and Friday last. The exhibition was very creditable and satisfactory, and compared well with previous ones.

The Annual Address was delivered by Judge Shepherd. It was pronounced very good by all who heard it. It was an admirable essay, well adapted to the occasion; so practical in its application to the subject of agriculture, and abounding with such good common sense views, that its good effects upon the farming interest of Robeson county I think will be felt not only by the present but future generations.

From the report of the President we learn that "the gross revenue for the year has been \$469,458 52; the cost of operating \$249,770 20 the net earnings \$219,688 32. These are the largest receipts which the Road has ever realized, and the fact that their growth has been attained by the enlargement of our domestic business, renders it peculiarly satisfactory as auguring continued increase in the future from this source, with the development of the country."

W. & M. R. R. Company.—At the annual meeting last week, the Journal says that T. D. Walker, Esq., was re-elected President, without opposition. The former Board of Directors was also chosen, with the change of O. G. Parsley, Esq., of Wilmington, in the place of Col. Smith, of Columbus. A resolution was adopted authorizing and instructing the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of three per cent.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Property. By virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the subscribers by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., for the purposes therein specified, that

Valuable Tract of Land, known as the Munford Swamp, situated within the limits of the Town of Fayetteville, and containing 110 Acres, will be offered for sale at the Market House, on Wednesday Dec. 5th, 1860.

White Potash, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO. Nov. 7, 1860. 67 1/2

Mixed Canary Seed, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO. Nov. 7, 1860. 67 1/2

Blue Vitriol, For sale by JAS. N. SMITH. October 17, 1860. 62 1/2

Keosauke Oil, light colored, just received by S. J. HINSDALE & CO. Nov. 7, 1860. 67 1/2

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22d, 1860. The Palestine has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 9th inst. We receive the announcement, by this arrival, of the entry of King Victor Emmanuel into Naples.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9th.—Cotton.—The sales for the week reach 95,000 bales—the market closing at an advance of a 1/4d. for the week. The middling qualities had improved most. Stock in port 686,000 bales, of which 477,000 are American.

War Against the Federal Officers.—Official despatches just received at Washington state that Col. Montgomery has commenced war on the federal officers in Kansas, particularly on the land office agents. Gen. Harney has been ordered thither to suppress disturbances.

Cotton Bazaar.—The ship John R. Wood, for Liverpool, with 900 bales of cotton on board, was burned at New Orleans on Monday. The loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$80,000.

Congress.—The second session of the 36th Congress will commence on next Monday. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Original Attachment Levied on Land. It appearing, Timothy Lucas, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, that the said Timothy Lucas be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in January next, and show cause, if any he has, why the said Lands shall not be condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interest and cost of suit, and sale ordered accordingly.

State of North Carolina, MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1860. A. W. Pool & Co. vs. Timothy Lucas. Original Attachment Levied on Land.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. PLATFORM on wheels, to weigh 400 and 900 lbs. Platform on wheels, to weigh 900 and 1200 lbs. "Union" Platform to weigh 200 and 240 lbs. Counter Scales of various kinds.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, & JAS. N. SMITH. THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE BY S. J. HINSDALE, Agt. Sept. 13. 52 1/2

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1860. A man who wishes to retain a feeling of respectability for the public authorities should be cautious in forming an opinion upon a close observation of their doings. I do not say that "familiarity breeds contempt." I say, that I regret that I have been here in this time of great anxiety and danger, to see the most grave of public questions treated now with levity and with a blind passion; and most of all that party division powerful enough to drag into the vortex of controversy some many I have heard—who left their country professing to be Union men. All these signs of early degeneracy,—have come under my observation. Early this morning, Mr. Ferree offered resolutions affirming a determination to maintain all our rights as a Union, and declaring that the election of a seceding President, however much to be deplored, is not a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. The Charles River Mercury, in which he read from the Charleston Mercury a portion of an editorial in which the idea of a conference with Virginia and other "frontier States" was advocated with a suggestion to secede. The South, it said, meant to go out, and after they had done the deed, Virginia and the other frontier States were to be graciously admitted into the Southern confederacy. If any thing could have led to the mortification produced by Gov. Ellis's proposition to ask South Carolina and the others to join in the Convention, it is this. South Carolina will not treat the proposal with contempt, and for once she will be right. A State which has been systematically insulted and overlooked by South Carolina should have appealed to South Carolina for any thing. These feelings moved the Democrats. Mr. Ferree moved that his resolutions lie on the table and be postponed, so as to give time for calm reflection. For the first time moved to postpone them indefinitely, and Mr. Speaker decided that this motion took precedence of Mr. Ferree's. From this unrighteous decision, however, he was soon driven. "Then we will propose another motion to lay on the table," said the Democrats, "so they did. Then came the motion to postpone indefinitely, and for the reason that the mover had no objection having such an important question spring on the floor. When it was replied that so far from being postponed the House, the mover had himself asked that they be laid on the table and be printed, the party discovered they had made a mistake, and forthwith took the track the motion to postpone was withdrawn, and Mr. Ferree's resolutions, with counter resolutions offered by Mr. Hoke, were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, of which, by the way, Judge Ferree is Chairman, and three others who are said to be Unionists, and one solitary Union man, Mr. McLean. Then Dr. Henry of Bertie offered a resolution, a Unionist ought to be elected to any office by the Legislature. The Democrats fairly laughed at this proposition, as indeed they were bound to do, being consistent with the action of their caucus last night, when they nominated Clingman for re-election to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Ferree, by the way, read an extract from Clingman's disunion letter of 1856 to Charleston. Having had enough of the Commons for one course, I walked into the Senate, only to see a still sadder spectacle, if possible. I found the Hon. Bedford Brown delivering a roaring speech against a proposition to add to the Rules of the Senate a provision that no papers should be allowed under the right of privileged papers any paper to the Senate abusive of a Senator or of a committee of the Senate, for the discharge of a duty assigned them by the Senate. One would have supposed that a very small amount of self-respect would suffice to secure a unanimous adoption of a rule to prevent the utterance of any such abuse, and that the Senate would be able to bring it into effect, through the Senate, to the satisfaction of all its committees or members, for enforcing the orders of the Senate. But no. The Democrats, 23 to 10, rejected the Rule, and thus demonstrated their readiness to submit to such an insult. It was a sickening spectacle.