It is matter of notoriety that the Southern States which contain the largest number of advocates for secession and disunion are the States which have suffered least in the past from any of the aggressions charged upon the Federal Government or their confederate States of the North. It is also matter of notoriety that the Southern States which (lying on the border) have suffered most from the sectional disturbances that have so long prevailed are precisely those of the slaveholding States which are least disposed to adopt the nolicy of separation.

What is the indubitable inference from this? Simply that the policy of disunion finds its most strenuous supporters among those who look to it for the attainment of future purposes, and not at all for the cure of past grievances. If the latter were the inspiring causes of the movement it would proceed from the States which have the most, we may almost say the only, substantial reason for complaint.

Reduced then, to the inevitable logical necessity of finding the primum mobile of this agitation, so far as it takes its motives from calculations of interest in some prospective aims which cannot be secured in the Union, but may be secured in a "Southern Confederacy," we obtain a useful hint on the subject from the following prudent outgivings, which are commended to the special atof our readers in the border slaveholding States. We quote from the communication of writer in the Charleston Courier, who signs himself "A Southern Planter," and who, after stating the labor demands of the South, expresses the hope that the South Carolina Convention will not discuss the question of reviving the foreign slave trade, and he gives as a reason for this cautious reserve that such a discussion may repel and disgust the frontier States. He sava:

"The question of more labor and the opening of the slave trade should be postponed until all the slave States that are willing to unite with us in forming a Southern nor should any measure that is calculated to keep any of our Southern States from us be argued or acted upon by the Convention. The opening of the African slave trade I am satisfied will have an important bearing on the action of many of the present frontier States, either in uniting them with or separating them from us; and with us hereafter, it would be preferable for them to become willing rather than unwilling co-partners in our concern. This question also will have much influence with the great nations of Europe in acknowledging our independence, and will create a like interest in th commercial treaties they may form with us."

In other words, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and the rest are to be inveigled into the new Union before the real objects of it are declared. They are necessary to strengthen the revival of this deplorable traffic may be successfully braved. Who shall venture to predict the disasters-moral, social, and financial-that may ensue to the beneficent form of servitude which now exists in the South if the arrangements of the present Constitution be disturbed? National Intelligencer.

Proposed National Convention. - The follow ing is the resolution introduced into the Georgia last, credited to a Tennessee paper. Is it true! Senate for a National Convention:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia. in General Assembly met, that the Executive of this State be requested to give notice to the several States of this Union that have violated th Constitution, in their legislative capacities as States, that the contract, as to them, is at an end; and also those States that have not violated the Constitution, in their State capacities, that Georgia has resumed her sovereignty and delegated powers, but will not consider the compact dissolved as to them, but will most heartily co-operate with them in defending and protecting the Constitution which our fathers gave us, both in letter and in spirit. And, for the turtherance of this object, we therefore recommend the call of a Columbia; and that he was only opposed to its extension Convention, without delay, of all those States in the Territories, but added "that was only an opinion that are willing to abide by the Constitution, to of his." He was then asked what would be do in assemble on the 8th day of January next, at such place as the several States shall think most available, for the purpose of forming a Union; and office in that State, of course they could receive no bene that the several States call Conventions of their fit from the Government, and the whole expense for the people to ratify their action in the same manner and form that the present Constitution was ratified; or in such other manner as the people of the several sovereign States shall think proper.

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, to urge Southern direct trade and home manufactures. Each Southern State ought to exert all its energies to increaso its internal economical strength. Every domestic enterprise that is essential to home comfort and these peaceful measures for securing true indeof agriculture. Our State-bas the means and ed, and the latter to "arm the Federal authorities

Not Bad .- The following story is told of an occurrence in South Carolina a few days ago:-"In additioon to the regular corps already in ex-

istence, volunteer companies are being continually formed. The desire of each one of the members of these new companies to occupy the place d' honneur in his particular squad was amusingly exemplified not long ago. In a town in the vicinity of Charleston a body of the citizens met to form themselves into a volunteer rifle corps. All the proliminaries being arranged, the election of officers came in order. It now soon became patent to the meanest understanding that each individual member was bound to have an office As such a scheme, carried out, would not be according to Hoyle, or "Hardee's Tactics," one cleverer than the rest suggested that all who desired to become officers should retire during the balloting. The suggestion was acted upon. Three persons were left in the room to conduct the election! The three, notwithstanding they had been thus shamefully deserted, determined to do their duty nobly. They proceeded at once to business. After a litte time had elapsed, the outsiders were called in, and informed with much seriousness that the meeting had had great difficulty in making a choice, as the claims of all those who had retired were so conspicuous. The electors had concluded, therefore, that the only way to settle the difficulty and give satisfaction to all, was to elect themselves to the three principal offices. They had accordingly done so.'

An Enthusiastic Carolinian. - The Charleston correspondent of the New York World writes: Captain Berry is a very fierce patriot, indeed, as you may judge from a remark that he once made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina," said he, "than die a natural death in any other State."

It is said that the sounds, inlets, bays, and ducks, geese, and swans, particularly the geese and

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME. The New York Times, a most influential Repub-

lican paper, has the following special dispatch:-WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27 .- Several ading Republicans are now here, and consultations have been held with several prominent Southern men as to the best remedy, if any, for the dangers which threaten the country. proposition, which seemed to meet with favor mong the Republicans, was that Mr. Lincoln should disarm secession on account of his election, by announcing his cabinet so soon as the electoral vote shall have been cast. It is suggested that this would furnish the conservative men of the South with an effective weapon for the Union. provided the list included three men from the South who command the confidence of the whole country -- for instance, such men as Scott of Vir zinia. Graham of North Carolina, and Sharkey of Mississippi. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln will be perfectly willing to do this, though unusual if would pour oil on the troubled waters.

It is also said that on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, an influential member of the Republican Party will offer Resolutions in Congress, declaring the rights of the several States in terms man in the South, with the emphatic declaration that this bill of rights the Republican Party is willing to embody in the Constitution. Should this be done, all excitement, it is believed, will subside in forty-eight hours, and reason will resume her sway, to the chagrin and mortification f those who have labored so long and so earnestto break up the Confederacy.

It is certain that the Republican Party, so far s it is represented by those who have arrived in Washington, is entirely willing, not only to do 'ull justice to the South, but to give every constitutional guarantee to the same. If disunion must come, it appears that the South will be made to shoulder the responsibility. Strong hopes are expressed, to-day, that by some prompt action next week, and by an announcement of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, prior to the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, the Union will yet be

It is now well accertained that Judge Taney even if a common destiny forces them into connexion has not agreed to resign, although frequently approached on the subject, and requested to do so. The dispatch announcing his resignation, and that it created no surprise on the public mind, was only an lagenious device to induce his resignahis mental vigor is unimpaired, his delicate health will hardly justify the hope that he can continue to serve through Mr. Lincoln's term; and therefore, to keep the appointment of his successor out Confederacy; but, after they shall have been used of Mr. Lincoln's hands, he should resign now. It for this purpose, the opinion, not only of the bor- has even been proposed, in view of Judge Taney's ior States, but of the civilized world against the being a poor man, to make up a sum of money for him to retire on. But his present purpose, as been at many prominent points in this State, for I understand from those who are presumed to know, is to "die in the harness."

A SOUTHRON VISITS MR. LINCOLN.

The only article of a conservative character we have observed in the Charleston journals within the last two or three weeks is the following, which we find in the Charleston Courier of Saturday From the Charleston Courier of November 24.

A Southern Planter Visite Mr. Lincoln. - Linc Policy as Defined by himself.—A wealthy planter of Mississippi, a native of Maury county, (Tenn.) and a Breckinridge Democrat, passed through this city on Saturday last, and related to a gentleman of one of the pper counties, whom we know to be entirely reliable

licited publicity because of their importance:
This planter desired to purchase an additional supply of negroes to pick his present crop of cotton, but feared to do so on account of the great depreciation in their value and the alarming excitement which pervaded the Stuth. In order to ascertain from his own lips Mr. Lincoln's policy, he visited him at his residence in Springfield. Mr. Lincoln informed him that he was opposed to any interference with slavery in the States. with the inter-State slave trade; that he was opposed abolishing or interfering with slavery in the D event that South Carolina secoded from the Union' He replied that he would let ber go if Congress did not pass a "force bill." He stated that if no one would accept distribution of the mails would devolve on her own citizens. He concluded by advising the Mississippian to purchase as many negroes as he needed; and expressed he opinion that, in twelve months, slave property would be worth more than it ever has been.
Upon these assurances the gentleman was, on Satur-

Southern Policy .- Now is the time, says the day, making his way to Virginia to purchase more ne groes. He says that Lincoln is a man of profound a not a better President than Mr. Buchanan had de Chattanooga Gazette

Good Signs at Home. - We have already noted safety should be encouraged. All should unite in with satisfaction and pleasure, the conciliatory proposition of the Times and Albany Journal pendence and security. Virginia should stimulate touching fugitives from service. The former its home manufactures, labor for direct trade, build proposes to indemnify the owner of every escaped more manufactories, encourage ship-building, and slave, from the Federal or State Treasury, whereimprove in every possible way her present system ever the duty of restoring him remains unfulfill capabilities of an empire in itself. We need not with all needful power to execute" the Fugitive be dependent upon the North, nor permit our- Slave law, "make all counties liable for the value selves to be regarded as an "appendage to the of slaves rescued within their bounds," and then "restore the Missouri Compromise Line," thus securing to the South all territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its peculiar institution." comes the Utica Herald, with these remarks:

"For ourselves we are sick of Africa. We do no wish to see the black hordes of that benighted continent precipitated upon our shores. We wish there wa not a negro in the country. We wish it could be consis tent with the purposes of a kind Providence to abolithe race altogether. It has long proved our curse; i threatens to prove our destruction as well."

These are chauges of tone and opinion, and come from those who have power, and who are in authority. We regard them not only as reasonable, but as well meant overtures to secure the peace of the country. Equally so are the propositions discussed in Vermont, Massachusetts and other States, to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills passed by their respective Legislatures. As no nan need be ashamed of receding from an unjustifiable position, so all good citizens should recognise every step advanced in the right direction as so much gained in the cause of the country. New York Express, 29th.

The Sober Second Thought .- In the eighth Middlesex District of Massachusetts, composed of the towns of Newton and Brighton, there was an election on Tuesday last to choose a Representative, there having been a tie vote at the general election between Messrs. George E. Allen, Republican, and Frederick Barden, Union. same candidates were supported, and the following was the result.

Allen, Rep., 332; Barden, Union, 458. This shows a decided reaction already in Massachusetts, and we doubt not that the same is ...le case in most of the New England States.

An Expression of Union Sentiments .- There was a "Union" incident at the St. Louis theatre the other night which "brought down the house." Mrs. Florence had sung and danced in sailor's rivers of Eastern North Carolina are alive with she tossed to Mr. Florence, at the other side of costume, holding the star-spangled banner, which swans. It is asserted by those who have passed their lives among the wild-fowl hunters of North (Carolina that one that the state of th Carolina that so many swans were never seen in there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthus begin war on the Federal Government.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

FOR THE OBSERVER. At a meeting of the citizens in the vicinity of Blockersville, Cumberland county, on Thursday the 29th November, the following proceedings were had: Kelly Sessoms, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the Rev. L. Culbreth was requested to act as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, Dr W. Martin, S. R. Hawley, Esq. and Mr. James M. Williamson, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the meeting. After a short bsence the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which after a full and free interchange of opinion were adopted by a rising vote, 37 for and I against them.

WHEREAS. A crisis has arrived in the history of ou aside all minor considerations and look calmly at the issues now before the Country, not as partizans, but as Americans; and whereas we deem it our duty, as well as our privilege, to give expression to our views on the exciting topics of the day. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do not consider the election of Abraham Lincoln a just cause for the dissolution of the

Resolved, That we yield to none in our devotion to the South or her institutions, but at the same time we which must be satisfactory to every Union-loving are not willing to aid in precipitating the Southern States into a revolution, and thereby bring on all the horrors of civil war.

Resolved, That we deplore the election of Lincoln as

a National calamity, but as he was chosen by a legal election, we feel it incumbent upon us to "Wait and Watch," until he shall attempt to infringe upon our rights before we commit ourselves unreservedly to se-

deprive the South of any of her rights, we stand ready to unite in the defence of those rights to the last extremity.

Resolved. That we are in favor of immediate action

far as placing the State in the best possible condition or defence is concerned in order to meet any emergency which may arise in the future.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proedings to the Fayetteville Observer and the North

Carolinian, with a request to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned. KELLY SESSOMS, Ch'n.

L. CULBRETH, Sec'y. South Carolina .- Letter to the Editors of

the Observer, dated. COLUMBIA, S. C. Nov. 26, 1860. Gentlemen: - Formerly the politicians had the natter of Secession &c., in their hands; now the people have it in their hands: their verdict is nade up, will be rendered in a few days, and tion. It has been urged upon him that although this will be the Republic of South Carolina on the 18th of December next. We will then declare ourselves a free and independent people. We expect to hear alarming news from Washington, even an attempt at coercion, and if it is from the proper authorities, there will be a salute of fiftee, guns fired from the mountains to the Seaboard, in honor of a united South. I have the last 10 days. I find every body in favor of Secession. And before this State would Crawrish now, the North would have to walk over

their dead bodies. S. M. T. Extract from another letter, from a gentleman raveling in S. C :-

I have been in this section for several days The excitement in relation to the disunion movement is intense, and will, from appearances, in crease in intensity, until a collision with the general government be unavoidable. Meetings and resolves appear to be the order of the day, with any amount of blood and thunder speeches; whilst banner on which is a lone star, flutters to the breeze, indicating, as we suppose, the present posi ion, and determination of the State to act alone

The very sudden reaction however, in the price f cotton and other property, especially in the ormer, as cotton is flat, is producing a corresponding reaction in the public mind among those ngaged in the farming interest, and will, it is thought, ultimate in the "sober second thought," which promises a more conservative and healthful state of the public mind.

It is to be regretted that a people so much alive to the proprieties and courtesies of life, as South Caroliniaus are, should permit their heads to be so badly turned on political matters, as to suffer "madness to rule the hour," as it verily does at the present time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- As the time aproaches for the meeting of Congress, the excitenent becomes intensified here, and serious apprehensions are expressed as to what may be the esult of the first week's session. One rash exression may be the torch to ignite the magazine. everal members of Congress have arrived to-day, and they all agree as to the imminent dangers which surround them. A Western member fixes three weeks as the limit of the session, while Hon. Henry Winter Davis, one of the most independent members of the body, expresses the hope that omething may be done to save the country.

Gen. Clark, of Missouri, openly announces that is State wild stand aloof from either a Northern r a Southern Confederacy, and if necessary will rganize a separate Government.

Several letters received to-day from leading men Virginia state that the secession feeling has so ncreased within the past ten days that the people are but little behind South Carolina.

An editorial leader in the Kentucky Statesman, Mr. Breckinridge's organ, appealing to the conservative element of the South, is known here to have been written by Mr. B. himself. The appeal may be too late. - N. Y. Times, 29th.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Hon. Jefferson Davis, who is now here, avers that there is but one way to preserve the confederacy intact; and that is by calling a national convention for the repeal of all objectionable laws in the Northern States and guaranteeing that the South shall have no cause f complaint in future.

It is strongly intimated that a proposition will e introduced early in the session, having for its object the revision of the Constitution, so that provisions hall be made for settling the differences existing between the sections on the slavery question, and for giving the South protection for what she assumes to be her rights. Such is the intimation, which you have for what it is worth.

It is reliably affirmed that Senators Wigfall, Davis, and others, have indicated to the President RUN NO RISK. that the best policy will be not to be too severe against the secession movement; further, that the recommendation of a national convention would

lo much to quiet the secession feeling .- World. BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Gov. Hicks, of Maryand, replies to a petition for a special session of the Legislature, declining to convene it. He is unwilling to place Maryland in a position of appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union, whilst he is ready to go as far as any man in demanding the rights of the South in the

Items from Washington .- It seems quite certain that South Carolina will, in spite of all remonstrances from her sister States, try to precipitate disunion. She will pass her ordinances for secession, never again to enter a Union with a non-slaveholding State on any terms whatever, and will enact the diplomatic performance of sending to Washington her Minister Plenipotentiary or her high Commissioners, who, of course, cannot be recognized in any such capacity. Thereupon she will undertake to occupy the fortifications in South Carolina belonging to the United States. and the Custom Houses of the ports, and will Mr. Memminger speaks in South Carolina, and Cotton and Naval Stores.

others write to personal friends here, intimating by Give them no Quarters.—We tell the people that the idea of peaceable secession is, in their of this State that we have reason to believe that own opinion, out of the question.

The extensive preparations, all the measures of ral government in no other aspect.

Carolina has indicated her intention to force upon the North to do us justice. it free trade, which involves an insupportable direct tax to sustain the government. confederates oppose this, she will, doubtless, secede trade in its broadest sense, and the importation of African slaves.

It is said here that the tax upon her people to sustain her as an independent power would depopulate the State in two years. The free importation of African slaves by South

Carolina would render slave property in the border States almost valueless. Trustee's Sale of Valuable Property.

DY virtue of a Deed in Trust executed to the subscriber by Thos. J. Curtis, Esq., for the purposes there specified that

Valuable Tract of Land, known as the Mumford Swamp, situated within the limits of the Town of Fayetteville, and containing 116 Acres, will be offered for sale at the Market House, on

Wednesday Dec. 5th, 1860.

The tract has recently been surveyed, and laid off in lots of from 5 to 12 seres each; with a street running through from Winslow to Gillespie street, near the centre of the tract, so that every lot will have a street sale, by application to the subscriber at his office, where land in the County or in the State, as every one knows who has seen the heavy crops of Hay made on it during the last 10 or 12 years.

Mr. Curtis has a plot of the land, and will take

pleasure in showing it to any one wishing to examine it.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1860. 68-its

LAND ON CAPE FEAR RIVER FOR SALE.

N pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, at Fall Term 1860, upon the petition of Daniel Butler and wife-Sarah Cutler, Ed ward Edwards and others, heirs at law, of Robert Ed will sell at the Court House Door in Favetteville, or Tract of LAND, situated on the Cape Fear River, be low Fayetteville, some 12 or 13 miles, adjoining the lands of John T. Gilmore, Wm. G. McDonald, G. T. Phagard, and others, containing 178 acres more of

Six months, with interest from date.

WALTER A. HUSKE, C. & M.

To Close Business: WE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF THE NEW

Prices to save Cost only, for Cash! The Manufactured

Clothing is our own superior make, latest style, reliable fabrics.

The stock of Underwear. Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., Will compare favorably with any in the State. We will close the

Entire Stock at Wholesale or Retail. To any person desirous of engaging in the business, avorable terms. The business is well established, proitably conducted, and promises an increase in sales an-

Our BOOKS are CLOSED TO ANY further CREDIT rom THIS DATE, in order that we may wind up the usiness as speedily as possible. In view of this determination, our friends and patrons ill see the necessity for an

Early settlement of their Notes and Accounts. In connection with the above announcement, we ten country our grateful acknowledgments for their very

Bargains! Bargains! In Superior Goods, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S Clothing and Furnishing Store,

21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of

Silks, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, Debeges, Valencias; French, English and American Prints; Bonnets, Artificials, Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Cloaks; Shawls; Housekeeping Goods; Table Linens; Hosiery; Zephyr Work; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings;

Ready-Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices; Umbrellas; Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Will be offered much below the usual COST FOR CASH. A rare opportunity for all those wishing new Goods

Call at Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., at Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1860. GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Southern Piano Manufactory. RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

WHOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARG-ER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale-should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assu esponsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us

State and elsewhere. We name some who have pur-chased of us, to whom we can refer. Chased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G.
Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior,
Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C.
Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R. Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Pasquotank Co.; and many others. Gld Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for

new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months. All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.
Address

Piano Manufacturers; No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY. E. MURRAY & CO.,

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants, WHOLESALE GROCERS. NORTH WATER STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

the disunion leaders of both parties are already parcelling out the offices under the new order of arming the South, prove that the secessionists things which they are seeking to establish. The know they are revolutionists-nothing less or lust for office under new forms has much to do more. They expect to be considered by the fede-rel government in no other aspect. In the event of a Southern Confederacy, South to be consulted, but no demand is to be made on

We appeal to the people of the State to hold Sould her | meetings and rebuke these calculations and these disunion schemes. Rouse up, ye men of the from them, and adopt, on her own account, free State of all classes and all parties, and take the affairs of your own government into your own hands .- Raleigh Standard.

> Fire-Enters .- It is not every man who "swears terribly in Flanders" who will fight the enemy when the drum taps and the bugle calls to war. Some persons are exceedingly brave as long as they are held. It is one thing to talk, but it is another thing to do. Those who speak of their fellowcitizens who are for a Constitutional Union, as submissionists, may not be found very far in front when dangers are upon us. The bravest men we have ever known were the most quiet. Men who eat fire on paper, or who roll out fire from their tongues on the air, are not necessarily Napoleons or Scotts .- Raleigh Standard.

Where They are Made.—The following item appears in the Wilmington Herald of Saturday

"We were informed by a friend, while travelng down the bay, day before vesterday, that there is a woman on Broadway, N. Y., now engaged in making Palmetto flags, for South Carolina."

So we go. The Palmetto flags, the fire arms, and we suppose the cockades are all manufactured North, and that too by our enemies. We get the trash and they get our gold, and so we are building ourselves up! A good many of the rampant seceders were manufactured North too, for the most violent seceders we know of are southernized vankees and foreigners .- Newhern Progress.

Union Meeting .- A meeting of the Union men Beaufort County of all parties, will be held in the Court House in this town, on Tuesday evening of Beaufort County Court, at 7 o'clock

Washington Disputch.

Beaufort Court .- Beaufort Superior Court was in session last week. On Wednesday morning the Messrs. Lathams were arraigned under an indictment for murder, for the homicide of the late John W. Grist, and pleaded "not guilty." Upon affidavit of the Solicitor, the case was removed to Pitt County for trial, and at the suggestion of the State's counsel, the Messrs. Lathams were admitted to bail and discharged from custody. Washington Dispatch.

Pardoned .- Norment, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung at the late term of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, for the murder of Tittermerry, has been pardoned by Gov. Ellis .- Iredell Express.

The Hitchings .- In reply to our inquiry of last week a correspondent at Ausonville states that the had carried the State. Returns from me Hitchings are in Philadelphia. He learns from the counties in Oregon had also been pub a friend recently from Pekin, N. C., that the wife | which leave little doubt that Lincoln of the elder had received a letter from him in wise carried that State. Political and which he laughs at those who set him at liberty had greatly moderated in California and a in South Carolina. He calculates on returning ties were anxiously waiting for news ind South, to plot more mischief. If he does, we the disposition of the Southern States. judge he will not escape as easy as he did either at Pekin or Clio .- Wadesboro' Argus.

A Grand Daughter of Flora McDonald .-- An aged maiden lady, Miss Mary McLeod, died on sin, and in consequence had put the allied October 29, at the village of Stein, Warnish, at in motion for Pekin. Skye. She was the daughter of the late Major Alexander MoLeod, by Ann, eldest daughter of Mrs. McDonald, of Kingsburg, better known by sioners made little objection to the treaty a her maiden name of Flora McDonald-a name to the clause providing that of the total in celebrated in history. She had been long in in- ty of eight million tacls, one million should firm health, and had nearly reached the age of paid before Tientsin was evacuated by ninety.-London Times.

South Carolina Conference. - The regular An- submitted to the Emperor. As this was regard nual Session of this body will commence in the city of Columbia on Thursday, the 13th December.

Decline in the Price of Slaves - A valuable young negro man was sold in Upper Malboro'. Md., at public sale, on Monday, the 26th inst., for \$850. A month ago he would have brought

Richmond (Va.) Money Market .- Notes of the South Carolina banks are at ten per cent. discount from Pekin. It was supposed that when the here, and the Planters' and Miners' Bank of North army reached the walls of the capital further Carolina at twenty per cent. All other banks in overtures would be made by the Imperial Manual Carolina at twenty per cent. North Carolina are at five per cent. discount.

S. C. Members of Congress .- The South Carolinian says: We learn that all our members of the Federal House of Representatives have determined to go on to Washington and resign there. ed a climax, and the Ministers of the two We are informed that there are members from other Southern States who are desirous of conferring with them in the steps towards the con- five minutes. Two American vessels were sursummation of a Southern Confederacy. This by a Peruvian man-of-war and confiscuted. arrangement will not interfere with the dis- the only justification offered by Peru for the charge of their duties as delegates to the State handed act is that they had taken cargoes

The Electoral College. - The Electors of President and Vice President meet on Wednesday, December 5th, at the Capitals of their respective

The State Conventions .- It is said that the State Convention in South Carolina is called for the purpose of seceding, that of Georgia for deliberating, and those of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana for consulting.

Georgia Census - The census of Georgia shows population of 1,075,977, an increase of 61,559 since 1850. Thirty counties show a loss, and ninety-eight counties a gain.

Census of New Jersey .- The population of the State of New Jersey, according to the census just taken, is a fraction over 600,000. This will enable the state to retain her present delegation in Congress, even though the ratio should be fixed A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this as high as 132,000 inhabitants to each representative. The increase of population in ten years is about 170,000.

The First U. S. Mail for Japan.—The ship Zenas Coffin, Capt. Benj. F. Ridaell, of Nantucket, Mass., is soon to take the first U. S. mail ever despatched from this country to Japan, the contract having been secured by Chas. R. Chadwick, of Nantucket, who has an interest in the permanent contract for the regular transportation of the Japan mail. Edward Young Hill, a native of South Carolina,

while speaking at La Grange, Ga., Nov. 19th, in the midst of a State Rights speech, was stricken with paralysis, under the effects of which he has been rapidly sinking ever since. He now lies speechless, and almost without consciousness, and his friends have no hopes of his recovery.

Judge Taney.—The "Exchange," published at Baltimore, the residence of Judge Taney, contradicts the report of his resignation which obtained publicity in a New York paper a day or two ago, and adds: "We have reason to believe that the Chief Justice does not contemplate handing in his resignation to Mr. Buchanan now or at any other time."

ELECTION RETURNS The Final Result in Virginia-Nine Bell. Six Breckinridge Electors Declared ed!-It will be seen by Governor i. clamation, that he has decided to divi toral vote of this State between Bell inridge, in the proportion of nine to six been brought to this conclusion, in the far apparent clear majority for Bell of 300 plied acquiescence in the opinions of the A General upon the questions arising from malities in the returns.

alities in the returns.

The following is the official vote for each, tor. It will be observed that Mr. Preston behind Mr. J. W. Massie only 322 votes returns from the counties of Clay and Mell were rejected on account of informalities aggregate Bell vote in these two counties turned was only 154. The counties of W and Webster are reported to have given ty for Bell of 44.

Bell Electors .- Elected .- Thos. P. Bell Liectors.—L (ceted.—Thos. Bruce. maduke Johnson. 74,304; L. J. Bowden, Jackson. Jr., 74,304; F. T. Anderson. Shuckleford. 74,157; A. B. Caldwell, Chindler, 73,919; Jos. Christian, 73,877. Not Elected.—W. Preston. 73,707; J. 72,988; Travis H. Epes, 72,948; J. F. W. R. Staples, 72,527; A. E. Kennedy,

Breckinridge Electors .- Elected .- Wm I Ino. R. Edmunds, 74,119; James Lyons, Claybrook, 74.119; Wm. H. Anthony, Massie, 74,029.

Not Elected —J. B. Dunn, 78,459; Z. Ki Thos. F. Goode, 72,945; T. T. Tredway Douglas, 72,403; Eppa Hunton, 72,335;

72,381; J. L. Kemper, 71,561; T. V Georgia .- We find in the last Recorder the official vote of all the Georgia. It sums up for Breckinrid Bell 43,884, Douglas 11,606. Majorie Breckinridge, 3,489.

The Vote of Kentucky .- The official his State is as follows: Bell 66,016; Breckinridge 52,835; Dans 344; Lincoln 1,468.

Vermont .- The official result of the P. al vote of Vermont is as follows: Lincoln 33,888; Douglas 8,748; Breek

Connecticut - Official. - The vote as for Lincoln, 43,792; Douglas, 17,374; Ba dge, 16,492; Bell, 3,337. Vote of Maine. - The official count as

ollows:— Lincoln, 62,370; Douglas, 29,476, B idge, 6,388; Bell, 2,008. Vote of Tennesses .- Bell 69.710; Bracki

5.053; Douglas 10,384. Bell's plurality The vote of Ohio for President - O incoln, 231,610; Douglas, 187,230; Be Breckinridge, 11,405; Smith, 119.

California and Oregon Election - We ews from the Pacific side to the 17th in graphed from Fort Kearney, received t the Pony Express. The returns of the Pres tial Election throughout California were; complete as to render certain the success Republicans. All parties conceded that L

Important from China .- It appears by latest intelligence from China that Lord had failed to negotiate a treaty of peace at

.. despatch from Lord Elgin, dated Iw September 8th, states that the Chinese Com British troops, at which, after consider sion, they declared that the treaty must be as a device to gain time, and throw the A into the winter, Lord Elgin, with the concurre of Baron Gros, resolved at once to proceed Tangcow, and gave orders to the forces according

The rupture of negotiations took place on 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward a Pekin. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and the 11th the outposts of the allied forces reached a place called Yang-Tsun, forty-five mile rins. If not, the capital would be assaulted, as most probably captured.

Our Quarrel with Peru. - The dispute between the United States and Peru has at length rate tries have received their passports. The disp is one that any reputable lawyer could settle ano at the Chinchas contrary to the Rej de Comercio, which is a law of the State. the actual possessors of the Chinchas at the I had abolished these rules, and had substitute others, which vessels visiting the Chinchas obliged to recognize. Peru was then districted

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physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which real facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums request all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regular the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourself and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all case See advertisement in anothe column.



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OBSE FAVET

MONDAY EVENIN BANGE OF TONE .tofore, there is a part of many of the Republican papers ns of returning reas ome others of the fi

ards a restoration as like these. ne of the latest ins mal-the manager copies the follow

nanding the repeal, ucting the rendition ment of Congress fories in the introducontingent on Ge

Here is somethin union for caus Assuming the

h a plan as will sat isfy the whole country arty bills," the enfor onyment of the val sisted, (by the c re-enactment of th ension to the Pac emists bere as th non) would be a serie ried out, would secu ure. They would g

No more slave State here should be any opinion at the Northing of that sort.

We add a portion of the street of "These suggestions d influential quarter, to cannot fail to receive the North and West re is danger of dis heme of compromise e not sufficient evi

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part of Gov Gist

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orth Carolina paper in South Carolina: "Only a few days six oad, in charge of the apply of paper from swspaper at Columbia na has a great many, rge quantities of par rge quantities of pap nd why this Columb oney to an abolition le, we are unable t doing so, and is r