DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1860. Messrs. Editors: - Will you allow a distant North

Do not, I beseech you, follow your arrogant and presumptuous neighbor, South Carolina, in her insane precipitancy. There can be no danger in taking time to consult with the other slave-holding States as to the final adjustment of your rights with the Northern States. There are vast multitudes of men in the Northern States who sympathize with you and who will never abate their exertions to break up the sectional party of the Republicans. Do not adandon us in this struggle. I have neighbors of wealth and influence who avow a readiness to take up arms, if necessary, to maintain Southern rights under the Constitution.

Do not reject the abounding sympathy and support of your countrymen here for the fallacious aliance of foreign Governments. Those Monarchists do not love us. England requires your cotton now; but she is making efforts in every part of the world to grow cotton and become independent of you. Even now she would not permit any States of this Union to re-open the slave trade. South Carolina will find that she will not be allowed to secede from Treaty obligations, whatever may be the success of her facile relinquishment of solemn pledges and responsibilities to her sister States.

Do not be deceived by expectations of increased wealth or strength, by withdrawing from this Federal Republic. On the contrary, your property of every kind will fall in value. You will be less secure at home and less respected abroad, and no Union, not even with the slaveholding States, will have the elements of mutual interest and durability that you now have in the United States. Have forthwith an unequivocal acknowledgment by the Northern States of your constitutional rights as to slave property and an undisturbed use and control of the same.

Mr. Lincoln will be more fettered by Congress and more watched upon by the public than any President has ever been, and for the comfort of his own Administration he will be compelled to ignore the men of his own party, who have been A SOUTHERNER. most eager to elect him.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13th, 1860. Messrs. Editors:- In the issue of the "Observer" of the 10th inst. I find the following remarkable language attributed to me, by telegraph from this City:
"Mr. Leach of North Carolina says his State will

stand by the Union under all circumstances."

I thank you, gentlemen, for the prompt expression of the opinion that I never used any such language. It is entirely without foundation or truth.

I may add that as a Union man, I am for exhausting every peaceful and constitutional remedy, consistent with the honor of my State, to preserve the Union, the integrity of which is now so seriously threatened; while I would not myself, and therefore would not advise others, "to stand by the Union under all circumstances." I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c.,
J. M. LEACH.

Raleigh Register and Greensboro' Patriot copy. L. FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARE THERE NO REMEDIES FOR OUR SECTIONAL TROUBLES! At the present time, and under new and peculiar circumstances, this QUESTION is a difficult one in the minds of thousands, perhaps millions of the people of these United States. Please allow a law-abiding, unionloving, though an humble member of this glorious Republic, to suggest a few thoughts at this time of great

. Let the present Legislature of the Old North State. and the Legislatures of the different Southern States, impose such heavy taxes upon all articles which are usually brought South from the Northern States, as will amount to an entire prohibition.

II. Let the Cotton Planters resolve, that for two years

they will cultivate in cotton only about one half the land usually cultivated—the other half to be planted in grains of various sorts, so that by the favor of Provi dence the means of living may be abundant. Let every bale of the cotton be sent to the European markets. It may be objected that they are Abolitionists. Very But the broad Atlantic is between us and them, and they do not steal our slaves.

III. Let Miss Flora McFlimsey, and her numerous sisters and cousins, be content to wear the many who have proved themselves to be their bitter enemies. until said dresses shall have become threadbare-then let them take their cards, wheels, and looms; and if they will imitate many of the fair wives and daughters in Robeson county, by manufacturing an abundant supply of worsted and cotton thread, and in dyeing use the various colors of the rainbow, they can prepare dresses

which would be no disgrace to Queen Victoria herself. IV. Let all the fast young Americans discontinue their visits to the grog shops, and gambling tables, and betake themselves to some honorable and useful occupations-such as setting type, turning the printing press, pushing the carpenter's planes, slinging the sledge hammer, handling the grubbing hoe, the plow, the weeding hoe, &c. &c. &c.

V. Let all the States which are as yet TRUE AND LOY-AL to our glorious Constitution, such as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina. Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and others, set themselves as an unshaken rock against the disorganizors, both North and South. Some argue that the Abolitionists have violated the requirements of the national Constitution, and consequently the constitution is no longer binding. We admit the premises, but utterly deny the conclusion. According to such absurd and dangerous logic, the Divine Law is if no whom it has been given. There were only thirteen States at the time of the adoption of the constitution; we trust that there are more than that number now, cordially devoted to it. Those Northern States which have already trampled under foot some of the requirements of the Supreme Law of the land, have done even worse than that. They have set at nought many of the plain and positive teachings of the Bible. And our outhern neighbors are in great danger of disregarding many of the clear instructions of Divine Revelation, and owing to that disregard, bring upon themselves and their country, the untold horrors of a civil war.

VI. And last thought not least. Let all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity and in truth, in the East and West, in the South and North, go in the hour of extreme peril and danger to the Throne of Divine Grace, and earnestly beseech The Most High, that He would rule in the hearts of our Rulers, and lead all onr leaders, and be The Everlasting Friend of our beloved country.

M *** * J * *

P. S. Since the above was writen, a number of sol-

emn appeals have appeared in the different papers; and amongst them one written by the celebrated Rev. Dr. Fuller of Baltimore. He says: "We are now assembled in the Capital of this great Republic. We live at that point which affords us a clear view of the calamities now mpending. We are not alarmists, but we cannot close our eyes to the gloomy prospects rising before the peo-"The imagination is filled with horror, the heart of every patriot must be afflicted at the very thought of the destruction of this glorious Government, of the disruption of our national ties, and the dismemberment of such a Union, into States or Confederacies, hating each other, and arrayed in interminable warfare. Yet this deplorable catastrophe now threat-

"In view of the clouds now lowering in the sky, of the gloom hanging over us, and the storm which seems to be fast approaching, we beseech you brethren, North, South, East, West, that our hearts, our prayers, our aims, our efforts, may be combined, that so, if it be possible, this cup of national grief and bitterness may pass away, and this great people, through the mercy of God, may be saved from the untold miseries into which from the summit of unexampled prosperity, they seem about

Will the Raleigh Register, and Wilmington Herald, please publish the above.

Census of Richmond County .- We are indebted to C. C. Gibson, Esq. for the census returns of Richmond county, as follows: Free inhabitants 5,556, slave inhabitants 5,533, number of farms 694, deaths from June 1859 to June 1860, 172.—Raleigh Standard.

In 1850, the free inhabitants were 5,114; the slave inhabitants 4,704. Total increase in population, 1,261.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY .- On Wednesday last Philip F. Thomas of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents, was nominated and confirmed to succeed Mr. Cobb. The place, it is said, was offered to and declined by Mr. Branch of this State. FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 6, 1860. Messra E J Hale & Sons: Enclosed we send you, with an earnest request for publication at your earliest con-venience, a letter from W F Leak Esq., written to ourselves and others in reply to certain interrogatories. Suggestions to his countrymen at a period so fraught and we ask for it a place in all the papers of the State,

religious as well as political. Respectfully,
P. W. STANSILL,
R. S. McDONALD, and others. ROCKINGHAM, Dec'r 5, 1860. To Dr. P. W. STANCIL, R. S. McDonald, JNO. D. SHAW, W. D. USBERT:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter asking my views upon the present disturbed condition of our country, and calling for an expression of opinion as to the right of secession. has been received, and would have received an earlies response but for indispensable business engagement You have been pleased to state, that in making this call upon me, "you have not been actuated from any the remotest intention of a party character, for that as pliticians you were in equal numbers the supporters of Breckinridge and Bell; but that your sole motive was to have the opinions of a man in whom you had confience, and of one whom you always found ready to give his views, when respectfully solicited, regardless alike either of their popularity or their supposed bearing up-on the party to which, through life, he has been ar-

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the compliment which ou have so kindly expressed, and saying nothing about s being merited or otherwise. I proceed at once to the task assigned me.

In the first place, allow me to say, that you need not have disclaimed the character of partizans, for I know each of you too well for a single moment to suppose that either of you are for "fiddling" while the citadel self is consuming.

No: in your estimation, as in my own, the crisis im-

ratively demands that all former political distinctions should be merged, and country rise superior to party. This I know to be your motto, is mine, and should be scribed upon every banner. I will reverse the order of your interrogatories, and

ake up in the first place the right of a State to withdraw or secede) from our present Confederacy.

Secession, then, in my estimation, is not revolution.

t may lead to revolution, even technically and practically sidered, there can be no doubt. Secession, in one of its aspects, is of higher origin, of more dignified de-scent, and of nobler birth, than what we commonly understand by the word "revolt;" for it owes its only origin to the deliberately expressed will of the people in Convention assembled: whereas revolution may, and fre-quently does, spring from a desire for individual aggrandizement: from mere impulse; without any previous concert of action, and frequently without any authoritative promulgation of the principles calling it forth.

In revolution, the citizen subjects his neck to the halter, should be fail in the resistance given to the contituted authorities of a State; but in secession, as we shall attempt to show, obedience given to the mandates secession is the highest loyalty that can be evinced the citizen, as well as becomes his most sacred duty id is the only proper safeguard thrown round him by

his State for the preservation of civil liberty.

It is in Convention, and in Convention alone, that sovereignty in a popular government can speak; and when it speaks, both allegiance as well as obedience are co-extensive with the domain.

No acts of a Legislature, or decision of the highes

urts, can release the humblest citizen of a State from he obligation he has come under to the Government of the U. States; and that for the reason that the obliga on sought to be thrown off was itself imposed by the people of his State, acting in its highest (recognized sovereign character, through a Convention, and as such, the power to release must be equal to the imposing power. Resistance, then, to the constituted authorities of the Federal Government, under any mandate short of State

Federal Government, under any mandate short of State sovereignty, would be treason. We maintain, then, that secession is a right necessarily attaching to sovereignty in any and under every form of government, whether popular, monarchical, or despote; and if right in this we need not go to the Federal or any other Constitution, for its origin: for sovereignty, while it may and always should, have a written chart, prescribing its rule of action, yet "per ec" knows no other limits too matches the simple expression of its own will, made known in its own way, and this way, according to the nature of our institutions, can only be through a Concention of the people.

estion. The 10th article of the Federal Constitution expressly states.

The 10th article of the Federal Constitution expressly states, the powers mot delegated to the U. States by the constitution nor prohibited by it, to the States are reserved to the States or to the people." These are its express words.

Now, when we carefully look over that instrument, we can find no provision for a common arbiter, who is to decide as to these reserved powers by the States.

I take it, then, that here you have an express recognition of sovereignly in its most unqualified, and, as mr as the Union is concerned, in its most objectionable form; for the absence of an "umpire" is a constitutional admission that each party to the Formpott is to ludge for itself.

serie, that the Federal Constitution expressly declares that "treason" may be committed gainst a State for in the 2d section of the 4th article you will find these words. "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Ex justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Exceutive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up,
to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Now, if treason be (as it is) the highest crime of a civil nature of
which a man may be guilty.—If it be (as it is) an attempt to overshrow the Government of the State to which the offender owes allegiance,—one you not perceive, if the State, as socretion, has not
the power to interpose and release her citizens from their prospecties obligations, that you then have presented you two secrety as,
with a decided altegiance, in which the citizen might honestly adout
to whom his allegiance was due, whether to the federal or State
authority; and in this doubt and honest perpletity, he might innotently subjec thimself to the halter, for if ne obeyed either, and
was caught by the other, strangulation by the rose was the penalty.

No gentlemen, the Federal Constitution cannot be made, fairing
metryreted, to involve such an absurdity. Our fathers knew as
much about sovereignty with its rights, and about allegiance,
as a correlative duty, as the modern finatical interpreters we now
have; and although they left sovereignty proper where they found
t, as the States, yet they recognized the obligation under which
have the aname, as strong enough to attain the can in view, which
whole from anglessions without as well as within, and yet at the
same time they were so guarded and circumspect in the language
whole from aggressions without as well as within, and yet at the
same time they were so guarded and circumspect in the language
which state grossest insuit to their memory, to suppose that they
intended to employ tanguage, which by any the most forced construction, could be tortured into a surrender of State sovereignty.

State sovereignty annihilated! Why, the Whole concurrent his-

d it. en to the following, and bear in mind who it was, when it

jury or oppression."

Now, we ask you, can you possibly conceive of stronger laninge in justification of the right of secession!

Why, it is the very thing itself, for it speaks of the people of
liginia reserving a right of resuming—what! Why, resuming the
inters which the separate States were then conterring upon the
onstituted authorities of the General Government. When could
be do this? "Whenever the same shall be perverted to their
liney or obsersation."

considuted authorities of the General Government. When coming she do this? "Whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." Here, then, you have the open and unqualified declaration, that the Pendletons, the Parkers, the Nicholases, the Taylors of (Caroline,) the Marshalis, the Washingtons, and Henrys, delegates in the very Convention that ratified it, one and all considered that each State possessed the right to resume the powers conferred, whenever they were perverted to their "hoping or oppression."

We could give you substimitably the same language, used by three or four more states at the time of ratification; but this of it self is enough to put doubt to flight.

We conclude, therefore, that the Federal Government is neither more nor less than a compact or agreement among Sovereign States, in which they have entered into a written agreement among themseloss the tovernment being no party to the compact, to provide a common Government for expressly stipulated purposes; that when this common agent tais eitner to discharge the trust reposed, or so "percents" or abuses the powers conferred to the "injury or oppression" of each or any of the States, so as to fail "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquisity, provide for the common deener, and secure the blessings of liberty." each or any of these being a failure, then it is both the right, as well as the most sacred duty of a State, to step forward and release her citizens from any and from all the obligations whe had previously imposed.

But it has been said by those miserable families, who are now threatening the lucendary's torch to our dwellings, that this doctrine of sece sion cannot be maintained, for what then becomes of the millions of acress of public lands (the common property of all the States)? Are the seceding States to have all that may happen to be within their limits!

the States)? Are the seconding States to have all that may happen to be within their limits?

It cannot be maintained, say they, for as sovereignty is coe-xional to the taxing power of the former; and even though the seconding States might agree upon a fair division of the lands, yet at any time the taxing power might effectually render null and void the benefit supposed to have been conferred.

This, so far from being an argument against the use, is at most only an argument against the abuse of the right of seconsion; and it will appy with equal force against many of our well secured and abstited rights.

dmitted rights.

Take the acknowledged right, that from time immemorial th

Take the acknowledged right, that from time immemorial the law has thrown around the heartn-stone and alter, you have the undoubted right forcibly to eject any person who shall come with in your enclosures unbidden and unwelcomed; and its flability to abuse is no treason with the law why it should be withheld; for if not granted, greater abuses might and would flow in its wake,—your family would be insulted, your property pillaged, and your life put in peril, for then, your house, your castle ot defence, would cease to give you, as now, protection, but it would be invaded by every man who sought a quarrel with you.

Just so with sovereignty; it is the citizen's castle of defence from enemies without as well as within; he is too weak to protect himself, and it is to the protecting egis of his State, in her sovereign character, that he looks up, and asks to be protected from the war of extermination which blind fanaticism is now waging,—in which neither age, sex or condition will receive the least mercy at their hands. He cannot protect himself, and he has the most sorious and honest apprehension that the Government will not.

Where, then, in the name of everything most sacred, can he go for protection, if not to the State?

It is a wide metaks to suppose that secession affects to have to do with any other than political ties; these it does annihilate, but the moral and equitable right, wrising from any supposed partnership of the public lands, is not in the least impaired thereby. No; so far from it, secession goes no further than to prevent an unafriendly concurrent jurisdistion over the lands in question, leav

tions that do not attach to it, and which are in no way essential to lits exercise.

Nothing attaches to it but that which is essentially necessary to its exercise, and the discharge of any equitable and moral obligation, pecuniary or otherwise, not being necessary, is not in the least affected thereby.

Hence it is that nations always look to the government "de facto" for any remuneration they may have rightfully claimed at the hands of the government displaced.

We trust, then, that upon the abstract right of a State to withdraw, we have madegourselves distinctly understood; and we will now proceed to the remaining interrugatory, "What steps should now be taken by N. Carolina to avert the impending storm?"

Here permit me to say, that although recognizing the right, I am not yet prepared to say that the time has arrived for its exercise; on the contarty, in my humble opinion, it has not; and if therefore called upon for advice, in the language of the tion. A. B. Stephens of Georgia, I would say, "let us do all we can, so that in future, if the worst come, it may never be said we were negligent in doing

is give. re for inviting Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and

lissouri into a consultation with worth Carolina. We would then by down our platform, which should be Southern e every essential particular, we would demand of those States who nevery essential particular, we would demand of those States who add interposed their penal statutes between the master and his futitive slave, that they be repealed. We would demand if at the question of slavery, now and forever, nevery matter, shape and form, be driven from the halls of Contress, and only the constitutional obligation to extend to it the same rotection against "hostile legislation" as is now extended to every their species of property when wrongfully assailed. These would not our "size qua non" conditions of remaining any longer in the confederation; a reasonable time should be given for a response, turing which time we should still continue united. If the proposition was acceded to, "by-gones" should be "by-cones;" but if not, we would hold them, as our fathers held the ubjects of the British crown, "enemites in war, in peace friends." Then, but not until then, do see advocate accession.

The States called in consultation are known and tooked upon by he North as eminently conservative, and yet there are no States in the Union who would sooner "face the music" and say to Northern santicism, equality, at all hezards and at any price;—equality is he Union, or independence without.

anaticism, equality, at all hazirds and at any price;—equality is the Union, or independence without.

Being viewed as conservative, it is highly probable that their ounsels might have a greater effect, and it is for this, and this lone, that I prefer a consultation with them.

Respectfully, yours, &c. W. F. LEAK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Richmond ounty, at Laurel Hill, on the 7th of Dec , to deliberate n the state of the Union, Dr. A. Patterson was, upor otion, appointed Chairman and D. McNeill Secretary It was moved that a committee of three be appointed draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meetng, which motion was carried, whereupon the chair can appointed Maj. J. McNeill, Col. C. Malloy an Milton McIntosh, to act as committee. The con retired and in a short time reported through their chair nan Col. C. Malloy, the following resolutions:

"We, a portion of the citizens of Richmond County,

Rosalved 1st That the nullification of the fugitive slave law, by a majority of the non-slaveholding States, is insulting to the South, and in direct opposition to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved 2d, That the election of President and

ice President by the Black Republican party, purely ctional, in opposition to the institutions of the South dangerous to the safety and permanency of the Union esolutions are cause for secession, unless sufficient narantees from the non-slaveholding States be given, hat the constitutional rights of the South will in future Resolved 4th, That we believe a Convention of the cople of North Carolina should be called to appoint

elegates to consult with the Southern States relative what steps should be taken in the present crisis of n the existence and moral government of God, we will not cease to offer up earnest and daily prayer that the

present threatened calamity may be averted; that to se ture this most blessed consummation, we will humble urselves for our individual and national sins On motion of Col. C. Malloy, it was resolved that the roceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville bserver for publication, with a request that the papers

of this Congressional District copy the same. Upon motion, the meeting adjourned. Dr. A. PATTERSON, Ch'n.

We have received two communications in regard to above meeting, which it is utterly impossible to rowd in. They assure us that the people about Laurel Hill do not incline to secession or disunion; and that Stephens of Georgia. PUBLIC MEETING NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

FOR THE ORSERVER

On Saturday, the 8th of December, the citizens in the vicinity of Aberdeen Academy, Richmond County, held a meeting at the Academy, at which the following proceedings were had: On motion of Gen. B. Trolinger, the Meeting was organized by calling to the Chair, Duncan McMillan, Esq., and requesting Mr. Maloom McMillan to act as Secretary, with John W. Snead for an assistant. The Chairman having acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, proceeded in a few brief remarks to state the objects of the meeting.

After which, on motion, a Committee of three gentle-

men was appointed to draft resolutions for the conside-ration and action of the meeting: Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messrs, Archibald S. McNeill, Samuel Gib n and Jas. P. Smith, Subsequently, Messrs. William Gibson and Daniel McLauchlin were, on motion, added The Committee after an absence of some length of

time, which was occupied by Gen. B. Trolinger, Col C. Malloy, D. McNeill, M. D. McNeill and L. McNeill with appropriate and forcible speeches, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which after a free interchange of opinion were adopted, without a dissent-

affairs demands of every citizen, without distinction of party in North Carolina, to stand firmly in the maincainance of his constitutional rights which have been firectly violated by a majority of the non-slaveholding states by passing laws nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and by denying the right of slaveholding States to an equality in the territories of the United States; the slaveholding States of their rights and property. Therefore,
Resolved, That on failure on the part of the North to

edress those grievances and to give a satisfactory guarantee to the South in future, of her equal right der the Constitution, and of non-interference with our eculiar institutions, we will maintain them at all hazard. Resolved, That we are in favor of placing the State in the best possible condition for defending herself

gainst any aggression or emergency.
Resolved, That we believe a Convention of the peole of North Carolina should be called without delay, or the purpose of deliberating on the best mode ing the dignity and honor of the State in the present great crisis.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer and the other papers in our Congressional District, with request to publish them. The meeting then adjourned.

DUNCAN McMILLAN, Ch'n. MALCOM McMillan, Sec'y.
John W. Snead, Assistant Sec'y.

SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, The balance of my Fall & Winter Stock of Siles, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Delaines, De-

beges, 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; Musi-

cal Instruments, &c., &c., &c., &c. Will be offered much below the usual COST FOR CASH.

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THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American. WASHINGTON, December 11, 1860 .- "Skies are brightening," notwithstanding the croaking of parties who, whilst professing to oppose disunion, are exerting themselves to add to the sectional rancor that has almost alienated those who but a few months past hailed each other as sharers of a common destiny. Out upon the hypocritical editors and correspondents who daily gather in their columns all the extremes of fanaticism, and eschew everything that shows a love of country and national attachment.

cession to the South that reason and justice can demand, and even to go a little farther to re-establish confidence and fraternity between the sections. What will be still more satisfactory to all who truly love their country, there is already evidence of distraction and dissolution in the Reublican ranks. The fanatics, such as Seward, King, Hale, Lovejoy and Burlingame, are already expressing their dissatisfaction with the "doughfaces," as they call them, who are getting fright-

ened at the result of their own fanaticism. Another cause of congratulation is the result of the Mayor's election at Boston. It is one of those tangible evidences of a revulsion of opinion that is more available for good at the present juncture than a thousand Union speeches. Action rather than sentiment is now required for the work of

The declaration of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. s spokesman of the great West, that the secession of the mouth of the Mississippi could never be a eaceable secession, has also given practical evience that the dissolution of the Union is a geographical impossibility. Mr. Slidell says that the Southern Confederacy is to grant the free use of Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Burch, Windom, the mouth of the Mississippi to the Western States. This would answer very well in time of peace, but if the Northern Confederacy and the outhern Confederacy should happen to get to war, what safe outlet would Ohio, Kentucky, Inliana, Missouri, Virginia, and even Western Right Rev. Bishop Potter. Mayor Henry presided, ennsylvania, have to the sea? Hence it has beome a settled fact that, even without coercion, possess the mouth of the Mississippi.

check that is understood to have been given to but entirely national—deeply deploring the fact three weeks under one year old; their response of South Carolina by the Southern state of the action of South Carolina by the Southern that some of the northern States have placed up- killed other hogs that were larger, but old caucus. Instead of leaving the Union on next on their statute books, enactments to evade and Wednesday, she is to postpone it until the 4th of defeat a provision of the Constitution-pronounc-March, so far as any act of sovereignty is concerning such violations of the solemn compact of ed. That is to say, she is to try the experi- Union-pledging that the statute book of Pennsylnent for four months without any of its respon- vania shall be carefully searched, and that if any sibilities, and give time for her sister States to statute be found invasive of the rights of her siscoerce her by moral suasion.

the Union "skies brighter" to-day. The North-ern fanatics are being flooded with letters from sating the owner of the slave in case of his rescue their constituents, begging them to yield to the after being captured-submitting obediently to South full security for the future and indemnity the decisions of the Supreme Court as to the for the past, if necessary, rather than prolong right of slave owners in the Territories-recomthis terrible and unfathomable crisis one day longer. In short both sides of this unfortunate ted to the said Court-approving the suggestion many handsome things that cannot fail to controversy have ascertained that "the Union for a convention of delegates from the States conmust be preserved," that dissolution is "national suicide," from which there can be no resurrection, pressing a firm conviction that the propositions and that the sooner the matter is settled the better it will be for all parties concerned.

There is no doubt, also, that there is a growing etermination on the part of members from the outhern States to fight their battle in the Union. them of the innumerable ties which bind us to The dissolution and disruption of the Republican gether as one people. The resolutions also conparty is already self-evident, and it requires but demn denunciations of slavery as it exists in the the rallying of the South on such a man as United States. Stephens of Georgia, to sweep the Union, four years hence, like an avalanche. The revolution at the North has already shown itself at every point that a vote has been taken since the election, and the pulpit has taken up the question of Southern must go back to the old stand-point; and that misrights, in a manner that will overwhelm the Parkers and Beechers who have so long desecrated down. We must preserve the Union at all hazards. their vocations at the shrine of blind-fanaticism.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1860 .- South Carolina displayed her wisdom in keeping her Senators at for the purpose of requesting Mr. Fillmore to nome. Had the other Cotton States followed her proceed t example, the prospects of the secession movement would have been greatly improved thereby. The for the purpose; they did so, and Mr. Fillmore violence and folly of Iverson, who predicts that expressed his warm sympathy with the object of the Senate Chamber will only be inhabited by bats the meeting, but said that he had been invited to and owls two years hence—the extreme demands of Wigfall, and the discounceted vauntings of of New York State, and should be bound to await llingman, have taught the border members to the result. eware of following States that are represented by

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, spoke again in his usual bitter strain on the wrongs of the South to-day, and went to such extremes that Sumner and Hale were in an ecstacy of delight. It was just such a speech as they wanted to send to New England sustain their own violence, and to check the healthy revulsion in public sentiment that is proressing among their own constituents.

The resolutions offered in the House to-day by Eli Thayer, a Republican of Massachusetts, show that the moderate men of that party, in Congress as well as out of it, are disconnecting themselves from the radical fanatics as fast as they possibly can. In fact the national sentiment is rapidly spreading in Congress, and the Union is rising up ver its enemies in all its majesty and power. Mr. Thayer is a man of great influence, and when he declares it to be the bounden duty of members 'to forget all parties and sections, and devote themselves honestly and earnestly to the cause of the country," it means something.

Connected with Mr. Thayer's resolutions is a roposition to elect the President and Vice Presideut of the United States by general ticket of great panic about it. There is a prospect of the Congressional districts, so that the vote of the large States will be divided and sectionalism prevented. It is doubtful whether, under such a system, a sectional candidate could ever be elected by the people, and it would have defeated 23d of January, has passed both Houses.

The Committee of Thirty-three held their first meeting last night, and are in session to-day. The result has been that the probability of a dissolution of the Union is considered at least twenty and arming the same, and for establishing Miliper cent. poorer than it was yesterday. When tary depots. The Military Board will be convenbrought face to face, and comparing notes, the ed immediately, and some one will be sent North representatives of the two sections have discovered to purchase arms. that they can agree much better than they thought they could, and that they will probably be able to unite, with the exception of a few extreme men on either side, on strong pacificatory propositions .- Ib.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13 .- Private letters from rominent citizens in Georgia and Alabama indicate more favorable sentiments in relation to the maintenance of the Union. Although no decided reaction has taken place, there is an evident disposition manifested in influential quarters to postpone final action on secession, and await the development of public opinion in the Border States. Great revulsion in public sentiment in the North

and East. Radical Republicans are yielding to a conservative pressure. The President regrets to say that he has not received assurances that South Carolina will not attempt to seize the forts in Charleston harbor President at the late election is announced offibefore the 4th of March. Statements to the

contrary are unauthorized. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The House Committee of Thirty-Three took the following action to-day: On that portion of the Message relative to the

difficulties at the South, Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontent among the Southern Nov. 7, 1860.

people and growing hostility on their part topeople and growing hostility on the state of wards the Federal Government are greated; and whether such discontents and hos-regretted; and whether such discontents and hos-tle and Manly heiner and associate J. regretted; and whether such discontinuous, renson-tility are or are not without just cause, rensonable and proper constitutional remedies and effecttlemen were examined, and were granted to practice Law in the Control of their peculiar to practice Law in the Control of their peculiar able and proper constitutional remediate to practice Law in the County Courts of it interests as recognized by the national compact, viz: such as are necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should

be promptly and cheerfully granted." Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment to the resolution: Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, existing discontent among the Southern people and the of the moderate Republicans to grant every cou- growing hostility on their part towards the Federal Government is greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable and proper Constitutional remedy necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted."

The amendment was rejected, by 21 to 9. Mr. Ferry, of Conn., moved the following as a

substitute: "Resolved, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of citizens of to any work it should be to this any part of the Confederacy, and are susceptible Cumberland have exhibited a liberal si of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive such full and appropriate remedies by speedy Federal legislation, either in the way of resolution, statutory amendments to the Constitution, or a recommendation for the call of a general Convention of all the States, as may be necessary for the ville Herald says: purposes aforesaid."

This resolution was rejected 23 to 8.

adopted by the following vote: YEAS-Corwin, Millson, Winslow, Campbell, Love, of Ga., Davis, of Md., Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps,

Stout-21. NAYS .- Adams, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Ferry-8.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13 .- The grand mass Union meeting to-day was opened by prayer from till some time in April next.— Wash assisted by a large number of our wealthy and most influential citizens. Resolutions were adopt- writes us from Caraway, on the 5th instcession must be followed by a war of conquest ed proclaiming attachment to, and reverence for the Constitution, and an ardent, enduring love for Another strong sign of returning reason is the the Union-a love not tainted with sectionalism was 1200 lbs, averaging 200 lbs, each ter States, it shall be at once repealed-recogniz- Fruits, Confectionaries, Perfumeries and Eru But these are not all of the reasons that make ing the obligations of the fugitive slave law-remending that all questions in dispute be submittemplating secession to devise remedies, and exof such a Convention will be received by the other States in a fraternal ond conciliatory spirit; appealing to their brethren in the States contemplating secession to forbear awhile; and reminding

> It was an immense meeting-tens of thousands omposed it.

Mayor Henry, in the course of his remarks, said that we must restore harmony; public sentiment placed appeals from the pulpit must be frowned

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12 .- A meeting of three hundred prominent citizens met here last night, South Carolina, as a messenger of peace. A committee was instructed to wait upon him attend a meeting of prominent conservative men

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13 .- The Courier believes that compromise with South Carolina is now im-

the committee, appropriating half a million of dollars for the exigencies which secession may

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, of yesterday, publishes a presentment by the Grand Jury of the District Federal Court, declaring the Federal Government a worthless and impotent nuisance, for permitting violations of the Constituder to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrous country our grateful acknowledgments for their tion in States nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law, and for other causes.

It is somewhat singular that this discovery is only made by these Alabama Democrats after submitting to the nuisance for so many years under Democratic Presidents. And quite as singular to hear of these stickler for nullification denouncing the Gov't for not putting down nullification by others.] COLUMBIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.-The third

ballot for Governor took place to day, and resulted: Pickens, 56; Johnson, 45; Jamieson, 28, Rhett 28; scattering, 6. The ballotings ceased to-day The small-pox is increasing here, and there is a Legislature adjourning to Charleston to-morrow. BATON ROUGE, Tuesday, Dec. 11.—The bill providing for the election of delegates to the State

Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the The Military bill passed both Houses, appro riating \$500,000; providing for the appointment of a Military Commission and Military Bureau; also, for the organization of Volunteer Companies

The Legislature has adjourned sine die.

Just One Item-A Tax of \$300,000 .- The Post-office receipts in the State of Mississippi amount to \$101,549. The expenditures are \$371, 001, leaving a deficit of \$269,452. This sum will have to be raised, when the State secedes, by direct taxation of the people. A tax of \$300,000 for just one item which cannot be avoided!

The Census and Next Apportionment of Federal Representation .- As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the United States under the late Census (including the Territories) is thirty-one millions. The ratio of representation will therefore be about 133,000. Official Vote of Florida.-The vote cast for

cially as follows: For Mr. Breckinridge 8,155; for Mr. Bell 4,731; for Mr. Douglas 221. Secession .- If one State may secede, another may; and another; and another. Suppose they

should all secede but Rhode Island or Delaware,

who will be responsible for the national debt? Mixed Canary Seed, just receiv-by 8. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Supreme Court. This Tribunal

Samuel A. Harrell, Pasquotank, Joseph Bland, Pitt; H. E. Charles, Guilford. Herring, Duplin; W. Sharp, Hertford W. Bryan, Sampson; Wm. G. Mo Thomas D. Johnston, Asheville French, Richmond Hill; Sol. H. Whi Wm. M. Davis, Smith county, Va Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.; Stu Plymouth, N. C.; R. C. Badger, Ra G. Haliburton, Marion, N. C.; J combe county, N. C.; Jno. K. Conn. county, N. C.; W. L. Love, Jacks. C.; Gardner O'Brien, Raleigh, N.C. Columbus county, N. C .- Raleigh

The Coalfields Road .- We should see this work completed, and if aid portions of the State, have been heavily other roads, and we hope they will be re

Rockingham Co. Coalfields Road -Th

On Thursday of this week the stockholder Coalfields Road metat Madison. Activent The original resolution of Mr. Rust was then will soon be commenced upon the Roger work will be begun sometime next month is better news than we expected.

Our Railroad .- A meeting for the tion of the company was advertised t Louisburg on Thursday, the 29th ult standing a very inclement day, some of holders from this and other counties ; and in view of the political and financi of the country, concluded to adjourn the

HOGE IN RANDOLPH COUNTY .- John A. O. "Yesterday I killed (amongst other hogs all of them the same litter of pigs; the agen

New Goods! THE LARGEST STOCK and best ASSORTE FANCY GOODS, &c., er offered in this market, at greatly reduce

Jewelry, Musical Instruments Candies N Wostenholmes' Cutlery, Pistols, Spir Wines, Bay Rum, Ginger Brands Walking Canes, and a great assortment of Fancy Goods.

ited to call and examine my stock. I have No. 40, Hotel Bulding. H

Country Dealers and the public are re-

Christmas Niceties. YOME and select your nick-nacks and Cl presents from the most extensive assor.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters. ECEIVED several times a week, and kept co.

on hand and supplied to customers by the Ga

Plate or Supper.

Families and others in want of Oysters will p send and be supplied. No. 40, Hotel Burn

To Close Business! TE WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF THE W and desirable STOCK on HAND, at Prices to save Cost only, for Cas The Manufactured

latest style, reliable fabrica The stock of Underwear, Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Trunks, &c.

Clothing is our own superior make

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 bush we will sell the Stock, Store Fixtures, &c. &c. At Columbia, the Senate adopted the report of fitably conducted, and promises an increase in same

> Our BOOKS are CLOSED TO ANY further CREM from THIS DATE, in order that we may wind ap in business as speedily as possible. In view of this determination, our friends and parts will see the necessity for an Early settlement of their Notes and Accounts

In connection with the above announcement, we

liberal and increasing patronage Bargains! Bargains In Superior Goods, at 0. S. BALDWIN & CO'S Clothing and Furnishing Store

21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRI MERCHANT TAILORING

Clothing Manufacturing Establishmen THE subscriber very respectfully informs his fri and the public generally, that he will from! have all his Clothing manufactured in his Hom the supervision of some of the best and most ski chanics, and every Garment will be warranted article of Clothing made to measure on the motice, and a perfect fit insured. A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance and substantial Home-Made suit of Clark GEORGE BRANDI please call on No. 16 Hay St., Fayetter ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experience hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Committee employment and liberal wages will be given to pro-

MERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always 0

Dec'r 3, 1860. RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASES, DIAPERS, &c. Consumers of Richardson's Linens, and those deciration

hands; none other need apply.

those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE 600 should see that the articles they purchase are selfwith the full name of the firm, J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEX,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability This caution is rendered essentially necessary, large quantities of inferior and defective Lineus are properties.

pared, season after season, and sealed with the millimited RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of injury thus inflicted alike on the American consults and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, readily abandon a business so profitable, while potentials can be imposed on with Goods of a worthing J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.

Agents, 36 Church Street, New York
Dec. 11, 1860.

White Potash, just received by

OBSE FAYET

ONDAY EVENING OSPECTS STILL BR s made a good star hat satisfactory an agreed upon advise Corwin to Union feeling is assachusetts, the out of seven mu rative net gain ng appointed five States to urge th and secure othe -Without any ington underwen day. See inte m the South, m reliable

hington, in nediate sec in the elect And from ion will !

Mrs M A P Miss C W Me Mrs J H McL Mrs Wm Buck Mrs J H McL Mrs M A Pa Mrs J T Ro Mrs M A Par Ditto

H M Digi

Mrs M A Patt M Morris M A Patt Miss C W McLa S Livingstor Catharine J McN Mrs D Johnson, Miss C W McLauch Mary Buie, Pump F J McNeill, swee Miss C W McLau Janet McFarland,

Mrs A Mon

Mrs M Melnie Miss Sarah M

Mrs M Morri

cupying the centra ocean, including t , would still hold ag dignity and po aditions of the Un the end, win back The Richmond W u for a Convent hig's impression onfederacy, freed for ad the restless Cott The Greensborous Onnection with Se ats are by no me mion with Tenness e would add other

ave heretofore stat GRATUITOUS INSUL solicit a Conferet ther Cotton States. jure and insult us to union with ercury, the mouth "Old Rip, althoug while preparatory Shall we tie ourse

ever! Never! A friend writes us y been exhumed fro Whit. Hill of Halifax lutionary times, in South Carolina for ai is very sharp on "the refuse the aid as like

ed and hardly acknow bone and selfishness from North Carolin lowed to forage for showed that otherwit be glad to see these pondent remarks

sense of dignity in t them try to "take car while S. C. does the to observe the ignori C. treats a people to and don't want to know. S. C. requires that N