SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1860.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Relief to the Banks-Resolutions for and Against the Union-Ad

Valorem, etc. On Wednesday Mr. Turner, of Orange, introduced the following resolutions opposed to

Resolved, That this General Assembly is not indifferent to the difficulties which surround and the dangers which now threaten to overturn the best government ever vouch-safed by

Resolved, That the submission of all the compliance with laws which they have enacted

sincerely attached. ly, independent and constitutional defence of it. The thing is cortain—the people of Tennes-

our rights, interests and honor. Resolved. That we are not ready to yield our foothold on the Constitution and the Union for

Resolved, That the old Declaration of Independence is good enough for us; we need no new declaration. We will move off under no new banner not known to the whole American people, and to their Constitution and laws.

Mr. Turner said he had not offered these resolutions so much for debate as for action. Every Senator, he supposed, was as ready now as he would ever be to vote upon them. It sister Southern States, that they should know, and know early, where we stood, and what we intended. He believed the sentiment and feelings of the people of North Carolina were misrepresented by those editors who spoke of the sion. He was no friend of the doctrine of even peaceable secession. Without intending to be offensive to those who differed with him, he dangered, and their honor assailed, there was no time to retire; no time to secede. Open and manly resistance was the remedy. One of the electors for the State (Hon. Abraham W. sistance, revolution and war whenever a Black Republican is to be inaugurated as President of the United States. With long continued silead others, and cause them to calculate upon went to work as if nothing had happened. our co-operation in their disunion and revolutionary movements, when we little designed do-

These reasons constituted his apology for offering these resolutions. Mr. Avery moved to lay Mr. Turner's reso-

lutions on the table. Mr. Burton called for the ayes and noes, but afterwards withdrew the call. The resolutions were tabled and ordered to

be printed. On the same day Mr. Bledsoe, offered a bill to amend the Constitution as follows:

A BILL TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION. WHERAS, the government of North-Carolina affords equal protection to all the citizens and evory species of property in the State, justice demands that every species of property should be subject to equal taxation for the support of the government; And whereas, under the present Constitution, as generally construed, the General Assembly has no power to tax slave property. equally with land and other property, in proportion to the protection it enjoys; And wheras, clause 2d, section 1, article 4th of the amended Constitution provides that the General Assembly may alter the same in the manner therein pre-

scribed; Therefore, Be it enneted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the 3d section of the 4th article of the amended Constitution be altered to read as

1. Be it further enacted, That all free white males over the age of twenty one years, and under forty-five years shall be subject to an equal capitation tax, and no other white person shall be subject to such tax.

2. Be it further enacted, That all free colored inhabitants of this State, shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly

shall be equally subject to taxation with every other species of property, and shall be taxed as high, but not higher, than land according to value. Ordered to be printed.

On Thursday in the Senate. Mr. Avery introduced a resolution relieving the Banks of this State from the penalty imposed in case of their suspending specie payments, which, after a good deal of discussion, passed its third read-

introduced, which, however, upon it being stated that a bill to relieve the Banks had been introduced into the Senate, was laid on the table .-Mr. Ferebee introduced the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacities, but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and indi-

Resolved That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution, and that, consequently there can be no such thing as secession without

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State of North Carolina, under all circumstances and at all hazards, to protect, maintain and defend, in by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, by a sectional vote, however much to be deplered, is not a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the

Mr. Hoke moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United states is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all nowers not therein delenong the attributes of sovereignty retained by e several States is that of watching over the erations of the General Government, and proting her citizens from unconstitutional abuses the one hand, and the securing to them on the per a strict fulfillment of the obligations imused by the Constitution upon the General Gov-

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina, an organized political community, have the ht to withdraw from the Union whenever a jurity of the people in Convention assembled all decide a withdrawal necessary to protect sir property or persons from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation by the General Govument, or whenever, by the failure to fulfill er constitutional obligations, the people of the tate may deem such a step necessary in order secure the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and protection guarantied to them by the Constition of the United States; and, in such an mergency, a majority of the people of North arolina, acting through the organized authorias of the State, would be entitled to the sole and dividual allegiance of all her citizens.

Mr Merrimon offered the following as an amend ment to the amendment of Mr. Hoke: Be it Resolved by the General Asssembly of the States of North Carolina, That the result of the al and legal means should be exausted. tate Presidential election in the election of a purely sectional President and Vice President of the United States give rise to serious fears for the political safety of the rights of the people of this State under the Federal Constitution, and that this body condemns the fanatical, unwaranted, and dangerous policy of the Black Repupgan party, which tends directly to bring about dissolution of the Federal Union, and to produce

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this Gencrai Asrembly, that the rights of the people of this State under the Constitution of the United States shall be enforced in the Union at all hazards, and regardless of consequences, and that the State should be placed in such a condition gia, has resigned his commission. as to enable her to resist every encroachment upon the Constitutional rights of her citizens. Ec it Resolved, That this Geneval Assembly delores the result of the late Presidential election, but much as it is to be regretted and condemned. revertheless, the election of a President accord.

WEEKLY PROGRESS litical condition of the country, this General assembly recognize no cause which renders it wise, politic, or necessary for this State, now to send a delegate or delegates, to confer with other Southern States in reference to any bee of policy that looks to a dissolution of this Union, or the continuance of this State in the same. The resolutions and amendments were referred to a joint select committee on Federal Re-

> From Tennessee. MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 14th, 1860. Dear Progress :- The great battle is over

and the victory won, but not by the South Considerable excitement prevailed here for a few days after the election, and cotton went down to seents, but, it has subsided measura-States and all the people of the States to the bly, and the staple has gone up to its former late Presidential election is no more than a quotations and is now ranging from about 9 to 13 cents. Whereis the people were anxious under a Constitution to which all should be to know the result of the election, they now Resolved. That we are now ready for a man- seem anxious to know as little as possible about

se will wait for an overt act. The business is unusually dull, they say, a stand upon the untried plank of secession and though to me k looks brisk. This is owing to the shortness of the cotton crop, and the uncertain condition of money matters, and not to any apprehensions as to the safety of the Union.

Memphis is improving rapidly. There are perhaps more fine buildings going up now than at any former time. Besides a great many private edifices which are being constructed, there are six or eight blocks going up, covering each was due to the people of this State, and to our just one fourth of a square. These blocks will comprise stores and residences for several different parties. They are all four stories high, and most of them are constructed with iron fronts, and when completed, will compare fapeople as greatly excited and ready tor seces- vorably with the modern architectrue of any city in the United States.

I spent several hours upon the wharf yesterthought the doctrine seemed cowardly. Where day and again to-day, amusing myself with the a free people were oppressed, their property en- great rush and buz of business. There are now over 1200 drays running, and all anxious to be first in loading and unloading: so you can imagine that they get mixed up every now and Venable) is openly and publicly pledged to re- hen. Yesterday two Irishmen "pitched into each other," and after choking each other, one got the other down and pounded him over the lence on our part, and an elector entertaining eye at an ugly rate. The bystanders looked such sentiments, publicly avowed, we may mis- on and saw it well done, and when over all

It is very warm and I beg to be excused from writing more now. For the Progress.

BY EVA MAY.

A slight indisposition confines you to your room, and time drags heavily. You turn dissatisfied from the window, and peruse your favorite aside: then impatiently pace the floor, and loll in your easy chair alternately. You feel gloomynay moody, and wish for a friend, but were he to come, you would wish him away.

That second glance at the mirror tells you, you have a very disagreeable expression, and you are careful not to look that way again. The clock must be wrong-that chair is not cosy as usual, and your slippers are not as easy as they were yesterday. You try to "dream," but neither head nor heart is in a dreamy mood; and your eve roams restlessly round the room, till it rests ens. The pain in your head is forgotten as you adopted. lock the door-then take that casket of treasures from its place and eagerly turn its key. It is opened, and there lay its many parcels in their separate places. Here a vellow package-directed in a large bold hand, and beside it a tiny one so white and elegant-with your name delicate- is the question. Let us have even-handed jusly traced on the small envelop. There are the family letters; your Mother's close beside your Father's: next your sisters' and brothers'. Then uncles', aunts,' cousins', schoolmates' and other friends. Your Mother's letters so long, and lov-3. Be it further enacted, That property in slaves ing, are wet with many tears ere you replace them. The hand which traced them has turned to dust; but these gentle words recall her voice, and you almost fancy her speaking to you now. Your Father's too so kind, yet almost stern, full of admonition and advice. Then that fair sisterlike her own sweet self-timid and affectionate; mingling words of endearment with her meek suggestions for your good. You weep over these, but smile over that hastily scribbled package In the House of Commons, a similar bill was from that merry brother-like himself all fun and mischief; here awkward praise then mock condemnation. Laughable descriptions-which need

only his merry voice to convulse you with mirth. Kind grave letters from your uncles and aunts are read and replaced. Then treasured ones from your favorite cousins; recalling bright scenes in the distant past, moments of sweet converse. when her kind low tones fell on your ear; and those dark eyes were raised to yours with the

confidence of a sister. There a heap from old school-mates-full of food flattery, and expressions of changeless attachment. You smile at many-thinking how meaningless were those ardent words, then believed so true But 'tis a sad smile, as you scan the faithful words of that loved one, who remained your friend when the school-days were past; as the Union, all the rights guarantied to her citizens | you think of the changes which have come since vou parted. Here beautiful letters from a "summer friend," but as false as the heart of the wri- but the beginning of a multitudinous series of ter; letters preserved only to warn you in the fu. sub-disruptions of the different parts into which it ture. Well may your lip curl in scorn over those deceitful words; and you wonder how you ever governments scattered over the noble expanse loved one so false. For relief you turn to those now covered by this magnificient and mighty reearnest, honest letters from sincere friends; who public profess less friendship than they feel, but whose actions speak instead of words.

Perhaps there's another package there more ated are reserved to the States respectively : that treasured than these, which you read and reread with moist eyes, and beating heart-but if so

You may feel sadder when the deck is again locked-but 'tis a pleasing sadness; and you can dream now-in the once more easy chair and slip-

Goldsboro,' N. C.

SQUALLY TIMES .- A letter from Philadelphia contains the following gloomy intelligence:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1860. Norris, our large engine builder, has just discharged all his hands, somewhere about 800, for want of business. Conover & Bro., a large shoe house has failed, with liabilities of \$500,000. Things here

are in a very gloomy condition. FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The President has repeatedly expressed himself against the secession movement, believing that before the revolutionary measures are adopted all constitution-

The President to-day received a dispatch from Judge Williams at Warsaw, Mo., relative us even here at home? What certainty is there to the alarming state of affairs in Kansas. Adthe insurgents.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week have been upwards of \$1,400,000, mostly the proceeds of the new loan. It is understood that many of the contractors for the government loan will forfeit their

Lt. A. Armstrong U. S. N., a native of Geor-

ACTION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS. NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- Thy Banks of this city have resolved to make a common stock of their specie as long as it lasts, and if insuffiag to the Pederal Constitution and the forms of cient to meet the demand, then all suspend tow, is not, of itself, cause for a dissecution of gether. The balance between the Banks will be settled by certificates based on national and Be it it solved, That in view of the present po- State securities.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] Lincoln and Nullification.

The nearest approach to any exposition of the President's views upon the momentous questions which now agitate the country, has ust been vouchsafed by the Springfield (Ill.) Republican, which is considered the home organ of the President elect. According to that journal, of the 18th inst., the business of Mr. Lincoln will be to see that "the Union is preserved at all hazards, and from all assaults,' and "that those who would destroy the law would be dealt with by the strong arm of the law." That Journal does not state whether this applies to nullification at the North, as well as secession at the South. It refers to Mr. Lincoln's Leavenworth speech, in which he said :

" You Democrats greatly fear that the success of the Republicans will destroy the Union. Why? Do the Republicans declare against the Union? Nothing like it. Your own statement of it is. that if the Black Republicans elect a President, you won't stand it. You will break up the Union. That will be your act, not ours. To justify it, you must show that our policy gives you just cause for such desperate action. Can you deny that? When you attempt it, you will find our policy is exactly the policy of the men who made the Union-nothing more, nor nothing less. Do you think you are justified to break up the gov ernment rather than have it administered by Washington, and other great and good men who made it and administered it? If you do, you are very unreasonable and more reasonable men cannot, and will not submit to you. While we elect a President, it will be our duty to see that you submit. Old John Brown has been hung for treason against a State. We cannot object, even though slavery is wrong. That cannot excuse violence, bloodshed and treason. It could avail him nothing that he might think himself right. So, if constitutionally we elect a President, and therefore you undertake to destroy the Union, it will be our duty to deal with you as old John Brown was dealt with. We can only do our duty. We hope and believe that in no section will a majority so act as to render such extreme measures necessary.'

According to a Springfield telegraphic dispatch of Nov. 17, published in the New York Herald, Mr. Lincoln remarked on that day to a visitor, in regard to an expected public definition of his policy in advance of his inaugural

"During the last six years I have placed my views on all public questions so fully and frequently on record, that all those desiring may learn them by simply referring to it. If my past assertions obtain no credit, present ones will be

Whatever may be the variety of opinions in the South upon the right of secession, there is no interruption of the mutual regards and affections of the people of the Southern States. If it is the calculation in any quarter, that nine of the Northern States shall be permitted to pulify the laws with impunity, but that if a single Southern State imitates their bad example she is to be visited with the pains and penalties of treason, and that the South itself, as intimated by the Republican, is to perform that duty, we imagine they are calculating without

The subjoined table shows the penalties imposed in the several Northern disunion States on those officers or citizens who may aid in author, until he grows wearisome and is thrown preserving the Constitution intact by enforcing

ì	the Fugitive Slave Law, viz:		
	States. 1	inprisonment.	Fine.
)	Maine,		\$1,00
	Vermont,		2,00
	Massachusetts,	5 years,	5,000
1	Connecticut,		5.00
	Pennsylvania,	3 months,	1,000
	Indiana,	14 years,	5,000
	Michigan,		1,000
	Wisconsin,		1,00
1	Iowa,		1,00

It will be seen from the above that the Northern States are nearly all in a position of practical disunion; that is, they have refused on that little locked desk-then quickly bright to sustain the Constitution which their fathers

Is the Federal Government going to put down nullification THERE, and will the North stand with drawn sword at its back, ready to sustain the laws, even if it has to desolate its own firesides and spill the blood of its own children-as the South is expected to do? That tice all round.

From the Petersburg Express. WHERE WE ARE DRIFTING TO.

We have always thought that whenever the disintegration of the Union of these States commenced, it would subsequently ramify into other agments operated upon by the force of the dissevering blow, will also fly to pieces themselves. We mean by this that the agency through which the present republic shall be extinguished, will go on, untill the same result will be effected in the new organizations. If a Union of 33 States cannot be held together by the ties of a common constitution, then a smaller Union cannot

But this is not all. Sectionalism is a plant whose growth is confined to no particular soil. It takes root wherever government is organized. t is just as apt to spring up in a Single State as in a Confederacy of States, and is just as sure to lo so in the one case as in the other. Yea, the smallest county in the smallest of the States may be torn to pieces by its discordant and pernicious excitements. There is not a state in this Union that has not in its own bosom the seed of sectional strite abundantly sown and waiting only for a favorable season to germinate and grow. In the light, then, of such a startling fact as the dissolution of our Union, what guarantee would any State have against its own similar disintegration? New Governments might and would be establish ed, but certainly with no more brilliant and cer tain prospects of success and durability than were the prospects which lay before the present repubwhen it came forth from the hands of its great architects. In fact, no new government could be carved out of the original one that could have half the promise of a long continuance, that the one, in the present case, had. It is therefore not only possible but extremely probable that the disruption of our present Confederacy will be may fly, until at last (and that at a not very remote day.) there will be hundreds of little ephemeral

How much then, does it become the people North and South, to reflect carefully upon all the aspects of disunion, and to act in the present emergency with the utmost consideration! How important is it for them to avoid precipitancy, and have an eye at the same time to the Past, the Present and the Future! Let them bear in mind the axiom which is no less true in the political than the philosophical world, that like causes produce like effects, and that if new governments are der, they will severally and inevitably be expers-while the old clock ticks away the moments | posed to the very same perils that have proved fatal to the present case.

The New York Express of Monday, in an article upon "The State of the Country," turns its thoughts to this very subject, and impressed with similar views to our own, appeals in the most earnest terms to Northern agitators to beware of the consequences of their reckless courses. The following extract from this excellent article will be read with interest. Says the Ex- the North.

Our Republican friends will doubtless, some sixty days hence, begin to agree with us upon the reality of the crisis, however much they may differ with us as to the causes of it, and however laughingly or sneeringly they may talk of it, just now. Meanwhile, we beg them as brethren in this our Northern land, to pause, and reflect, and see where they are drifting with us all. What security have they, that in sneering on revolution, South, it will stop in the South? What pledge have they, that when once the bonds of Government are broken, that the break will be on the Susquehannah and Ohio rivers and will not reach that the immense masses of Union, anti-Repubof the Central Railroad in New York, will drift on with the new Seward, Lovejoy, Sumner. Massachusetts Republic, and will not cling to the old Constitution and the Southern States with it? Once sever the bonds of Union, and a new Union may be formed—of people in the North, that can live in peace with the people of the South. Once sever the Republic, and States may be severed. too. Revolution once started has no dikes or dams-but becomes a flood, overthrowing all dikes and dams. Oh, let Republicans pause, before they push this thing too far. Let us address our Southern countrymen, alarmed, excited, even if not justly exasperated, in other terms than in the bit-

SALE OF BANK STOCK .- Eight shares of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear were sold on Saturday last by Col. J. H. Cook, Auctioneer, at \$118. Fay. Observer.

terness of the Republican press of the North.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lines for an Album. BY MRS. S. J. HANCOCK. This book is like thy heart, dear maid, Unsullied, pure and fair; Oh! may no passions wild and dark E'er leave rude traces there.

Oh, would that heart of thine Was spread before my gaze-A blank, unmarked by deed or thought, As this unspotted page; And to my willing hand The sacred task was given, 10 write each thought and feeling there

In sunbright hues of Heaven. Forgive a wish so wild, Nor spurn my humble lay : 'Twere sacrilege for earth born child-A thing of time and clay-To crave so high a boon As moulding one true heart-To be in ev'ry thought his own And of himself a part.

No, rather like this "book" That heart forever be A shrine for friendship, holy thought, From every passion free. May hallowed "Truth" divine, Love, pure and undefiled,

On it's fair pages shine In heavenly radince mild. Better a blank remain, In virgin beauty fair, Than hand of "Time" should ever trace One earth-born feeling there. But as the placid stream, In its silent onward flow.

Reflects the azure of the skies In its glassy depths below,-Thus may thy life, dear girl, Its tranquil measure keep, Nor cankering care e'er fade the rose Now mantling on thy cheek. May sorrow never wring

From thy gentle breast a sigh, Nor disappointment's sombre shade Across thy pathway lie. Thus would I have thee blessed Had I the power to shed The glowing rays of happiness Upon thy youthful head:

But like the shifting scene, By magic lantern wrought, That fade and vanish all too soon Scarce we one look have caught, So, life doth ring its change Upon our waiting ears:

Ere hope has dawned upon our path

'Tis clouded o'er with fears. As summer with its bright-hued flowers Is followed by decay, So certain are our brightest hopes To fade and melt away.

'Twere sweet then 'mid the change Of sunshine and of shade, To think that from one faithful heart My image ne'er shall fade, But that in future years

My name, undimmed by age. Shall there be graven firm and bright As now upon this page. Newbern, Nov. 23, 1860.

The South Arming. The following is from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of a late day:

EXTENSIVE PURCHASES OF WAR MUNITIONS FOR THE SOUTH .- Those Republican editors, preachers, and lecturers, who think that the ndignation of the South is best put down by ridicule, and who, therefore, lavish the resources of their buffoonery upon every reported attempt of a Southern State to arm her citizens for an impending conflict, will find in the following facts more evidence that the South is in carnest, and that the calamities of Disunion. which they would laugh away with their ill-

timed jests, are actually imminent. Yesterday there arrived by the steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, 180 cases of Sharp's patent carbines, containing 10 piece (each, ma king in all arms for 1,800 men, and 46 cases of conical balls, each containing 1,000 bulk ts, or the Federal Government. We quote: seperations. The huge mass once broken, the arms and ammunition were ordered by telegraph from the Governor of Georgia, and will be sent to Savannah by the next steamer .-The same factory has also received orders from

Alabama for 1,000 stands of the same death-Cooper & Pond of this city receive from twenty to fifty orders daily from South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia—and people who suppose that the South is not a paying customer may be astonished to know that their business transactions in this line are strictly on a cash basis. Cash within thirty days is their invariable rule. Most of the orders are for rifles and navy revolvers, though Cooper & Pond supply an immense number of flint-lock muskets. They lately sent 20 gun-carriages to Georgia, and have done a brisk business in all kinds of small arms and ammunition with

all the principal Southern States. Another large house in this city has filled orders for about 5,000 stand of muskets of the U. S. pattern, and has sold large quantities of artillery swords and army pistels. Its orders come from all the Southern States; but mainly from those in which secession is regarded as the only remedy for Southern grievances .-A third extensive establishment has supplied an immense number of Colt's revolvers and rifles to Georgia, principally to Columbus. All the wholesale houses and agencies in the city have been hard pressed to supply the orders for every imaginable species of weapon. To the above list may be added Ames's Manufacturing Co., which has furnished Georgia with cannon and with 300 artillery swords, and has done a large miscellaneous business with all the ag- marshaled against it'

grieved States. The Southern States, living until recently in peace and happiness under the roof-tree of a common Uunion, have neglected the establishment of fire-arm factories within their own borders. During the past year Virginia first recognized the necessity of starting a State Armory, and appropriated \$100,000 for the work. cement has already been made on it, but it is certain that the Armory will not be completed within one year, and in the mean- we hope she will be left undisturbed, so that formed out of the ruins of that we now live un- time she must depend on the North. Various statements have been circulated about the present armament of Virginia. It is believed that she can, as asserted, bring 25,000 men into the field, but the tremendous batteries of rifled cannon which have been said to belong to her, do not exist. We understand, from good authority, that she has but one rifled cannon. Indeed, in the matter of heavy ordnance. all the Southern States appears to be far behind

> South Carolina is the only Southern State which has an armory of her own. It has been in operation some years, and turns out good that of the same class of arms at the North.

> Important Official Information from Kansas-Murderous Outrages in Kansas by Montgomery's Band of Abolition Out-laws—A Raid on the Frontiers of Missouri and Arkansas Threatened.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.-Official information has been received here that Montgomery and his company of lawless miscreants have commenced operation by hanging and murdering inoffensive persons in Kansas. This lawless band number ditional orders were transmitted to Gen. Har-ney to resort to all available means to crush tional Road in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, or South ammunition, and are in the receipt of material aid

The demand to adjourn the land sales, which are advertised to take place during December, was it is stated, a mere pretext for this armed organization; and further, it is stated, that the real bject is a raid on the frontiers of Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, to avenge the punishment of John Brown and other abolition emisaries. Orders will be forthwith despatched ordering the United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the land officers in the performance of their duties, as well as of the public property menaced, including Fort Scott. GOV. WISE TENDERS HIS SERVICES TO

SOUTH CAROLINA. Nonrolk, Nov. 23. - Gov. Wise has offered his services to Gov. Gist. of South Carolina, in case 'two days at a time again--one we can bear, of an emergency, and if not required by Virtwo is too much.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1860.

What will be Lincoln's Policy? Well really it is difficult to tell; old Abe himself don't seem to be very communicative, and as to the platform of principles upon which he was elected, it means everything or nothing. just as you please.

All we have been able to gather from the purposes of the President elect and those who it is supposed will be his counsellors is embodied in the following extracts from the speeches of Lincoln himself and Senator Trumbull, who it is supposed is in his confidence, from the same State.

At the Republican jubilee at Springfield, 111. a few days ago, Lincoln made but a few remarks, but in them he is reported to have said: "Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country, and should dwell together in the bonds of partly from actual returns and reported majorifraternal feeling."

This is very good as far as it goes, but we would have been glad he had gone a little farther, and declared that it was the duty of those nine States which have nullified the laws by their personal liberty bills, to repeal the same and give assurances that fugitive slaves should be delivered up in future.

Senator Trumbull, who also spoke on the accasion referred to, and who it is thought is fully in the confidence of Lincoln and authorized to speak for him, was a little more full and explicit:

He says we are all interested alike in guiding the ship of state "through the boisterous waves of these tempestuous times." Speaking, then, as the friend of the new President, and in full view of the momentous conjuncture, he declares that "the Constitution in all its parts has not a more faithful supporter, nor the Union an abler defender" than Mr. Lincoln. In the following passage he scarcely disguises that he is speaking as the authorized representative of the President elect: "Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the republican party, as chief magistrate will neither belong to that or any other party. When inaugurated, he will be the President of the country and the whole country, and I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the state in which he has not received a soltary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights as the one in which he has received the largest majority; while they, by whose votes he has been designated as chief magistrate of the republic, will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected they know that in doing so no encroachment will be made on the reserved rights of any of

the states." He again says, assuming to speak for the Republican party, and, it is believed expressing the sentiments of Lincoln, "When their political opponents," he syas, "have charged them with abolitionism, or attributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has insisted they ought to do so. the reply has invariably been that the people who made the Federal Government did not think proper to confer on it such authority, and it has, therefore, no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the non-slaveholding States in any way responsible for slavery in the States which tolerate it, because as to that question they are as foreign to each other as independent governments. I have labored in and for the republican organization with entire confidence that whenever it should be in power, each and all of the States would be left in as complete control of their ty to choose and employ their own means of proecting property, and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any administration. Those

voted for him had they expected otherwise." On the other great question, in which the the people of the North are no less interested than those of the South, more reserve is practiced. and grounds of hope are indicated that there will be no collision between any of the states and

The general government interfers but little with the individual rights of the citizen, except for ts blessings-n t in its exactions. If every Federal officer in South Carolina were to resign their offi to inconvenience the citizens of that state, so long as the state did not interfere with the collection of portions of the Union would not be in the least ncommended. What is the South Carolina army to do when raised! Who is it to fight? Maniofficers engaged in collecting the revenue, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war without a cause, for

present revenue laws." But if secession should be attempted by methods involving forcible resistance to the Federal Government, a significant intimation is given of what Mr. LINCOLN'S policy would be in that event. MR. TRUMBULL says:

"Should the conservative and Union men i any particular locality be unable to cope with their adversaries, and South Carolina, or any other State, under the lead of nullifiers and disunionists, who have for years been seeking a pretext for breaking up the government, plunge into rethe constituted authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties, and in all parts of the counshall be preserved .' and woe to the traitors who are

So from the policy of Lincoln as foreshadowed by Trumbull, South Carolina will be permitted to do as she pleases so she does not attempt to interfere with the Government officers whose duty it will be to collect the revenue on the seaboard. Should South Carolina determine to go out alone, without asking or waiting for a conference witht he other slave States. she may try the experiment of taking care of herself. If she scorns the counsel of her sister States of the South, as the Charleston Mercury, in referring to a proposition of Virginia for a conference, intimates she will do, then we say that other Southern States are under no obligations to go out with her, or to stand by her.

us assurances that fugitive slaves shall not onwork, though at a cost not less probably than ly be rendered up but our rights respected in every other particular, in future, and in the event of a failure on their part to respond to our reasonable demands, then we say let the fifteen slave States declare themselves absolved from the Union. Here is our mode for demanding redress, and in the event we do not get it when thus demanded, then we say let us strike for our rights and liberty outside of the Union.

The Legislature.

The letter of our correspondent failed again on Saturday night but our readers lose nothing thereby, as nothing of importance is going on. The banks and the State of the Union are both up and being discussed. We hope they will do something for the relief of the banks, or for their protection against brokers, without which they must prove useless to the country. A number of Union saving and Union de

stroying resolutions have been introduced, and when they come up for general discussion any amount of gas will be let off. -Hope our Correspondent will not neglect us

Pyramids. The following grand flourish has been going the rounds of the Breckinridge press in North

THE DOUGLAS PYRAMID. 0

unfold," &c., which will show that their pet, Breckinridge, is the fourth and last man in the race, to which pyramid we ask their prayerful meet in January, Virginia will propose a meet-THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

So far so good, but we think we can "a tale

From a rough statement of the popular vote and rejected as a disunion measure. If it had for President of the United States, made up ties in the different States, (not including Cali-2,560,736 stands at

Republican vote;

1,763,902 Short of a maj. for Lincoln. California and Oregon are not included this table, as nothing definite has been heard from them. The popular vote as indicated Add for California and Oregon, 108,000

The popular vote in 1856 was 4,054,453 Increase of vote, It will be seen by the foregoing that Lincoln although elected President, falls at least 800, 000 short of a majority of the votes of the people of the United States. Thus, tarough the unfortunate divisions of his opponents, a sec-

tional President has been chosen. The Douglas State Central Committee of Maryland in their address to the people of that State, make the following estimates and calculations of the vote of Judge Douglas. So far as we are in possession of the returns

present the following results: Another Pyramid. 899,483 Douglas has received, votes

395,370 Breckinridge Thus showing Douglas' majority over Breck nridge so far to be 504,109 votes, or about two and a half to one, which majority in favor of Douglas, the National Democratic nominee, will be still further increased by the returns yet to

And in the five border States of the South-Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, the conservative Union vote cast for Douglas and Bell together exceeds the vote for | gone. Henceforth we are two peoples. - Ch. Breckinridge 136,000, or more than two to one, and will be still further increased by the full returns. While Breckinridge has carried but three Southern States, by a majority of votes so small as to deny the popularity of the principle he represents, even at the extreme South on the other hand Douglas has received in many Southern cities and towns, where the Democracy has not hitherto prevailed. large majorities over the candidate of the Seceders.

It is also instructive to add that a majority of the popular vote of the South, to the number 150,000 at least, has been cast against that candidate and the sectional principle which he was made to represent, upon the allegation of its necessity for the protection of their peculiar

So it will be seen that our prediction that Breckinridge would be the last man in the race, own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liber- made before the election, has been fulfilled Another fact to which we wish to call the attention of those who crow over the pyramid first above mentioned, is, that Breckinridge has who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected, received only a minority of the popular vote in Lincoln and opposed to breaking up the governand still expect this, and they would not have the Southern States. The majority of the people of the South roted against him.

The North Carolina Banks.

The Bank of North Carolina at Raleigh and all its branches have suspended specie pay-"The Constitution provides no way by which done the same, and it is but reasonable to sup- Quarter Sessions for Wayne County has been a state may withdraw from the Union-no way pose that all the other banks in the State have in session during the present week-T. T. Holsuspended or will suspend in a very few days. lowell, Esq., Chairman. The only case of gen-This is done by the banks for their own pro- eral interest tried was that of Daniel Nobles protection. It is chiefly felt in its benefits and tection, and we advise those who hold bills on alias James Ogle, for picking the pocket of Col. any of our North Carolina Banks not to part MRae in this place a few weeks since. After ces remain vacant, and its legislature declares the state with them at a discount, as it is not probable two or three days of consultation by the Court, the revenue on the scabord. The people in other lected that the same thing occurred in 1857— the prisoner, and Jas. H. Everett and E. A. festly if it commences a war on the United States anything now. We therefore advise our friends, especially those in the country who will hear all kinds of exagerated reports, not to submit banks in the State. We think they are all

A Suggestion.

Believing that it is the duty of every com munity to speak out and let their sentiments be known in the present excited state of public affairs, we would suggest to our citizens that they consider the propriety of holding a public meeting at the Court House in Newbern, at an bellion, and without cause assail by force of arms | early day, to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Craven relative to the present alarming condition of our national affairs .try, and that will be that 'the Union-it must and Nearly every citizen who we have approached agrees with us as to the necessity for such a course, and as a public journalist we are only discharging our duty to the public by calling

attention to the matter. Let the meeting be held and let every citi- this place on last Saturday night, by William zen, regardless of former party prejudices or associations, attend it and give utterance to his

MR. MULLINS .- We see in the papers of yesterday a notice that W. S. Mullins, Esq., of S. C., will speak this evening at the Town Hall, on the political state of the country. Mr. Mulnative North Carolinian, and is personally known and esteemed here, and will no doubt have a large and attentive audience. - Wil. Jour.

among us to excite the passions and prejudices Let there be a conference of the Southern of our people, and such being the case we pro-States, let the North be appealed to for the last test against it. If he extends his mission to time to repeal her personal liberty bills and give Newbern he shall be met. Our people know their duty and will perform it, both to themselves their State and the general Government.

Trial Continued.

The case of the State vs. the Messrs, Lathams, at Washington, was not tried last week but moved to Pitt county on the affidavit of the prosecution. The defendents were admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and are now at liberty.

These facts we learn from a gentleman of the bar, a citizen of Newbern, who returned from Washington on Saturday evening.

State Banks Suspended. We see it stated that all the Banks at Ra eigh suspended specie payment on Wednesday last. Of course all the other Banks in the

Panic makers will soon begin to realize some of the fruits of their work. SUSPENSIONS AT THE NORTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23 .- The Banks of Trenton, N. J., have suspended. BALTIMORE, Nov. 23 -Sam I. Harris & Sons. bankers, have suspended. It is understood that it will be only temporary.

Mean to Rule or Ruin. The programme laid down in the Charleston Convention last April'is being carried on the far, to the letter by Yancey, Rhett, Tre-Toombs & Co. See what the Charles

Mercury, the mouth-piece of the ultra dis unionists, says in answer to a proposition from Virginia for a Conference of the Southern States. If North Carolina favors such sentiments and follows South Carolina in such a course, nothing but common fuin awaits us. Read the remarks of the Mercury:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE-TOO LATE! We see it stated in the papers, that, by the Legislature, which, we believe, is summoned to ing of the Southern States in conference. This is the measure which South Carolina proposed to Virginia last winter. It was hooted down, been adopted, an Abolitionist would not, in all probability, have been elected President of the Inited States, and the sectionalism of the fornia and Oregon,) the Anti-Republican vote North might have been alarmed. It was an exceedingly conservative proposition, which Virginia was unable to appreciate. The times have now passed beyond it. Virginia may now call, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized in the estimation of the South: and no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would go into a conference with her She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the Southern States, in order to bring them down to the level of her fatal Union policy. Virginia and the other frontier States may as well at once understand their nosition with the cotton States. They are not expected to aid the cotton States in protecting themselves and redeeming their liberties.-They will practically aid the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the South an acquiescence in the rule of Abolitionists at Washington. The Southern States, however, will disregard their counsels. They want no conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution, and complete the or-

ganization of a Southern Confederacy. They of the recent election, official and unofficial, they intend to secede from the Union, and construct a Union amongst themselves, and will be glad to find Virginia and the other border States in counsel with them, after this great revolution. But if these value their own dignity, or respect our wishes, let them keep aloof from us until they are prepared to dissolve their connection with the present Union, and to unite their desinies with that of the other Southern States. If they will not be our friends, let them not be our enemies, by unsolicited and undesired efforts under whatever amiable pretext-of preserving an abolished Union, to subject us to the sectional despotism of a consolidated government under the control of Abolitionists at Washington. The day for new guarantees is

The Two Issues-Position of the Ed itor of the Standard.

The Editor of the North Carolina Standard, W. W. Holden, Esq., has taken a bold stand in favor of Ad Valoram and against Secession for existing causes. The following is copied from the last

There are but two leading issues at this time before the people of this State, all others having been settled. These issues are,

1st The alteration of the Constitution of this State, by the legislative mode, so as to place slaves as taxables on the same footing with 2d. The preservation of the Union according to the Constitution We shall discuss these issues at length in future numbers. We are in favor of altering the Constitution in the mode and for the purpose designa-

ted; and while we will not submit to the admin

istration of the federal government on Black Re-

publican principles, we are in favor of trying Mr met at this time and for existing causes. Several bills have already been introduced into the Legislature with the view of altering the Constitution. We have no hesitation in saying that we prefer Mr. Bledsoe's bill, which we publish today, to any bill which has been introduced.

Golpsmone', Nov. 24th, 1860,

ment; the Cape Fear Bank and branches have | Dear Progress; -The Court of Pleas and out of the Union it would all amount to little except that there is a bank in the State which is not interspersed with numerous speeches from the able to redeem all its issue. It will be recol- eloquent tongues of Geo. V. Strong, Esq., for probably not quite as bad-and still bill hold- Thompson, Esqrs., for the prosecution, the ers lost nothing, nor is it likely they will lose Court pronounced the sentence of the law upon the guilty man, which was that he should receive nine and thirty lashes upon his bare back at the public whipping-post, and be returned South Carolina makes no complaint against the to be shared, on any bills they may hold on to prison until payment of costs. The first part of the sentence was carried into effect this morning in the presence of a large number of spectators. I presume he will pay costs today, and be off on the next train. Considering that he is a professional thief of the most dangerous characte, I think he has gotton off with much less punishment than he really merrited. Being a young man, however, it may suffice to deter him in the future from his nefarious

LENOX. A Man Killed at Goldsboro.'

Yours, &c.,

GOLDSBORO, Nov. 26, 1860. Dear Progress:-Noah Turnage, familiarly known for many years in this community as Scute Turnage, a very quiet and inoffensive young man, was most brutally murdered in Sauls, a notorious trifling and troublesome young man from the country. Sauls has been arrested and committed to jail. The facts as far as I have heard them, are as follows Sauls had been playing ten-pins the greater part of the day in an alley kept by Turnage, and having failed to pay for the games he had lost lins is a gentleman of talent, a fine speaker, a during the day. Turnage requested a person who had been challenged for a game by Sauls at night, not to play with him, alledging as a Mr. Mullins is from South Carolina and comes reason, the fact just stated. Whereupon, Sauls picked up a large ball, and without uttering a word, brought it down with the force of both hands, upon the head of Turnage,-Sauls then drew his knife, and would have dispatched his victim immediately, but for the interposition of persons who were present.-

Turnage died the following morning. The Masonic burial services in honor of the memory of Mr. John M. Thompson, who died a few weeks since, were performed in this place on yesterday by the members of Wayne Lodge. The sermon preached on the occasion by the Rev. Joel Tucker, of the Raleigh Station, was replete with profound logic and true eloquence. Yours.

South Carolina Money.

Our attention has been called to the fact that it was one dollar notes which were thrown out at the Merchants Bank on Saturday, which by the law of this State they could not take at any time. We most cheerfully make the correction as we have no desire to depreciate South Carolina currency or create a wrong impression relative to the Merchants' Bank.

Some of our merchants are taking South Caro lina money, and we learn some of them are re fusing it. We will take it in payment of dues to this office for the present; or, if we cannot get it in that way and any of our friends have any that they wish to get clear of we will give them our paper at 30, 60 or 90 days for it.