From the Nashville Patriot. THE CONSPIRACY TO BREAK UP THE UNION.

THE PLOT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT More Proof of a Settled Purpose to Revolu

tionize the Government, HOW STANDS MR. BRECKINRIDGE

On the 12th inst., we published an article char-ging that a cold-blooded, deliberate, heartless conspiracy existed in certain quarters, to break up the Union of the United States, to revolutionize the government and establish a Southern Confederacy. We dated this conspiracy with the meeting of the Southern Convention in May, 1858, in Montgomery, Alabama, and showed conclusively that it was then set on foot as a regular, systematise organization, and assumed all the qualities, except the arming of men, of a technical conspiracy, one that would be held to be so in any court of law in Christendom. We therein grouped the evidence bringing it down to December 1859, step by step, all of which pointed infallibly to the existence of the conspiracy, and to active efforts being made for its consummation. Treason, like fraud, burrows under the surface. It never raises its head to the view of men, until it is prepared to assume the form and proportion of a Revolution, when the government against which it is leveled is at an end, and armed men, desolation and blood take the place of the law and the gall ws. Like frand, it weaves about itself a net-work of circumstances which conceal it until it is traced in such a way that its existence excludes every other reasonable hypothesis. Though in our previous article, we arrayed facts so pregnant and so conclusive as to convince any but a confirmed skeptic, we desire now to supply some f cts which, for want of space, we were then compelled to omit, and to adduce others, equally as convincing and of still later date, bringing the scheme up to the present moment, and connecting it with the candidacy of Mr. Breckinridge for the Presidency.

We set out before with a disclosure made Judge BAILEY, in a Union meeting at Knoxville, in this State, in the month of January last, to the effect that Gov. Wise had addressed letters to the Southern Governors in 1856, with the view of concerting measures to prevent the inauguration of FREMONT, in the event of his election. now append that letter as it appeared, after Judge BAILEY's statement, in the Richmond Enquirer. It is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15, 1856. Dear Sir: - Events are approaching which address themselves to your responsibilities and to mine as chief executives of slave-holding States. Contingencies may soon happen which would require preparation for the worst of evils to the peo-Ought we not to admonish ourselves by joint ounsel of the extraordinary duties which may devolve upon us from the dangers which so palpably threaten our common peace and safety? When, how, or to what extent may we act, separately or or unitedly, to ward off dangers if we can, to meet them most effectually if we must?

I propose that, as early as convenient, the Gov-ernors of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee, shall assemble at Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose generally of consultation upon the State of country, upon the best means of preserving its States only having DEMOCRATIC Executives, for

This should be done as early as possible, before the Presidential election, and I would suggest Monday, 13th October next. Will you please give me an early answer, and oblige.

Yours, most truly and respectfully, His Excellency Thomas W. Ligon, Governor of Maryland

Thesame to Thomas Bragg, Governor of North Carolina; James H. Adams, Governor of South Carolina; H. V. Johnson, Governor of Georgia James C. Broome, Governor of Florida ; John A Winston, Governor of Alabama; John J. Mc-Rae, Governor of Mississippi; Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Governor of Louisiana; Edmond M. Pease, Governor of Texas; Elias N. Conway, Governor of Arkansas, and Andrew Johnson, Governor of

The chief importance of this document at this time is to show what was the position of Gov. WISE at that day, and that only the DEMOCRAT-It Governors were to be consulted. Up to the time assemble at the respective capitals of those States we have dated this conspiracy, Mar 10th, 1858, there were, unquestionably, many disunionists in the country, but we have no evidence that they had ever taken counsel together and determined upon a systematic course of action to accomplish evidently one. It remains for him to clear it up, such Conventions. and to explain his connection with the "well con-Without connecting him with the movement at

The Southern Convention, at the next meeting sideration of the proposition to reopen the slave trade, and to assailing the Union. This body occupies a prominent position in this disunion picture Its members, or a portion of them,-for many who have been, from time to time, drawn to its sittings and membership, are true friends of the Union and conservatism-doubtless presided at the birthof the plot at Montgomery, and were met again at Vicksburg to forward the scheme. Mr. SPRATT, a South Carolina fire-eater, thus expres

"It might be said that the slave trade could not be be legalized within the Union, and that to restablish it the Union would have to be dissolvd. Let it be so. The men of the south had higher trusts than to preserve the Union. The power to control Congress had passed irrevo-cably into the hands of those who expressed re-morseless hostility to Southern institutions.— Must the South take as law whatever such Con-cient indication that he approves the said Preamgress may please to dictate? The South could not. of itself, legitimate any action; but should they,

therefore, take no steps until legitimated? Must they own the slavish doctrine that power carries with it the right to govern? If the resolutions proposed by him were affirmed by the Convention the re-opening of the slave trade would have all the sanction which, as Southern men, they would ask. (Applause.) If the principle should be anproved by Southern sentiment, it matters little what might be the course of Congress. The profits of the trade would compensate the risks of the adventure, and slaves would be brought into the country. Besides that, there was a point of honor involved in this matter. There were men in the South who felt that in this way only could the South take the position that was consistent with the maintenance of her rights. His friend Lamar had already hoisted the slave trade flag, and that flag now floated at the masthead. (Applanse.) If this government, in that madness here to spy out the sets of Southern men, to enforce this law, to seize Southern citizens, and take their property for acts which they recognise as right—as sure as the sun should rise it would rise on the reeking plains of another Lexington and Concord. (Loud Applause).

be observed, were vigorously applauded by the stitution of slavery in the South, when this migh-

"That Mississippi would have the slave trade re- and prosperity of the south. Sir, there are even opened, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they now thousands of her sons who believe that the honor and humiliation with which we are menaced? Work to spensed. If that was treason, there were 200,000 slave States, formed into a separate Confederacy, The reply of either side, probably, would be, it

citizens of Mississippi whose necks were ready for the halter

but he did not believe the Southern States would any nation of an sent or modern times; and, sir, go out of the Union unless they were kicked out. I am among the number. I venture

ipon it will be to receive the returns of the Presintial election and if not agreeable to them to TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS to put in execution their

We now revert to the period of the "organize on" of this moment. We have already seen how the "Southern League" was formed, and its rules and regulations. It was supposed that there were those who would not join the organization in that form, who would under another. Another was out forth and agreed upon. It assumed the shape f a party, and its name was the "GREAT SOUTH-REN PARTY." Its basis was a preamble, resoluions and constitution. These were promulged in August, 1858, in pamphlet form ; but where and by whom it was printed the pamphlet does not inform us. We subjoin a portion of the preimble and resolutions, and the constitution en-

PREAMPLE. "Whereas, Having experience or the last thirty-eight years, the impossibility of preserving an honorable and peaceable union with our Northern confederates, it now becomes our imperative duty to make an honorable and, if possible, a peaceable separation : And,

Whereas, The dismemberment of the existing nion between these United States is inevitable and that all past and existing propositions for uniting the Southern people in one bond of bro'herhood are most impotent for consummating that much desired result : And,

Whereas, The South should sever the existing nion of these States for PAST AGGRESSIONS, as rell as for the prevention of others which must nevitably follow under existing party organiza-

Whereas, It is the natural and reasonable prorince of an honorable, peaceable and brave people to prepare for a contingency so certain and mogentous, without waiting to be abruptly forced nto a doubtful or inefficient organization for the preservation of those rights which the most sacred onor of man impels us to defend : And,

Whereas, A permanent separation of conflict ng interests, pursuits, habits, laws or opinions, is far preferable to a doubtful or unpleasant alliance Be it therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, with that purity of motive conscientiousness of rectitude and noble determination to do right, we recommend and well do ALL WE CAN to bring about an honorable and, if possible, a peaceable separation of the Southern slave States from the Northern free States.

Resolved 2. That after having been denied peaceable existence in the present confederacy, and in the event we now be denied the poor but natural privilege of a peaceable separation, we shall then rely upon our own strength, the sanc tion of the Great Ruler and the countenance of all properly disposed nations for that separation without which we cannot maintain an honorable existence, or secure, to our children the continued respect of honorable men.

Resolved 3. That in this effort to separate peace ably from men and States, with whom we so wide ly differ in soil, climate, institutions and opinion, we will ask for nothing more nar will we receive anything less than an equal division of all the Territories, immunities, rights, privileges, obligations, treaties, &c., &c., now claimed or enjoye

by the United States. Resolved 4. That it is our solemn duty to recog nize all the people of the several Southern States as a band of brothers, whose interests and feelings shall be sacredly observed and respected by the Great Southern Party, so long as those humane peace and protecting the honor and interests of the slave holding States. I have addressed the pardizing those rights and that equality, for the Resolved, That the citizens of the Southern pardizing those rights and that equality, for the regaining and preservation of which this organiza-

CONSTITUTION. "Art. 1. This organization shall be known as the Great Southern Party. Art. 2. Its objects are an honorable and, if possible, eracy and the formation of a Southern one, securing | ment. all the rights, powers and equality to a free, white ' Resolved, That we have read with amazement Art. 3. In a General Assembly of the sever-

al Southern States, composing this organization, there shall be one President,—Vice President-Secretaries, and one Treasurer; whose duties shall be hereafter designated by such assembly, which slavery, or destroying it by hostile legislation shall be convened by the State Conventions at the city of Columbia, S. C.

In a State Convention, there shall be a Governor,—one Lieutenant Governor,—Secretaries, and one Treasurer, whose duties shall be prescribed by

The State Convention shall be composed of delegates from the County Conventions, which shall

shall have a Chairman,-Secretaries, and one Treasurer; and shall assemble at their respective the following, reported by Ex-Gov. Mouron, a Court Houses, unless otherwise determined by delegate to Charleston: their designs. Of this number Gov. Wish was Court Houses unless otherwise determined by

The County Clubs shall be formed by five or more members of this party, who have previous-ly pledged themselves to support the foregoing in a should meet in council her sister slaveholdsidered Southern policy" spoken of by Mr. YAN-CET to Mr. PETOR in August or September 1858. ly pledged themselves to support the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions and signed this Constithis time, the circumstances render it in perative tution, who shall elect one Leader, -- Secretaries, and one Tressurer.

Art. 4. The officers of the General Assembly shall succeeding that at Montgomery, resumed the con- be elected for and serve four years, or until others The officers of the State Conventions shall elected for and serve three years.

The officers of the County Conventions shi be elected for and serve two years. And the officers of the County Clubs shall elected for and serve one year, or until others are

elected to their respective offices.

Art. 5. No member of this Great Southern Party shall recognize any previous party lines but shall use his elective franchise so as to accom plish, most effectually, the object set forth in the foregoing preamble, resolutions and constitution. Art. 6. Any white Southern citizen or resi-

dent, over the age of eighteen years, may become a member of this organization, by pledging him-self to support the foregoing Preamble, Resoluble. Resolutions and Constitution." This branch of the disunion organization differs

from the "Southern League" in that it discards all former party allegiance and obligations, and takes higher ground. It appears to have been designed, not merely to influence public opinion in favor of disunion, but to have been so constructed as to act as a Provisional Government in the event of the project of dissolution The organization has a PRESIDENT at its head, and in each State there is GOVERNOR. Whenever separation shall take place, these would at once assume the reins of government, provide for the common defence, levy armies, issue proclamations and writs of election and take all the preliminary steps to the organization of a Southern Confederacy. It is elegantly written, and ingeniously devised for these purposes. How far it was a success we have no means of knowing; but it is entirely certain that ft did exist, and the same men who gave it their support are at this moment ready to carry out the | will hold herself in readiness, to co-operate with grea. Unquestionably this whole scheme was of their rights as co-equal members of the confully understood by Hon. ALVERD IVERSON. of federacy." Ga., and to it his language clearly points, when he

ry, 1859, and spoke as follows: "Sir, there is but one path of safety for the inshall press upon us; and that path lies through separation and a southern confederacy. This is the great ultimate security for the rights, honor and united under such a government as experience and wisdom would dictate, would combine ele-ments of more political power, national presperi-South on the altar of your party? can you not Judge Jos zs, of Ga., is thus reported:
"He proclaimed himself a disunionist since 1829, ty, social security and individual happiness, than

I am among the number. * I venture the opinion that in my own State, so well convin-

in the Sepate, that whenever such an event shall occur, for one, I shall be for disunion, and shall, if alive, exert all the powers I may have in urgin upon the people of my State the necessity and pro-priety of an immediate separation. I know, sir, that disunion is considered by many as an im-possible thing; many think so ta the South, and all the northern people feel assured that the South can never be driven out of the Union, no matter whatmay be the aggressions upon their constitufind themselves mistaken whenever a proper occasion occurs. Sir, it is not so difficult a matter lissolve this Union as many believe.

We have heretofore given the resolution dopted by the Legislature of South Carolina and now give portions of those adopted by the Legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi.— Among others, the latter, after fully concurring with those of South Carolina, adopted the follow-

"Resolved. That the election of a President he United States by a sectional party, with views dverse to the institution of domestic slavery as t exists in the slaveholding States and Territories, or of one whe is opposed to the grant of the protection claimed in the foregoing resolution, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the slaveholding States in taking counsel togethe for their separate protection and safety.

That of Alabama, after also endorsing fully the South Carolina programme, added the following: "2d. Be it further resolved, That in the ab sence of any preparation for a systematic co-operation of the Southern States in resisting the ag gressions of their enemies, Alabama, acting for perself, has solemnly declared that under no circumstances will she submit to the foul domination of a sectional Northern party, has provided for the call of a convention in the event of the triumph of such a faction in the approaching Presidential election, and to maintain the position thus deliberately assumed, has appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the military contingencies which

such a course may involve." According to Senator Iverson, above quoted the democracy of Georgia concur, and in Louisiana and Florida also unquestionably the disaf-fection to the Union is wide-spread. It remains for the people of those States to say at the ballotbox whether they will sustain the leaders who have placed them in this treasonable attitude towards the Union.

Let it be constantly borne in mind that YANCEY vauntingly declared in his letter to Mr. SLAUGHTER, that this movement would "INFLU-ENCE PARTIES, LEGISLATURES AND STATESMEN." To show a fulfilment of this design, we append resolutions of various Democratic Conventions held, preparatory to the pend-

ing Presidential struggle.

At a meeting held in Montgomery, Ala., on the 23rd April, 1859, we have the following assertion of the South Carolina doctrine of secession, and of a purpose to act upon it in the contingency to accomplish which the efforts of Mr. Yancey and his coadjutors are so earnestly directed:

"Resolved, That the great fundamental ticle of the creed of the democratic party is the perfect equality of the sovereign States in rights and privileges, immunities and honors, and indipensable complement to such a preamble as this is the right of each State to annul the compact of confederation whenever it shall solemnly deem the same incompatible with its liberty

ritories of the United States and upon the high seas, and that the failure of the Federal Government to give such protection will justify the text for breaking up the democratic party, and Southern States in throwing off such govern- thus aiding the election of a Republican to a peaceable dismemberment of the present Confed- Southern States in throwing off such govern-

population that may be exercised with safety to and indignation the declarations made by leading Northern Democratic Senators, in the Senate of the United States, that not a man will be found at the North to support the claim of the South to protection of the government, and against an act of the Territorial Legislature, either abolishing And in rep'y we here proclaim our unalterable determination to demand this protection from the government, and that when our plain constitutional rights are violated, and find no protection in this government, we will use our best endeavors to withdraw from that government the powers

which it preverts to our injury." This was reaffirmed by a Convention in Auburn on the 9th May following, which nominated a canparticipating in this organization.

The County Conventions shall be composed of delegates from the several County Clubs, which in January which appointed delegates to Charleston. The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, March 6th, 1860, adopted

"6. That in case of the election of a President on the avowed principles of the Black Republiing States to consult as to the means of future pro-

By the Democratic State Convention of Texas,

at Galveston, April, 1860; "Resolved, That in becoming a member of the confederacy, Texas parted with no portion of her sovereignty, but merely changed the agent through whom she should exercise some of the powers ap-pertaining to it. That should those powers be the Government fail to exercise the powers which of her rights and the rights of her people, or alone can judge for herself, the State of Texas ossesses the full right, as a sovereign State, to annul the compact, to revoke the powers she had delegated to the government of the United States, to withdraw from the confederacy, and resume her place among the powers of the earth, as a sovereign, independent nation.

Resolved, That we regard with great aversion the unnatural efforts of a sectional party at the North, to carry on an "irrepressible conflict" against the institution of slavery, and whenever that party shall succeed in electing a President upon their platform, we deem it to be the duty of the people of the State of Texas to hold themselves in readiness to co-operate with our sister States of the South in Convention, to take into consideration such measures as may be necessary for our protection, or to secure out of the confederacy that protection of their rights which they can no longer hope for in it."

By the Mississippi Democratic State Convention, July 5, 1859, re-affirmed, Jan'y., 1860: Resolved, That in the event of the election Black Republican candidate to the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union onavowed purpose of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and plan. And to our mind it is equally clear that the ber sister States of the South, in whatever measnumbers who sympathised in the movement are ure they may deem necessary for the maintenance

It was in view of the Charleston Convention. rose in the United States Senate on 6th of Janua- and the importance of bringing the public mind ry, 1859, and spoke as follows: up to the issue there intended to be made, that Senator CLAY, of Alabama, wrote a letter from Washington on the 2d of January, 1860, which was promptly published to his constituents, of which the following is an extract:

"Wby, you would ask, do not Southern Democrats and Americans unite their votes on some patriot of either party, and save us from the diswould demoralize, and, perhaps, disorganize ourparsink the partizan in the patriot, when the enemy is at our gates?

and security for our persons and our property.— We have sought these by argument, by persuasion, by antreaty, but in vain. Why, then, def preparation for the last argument of nations? is too late to what the moord when the trump

sound to draw it?" In addition to all the facts we have given, establishing beyond question a deliberate purpose sap ported by a systematic plan of a tion well digest-ed and zealously pursued to break up the Union and revolutionize the government, it scarcely ad mits of a doubt that there were members of Congress at its last session who had resolved to keep that body unorganized until its functions should cease for want of sustenance, and thus afford pretext for declaring the government at an end, and for proclaiming a Southern Republic. This as reported thanks was substantially made by the True Delta, the 7th. democratic paper in New Orleans, as follows: "Such pestilent and vulgar demagogues as Sen-ators Green and Slidell were kept as the instruments of the Executive to electioneer against such results when independent and honorable

like Miles Taylor, were brought forward, and the Pughs and Moores, of Alabama, and the Bonhams, Boyces and Keitts, of South Carolina, were laboring with treasonable zeal to keep Cougress unorganized until the machine of government would fall to pieces for want of proper sustantation and leave them at liberty to proclaim the Southern republic in which they are in imagination already the occupants of the chief places in the new political dispensation."

To show that this demand for Congressional rotection was never expected to be obtained even desired; but that it was alone urged and insisted upon before the people, and by State Conventions and Legislatures, and in the Charleston Convention, as a mere pretext for discolution, as a means to consummate a conspiracy previously formed, we have but to adduce the fact that Kansas last year, through its teritorial Legislature, passed an act prohibiting slavery. And although an effort was made to bring Congress up to the passage of a law embracing the very principle which these men assert, its strongest advocates failed to insist on the demand. The case was thus stated in the Senste by Mr. OLINGMAN, of N. C.,

on the 7th of May last : "The Senator from Mississippi who sits behind me (Mr. Brown) has been striving for the last three or four months to get a positive act passed to protect slavery in Kansas, and he has never yet found a second for it. If any one Senator upont his floor, notwithstanding the urgent and eloquent appeals of that gentleman, has declared his willingness to vote for it. I have not heard him say so, and I do not believe there is such a one. And yet everybody knows that Kansas has lately refused all pro-Again, on the 8th, Mr. CLINGMAN said :

"Here is the Territory of Kansas, which not only does not give us any protection, but which, I am informed, has legislated adversely. One Sen-ator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) has brought forward a proposition to interfere for the protection of slavery in that Territory, and yet he has not gotten one Southern man to back him, and if you were to submit the question to a body of Southern Senators I have very great doubt whether you would get them to agree to such legislation."

Mr. CLINGMAN is an approved democrat, and although he was then understood to be friendly Mr. Douglas, he is now, we learn, for Mr BRECKINEIDGE; but however that is it does not alter the fact that the demand was not insisted upon in Congress by the very men who orged it before claimed for the sole purpose of being used as a prethe Cotton States into a revolution.

Having new traced the course of the treasons. ble conspiracy from the time it was systematised. and shown how the conspirators have endeavored to circumvent the people and bring them by a hidden path and plausible pretexts to its support, we beg the indulgence of our readers while we invite their attention and serious consideration to the more recent facts attending the Charleston, Richmond and Baltimore Conventions, and to facts | HER A SOUTHERN CONVEDERACY," said : contemporaneous with them and to occurrences

We have shown that Mr. YANCEY was the originator of this disunion movement, and was its head and front from the 10th of May, 1858, till the Alabama Democratic Convention in 1860. He duly ny the rights of the South; and there are those made his appearance at Charleston. As soon as made his appearance at Charleson. The Black Republicans affirm it to be their object he reached that city, all eyes were turned to him The Black Republicans affirm it to be their object. as the chosen LEADER of the disunionists. On the night of the 21st April, before the meeting of the Convention, he got up a meeting of the Southern delegations, which is thus referred to by the editorial correspondent of the Atlanta, Ga., Intelli- if the North rise up and on this occasion gives us gencer, in his letter of the 22nd :

"One of the most important (it not the most

mportant) actions that has yet been had by the 'delegates, was the action of the Southern delegations last night. An informal meeting was gotten up in the evening, comprising representatives from every Southern delegation except those of Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri and Tennessee, of which meeting Hon. WM. L. YANCEY. OF ALABAMA WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN, and a tree expression of opinion was had from the repre-sentatives of each delegation. The conclusion arpertaining to it. That should those powers be used at any time to her injury or wrong, or should of the South would stand by and endorse the action of the Government fail to exercise the powers which Alabama in the Convention. When you reflect are delegated in good faith, for the maintenance that the Alabama delegation is positively instructed to retire from the convention immediately, i should the compact she has entered into with the the convention refuse to incorporate the 'Protecother States, through the bad faith of any of tim' clause into its platform, you will at once them, fail to accomplish the object for which it perceive that the South has taken a very high was formed, in any of these cases, in which she and noble position, and if she only remains firm. and noble position, and if she only remains firm, the convention will be obliged to occupy a Southern stand-point, and the South will be safe; but if the South wavers now-if she compromises or concedes a principle for the sake of party expediency, we may as well give it up and allow Douglas and squatter sovereignty to 'rule the roast."

Having carried all his points in Alabama, we here have the evidence that he was equally successful at Charleston. The result of this secession, first of the Alabama delegation, from the Convention, followed by seven other States. The seceding delegations assembled and resolved to meet in Richmond on the 11th June. They met at Richmond, and to snow with what spirit they regarded the Union, we subjoin a telegraphic account of a scene on the 12th. A Commission from New York having met them, they were refused admission, but were allowed to speak to the Con-

vention by courtesy. The report says: "Col. Baldwin of Syracuse, said that New York came here to assist to throw oil on the troubled waters, to urge you to do as you have, to take no decisive action, but to go to Baltimore.

The commissioners he said, agreed with this convention in deploring the nomination of an individual whose selection would be as injurious to himself, as it would be destructive to the Democratic party, and dangerous to the Union. Mr. Baldwin proceeded at some length to deprecate the dissolution of the Union and to say that he was one of those who could not see how the Union could be

Mr. Daveson, of Ga., called the gentlemen Mr. Baldwin resumed and continued for a few

minutes in the same strain, when-Mr. Barry, of Miss., arose and said, while we of the South bave avoided all discussion of the question, we cannot permit others to open the discussion. We have allowed the gentleman from New York to speak by courtesy and he has abused that

Mr. Baldwin resumed, and was speaking when and as they look for no power but their own for a motion to adjourn was made and carried unanithe protection of their rights, it is a source of mously."

any navour of the Union unless they were kicked out.

He believed there was no change of equality in the Union, and he would rather dies pose wolf in the Union, and he would rather dies pose wolf in the union of an allegement of the collection of

was desired and intended from the b ning. The Baltimore Convention did blew up; the democratic party was divided, as predicted by the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury in March 1869, and a Southern organizaion was formed, and Mr. BARCHEREDGE was the standard of the disunionists the ultraists, nominated as the champion of Congressional pro-tection, and his banner unfurled to the breeze as the fire-eaters and of the conspirators who plotted and accomplished the whole thing, from beginning to

Do we want further proof that Mr. BRECKIN-RIDGE is the candidate of the conspirators? Listo Mr. YANGEY on the 2d day of this preser month of July, in a speech at Greenville, S. C. as reported in the Columbia South Carolinian, of

" These and several other potent argun prove most convincingly that the band of union has been snapped asunder, and the only ligament that holds the mighty and cumbrous mass together is commerce. It is only now for the first time the South presents an unbroken front—now for the first time she has told the North, in actions not to be mistaken, that she will concede no more -that the days of compromises are past—that she must have her few remaining rights respected—that she must have equality in the united confederation or independence outside of it. The South, holding the Constitution in one hand and the sword of justice in the other, is prepared to resist the over-whelming, illegal hordes of Northern aggression." At a BRECKIEINDGE ratification meeting at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 19th inst, Mr B. was indorsed and eulogised as the standard-bearer of opinions which they approved, and for the character of those opinions, we subjoin extracts from speeches made on that occasion, as re ported by the Charleston Courier, of the 11th

Gen. Wm. E. MARTIN said: "The Richmond Convention assembled and as my colleague has told you, we felt when there that we were sent for the purpose of meeting one Southern brethren. That is to say, although the terms of that call were large enough to embrace all the Democratic States who were in favor of the Platform reported by the majority at Charles-tion, yet I went there expecting to see nobody but Southern people. I did not see anybody myself excent a party of bogus New Yorkers who came there representing some National Hall Com-mittee. I never did fully understand what they came for. I believed it was to be practically meeting of Southern men. That was my opinion of it. Therefore when I was asked in Washington what party I would take and what party I was, with, I reminded them of what had occurred in Charleston, and I said I would go to Richmond and take advantage of the chapter of accidents that might occur for the benefit of the South."

Capt. B. H. RUTLEDGE said :

"Thus, it is clear, that in all particulars has this delegation pursued what they believed to be the principle of the policy prescribed by the State for her direction. They declined throughout any interest with the National organization, they sympathized in every respect with any pro-ceeding which was essentially Southern in its spirit, and though this movement is conservative so far as it goes, inasmuch as it is a further appeal to the justice and patriotism of the North, still it i indirectly a Southern movement, upon Southern principles, by a united South. * * The South has been firm up to this point. If she has passed resolutions recently, let us hope and pray that, in honor and consistency, she will also Southern State. No Judge should administer Fed. eral justice-no Collector should collect Federal the Presidency; and thereupon "precipitating ern man should consent to hold office under a Comit will be for the people of the South to say whether any Northern man shall be permitted to enter the State lines with such interests."

Hon. R. BARNWELL RHETT, the same who declared on the 4th of July, 1859, in a speech at "did all he could to dissolve [her the South's] connection with the North and to establish for

"Now my friends, this consolation is culminat-ing into the Presidential election. We have now going on a struggle; we have now at last got the two sections of the Union pitted against the other. On the other hand we have those who dewho, like yourself, denounce Squatter Sovereignty. by the direct legislation of Congress, to about slavery in the Territories. Consolodation in this Presidential election culminates eventually to vietory or ruin. If we shall defeat our adversaries, our rights, we may hold it as an omen of good for the future. If they aid us in the election of men who will stand up fairly for their country, content to give us those rights by electing Breckinridge and Lane, harmony and peace will be once more among us, and we may look to the future

"If, on the contrary, the Black Republicans succeed in electing Lincoln and Hamlin, who will openly advocate that slavery be abolished throughout the whole world, then we have to look to ourselves. * * I am very chary of seeing the South pass resolutions. I am sick at heart of vain attempts to hold out the clive branch. when we should grasp the sword."

Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, member of Conress, indorsed entirely the speech of Mr. RHETT. nd in the course of his remarks said : "It is monstrous, simply monstrous. I will no to into the consideration of the manner in which that party attempted to ram down our throats a man distasteful to us. If we did not choose to have him, we had a right to select some one better. But the South was not so prominently brought forward. In truth, we did not know who was the hoice of the South. We said Douglas' notions of squatter sovereignty are unconstitutional, and that the South could not accept him as their standard bearer. Yet it was Douglas or nobody; Douglas or defeat; and so it is the great Democratic party has been disbanded. I do not regret it. preliminary movement was the presentation, in due time, of the "protection clause," which was rejected by a majority of the Convention, and the worthy as its services, when that party, or any great party, becomes subservient to the will of the mobocracy, and will tear away constitutional say perish such party, no matter what may be the result principles for the purpose of transient success, I

"How do we stand now? The South stands upon her own platform, dependent upon her own strong arm for support. We have determined to support two men who have cordially and heartily INDORSED THE PLATFORM WITH A SOUTHERN CODE. In that respect, we will have, for the first time, the South standing together in solid phalanx. I know both these gentlemen who are our candidates. They are both able, and I believe them both to be sound." The following are a portion of the resolutions adopted by this meeting, and are in perect keeping with the speeches, and with the general disun-

ion programme: "Resolved. That we heartily approve of the proceedings of the Richmond Convention, and will uphold the principles that Convention has announced, and the candidates it has nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United

2. Resolved, That in the course pursued by the delegates from South Carolina in the Richmond Convention, we recognize a stern fidelity to the rights of the South, and hail their success, in the results which have been accomplished, with our most cordial approval and congratulation.

 Resolved, That we congratulate the Southern people on their union in the defence of their rights, as lately displayed at Richmond and Baltimore pride and satisfaction to know that they need no They would not even allow a gentleman to speak in favor of the Union. They had their minds made up, and would not permit discussion. This

To evince how prevalent is the same feeling

By EDWARD DAVIS, Esq.,—Col W. L. Yancey, of Alabama—May be live to be the first President of the Southern Confederacy."

We have thus pursued this infamous conspiracy.

through all its progre a from its inception to the present day. We have seen to what expedients it has resorted to win its way in popular favor, and how it has led unsuspecting people to give it their countenance and support; how it has overthrown and diebanded the democratic party, in strict accordance with its original design and purpose; how it has spurned all efforts of every sort and from every quarter at compromise, and forced many men from the conservative States of the South to take position in its ranks; how it has swept away he ancient landmarks of conservatism and confraternity in the Union, and set up in its stead the pretended god of a Southern Confederacy; how it has planned a revolution of the government and how it proposes to carry out and consummate it; how it has urged its way, step by step; how it has aulted from success to success, and glories in the near appproach of a final triumph—a tri-umph which will be celebrated, if ever, by bon-fires kindled in our Federal Capital and rekindled in the cities and, towns throughous, the Union, by the burning of our homes and the destruction of our households. We ask the reader

to pause and reflect upon the facts that we have arrayed before him and their consequences.

Mr. Breckingings himself is aware of these facts, and in assuming to uphold the secession banner, he is responsible to the country and to pos-terity for all that may be done under it through his instrumentality. That he is aware of it, and sympathises with it we have his own words. In a speech, delivered at Frankfort, Ky., on the 21st December, 1859, he said :

"Fellow-citizens, I propose now to offer you some reflections on another aspect of public affairs We have been speaking of questions that concern Kentucky no more than the other states; but we nay soon have to meet questions that come nearr home-fireside, hearthstone questions. I disclaim the spirit of an alarmist or a demagogue; ret, since I have been acquainted with public af fairs, there never was a time when the interests of this Union were in so much peril, or when the feelings of the people were so much alienated as at this hour. Certainly, if the aspect of affairs at Washington is in the slightest degree indicative of the feeling e'sewhere, this statement is mourn fully true." Anu after referring to the Republican party

ontinued: Resistance in some form is inevitable. Son member of the Confederacy may contemplate it in the form of a separate political organization. Kentucky, while a single ray of hope penetrates the thick darkness, will resist under the Constitution and within the Union. Resistance, I repeat,

"We cannot delude ourselves with the thought that the dangers that menace us are afar off, nor should others delude themselves with the though that there will be no resistance. Constitutional resistance we contemplate to the latest momen ever against unconstitutional attacks. But when the subject of coutest reaches the homes and fire-

sides of a people, who is wise enough to predict or control the progress of events? I have seen the growing evidences for the last few years, culminating recently into proof, of the determination of the Republicans to take possession, if possible, of the government, for the pur-poses I have described. And I have seen in the Representatives of the lower Southern States a most resolute and determined spirit of resistance. their property, of all kinds, in the States and Ter- it establishes the charge beyond the shade event, every operation of the Federal Government. In the meantime I perceive a sensible loss of that spirit of brotherhood—that feeling of love for a common country-that favor of loyalty-which are at last the surest cement of the Union, so that customs throughout Southern States. No South-ern man should consent to hold office under a Com-mission signed by an abomination President, and week by week and month by month. The threads are gradually fretting themselves asunder; and a stranger visiting Whashington might imagine that the Executive of the United States was the President of two hostile republics. Our wisest and best men observe this growing feeling Grahamville, S. C., that in his latter years he of alignation, and it has become with them the subject of anxious thought and conversation .-They are alarmed, but it is not craven terror; it

is the noble fear that patriots feel for an imperril-"Perhaps the most imminent danger springs from the possible action of certain members of the confederacy. The representatives from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, not to mention other Southern States, say that they represent their constituents-nay, that they scarcely go so far as their constituents—and most of them declare that they are ready at any moment for a separate organization. Some of the southern legislatures have passed resolves of this characterand we may safely assume that is the true feeling

of the people."
Well might Gen. MARTIN, the So. Ca, delegate above quoted, exclaim at a BRECKINRIDGE ratification meeting:

"And having read carefully his speech deliver-ed at Frankfort, Kentucky, when he could not have expected a nomination, I am now better satisfied that he is a States Rights man of the strictest school-more satisfied than I was when I gave him my vote at Richmond. In that speech he lays down a broad ground—a ground that I will close

my remarks with and save me a great-deal of what I intended otherwise to say. He tells his people that the Democratic party was a very good thing in itself, but they were not to rely upon the

Democratic party or any party. They were to rely upon themselves. The South must rely upon its own strong arm and be prepared for any and And well might R. G. Scorr, a delegate fro Alabama, as he is reported to have done at Rich. mond, Va., unfurl the Breckinridge banner with

R. R. COTTEN. (Formerly of Edgecombe County, N. C.

the war cry of PROTECTION OR BLOOD.

LEREW, MEYER & CO SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES FISHER & CO.

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Orders by mail punctually attended to. Work ked and Warranted. TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY. A/E take this method of returning our thanks to the traveling public for the patronage heretofore received, and hope to receive a liberal share in future, as we are determined to spare no pains to merit it.

We have removed our Horses and Hacks to Guthrie's Hotel, in Chapel Hill, where we will be ready at all times to carry passengers to any depot on the road, or any other place to which they may desire to go, as cheap

other places and hackmen in the place.

Our hacks are in good order, and we have good Horses and careful Drivers, that are ready to depart at any hour we may be called upon. We also have Suggles on hand to accommodate single passengers.

JAMES C. LUTER & CO. Chapel Hill, August Sth, 1860. aug 10-6m.

THE VIRGINIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is now fully prepared for business, and the attention of the public is carnestly called to the importance of its objects. This Company, under its charter, divides seven-eighths of its profits every three years, among the policy holders, thereby giving the assured the advantages of the mutual system. with the pledge of a perpetual Capital Stock of \$100, 000, and the added security that its Stockholders have a permanent moneyed interest in conducting its affairs with prudence and economy. The Charter requires one-half of the Capital Stock

and Earnings to be invested in Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the The chief object of the Company is to aid in retaining at home the immense amount of money which goes annually from our State for Life Premiums to Northern Companies. That money will be loaned to customers for a term of years, at legal interest, and disbursed in

Endowments and Annuities granted. Life and erm Policies issued at as low rates as other good Companies. Slaves insured for one year, or for a term DIPROTORS

DIREC	TURO.
Wm. H. Macfarland,	John Purcell,
Joseph Allen,	Sam'l T. Bayly,
Roscoe B. Heath,	Jos. R. Anderson
Thos. W. McCance,	C. G. Barney,
John H. Montague,	Ro. H. Mahry,
David L. Burr,	Jas. A. Cowardin
Lewis Ginter,	Benj. H. Nash,
John Jones,	P. T. Moore,
Jas. L. Apperson,	John H. Claiborn
Lewis D. Crenshaw,	B. C. Wherry,
Wm. G. Pains,	Wm. H. Christian
H. E. C. Baskervill,	Wyndham Rober
Sam'l J. Harrison,	John C. Shafer,
Wm. W. Haxall,	Peter C. Warwick
Robt. T. Brooks,	R. O. Haskins,
George D. Shell.	Edward Norvell,
Wellington Goddin,	George J. Sumne
John Dooley,	D. S. Wooldridge
Upon the adjournment	
Upon the adjournment	thes convened and
olders, the Board of Direc	tota contened, and
e following officers:	TO DEBUT DESCRIPTION

President-WM. H. MACFARLAND. Vice-President-SAM'L. J. HABRISON. Physician DR. BLAIR BURWELL. Attorney-ROSCOE B. HEATH, Esq. J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Sec'y Office corner Main and 11th streets, Rich-

QUARTERLY GENERAL STATEMENT, Showing the Condition of the Bank of North Carolina, July 21st,

Gener'l Profit

	Notes Discound	8,450	2,805,877 02		: 1	and Loss,	1 to 10 W	of Party and Land	94,560 72
١	Suspended Debt, Bills of Exchange	(f), ill. v. l	1,243,874 57	4:169.001	59	Discount,	927 LAG	42,095 77	75,470 48
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ı	Bank, N. Y.	V Bus gries	78,602 41	et en tra		Merchant's B'k,			100 000
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1	Baltimore.	26 09	25,541 13	1973-59		New York,	594 16		
١	Merchants' Bank,				1.3	B'k Repub', NY,	14	M. Carrie	30
ı	Boston,	PP. 01-11	822 22	VIE .	-4	Amer. Br., Bank,	71 29	AULTOTEL I	
1	Far. & Mac. B'k,	Control for	1000.00	Laura	0	NY., Fulton B'k, NY,	1 074 34	1.758 79	
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ŧ	Ba'k Metropolis,	Ob paraletta	1,581 24		55	Baltimore,	20.30%	715 38	
4	D. C., Bank of Virginia,	THE PERSON	molate inte	The sale	-00	C S Edwards,	September 1	9005-30-75	
. 1	Portsmouth,		a to distrib	or dead	-	Assistant Cash-		1.922 68	
1	Bank of Common-		1	200		ier, Charleston,		1,822 00	T 12 .
• ‡	wealth, Richm'd	5,522 65	A CAMPOING	15 B C 7	0.0	Bank Lexington,	1,769 53	報告が出ている。	
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4	McIlwaine, Son & Co., Petersb'g,	1,659 39		2 5 1	3	Bank Cape Fear,			1
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ď	Exchange Bank	0.000.51	AS THE PARTY OF	12.7	. 1	Dividends Bank	11000	579 11/1	
ä	Panville, Farmers' Bank,	2,269 56		Autoria	- 1	State.	Ten.	No. of Part 1	102,535
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ď	Charleston,	4,238 1	anto celt	1	垣	Issued by Bran-	ect lens	1,039,250	1,142,685
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d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C, Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Farmers' B a n k, Elizabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolins Banks, Specie: Gold Coin,	4,238 15 3,433 75 489 85 762 75 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 96 141-77	19,787 25 64 14 586 82 6,312 88 13,993 14,943	161,545	100 mm m	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the free to be a series of the series o	the of a second of the second	d daer Lei Iodor Edena L Lei John	1,142,685 693,622 60
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C., Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Graham, Farmers' B a n k, Ellisabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Notes of North Carolina Banks, Specie:	3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1,06 3,825 14 2,345 94	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58	161,545 215,38	100 mm m	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the free to be a series of the series o	the of the second of the secon	d daer Lei Iodor Edena L Lei John	1,142,685 693,622 60
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Charlester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C, Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Craham, Farmers' Bank, Klissbeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Notes of North Carolina Banks, Specie: Gold Coin, Bullion,	4,238 15 3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 94 141-77	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58 22,380 65 1,656 77	161,545 215,38	165	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the free to be a series of the series o	the of the second of the secon	distriction of the control of the co	683,622
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C., Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Graham, Farmers' B a n k, Elisabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Notes of North Carolina Banks, Specie: Gold Coin, Bullion, Silver, Expense account, Salary.	4,238 15 3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 94 141-77	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58	161,54: 215,38 655,514 8,278	2 68 4 65 3 55	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the free to be a series of the series o	the of the second of the secon	description of the control of the co	683,622
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C, Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Tarmers' B a n k, Elizabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Notes of North Carolina Banks, Specie: Gold Coin, Bullion, Silver, Rxpense account, Salary Vouchers,	4,238 15 3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 94 141-77	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58 22,380 65 1,656 77	161,545 215,38 655,514 8,228 20,000	2 58 2 58 2 58 5 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the lives to Issued the state of	the of the second of the secon	denter de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra de	683,622 40
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C, Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Tarmers' B a n k, Elizabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolins Banks, Notes of North Carolins Banks, Specie: Gold Coin, Bullion, Silver, Rxpense account, Salary Vouchers, Bills and Checks,	4,238 15 3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 94 141-77	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58 22,380 65 1,656 77	161,54: 215,38 655,514 8,278	2 58 2 58 2 58 5 55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Issued by Branches, Deposite, Is the lives to Issued the state of	the of the second of the secon	description of the control of the co	683,622 40
d e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Charleston, Commerci'l Bank, Columbia, Bank of Chester, Chester, Planter's Bank, Winnsboro', Bank of S C, Charleston, Patrick, Irwin & Co., Mobile, A J Rugely & Co., New Orleans, Bank of Washington, N C., Bank of Lexington, N C., Bank of Lexington, Tarmers' B a n k, Elizabeth City, Notes of Virginia Banks, Notes of South Carolina Banks, Notes of North Carolina Banks, Specie: Gold Coin, Bullion, Silver, Rxpense account, Salary Vouchers,	4,238 15 3,433 73 489 84 762 73 1 06 3,825 15 2,345 94 141-77	6,312 86 13,993 14,943 186,395 58 633,184 22,330 65 1,656 77 6,621 78	161,545 215,38 655,514 8,228 20,000	2 68 4 65 3 55 1 33	Isrued by Branches, Deposits, Line lives to	the of the second of the secon	denter de la contra del contra de la contra del contra de la contra de	683,622 60

G. W. MORDECAL, President