

FUCKE & GORMAN,

WILSON, N. C.:

Tuesday, ::: November 20, 1860.

SECESSION.

Every paper we take up is full of secession matter, and the question is pretty essentially cussed and dis-cussed from Maine to Texas. It has been our intention to look the matter in the face calmly and deliberately, to give expression to no opinion that we did not entertain, and to say nothing that an afterthought would cause us to retract, or reconsider.

We consider in rather a boyish affair. indeed, it reminds as of a College rebellion more than anything, for any one State, or several Stated to flare up, play ligneous-spicean language-" Let 'em patier, let 'em patter, I guess they'll wiggle

We talk about the French being the ters not what it is, of any people in the clap-trap harangues of would-be demathing we have among us is too slow de- rule-or-ruin political aspirants. rather popular for the reason that it not | their Representatives shall decide upon only keeps up with the times, but some- we will abide by. We are by no means times gets ahead of the times in a long a Submissionist; we are a Constitution-

campaign; the latter not turning out just | Constitution protecting the interests of as we, and in fact as many at the North | the South, shall henceforth and forever wanted it, we are now about to try our be sacredly regarded, we are a Secessionhand at pulling down and building up ist-even unto the end. Constitutions; we were very successful some eighty odd years ago in dividing a THE STATE EDUCATIONAL kingdom, and setting up a form of government, the best the world has ever seen we are now about to try to pull that Constitution down, and build up a quantity of Constitutionettes, little Constitutions, little Republics, from the model Repubhic, and now, amidst all this confusion and turmoil in the political world-"cui bono "-let us revive the question of two thousand years burial; whom will it profit? We have stated repeatedly, that Public Instruction, the Rev. C. H. the calvation of lights stavery, and, in of Davidson College; Key, Mr. Don deed, nothing can be more obvious than this. Now the issue is, "How shall the South proceed to protect herself on this and Lady, of Wilson Schools; Prof.

turf, he lacked "bottom." We have not the slightest objection to blunderbusses, bayonets and bullets are President of the body. another. It is an easy matter to walk up The principal Essays read on the occaand down the sunny side of a street just sion, were from the pens of Major Hill about this time of the year, and another of Charlotte, Mr. Wright, of Wilming thing to shoulder a musket and march ton, and Mrs. Richardson, of Wilson twenty or thirty miles a day for several Each of these Essays was of the first days, provision in the knapsack. A nice order, and copies were solicited by the warm bed is comfortable, decidedly so, Association for publication. We shall when it is wet or cold, it is much more take occasion to extract copiously from pleasant than the naked ground or rude that of Mrs. Richardson, when it appears As to the shouldering of a musket and marching as far in a day, and undergoing as much hardship as any other man, we are ready to try that whenever the public good may demand it. We do not connotriotism or personal courage than the average of people, but whenever there is any need of it, whenever the emergency requires, we are just as ready as any one to shed the first or the last drop of blood we are not at all particular about that and sober consideration by the thinking and reflecting part of the community, we shall not be carried away by a temporary ebulition of passion and excitement, but wait a while and let the people have an opportunity to hear all sides of the ques tion before we can assume, the responsi bility of advising. Furthermore, it would be well for those who will have to bearthe brunt, to consider well before they

Declaimers in these times are quite plenty, harangues are easily got up, disunion paragraphs do not cost much, and ink and paper are cheap; but when it comes to be a question of armies and navies, fortifications and arsenals, provisions'and clothing, the matter assumes a more serious aspect; demagogues can talk much with little matter for a foundation, but financiers, even the best of them, cannot raise money without some visible means of liquidation.

the roots to consider if we are person for

means promising.

Let Military Companies be organized for the same. and drilled. We ought always to have a a thorough military organization even in time of most profound peace. .

of the South. This community, so far as series of Normal Schools. we have been able to judge, are for some . And what are Normal Schools? We immediate action on the part of the South- answer by, asking what are Medical ern States, though very few agree on the Schools, Law Schools and Divinity community, we have our zealous and in- where students, are prepared to practice ful, but few or none are for submission. you permit a man calling himself a suror the other class, entirely. Let it be secting room, to amputate a limb for you? fully attended, and let us have a free Would you give a self-styled lawyer a expression of opinion, for this, we think, fifty dollar fee to argue a case for you,

of the community. technically, and according to strict prin- your sons and daughters to illiterate charthis right to be insisted upon to the end. blacksmith be employed to repair a chro-When the danger is common is the nometer? South to be divided? Is it wisdom for one State to say to its sister State. " we will go out of the Confederacy whether ou do or not?" We have not entire denfidence in the excitement that now sweeping over the country, for we.

do not believe that the people, the body of the people as yet fully understand the Let the matter be submitted to the most excitable and mercurial people in People in Convention-let the matter be the world; it is a mistake; we, the presented before them in a fair and hones American people, are, par excellence, light, we have more faith in the commo

the most greedy for excitement, it mat- sense of the people, than we have in the world. It is the life of the nation, every- gogues, or in the wild frenzy of reckless cidedly, except the telegraph, and that is Whatever the people in Convention by

alist first ; but, unless a special and relia-Just now we have got through with the ble guarantee can be given satisfactory and the Presidential to the South, that those provisions of the

ASSOCIATION

This body met at Wilmington on the 15th inst., and continued its session for two days, with increased interest. There was a handsome attendance not withstand. ing the conflicting state of national affairs, and the pressing duties of Teachers whose schools have not yet closed. We saw among others, our ever-present, faithful and efficient Superintendant of

erty, of Graham; Major Hill, of Charlotte Military School; Prof. Richardson point?" This is no time for impulse and Wiley, of Salisbury; Prof. Campbell, passion to rule; we want prudence, calm- Editor of the N. C. Journal of Educaness and deliberation. Let it be remem- tion: Rev. Mr. Ray, of Golsboro' Male bered that the over-zealous are not al- Academy; Rev. W. B. Jones and lady, ways the most reliable. Peter was of Warsaw Baptist Institute; Mr. Palmthe first to deny his Saviour, although |er, Superintendant of the State Deaf, Peter was very zealous so long as he held Dounb and Blind Asylum at Raleigh; out; he even "smote the servant of the our world-renowned modern Socrates, High Priest, and cut off his right car," Mr. Elliott, of Wayne; Prof. Lander, of but he soon became weak in the knees Olin Institute; Rev. Mr. Lennore, of and enved in suddenly. Poor Peter was Columbus; C. C. Cole, Esq., Bachclor a clever fellow, but, in the language of the and Editor of the Greensboro' Times;

and our humble self, last and least, Our narrow limits will prevent particuany one's wearing a cockade or a badge lars. In the absence of W. W. Holden, of any kind. Cockades are one thing, Esq., as President, Vice President and campaigns, canteens and cartridges Smythe, of Catawba, officiated in that are another; budges are one thing, and capacity, and was subsequently elected

out and get a drink, or a dish of oysters. The production of Mr. Wright indicated a cultivated mind, considerable ability as an orator, and his orthoppy was particularly good. He possesses the elements of genuine literary talents, and we

sincerely wish him success.

Major Hill's effort was commendable, but considerably out of taste. His subect was Military Schools. We heartily bear in mind that those papers have been approve of his defense of these Schools, when conducted as they should be, but as omparisons are not always pleasant, and Ledger, Wilson, N. C. as we have read something of History in our day, and had our soul somewhat en- thanks to the editors of the daily papers larged by travel and intercourse with both in and out of this State, who favor people in different sections of the coun- us with an exchange. try, we protest against the tenor of his omarks concerning North and South in an Educational body like that of our State Association. Such a body should be eminently conservative, and have an eye single to the glory of the great cause of Education. All with whom we conversed, agreed with us. That the Major is an excellent Teacher, we doubt not, and we were especially pleased to see in him unmistakable evidences of a rigid disciplinarian. All of our Schools must be managed with strict discipline, or they

will ruin, rather than eave the country. The great question for discussion before the body was Normal Schools, Their history was given as existing in other countries and States by Prof. Wiley, Judge R. M. Saunders. who had visited them extensively during the last year, and by Mr. Tollman, of Baltimore, who had visited every Normal It is certainly wise and prudent to count | School in the United States. A large immber participated in the discussion, a press of business.

he action we are about to take. If not, and the result was the adoption of a Bill et us prepare now while the opportunity recommending five such Schools in North is yet favorable, for the future is by no Carolina, and appointing a Committee of five to memorialize the General Assembly

We are glad to learn that these Schools stand in such good favor among the edueaters of our State: Though North A meeting has been called next Satur- Carolina was the last State to come into day, to take into consideration what should the Union, and may be the last to go out, be done for the protection of the interests may she not be the last to establish

identical line of policy. As in every Schools? They are professional Schools judicious, as well as prudent and thought- in their respective professions. Would This meeting should not be left to the one | geon, who had never practised in the disto be the correct method to get the sense when he has never prepared himself for his profession? Why then are you wil-Although we agree that in reality, ling to commit the immortal interests of ciples of right held by all secessionists, latans? Are the laws of mind easier to that an individual State can secede, let understand than the laws of matter? Is us consider the matter in another light, it easier to cure a disease of the mind and reflect what would be the result, were than a disease of the body? Shall a

> Twenty, odd years ago the British Governor thought of educating Upper Canada, and sent her Magi to the United States to inquire into our system of Education. They reported that much was done through the energy of the Americans, but the system was defective, and like an engine without a regulator, or an army without a general, it had no training school where persons were fitted to be-

Except where Normal Schools have been planted, the same state of things sembly will take into consideration this matter, aside from all party interests, a question which concerns the great masses, of liberated school children. which has reference to five thousand Teachers, and which appertains to the of the results that will follow secession well being of two hundred thousand children of North Carolina, a question on

To establish these Schools, no appropriation is asked, but the Literary Board is advised, by a Committee on Education, at whose head is the Governor of. the State and the Suzerintendent of Common Schools, to appropriate to a better use, a portion of the School Fund. But more of this subject anon.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in the Western part of the State. Heaven speed the cause. As soon as we receive the next num-

per of the Educational Journal, we will give more of the particulars.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the 19th inst., the Legisla is sincerely to be hoped that these questions will be met with no partizan spirit, but in a spirit of calmness and deliberation becoming men whose interests, rights

and duties are the same and inseparable The Legislature politically will stand Carolina is commended on all hads ;" thus: Senate, 30 Democrats: Oppositionists, 20 :- Democratic majority 10. House of Commons :- Democrats, 65; Oppositionists, 55; Democratic majority, 10. Democratic majority on joint ballot,

T. Dortch, of Wayne, was elected Speaker. We will not vouch for its

OUR MAIL BOOK.

Having gotten up a new mail book, we may have omitted to place in the same the names of some of our subscribers .-We endeavored to make the list correct, and think we have succeeded in doing so: but should any of our subscribers, or the editors of any of our exchanges, fail to receive the Ledger, they will please notify us, and we will immediately place the name of such subscriber, or newspaper on our mail book. Don't fail to let u know, should you not receive the paper and give the name of the post-office to which you wish your paper seat.

NOTICE. Our brethren of the press who exchanged with both the Wilson Ledger and the Star of Freedom, will please merged into one journal, and hereafter send their respective papers only to the

We take this occasion to return our

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT .- JOS. H. Foy, Esq., has resigned the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity of Wilson county, and E. Prentiss Tucke has been appointed in his place.

On Sunday forenoon the Rev. Dr. Doems preached at the Methodist Church The audience was very large, and the most profound attention was shown. The Dr. was very brilliant and eloquent, and we trust that he will give us more discourses of a similar character.

His Honor, Judge George Howard, Jr. was in town. last week ; he is now holding Court at Alamance, in place of

Which side of a horse invariably has the moss hair on it? The outside.

The press most popular with printers-

UNION OR DIST Spirit of the State

wspaper press cession. In order that our may hear both sides of the on make the following extracts for ber of journals, of both parties serve, with regret, that the question becoming, in a great measure

tion too momentous too great to be mixed in the muddy pool of party tics. The Wilmington Journal (De cratic) savs :

Cratic) says:

Let us be a Unit at Home—No one who any attention to the progress of public entertain the slightest doubt that the maybeld rapidly gaining ground in this section of North in in at le set, that, end when it will the work on a new era in the history of our Coale cray, that must inevitably terminate in regression, or in unconditional aubuliate in hests. The position of equality in the Union all regard as lost. Does any person see a proper regaining that position? How long can thin on as they have been going before the position of some person and the control of the control Northern Empire as Ireland is of the United King dom of Great Britain and Ireland—a think to be use and abused. That is a fair example of Union with just Union there is strength, and purest men of the best and wisest, and purest men of the cutry; but it is not union to the peoply logether chains. In compulsion there is not strength—th

cannot be.

To say that this spirit of investions there is not strength—there ing that things have reached a net is cannot be ing that things have reached a net is cannot be ing that things have reached a net is cannot members of the Democratic party, he say what he facts of the case will not bear out. This is need enough Morgan during the election echine but it won't do now. Men will not be secured from calm examination of all the ruos and cone by the confidence, when they feel that it is not only their of "disunion," when they feel that it is not only their right but their duty to make such examination. It then "disunion" is to be applied to the axercise of right—the discharge of a duty—then let it be so as plied—there can be little harm in it. We know very many Bell men who go fully as far as any Breekin-ridge men. dge men. While this uneasy feeling is abroad a will not

While this uneasy beening is across of will not do for the advocates of any particular course of action to denounce those who may prefer some other course.—
It is desirable—yea, it is necessary, that the Southern people should be a unit on this matter—that they should compare notes freely, and fairly, and boldly, so that whatever is done and whenever it is The Wilmington Herald, (Opp.) in rather long article, entitled, "A few reflections on secession," boldly esponsnow exists. We hope the General As- es the cause of the Union, and compares the recent doings of the people

of South Carolina to the "sports of a set It also presents the following picture

It is to the moral and the economical aspect of se dren of North Carolina, a question on whose favorable decision hangs the infinence for good in the coming generation, more than any other known agency.

"""

"" (cession we wish to look. Fraction secretaries in though a baptism of blood, in which the gaments of though against their will. Self-defence, which is not turn of the surrounding sisters will be freely dipped, although against their will. Self-defence, which is not turn of the surrounding sisters will be freely dipped, although against their will. Self-defence which is not though against their will. Self-defence which is not though against their will. Self-defence which is not the self-defence will be self-defence and the self-defence will be self-defence and the self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence and the self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be self-defence will be self-defence with the self-defence will be sel loes not exist. Any State that exercises the so-calle right of secession, under any circumstances does it at the expense of her neighbors, and to that extent inflicts upon them an injury; and this, when not done in self-defence, nothing can justify. This prin-ciple underlies all law, human and divine. And we are not begging the question in asserting that the ne cessity does not exist. The ostensible reason for secession, and indeed, the only reason given, is the election of Lincoln, and it is admitted that he is pov erless to do harm to the South if he desired, ins much as he has neither judicial nor legislative pow much as he has neither judicial nor legislative power to aid him. To confess this, and attempt to avoid it by anticipating his future sbility to do harm, is yielding the position entirely. And in involving other States in the consequences of secession, the injury is not confined to the loss of some blood. The foundations of government are broken up, nationality is destroyed, trade is ruined, the industrial pursuits of the country are stopped, and universal distress and bankruptey follow. Is there anything, even in Lincoln's election, to justify ail this? It does seem as if our people are tempting the vengeance of God by the madness of their conduct, and their total disregard of the untold blessings he has poured upon us beyond all other people. all other people.

As a nation, we possess all the elements of great ness and power.

Peace smiles upon us from all quarters of

> The High Point Reporter says that "the idea of secession is looked upon with less two weeks ago, and the course of South but is "not sure that this sentimentis the result of sober second thought." It fur-

"As we have said heretofore, while North has not aided in bringing the present calamius con-dition of things upon the country, she will called upon to decide upon one or another course action he has at stake; for dilly-dallying in treatter may mislead both sides; on the one hand, sing the South to rely on her sympathy and co-opsion, but to be, perhaps, deceived; or, on the otherducing the North to suppose that she is really incrent to the inroads they may make on Southernats, and thus become a passive agent in her own ri Either way danger lies, there is no doubt that but we, as free men, must meet it. Then no telling the troubles that secession or a distion of the Union, will involve; and, on the r hand, there is no telling the misery, the desolatthe ruin that must follow the accomplishment of designs that must follow the accomplianment of designs of those who are pushing on "the irrepule conflict," against the rights and institut of the South. North Carolina must inevitably hydred in the controversy. It remains for he decide which side she will take. We owe allest, first, to North Carolina. As she goes, we goe hope which side she will take. We owe allege, first, to North Carolina. As she goes, we goe hope she will take such a stand in the presents, that her sons and her daughters, in after years not be ashamed to claim her as the land of their vity.—We feel sure that she will do this. Me Om-

potent guide and protect her !" The Warrenton News (Demslikes the idea of an immediate secessif the Southern States, and appears rilling to surrender the lead in any ment of this kind to the earnest, ovalous passionate advocates of immedieces. sion. "The magnitude of therests involved," it affirms, "comprisi they do, the happiness and liberties born milliona cannot-must not-bpar. dized by the hasty and inconsis action of well-meaning, but toolsive and there would be a united South" men." It further says :

"It is easy to tear an established "It is easy to tear an established god to pieces, but to re-unite the sundered is requires a combination of the highest face the human mind, which we despair of finengs, the self-interested politicians, who are sting themselves forward as leaders in the the revolution. Our only hope for safety is in res of the people, and when they decide, obediennes a duty—to hesitate would be treason."

people of North Carolina will, in the a crisis, be guided by that practical wisdnic been, eminently, the characteristic of policy since the Mecklenburg Declarated pendence." The Goldsboro Tribure, (di renerable editor has long incid enaration as the only ctre fine wrongs imposed on the South, all

to the Message of Gov. Bros of gia-who recommends fight for rights in the Union," by relators. islation-says: ern abolitionists within the in, whe ruthlessly taken has the right and power to rt again they complain. tain all her just claims out main in the Union she mu as a sovereign have been

years, and are practically by her co-sovereigns of It is time to cease this pot for our rights in the

years this has been tried, and every year we to submit; it would be criminal. Like the got less and less, till the triumph of our enemies must give us assurance, if anything can, you and its slimy form has fixed itself around that there is no longer any other hope secession; or submission to such fate as

abolition power may choose to assign to us." The Raleigh Standard, (Dem.) opposes secession, and is for remaining in the Union until a justifiable cause is given for the withdrawal of the Southern States. At the close of a long article on The state of the country," in which nakes mention of the former times which the Union was imperiled, and the auses that brought about the present high state of feeling, says:

The Constitution of the United States the wisest and most perfect instrument that ever proceeded from the hands of man. Immortal in its principles, its framers seem to have provided by its checks and balances for its perpetual preservation. One department of the government which it established may be in the hands of bad men, while the other departments, directed by patriotic counsels may operate as checks to protect minorities until the people, the source of all power, can be again consulted and their wishes ascer-tained. One branch of Congress can check the other; both branches of Congress, either, can check the President; while Supreme Court, in the performance of its h duties, can in the last resort interpose duties, can in the last resort interpose the shield of the Constitution between both its co-ordinate departments and the States themselves, and say "thus far, and no farther."—
It by no means follows, therefore, because bad man of bad principles held sway in any one department of the government, that the

government is dissolved. If Mr. Lincoln was elected yesterday, it will be the duty of the Southern people, whatever he may say in his may be made upon them. It will not do for any rights, and in which they have as of its three departments has been turned gainst them. Neither will it be wise to men act-they seldom threaten, Mr. Linoln h enough common sense to know, and

onough of human nature and of south records to know, that it would be a most daring and dangerous act in him or in any President, to touch, in the slighest resect, the vital interests of the slave-holding States, Fifteen proud and powerful States, like those of the South, can incur no risks in maintaining their places with dignity in the Union and waiting to see what one partment of the government will attempt

The Raleigh Press, (Dem.) is for some

men want? Southern property has been stolen by that very party which Lincoln represents. Southern rights have been denied us in the common territories, and Southern blood has been shed upon Southern soil-even the soil of Virginia-by that same party which elevated Lincoln to the Presidency. And, now, to cap the climax, we are asked to submit unconditionally to the rule of a party which has sworn to exterminate slavery at all hazards: "peaceably if possible, but by the sword if it must be," and to await an " overt act."

The misfortune about this waiting is, that in waiting for an "overt act," we shall imper ceptibly become accustomed to insult and wrong, and when the "overt act" does come we shall have lost all our moral and political strength, and will wake up, when it is too completely and wholly in the power of our

are upon our soil, and will soon be in power over us. Their determination is known. Their purposes has been boldly avowed ever since their triumph at the ballot-box. Their only creed, their only article of faith, is eternal hatred of the South. They have given us notice that they intend to crush out the institution of slavery to destroy our property. and to spread fire and the sword three our fair domain. Still we are asked to await an "overt act."

He is no patriot that clings to the Union and property and the lives of those most dear to us. There has been quite a sufficiency of overt acts on the part of our enemies. There should now be some very significant defensive

acts on the part of the South. The Raleigh Register, (Opp.) is sticking to the Union, and shouts the warcry of their party in the late election-"The Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the Laws."-It says :

"We shall then, in the lature, as in the past contend for the Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws, as interpreted by the Judiciary. The election of Lincoln, no matter how distasteful to us, has been acomplished in the mode prescribed by the constitution, and therefore there is no ground for either resistance to his inauguration, or for a rapture of the Union of these States,sappossing that Lincoln should desire to be aggressive upon the South, will he not be restrained by a Congress opposed to his par-ticular views? As the Executive, he cannot even initiate any measure of legislation, but will be confined to the sole duty of enforcing the laws in existence, and such as may be pas-sed under his administration. Should he, in defiance of Congress, and the laws, usury power, (of which we have no apprehension then there would be cause for a 'united South.

The Payetteville Carolinian, (dem. "Lincoln elected, means a vast deal more than we can conveniently express. It means that regardless of the rights of the Southregardless of the fact that 15 sovereign States will not permit the existence of the party which has elected him, in their midst, nevertheless, they must consent to accept of a rul. er and chief, whose only aim and object, and who owes his elevation, to a spirit of deter-"It is our duty, and our interest to a unin-paired our glorious Confederacy, by meand not inconsistent with the honor and by the means that the South must consent ultimately. in his own language, "to become free!" It means politically death and eternal vasalage tain Abolitionists in the prosecution of their work; it means that each captains best in each county, in all the Southern States, shall be compelled to keep watch and guard upon their people aslesp! And, if need be that cess till the South become a colony of the North, as eached. degraded, as vile, as loathsome, as insecure as barren as the West Indies to Great Britain It means all that is humiliating , and it means to compel the offspring of men who fought "It is beneath the the dignif a soon about a 3 cent tax upon tea, because it was state, to play "hide and goes with the ern abolitionists within the in, whe unjust, to submit now to have their property ruthlessly taken from them, and whipped if

Ate, my countrymen! It means all that Highta is death to your property, and to your happy and fruitful one. — Wash. Dispatch. is dean to your homes! God forbid that we should sunny homes! Toil and trial are grim schoolmasters; but a flush of hope can make them beautiful, even as a sunbeamthe rude thirty the result of this all. We cannot advise you mountain frost.

he heart, the vital part of the South, and its poisonous fangs are about to strike, unless you ree yourselves from its deathly embrace. In the Union, the doom is sealed, slavery must e abolished: in the Union, four months long er, and no power under Heaven will or car revent it. We are not now in the Union, his Union was formed a Union of equals. It as ceased to be so, the Union does not there-

ore exist. Th question is not slavery in Territories It is slavery in the States, and we but apply the danger to our own bosom if we subu all that the North will have us do. So far as the public sentiment in the town is concerned it is for secession peaceably. The party feel-ing destroyed, we are nearly one in this sen-timent, and, by a vigorous, united, determin-ed effort, by all the South, it will prevent bloodshed, and secure to ourselves and pos-terity, independence."

The Murfreesboro' Citizen, (Democra

OUR ATTITUDE.-Notwithstanding the elec tion of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency we oppose the policy of secession from the Union on the part of North Carolina. The public sentiment of this State will not respond affirmatively to any such suggestion.
We are for holding on to the Union and abiding by it, until withdrawal from it is the sole alternative to avoid dishonor."

The Salisbury Banner, in able Democratic journal, says:

THE RESULT-WHAT NOW !- Abrah feelings little akin to those springing from blasted party hopes. What was depending upon that struggle was above party—the re-sult must sink party and party considerations throughout the South. In the language of the Washington Constitution, the people of the Northern States, by an overwhele majority, have rendered their verdict on our issue fully made up, and after full deliberation, and that verdict says that they deny that fifteen States of the Union are entitled to equality in the Union; and that the future policy of the Federal Government shall be based on active, deadly hostility to the South and her institutions. This is precisely as the matter stands—this is the condition of things to be dealt with

What, then, shall the South do? Is she to make a struggle for her rights, her prop-erty and her honor, or must she yield and submit? It is no time now to protest that least alarmed- at the symptoms of resentment she has done nothing to merit this deep wrong. and the movements toward secession which The danger is upon her. Of one thing there greet the news of Lincoln's election in the cannot be a moment's doubt in the most obtuse | Southern States. We have never supposed mind-and that is, if the South uncondition the South would sit down quietly and submit of New York, thus alludes to some against the other two departments and against ally submits to the rule of Lincoln, with his at once to Republican ascendency in the very narrow escapes he has made, Black Republican policy, she must deliberate-ly prepare for the total abolition of slavery they have been playing is too high. They are from Delaware to Texas-sooner than see too deeply committed to permit any such decided action on the part of the South. which, with these terrible consequences, it retreat. They would incur the scorn and the Legislature, for more than a quar late graveyard. But what shall the South thus to quail before the spectre they have had chose to do so, a large amount of She cannot, if she would, escape it. How? if only to prove that they were not hypo-We answer, her sons are equal to the task .- crites and knaves in their threats. They have brain, the nerve and the muscle, and they have right and truth and justice on their side. Let the sons of the South now come together like a band of brothers around denounce the Union and proclaim their state. We have made active and influence the Union and proclaim their the hearthstone of their good old mother. determination to withdraw from its obligatential enemies, and disobliged intimate Let them forget that, even politically, they tions and to repudiate its protection. They friends, by refusing, persistently for have ever stood in the fratracidal attitude of will call Conventions, and organize their six years, to accept fifty per cent. of a

> that coolness and prudence may guide all our steps-and, the work once begun, that no rest be taken, no pause resolved upon, until the country in all its parts is placed upon a adopt resolutions of secession, and vote

At his death, the Laird of -Argyleshire, left a beautiful young widfeet right to discuss it. Nay; we hold with have paid large amounts to the lobby ow-of course, inconsolable for his loss. Jefferson to that inalienable right of commu- for several successive years, to defeat After the burial and banquet, clansman nities to alter or abolish forms of government the railroad bills. We were efferted and clanswoman, attended by the pipthat have become oppressive or injurious;
and if the cotton States shall become satisfied for the sake of the Union, while the lives of er and the fiddler, convened for a dance for the sake of the Union, while the lives of his family are in jeopardy, every hour, from in the castle hall, resolved to mitigate in it we insist on letting them go in peace. The their grief with the Highland fling; right to secede may be a revolutionary one, ceipt of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a be had; some determined course should be came in, all weeds and tears, with the adopted for the better protection of our lives tip of her nose scarcely peeping from her crape cap, and she seated herself carefully on a bench. The gentleman defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the who lead down the dance thought he Union is quite another matter. And whencould not, in good breeding, ask any ever a considerable section of our Union shall sometimes strange sights. other lady than the mistress of the house to stand up with him-and with We hope never to live in a republic whereof a deep sigh she consented. He then we section is pinned to the residue by bayo. the playful pranks of several antelope, of the spring, that is, the tune, she

> An anxious mother, in Scotland, was taking leave of her son on his departure before secession is decreed. Let the people prairie at a safe distance; the same for England, and giving him all good advice. "My dear Sandy, my ain bairn, of the question fully presented; let them regang south, and get all the siller ye can flect deliberate, then vote; and let the act have taken our caution, and for two can; but, the English are a brave boxin' popular fiat. A judgement thus rendered, a people, and tak care o' them, Sandy-

A witness in a certain court, not a thousand miles from Rappahannock, on

making grabs in the air, saying, that he'd be hanged if he didn't catch the bed the next time it ran past him.

AN AUXILIARY TO JUSTICE .- A Cincinnati policeman was having great difficulty one day last week in getting a THEM DOS OR FOREVER AFTER HOLD THEIR large, stout, drunken woman to the station house, and was almost on the to Southern men. It means that the arm of point of giving up the job, when a billythe federal government is to protect and sus- goat, which has the liberty of the streets, came up behind and, with a powerful butt, lifted her off her feet and drove her forward, repeating the pro-

> A Union .- The Wilson Ledger and the Star of Freedom, the two papers published in Wilson, have effected a union, so that both papers will be merged into one. A good idea. We hope the marriage will be a pleasant the won't take it.

NORTHERN VIEW.

We append the following extract from Northern journals, of different parties, concerning the present aspect of

(From the New York Day Book (Dem.) ?

[From the New York Day Book (Dem.)]
Action of the South.—We have nowed the wind, and we hear the premoditory muttering of the coming whirlwind. The despatches we publish in another column disclose, only too truly, the excitement in the Southern States, consequent upon the triumph of Northern sectionalism. The people at the North, who have so long succred at the possibility of Southern action, may now reflect upon their prophecies with all the piesaure they can. The result of the election in New York has sourcely flashed over the wires, before we learn that the first blow has been struck. To what extent the secession feeling may go, it is yet too early to judge. Some inconsiderate individuals have suggested the bles of a great public meeting in this city, to express sympathy with the South in the present state of affairs. We can conceive of nothing more ridiculous, absurd, or exasperating. What do the South need of our sympathy? They did need our votes; they implored us to give them against an infamous and unconstitutional party. We refused to do it. If such a meeting was held here, we do not doubt but that secres of Black Republican merchants who voted for Lincoln would be foremost in expressing "sympathy," and imploring the South to do nothing rash. The Borth has nothing more to say; she can only look on. The good men and true men here are overteene by the fanatical anti-slaveryites, and it is time we undertook to reform public sentiment at home, instead of getting up "sympathy" meetings. The South does not need or sak our condolence. New York this day is a dishonored State. She stands in the position of a merchant, who, after he has refused to honor his own draft, stands up and tries to put on a hold and housest face. We have broken thith with the South. Our statute book contains an act militying a constitutional law of Congress, and, as Websier said, "a largain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides." The Union is this day dissolved in effect. Does any one suppose that this Union would ever been

they must observe their constitution abdicated to the plant of the perform this bounden duty. Let us live up to our agreements and there is no danger of the Union; but if we shall go on with this system of allemation, if we continue to indulge in taunus and defiances, the end is near. No people can live together in a state of perpetual war. Instead of salvising the South what to do, our motto should be, "Physician heal thyself" (Change public sentiment here. Bring back the people to the good old times before the venom of British Abelitionism was introduced among us, and all will Abolitionism was introduced among us, and all will be well. The people have been simply misled by ti-slavery books and papers. They only need to wide money and labor to get it to the onstitution, the laws, and the Supreme Court, would seaboard, whatever was as useless as Mrs. Partington's attempt to drive of the Southern country.

THE SOUTH IN MOTION-THE PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICAN MORALITY IN DISUNION .- We are not surprised nor in the She must meet the issue forced upon her, invoked. They are compelled to go ahead -

and having done that, and resolved upon of all their talk about a peaceful separation,

the configurational but we do not see how they are to be avoided right in themselves, and promo

[From the K. Y. Tribune, Black Republican.] "If the cotton States consider the value of how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist week," the editor says, "upon two oc-

demand for separation so backed, would either never fight a bald man, for ye canna or these who rushed upon carnage to defy and defeat it would place themselves slearly

being interrogated as to whether the South, tag the secession fever runs high and piece of ingenuity. In the day-time defendant in a certain case was drunk, strong. Vs expected it, and we fail to see pretend that I have seen that I have seen the strong again thou serious results. Whether they were the same thou serious results. Whether they were these are pe now or not, a few weeks will the night set in the day-time carefully collected. The keeper, when and we has nothing more to do about it now or heafter. The issue is between the you suppose he had educated his flock prohibitists of the forth, and the protectionists one South. The former have tri-

> HARLESTON, November 15. pitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12. Cheo is greatly excited about the fall ocks, and Southern money generall refused. Rumor says that even of the visitors. It is a pretty story, Financial. AUGUSTA, Nov. 14.

From the New York Hersit, COTTON AND DISSOLUT

The exports of breadstaffs ar continue very large, and the exmarket has not felt the effect pending political disturbances as On the face of it a threatened at of the cotton supply should have dency to cause an advance in the of the article. For a time, theref first, such a prospect would op like the well known tales of fr blight which are familiar to beneficially to the planter. little while, however, the disturb would necessarily work both war civil war or preparation for civil was ing machinery by which cotton is ed and sent to market. A large portion of the labor now usefully gaged in the production of cotton wo be diverted from that pursuit and voted to military affairs; the finan machinery by which the staple is mo Chicago in 1857-it, would be cotton into money or to send it ; place where it could be turned

upon the trade of Northern Cities which is always more or less dependant upon the cotton supply. Ultimately the Southern planter would come out best from the imbroglio. England would require his cotton, and to get it, in a few weeks, Liverpool would proorthern fanaticism are rushing madly over the seaboard, whatever was the condition

> Prote the Union (N. H.) Democrat. NEW YORK.

Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Journal, the leading Republican paper among the corruptionists of his party

There has scarcely been a session of money could not have been made. The We look, therefore, for a great deal of this of the Brooklyn Ferries, has sub-Cain and Abel; and let them take counsel to- militia, and make all the preparation in their claim of \$1,200,000 against the State, gether, calmly, but fearlessly and resolutely; power for secession and for war-for in spite and this "bribe" is "proffered" by men their means of safety, let the universal South they know well enough that peace could not of the highest standing in New York. ern voice proclaim Amen, and make it so. exist sixty days after a dissolution of the We have frequently rejected "proffers" We trust that this course will be resolved Union. All their movements will be angry. of large amounts of money to forego upon by every man—that all other public considerations will for the time be laid aside riously damage all the business and financial in denving completically and challenge. interests of the South and perhaps affect in in denying emphatically and challengjuriously those of the Northern States. It is ing and defying our enemies to disnot at all impossible that South Carolina may prove our avernment that we are not obnoxious to the aspersions of the Tri

rights of the South—she should be behind no They are the results of what we believe to the general welfare, in which we have other in springing to her feet when those conother in springing to her feet when those constitutional rights are infringed or threatened.

A common destiny awaits the entire South—

acribed—the election of a Republican 1 residual residua this category belong New York city railroads. But the way to make money year, for quietly opposing city railroads.

The sanctum of the editor and proprictor of the "Huntsman's Echo," a sheet printed in Nebraska, presents all coercive measures designed to keep it in. casions, from our office, we witnessed "But while we that uphold the practical near the enclosure, but cut and run would wish to have played. 'Oh!' said we must insist that the step be taken, if it race they had, and both made time, and again a sprightly red fox came up she, "let it be a light spring, for I have seer shall be, with the deliberation and grav. ity befitting so momentous an issue. Let but reynard the best. A week ago ample time be given for reflection; let the two grizzly bears and three large wolves subject be fully canvassed before the people; hove in sight and played round on the before secession is decreed. Let the people be told just why they are urged to break up the confederation; let them have both sides meal from a good-sized calf of ours that

weeks have not troubled us," The Chinese are often compelled to make their dwellings in large boats on the rivers. An officer in the nevy says [From the danchester (N. H.) Democrat, Douglastic.]
It will be seen by the despatches from the ducks for a living, practice an odd piece of ingeniuity. In the day time ese are pe now or not, a few weeks will the night set in, gave a whistle, when these are pe now or not, a new weeks will the ducks always flew toward him with convictiothat this campaign would settle violent speed, so that they were invathe negronestion. Its result is announced, riably gathered in a minute. How do-

PEACE. By are conquered and humiliated; of one of the sailors of the British Tug Portland Advertiser tells a story and nowey must take just such measure of squadron who deserted from his vessel. Abolitionism may be pleased to It seems that twelve years ago, he left his home in Maine, and while in England got drunk and was "pressed" on drove her forward, repeating the pro-cess till the station house was nearly day, ff M. S. Perry, Governor of closer watch over him, and for twelve A datch received in this city to- that he was an American only caused a Floridatates that Florida is with the years he has been an English man-ofwar's man. Happening to recognize a townsman who was visiting the squadron, he revealed himself, through his aid procured a disguise; and safely deserted by passing from the ship as one but is it true ?

> Wz know of a pretty young lady who Trokers here buy Kentucky and impatienr to have him "pop the question."
>
> Tene notes at 5 per cent, discount payer Georgia or S. Carolina money would "leap for Joy."
>
> The state of the female privilege of leap year. In that case she would "leap for Joy." has a bashful lover named Joy. She is