

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMER.

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The Carolina Spartan.

Columbia.
The contributing editor of the *Yorkville Enquirer*—J. W. D.—makes the following suggestion upon the name of the new government soon to be inaugurated:
"The secession of South Carolina seems now to be a fixed fact. A Southern confederacy seems to be probable. We have a name to propose for it:
"Columbus was derided when this continental was called America. Every body regarded it as wrong. We can make an offset to that by giving his name to the choice part of it. Besides, this secession emanates from Columbia, S. C., as its central point. Herein we find a double suggestion. One is that Columbia be the capital of the Southern Confederacy; and the other is that the Confederacy be named and known as the Columbia Confederacy, of the Republic of Columbia."

What Our Enemies Predict.

We clip the following from the *Philadelphia Enquirer*. We clip it from an article in which that paper ridicules the idea that anything will be done by the Southern States. We commend it to our readers:
"Georgia says to Alabama, 'you go first.' Alabama says to South Carolina, 'you go first.' And South Carolina seems to be divided between the advocates of 'separate and co-operative secession, with a certain number of so-called 'submitters,' probably large enough to quash all action. But something must be done, and we have no doubt something will be done. It will never do to back down after all their high-sounding threats. There remains the usual safety-valve of Southern politicians—resolutions. We have no doubt, therefore, that a convention of some kind will assemble, which will pass the most resolute resolutions, make and listen to the most fierce and fiery speeches which will be printed in the New York Herald and other sensation papers, after which they will adjourn to meet again on the ruins of the Capitol, and discuss with a rational death."

Affairs in New York.

The correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writing from New York on the 13th inst., says:
But little else is talked of besides the news from the South, and the effect it is having upon business affairs here. Wall street looks decidedly cheerful. Southern funds are so high as to be almost worthless to the merchant—and 10 per cent. is the current rate of discount for a majority of the bank bills of the slaveholding States. One authority declares that men who thirty days ago could find colonial silver would obtain them thousands of dollars if assembled, which they could not do to-day, upon the same description of security, realize a single dollar.
But this is not the worst of it. The working classes are beginning to feel the pinch, at their very hearth stones. I have already mentioned the suspension of trade, by two leading clothing houses in this city, who jointly employed 700 hands, and now must be added the discharge of sixty more, from one of the principal silver manufacturing establishments in the city. Some of these were parties who had served for years as apprentices in the establishment.
The Williamsburg tailors—of whom many hundreds just now have nothing to do—are to have a public meeting this week, to consult as to what is best to be done. If they have no work they cannot do as to the mechanics, the granaries of the country and the store houses of New York are overflowing with plenty of food.

Arrival of the New Mexican Mail.

Independence, Tuesday, Nov. 13.—The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 28th ult., arrived here to-day.
Capt. George McLane, of the Mounted Rifles, was killed by the Navajo Indians on the 13th of October. He was out on a scout with his company, and when within about twenty-five miles of Fort Defiance, a party of Indians were overtaken. In the charge upon them Capt. McLane killed four Indians with his pistols. When the charge was over, and the word to rally was given, the captain became separated from his men and was seen to fall from his horse. His foot became entangled in his stirrup, and his horse being frightened, ran off, dragging him a considerable distance before he stopped. When his men came upon him, they found him dead. He had three shots in him, which must have produced instant death. So perished one of our bravest and noblest officers by the hands of the redskins. Capt. McLane was the son of Senator McLane, of Delaware. He leaves a wife and three children, who are at Albuquerque. The Indians after the death of Capt. McLane, made their escape.
Business in Santa Fe is very dull. There is considerable snow and cold weather beyond the crossing of the Arkansas River. From thence the weather has been pleasant. There is no news from the plains of any interest.

Defeat of Mississippi.

Nov. 14, 1860.—The *Mer. & B'n.*: From one end of this State to the other the feeling of resistance has been aroused. We send cordial greetings to South Carolina, and although she is in the lead, you need have no fears that we will not follow.
No host of foot shall ever tread the ground of South Carolina except over the dead bodies of fifty thousand Mississippians.
Our government has issued this proclamation convening the Legislature. The action of the Legislature will be prompt in calling a convention for the purpose of taking the State out of the Union.
All parties are in favor of disunion here. Volunteer companies are forming in every direction. In less than two weeks we will be upon a complete war footing.
I hope that in less than two months the same ray of sunlight will glitter on the gleaming sword of the Palmetto State and on the Mississippi river.

Springfield, Illinois, Nov. 13.—Mr. Lincoln.

in conversation with some friends yesterday while deeply regretting the excitement that prevailed at the South. He did not, at the same time, deem it expedient that he should say anything publicly upon the subject whenever spoken to regarding his position, he invariably refers to his former writings and speeches, and from these to the platform of the party which elected him—a combination, he thinks, sufficient for all purposes.

It is stated that seventeen Southern law students have left the Cambridge (Mass.) Law School on account of the election of Lincoln.

[From the Southern Guardian.] An Appeal to the South.

No. 1.
Whenever any measures are taken which involve the vital interests of the community in which I live, I speak out by my opinions upon them, little thinking, and as little caring, whether in man's judgment they become my place and calling or not. This I have done repeatedly; and I have generally received for my pains unmerited reproof at first, and over-merited thanksgiving at last. So it may be in this instance.

South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union in a few months. Upon this momentous step hang issues of unspeakable importance and interminable consequences. This she knows full well; for her leading men are not all fools and desperados, as some would have the world believe they are, a faithful portrait of their character would be rather too complimentary for their taste, and quite too sentimental for this stolid, calculating age, in which the talk of "pledging lives, and fortunes, and sacred honor," in defence of right, is regarded as ridiculous romance. There is a something in them, I grant, that has made them the most restless people under the dealings of the General Government towards the South, of any people in the Union; but never have they manifested discontent without a sufficient cause. It may be the streak of French that is in them; it may be the Revolutionary spirit not yet extinguished with them; and it may be peculiar endowment of their State institutions. When I enter the legislative halls, and notice the dignity, the gravity, the order, the comity in debate, and the respectful obedience yielded to the presiding officers, and go thence to the halls of Congress, and see the tumult which prevails there, I glory in my just adopted State, and blush for the United States.

When I enter their courts of justice, and observe the like dignity, gravity, order, comity and obedience there—see with what independence and impartiality justice is administered—particularly the criminal justice of the commonwealth, now almost lost in the Southern States—I do not wonder that they are tinged with a little more than ordinary State pride. When I consider their open-handed liberality in erecting public buildings, building railroads, supporting schools, colleges, asylums, and other valuable and benevolent institutions; and remember the onerous burden of taxation which they have to endure to accomplish these ends, and the uncomplaining promptness with which they shoulder this burden—say to myself, "verily," citizens of South Carolina, you are a peculiar people in this great Republic and worthy of something better than blame! But these are not all—they are a religious people. Look into all her churches on the Sabbath day! They are all crowded; new ones are going up, old ones are being enlarged, and for about one hundred and sixty days unintermittent meetings have been held in the capital of the State, begun and prosecuted with no eye to the existing perils of the country.

When I consider all these things, I exclaim: "Well mayest thou, gallant, noble, generous, pious State, fire at every encroachment upon thy rights; for when they are gone, you will have lost more than any other State ever lost without a fault! From my soul I excuse thee for thy growing impatience at every new aggression upon thy prerogatives—thine honor, and thy peculiar institution."

This is the State which has determined to withdraw from the Union, let the consequences be what they may, rather than submit to Black Republican rule. She will triumph. I do not say that she will not have to go through tribulation. That is one of the passports to a distinguished place in Heaven, and consequently no certain sign of error. Two shots have fired at her already from the press of a neighboring State, and many more will come from quarters where she had a right to expect neutrality, if not sympathy and praise. But no matter; let her bear them unflinchingly; and, without retort, move right ahead, in solid column, as she does move, and will move, in an atmosphere of prayer, asking no help, but receiving it thankfully, and she will triumph gloriously. I feel it through all the fibres of my nature that she will triumph gloriously. The ravages of seventy years have left me but little physical strength, but what remains is at her service. The evening haze is gathering on my mind, but there is light enough left to beaken other States to her help, and to this end I now begin to use it. But, to secure readers, I must say but little at a time. I therefore close, for the present, with an earnest request that the Southern press give my brief articles general circulation, for the sake of an old man who has done the South some service.

No. 11.

When the Abolition cloud was not bigger than a man's hand, I predicted its progress, its expansion and its desolating burst, with as much accuracy as if I had been inspired; and I suggested a mode by which it might be dissipated, and its ravages prevented. Old men in Georgia know this to be true—indeed, it is of record among the literary rubbish of that State. I mention it not in boasting, but in the hope that it will add some little weight to all that is prophetic in what follows.

Upon the action of the cotton-growing States between now and the fourth of March hangs their destiny for weal or for woe forever. If they will quit the Union now in a body, while the times are the most propitious to the movement they ever had, or ever will have, they will be a great, rich and happy people. If they let this opportunity slip—if they suffer themselves to be lured into a curby by the fair promises of Lincoln, by the thread-bare rhetoric upon "the glorious Union," or by any thing else—they are a ruined people, and the worst ruined people who have ever trod this earth since the sacking of Jerusalem. Come near me, plain, honest farmers, mechanics, laborers and young men, and let us talk over this matter candidly, prayerfully, and with a

sole eye to truth and our country's good.

And the better to accomplish these ends, dismiss from your minds all those glowing harangues under which you have wept and shouted and voted; and listen to a little plain common sense, which you can understand perfectly, remember, and use for the benefit of your children and neighbors. And I here make a most startling assertion, upon which reserve your judgment until you hear my reasons for it. It is this: if Lincoln would pledge himself under oath, and I were sure he would keep his oath, to enforce the fugitive slave law to the letter—if all the people of the Northern States would not only vow to repeal their anti-slavery codes, but actually do it, and pledge themselves to allow your servants to accompany you through all the States without a whisper to decoy them from you—as I hope to be saved, I would not stay in this Union one hour longer than I could get out of it! And now for reasons: They would keep their vows, (we suppose that,) but they would be exactly the same people they are now—they would hate you and hate slavery as much as they do now; a little more, if you exacted these concessions from their love of your cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco; and their children would be exactly what they are now: Let me put a case to you. But first, let me draw a moral from your *secessions*, which ought to alarm you, and improve you. I only suppose the Northern President and people to do what all Presidents and all people did for thirty years after the Government was established—respect the constitution. I only supposed you to give them an acquittance for all the past, upon their assurance that they will observe the law on a single point for the future; and it amazed you, that for this great boon I would not yoke myself to them indissolubly, as you would do joyously. Oh, my countrymen, have you reached this point, while your wives and daughters are hallowing the grounds and consecrating the tomb of Washington? have the once called "children of the South" sunk so low before all of General Green's children have passed away? "But it would save the Union." I tell you, men, the Union is no more like it was, when I first knew it, than a zephyr is like a tornado—than a Caligula is like a Luther. But have you any hope of realizing the supposed case in a single particular? You do not dream of it. Lincoln will give you some double-faced promises to lull you, and gull you, and his supporters will dress them up in heavenly attributes—this is all you may expect. He cannot even give you encouraging promises without betraying himself. But he is not the thing to be feared; it is the power that pushes him up, and will pull him down if he dare to resist it. But to my case: Suppose I should ask which you would prefer, to live under an absolute despotism of ten thousand men? You would instantly answer, "Of course, man, without doubt. He would treat all his subjects alike. If he plundered, he would plunder all his subjects alike. If he were bad, we might chop off his head and put a better; and if not assassinated, time would soon dispose of him. But the ten thousand would make all others tributary to them and their neighbors. A little, comparatively, would satisfy the rapacity of one man, but millions upon millions would not satisfy the ten thousand. If the one should be leading to bribery, his murders must be limited to the rank of his acquaintance mainly. But the ten thousand would butcher by whole communities, and they would never die." Now, henceforward, you are subjected to an absolute despotism, not of ten thousand, but of nineteen millions, concerning whom there need be no "ifs," for they have disclosed their character, their conduct, and their plans, fully, fearlessly, and shamelessly.

The Republicans have all power in their hands and are under no restraint of law, order or conscience. They believe that to abuse you, persecute you, plunder you, tax you, degrade you, and force you to a condition worse than all these put together, (better conceived than pointed,) is doing God's service. Your fathers fought seven years to avoid taxation without representation. You will remain a hundred years under taxation without representation—for your representatives will be no better than dead men in congress. Your fathers would not endure a tax upon tea and paper; you will endure a tax upon every thing; and only to glorify your masters, and strengthen your bonds. At the footstool of a Nero you would have a hearing; by flattering him, you will receive largesses from him; but you will receive no hearing, no crumbs from your masters. Is this fancy? No, I take it all from the lips and acts of the Republicans themselves. To their praise, be it spoken, that they are open and frank in the avowal of their purposes, and in their efforts to accomplish it. Herein they are better than Philip. We encourage them by sympathy and bounty; and herein we are worse than the Athenians.

A. B. LONGSTREET.
WASHINGTON, November 19.—Ex-Governor Powell, of Alabama, left this city today for Baltimore and the North, to purchase barracks for his State. He informed the Administration that no doubt need be entertained in relation to the secession of Alabama, for it would certainly take place.

Amos Kendall is out this evening in another letter against secession. He takes the ground that the Government is a consolidated Union of the States, agreed to be perpetual at the time it was formed. He says that it appears upon the face of the Constitution that the Union was intended to be perpetual in duration, and that no disaffected State can legally withdraw.

The President has just completed his annual Message. It is said to be a long and masterly document.

A Dutchman expresses his surprise that men can consent to loaf about the rum shops as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be bought for sixpence.

Signs of the Times.

DR. NOTT IN NEW ORLEANS.—This distinguished gentleman presided at a large secession meeting in New Orleans, on the 10th instant. It was numerously attended, and spirited speeches made by several gentlemen, and resulted in promising support to the other Southern States, and a memorial to the Governor, requesting him to convene the Legislature at an early day as practicable. Dr. Nott also made an enthusiastic speech. At the close of the meeting, three cheers were given for South Carolina, for the preliminary steps she has taken for secession.

VIRGINIA.—PROCLAMATION OF GOV. LETCHER.—A proclamation from Governor Letcher, calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January next, is published. He gives, as one of the reasons for this action, the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal to a company of French capitalists, which requires the sanction of the Legislature to be rendered perfect. The next reason we give in his own words:
"And whereas, in consequence of the appointment of Electors, a majority of whom are known to be favorable to the election of sectional candidates as President and Vice President of the United States, whose principles and views are believed to be in direct hostility to their Constitutional rights and interests, and in consequence thereof great excitement prevails in the public mind, and prudence requires that the representatives of the people of this Commonwealth should take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency—I, John Letcher, Governor, by virtue of the authority aforesaid, &c."

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1860.—I write you a few lines to let you see that my best wishes are with old Carolina, and that you must not imagine, because fate has cast my lot at the North, I have ceased to be a Southern man; my heart still throbs with emotion for her welfare.
Living as I do in this part of the world, I see and hear a great deal of what is going on. The Black Republicans are beginning to see their folly in electing Lincoln, and that their interests will suffer by their stupidity. But as they have sworn, let them reap. I hope the ale of their brewing will be the most bitter draught they ever drink, and that their rail splitter will fence them in to their east. It appears to me, if to other Southern States are only true to Carolina, the Black Republicans will quake; they begin to tremble now; their firm belief hitherto has been that South Carolina would stand alone—but if they could have been convinced that her sister Southern States would join her, they would rather have seen Lincoln in the sea, or sent him to the Devil, than have made him their President. They try now to put a bold face on the matter, but it reminds one of children, who while in the dark to keep their courage up.

THE MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The waters are moving in North Carolina. Shelby has a company of one hundred men under the command of Captain Burton—a gallant soldier, and a warm secessionist. The Asheville News, the old Argus of Western North Carolina, with its high-toned Democratic principles, and its devotion to the Union, is warning up the popular movement of the day in his paper of November 15th. From his editorials of this date, we quote:
"The issue is upon us, and the people must meet it. They must decide whether they will longer cling to the Union and risk the wrongs and horrors which the Northern conquerors propose to inflict upon them, or seek out of it that peace and security denied them in it."
We speak plainly. The time for minding matters, if it ever existed, has passed away. He who shrinks the responsibility, and cries "peace, peace!" when there is no peace, is either a coward or a fool. We should meet the issue thrust upon us calmly and unflinchingly. If the danger can be averted, and peace guaranteed to the South in the Union, let it be shown. We yield to no man in devotion to the Union, while it remains the Union of the constitution. When that is no longer possible, we say in the language of John Bell, "give me separation, with all its consequences."

"We are in the midst of troublous times, and no man can foresee what a day may bring forth. Should the other Southern States, or any portion of them, secede, North Carolina cannot remain an indifferent spectator of the conflict which will probably ensue. Her people are conservative, but true to their constitutional rights, and when the hour of trial comes, will be found equal to the emergency."

THE PRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, of the 7th instant, in speaking of the standing of several Democratic papers, in reference to the present action of that State, puts them down as follows:
Standard, (Raleigh,) Warrenton News, Murfreesboro' Citizen, and Charlotte Democrat, are for submission—some for a defensive position of non-action!
The Journal, (Wilmington,) Mercury, and Southerner, (Tarboro,) the Tribune, (Goldboro,) Sentinel, (Winston,) Press, (Raleigh,) Banner, (Salisbury,) Plaindealer, (Hillsboro,) Enquirer, (Newbern,) and Carolinian, (Fayetteville,) are for a Convention of the State and new guarantees from the North or security in a Southern Confederacy.

In the leading editorial of the same day, he says:

"We proclaim it now, and mark us it true—"

if we submit now to Lincoln's election, before his term of office expires, your homes will be visited by one of the most fearful and horrid butcheries that has ever cursed the face of the globe.
"Such is the state of our country at the present moment, and those who deny it, only wish to gain for themselves popularity for an official station, or friendly opinions and favors from the people, on one hand, who have a superstitious love of the Union of the States, or, from the powers that are to be upon the other hand."
"Each State that now submits, does but bind herself hand and foot to be slaughtered, and sold as slaves to the North."
"The next danger to be anticipated from the election of Lincoln, if we now submit, is, that the policy of Helper will be carried out in the States."
"We will have a 'colonization' emigrants, who will buy out land and settle down in our States, supported by abolition aid societies; a party abolition ticket will be run in the State of North Carolina, and our own streets will witness 'Wide Awake' processions, and if we object, we are assured that 'every cannon and bayonet in the army and navy will be used to protect them from violence.' Men who are now afraid to speak of freedom to the slaves, or to paint in false colors the beauties of liberation, will, two years hence, publicly, in our midst, harrauge the non-slave owner in the presence of the slaves, and then our people will be in the midst of a boiling cauldron and no way of escape."
"Hunted down by abolition sentiments, our slave owners will be compelled to sell their negroes at a sacrifice; their fields, now waving with the luxuriant products of their genial climate, will become a vast desert, and poverty will stare us in the face, while famine will stalk grimly through our happy land."

CAROLINIANS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A large meeting of South Carolinians was held in New Orleans, on the 13th instant, Col. A. H. Gladden in the Chair.
H. W. Conner, Esq. after the Chairman had explained the object of the meeting, addressed those present in a spirited and patriotic address of some length, concluding as follows:
"With one voice and one accord, and in the fullness of our hearts, then, let us say to the people of South Carolina, 'Our sympathies and approval are with you; our affections are with you, and our hearts and hands will be with you in case of need in this great struggle, and may God speed you in your great and glorious work.'"
Several spirited resolutions were passed, approving of the course of the Legislature of South Carolina, and tendering their services to the Governor of this State; when Mr. Conner again addressed the meeting said, that:
"Unlike most of the gentlemen present, he was still a citizen of South Carolina, though in New Orleans three-fourths of his time. He had not renounced his allegiance to South Carolina, and never intended to do so. It was his home—his domicile was there—his heart was there, and to-morrow would leave for Charleston, to assume the duties and responsibility at this time of need of her citizens—to see where and when and how he could be most useful to the State in the impending crisis. If not wanted now, he will take a furlough, and come back to New Orleans and await the signal to return to South Carolina."

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.—On Saturday the bill calling a State Convention of the people of Georgia passed the Senate unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 24th of January, and the Convention meets on the 29th. The preamble of the Convention bill reads:
"Whereas the present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of the General Assembly, demands resistance; and whereas it is the privilege of a sovereign people to determine the mode, measure and time of such resistance: Therefore,
This General Assembly enacts that the Governor issue his proclamation ordering an election on the 24th of January. The 1st, 2d and 3d sections of the bill refer to the time election and meeting of the Convention, and the number of delegates each county is entitled to. The 4th section provides that the Convention may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality and rights of the people of Georgia as members of the United States, and determine the mode, manner and time of redress. The 5th section authorizes the Convention by vote to fix the pay of any delegate it may appoint to any Convention Congress or Embassy, and to provide for all other expenses incurred by it. It shall elect its own officers, and do all things needful to carry out the true interests and meaning of this act."

AN OLD EPHEMERA.—Some thirty years ago a gentleman, belonging to the Richmond Volunteer Company, moved from Columbia to Rossville, Chester District. A friend in this city received a letter on yesterday from him, in which he says:
"I send these lines in memory of 1832. I was then a minute man in Capt. E. Maxey's Company; my gun was No. 77. I have but one request to make: please see the Captain of that Rifle Company, and tell him I am ready to shoulder the same gun in defence of South Carolina. Can I get my request granted? Please inform me by the next mail."
"We have a large company of minute men at Rossville, under command of James Beatty. We will die before we will submit to Black Republican rule."

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired a darkey who was shaving a gentleman from the country. "Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes; "but it don't let go worth a cent."

Who are the Seceders?

From the Philadelphia *Record*, we take the following:
It is perhaps but a useless task to show where the present state of feeling took its rise, and to whom the difficulties now surrounding the country are justly attributable. It is, however, but an act of sheer justice to the south to institute this inquiry, and to show the patience which that section of our country has exhibited under the wanton and unprovoked outrages of the North. In 1850 the State of Vermont, by its legislation deliberately nullified the laws of the Union and the Constitution which bound the States together. That State deliberately determined that the law of Congress directing the return of fugitive slaves should not be executed within its dominions. This outrage upon the Constitution and disregard of Southern rights was followed by nearly every Northern State—adopting similar laws. In Massachusetts the troops were actually called out to resist the United States officers, and one of them murdered for attempting to execute the law he had sworn to support. At this time there are a dozen States in the Union which have nullified the Constitution and the laws of the General Government, and positively refuse to protect the rights and property of Southern citizens. All this has the South borne, as did our forefathers the oppression of England, and met each new outrage only with the petitions and protests.

In no single instance has the South attempted to interfere with the Northern rights; in no case has the South violated the constitutional compact; in no case has she asked for anything not guaranteed to her by that instrument, which all had sworn to honor and obey. Patiently, for a long series of years, has the South submitted to the taunts, insults and gross injustice from the North; and now, with one-third of the States in open opposition to her rights, and with hostile legislation standing upon the record—with the Executive power of the Union in danger of being transferred to hostile hands—the South, feeling that her rights and her interests have no longer any guarantee of protection—that the compact under which she entered the Union has been deliberately and persistently violated by the North—the South is considering whether the tie has not come for her to leave co-partnership where she is no longer respected, and where her rights and interests are no longer safe. This seems to us the true state of the question; and if the co-partners who neither regard the rights nor interests of the South attempt her longer continuance in the firm, every principle of justice, every sentiment of honor, will be revolted at the injustice and tyranny of the act. If it is desirable to maintain the Union, let the North repeal her hostile legislation against the South, let the North resolve honestly and faithfully to carry out the constitution and the laws of the Union—to refrain from insults and outrages upon Southern feelings and Southern rights, and then the Union will stand forever.

The South is true and loyal. The North has never made any aggression upon Northern rights, and she never will, unless driven to it in defence of her own. If then a dissolution of the Union should be brought upon us, the great evil will be most justly chargeable to the fanaticism of the North, and to its open violation of the Constitution which bound it together. If the North is permitted to nullify the laws of Congress, to trample upon the Constitution of the Union and the rights of the South, can it be expected the South will continue to submit until robbed of her property as she has already been of her rights?

FROM NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writing Friday, says:
"The money kings had a relapse to-day. The gleam of sunshine, yesterday, is all clouded over again by the *scary* reports from Millidgeville, announcing that the Legislature have resolved, or are going to resolve, to back up South Carolina, at the same time placing a million of dollars at the service of the State for warlike purposes. People who have debts due them in Georgia, moreover, feel very uncomfortable in view of the prospects of the passage of a bill suspending the collection of debt until January 1861. Under these circumstances, of course, 'money' continues as tight as a drum, and stocks continue to run down hill, like water."
I have it on good authority, that several of the most eminent clergymen of the city have been waited upon by various citizens, within a day or two past, to urge them to preach discourses on Sunday next suitable to the crisis. The hope is that words of conciliation and kindness from the Northern pulpit will help to restore a kinder feeling at the South.

Twelve hundred kegs of powder and eighty four boxes of ammunition were shipped to Charleston, S. C.
A private meeting of some twenty of our leading citizens was held last evening, at the New York Hotel, to take into consideration what measures could be adopted towards allaying the excitement which exists in several of the Southern States in reference to secession from the Union. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions for a future meeting.

WILMINGTON N. C., NOVEMBER 19.—In pursuance of an invitation through the papers a very large and respectable body of our citizens, without distinction of party, met to-night. It was one of the largest assemblages that ever convened in this town. Several able and prominent gentlemen addressed the meeting, and great enthusiasm. A series of strong secession resolutions were offered, and passed unanimously. It was also resolved to organize a corps of "Minute Men," and numbers came forward and enrolled their names as soldiers in the cause of the South. The people seem fully aroused. The "Old North State" will do her duty.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, publishes in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 10th instant, a very able letter, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of the right of a State to secede. He says that he will never vote for an appropriation to force a State to remain in the Union against her will.

The Presidential Election.

The following table shows the popular vote of the United States at the Presidential elections that have taken place since 1824:
In 1828 Jackson elected; majority over all 149,000.
In 1832 Jackson re-elected; majority over all 123,000.
In 1836 Martin Van Buren elected; majority was 20,767.
In 1840 Gen. Harrison elected; his majority was 138,000.
In 1844 President Polk was elected, but was a minority of 22,000.
In 1848 Gen. Taylor was elected, but the majority again in favor of other candidate was 142,000.
In 1852 Gen. Pierce was elected. His majority over all was 57,743.
In 1856 Mr. Buchanan was elected. The majority against him on the popular vote was 387,000.

Notwithstanding the imposing pyramid reared by the Republicans in honor of their victory, how different from the above records, is that presented by the results of the contest of 1860.
In 1860 Abraham Lincoln is elected; but the majority against him will be over one million—the Congress of the United States in both branches will be in hostility to his administration—and a majority of the States of the Union will have recorded their electoral votes in opposition to him!
Such is the victory won by the Republican party. What wonder that its fruits should be so bitter?—*Albany Argus*.

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT THE SOUTH.—As some interest attaches at present to the complement of United States soldiers stationed South, we append what is said to be a correct list of them:
At Fortress Monroe, Va., 8 companies of artillery; at Fayetteville arsenal, N. C., 1 company of artillery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 2 companies of artillery; at Augusta, Ga., 1 company of artillery; Key West, Fla., 1 company of artillery; at Barrancas barracks, near Pensacola, Fla., 1 company of artillery; at Baton Rouge, La., 1 company of artillery—total, about 800 men. There are about 120 United States marines at Norfolk and Pensacola. The recruiting stations of Jefferson, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., have no full company garrisoning them just now.

HIGHER.—Higher! It is a word of noble meaning—the inspiration of all great deeds, the sympathetic that leads, link by link, the impassioned soul to its zenith of glory, and still holds its mysterious object standing and glittering above the stars.
Higher! Hips the infant that clasps its mother's knees, and makes its feeble essay to rise from the floor—it is first inspiration of childhood—to burst the narrow confines of the cradle in which its swittest moments have passed forever.
Higher! laughs the proud schoolboy at his swing, or as he climbs the tallest tree of the forest, that he may look down on his less adventurous companions with a flush of exultation, and abroad over the fields, the meadows, and his native village. He never saw so extended a prospect before.

Higher! earnestly breathes the student of philosophy and nature; he has a host of rivals, but he must eclipse them all. The midnight oil burns dim, but he finds light and knowledge in the lamps of heaven, and his soul is never weary when the lust of them is hid behind the curtains of morning.
And higher! his voice thunders forth; when the dignity of manhood has invested his form, and the multitude is listening with delight to his oracles, burning with eloquence, and ringing like true steel in the cause of freedom and the right. When time has changed his locks to silver, and the boys in the field, bow in reverence as he passes, and peasants look to him in honor, can he breathe forth from his heart the fond wish of the past?
Higher yet! He has reached the apex of earthly honor; yet his spirit burns as warm as in youth, though with a steeper and paler light, and it would even borrow wings and soar up to heaven, leaving its tennements to moulder among the hurls he has wound around it, for the never-ending glory to be reached only in the presence of the Most High.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of coffee, without which few persons, in any half or wholly civilized country in the world, now makes a breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery in Arabia, who desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee upon the report of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of the plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent country, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris. A single plant brought these in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies.—The Dutch introduced it into Java and the East Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies.—The extent of the consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume it at a cost on its landing of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.—Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, publishes in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 10th instant, a very able letter, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of the right of a State to secede. He says that he will never vote for an appropriation to force a State to remain in the Union against her will.