[From the New York Herald.]

The Question of the Day.

One of the Great Problems of the Age—Its bearings Commercially, Financially and Philanthropically Considered—The Peace Union, Progress and Happiness of Millions involved in its solution—African Labor and its relations to Modern Civilization, &c.

The most valuable discovery made in the tropics of the New World was in the fertility of its soil, within the tropics—capable of yielding, by cultivation, untold wealth to the whites of the temperate latitudes, but in a climate where no European could toil and live. While Spain soon exhausted its metallic resources and spent the proceeds in devastating wars, the soil remained uncultivated, from which vast wealth was to be drawn. There only existed one species of labor which could be employed in the development of these vast tropical regions—to the fruitfulness of which no section of the Old World afforded any parallel—and this was the servitude of Africans.

Slavery was the beginning of civilization in a savage state, where the only means of sustenance were derived from the chase. Prisoners taken in war could not be supported; their captors possessed no means for feeding or maintaining them. Hence their Constant custom was to put them to death. This would prevail until their labor could be made available in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. Hence, when savage chiefs found they could sell their prisoners to those able and willing to feed them for their services, the spirit of civilization stepped in and rescued them from death. Hence the commencement of slavery was founded in humanity and aided the progress of civilization. The labor of the prisoners thus purchased, after producing necessaries to supply the wants of themselves and owners, would have a surplus left, which would lead to exchanges, and thus lay the foundation of commercial intercourse; and its necessities would again call in the aid of the mechanical arts and manufactures.

African labor in the New World has formed one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of man. In no period of his previous existence were Africans subjugated to tropical labor—in no part of the Eastern World did such a vast and rich field exist for its employment.

From the date of the commencement of the African slave trade may be dated the beginning of a new era in modern wealth and civilization.

England engaged in the African slave trade in the sixteenth century, in the time of Henry VIII., which was vigorously prosecuted in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was under her sway that regular companies were formed, and a large number of vessels were sent out to the coast of Africa to purchase prisoners from the natives and convey them to the British West India Islands, and to her colonies of North America. The members of the royal family, with many of the nobility of England, vested their money in these expeditions. And many of her present nobility are indebted for their hereditary wealth to the profits their ancestors derived from the prosecution of the slave trade.

When Sir John Hawkins first visited an African tribe known as the Sambos, he found them cannibals; and the first purchase he made was from a chief who had retained a certain number of prisoners as a provision against future want.

It is a little curious that one expedition fitted out for the slave trade under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth's government was called "Jesus," and another was called "Solomon."

The British not only supplied their own colonies with African laborers, which vastly augmented their value and productiveness, contributing wealth to the British nation, but they contracted to deliver, under royal charter, a large number annually to the Spanish colonies.

To understand the immense advantages gained and the benefit conferred on civilization by African labor in the tropics of the New World, it is only necessary to reflect upon what the condition of Europe, and especially of England, was prior to the employment of African labor, or before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequent to that period. While much has been attributed to the reformation, to printing and to the gold mines of South America, the vast material elements of modern civilization resulting from African labor have been overlooked.

England, when Elizabeth came to the throne, was in a measure without a commerce and without a navy. The Armada, which threatened her destruction, would be regarded now of little more importance than a fleet of fishing smacks. The city of London was composed of muddy and crooked lanes and narrow alleys for streets, over which the gables of wooden houses nearly touched each other. Her streets had no lights, and when people went out at night they had to be carried in handbarrows on the shoulders of men, or were supported in their hands, while others marched in front with flambeaus to light their way. The crockery ware of the royal table was little better than that produced by the Dutch potteries in New Jersey. Her public roads were almost impassable, while her forests and highways were infested by robbers. Her inns were miserable roadside hovels. It required about two or three weeks to make a journey from London to Edinburg, or to the west coast of England. The site of Manchester was a bleak common, whil Liverpool was little better than a fishing station.

Prior to the reign of Henry VII., the grandfather of Elizabeth, the people of England had, in their civil wars between the White and Red Rose factions, caused forty thousand of their number to fall in battle. The masses were throughout the realm poor, abject and miserable beings, dragged to slaughter by rival and contending cut-throats, seeking to govern by fraud and violence. No man can travel through England without meeting with the evidences of the ancient poverty of its masses. Few memorials remain anywhere of their existence as a mass, or as occupiers of the soil. English wealth, progress, commerce, agriculture, arts, sciences, with her naval power, all pretty much date from the commencement of the employment of African labor in the New World, and the same may be said of the United States of America. France and the Continent generally, prior to the reign of Elizabeth, were, if possible, poorer and worse off than England.

And what is the condition of Great Britain to-day? She possesses the most extensive commerce and the most powerful navy the sun ever shone upon. The declared value of her exports amounts to about $500,000,000 annually, and the value of her imports amounts to about $800,000,000 per annum. And this commerce has been inaugurated by African slavery, and to-day rests upon the backs of slave laborers throughout the tropical world. She, virtually, has 4,000,000 African slaves laboring for her in the United States, in the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, and naval stores. She has about 2,000,000 laboring for her in Brazil, 1,000,000 in Cuba, besides large numbers of coolies and captured Africans in her West India Islands. And no less than 150,000,000 ryotts and coolies, or Asiatic slaves, laboring for her in the tropical regions of her East India Possessions.

The annual exports to her East India Possessions amount to $70,000,000, and her annual imports from thence to $80,000,000. The progress of the United States from the same general basis has also reached an annual average export of about $325,000,000—more than half and near two-thirds of which are the products of African labor; while her annual imports average about $312,000,000. Abolish African labor in the tropics, and what would be the be the consequences, not alone to the whites of England and America, but of the civilized world?

The praises of Arkwright and of Whitney have been often told in prose and poetry; but what would have been the use of the spinning jenny and of the cotton gin without African tropical labor, in the production of cotton in regions where white labor perishes?

In the Northwestern States of America white labor is devoted to the growth of grain. Where does it find its most constant and reliable market? Answer: In its direct trade with the South and in supplying the New England and Eastern manufacturing districts. Where do these manufacturing communities depend, for the best market for their goods? At the South. Then the free laborers of the Northwest depend upon the African labor of the South employed in a climate where they themselves cannot work, for their best means of support. Again: where do the shoe and boot manufacturers, the steam engine builders, the producers of cotton gins, sugar mills, ploughs, horses, pork and steamboats—amounting to millions annually—living in the free towns West and in the free cities of the East, as they are vaunt-ingly called—depend for their best market? On the African labor of the South. Yet all the white laborers engaged in these pursuits are told that the slavery of the South is their worst enemy, and that they must unite to put down it and the South together. The fanatics talk of freedom, just as though there existed a single white man in the United States who does not enjoy as much liberty to-day as existed in America when General Washington was first inaugurated President of the United States, on the steps of the old City Hall in New York. Such an insane cry only means abolitionism, which, if carried out, is to involve whites and blacks in one general ruin.

But, says one, the constitution does not recognise African services, or slavery, as property. How do you make that out?

At the time the constitution of the United States was signed, in 1787, there were 41,000 African slaves held in the present free States of the North. The State of New York held 21,000, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, &c., also held large numbers of slaves. Suppose a clause had been proposed to be embraced in the constitution during its formation declaring that slaves from that moment ceased to be property, do you, can any one, suppose that New York—holding property in 21,000 slaves—or that Rhode Island or other Northern States, would have signed it? Not "a bit" of it. How impudent and unjust, therefore, for those States who sold out their negroes to the South now to come forward and tell the Southern people that there is no property in African services or labor, or in slaves, under the constitution. This, too, in the face of the fact that the government has uniformly paid for slaves killed in Indian wars, and has also compelled the English to pay for slaves carried off during the late war, or wrecked on English islands and retained there by violence, when *en route* from one American port to another.

The movements of the New England States in regard to slavery have been of a most extraordinary character. During the debates in the convention on the formation of the constitution, Virginia, with a majority of the Southern States, proposed a clause in favor of terminating the slave trade in 1800. This was opposed by a majority of the New England States—including Massachusetts and Rhode Island—who had a large number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, or in transporting slaves from Africa to the Southern States, and did not wish their trade to be interrupted. Hence these States proposed to extend the period to 1820. This the Southern States opposed. Finally, the period of 1808 was offered as a compromise, and we find that Massachusetts and other New England States, who could have terminated the African slave trade in 1800, actually voted to extend it eight years beyond that period, during which the trade was never more actively prosecuted. Massachusetts became responsible for the Africans introduced in the South within those eight years. In that time 40,000 were introduced into South Carolina. Does Massachusetts, when supporting the doctrines of Abolitionism, repent of having been a party to the introduction of those 40,000 Africans. Or does she propose to purchase their liberation, and send them back to Africa? Not at all. We find that within a recent period she sends one of her lawyers to South Carolina to resist the legality of its municipal laws regarding the imprisonment of free negroes, made necessary for the protection of its citizens. What did South Carolina do? Acknowledge the right of Massachusetts to interfere in her legislation? No; not at all. The agent of that State was summarily ejected from South Carolina. What followed? Did Massachusetts attempt coercion? No. She had no constitutional right to do so. It is now claimed that the free States collectively, Massachusetts included, have a right to do what the latter had no power or legal right to do individually.

Again, we find a Senator of Massachusetts, who grossly maligns and villifies a State into whose bosom Massachusetts assisted to pour 40,000 slaves, against the wishes of a majority of the Southern States, is knocked down, and, though not justified by any considerable number of the people even in South Carolina, yet the act found palliation both North and South. What did Massachusetts do? Go to war with South Carolina? No, she went to work in spreading abroad the dragon's teeth of Abolitionism, hatred, discord and ill will against the whole South, and to seek in this crusade the co-operation of all the free States to punish the whole South for the acts of South Carolina, or in other words, to redress the personal grievances of Mr. Hoar and Mr. Sumner, to do what she was numerically and constitutionally unable to perform single handed.

Let us look at the reversed side of this picture. Suppose that the Southern States had called a convention of delegates from Southern States exclusively, to meet at Nashville or at Columbus, and had nominated L. M. Kuitt, of South Carolina, for President, and Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, for Vice President, with a platform hostile to the North and possessed the numerical strength to force their nominees and their measures on the North, *nolens volens*, constitution or no constitution—we ask what would have been the feeling of the North, and of Massachusetts especially, in such a contingency? We should have opposed such a sectional crusade against the North with the same determination which we now do that of the black republicans against the South.

The total product of African slave labor throughout the tropics of the New World amounts to the annual sum of about $500,000,000—the yield of about 6,300,000 slaves. Of this immense sum more than one half is supplied by the African labor of the U. States. Perish all this, perish commerce, perish everything, so that the one idea of negro equality shall be accomplished; perish the whites and perish the negroes themselves, rather than abolitionism shall not prevail. Proclaim freedom to the blacks at the South to-morrow, remove the guardianship of the whites, and you would proclaim their speedy extermination. Had the negroes of St. Domingo formed a part of the continent of France, in juxtaposition with 32,000,000,000 whites, instead of being placed on an island, who doubts but they would have been exterminated?

The first check to the aid and progress civilization derived from African labor was from the fanaticism of the French Revolution in 1790-93. The first abolition society ever formed was that of the "*L'Ami des Noire*," in Paris, at that period. It was composed of fanatics and infidels, just as the same party in the United States is formed at the present day. The Lloyd Garrison of that day was the fanatical Abbe Gregoire. He proclaimed, with the infidels, universal "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality," white and black. And, to prove his love of the negro, he actually embraced a thick-lipped African negro who appeared in the Constituent Assembly, and hugged and kissed him, calling him his "dear brother."

Madness ruled the hour. And in an evil moment the National Assembly, which sent innocent men and women to the guillotine in the name of "liberty, fraternity and equality," proclaimed 400,000 brutal and savage blacks in St. Domingo free, while there were only some 30,000 poor and defenceless white people on the Island to resist this infernal horde let loose upon them. The result was that they barbarously and indiscriminately massacred them in every form of fiendish cruelty barbarity could invent, while the torch destroyed their dwellings and desolated the island. Its chief butcher of women and children, and who poisoned the wells to destroy the French troops sent to subdue them, Toussaint L'Ouverture, the bloody John Brown of his time—Wendell Phillips recently, in New York, called a hero greater that Napoleon or Washington. And to-day this abolitionist and his internal pack of bloody-thirsty fanatics would, to accomplish their insane purposes, not only sacrifice the interest and happiness of the blacks at the South and of the whites at the North, but see the whites of the South of all ages and sexes slain in cold blood and their houses given to the flames, rather than their hellish schemes should not prevail.

Some sixty or seventy years have rolled over since the bones of 30,000 whites have been bleaching on the tropical hills of St. Domingo, and the monuments of desolation were made to blacken its valleys. Yet what has become of the "equality and fraternity" of the races? The blacks of St. Domingo are still an unequal race. The material prosperity of the Island has never been nor never will be recovered. While the insane "liberty, equality and fraternity," claimed by infidels and fanatics in 1793, nowhere exist in France. An Emperor rules with and iron will. Then what did the first Abolition Society, *L'ami des Noire*, "the friends of the blacks," accomplish? The massacre of 30,000 white men, women and children, in all the forms of barbarous cruelty. That is all. And what more than similar butchery can our abolitionists accomplish if left to carry out their insane crusade?

The next check or attempt to destroy African labor in the New World, was inaugurated in England. The fall of Jacobinism of France crossed the Channel. Mr. Wilberforce and his Quaker friends commenced operations against the slave trade. Gaining strength, they adopted the principles of *L'Ami des Noire*, and became rampant abolitionists, and finally forced the government to abolish slavery in her West India Islands, which led to their ruin. Their attempted recuperation by supplies of coolies and captured Africans has proved a failure.

The next grand assault to be made on the enormously valuable labor of Africans in the tropics—valuable alike to whites and blacks, valuable to the cause of progress, of commerce and of civilization throughout the world—has been organized in the free States of North America, incited by British influence, against the labor of four millions of slaves in the Southern States, with whom they formed the most constitutional compacts. Fortunately for those Southern States, and for the whites of the civilized world, who must have supplies of $200,000,000 in cotton annually, to say nothing of tobacco, rice, &c., they are independent and sovereign States in all things not expressed in the constitution. They, withal, are a brave and patriotic people, and in numbers of whites are nearly two to one against the blacks. They possess arms, arsenals and military organizations. Hence, when the Garrisons, Phillipses, Sewards, and other fanatics of the North, dream of converting that fair and prosperous section of our Union into another St. Domingo: when they suppose that they can accomplish the indiscriminate massacre of the whites and reduce their dwellings to ashes, their dreams will never be realized. Neither will their equally utopian nonsense regarding a grand negro republic, to be organized and supported on the borders of the Southern States at the expense of the United States government.

You see a well dressed negro walking the streets, about as well civilized as his nature permits. How did he attain that civilization? Did somebody send to Africa and bring him over, rear, feed and clothe him at their expense in order to civilize him? No. He was civilized by the services of his ancestors, without which, if he now existed at all, he would to-day be a pig headed cannibal in the wilds of Africa.

The abolitionists have appealed to the Irish, Germans, and other citizens of foreign birth, and endeavored to persuade them that the Southern people, and African labor in particular, are their greatest enemies. A great lie, of course. Have the great body of this class of people ever reflected upon the fact, that without the South and African labor a great many of them would never have been able to have reached our shores?

It requires over 2,000 ships and 40,000 sailors to transport one crop of cotton to Europe. These vessels bring back to the free ports of the North merchandise less bulky than cotton, tobacco and rice, which leaves large unoccupied space, that is filled with steerage passengers at a low rate of fare—a rate which would be unattainable were it not for the large number of vessels engaged in the transportation of cotton. Thus the great emigration from Europe into the free States of the North has been largely promoted by the African labor of the South. One of the first effects of the destruction or serious disturbance to this labor would be in a measure the suspension of foreign emigration, leading to the permanent separation of friends and kindred in the New and Old Worlds.

None can dispute that when the thirteen feeble colonies emerged from the murderous and desolating effects of the Revolutionary war they were bankrupt in everything but honor. Without exportable values, money was scarce and debts remained unpaid. Imposts proviisory duties resulted in little else than non-intercourse. The country made no progress until the supply of cotton became a large article of export, between the years 1795 and 1812, which introduced largely increased wealth. The war of 1812 cut off this resource as an export. The South joined in the war of 1812 on principle—that is, to protect Northern ships from search and the seizure of sailors by British hearsers, while some of the New England States, when it had commenced, opposed the war. After a contest of three years the States emerged from the struggle in poverty and bankruptcy. Cotton now sold at 18 cents to 25 cents per pound, and was as good for export as so much gold, while the exports of Northern growth, such as breadstuffs, were cut off by the English Corn laws.

The exports of cotton, therefore, not only aided in paying of the obligations of the Revolutionary War, but, to a large extent, paid off the immense debt contracted during the last war with Great Britain, amounting to from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000. Not only so, but contributed to pay off the debts contracted on account of the Mexican war. While cotton has thus sustained so largely the financial resources of the government, it has enriched the manufacturing and commerical classes of the Northern States, as well as contributed, by its home market for breadstuffs and provisions, to enrich the agricultural free labor of the West.

To preserve these great interests of whites and blacks, to save our country and its institutions from the revolution threatened by the madness of infidels, frantics and traitors, demands that every patriot should rally in their defence, by sustaining the Constitution and the equality of State rights, and that Union guranteed under its broad mantle, now and forever.

ACQUITTAL OF THE HITCHINGS.—The Cheraw correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date Oct. 22, says, in reference to the trial of the two Abolitionists at Bennettsville:

The trial of the two Hitchings, father and son, came off, as in a forme letter I mentioned it would, on Friday, the 19th inst., but not at Clio, or before the Clio Vigilance Committee. They were tried at Bennettsville, and before a committee of seventy persons selected from the several beat companies in the District. They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging and fifty against it. In addition to the facts of their having acknowledged the purchase of the arms, and the arrival of part of them at this place; and the further fact that the elder Hitchings had been corresponding with Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley, two gentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom, Dr. Hadley, offered to testify that he had heard the elder Hitchings declare his intention to array the North against the South, so far as was in his power, upon the question of slavery.

The Committee, however, in view of the fact that the evidence against the accused was solely circumstantial, decided that the death penalty, in this case, should not be inflicted. They determined nevertheless, that the two Hitchings should leave the State, and appointed a sub Committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to the North Carolina line; notwithstanding Dr. Hadly's application to one or more magistrates for a warrant for their arrest, which was not granted. Where they will go next, and what further attempts they may make to aid in the bloody work of assisting the minions of Lincoln to crush the South into obedience to his hellish programme, time alone can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, that the citizens of North Carolina will take proper care of them. If they should ever dare to come over this side of the river to recover their arms their hardihood will be repaid by a speedy application of the halter. The arms are still held here as trophies of Black Republican discomfiture. They will, of course, be confiscated and applied to the service of the State.

The President has issued his proclamation for the sale of three and the eo-quarter millions of acres of public lands in California in June next.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, November 1, 1860.

To You.

Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, or printing, will please remember that Court Week will be a good time to call and settle. Those who are not compelled to attend as suitors, jurymen, witnesses, or mere spectators, can send the amounts up by their neighbors, who will cheerfully render them and us the small service of handing it over and taking back receipts. Do not think, because the sum is small; that it is of no importance. When we can unite these small amounts, we shall have a pile, and that pile will do us considerable good in many ways.

Court Week.

The regular Fall Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Spartanburg District was organized on Monday last, his Honor Judge Wardlaw presiding.

On Monday his Honor delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jurors, instructing them in regard to their various duties in a clear and forcible manner. The Summary Process cases were then called and disposed of during the day, after which the Petit Juries were organized, and Mr. Solicitor Reed commenced the trial of cases on the Session's Docket. There were several cases of Assault and Battery, in which the defendants plead guilty. The case of the State *vs.* Underwood was tried, and the prisoner, who was indicted for Larceny, was acquitted; but the Solicitor suggested that information had been received from North Carolina concerning him, and that he was a prowling character, and in the habit of associating with negroes and of tampering with them. He was warned to leave the State immediately, or he might be severely dealt with. The public is cautioned against him, as he is a vagabond of the lowest character. Said Underwood is apparently fifty years old, is five feet four or five inches high, has dark skin, stoops some, and has a downcast look.

The next case tried was that of the State vs. Madison Chapman, who was indicted for stealing a mule. The prisoner plead *guilty* on his arraignment, but his Honor, thinking he might have done so inconsiderately, allowed him, by the advice of counsel, to retract his plea, and enter one of *not guilty*. Subsequently, however, when brought up for trial, he plead *guilty*, and his plea was recorded against him.

In the cases of the State vs. Charles Carroll, for Larceny, and of the State vs. Thomas Snowden, for an attempt to commit a felony by breaking open the house of Mr. Jackson, the defendants were found guilty.

As there are many cases on the Issue Docket which will consume much time, court will be in session during the entire week.

The members of the bar from other Districts in attendance are Messrs. Reed and Orr of Anderson, Messrs. Hawkins, Gulberry, Munro and Thomson of Union, and Hon. O. P. S. Evan of Laurens.

Dr. Lieber.

Dr. F. Lieber was for four years a Professor in, and at times acting President of, the South Carolina College. When C. F. McCay, of Georgia, was placed at the head of the Institution over him, he indignantly resigned, and removed to New York, where he was invited to a position in a literary institution. His labors, however, seem not to have been confined to his books, but like many others now and then—as very recently he figured as chairman of a German Black Republican meeting in that city—and expressed sentiments the opposite of those he held in South Carolina. This course of the great political economist has called forth just indignation in this State as his hypocrisy. Here he was a slaveholder—and he suffered his friends to regard him a States Rights man, by using Mr. Calhoun's Disquisition on Government and Discourse on the Constitution as one of his text books.

In view of the dishonor brought upon his name by this act of his own, the Euphradian Society of the South Carolina College passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the name of Francis Lieber be erased from the roll of honorary membership of the Euphradian Society.

Resolved, That his bust and portrait be no longer permitted a place in our halls.

Vigilance Association.

In view of the present state of our political affairs, and the impending crisis—in order to secure as far as possible the peace and harmony of the community, as well as to protect and defend our lives and liberties—we, the citizens of Beat Company No. 3, Western Battalion, 15th Regiment, S. C. Militia, have met in consultation and, A. B. Woodruff, Esq., having been called to the Chair, thought proper to offer and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there be appointed within the Beat a "Vigilant Committee," consisting of twelve responsible citizens, whose duty it shall be to look well to the interest and welfare of the community at large.

Resolved, That R. S. Woodruff, J. H. Copeland, S. P. Lanford, and W. C. Carnal be appointed a committee to nominate twelve such responsible citizens to constitute said "Vigilant Committee."

Resolved, That the twelve nominated be adopted, and authorized to act for, and in behalf of the community in the capacity of a "Vigilant Committee;" and that we pledge our confidence in, and co-operation with them in any action they may think requisite for the advancement of the commonwealth.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the District papers for publication, omitting the names of the Committee.

A. B. WOODRUFF, Pres't.

W. A. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

Lanford's, S. C., Oct. 29th, 1860.

The Senatorship.

The following letter will explain itself. The political firmness of Gov. Gist is well known. He will never hold office to illustrate principles not his own:

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

Some partial friend, over the signature of "A Citizen," in the Mercury of the 17th inst., having nominated me for U. S. Senator, "if no dissolution of the Union should take place upon the election of Lincoln to the Presidency;" on the next day another writer, over the signature of "Many Citizens," insists upon the re-election of Senator Hammond. To remove all difficulty and silence discussion on the subject, I have no hesitation in saying that I would not serve, if elected, Senator, in the contingency alluded to; because I could not truly and properly represent a State that submits to Black Republican rule; and all apprehensions of rivalry with any one may, therefore, be dismissed.

W. H. GIST.

The Lindell Hotel in St. Louis, has been leased by the lessends of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, for 15 years. It is one of the largest hotels in the United States, accommodating 1,500 guests, and will be fitted with every appliance of the age.

New York Demonstration.

The Minute and the Union Men turned out in immense numbers last night. On the 3rd October the Wide Awakes had their great procession, so long talked of, and introduced, like a stage display, with a blast and flourish of trumpets. The procession was large, though not so large as the republicans claimed, and was composed, for a great part, of youths able to carry torches, but unable to vote, either at the approaching election in November, or, from appearances, at several subsequent elections. The ranks were swelled by clubs from the back country, cities and villages—from Albany, Troy, Hartford, Danbury, Boston, and even from more distant points. This conglomeration of clubs, metropolitan and urban, passed through the streets in solemn array, like a midnight parade of the Sons of Malta unenthusiastic and awakening no enthusiasm. A party of cowled monks, bearing lighted tapers, returning from a funeral, would have been quite provokative of any political excitement as those Wide Awakes, who were so called, as a wit happily observed, "because they had no place to sleep." The crowd which gathered to see them appreciated, as all New York crowds do, this lack of enthusiasm, and before half of the dull procession had passed, the Wide Awakes were popularly christened "somnambulists," or "sleep walkers."

Capt Isaiah Rynders saw the procession, and determined to surpass it. With the aid of the Union men of all parties, he has succeded in doing more than he intended—he has given us a genuine torchlight procession, the greatest New York ever saw, in numbers and general appearance unsurpassed—procession seven miles in length, and which was over three hours in passing any given point; organized upon a principle directly opposite to that of the Wide Awakes, the procession of last night was composed, with the exception of a few invited clubs, entirely of our own citizens, men who can and will vote here in the city and State. In numbers it more than double the Wide Awake procession, there being upon the lowest estimate, from twenty-five to 30 thousand men in line, while in *elan*, vim and enthusiasm it was unequalled. Cheering and cheered, it wept through the streets a mass of lights, men, music, cannon, flags, transparencies, tableau, fireworks and banners, indescribable imposing, and the shouts which everywhere responded to the cheers of the clubs from the thousands who lined the streets showed that the Union men outside of the procession were so numerous that the thousand in the line were hardly missed. The crowds upon the side walks were unequalled even at the Prince of wales' reception, and so overflowed the streets that the procession could hardly pass, the men cheering and the ladies enthusiastically waving their handkerchiefs. As the various companies passed the *Herald* office on their return, they cheered tremendously. If the light from those countless torches could illume all minds, if all would keep step to the music of the Union if all our voters would come forth, like the minute men of '76, at the signal of danger to the Union, Black Republicans fanaticism would be rebuked, the Wide Awake torches quenched, national conservatism once more rule the land and none need fear for the safety of our country and our whole country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Marlborough.

From the last *Sun of Sumpterville*, we take the following authentic account of the action of the Clio Committee of Vigilance, in reference to the case of the Hitchings:

CLIO, S. C., Oct. 22, 1860.

In view of the excitement and exaggerated reports in circulation consequent upon the arrest of J. K. Hitchings and his son, F. C. Hitchings, by the Vigilance Committee of this place, on the suspicion of an attempt to excite an insurrection in the neighborhood, the undersigned, by request of said committee, beg leave to submit the following as a true and correct statement of facts in relation thereto.

F. C. Hitchings had been here about four weeks, and J. K. Hitchings about two weeks. Reports derogatory to their characters, flew ahead them from North Carolina, where they had resided for the last four or five years, in consequence of which, the citizens of this town immediately determined to remove them.

A meeting was called for that purpose, and arrangements made to effect the desired purpose. Prior to taking action in the matter and for other purposes, a committee of safety was suggested, and a committee appointed to wait upon them and inform them of the determination of the committee, to wit; that they must leave the limits immediately, which they hastily concluded to do.

While preparing to leave, the propriety of searching their house was suggested. On examination, numerous papers were found, among which were two boxes of firearms, from Joseph Morris, Agent, New York. Several letters from persons north, and copies of letters to various persons.

These circumstances aroused our suspicion, and we determined to arrest the parties and hold them in custody until further investigations could be made. A letter from Adams & Co's. Express, addressed to Charleston, N. C., was also found, inquiring if F. C. Hitchings, that a box to his address was in his possession, with bill for collection for the same. This was the only bill found which bore any evidence of shipment. The box was arranged to Cheraw, S. C., and was to be sent on from Cheraw, S. C., and is now there. The bill of lading bore no evidence of shipment, and we have information from the express agent at New York, that this invoice was never shipped. He was sent as a guide, as to the best and quickest way in making selection.

There was nothing of an incendiary character in any of the correspondence of either of the Hitchings. Neither was there any proof of either of them entertaining sentiments inimical to the institutions of the South, or of their having ever expressed such sentiments. In explanation of the small bill of fire arms shipped to J. K. Hitchings, it was stated by him that they were intended for his son who was engaged in the transportation business across the plains of New Mexico. That he had a son engaged in this business was satisfactorily proven.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, in connection with the fact that there was no disposition to evade an investigation, and his having spoken of the order for fire arms prior to his arrest, and the quality and quantity of the arms ordered, the committee were induced to believe that the intention of the parties accused were not of an insurrectionary character, and they have consequently been discharged.

J. A. McRAE,
A. L. McRAE,
B. COVINGTON. } Committee.

P. S.—We have just come into the possession of the Mercury of yesterday in which the statement is made by a Cheraw correspondent, that since the residence of the Hitchings among us their house has been frequented by negroes. This is not true. During their short stay among us, their deportment was not such as to excite suspicion of anything wrong.

THE CENSUS OF GREENVILLE.—We have been kindly permitted by M. D. Dickey, Esq., Assistant United States Marshal, to compile several items of interest from his census returns, which are now about being completed. The items we have compiled relate principally to the town; as soon as the returns are complete, he will furnish us the full satistics of the District for publication.

The population of the town proper is between 2000 and 3,000, leaving out a few families whose census has no yet been taken. The value of real estate and personal property is $5,400,000; church property, 64,000. There are 287 dwellings in the town. There have been but 43 deaths during the year.

In point of population, at least, Greenville ranks as the third place of importance in the State. Ten years since, the population of the town was stated to be near 1700; if we were now to include in these statistics the population residing in the suburbs for but half-a-mile from the corporate limits, (which extend but one mile either way from the Court House,) it would about double the number in that decade.

In taking the census of the district Mr. Dickey has exhibited much care, skill and energy, and we regard his statistics as being as free from errors as those of any other census-taker—more so than many returns we know of.—*Patriot.*

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1860.—The government have been put in possession of information, from a reliable source, respecting Spanish designs and intrigues to obtain a foothold upon this continent. Her operations are said to be upon a grand scale. It is clear, from the disclosures, that her designs are not confined to Mexico, but extend also to central and South America. She is understood to have the co-operation of a landing European Power, which, should it become necessary, will render all the necessary aid. The administration, being in possession of all the facts, will keep a vigilant watch of her movements. The menacing attitude of her fleet in the Gulf, her operations in Venezuela, and the landing of a large force upon Dominican soil, clearly indicates that there is some truth in the report of Territorial acquisition upon this continent, and in every other quarter where there is a possibility of success.

The black republican press are constantly asserting that the President has stated that he did not believe there would be a dissolution of the Union; or even a succession of the Southern States in the event of Lincoln's election. This is a complete fabrication. He has never hesitated to state to any and every one who asked his opinion that he had serious apprehensions upon the subject. What the South will do he does not pretend to know, but that seven or eight, and perhaps more, of the Southern States, will take speedy action, he fully anticipates. What he will do, if anything, in such an emergency, he has never indicated to any human being.

The election of Baker, republican, and Nesmith, Douglas democrat, as United States Senator from Oregon, creates no surprise here. The fusion between the republican and Douglas factions in the Legislature was complete. They coalesced also on the Congressional election, but were beaten.

An evening paper contains the explanation of George N. Sanders touching the offer of the Vice Presidency to Mr. Yancey. It does not mend the matter.

Gentlemen who have visited different Southern States represent that the feeling of the people for non intercourse with the North is in advance of that of the leaders.

A letter from Charleston, S. C. dated Oct. 18th says:

"The fire companies are drilling every night, and making other preparations for the coming dissolution. South Carolina will secede if Lincoln is elected. A meeting to inaugurate the Minute Men movement in Charleston was held last night and 300 young men enlisted at once. Very will increase in numbers every day. A Vigilance Committee of prominent gentlemen (about 130 in number) has just been formed. You can depend upon it we are 'wide awake, and *prepared* to meet the enemy."

A letter from Montgomery, Ala., dated Oct. 19th, says:—

"Our people are pricking up their ears, since the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections, and the call from South Carolina for "Riflemen form." A movement is on foot to organize a company of "Minute men" here. We will not stand Lincoln's election.

Extract from a private letter from a distinguished lawyer of Columbus, Georgia, to a gentleman in this city:

"On Lincoln's election I am out for war to the knife, if need be, and I intend to devote myself to arousing the public mind for this purpose. If the South submits to Lincoln's election, we are enslaved and our negroes free. A few years will tell the tale. I am willing to fight for my fireside. But if the South refuses my services, I shall take advantage of the next four years, to get my house in order, for a move to the Pacific. It is the only point that I can think of, where a fifty years peace may be expected. The North will fall before mob law, unless she puts down agrarianism with a standing army, and a monarchy. She is organizing her "Wide-Awakes," for the overthrow of good order within her own border. I think Georgia will secede. If she does not, I will volunteer and go to any State that unfurls the banner of secession. I could weep over the calamity that fanaticism has brought about, but the past is of no consequence now, the future is before us, pregnant with events."

SECESSIONISM IN COL. ORR.—We learn from the Greenville *Patriot* that on Tuesday last Cols. Orr, and Ashmore addressed the citizens of the District at the Court House. Col Orr had no hope of the defeat of Lincoln, but would counsel no hasty action on the part of the State. South Carolina should not withdraw alone. He differed from others in the opinion that our Legislature should call for a convention of the people as soon as it was ascertained that *Lincoln* was elected. He thought it would be wiser and more prudent that Commissioners should be appointed to go and consult with the other Southern States and ascertain the course they intended to pursue under the circumstances, so that there might be a concert of action.

South Carolina has tried the experiment of sending a commissioner to a sister Southern State when her soil was invaded, and the result of that experiment does not afford much encouragement to repeat it. At this crisis however, although each State must in her sovereign capacity decide upon her own course of action; yet it will be doubtless thought advisable to secure in some way, as much concert of action as practicable.

Col. Ashmore also thought Lincoln would be elected and counselled that the State should put herself into a position of resistance, and that when the time comes she should resist to the death.—*Guardian.*

Garibaldi has issued one decree which can not fail to stir the bile of Austria, for it refers to the Hungarian volunteers. Deppots are opened at Naples and Messina for Hungarian recruits, and it is given out that Garibaldi has pledged himself to repay Hungarian services with his sword.

Married.

On the 25th October, by Rev. Whitefoord Smith, D. D., Mr. R. R. KING, of Clarendon District, to Miss MARY E. BIVINGS, of this place.

At Granby-street Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday morning, 24th October, by Rev. J. R. Finley, D.D., Mr. JOHN A. HENNEMAN, of Spartanburg, S. C., and Miss LOUISE RATE, of Norfolk.

On the 28th October, by A. E. Smith, Esq., Mr. ARTHUR CASH and Miss KIZIE KATHARINE WILLIS, all of Spartanburg District.

On Sunday morning, the 28th October, by Elias Wall, Esq., Mr. EDMUND BELCHER to Miss NANCY EDGINS, all of Spartanburg District.

On the 24 October, by Rev. Wm. Curtis, LL.D., Mr. WM. S. LIPSCOMB to Miss ALBERTINE GOUDELOCK, all of Spartanburg District.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. DAVIS JEFFRIES, of Lamar County, Texas, to Miss SALLIE A. LIPSCOMB, of Spartanburg Dist.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the Court of Ordinary.

Jas. E. Vise, Administrator, Applicant, vs. John S. Vise, and others, Defendants.

Petition for Final Settlement and Decree.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Heirs of WILLIAM VISE, deceased, names not known, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that they be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, to be holden for Spartanburg District, at Spartanburg Court House, on the 30th day of October next, to show cause, if any exists, why a Final Settlement and Decree of the Estate of Mrs. Harriet A. Ducker, dec'd, should not be made, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of October, A. D., 1860.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. D.

Nov 1 35—3m

Clerk of the Court.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. W. WEBBER as a Candidate for Clerk of the Court at the ensuing election. Oct 25 34—te

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

Citation for Letters of Administration.

WHEREAS MARY PILGRAM and A. B. WOODRUFF have petitioned this Court for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of SAMUEL PILGRAM, deceased:

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said SAMUEL PILGRAM, to be and appear at the Court of Ordinary, for said District, to be held at Spartanburg Court House, on the 16th day of November next, to show cause, if any exist, why said letters should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of October, 1860.

J. EARLE BOMAR, o. s. d.

Nov 1 32—2w

Valuable Real and Personal Estate For Sale.

THE Heirs of P. HOY, dec'd, having consented, we will sell the following property, to the highest bidder, on *TUESDAY, the 27th of NOVEMBER*, at the late residence of the deceased, viz:

One Tract of Land,

Containing 100 ACRES, more or less,