

selon that either money or nature succeeds in raising a single grain that weeds 684 lbs.

We learn from a Havreburg (Pa.) paper, that in that vicinity with the recent fine weather the Winter grain and pasture are growing rapidly as in the Spring.

Another farmer, M. F. Gates, writing from Muscatine County, in the same State, says: "With favorable weather, our late harvest is progressing rapidly."

It would be impossible to cut up any considerable share of our large fields of corn. We look our corn on the hills, and the fields are in a state of decay.

Our worthy friend John Johnson, "the Great Tile Drainer," comes to our crop column as a correspondent, in the following letter on the crops of Western New-York.

"A word or two as to crops in Western New-York. I think that the season has been a very good one. I fully believe it has been 25 per cent out of the great crop of 1859.

"I have many letters from every State of the Union. They all speak of good crops. The crops of Virginia, Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The crop of Spring wheat in our Western States is very large, and is estimated to be 20 per cent out of the great crop of 1859.

"Now that our Southern brethren are breathing threats of secession, and casting a longing eye on Cuba, it may not be uninteresting to them to learn the actual extent of the Cuban sugar crop.

"There are at present, or were in full operation during the last season, 1,265 sugar mills in this island which produced this year, 1,187,500 tons of sugar, and 1,187,500 tons of molasses.

"The amount of land on these 1,265 estates not used for cane is no less than 1,289,650 acres.

FROM OCEAN COUNTY, N. J. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. BARNEGAT, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., Nov. 15, 1860.

Now that the election is over, and people have more time to consider other matters, I address you from a section of country which has heretofore been known to you only through the misrepresentations of others.

can be increased almost indefinitely at an expense ranging from \$20 to \$300 per acre. Our innumerable cedar "swamp" streams irrigate hundreds of acres, which are of little value for other purposes.

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THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LANE.

AMOS KENDALL ON THE CRISIS.

THE POSITION OF THE BAPTISTS.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LANE.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1860.

The agitation in regard to the secession of South Carolina, and possibly of one or two other States, is and has been chiefly confined to our bar-rooms and places of public resort, whose frequenters are strangers and officeholders. The solid and substantial citizens of Washington are Union men of the firmest stamp.

With your request that I should make no suggestion for Mr. Lincoln's election, I would not preserve our institutions and our Government, I proceed briefly to comply.

Nothing is plainer than that ours is a Government of limited powers—formed by States equal in sovereignty, equal in dignity, and equal in rights. This equality, in all respects and in all things, is the basis of our Union.

I have it from one who claims to be high in authority, that our worthy President feels very much slighted by this seeming derision of his honor.

Washington is already filling up rapidly. Several of the members are here, selecting their winter quarters, notwithstanding the cry of secession. Houses were never more sought after than at the present time.

AMOS KENDALL ON SECESSION. FROM THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION, Nov. 21.

SECESSION, NO. III. HOW THE FEDERAL UNION WAS MADE STRONGER BY ITS NEW CONSTITUTION—IT ESTABLISHED A GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENT OF THE STATES IN THE EXERCISE OF ITS POWERS—WE LIVE UNDER TWO GOVERNMENTS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN EXCLUSIVE POWERS.

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with between individuals for their own government which can be altered or abolished by the citizens of the State, while the Constitution of the United States is a compact between the sovereign people of each State with the sovereign people of every other State, acting through conventions, which cannot be abolished without the consent of all the parties to it, though it may be altered in the manner prescribed in its own provisions.

THE BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES. FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting of the Maryland Baptist Union Association, held in the E. street Baptist Church in this city, on the 11th inst.

REVERED BROTHERS: Even when Israel was carried away captive, they were commanded by God to pray for the peace of the land of their captivity and to seek the welfare of the city to which they were carried away.

What we need is not but one opinion as to the spirit of political hostility which has long been arraying one section of this Union against the other; as to the reciprocal taunts and defiant recriminations which at the present moment are exchanging these old foes; and as to the duty incumbent upon us who are the disciples of Him who taught us to love and to bless our enemies.

It is not as politicians, still less as sectional politicians, that we address you. We speak to you as brethren, and as brethren, we beseech you to go to the front, and to stand for the principles of the Constitution.

At a period of solemnity and excitement like this, when the foundations of society are moved, when men's hearts are troubled, and the wisdom of the wisest is perplexed by onsets of disaster.

OPINIONS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS. We find the following extract from The Charlottesville (Va.) Review, in The National Intelligencer:

Other gentlemen may have their tastes, but we have ours. The projected martyrdom is entirely unacceptable. South Carolina and Alabama may be very dear, but we recede from entire ruin on their account.

Virginia, as an independent planet in an orbit of her own, will never complete her revolution in her orbit, until she has fully broken the fetters which bind her to her people.

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with these States, a wise policy of self-defense on their part will dictate the prevention of the aid of Virginia troops in any project for the abolition of Slavery in the progress in our part of this State an intermediate barrier between Northern fanaticism and their slave property.

But we may be told that the demand for labor in the States of the Southern Confederacy will prevent our such action on their part, and that the cotton trade will be ruined. We do not believe it—but if this necessity should keep open the Cotton States, would Northern fanaticism, when unchecked by the political power of the Southern States, permit a traffic, which they designate as infamous to be carried on, out of the States of the Southern Confederacy?

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS. The financial crisis of '57 came upon Virginia from the North, and evidenced the infirmity of her commerce. It was not until the present year, while the present crash comes from the South, as it were to war Virginia, that intermediate as her geographical position, her influence must be that of a mediator between the North and the South.

DISUNION, undirected and against every wish of the people of Virginia, is a political measure. It is not a moral one, and can only be averted by the wisest council and the most temperate and considerate action, is already the expressed desire of the majority of the people of the State.

FROM THE LEITCHFIELD VIRGINIAN. In the present, troubled condition of public affairs, and in view of the attitude of some of our sister Southern States, toward the Federal Union, it is a matter of the first importance that Virginia should take a correct position.

It is—though a greater sufferer than her far Southern neighbors, from the unjust legislation of the North, relative to the rights of the Southern States, she is not a mediator between the extreme South and the North, she will have to look to it that she does not too far compromise herself in advance.

WE regard the vote of Virginia, as, to a great extent, firing her status—showing that she is not now prepared to accept of disunion. And we believe that she will be the only State in Virginia, the idea of separation from the North is gaining ground, and the disunion sentiment is on the increase.

What then should Virginia, the oldest, and once the most influential State of the Confederacy—sincerely wedded, as we believe she is, to our National Union, as it was framed by the fathers of the Republic, do now to cement and perpetuate it? We confess to feelings of embarrassment, not dissimilar to those which would be felt by a man in a similar position, who is surrounded by a Convention of all the Southern States called for the purpose; or the immediate call of a Convention of the people of Virginia after the assembling of the Legislature, for the purpose of determining our course of action.

WE have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the election of Lincoln is not sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; though it is a grievance, which, taken together with, and interpreted by the legislative action of those States which have seceded, is just cause for remonstrance on our part. We, therefore, with all the lights before us, would be in favor of taking preliminary steps for the assembling of a Convention of all the Southern States, which should indicate to our Northern brethren the way of duty, and the only path of honor, which would lead to a peaceful and honorable termination of the present crisis.

THE certain is now fitting upon the most momentous drama ever enacted by a civilized people. The "issues of the day" are fraught with consequences to ourselves and our posterity, for good or for evil, that may be traced to the result of the present election. It is an ordinary time, and in the ordinary strife of party, it may be permitted to the orators of a party to decorate their speech with the "flowers of rhetoric and figures of fancy," and to indulge in the most extravagant and unbecoming harangues of heated passion, to stimulate them to action. The "issues of the day" are too broad and grave to be settled with blarney and declamation. They concern not alone the professed political party, but the whole people, and they should be treated with the respect which they deserve.

With a delegation chosen, not from politicians, but from the people—chosen for their clearness of head and soundness of heart; for their tried patriotism and purity of character; for their cool judgment and comprehensive intellect; for their material and moral worth; without regard to previous political affiliations, and without the trammels of pledges; in casting our vote for such a delegation with unanimity and concord, our first duty will be discharged with dignity, and we can await the result of their deliberations with calmness and confidence.

is a little time allowed for reflection, consultation and action. On consultation with friends, we take the liberty to name the time and place, for the reason that there is no time for interchange of views with distant parts of the State. Seina is named as the place, because of its central position, and its proximity to the railroad and river, from various parts of the State. We earnestly appeal to our friends of all sections to respond to this call, and to take immediate steps to insure a full representation.

Our motto is: UNION OF THE SOUTH FOR THE SAFETY OF THE SOUTH. FROM THE CHARLOTTE MERCURY, Nov. 19. SOUTHERN STATES, Nov. 19. We see it stated in the papers, that, by the Legislature, which we believe, is summoned to meet in January, Virginia will propose a meeting of the Southern States in conference. This is the measure which South Carolina proposed to Virginia last Winter. It was hoped that, as a result of this measure, the secession of South Carolina would not, in all probability, have been elected President of the United States, and the secession of the North might have been averted. It was an exceedingly conservative proposition, which Virginia was unable to appreciate. The times have passed beyond it. Virginia may now say, but the South will not answer. She is completely demoralized by the secession of the South; and no Southern State, intent on vindicating her rights and preserving her institutions, would go to a conference with her. She has placed the Union above the rights and institutions of the South, and will only seek a conference with the Southern States in order to bring about a compromise with the secession of the South. Virginia and the other Southern States may as well at once understand their position with the Cotton States. They are not expected to aid the cotton States in protecting themselves and redeeming their liberties. They will practically aid the Northern States in attempting to obtain in the Union, the rights of the Southern States, as at Washington. The Southern States, however, will disregard their counsel. They want no conference but in the Convention which will assemble to frame the Constitution, and complete the organization of a Southern Confederacy. They intend to secede from the Union, and to form a new Government, which will be glad to find Virginia and the other Southern States in counsel with them, after this great revolution. But if these value their own dignity, or respect our wishes, let them keep aloof from us until they are prepared to dissolve their connection with the present Government, and to unite themselves with our friends, and not to be our enemies, by unqualified and unreserved efforts under whatever amiable pretext—of preserving an abolished Union, to subject us to the sectional despotism of a consolidated government under the control of Abolitionists in Washington. They may for new guarantees be given. HENRICKS was our first proponent.

FROM THE LEITCHFIELD VIRGINIAN. MORE UNION SAVINGS.—The "citizens of Grayson County" held a meeting at the Court-House in Leitchfield, on the 16th inst., at which resolutions were passed, delegates to a State Convention were appointed, and a Committee was named to report the resolutions adopted at this assemblage of the "citizens of Grayson County." This was composed of Charles G. Wintersmith of the City of Louisville, Alfred Allen of the County of Breckinridge, H. M. Colfer of the County of Harlan; one resident of each of the counties of the State, and one local inhabitant who know nothing! The resolutions expressed "regret" (a stronger word) that sectional candidates were elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency at the recent election, and at the success of a political organization "whose main purpose is an exterminating war against the Union, and the destruction of the Constitution." It is a matter of course, that the "vital institution" is to be preserved, and that the "Union must and shall be preserved," declares that should the Slave States attempt to defend their "vital institution" (and being vital, one indispensable to their existence) in any other way than by the maintenance of the Union, the Black Republican Administration ought to hang all participating in such attempt as traitors; and committing Grayson County "as far as in them lies" to the aid and support of Mr. Lincoln, in any measure of coercion the Government may adopt.

These resolutions do not constitute treason; but they are evidence of disloyalty to the "vital institution" of the State, and of a spirit of submission unworthy of Kentuckians—evidence of a spirit that does not admire the people of Grayson County, nor any other county in the State.

Have the Union-savers appointed traveling committees to pass from county to county, getting up resolutions, managing times, preparing resolutions, &c. &c. Are the Grayson County resolutions, drafted by men so eminent as Messrs. Wintersmith, Colfer, Allen & Co., a sample of those to be adopted elsewhere?

While it is out of the question for any one but a hopeless imbecile or a reckless slanderer to question the courage, and in spite of the bombast of some of her orators, the genuine courage of the State of Virginia, she will be the only State in Virginia, the idea of separation from the North is gaining ground, and the disunion sentiment is on the increase.

What then should Virginia, the oldest, and once the most influential State of the Confederacy—sincerely wedded, as we believe she is, to our National Union, as it was framed by the fathers of the Republic, do now to cement and perpetuate it? We confess to feelings of embarrassment, not dissimilar to those which would be felt by a man in a similar position, who is surrounded by a Convention of all the Southern States called for the purpose; or the immediate call of a Convention of the people of Virginia after the assembling of the Legislature, for the purpose of determining our course of action.

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