KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

I have on hand a book of 305 pages, well bound, being a discussion of the Slavery question between myself and Pogue, an abolitionist, which I will send out by mail, *post paid*, to any one enclosing us ONE DOLLAR.

I have my reply to Graves' from Wheel, with an Appendix, in all, 408 pages, bound in cheap paper covers, which I will send *post paid* for 50 cents, or two copies for ONE DOLLAR.

I also have my "Americanism Contrasted with Bogus Democracy," containing six Engravings, which I will send *post paid* for for 50 cents, or two copies for ONE DOLLAR.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Nov. 10, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETING!

There will be a meeting of our citizens in the

Court-House, on Monday Evening

next, (Nov. 26,) to take into consideration a general state of affairs in our country. A general attendance is requested.

Vote of Delaware.

Breckinridge carries Delaware by a plurality receiving 7,337 votes in the State. The cast against him is 8,702.

California Election.

Senator LATHAM passed through our city this week, and reports California as having gone for Douglas. Lincoln is next to Douglas in the race.

Mississippi.

Gov. PETTUS has issued a fire-eating message, or proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 20th inst., abusing the Republicans, and intimating that the South must go out of the Union. Better confine his advice to his own State!

Illinois not Black Republican.

We rejoice to see, that after all, there is a popular majority against Lincoln in Illinois. The vote received by the Bell and Breckinridge tickets, added to that of Douglas, shows a majority against Black Republicanism of at least 2,000 votes.

Alabama and South Carolina Money.

Our Banks have thrown out the issues of those States, and we regret that some of our business men are refusing them. This is only damaging ourselves, and injuring the trade of the place. We will take the bills of both these States at par for our paper.

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

This Road, so badly damaged by a recent flood is again all right, through the vigilance and energy of the worthy President, Col. Owen, and his equally energetic Superintendent and co-laborers. The mails and passengers now come through without detention.

News from Georgia.

Speeches were made at Milledgeville, on the 14th inst., by Toombs, Thomas, Cobb, and others in favor of secession. They were followed by Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson, and others in opposition to secession. That is the way to work them—let them be replied to wherever they dare to open their impious mouths in favor of breaking up this government! But especially in Georgia, and all other States where a popular majority was cast for the Union candidates. Georgia gave them a popular majority of 2,000 votes.

"Apollion!"

Over this signature some one writes a letter to us of two columns in the Livingston (Ala.) *Democrat*. In casting our eyes over it—for we have not perused it—we see that it is in vindication of Neely. None but cowards conceal themselves behind fictitious signatures. If the writer desires a notice at our hands, let him give the public his true name.

Bank Suspensions.

South Carolina has authorized her Banks, by legislation, to suspend, and of course they will do it. We see that the citizens of Virginia are calling upon their Banks, through their leading papers to do the same thing, and we have no doubt they will do it. Nor would it be strange that all the Banks in the South should follow. We are looking for a general suspension, and the hardest sort of times. Democracy has done it, and the blame must rest with them.

Knoxville and Kentucky Road.

The authorities of Louisville, Ky., as we have heretofore published, have appropriated $600, for the reconnoissance of the country between Lebanon, Ky., and the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, with a view to the construction of a line of Railway.

Col. GEORGE MCLEAN, the Engineer to whom the survey has been entrusted, writes to JUDGE SWAN, of this city, that he will enter upon the discharge of this duty, on Monday 26th instant. We look to his report with interest, and have no fears but that it will be all that Knoxville and East Tennessee can desire.

Disunion in Knox County.

Whatever favor disunion may meet with in other sections of our State, it is reduced to a certainty that it will meet with but little favor in Old Knox. The Union vote cast amounted to 2,680, while the Breckinridge vote was 839, and not one tenth of these will go for disunion, when that issue is presented. The general sentiment of the county, and of East Tennessee, is, to try Lincoln, and to judge him by the acts of his administration, as they have done all other Presidents, not looking to the latitude in which he lives. Old Knox, and all Tennessee, has ever stood by the Constitution; and if Lincoln faithfully carries out its provisions, Tennessee will stand by him. The State has given a majority of FIVE THOUSAND to Bell over Breckinridge, and cast as many as ELEVEN THOUSAND for Douglas, making a Union majority in the State, of SIXTEEN THOUSAND VOTES! The motto of Tennessee is, the Union now and forever!

The Asheville Female School.

A correspondent for whom we entertain great respect, *personally and politically*, rather complains that we do not promote the interests of the Holston Conference Female College at Asheville, N. C., through our paper, and he reminds us that many of its friends take our paper. We reply, that we have no respect for any institution, Methodist or anti-Methodist, that will keep at its head *the man who controls that Institution, and is its President*. His endorsement by the Holston Conference, and by the resident Trustees, does not weigh a feather with us, as long as we are in possession of the facts communicated to the Conference in 1856, by Dr. McAnally! Those objecting to our silence in reference to that Institution, had better not renew their subscriptions with us, as no sort of influence can bring us to puff and praise the services of a man we have no confidence in. We hope, in the future, that those desiring the prosperity of the Institution in question, will appreciate our silence, for if we are forced to break it, it will be anything but pleasant to them!

That Greeneville Meeting!

We have received a copy of a hand-bill recently printed in Greeneville, and posted along the line of the road to the following effect:

PUBLIC MEETING!

The Democracy proposes holding a meeting at the Court House at 6 o'clock this evening, to take into consideration the impending crisis that is now upon the country.

All persons irrespective of parties who desire the perpetuity of the Union upon the principles embraced in the Constitution of the United States are invited to attend.

Nov. 17th 1860.

Now, instead of saying that the citizens would hold a meeting, they say the *Democracy* will hold it; and they *condescend* to invite others. But look at the sports who figure in that meeting, when it convenes, and at the speakers proposed! Dr. S. P. Crawford was made Chairman, and Wm. West appointed Secretary. The chairman, true to his Locofoco sentiments, proceeded to appoint several committees, the first three of which were composed alone of *Breckinridge Democrats*. At the suggestion of James Britton, Sr., who thought the thing looked bad, the remaining committees were thinly mixed with Whigs. The committee to select Speakers chose the following men to represent Democracy, at a Mass Meeting to come off on Saturday 24th inst.; Sen. A. Johnson, Gen. Milligan, a Rev. Mr. Harris, L. C. Haynes and A. G. Watkins—5. On the part of the Union Party, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, Hon. H. Maynard and Jas. W. Deaderick Esq.—3. On the part of Douglas Democracy, Gen. T. D. Arnold—1. This was a liberal divide, we confess, for a purely *Democratic* meeting, much more than those Breckinridgers displayed *before* the election! We suspect that this division would not have been granted but that the fact that Mr. Nelson, as we are informed, first proposed a great Union meeting of the people, irrespective of parties, to Gov. Johnson! Such meetings at all to be held by the people, without mixing up parties in them, but if we were in that vicinity, we would not, as a Bell and Everett, and Union man, feel that we were invited. Wonder, if the Democratic speakers will endorse Yancey's late proposition at Montgomery to secede from the Union! They did endorse him *before* the election!

The Panic is on us.

The indications are, without exaggeration, that a most terrific panic is now seizing our country, and consternation and alarm are spreading in every direction! Last Monday, one of the Charleston Banks drew *six hundred thousand dollars in specie*, out of one of the New York Banks, and it, with other circumstances, caused a most terrific excitement! Right upon the heels of this, all the Richmond Banks suspended, and of course all their Branches throughout the State of Virginia will do the same.

A table in our paper, taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer, will show the State of affairs in the Banks. There are only *forty two millions of specie* in all the North! Supposing there are but two millions of Cotton bales in the South—a very low estimate, it requires *one hundred millions* to purchase it! There are but *forty millions* of coin in all the Southern Banks, and consequently, only EIGHTY-TWO MILLIONS in the United States, against a circulation of FIVE TIMES that amount in paper! No wonder the Banks are suspending.

To farmers, traders, and mechanics, we have a word to say. Scarce as the products of the country are, they have to come down one half from present rates! Traders will see sights before next Spring! And as to Mechanics, they will not be able to get work at any price! Mark what we say! The worst is yet to come of all this work of *Democracy*. That party has done it. They have destroyed confidence—they have commenced the work of Secession, it has alarmed the country, ruined trade and is to bankrupt thousands before it is done with!

What shall the South do!

We are continually receiving letters, from men of sound minds and tried patriotism, who deplore the existing state of affairs in our country and who anxiously enquire what shall the South do? That something should be done in the present threatening aspect of affairs, by all the Southern States, all seem to be agreed, but it is not easy to say what that something should be, nor how that something should be brought about. Party jealousies still exist in all the States in the South, to such an extent, that it is difficult to see how even to take the first step. Who will take the initiation step? Should it be taken by the two conservative parties (Bell & Douglas) will the Breckinridge Democrats fall in? We doubt it. They would scorn the advice and co-operation of men whom they have been so recently in the habit of calling "submissionists," and other opprobrious names.

But if we must suggest a movement, we say let a Conference of the fifteen Southern States be called, in some modest other, to take into consideration the exciting state of affairs, and the alarming subject of Disunion! The evident object of the Southern leaders is to drive the people into a revolution before they can have an opportunity for sober reflection. And is not this monstrous, that the very people whose destinies for good or evil are to be affected by their course, in the impending crisis, should be cut off from all calm considerations; that they should be almost told to their faces, that if they fail to act now, while their blood is hot, that they shall not act at all! In effect, it seems to us, this is saying to them: "We know that if you could look soberly at this matter, you would not do what we desire you to do, and therefore we urge you to act at once!"

If the Southern States could be induced to delay, in anticipation of a Southern Conference, and in preparation for it, something would be gained. A Southern Conference is, in many respects, liable to objection, still, if composed of all the Southern States, as it certainly ought to be, it would have its advantages. In this way, we of the conservative Slave States, would get at the people of the "Cotton States," a thing that under existing circumstances we cannot do. We could then show them that their griefs are mostly imaginary, while the real griefs from the North are borne by us of the border States. We might, in such a Conference, make a calm appeal to the North which would have its influence; we might even present an *ultimatum* of such a character that the North would feel itself compelled to accept it, or to take the blame of the consequences. The "Personal Liberty Laws" of some of the Northern States—the refusal of Northern Governors to deliver up fugitive Slaves, who have been stolen, and some other things that can be remedied are real grievances as well as taxable. In a Southern Conference, it would be our duty to demand of such Northern States as have outraged the Constitution and the Laws, by making real and void the fugitive slave law, to repeal them. If they refuse, we should then require the President to send an army upon them and force obedience.

But it might be, that this Southern Conference would resolve upon going out of the Union, and what would we Union men of the conservative States do? Go with them, and go all together, at once and at the same time, although we deny the right of secession. Let the several State Legislatures enact a law to elect a Delegate from each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, and throw around their election such guards as to prevent any sort of fraud. Let there be excited town meeting called to appoint Delegates, controlled by a few leading politicians, but let the People select their Delegates through the ballot-box, after a full consideration of the whole matter; and if a majority of the People's representatives may go out, let us all go together, and in quiet. But if a majority shall say *stay in the Union*, and contend for your rights *under the Federal Constitution*, we must require the minority to submit. We would be willing, and so ought every citizen of the South, to take the vote of the fifteen Slave States directly, and to go out or stay in, as a majority might dictate through the ballot-box, but we do protest against the manner of being forced into secession by the few, and that few headed, and urged on, by a set of designing men, and disappointed politicians, who really deserve to be hung.

The Secession Movement.

The few Southern States preparing to go out of the Union, will, in all probability go; and owing to Buchanan's utter want of nerve, they will be allowed to go out peaceably. The leading spirits in the movement, have long contemplated this act of *treason*, and the election of LINCOLN affords them, as they think, an excuse for taking their leave of the Confederacy. If it shall appear that a majority of the people in those States are really in earnest—a monstrosity we do not credit—and if after due and becoming consideration, they conclude that it would be better to dissolve their connection with the Union, we hope they may be allowed to go, and that the dissolution may be a peaceable one. A Union of *force* and *compulsion*, is no Union at all, and should be dissolved, and the sooner the better.

We see it stated in our exchanges, that LOUISIANA will also go out. The secession of Louisiana will not be permitted, and ought at once to be resisted by all the other States intending to remain in the Union, regardless of consequences. Her secession would weaken the geographical position of our country, and imperil its future power and prosperity, and should not be tolerated for one moment.—Louisiana has been a sort of *pet* ever since her purchase by Mr. JEFFERSON. This government has long paid an annual tax of FIVE MILLIONS for the protection and promotion of her sugar interests. That branch of her wealth, yielding annually TWENTY MILLIONS, would be prostrated by disunion, and the trade of her commercial most would be ruined. And if she desire to go off in this mad scheme to organize a Southern Confederacy, or, which is more likely, a half dozen contemptible Confederacies, she must be prevented by the whole force of the country, if such force be found needful.

Near fifty years ago, under the administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, this nation paid to Spain fifteen millions of dollars for the country of which Louisiana was then a part, redeeming her people from vassalage to the most hateful of European despotisms. But the purchase was not made for their benefit, or that of those who might go there to settle. It was made for the benefit of the whole nation, but more especially for that of all the people who *then were*, or might thereafter become inhabitants of the great Valley of the Mississippi. In Congress and out of it, at that time, control of the mouth of the Mississippi River, was deemed much the larger part of the whole purchase, in point of real value. The estimated value of the mouth of the river led to the purchase, and the ownership of the mouth secured to the Nation an outlet to, and an inlet from the ocean, for all the vast prospective trade of the Great Valley, and of our immense agricultural States in the North West, lying on the tributaries of the Mississippi. This well-timed and judicious purchase, also relieved us from the too close neighborhood of a foreign power, in a position of commanding influence on a large portion of our people. In one word, the ownership of the mouth of the river, was deemed indispensable to the prosperity of the almost boundless Empire, which it was foreseen and predicted, would grow, and which has grown up in the east Valley of the Mississippi. And of such importance is the ownership of the mouth of this river now deemed by the *eleven millions of whites* who now inhabit the Valley, that they would encounter all the horrors of a five year's war rather than submit to its alienation to any Foreign Power whatever, whether that of a European nation, or a Southern Confederacy.

We trust, however, that Louisiana may not play the fool, in imitation of a few Cotton States, and if so, then all our speculations are premature. However, as a law abiding, Union-loving, and conservative man, we shall "cry aloud and spare not," in tones of stern condemnation, all traitors, North or South, who dare raise their sacrilegious hands against a blood-bought Union, which has been for more than a half a century, signally blessed of God, and blessed to men!

Bargaining with Europe.

It seems, and upon unquestionable authority too, that "one or more of the Southern States," have already been intriguing with "one of the Imperial Powers of Europe," meaning France, for commercial relations in view of certain States Seceding from this Confederacy. This is moral *Treason*, if it be not such in the eyes of the law and of the Constitution and the parties going into it deserve to be hung.

We gather the fact from a speech by Mr. MULLINS, of Marion District, in the South Carolina Legislature. The speaker says:

"We have it from high authority that the representative of one of the Imperial Powers of Europe, in view of the prospective separation of one or more of the Southern States from the present Confederacy, has made such proposition in advance for the establishment of these relations between it and the Government about to be established in this State, as will ensure a future supply of cotton for that Power which their growing wants for that article will require; this information is perfectly authentic."

Henry Clay on Secession.

IN a letter to Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, dated October 3d, 1851, Mr. CLAY says:

"If there are local exceptions at the North and at the South of rash and misguided men who would madly resist the Constitution and laws of the United States, let us not despair of their return, in reasonable time, to reason and to duty. But suppose we should be disappointed, and that the standard should be raised of open resistance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, what is to be done? There can be but one possible answer. The power, the authority, and the dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard. Government, in the fallen and depraved state of man, would lose all respect, and fall into disgrace and contempt, if it did not possess potentially, and would not in extreme cases practically exercise, the right of employing force. The theory of the Constitution of the United States assumes the necessity of the existence and the application of force, both in our foreign and domestic relations. Congress is expressly authorized "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, *suppress insurrections*, and repel invasions." The duty of executing the laws and of suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification; it is co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the United States, and it comprehends every species of resistance to the execution of the laws, and every form of insurrection no matter under what auspices or sanction it is made. *Tumultuous, public meetings*, STATES, may resolve as often as their tastes or passions may prompt them to resolve, that they will forcibly oppose the execution of the laws, and secede from the Union. Whilst these resolutions are made on paper, they are harmless; but the moment a daring hand is raised, by force, the execution of the laws, the duty of defending them arises, and if the conflict which may ensue should lead to civil war, the resisting party, having begun it, will be responsible for all the consequences."

We commend the above to the consideration of our readers, and especially to those Breckinridge democrats who, in the late canvass professed so much veneration for Mr. Clay's character and opinions.

Hard Times—Look Out.

We are no alarmist—we have never acted in that capacity—but the state of things, just at this time, presents a scene of more general agitation and alarm, among Bankers, Merchants, Farmers, Tradesmen, and Laborers, than has ever before been witnessed in the South, even since the formation of the Government. We are written to from different portions of East Tennessee, to know if any one of our Banks will discount good paper, well endorsed, on 60 or 90 days time. We have answered in every instance, that our Banks have ceased to discount any notes or bills, for any length of time that can be named, and that money matters are becoming more stringent every day, and that the worst is yet to come!

This is all the work of Southern Disunion Democracy, and our farmers, mechanics, merchants, tradesmen, and all others, may thank Democracy for this state of things, and for still worse times destined to overtake us. The hot-headed Secession movements in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Virginia and Louisiana—have involved the country—especially the Southern country, in the evils and dangers of a fearful crisis, the effects of which are just beginning to be realized, and before they work out this mischief, they will be felt in every community, by all classes of society. Already our Banks in Tennessee, are throwing out South Carolina and Alabama money, and as Georgia progresses in the infamous work of secession, her Bank issues will be rejected. States going out of the Union, involving themselves in civil war, and creating large liabilities to carry on the government of a *miserable* Southern Confederacy—and at the same time legalizing suspension on the part of their Banks, as South Carolina has done, can't expect their issues to pass out of sight of their State lines!

This Democratic party has nearly bankrupted the country, borrowed millions of dollars to use for corrupt purposes, and now, by going out of the Union, because it can no longer hold power, it is forcing a worse calamity upon the people. There is but little in East Tennessee to sell, to bring money; negroes have gone down 40 per cent throughout the South; stock has fallen, and our Drovers have been forced to sell on a credit, and when they go South to collect, they will have to receive South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama money, at from 25 to 25 per cent discount here, where they will have it to use. Corn, selling with us at 50 to 60 cents, is destined to reach much lower figures; and Pork, now offering at $6.50, scarce as it is, must reach lower figures. We are sorry to say it, but it is so, and Democracy is to blame for it all.—Many of our Farmers and laborers, will find it difficult to raise money to pay their taxes, and buy salt. The collection of debts will be forced, and universal distress will ensue. We say it in sorrow, but in kindness, that all may prepare to meet the consequences. Merchants must break, and many of them feel it now.—Of all the panics this country has ever known, the most disastrous to the people has been the money panic, such as the present revulsion in politics and parties, is destined to entail upon us!

The people should at once prepare to meet this monetary crisis. It is upon us and no mistake, threatening more fearful consequences every day! Unless it is met with a degree of preparation, its consequences will prove ruinous to the whole country. Money is becoming more scarce each day in the week and month, and still we are to reach a lower depth! There is money in the country to render money matters easy, but it is forced out of circulation by the mad schemes of this Disunion Democracy. The leaders of the party feel it, and well they may, for the people are saddling the blame upon them, and in many instances they are openly denouncing them, for having deceived them.

Again we say, to our readers, one and all, hard times are coming—they will reach us this winter—and let us prepare to meet them. But how? Keep from contracting any new debts. Don't promise money to any man for any thing. Buy nothing for cash, or on time, that you can do without. Economize in all the branches of living. Keep on hand nothing that you can spare. Sell off any surplus you may have, in any line of business, and take special care of what you may realize for the same. This is the advice of one who has some little experience, and has seen more than fifty winters. If it is not acceptable to our numerous readers, they will bear in mind that we charge nothing for this—what we consider well-timed and wholesome advice!

Seeking Notoriety.

We still receive, from the "Cotton States," an occasional letter, requesting a discontinuance of our paper, because we have no appetite for fire! In most instances, the subscriptions are within a few weeks of expiring, and the parties, for the most part, either have concluded not to renew, or they have not the change to spare. And desirous of some notoriety, they throw in a word of insult, in the hope that we will parade their letters and names before the world. Some of them can't spell a word or more than one syllable correctly, and really have no other information than what they derive from a perusal of our paper. We can not afford to bring such men into notice, and therefore we say to them, as the philosopher once said to a troublesome buzzing fly at his window: "Go you Devil, there is room enough in the world for us both." For us to battle against such men, would be the realization of the sentiment—

"Old ocean into tempest tossed,
To waft a feather, or to drown a fly."

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The following article from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th inst., affords cheering news touching the future of this great enterprise. It seems that Dr. FOWLERS is in New Orleans, and aided by the new President of the Road, V. K. STEVENSON, of Tennessee, has done all for the Enterprise that its most ardent friends could wish:

"We are gratified to learn, from an interview with Dr. Fowlkes, that the prospects of this important enterprise are now, in several particulars, more flattering than at any former period. He confirms the report from Texas, published some weeks since, that several hundred hands are now employed in grading the contract let to Messrs. Dotlaff & Smith, in July last, and are rapidly pushing the work forward. A part of the iron for this section is purchased and in the hands of the company, and negotiation are going forward for the remainder. This is a strong move in the right direction, as every mile the road advances, strengthens it in every particular.

"But the most encouraging information derived from our interview with Dr. F. is an explanation of the contract made in September last with the American representative of an important and powerful association of French capitalists. By the terms of this contract the French company are to take $1,200,000 of the convertible bonds of the company, by which they are to pay cash at par; after which they contract to build the entire road across Texas, and prospectively to the Pacific Ocean—including iron and rolling stock—on a simple pledge of the road and other securities of the company, which they hold for sale to actual settlers, crediting the company with the full receipts for the same, less the commission. A more favorable contract for the Pacific Company can scarcely be conceived, as it not only frees it from money embarrassments and gives it strength to press rapidly through to the Pacific, but insures full returns for the lands received from Texas. Of the ability of the French capitalists to carry out their contract there can be no question, as their very extensive financial position has been certified in this country by the highest financial and official evidence from Paris. The contract, it is true, was conditioned on its ratification in Paris, but letters received by Mr. Bishop, of Virginia—who is now in the city—from one of the leading members of the association in France, leave little doubt but that the contract will be fully ratified. Mr. B. was the principal party in bringing about this negotiation."

Another encouraging prospect for the company is in the strong probability of the passage of the bill in its favor now before Congress, which would have passed last winter had it been reached. It is now the special order for 17th December, and for reasons not necessary to enumerate, will receive a most favorable consideration, and, it can scarcely be doubted, will pass that body.

East Tennessee University.

The President desires to remind the public that the first half Session expires to day, (Wednesday 22nd, inst.,) and hopes those young men who purpose to avail themselves of the advantages which this institution offers them, will enter without delay.

Tickets are issued for half session.

He would invite particular attention to the Preparatory Department, believing that its perfect organization and efficient management, superceded the necessity of any other school for the boys of the city. The most thorough and instruction is given daily in reading, spelling, writing and the other branches taught in common schools and academies.

For the Knoxville Whig.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Recent events clearly indicate that it is the policy of Southern politicians to "precipitate" the Cotton States into a revolution. The programme of the secession movement was foreshadowed in the Yancey-Douglas letter—*precipitation*, no discussion, no deliberation; act first and deliberate afterwards! That, sir, is the whole strength of the game. Do we not see the play being acted out in South Carolina? Why, sir, the very day after the presidential election, the very hour in which the news of Lincoln's election was received by telegraph, resolutions providing for secession, already cut and dried, were introduced into the South Carolina legislature. The call for a State Convention is pressed through with hot haste, outside pressure is brought to bear upon legislators and the dog for the election of delegates fixed upon the 6th of December and the meeting of the Convention upon the 14th of December. The member of the Legislature who introduced the series of resolutions said that in his opinion "the success of the movement depends very much upon the promptness with which action is taken." Davy Crockett never made a wiser speech than when he said, "be sure you are right and then go ahead." Sir, I propose to prove that the election of Lincoln is not the cause of this secession movement, that it is a mere shallow pretext ceased upon to carry out a foreign determination. I propose to prove that long before Lincoln was nominated, long before the doctrine of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories was broached, long before the formation of the Black Republican Party, a large and powerful secession party existed in South Carolina. Why sir, we have heard the cry of "dissolve the Union," almost from the first year of its formation. In footing before the Union of the States, the delegates from South Carolina did actually SECEDE from the Colonial Congress. If your readers will examine the Non Importation, and Non Exportation agreement adopted by the Colonial Congress of 1774, they will be struck with a singular exception in favor of the then staple product of South Carolina, namely rice.—The non-exposition article bound the colonies and the people not to export any American commodity, to Great Britain, Ireland, or the West India, with this remarkable qualification, "except rice to Europe." How came this exception there? why sir, the staple of South Carolina was rice, and the delegates of South Carolina, in that first Congress when the struggle with Great Britain, was impending, and Union was all important to its successful issue, threatened to withdraw from Congress and break up the Association, unless South Carolina could be permitted to export rice and indigo. This proceeding occasioned a suspension of the business of Congress for two or three days. Finally it was determined to complete the Association without conceding the South Carolina demand, and whereupon her delegates with one exception withdrew. They were invited to return, and the article of rice was excepted from the operation of the non exportation agreement. Did the question of slavery have anything to do with the secession movement of South Carolina in 1832? No, sir, coffee was not then the grievance! The secesders of that State were not willing to pay the tariff duties. The plan was a determined one, that they would import a cargo of sugar, and refuse to pay the duty. It was believed that the refusal to pay the duty upon sugar, would be highly popular and would raise a fort of enthusiasm and excitement with the masses. They were going to make a second Boston tea affair of it. But then Jackson sent a man of war to the port of Charleston to collect the duty. It was collected and that was the end of it.

I think I have proved that South Carolina has been dissatisfied with the Union long before the formation of the Black Republican party. If further proof were necessary it could be easily furnished from the debates of the South Carolina Legislature on the 6th and 10th inst. For instance a leading member of the House of Representatives said, "South Carolina was long ago satisfied with causes for dissolution, but remained in the Union, not because the causes were not sufficient, but to arrange with her Southern sisters the day and the manner of going out, and co-operation had been her policy for ten years. He referred to the past action of the legislature, and the sending to commissioner to Virginia. If she had a settled policy to dissolve the Union ten years ago, then the election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency can not be the cause of her secession.

The real cause of her dissatisfaction is this: She is opposed to any tariff upon importation; she wants to collect the revenue for the support of the General Government by DIRECT TAXATION; she wants to make Charleston a *free* port of entry, in order that it may be a great commercial city. If we are to have a Southern Republic it necessarily follows that we must raise the revenue to support the general government by direct taxation. We would have a Northern frontier of more than fifteen hundred miles. Could we have a custom house, and revenue collector at every cross roads, over our Northern boundary!—Would the great North-West, who own the upper waters of the Mississippi River ever agree to pay both exports and import duties? We would have to keep a large standing army to protect our States and Territories against the Northern Republic. We would have to build up a large navy to protect our commerce. England and France mutually jealous of each other, are adding new vessels to their navies every year. Their rivalry is mild and gentle compared to that which would exist between the Northern and Southern Republics. Hence I say we must expend a few hundred millions upon our army and navy; this money must be raised by direct taxation. The farmer who now pays only four or five dollars in direct tax for the support of the General Government, will have to pay more than ten times that amount by direct taxation.

The farmer whose land is worth five thousand dollars, only pays to the General Government a small duty upon his coffee, his sugar, and iron. He raises his wool, and has it manufactured at home. But under the new system, he would have to pay a tax upon his sheep, his cattle, his horses, his land, and his negroes. The experiment of raising the revenue for the Federal Government by direct taxation, was made during the late war with England in 1812-14. And how did it work? The people were unwilling and unable to pay their taxes, and after a brief experiment the Government wisely returned to the tariff system. Before the Agricultural interest submit to this new order of things, they wish to know, what wrong will be righted, what evil will be removed by secession? The fugitive slave law cannot at all times be enforced.—True—but is rendition of fugitive slaves takes place in hundreds of instances. Would we ever recover one single slave after secession? Not one! But says the secessionist, slave property in the Territories is not protected. Very well. But is secession a remedy? Don't we yield up, not only the right of protection, the right to colonize, but the very right of Americans over the Territories in dispute? The volunteer State loves the Union. We are proud of being Tennesseans, and we are proud of the high privilege of being American citizens. It is recorded on the page of history that when Rome was in the zenith of her greatness, one of her most humble citizens travelling in the farthest bounds of Mesopotamia, felt under the displeasure of the constituted authorities. Without the form of trial he was seized, and bound hard and fast. But the man, humble and poor cried aloud and said, "Unbind me, I am a Roman Citizen." The man who was about to inflict the pain stood aghast, the prongs dropped from his palsied hand. And the ruler trembled as he said, "Unbind him! If he is indeed a Roman citizen, let him go free." The same thing will be long be true of America. She is even now filling the whole world with admiration and respect for her greatness. And the same American, is a safe passport to the traveller to Europe or Asia. Wherever he goes, it secures him from insult or injury.

Shall this government of ours, this *free government*, which is God's best gift to man, be overthrown? Shall our country, great in its adolescence, and which commands the admiration and respect of the whole world, be divided into a dozen republics? Shall the Union which was sealed with the blood of our fathers, and upon which rest the fondest hopes of the philanthropist be *dissolved*? The rights of man throughout the world cry aloud against it. The spirits of departed patriots appeal to Heaven to avert the dire calamity. The spirit of Washington kneels at the throne of Grace, and with uplifted hands, and trembling voice prays in agonizing supplication, "My Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass away from me." DEMOCRAT.

The Vote of Massachusetts.

The following encouraging views of the progress of conservatism, even in Massachusetts, we find in the Boston *Courier*. It says:

The vote of Massachusetts this year is 459 less than in 1856. The vote of Mr. Andrew, for Governor, is less than that for Mr. Lincoln, by 3,687, and less than the entire Fremont vote of 1857 by 3,341. This year the combined anti-Lincoln vote is 64,072. The combined vote of Buchanan and Fillmore in 1856 was 58,856. The vote of Mr. Lincoln is less than that for Fremont by 1,704—The majority against Lincoln in Boston is 625; against Andrew, 1,135.

Hogs.

Warm and comfortable pens, well bedded and a good supply of charcoal are quite as essential as an abundance of food in promoting the ready fattening of hogs whenever economy is consulted. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated the fact that all kinds of stock when warmly housed will fatten upon one half of the quantity of food which is required by cattle exposed to the rigours of winter. The process of fattening hogs should be commenced early. They should be put into their pens as soon as the supply of mast has begun to fall, and from that time should be supplied with all the food they can eat—no waste however should be allowed, and to obviate this it is better to furnish them with small quantities of food often, than to supply them with more than they can consume at one time. As hog manure is exceedingly rich in nitrogen and the phosphates, every good farmer will endeavor to secure as large a quantity as he can of it by keeping the pens and sleeping apartments well supplied with litter to be worked up.

New Discoveries in Gold.

The papers are full of new gold discoveries. At last accounts, extensive deposites had just been found in New Zealand; and nearer home in the Rocky Mountains; while at Pike's Peak, and in some parts of California, they were of daily occurrence. This has set political economists to speculating upon the possible depreciation in the value of gold. We think, however, that a long time will be required to bring about an appreciable diminution of value; and instead of rushing into "gulches," at the risk of health and even of life, in pursuit of "*Placers*," we would prefer to remit to Messrs. Wm. Ennor & Co., of *Wilmington*, Delaware, and *St. Louis*, Missouri, $2.50, $5, $10 or $20, for a part or whole ticket in one of their *legal* Lotteries, and take the chances for a prize of $20,000 being the "Capital."

An Author.

A young scapegrace, who had seen out a fortune and fallen into bad habits, took up his residence in a country village, pretending to be an author. His shabby appearance was, therefore, accounted for; and as his address was good, and marks of personal beauty remained, many a romantic village maid sighed over the "cruel fate of genius." Sighs would not pay his landlord's bill, and when a month had expired he was dunned in earnest. At length the landlord told him he never saw any of his productions, and wished to know what work he had been the author of. Being thus pushed, he replied: Why, sir, I call myself an author, and so I am—*the author of my own misfortune*.

Maryland for the Union.

We regard the result of the Presidential election as a State as an emphatic declaration of the sentiment of Maryland in opposition to disunion, notwithstanding the plurality vote of the electoral ticket is given to Mr. Breckinridge. The friends of Mr. Douglas were as firm in their adhesion to the Union, and to the redress of all grievances within the Union, as were the friends of Mr. Bell, and the great mass of those who voted for Mr. Breckinridge both publicly and privately repudiated all charges of approving the disunion doctrines of South Carolina and Alabama. Even should the fact that Mr. Breckinridge has obtained the electoral vote be regarded as an indication of the sentiment of the State, it must be borne in mind that the combined vote of Bell and Douglas shows a majority of *four thousand eight hundred and eighteen votes against disunion*. There is no evading this fact, and could the here question of disunion have been presented to the vote of the State, we have no doubt that the verdict would have been recorded ten times as strong as the returns show it to have been.

What Elected Lincoln.

In a paragraph last week, we threw out the idea that the election of Lincoln was far from being the result of sectional feelings and conservatisms solely—that, in a great measure, it had been brought about by the dishearteningeffects of the Yancey rebellion at Charleston, and, in a still greater, by the corruption of the Buchanan administration. We have already the confession of the Philadelphia *North American*, a zealous and influential supporter of Lincoln, to this effect. However large a portion of Lincoln's supporters may have been influenced by hostility to the South, it is perfectly safe to say that but for Buchanan and Yancey, he would not now be President-elect. Considering the causes that prevailed in his election, the *North American* says:

It may be proper at this time to consider what principles and policy are involved in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the course, which operate to produce it. In the first place, we very distinctly that it is either a triumph of the North over the South or of any sectional aspect of the slavery question. No such issue was practically asserted, because the complexion of all present territories is settled, and the declarations of the Chicago Convention against the extension of slavery, and the power of Congress over the territories, can only be applied when the case shall occur. Southern politicians, and the Northern echoes, have attempted to force the issue upon us, and we have accordingly announced our principles calmly and firmly; in case the contingency should arise. There, is therefore, no reason for agitation, and no danger of any, if the agitators, who constantly agitate, as they say, to prevent agitation, will consent to let slavery alone, as we desire and propose to do.

The great idea settled by this election, and which, perhaps, operates as much as any other on the public mind, was the purpose to change the administration of public affairs at Washington, and to purge and purify the whole political machinery of the government. The people were convinced that the long possession of power had demoralized the public service, and introduced practices which were undermining its integrity. The examples of corruption and profligacy go not only "unwhipped of justice," but even recognized and rewarded by those to whom the guardianship of the public treasury had been confided. Thus saw power and patronage employed to establish a sectional domination, and the influence of the Government openly enlisted in Kansas to force slavery upon an outraged and unwilling people. They saw our material interests neglected and injured, the press subsidized, elections controlled by money extorted from Federal office-holders, unworthy partisans rewarded by jobs and contracts, despotism spread through the departments, defalcations common and countenanced, the laws evaded or misrepresented, and abuses audaciously defying opinion everywhere. These and other outrages were seen and remembered, and the people determined they should be punished, and the Democracy expelled from power. This general purpose operated more than any other upon the election, and we are free to admit it.

Pennsylvania, particularly, demanded that the principle of protecting American industry should be recognized and avowed. The Chicago Convention asserted it satisfactory, while all the others either evaded the test or accepted it dubiously. This entered largely into our local contest, and was everywhere accepted. The western majorities speak as decisively, as those of the east, and the protective policy is again re-established as a part of the old creed. Economy in the conduct of the Government, homesteads for settlers on the public domain, retrenchment and accountability in the public expenditures, appropriations for rivers and harbors, a Pacific railroad, the admission of Kansas, and a radical reform in the government, all entered into the canvass and contributed to the election of Abraham Lincoln. No one issue controlled it, and any such belief is erroneous and cannot too soon be corrected.

We have thus seen that slavery was not the dominating idea of the Presidential contest, as has been assumed, but that various national influences co-operated to produce the result which has been witnessed.

The Record of the Incoming President.

"GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE."

It is well known that Mr. Lincoln stands pledged against the extension of slavery. But on the measures and questions of practical importance he is probably as conservative as Bell or Douglas or Hunter or Toombs or Davis. Two years ago, in his debate with Douglas, he said:

"I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

"I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union."

"I do not stand pledged against the admission of a new State into the Union with such a Constitution as the people of that State may see fit to make."

"I do not stand to-day pledged to the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia."

"I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States."

These are answers to explicit questions put by Douglas in the celebrated Freeport debate. To leave no room for uncertainty as to his actual position Mr. Lincoln went on to say, more in detail:

"As to the first one, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave Law. Having said that, I have nothing to