

# The Athens Post.

J. P. Adams

Vol. XIII--No. 637.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

VOL. XIII--NO. 637.

**TERMS:**  
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.  
No attention paid to notices for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.  
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.  
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$2. Cash.  
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.  
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.  
For such notices as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.  
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly attended to.  
Advertisements must be accompanied by the name of the author.

**The Post.**  
Athens, Friday, December 7, 1860.

**Letter from Gov. Hammond.**  
RECEIVED, Nov. 21, 1860.—Gentlemen:—I have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December next. She intends to try it fully at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She will take no guarantees, but will go out high and dry and forever. If Georgia will back her there will be little or no trouble. I only wish she had called her Convention for the day before and gone out first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put forth her hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State of the South, and South Carolina will have perhaps a hard time without her sustaining arm.  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. HAMMOND,  
Com'ee of the Mass Meeting Columbus.

**The Vote of Ohio for President—Official.**

Lincoln,	231,610
Douglas,	187,230
Bell,	12,197
Breckinridge,	11,405
Smith,	119
Aggregate,	442,561
Lincoln's maj. over Douglas,	44,380
" " " all,	20,969
Frement in 1856,	187,497
Buchanan " " " "	170,874
Fillmore " " " "	28,126
Aggregate,	386,497

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The full and official returns of the election in this State sum up—Breckinridge 48,539, Bell 44,800, Douglas 2,701, Breck. over Bell 2,549; over both 848.

The official vote of Alabama stands as follows: Breckinridge 48,831; Bell 27,866; Douglas 13,546.

**MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.**—Samuel Tate, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and his salary increased to \$6,000. Mr. Tate is one of the ablest and most efficient Railroad Presidents in the Union. The Memphis and Charleston Road will always be well and efficiently managed, while under his charge, both for the benefit of the public and the stockholders.

**KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.**—The Register of the Land Office at Fort Scott, on the 25th, says much of the excitement here last week was without reasonable cause. The Land Office has not been interrupted, and is not expected to be. The opinion prevails that the flight of Judge Williams and court was not warranted by the circumstances in the case.

**WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.**—Tom Corwin, M. C. from Ohio, and Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here to day. He earnestly upholds Lincoln. In conversation with several gentlemen he declared he had every assurance that Lincoln's Cabinet will be thoroughly conservative.

**TEXAS AND DISUNION.**—A subscriber writing us from Hill county, Texas, Nov. 16th, 1860, says:  
"The 'Lone Star' is floating from our Court House and the four by six flags of the country talk largely of secession, but the masses here are sound to the core. But if the South should secede, Texas will unquestionably set up for herself, and the people will go with her, only, however, in the event of dissolution."  
Respectfully yours,  
W. M. N.

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.**—The Mercury says: "This is no time for personal or party divisions. Our course here upon this occasion, is to have a powerful moral influence, not only upon this State, but upon the other cotton States. This is not merely a Convention to inaugurate the secession of the State from the present Federal Government; but its future destinies are to be decided, and its future connections made with foreign powers, and other States North and South. Its powers are unlimited, and it will sit perhaps for many months. Its province is to see that the State receives no detriment, and it will sit so long as its counsel or its action shall be necessary to the State, to ward off peril or to secure our future power and prosperity."

The Boston Courier says there are now twenty newspapers in Massachusetts which favor the repeal of the personal liberty bill. Among those papers are some of the leading organs of the Republican party.

The citizens of New York City, like those of Cincinnati and Chicago, are disappointed in the census of that place. They expected 950,000, but the returns only show 821,000. In 1850 the city had 515,000. The city will gain one Congressman, and in the next House will have seven.

**Gov. Gist's Message.**  
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Gov. Gist, in his message, devotes many pages to local and State affairs. He says the view of secession being doubly important, we will have direct trade with Europe, and will address the State to further enterprises for such purposes by guarantees of five per cent. Referring to postal matters, he says he is authorized by the postmaster at Charleston to say that as soon as the State secedes he will sever his connection with the Federal Government and obey the call of the State. This, with the resignation of the postmasters generally, would enable the State to establish her postal arrangement herself unembarrassed. He suggests, as a temporary expedient, to use Adams Express. He further suggests that probably arrangements will be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy is formed. If the Government insists on considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession, the present postal arrangement must cease, and another under the State authority must be established. The Governor advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from States not members of the Confederacy and particularly border States. He says let them keep their slave property in their borders, and the only alternative left them is emancipation by their own act, or action of their confederates. He hopes, however, that all the Slave States will unite in a Southern confederacy. He advises the passage of a most ample and stringent law against Abolition incendiaries, to supercede lynching and deter violations. The Governor, referring to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Menninger to Virginia, and the failure to obtain the cooperation of the Southern Conference, except Mississippi and Alabama, says all hopes of a concerted action of the South are lost, and but one course is left South Carolina to act consistently with honor, interest, and safety, and that looks neither to the right nor left, but to go straight forward to the consummation of her purpose. It is too late now to receive propositions for a conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain propositions looking to the continuance of the present Union. The Governor certifies no doubt that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow her, and other Southern States will complete the galaxy. He says: "It is gratifying to know that, if a resort to arms is necessary, we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southern, and from some of the Northern States, who will flock promptly to her standard and share her fortunes." He concludes thus: "I cannot permit myself to believe that, in madness or passion, an attempt will be made by the present or next administration to coerce South Carolina after secession, by refusing to surrender the harbor defense, or to interfere with the imports or exports; but if I am mistaken, we must accept the issue and meet it as becomes men and women, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace."

**A Voice from Connecticut.**  
A meeting of the united friends of the Democratic party was held in Hartford, Conn., on the 10th inst., in which they speak well, and we will trust, for the present, on seeing a corresponding action. It is the action we want, and on such action alone, depends the continuance or severance of this Union.  
Resolved, That the united Democracy of Hartford, in town meeting assembled, do declare—  
1. That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the irrepressible conflict doctrine, enunciated by Abraham Lincoln in 1858, and reaffirmed by Wm. H. Seward in 1860, as embracing a political policy which arrays one section of the Union against another, thus endangering the welfare of the Union.  
2. That we look upon the present threatening clouds that overhang the Union, produced by excitement in the fear of a pending secession, disturbing the business interests of the country, and spreading alarm among the citizens, as the legitimate result of the Republican organization and its recent success upon the single idea of anti-slavery, which the South so naturally accepts as a fixed policy of unyieldingness to them and their institutions.  
3. That as friends of the Constitution and the Union, whilst we will sustain all just measures from whatever source they may emanate, we cannot hesitate to oppose the existing Administration, in all acts which shall attack either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution, all measures tending to array one section of our common country against another section; and any policy fostering the irrepressible conflict doctrine of Lincoln and Seward, which are directly at war with the principles of our Union. And further, we call for the repeal of the nullifying laws of Northern States, falsely called "Personal Liberty Bills," which, besides being violations of the Constitution and laws of the United States, are destructive of the public peace.  
Some one writing in the New York Express, makes the following suggestion:  
Let all who love the Constitution, all conservative men, both North and South, let all join together and amend the Constitution, so that if a State passes laws which conflict with those of the National Government, the Constitution shall have power to repeal those laws; and if the State do not obey the General Government, the State shall be formally read out of the Union.  
"Read out of the Union." That's pretty good.  
George Washington's fate, (according to "Artemus Ward,") was (not to) have any public man of the present day resemble him to any alarm extent."

**Disunion.**  
[From the Georgia Journal and Messenger.]  
Whence comes this alarming cry of disunion? Does it come from the Bell men, or the Douglas men, or the Yancey-Breckinridge men? The Bell men, so far as I know, are in favor of resistance to Black Republican domination, by wise and prudent measures. The Douglas men, with some few exceptions, are disposed to be conservative and do nothing rash. The Yancey-Breckinridge men, who, before the election, were so indignant at the charge of disunion doctrine, are now open-mouthed and straightforward for an immediate dissolution of the Union. This remark applies chiefly to the politicians and those who flourish about the street corners and bar-rooms in large towns and cities. But how stands it with the People? Are they for dissolving this great and glorious Union, with a single effort to save it? Not so.—Devoted to Southern rights,—burning with indignation at the insolent aggressions of the Northern States, they nevertheless love this Union, and will not get out of it at the dictation of South Carolina, or any other State, without first making all reasonable efforts to preserve it. In this movement, the people—the planters, the mechanics, the business men—are not with the politicians and demagogues. They did their duty at the ballot-box—voted as became Southern States; but they always repelled the charge of disunion, and now they stick to it, at least until they can, by consultation with our Southern sisters, determine upon suitable measures of redress.

They (the people) well know, that our present troubles are not the legitimate fruits of a Presidential election. The real cause lies deeper. They trace some indications of it in the bitter and relentless opposition of Mr. Breckinridge and Howell Cobb to the promotion of Stephen A. Douglas. Again, they find a trace, in the programme of the fire eaters, announced long in advance of the Charleston Convention, "to fire the Southern heart, and precipitate the cotton States into revolution." i. e. to dissolve the Union merely for the sake of disunion.—If they were really indignant at the aggressions of the Republicans, why was there no demonstration against their nullification laws before the meeting of the Charleston Convention?  
And now, when we have entire control of both branches of Congress, and the Supreme Court is on our side, our adversaries completely hemmed in, and rendered harmless and helpless, why this sudden cry of disunion?  
Depend upon it, people of Georgia, they care but little for Lincoln's election. It is only made the pretext for dissolving the Union.  
If the Democratic party had remained united, and stuck together at Charleston, as it was their duty to have done, until they nominated a candidate, and had gone into this contest unitedly, there never would have been a cause for this excitement. But they chose to break up the National Democratic Party and nominate and vote for a sectional candidate, and the North met them in the same spirit. The North triumphed, as all intelligent minds foresee they would, and now we hear the cry of disunion.

Nevertheless, whatever may be the faults or failings of individuals or parties, we are all sorely aggrieved by the success of our adversaries, and every true man says now, what he ought to have said years ago, resist, resist, resist!  
But in resisting, let us not lose our discretion. Let us go calmly to work, reject good and conservative men forever State Convention—invite a Congress of the Southern States, urge them to take common ground with us—demand that our enemies shall recede from their offensive position—do all that we can consistently with our rights and dignity to preserve the Union, and if we cannot maintain our rights inside of the Union, like brave and true men, protect ourselves out of it.

**A Just Rebuke.**  
The Alexandria Gazette, speaking of the policy of South Carolina politicians holds the following:  
"Hon. R. W. Barnwell, of S. C., in a published letter avows his wishes to form a Southern Confederacy, takes occasion to say, that any policy based upon the expectation that South Carolina, by her separate action, could force other States to join in the effort to establish this Confederacy, 'would be in the highest degree mischievous.' We take occasion to add, that for one State, Virginia will resist this forcing process. She will not be 'hitched on,' or 'dragged in.' If it comes to that, and there is no other alternative, she will take her destinies in her own hands, under Providence, and establish a separate and independent government of her own. If it be degradation to remain in the Union, it will be double degradation, to be made the tool, and victim, of one of the Cotton States, which has shown no regard for her interest, and does not care if it fits her counsels, at this time, when it does not suit Disunion purposes."

Mr. Randall Clarke was fined at the late term of the Circuit Court, of Lowndes county, Ala., \$100 for not feeding his negroes well. It is understood by the "Chronicle" that he has appealed to the Supreme Court.

**FATAL AFFRAY AT RALEIGH.**—James Griffin was shot and killed at Raleigh, N. C., on the 10th inst., by a "D.?" Robinson. A quarrel had occurred between Griffin and the wife of his slayer, and he had visited the house to apologize for the language he had used, when, at the solicitation of the woman, Robinson took a gun from her hands and shot Griffin dead. Both the men, before the difficulty was accounted peaceful, quiet citizens. Robinson was arrested.

A man refused \$80,000 in 1857 for a lot in Chicago, borrowed \$60,000, and with \$20,000 of his own money built on it; the lot and building together are not worth the borrowed money now.

**Reaction in the South.**  
[From the New York Herald.]  
We publish this morning a significant letter from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, on the subject of the present disunion excitement in the South, Southern constitutional rights, Northern State acts of nullification and the position of Virginia in this crisis. This letter will go far to reassure our conservative men of the North of the existence of a co-operative element in the South competent to prevent any precipitate revolutionary act of Southern dissolution. If further evidence be wanted upon this point, it may be had in the letter of the Governor of Kentucky, and in the late, Union, conservative speech of A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, to the people of the State, which we had before our readers' eyes.  
Each of these three men, we doubt not, represents, in behalf of the Union, the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of his State, of all the late Presidential parties. We expect, too, that these opening Southern manifestations in behalf of the Union will soon be followed up by popular assemblages, speeches and resolutions, and by legislative and State Convention proceedings, from Maryland to Louisiana and Texas, in support, not of the desperate alternative of South Carolina, which is a Southern republic at all hazards, but in behalf of a general convention of the Southern States, or of all the States, to consider the ways and means of restoring harmony and good will between the North and the South within the Union.

The only danger of disunion immediately before us is in South Carolina. Her State Convention, however—which it is generally believed will declare the State an independent establishment, outside of the Union—does not meet for several weeks yet to come. In the interval the movements of the conservative body of the people of the surrounding slave States may induce even South Carolina to pause, reflect, and finally acquiesce in the policy of Virginia, which is a convention of all the States to rearrange on the slave question the fundamental landmarks and checks and balances of the federal constitution.  
We are strengthened in this impression from the recent developments of the views and purposes of the administration at Washington, and in consideration of the fact that Congress will reassemble on the first Monday in December. Thus the delegates of the South Carolina secession Convention will, before they meet, have time to consider the conservative recommendations of the President's annual message, and we hope, of some corresponding expressions from both houses of Congress. We do not, therefore, altogether despair of saving even South Carolina from the act of secession. But, granting that she will resolve herself out of the Union, we do not despair of bringing her back again before any revolutionary collision shall have occurred between the State and federal authorities.  
To this end, would it not be well for the conservative Union men of the city of New York to initiate, in a grand popular Union demonstration, a Northern movement of conciliation, concession and harmony? Coercion, in any event, is out of the question. A Union held together by the bayonet would be nothing better than a military despotism. Conciliation and harmony, through mutual concessions, in a reconstruction of the fundamental law, between the North and South, will restore and perpetuate the Union contemplated by the fathers. So, now that the conservative men of the South are moving, let the Union men of the North support their endeavors, and let New York, in the matter of the compromises of 1850, lead the way.

**Blus Cockades.**  
We find the following in the local column of the Nashville Banner, of the 25th:  
"Pass and 'Blus Cockades.'—The appearance of here and there an individual with a blue cockade upon his hat has attracted some attention and comment in town during the last few days, and yesterday resulted in the perpetration of a scandalous joke at the expense of the wearers. Walking down one of our principal thoroughfares we noticed that a full tush and stalwart porker, who pursued the gutter in pursuit of pabulum, was the subject of curious observations, and that several of the observers were indulging in pretty severe smiles. Local items being scarce, and business generally dull, we approached the group as unceremoniously as possible, but prepared for the worst. As the rear of lord bacon lay in sight, we detected the joke at once, and indulged our risibilities. Thereby hangs a tale—that is to say, porker had a tall, and entailed upon that tall, was a blue cockade, constructed after the most improved style, and as the stately porcine deified in the gutter, unconscious that he was the representative of a sentiment, his continuation waved majestically, and the blue cockade fluttered fiercely in the breeze.  
Blue cockades will multiply frequently hereabouts in the future."

The Manchester American learns that the usually sound and excellent health of ex-President Pierce suddenly gave way on the morning of election day, Nov. 6, thus unfortunately preventing his attendance at the polls, and depriving him of the opportunity of expressing his choice between Douglas and Breckinridge for President. "We are happy, however, to learn that his disease took so favorable a turn that on the next morning he was about town, as well as usual."

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**No Dissolution Without Civil War.**  
Let no advocate of State secession, says the Memphis Appeal, hug the flattering notion to his soul that it can be consummated peacefully and without bloodshed. No single fact can be instanced in the archives of history upon which to base the delusive thought. In vain do we search amid its dusty records to discern the anomaly of governmental dissolution without all those fearful concomitants which the most brilliant minds of American patriots have portrayed.—Whether we go back to the time when Mexico, now degenerate as she is, cast off Castilian bondage and unfurled her flag of freedom to the breeze; or, when Poland, driven to desperation by the taunts of France, struck for her allies and her flag; or, whether we come down to a later period, when our own revolutionary fathers dissolved the political ties that connected them with their Northern country; or even now witness the progressing contest of the Italian regenerators in the patriotic attempt to redeem the people from the galling yoke of an oppressive despotism—we can see nought else than a continuous panorama of historic bloodshed! Since this lesson has been taught the world, have the immutable laws of cause and effect ceased to act? Has man grown less potent and warlike in his nature? Yes, we may ask, has he ceased to be man?  
But apart from the light which we derive from the lamp of experience, the complicated form of our republican system of government lends new truth to the axiom which we asseverate. The federal executive, who may occupy the presidential chair at the period of attempted secession, will probably not concede the right. His idea of constitutional obligations, as imposed by his oath of office, may impel him to essay the enforcement of the federal laws within the limits of the seceding States. This movement, in case of that resistance which the consciousness of asserted sovereignty would inevitably prompt, would superinduce a conflict of State and federal forces. Inflamed political excitement, which has been fostering for many scores of years in the popular mind, touching a question of the most vitand sensitive nature, would but serve to give renewed impetus to the civil imbroglio. More sympathy, irrespective of the justice or injustice of the cause would drag the adjacent States into the maelstrom of the conflict. In torrence war, with all its horrid tragedies, would desolate the land!  
But again, should the mere right of secession be fully conceded by the administration in power, other questions will arise, the solution of which will be attended with difficulties altogether insurmountable. Shall the seceding States have their part in the public buildings, the forts, the dockyards, and common territory, for the creation of which they have been taxed? Will they abandon their claims to the national treasure, and the national archives? Then there are questions as to the army, the navy, the arsenals and the armories, the national debt, and private claims upon the Government.  
What tribunal shall sit in judgment upon their merits? Who shall adjudicate the difficulties regarding the rendition of fugitives from labor, who may take refuge among the negrohobos of the northern confederacy? Who shall say that those States, whose teeming millions inhabit the banks of the great Mississippi's numerous tributaries, shall not have access to the ocean through its mouth? It were useless to reiterate the truism, which he who runs may read, that these mighty complicated issues can only find solution in the use of the carbine, the bullet, the sabre and the sword.

**Manufacturers Bank Suspended.**  
This Bank closed business on Monday morning, by suspension of settlements, except to hold holders of small amounts. The bank continues to redeem their bills in those of other current banks, gold or silver, as the holders may wish, with labors and all people of small means.—From the most reliable information we can obtain, the Bank has endeavored to meet all its liabilities within a reasonable time given to make its collections. From the peculiar pressure of the times, which we all feel and understand, the want of currency, the Bank has endeavored to meet all its liabilities within a reasonable time given to make its collections. From the peculiar pressure of the times, which we all feel and understand, the want of currency, the Bank has endeavored to meet all its liabilities within a reasonable time given to make its collections. From the peculiar pressure of the times, which we all feel and understand, the want of currency, the Bank has endeavored to meet all its liabilities within a reasonable time given to make its collections.

**CINCINNATI GENERAL MARKET.**—The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says:  
"The Flour market seems to be approaching a crisis, and dealers are now in a fair way to establish a margin between this city and New York. This, if they shall succeed, will be something new. Superfine was offered yesterday at \$1.25, with buyers at \$1.00. There would be heavy speculative and a good export demand at the latter figure. At \$1.00 it would barely pay to take it to New York, where it was worth to-day \$1.30—freight being \$1.25 all rail, and \$1.15 rail and water.—Under very light receipts of wheat, holders asked an advance, but flour is declining, buyers were in no humor to pay over 90¢ (\$1.00 for prime red) and advanced. Corn held at 25¢ 2/3 cents. Oats advanced. Cattle at 25¢. Whiskey in good demand at 15¢.  
At the St. Louis theatre the other night Mrs. Florence had an accident in a sailor costume, holding the star-spangled banner, which she tossed to Mr. Florence at the other side of the stage. He took it, spread it out carefully, counted its thirty-three stars aloud, and exclaimed with fervent feeling, "Thank God, they are all there!" The house rose as one man, and the enthusiasm lasted several minutes."

**THE QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL.**  
There is a very true and sensible article in the New York Journal of Commerce, which "in a nutshell" contains the grievances of the South against the North and West, and what must be our remedy. The *Illustration* is already decided upon and enlightened men at the North know and appreciate it—the immediate repeal of their nullifying laws, with our right in the Territories, or a severance of the Union. The most conservative man cannot expect anything less, although there may be a difference as to the time and manner of accomplishing it, unless our rights are fully conceded and guaranteed.  
The *Journal of Commerce* says:  
"There is one thing certain: the North has got to set itself towards the South, return the fugitive slaves, abolish the personal liberty bills, and give to the North the right of the South equal to the North in the Territories, or find the South in one solid compact whole, a separate and independent government. The justice of the positions will be maintained by nearly a majority of the people of the North, and will be demanded by the whole of the Southern people, and they are right. The North, the South, the East, the West are to some extent necessary to each other; the South the most essential to the other two; for the West finds its most important consumers in the New England manufacturing States. These manufacturers must stop, if the South will not send them their cotton; and if those manufacturers stop, the West has lost its best market for its produce; but the South has a European market for all it can produce. Not so with either of the other sections. The separation of these States places the North and West in just the business situation of the Danubian Principalities. Our commerce is mainly supported by the South. Why is it necessary for the North to destroy this prosperity? We send men like Seward of this State, and Wilson of Massachusetts, who by their endorsement of Helper's book, declare over their own signature that they will have no social or political intercourse with the Southern men, and that they only regard them as 'robbers, ruffians and murderers.' Can it be that these States can remain together when we send such men to represent us in the National legislature? The North has got to set itself justly towards the South, or for self-preservation the South will have a separate government."

**GUARD WELL YOUR LANGUAGE.**—"In these exciting times," says the Athens Watchman, "men should be careful in the language they use. We have heard, in the last few days, such remarks as these, 'That man ought to be hung at once!'—All the reason we have heard urged in favor of it, was simply because he happened to differ in sentiment with the speaker. God forbid that in our free Government such ideas may find a lodgement in the minds of the people! We know that those who thus talk do not for a moment think of the evil which might grow out of such remarks.  
"Mankind are the same in all countries and in all ages. The same spirit which gave rise to the 'reign of terror' in France still exists in human nature, and once aroused, it and no human agency can arrest it till rivers of innocent blood are shed."  
M. de Talleyrand, when reproached by a friend for certain diplomatic finings usually attributed to him, replied:  
"There is nothing in the sphere of politics so hard to get as to be the truth. Whenever I have revealed the pure and simple truth I have always been suspected of dissimulation; I have always been believed when I have resigned myself to the necessity of concealing it. I predict that the first statesman who shall have the moral courage to avow, hour by hour, all that he thinks and all that he knows, will create for himself the reputation of being the most consummate hypocrite."

**A CRUEL SEDUCER.**—A singular card appears in the Rockport (Ill.) Advertiser, Rev. A. N. Finch warns the clergy against a woman, small in stature and wearing spectacles, who met him at a camp-meeting in Rockport and enticed him into matrimony. Afterwards he ascertained that he was the third victim of her wiles. One of his predecessors lived at Belleville, C. W., and the other resided in Wisconsin. The latter she left in a destitute condition with three children to provide for.

John B. Gough, receives \$250 for each of his lectures. He has already amassed a fortune of about \$300,000, which he is likely to double in a few years. Temperance is profitable to John.  
The Steubenville Herald says that since the first of January last, nearly two hundred children, and about one fourth that number of adults, have died in that city of diphtheria.  
The Lewisburg Messenger, a paper published in this State, makes the following urgent appeal. If such inducements don't have the desired effect, its use of talking, or printing either.  
Any of our subscribers who has convenient, can pay their subscription in wood, and those living at a distance can pay in dried fruit, beewax, ginseng, rags, old horse shoes, opossum skins, snake root, white oak bark, walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, gopher peas, or any other article they can raise, feed, or steal.  
The richest man in St. Louis is James H. Lucas, banker, worth, it is said, \$5,000,000. Peter Lindell's estate is put down at \$4,000,000, and that of Renato, banker, at \$1,500,000.  
"AN INTERESTING FACT."—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes by telegraph:  
It is an interesting fact that no census returns have been received from South Carolina. They have all been withheld.  
"A man that can be fattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him."

**Sensible Talk.**  
A writer in the Nashville Patriot reproduces the list of grievances against Great Britain set forth in the Declaration of Independence, which induced the Colonies to revolt, and says in reference thereto:  
"Now when we see the causes which led to the Declaration of Independence, as set forth in that instrument, and contrast them with the reasons which South Carolina has for her present course, all her complaints against our government sink into insignificance—aye, into contempt.  
In the Declaration of Independence, there are some twenty-seven grievances presented, any one of which is a thousand fold worse than all the just causes of complaint now existing against our government. In truth, I like the liberty of saying that there is no cause of complaint against the General Government, and it is from this government that our Southern fathers dissolved the political ties that connected them with their Northern country; or even now witness the progressing contest of the Italian regenerators in the patriotic attempt to redeem the people from the galling yoke of an oppressive despotism—we can see nought else than a continuous panorama of historic bloodshed! Since this lesson has been taught the world, have the immutable laws of cause and effect ceased to act? Has man grown less potent and warlike in his nature? Yes, we may ask, has he ceased to be man?  
But apart from the light which we derive from the lamp of experience, the complicated form of our republican system of government lends new truth to the axiom which we asseverate. The federal executive, who may occupy the presidential chair at the period of attempted secession, will probably not concede the right. His idea of constitutional obligations, as imposed by his oath of office, may impel him to essay the enforcement of the federal laws within the limits of the seceding States. This movement, in case of that resistance which the consciousness of asserted sovereignty would inevitably prompt, would superinduce a conflict of State and federal forces. Inflamed political excitement, which has been fostering for many scores of years in the popular mind, touching a question of the most vitand sensitive nature, would but serve to give renewed impetus to the civil imbroglio. More sympathy, irrespective of the justice or injustice of the cause would drag the adjacent States into the maelstrom of the conflict. In torrence war, with all its horrid tragedies, would desolate the land!  
But again, should the mere right of secession be fully conceded by the administration in power, other questions will arise, the solution of which will be attended with difficulties altogether insurmountable. Shall the seceding States have their part in the public buildings, the forts, the dockyards, and common territory, for the creation of which they have been taxed? Will they abandon their claims to the national treasure, and the national archives? Then there are questions as to the army, the navy, the arsenals and the armories, the national debt, and private claims upon the Government.  
What tribunal shall sit in judgment upon their merits? Who shall adjudicate the difficulties regarding the rendition of fugitives from labor, who may take refuge among the negrohobos of the northern confederacy? Who shall say that those States, whose teeming millions inhabit the banks of the great Mississippi's numerous tributaries, shall not have access to the ocean through its mouth? It were useless to reiterate the truism, which he who runs may read, that these mighty complicated issues can only find solution in the use of the carbine, the bullet, the sabre and the sword."

**REMARKS BY THE NATIONAL AMERICANS.**  
Do our immediate secession friends doubt their Union fellow citizens? Why should they? Are they less thoughtful, less reliable than themselves? They would not charge it in excess for the world—they do not believe it. Have they numbers and wealth? So have the Union men. Have they zeal, and are they ardently devoted to the rights and interests of the South? Are not Union men equally zealous and devoted in all respects? Can they claim to be more patriotic than the Union men? Have they ability to bring to the cause of their country? So have the Union men. To doubt the patriotic devotion of the Union men to the South, is to insult them—and to believe that they will surrender any right, or prove recreant to any trust, or desert any interest, is to doubt their patriotic devotion, and hence to insult them.

**AN URGENT QUESTION FOR EVERY MAN TO CONSIDER.**—What outrage has the Federal Government of the United States committed against you or your rights of any sort that would justify you in an effort to overthrow it?  
Some of the Northern States have acted in grossly bad faith towards the constitution and laws of the Union. No man in the South denies that fact, and no man who does not condemn that action. But does that justify an act of revolution and the overthrow of the Federal Government?  
The Federal Government was ordained and constructed to "establish justice" among the States and among the people. It is supreme for this purpose, and it has failed. It has not failed because of its own weakness, but through the weakness of its administration. Why, therefore, break it up, when it is just as good as ever was, and only needs to be sustained as it is to redress every grievance of which you complain?

**REMARKS BY DISUNION TALKERS.**—Already the effects of disunion threats are manifesting themselves. Negroes have gone down 20 per cent, and soon other property will begin to depreciate. And for what? A miserable abstraction. Should an attempt be made to execute these threats, men now wealthy will be reduced to poverty. An intelligent gentleman, and a democrat withal, who is worth largely over \$100,000, remarked to us the other day that he did not think the value of his property now was more than half it was on the first of August.—*Richmond, N. C., Register, 11th.*

**A GRAVE SCENE.**—The Rocky Mountain correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, writing from Idaho Territory, relates the following:  
Among the deep defiles of these mountains, a small company of men stood around the new made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer.—While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered the color in the earth at his feet thrown up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companions.—All heard it, even the clergymen who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see his auditory scatter in every direction to stake out gold fields. Calling in a loud voice to them to stake him off a claim, he reposed his eyes, having concluded his prayer, and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.  
Tere Test.—One evening, we were told, after a weary march through the desert, Mohammed was camping with his followers, and overheard one of them saying, "I will loose my camel and commit it to God," on which Mohammed took it up, "Friend, thy camel, and commit it to God,"—that is, do whatever is thine to do and leave the issue with God.  
SUCH AND TAKEN.—The Indians regard a thin husk on corn as an indication of a mild winter. This being true, the one just approaching will be of the gentle kind, as the husks are said to be very thin.  
It is reported that the Prince said to a fair partner at the ball in St. Louis—"Miss, don't you think my mistakes are becoming?" To which Miss replied—"Well, sir, they may be becoming, but they haven't yet arrived."

**THE QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL.**  
There is a very true and sensible article in the New York Journal of Commerce, which "in a nutshell" contains the grievances of the South against the North and West, and what must be our remedy. The *Illustration* is already decided upon and enlightened men at the North know and appreciate it—the immediate repeal of their nullifying laws, with our right in the Territories, or a severance of the Union. The most conservative man cannot expect anything less, although there may be a difference as to the time and manner of accomplishing it, unless our rights are fully conceded and guaranteed.  
The *Journal of Commerce* says:  
"There is one thing certain: the North has got to set itself towards the South, return the fugitive slaves, abolish the personal liberty bills, and give to the North the right of the South equal to the North in the Territories, or find the South in one solid compact whole, a separate and independent government. The justice of the positions will be maintained by nearly a majority of the people of the North, and will be demanded by the whole of the Southern people, and they are right. The North, the South, the East, the West are to some extent necessary to each other; the South the most essential to the other two; for the West finds its most important consumers in the New England manufacturing States. These manufacturers must stop, if the South will not send them their cotton; and if those manufacturers stop, the West has lost its best market for its produce; but the South has a European market for all it can produce. Not so with either of the other sections. The separation of these States places the North and West in just the business situation of the Danubian Principalities. Our commerce is mainly supported by the South. Why is it necessary for the North to destroy this prosperity? We send men like Seward of this State, and Wilson of Massachusetts, who by their endorsement of Helper's book, declare over their own signature that they will have no social or political intercourse with the Southern men, and that they only regard them as 'robbers, ruffians and murderers.' Can it be that these States can remain together when we send such men to represent us in the National legislature? The North has got to set itself justly towards the South, or for self-preservation the South will have a separate government."

**GUARD WELL YOUR LANGUAGE.**—"In these exciting times," says the Athens Watchman, "men should be careful in the language they use. We have heard, in the last few days, such remarks as these, 'That man ought to be hung at once!'—All the reason we have heard urged in favor of it, was simply because he happened to differ in sentiment with the speaker. God forbid that in our free Government such ideas may find a lodgement in the minds of the people! We know that those who thus talk do not for a moment think of the evil which might grow out of such remarks.  
"Mankind are the same in all countries and in all ages. The same spirit which gave rise to the 'reign of terror' in France still exists in human nature, and once aroused, it and no human agency can arrest it till rivers of innocent blood are shed."  
M. de Talleyrand, when reproached by a friend for certain diplomatic finings usually attributed to him, replied:  
"There is nothing in the sphere of politics so hard to get as to be the truth. Whenever I have revealed the pure and simple truth I have always been suspected of dissimulation; I have always been believed when I have resigned myself to the necessity of concealing it. I predict that the first statesman who shall have the moral courage to avow, hour by hour, all that he thinks and all that he knows, will create for himself the reputation of being the most consummate hypocrite."

**A CRUEL SEDUCER.**—A singular card appears in the Rockport (Ill.) Advertiser, Rev. A. N. Finch warns the clergy against a woman, small in stature and wearing spectacles, who met him at a camp-meeting in Rockport and enticed him into matrimony. Afterwards he ascertained that he was the third victim of her wiles. One of his predecessors lived at Belleville, C. W., and the other resided in Wisconsin. The latter she left in a destitute condition with three children to provide for.

John B. Gough, receives \$250 for each of his lectures. He has already amassed a fortune of about \$300,000, which he is likely to double in a few years. Temperance is profitable to John.  
The Steubenville Herald says that since the first of January last, nearly two hundred children, and about one fourth that number of adults, have died in that city of diphtheria.  
The Lewisburg Messenger, a paper published in this State, makes the following urgent appeal. If such inducements don't have the desired effect, its use of talking, or printing either.  
Any of our subscribers who has convenient, can pay their subscription in wood, and those living at a distance can pay in dried fruit, beewax, ginseng, rags, old horse shoes, opossum skins, snake root, white oak bark, walnuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, gopher peas, or any other article they can raise, feed, or steal.  
The richest man in St. Louis is James H. Lucas, banker, worth, it is said, \$5,000,000. Peter Lindell's estate is put down at \$4,000,000, and that of Renato, banker, at \$1,500,000.  
"AN INTERESTING FACT."—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes by telegraph:  
It is an interesting fact that no census returns have been received from South Carolina. They have all been withheld.  
"A man that can be fattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him."

**REMARKS BY THE**