DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XVIII.---NO. 116 RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860 PRICE ONE CENT.

Richmond Dispatch.

BY COWARDIN & HAMMERSLEY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is served to subscribers at SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier weekly. Price for mailing, $5 a year, or $2.50 for six months, in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Tuesday and Friday at $2.00, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every Friday, and mailed to subscribers at $1 per annum.

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.

CARPETS, RUGS AND BASSOCKS! In great variety and at prices that cannot fail to suit. Also, NEW CLOAKS! Just received at SWORDS & THAW'S, no 10—1w 115 Broad st., between 8th and 9th.

MORE NEW GOODS, BY LAST STEAMER. SAMUEL M. PRICE & CO. have just received—

Elegant New Dress SILKS.
DRESS GOODS, in every variety.
New style CLOAKS and ARABS.
New SHAWLS.

They offer GREAT BARGAINS still in—

Rich Dress SILKS.
SILK ROBES.
DELAINE ROBES, many of them at half cost.

They offer also—

New CASSIMERES, of Southern manufacture, North Carolina goods, which received the premium at the STATE FAIR.
Georgia CASSIMERES, for men and boys' wear, &c. no1—ts

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 200 FANCY WORSTED COUNTERPANES, which I will sell cheap; and, also, a good assortment of SILKS, black and colored, and a great variety of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES and CLOTHING, all of which I shall sell very cheap. Give me a call. L. ROSS, 256 Broad st., bet'n 2d and 3d. Don't forget the place. oc 30—1m*

RICHARDSON & CO., DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN, And keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their WARE-ROOMS, NO. 95 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., ALL KINDS OF CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, &c., &c. They will have made to order, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW CURTAINS and SHADES. We have opened a splendid lot of CARPETING of our own importation, and are now prepared to exhibit the latest styles in every grade. Our assortment of CURTAIN GOODS, with Trimmings, &c., is unsurpassed, and our stock is complete of WINDOW SHADES, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c. Buyers are invited to examine our goods, which will be sold on accommodating terms. se17—2m RICHARDSON & CO., 95 Main st.

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT—250 BROAD STREET. My stock of WINDOW SHADES being very large I am determined to run them off cheaper than ever. The following is my list of prices.—Dark Landscapes, 31 cents, worth 75; Plain Gold Shades, 75 cents, with fixtures complete; Gold, with Centre, $1, worth at least $3; Gold and Velvet, $1.50, worth $4; beautiful Bouquets, 75 cents, cheap at $1.50; Splendid Vase Shades, 99 cents, can't be bought elsewhere for $2; Gothic style, Dry Landscapes, Pleasure and Hunting Scenes, in endless variety; German, English and American Oil Cloths, all widths, very cheap; Table and Stand Covers; Hearth Rugs, very low; and all wool, Carpeting only 50 cents, a great bargain; 150 large and famed Parlor Pictures, rich scenery, at the astonishing low price of $2, worth $6; also, a large line of DRY GOODS, cheap for cash. Call soon at the established cheap Dry Goods and Window Shade Store of M. GOLDEN, 230 Broad street. P.S.—I keep no traveling agents. se 19—3m

DRY GOODS—FALL, 1860.—KENT, PAINE & CO., Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers, Nos. 163 and 165 Main street, Richmond, respectfully announce to the merchants of Virginia and adjoining States that they have in store a magnificent and well assorted stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, adapted to, and specially gotten up for, the Southern trade. Their stock of imported Goods was purchased for CASH by one of the partners in person, in the leading European markets, during the past summer, were shipped direct to this port, and comprises an ele ant and complete assortment in all the departments. They are also prepared with a large and complete stock of AMERICAN FABRICS, bought on the best terms, embracing every variety, and on the best styles. In the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT they are much better prepared than here before, with a very large and handsome assortment of all articles wanted in the trade, and on the most favorable terms. Having every facility for getting up a stock on the best terms, we confidently ask an examination of our goods by Southern Merchants, to convince them that a more complete and well assorted stock, suitable to their trade, cannot be found in this country. And to cash and prompt paying buyers we are determined to offer it at prices that will compare with those of any market. Orders solicited and promptly and faithfully executed. KENT, PAINE & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR NOVEMBER, 1860—DRY GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Just received a large stock of black and colored Cloth Cloaks, Arabs, and other ladies style, at astonishing low prices; Stella Shawls, Cassimeres, Double and Single Woolen Shawls, at all prices; Levantine Shawls at 25 cts.; Merino Hosiery, ladies' Hdkfs., 5 cts.; all pure Linen ones at 6 cts.; fine Flannels at 20 cts; fine Ladies' Worked Collars at 12½, 25, 50 cts., worth double the money; 100 dozen rich Linen Bosoms at 18 cents; extra fine quality 25 cts.; Marseilles Bosoms 12½, at 20 cts; Sheeps Grey, Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Kent Jeans, &c. for men and boys' wear, at all prices; Linseys, Domestic Plaids, Shirting, 4-4 Sheeting at 8 cts.; the finest 4-4 Bleached Cotton at 10 and 12½ cts., the same everywhe e at 1 shilling; Woolen Undershirts and Drawers; Merinos from 18 cents and towards, worth 37½ cts; Muslins, Delaines, Plain and Colored Valencias, bebage, and lots of other goods, cheaper than any other house in the city, you can buy at No 27 Main street, 1st door. JOS. STRAUSE'S.

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.—Our stock is now superior to what it has been at any period during the season, most of it bought very recently at prices much lower than they were early in the Fall, and we invite a call from all in want, to satisfy them that we are disposed to sell at the lowest prices. In Silks Poplins, Velours, Reps, Printed Mousselines, Printed Merinoes, Plain Merinoes, and other styles of Dress Goods, our stock is very full. In Cloaks, Basquines, Shawls &c., we are prepared to show the best stock we have had this season. Any article of this kind will be made to order by our efficient corps of cloak-makers, at short notice. In Domestic Goods, as Servants' Clothing, Housekeeping Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, &c., &c., we have a full line, all bought very low, and we are disposed to sell them cheap. CHILES & CHENERY.

GRAND OPENING OF A LARGE WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKS—On Monday mornings, October 22, 1860, at M. MAYER'S, No. 229 Broad street. I have just received from auction some of the greatest bargains in DRESS GOODS that were ever offered to the ladies of this city, such as Silks, Poplins, Brocatelles, Velours, &c., and to which I ask the particular attention of all in want of any to give me a call. I have just received and will continue daily to receive, all of the latest styles of CLOAKS and MANTLES, such as Arabs, Japanese, Zouaves, Bournous, Shawlettes, &c. The attention of the ladies is again called to my stock of housekeeping goods, of all and every description. All kinds of Virginia makes of Cloths, Linseys, &c., of men and women's wear, give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. M. MAYER. M. MITTELDORFER. No. 225 Broad street.

SECOND SUPPLY—RICH AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS—We are opening, by steamer, which makes our stock still more attractive, Rich Printed Paris Merinos; Rich Printed Velours de Paris; Plain Velours and Soliferinos; Rich Black and Colored Silks; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, in new patterns and very beautiful styles; Children's and Misses' Cloaks. Our stock of heavy Woolens, for Servants, comprises 3 4 and 6 4 Virginia Fulled Cloths and Jeans; S. G. Satinets; heavy Plaid and Striped Linseys; Blankets; Flannels and Bed Blankets; Carpet Department—Extra Ingrain Carpets; extra Three-ply Carpets; Rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Rugs Floor Cloths, Mats, &c. Purchasers are invited to examine. CHRISTIAN & LATHROP, 99 Main st.

SILKS, OTTOMAN CLOTH, PARIS Printed Delaines, and a variety of other styles of fashionable Winter Dress Goods, just received. Great bargains will be offered. Elegant Poplins! Elegant Poplins! New Goods! New Goods! New Goods! of every grade and style, by every steamer, at lower prices than any other establishment in the State of Virginia. A larger stock than usual. They must be sold, and the prices sold at will be no object! Study your interests! Call at the Bargain Establishment of ALFRED MOSES, 63 Main st.

NOTICE TO CASH BUYERS.—Important to consumers of Dry Goods. $25,000 to be sold off before the first day of January next, at and under cost, for cash only. Great sacrifice in Dry Goods. Now is the time for bargains, well worth the attention of country and city customers. Summer goods out of season at half price. Plaid Merinoes; Printed Dress Goods; Ribbons; Dress Trimmings; Bleached Cottons; Sheetings; Umbrellas; Cloaks; Cassimeres; Veils; Gloves; Stockings, &c. In a word, the goods must be sold. CHAS. A. GWATKIN, Main street, above 8th, north side.

DURING THESE EXCITING TIMES, it is advisable that every person should use their utmost endeavors to have command over their passions, and not permit their great loyalty to govern their proper reason; also, to visit LEVY'S, 15 Main street, and purchase some of those Dry Goods, which he is selling at such very low prices that all who buy are highly pleased with their purchases, and are also convinced that it is both agreeable and advantageous to be polite and courteous to their fellow men.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.—GOLDSMIT, 176 Broad st., is just receiving his third supply of goods, consisting in part of rich Crochet Fringes, Cloaks, Black Silks, Bleached Cottons, Flannels, Millinery Goods of every description, Trees Trimmings, Hosiery, Gauntlets, and hosts of other articles. The season having been somewhat advanced, he has purchased them much below the regular prices. To those who want to save money in their purchases go to E. GOLDSMIT, 176 Broad st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS—3,000 yards Tap. Brussels Carpets, at $1.00; Rich Tap Velvet do; Three Ply Carpets, new patterns; Super. Ingrain Carpets, new patterns; Hemp Carpets, at 20c. and 25c.; Rag Carpets, at 25c.; Rugs, Drugets and Door Mats; will be sold at bargains. CHRISTIAN & LATHROP.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT has prevailed at E. GOLDSMIT'S, 176 Broad street, for past week, as he has been selling goods wonderfully cheap. He is still on hand, and promises great inducements to his customers. Give him a call. E. GOLDSMIT, 176 Broad st.

TO RAILROAD AGENTS, PLANTERS AND OTHERS. 10,000 Servants' Blankets in store, and at prices that will astonish all; some of them much less than the cost of importation. ALFRED MOSES, 63 Main st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Second Supply of Splendid SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c. WATKINS & FICKLEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, 159 Main Street, Richmond.

We have selected with great care, and are receiving by various arrivals, our second supply of superior DRY GOODS For Autumn and Winter Sales—among which will be found the CHOICEST DRESS SILKS, VELOURS, MEKINOS, POPLINS AND DELAINES, in all the NEW SHADES and combinations, viz: FUCHIA, Black and Gold, MAGENTA, Black and Fuchia, SOLFERINO, Black and Chintz, MARGUERITE, Magenta and Gold, MAUVE, Blue and Gold, AND PEACH BLOOM, Marguerite and Magenta. Our collection of these rare and beautiful goods, forms one of the most select and tasteful assortments we have ever offered. In TRAVELING AND MEDIUM DRESS GOODS we have a fresh and handsome variety. In EMBROIDERIES, we have the LARGE POINTED and Patti Lace COLLARS, lapping in front. Also, new LACE SETS; White and Colored Embroidered HDKFS; LACE BERTHAS, &c. In CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE—In Velvet, Silk, Black and Colored Cloths, in the Arab, Opera and Zouave style, and other Paris patterns, our assortment is COMPLETE, and in prices defy competition. Orders for any style of Wrapping executed at a few hours' notice. NEW KID GLOVES, in various shades, with scolloped wristlets, a choice novelty. KID GAUNTLETS, Fitted Velvet tops. Our stock of SUPER INGRAIN, THREE-PLY AND TAPESTRY CARPETS and RUGS, in new designs, has just been replenished, and offers inducements in quality and price. To our supply of WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINENS, TABLE DAMASKS, CURTAIN GOODS, LINEN SHEETINGS, Bleached LONG CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, SATTINETS, for Factories, VA. FULLED CLOTHS, BLANKETS, BROWN COTTONS, OZNABURGS and LINSEYS. We invite the especial attention of all CASH and PROMPT CREDIT buyers, assuring the closest and most discriminating that they will find unusual advantages in our terms and prices. Wholesale Buyers also supplied on the best terms, and prices guaranteed. WATKINS & FICKLEN. N. B—A splendid assortment of Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, in all the new colors. oc 22—1m W. & F.

New and Beautiful FALL AND WINTER GOODS! The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and beautiful stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Selected with great care, and at prices that will enable him to sell unusually low, for cash. My stock consists in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in great variety and all the newest designs. In Gents' wear, a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS, NECK TIES, MERINO SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c. Also, a large and attractive stock of HEAVY GOODS, of every grade, for negro clothing. Fine BED BLANKETS. NEGRO do. do. And every other article usually kept in a first-class Dry Goods House. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN L. SMITHER, se 24—2m No. 29 Main street.

Baker's Premium Bitters.

HENRICO COUNTY, Oct. 1, 1860.

E. BAKER, Esq:

Dear Sir—My wife has been suffering with Dyspepsia and Nervous Affection for several years, during which time she was as ill as possible to be alive; all hopes of life, by her physicians as well as by her relatives and friends, were blasted. Finally, she commenced, in small quantities, the use of BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS, which, in the course of eight weeks, (by daily using them,) restored her to perfect health. I am equally gratified to state that my child about eight years old, was long suffering with the Diarrhœa, attended daily by an able physician, without giving any relief; but the use of one bottle of these INESTIMABLE BITTERS restored him entirely to health and vigor. it is my firm opinion, substantiated by that of my family physician's, that BAKER'S PREMIUM BITTERS is the best medicine now before the public for the above-mentioned diseases. Yours, most truly, P. W. J. QUARLES. These Bitters can be had of all the Druggists in this city, and at every respectable Drug Store in the State. Orders filled promptly by addressing E. BAKER, Proprietor, oc 30—ts Richmond, Va.

1860.—Fall and Winter Goods.—1860. GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS. TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT. Having received a fresh supply of all kinds of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, BOOTS and SHOES, we are now enabled to suit every one who will favor us with a call. As regards prices, we feel confident we cannot be beaten, as we have bought some of the cheapest Goods ever brought to this market. Linen HDKFS. at 6¼c., worth 12½c. BLANKETS at $2 per pair, cheap at $3. BOSOMS at 12½c., cheap at 25c. Ladies' Morocco BOOTEES at $1 a $1 25, sold everywhere at $1.50. HOOP SKIRTS from 25c. up. And everything else usually kept in a DRY GOODS store, at prices guaranteed to please. Country merchants would do well to give us a call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere. WERTHEIMER & LOWENBERG, oc 25—1m No. 25 Main street.

Rheumatism! Rheumatism!! RHEUMATISM CURED BY HAMPTON'S TINCTURE! RHEUMATISM—Captain Canot. RHEUMATISM—Inflammatory, James Smyth. RHEUMATISM—Had it 15 years, F. Donnelly. RHEUMATISM—Had it 10 years, Stephen Taylor. RHEUMATISM—Had it 11 years, A. Kitchen. RHEUMATISM—Had it 7 years, Robert Gault. RHEUMATISM—Had it 38 years, E. Bogwell. YOU HAVE A COUGH TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA, TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. IF YOU HAVE BRONCHITIS, TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. IF YOU ARE ALL WEAKNESS, TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. IF YOU HAVE HEADACHE, TAKE HAMPTON'S TINCTURE. Call and get pamphlets and see cures. Sold by PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond; by Dr. COOKE, Fredericksburg; by all the Druggists in Petersburg; by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore; and by Druggists and Shopkeepers everywhere. $1 per bottle; six bottles $5. oc6—d&ewtu

All Medicines should be Prepared by A REGULAR PHYSICIAN. DR. J. S. ROSE'S COUGH SYRUP, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and that lion of diseases, Consumption. Price 50 cts. and $1. DR. J. S. ROSE'S BUCHU COMPOUND, for all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. This preparation is a positive cure. Price 50 cts. DR. J. S. ROSE'S PAIN CURER, for Rheumatism, Cholic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach or Bowels, Pains in the Back or Limbs. Price, 12, 25 and 50 cts. DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE SYRUP, or BLOOD PURIFIER, for the cure of Scrofula, old Eruptions, Chronic Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swelled Neck, Biles, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Price $1. Sold by Druggists, and by WARREN L. WARING, ja 21—1y 107 Broad st., Agent for Richmond.

Leeches! Leeches!! Leeches!!!—I have just received, by Adams' Express, a lot of fresh SWEDISH LEECHES, the very best, and large size, which will be applied upon the most reasonable terms. P. S.—CUPPING and LEECHING promptly attended to. I can be found at all hours of the day at the HAIR DRESSING ROOM, under the American Hotel, (entrance on 11th street,) and at night at the corner of Leigh and 10th streets. ap 19—ts R. C. HOBSON.

Baths, Baths, Baths. HOT, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS, can be had daily, from 6 o'clock A. M., until 10 P. M., at the American Hair Cutting Shaving, Shampooing and Bathing Saloon, under the American Hotel, entrance on 11th street, Single Bath 25 cts.; or five tickets for $1.

Colt's Celebrated Five Shooters.—Army, Navy, and Pocket sizes, on hand and for sale by JAMES WALSH, Gun Importer, oc 22—1m 7 doors above St. Charles Hotel.

John W. Garlick, APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, Market Place, Franklin st., Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, BURNING FLUID, KEROSINE OIL, PAINT BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

To Medical Students—Dissecting CASES of various styles and prices, for sale very cheap at EDWARD T. ROBINSON'S, se 26—2m 4th and Franklin sts.

To Grocers.—The attention of grocers and merchants generally is called to SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER—a home article, and superior to most of the kind before the public.

Home Manufacture.—Semple's Infallible BAKING POWDER—the best and cheapest preparation for making Biscuit Bread, Pastry, Batter and Buckwheat Cakes, etc. For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Families will consult their interest by using SEMPLE'S INFALLIBLE BAKING POWDER. It is cheaper and better than any similar article in market. For sale by all retailers.

Richmond Dispatch.

WEDNESDAY MORNING...NOV. 14 1860.

THE THREATENING SECESSION.

Affairs in South Carolina—Acceptance of Senator Chesnut's Resignation—The Southern Press, &c., &c.

The feeling in South Carolina for secession seems steadily to advance. In the legislative debates the only difference in the views of members is about the rapidity with which the act shall be consummated. The resigned Federal officers of Charleston were in Columbia Saturday, and being serenaded made speeches of the same tenor of those delivered by them a few nights since, in the former city. On Saturday evening, at the town of Mount Pleasant, S. C., some white boys, aided by negroes, were burning "Old Abe" in effigy, when they were fired on, and one of them shot, by Jno. M. Barre, who was afterwards arrested by the citizens, and after receiving forty lashes, was placed in jail. Bishop Davis, of the Diocese of South Carolina, has set forth a prayer, which is "to be used before the two final prayers of morning and evening service, on all occasions during the ensuing session or sessions of our Legislature." In the South Carolina Legislature, Saturday, the following took place:

Mr. Whaley said he held in his hand a resolution which he was certain would meet a cordial response from every member of this assembly. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Hon. Jas. Chesnut as one of the U. S. senators from South Carolina be accepted; and that what, under any other circumstances, would have been regarded with regret, is now recognized as an act of loyalty to the State of South Carolina.

Unanimously adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Cunningham moved to proceed to the general orders with a view to take up a bill to arm the State. He thought it important that the bill should get a reading in the Senate today if they wished to facilitate the business before the House. At the request of Mr. Aldrich, the motion was withdrawn to permit a report to be made from the Committees on Federal Relations. Mr. Aldrich then presented the report. The report recommends an amendment to the Senate bill for the call of a Convention, naming the 6th day of December as the time for the election of delegates, instead of the 6th of January, and the 17th December as the time for meeting, instead of the 10th of January, as named in the Senate bill.

Mr. W. C. Black said he was exceedingly sorry to oppose the amendment. He was perfectly willing to vote for the Convention, to go with the State, and, when she goes, to go as far as the farthest. But he could not agree to the amendment proposed by the House Committee to the Senate bill, and hoped the House would not accept the amendment. It was absolutely necessary that those who represented large districts, the people of which were not so thoroughly posted up as to the events transpiring around them, that they should have time to canvass those districts, and bring the people up to the point. If they shortened the time they would have no opportunity to do that, and the consequences might be that those people would occupy a false position. It was essentially necessary to the district he represented, that the amendment should not prevail. He was exceedingly anxious, therefore, that the time should not be changed. If they were precipitate, they might depend upon it, his district would not sustain the action of the House. He, therefore, moved that the question be taken up by ayes and nays.

The bill was laid on the table to make way for the order of the day.

A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Washington Constitution publishes a declaration of independence, which is to be submitted at the coming South Carolina Convention. The first sentence of the National Declaration is thus altered:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that although all men are created *wholly unequal, mentally, morally, and physically*, yet they are all *equally* entitled, under every civilized government, to the full *protection of their lives, persons, and property*, for which protection governments are solely instituted among men, deriving their just powers solely from the consent of the governed."

The grievances cited, are: 1st. The war in the North against Southern institutions. 2d. The nullification of the fugitive slave law.—3d. Upholding protection from slavery in the Territories. 4th. The imposition of heavy taxes—"not simply *without* but *directly against* our representation, and our consent in the general Congress, by levying onerous and excessive duties upon goods imported *in return for, and purchased by, our cotton, rice, and tobacco*, in order to protect and encourage their own manufactures, and in order to expend vast sums at the North in improving and fortifying their own harbors, towns, and cities, at the evident and direct expense of the products and labor of the South." 5th. The election of a President whose creed is the "irrepressible conflict."

The declaration concludes as follows:

We therefore, the representatives of the people of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, solemnly publish and declare that the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent State; and that all political connection between it and the Northern States is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as a free and independent State we have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which an independent State may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Opinions of the Press.

The New Orleans Delta thus speaks the day after the reception of the election news:

We have anticipated it from the moment the Southern people became divided into warring factions, and have had no hope for the South but in the vigorous and manly attitude of the great agricultural population of our section. Nothing now remains to us but to consolidate the power and influence of this class, so as to produce a harmonious and effective movement in behalf of the freedom, safety and sovereignty of the South.

In that event we must look to the great Cotton States to lead, direct and control. They have the deepest interest, to them the peril is greatest, and the other classes of our population must co-operate with them or take sides with our sectional enemy. All parties are now extinct, except the party of the South and the party of the North. The old quarrels and contests, the ancient grudges and prejudices, must be offered up on the altar of our country and our rights.

Men, parties and partisan traditions must alike be consigned to oblivion. Our homes, our firesides, our social system, our honor, our liberty, are enough to engage our undivided affection, care, solicitude and devotion. The South must consult, deliberate and determine with the grave dignity and serious purpose of a people who stand on the brink of a great peril—who are compelled to choose between a dishonorable submission and capitulation to a haughty and uncompromising enemy, for a temporary peace and the security of certain material interests, with an ever present and increasing peril to even these, or accept all the responsibility, danger and honor of a united resistance at all costs and sacrifices, to the dishonor and eventual ruin which are inevitable from our acquiescence in the government of the fanatics and sectional demagogues to whom the Northern masses have committed the powers of this Government. This is the issue now presented in the South, and we shall await, with deep anxiety, the action of the leading States of our section upon it.

The N. O. Picayune opposes disunion. It says:

Those who to-day refuse to make the victory lost a cause of revolution would be the first to resent and resist an open, undisguised violation of the rights reserved to the States.—They are not less true to the South because also true to the Union. They do not less see danger because they are determined to meet it in the Union. And it is because of their devotion, both to the State and to the Federal Government, that they will not make an issue which cannot unite the people of the States who will all be imperiled by it, in every material and social interest.

A Southern Confederacy cannot be formed by States while in the Union. It is forbidden by the Constitution, as is any association of States for any such purpose. The secession of one State without concert with others is a species of dictation to its co-equals of the South. Difficulties of every character surround the subject, and it requires deliberate preparation before a single step be taken. In the meantime we shall see what necessity may exist for action. We can judge whether this Government has proved a failure, and all hope of freedom is lost.

Such we believe will be the decision of the people of the South, and we look for the excitements of feeling to give place to a sober, intelligent and deliberate purpose to take no hasty step, yet to be prepared for whatever the future may have in store.

The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel favors a Southern Convention. It says:

Suppose the South were in such manner to unite in solemn league to stand by each other. Suppose they then united in a firm and temperate statement of their rights and their ultimatum of delay in having them recognized. Suppose they demanded, by direct appeal to the fourteen Northern nullifying States, the prompt repeal of their injurious laws, and the discharge of their covenanted duty. Suppose, in case of refusal by any of these, they then appeal to the separate or collective authority of the several States, to exercise the converse right of secession—we mean the power of exclusion. Suppose such exclusion from the Union be demanded against States that refuse to perform their obligations; that thus the guilty, not the innocent, may suffer. Would these things, or would any other expedient, present any hope? If so, let us try them. And let no time be lost, for there is no time to lose. Let no man delude himself with the idea that the Union will stand in the present position of issues and the present rapid working of things. It is simply an impossibility; and he who would save it, should go rationally and instantly to work. Delay is disunion, swift and sure.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 11th inst., says:

A mass-meeting of the citizens of this city was held here last night. All parties were represented. The merchants, bankers, planters and politicians, are all decided in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Gov. Moore, Mr. Yancey, and other prominent public men from all parts of the State, were present and made speeches in favor of disunion.

The Governor has decided to have the Convention meet on the first Monday in January. The people desire it to be held sooner, but he does not feel authorized by the resolutions of the last Legislature to call the Convention until the electors have cast their votes for President in December.

On Wednesday he will publish a letter, stating the time on which he will issue his proclamation, and calling on the people to nominate candidates for the Convention. It will be a strong disunion document.

There was much excitement at Winsboro', S. C., when Lincoln's election was ascertained. A dispatch dated the 7th, says:

The Minute Men have as much as they can do, for they are compelled to hold from two to three meetings a day to initiate members; the blue cockades are common here. Guns, pistols and swords are in demand, and if the feeling manifested here is general throughout the State, South Carolina will soon be out of the Union, and a Black Republican President will never lord it over the old Palmetto State.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader says:

The returns indicate the election of Lincoln and Hamlin for President and Vice-President of the United States. If this should turn out to be the case, some of the Southern States appear to be ready to make a move towards carrying out the threat to withdraw from the Union. The Governor of South Carolina invited the Legislature to arm the State, but the latter had put the question off till it should be ascertained definitely whether Lincoln be really elected. It is folly to talk about arming for the purpose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union; for if dissolution cannot be obtained without resorting to arms, it cannot with it. If it once comes to fighting it is all up with the South. The North would crush her as easily as a giant crushes a fly. A Southern Convention there may be; but the supposed necessity for the South arming is the dream of a madman.

The action of the South will be watched with intense interest, for the great crisis in the history of the Republic has arrived. It is for the interest of humanity that the great experiment of self-government, which the Republic is making, should succeed. A dissolution of the Union would not necessarily prove the failure of that experiment, but it would be quoted as proof of failure by despots and reactionists in Europe. It would be a melancholy thing to see a dissolution of the Union arising out of the struggle to extend slavery, and brought about by the aggressive party. For these reasons a dissolution of the Union is, under present circumstances, to be deprecated; but if it should come, we cannot afford to admit that it proves a failure of the great experiment which the United States are making. There is too much that is bad in the governments of the world to justify any friend of freedom in going into raptures over the supposed failure of an experiment in self-government, such as, take it all in all, the world has never before seen. We have no preference for Republicanism; the contrary; but it is so much better than most of the existing governments of the world, that we are not justified in depreciating the American system in the crisis of its fate.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12.—The brokers here are charging 5 per cent. discount on South Carolina and Georgia bank bills.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN NEW YORK.—The Southern medical students in New York held another meeting on Monday morning, Jas. H. Purdy, of Virginia, presiding:

A committee of three, Mr. Calhoun Hill, of North Carolina, being Chairman, was appointed to retire and draft resolutions.

Prof. Raphael, who is a Virginian, being called upon, said that he thought students should draw a distinction between politics and medical education; and he did not deem that the election of Mr. Lincoln should be a cause for students—no matter what section of the country they were from—to give up the superior hospital and other advantages that New York afforded them over every other city in the Union. Suppose they had been in Paris pursuing their studies under the Presidency of Napoleon, would his election as Emperor have been a cause for them to leave their studies and go away home? He thought the present aspect of affairs in the South was not legitimately the immediate result of any political influence, but a turbulent state of mind which a few alarmists had been plotting and planning for a long period, in order to profit by it in some way or other.

The committee appeared and offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, at a recent meeting in this city of Southern medical students, efforts have been made to induce them forthwith to abandon the College, and return to their homes, for political reasons, in view of the recent Presidential election, and its possible results: Therefore,

Resolved, That the class in attendance at the "New York Medical College and Charity Hospital," including a number of Southern men, who are sojourning in New York in the pursuit of medical education, and for which purpose they have left their homes, and entered upon the lectures now in progress here, can see no reason for such rash and abrupt measures as those recommended, until the respective States of the South to which we belong shall determine upon their course of action; or until we shall receive instructions from home that it is expedient to return.

The resolutions were adopted.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION—*Spiritualism in a New Phase.*—The wonderful feats of table-tipping without hands are likely to be surpassed by new atmospheric phenomena, if the following incident, told by a late number of the Taylor Falls (Wisconsin) Reporter, and authenticated by many witnesses, is really reliable:

On Tuesday, while Mr. Corey and his two sons were at work in a field near his house, their attention was arrested by smoke, which appeared to rise from his stable. They hurried to the barn as quickly as possible, and discovered a pile of straw on fire. This was immediately extinguished, and, as they were returning to the field, the stable caught in different places, which, by considerable exertion, was put out. Before, however, they had left the premises, another fire was discovered underneath the granary in a pile of boards. The bottom board was burnt nearly through, but the others were not even scorched. After this was put out Mr. Corey sent one of the boys into the house to ascertain if all was safe there. He immediately came out and told his father that the house was on fire. Mr. Corey immediately ran up stairs, where he found some clothes that his wife had laid away the day before, burning. They were thrown out of the window, and from that time until late at midnight the fire broke out all over the house. First, a paper would catch, then the mosquito-bar, then a straw bed, &c., and it was only by the utmost exertions of Mr. Corey, aided by the gentlemen, that the building was saved. The fire continued to break out at intervals for several days, and attracted many visitors. We shall not attempt to give any cause for this wonderful freak of nature, but will leave the question to be solved by some of our philosophers. These facts, as we learn them from an eye-witness, are true; and if any one can solve that mystery we shall be glad to hear from them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at Natchez, Miss., on the night of the 5th inst., during the firing of the cannon on the occasion of a torchlight procession. A man named Thos. Waite, who had just primed the cannon, had placed the powder flask inside his vest, but neglected to put the stopper in. The flash from the priming powder, as the cannon was fired, exploded the contents of the flask—the unfortunate man ran a few steps, and fell dead; his neck was found to have been broken.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Affairs in Italy—Death of the Dowager Empress of Russia—The Warsaw Conference.

The mails of the North American, from Liverpool on the 31st, via Londonderry on the 2d inst., bring some additional details of European news.

ITALY.

Five hundred of the Irish Papal Brigade have passed through France en route for Ireland.

Judicial proceedings had been instituted against the Opinione Nationale for the publication of false news.

The London Daily News of the 31st, says the Emperor of the French has placed four ships-of-the-line before Gaeta, with orders to prevent an attack on that fortress by Admiral Persano, and if necessary to sink his ships.—Under these circumstances, Admiral Persano will take no part in the approaching siege of Gaeta. The Daily News denounces this as direct intervention by France, and says Europe must not be allowed to remain a victim to all this mystery and repeated surprises.

The London Morning News asserts on the authority of an official dispatch that Victor Emanuel was to immediately bombard Gaeta by sea and land.

Capua had been definitely occupied by Garibaldi's troops.

It was reported that King Victor Emanuel would confer on Garibaldi the title of Prince Calasemi, with an income of 3,000 livres, and would decorate him with the order of Annunciation.

Lamoriciere had been created a Roman noble and a medal struck in his honor.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the Sovereigns at Warsaw united in procuring assistance to Austria if she were attacked by Piedmont.

CHINA.

The China mails are not yet received, but the following details had come to hand of the taking of the Turkish forts: The northern forts were captured after three hours' fighting, and the others surrendered. The allies lost 1,400 killed and wounded. They occupied Tien-Sien. The Ambassadors were there, and would soon proceed to Pekin with a squadron of cavalry.

The rebels had withdrawn from Shanghai.

The Times trusts that the telegram had brought false news, and that Lord Elgin is not gone to Pekin without an army, as that is exactly the opposite of what he should do to obtain a permanent peace. Nothing more is necessary than that Pekin should know that England has an army long enough to reach her, and chastise any breach of faith. So long as the Emperor believes his capital out of reach, so long will he care little what treaties he may sign to remove any immediate pressure.

RUSSIA.

The Dowager Empress of Russia was dead.

The Times was still without comment on French intervention at Gaeta, and the Paris journals have not yet adverted to the subject.

The Times considers that unless some unforeseen accident changes the fortunes of war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon sovereignty from Gaeta.

A Naples letter of the 27th says that Gavazzi was to preach his first sermon in the principal church of the Jesuits.

The Times asserts that Austria can scarcely even now make up her mind that the game is lost in Italy. No doubt had the Northern Potentates shown her more active sympathy, and had her diplomacy been more of a success, she would have done some desperate deed.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

LONDON, *Friday*.—The correspondent of the Times, at Vienna, supplies information as to what passed at the conference. The Monarch and their Ministers had several interviews, but did little more than exchange opinions concerning the state of Europe as drawn up, but not signed, because the Sovereigns and their Ministers could not come to an understanding on several matters of importance.—Gortschakoff failed to convene the Prussian and Austrian statesmen, that it would be advantageous to all parties that the treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision.—Russia is exceedingly desirous of regaining her position on the Danube, and doing away with the neutrality of the Black Sea. It is stated that Gortschakoff and Reichberg had an altercation at the very first interview.

AUSTRIA.

The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while Alexander was at Warsaw, that His Majesty was unable to conceal the vexation he felt.

Captains in the Dutch mercantile marine have been informed by circulars, from the Minister of Marine, that in the event of war, they will be taken into the service as second lieuten