

From the Daily Journal, 17th inst. Our Friends at the North—Are We Disunionists for the sake of Disunion?—No!

There is no denying the fact that, from whatever standpoint we view it, there are, and must be, painful feelings connected with the idea of a dissolution of this great confederacy. And among all these painful feelings there are none more painful than the necessity it involves of a separation from the many good and true men in the non-slaveholding States, with whom it has been our pride and pleasure to act so long. They have struggled in common with ourselves to avert the catastrophe which is now impending. If they and we have failed, neither they nor we are to be blamed. Even in the New England States there are very many men who deplore the existence of the causes which are irresistibly impelling the Southern States to a separation from the Northern States. But however much we may honor these brave men, and respect their position, we must be aware that they are sinking day by day into a hopeless minority. That practically they are powerless to stem the torrent of fanaticism that is sweeping away, or rather has already swept away all the barriers imposed by the Constitution, by good faith, by comity between the States. We gladly make exceptions in favor of the good and true men at the North who have, by their firmness and adherence to principle, entitled themselves to the respect and regard of the people of the South. This we can do to them individually, but we cannot, on their account, remain quiescent under the injurious and insulting conduct of the Northern States, as political communities, with all their power and influence as such, arrayed against us.

More than once, of recent times, gentlemen have spoken to us of letters received from friends at the North who have stood up manfully for the equality of the States in the past campaign, and who are prepared to do so in the future. These gentlemen at the North feel hurt at what they regard as the undiscriminating censures launched against the people of the North by Southern speakers and presses. Now, should think that these friends ought to feel that charges or denunciations which cannot apply to them, are not intended for them. No names are saluted with warmer applause than the most ultra Southern meetings here, than those of the many distinguished Northern men who devoted their time, their talents and their money to stem the torrent of sectionalism at their homes, but who were wholly unable to accomplish anything. When, with their talents, their devotion, their patriotism, their wealth, their influence, they so signally failed, what hope can we have from anything at the North. We think our friends there for their noble efforts on behalf of the confederacy of which we have all been so proud, around whose history cluster so many glorious memories, whose future was full of so many bright hopes. We mourn with them the failure of our mutual efforts to preserve this confederacy, because we see that the true spirit has departed from the States at the North, where our friends are hopelessly overcome and crushed down by a rampant and hostile majority. The Northern States, as States, have, by majorities unprecedented in the history of the country, proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict." In dealing with, and referring to these States, we must refer to them as such—we cannot individualize. It would be useless to say now, as we have said before, that we are not now, and never have been, disunionists for the sake of disunion. We honestly believe that there are very few who are. But we are now living in December, 1860. The events of this living and breathing time are around us, and can neither be explained away nor theorized out of existence. It is said on all hands that things have gone so far that a reconciliation between the two sections cannot, and, indeed, ought not, to take place, without a satisfactory adjustment, one which would not consist in a compromising away of rights, but in guaranteeing them, and providing for their enforcement and conservation. That such adjustment can be effected at all we much question. Without such, several of the Southern States will dissolve their co-partnership with the North, and some of them will go under any circumstances. They have ceased to have faith in the power of any guarantees to repress the "irrepressible conflict."

Now, this is the situation of affairs on this 17th day of December, 1860, and it is this situation with which we have to deal, not that which may have existed when the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of '98-'99 were passed; nor yet that which existed in 1820, nor during General Jackson's administration, nor at any time prior to 1840 or 1850. This week, beyond doubt, South Carolina will decide her course for secession. The precise programme we do not, of course, know. There is hardly a doubt that she will be joined by several other of the cotton States at an early day. If we fold our arms and hang on, we will have to stay in a Congress wholly under the control of the Abolitionists, for such would be the state of things immediately consequent upon the withdrawal of half the Southern strength from the Congress of the existing Confederacy. This we could not do. On leaving the Northern Confederacy, we could hardly calculate to stay out in the cold. Self-preservation would impel us to contract relations with the Southern States; but a tardy, undetermined, wavering course would have this difficulty attending it, namely—that we would appear to be forced out rather than to come out. We would have the alternative of staying out in the cold, or of joining a Confederacy already organized without our having had any say in the arrangement or any hand in adjusting the terms.

These are the facts of the case. If we thought that guarantees would be given, we would have some hopes of the Confederacy, and these hopes would be greatly strengthened if we thought that any guarantees that could now be given would carry with them any assurance that the North would observe them according to their true spirit. Not believing that the North will give any guarantees, least of all any guarantees that will satisfy the Southern States as to arrest the progress of the movement towards secession already begun, we must look upon a dissolution of the confederacy as inevitable, or nearly so. We say so because we think so. We call upon our legislature so to act as to meet the crisis now impending, this Dec. 1860. Let North Carolina be put in a position to take her proper place—not a dependent, secondary place, but an independent, commanding position, in the coming events—events which we think must come. If believing that these events must come makes us disunionists, then we are disunionists, but not otherwise. If we thought otherwise, we would say so, but we do not. If we saw any reasonable prospect of honorably averting dissolution, we would take pleasure in proclaiming that fact, but seeing no such prospect, or if any, very faint one indeed, we hold out no false hopes.

In the event then, that a dissolution does occur, and we think it will, we urge as the true policy for North Carolina, that she should in that event go with the South, and that in doing so, she should act frankly and freely, and early enough to take a part in forming the rules of the new confederacy—not be forced to accept rules already formed by others.

It is stated that Mr. Douglas will shortly come out in a speech in the Senate, declaring it the duty of the President to resist secession by force of arms.

We are now within one week of the day observed by all Christian denominations as the anniversary of that occasion whereon angels proclaimed peace on earth and good will to men, and yet we are forced to the confession that, so far as the American people are concerned, there is not peace on earth nor good will to men. We of the South do not and cannot feel at peace with those who ought to be our brethren of the North, but who are not. Even now, whilst we write, we are reminded of the fact that to-day and to-morrow, are the days set apart for dissolving the ties that unite one of the States of the Union to the other States. That done, one link will be dropped from the chain—their continuity will be lost and its power of cohesion gone.

Do the people of the North feel more friendly towards us? They cannot approach the communion table at the same time with any man who is guilty of the iniquity of holding slaves. They cannot worship at the same altar—they cannot meet in the same church—they cannot pray to the same God. This does not look like peace on earth or good will to men. It is not peace—it would be folly in us to hold out the idea that it is peace. There is no peace.

The act of secession will certainly be passed by the Convention of the State of South Carolina by the middle of this week. It will be, no doubt, formally announced to the President by a Commissioner; such announcement being accompanied by a demand for the surrender of the forts and other military establishments. The defenses of Charleston harbor consist of Fort Moultrie, which is at the entrance, Fort Sumter, about half-way between the Bar and the City, and Castle Pinckney, which is a round fort, quite near the city. All these forts are so placed as completely to command the channel, so that any vessel going up to Charleston, must come under the close fire of their guns.

Fort Moultrie is a powerful water battery and completely commands the entry to the harbor. Like most works simply intended for defence against attacks by water, it is comparatively weak on the land side. It is now being strengthened on that side.

Fort Sumter is a formidable work, built on piles in the middle of the harbor, and on the very edge of the ship channel. It can mount 145 guns. Some very heavy guns are now being mounted. It is really one of the strongest works of the kind in the country. Fully manned and armed, it would be capable of defence against a large force.

Castle Pinckney is comparatively a small work. It commands the city completely, however. We believe that there are not more than 75 artillery men at Fort Moultrie, whilst Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter are wholly without garrisons. Fort Sumter would command Fort Moultrie, we think, and in the event of the first being taken, it appears to us that the latter would be untenable.

What will be done there we cannot of course say. A week or two will reveal the programme, we presume. The President still refuses to send any additional force to Charleston, being unwilling to precipitate matters, and knowing that any reinforcement would inevitably have the effect of bringing on collision. Of course the very extent of the works would render it impossible for them to be held by 75 men. There would hardly be enough for sentinels.—Daily Journal, 17th inst.

SHAYKS—SHOTS—SHOT AND BANNISHED.—Under this heading the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, of this date, narrates how, at Mosely Hall, a village upon the N. C. & Atlantic Railroad, on Thursday last, two white men named Waters, and a mulatto named Wilson, had been harrying for Lincoln, and otherwise acting in a manner deemed execrable. That a gentleman named Rouse told them that if they were in favor of Lincoln and the Abolitionists, they had better go North. One of the Waterses said he would if he had the means.—Rouse told him he would subscribe five dollars to help him off, whereupon the whole party made an attack upon him with deadly weapons.

Hearing of this outrage upon Mr. Rouse, a meeting was held on Saturday—a jury impanelled, which found the Waters men and Wilson guilty, whipped them and shaved their heads. Wilson, the free negro, had to go away. The Waters were finally permitted to remain.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—The last business of any public importance last week in either house was the reports of the majority and the minority of the Committee on Federal Relations. Nothing definite will be done with these until after New Year's Day.

In the Senate on Thursday, sundry reports were made and Mr. Brown's resolutions for the appointment of certain gentlemen as Commissioners to South Carolina were debated. On Friday these resolutions were finally laid on the table. Mr. Brown stating that now it would be useless to pass them, on the ground we presume, that it was too late for any Commissioners to be able to influence the action of South Carolina. Mr. Erwin of Buncombe, we think, made a most eloquent and able secession speech, said to have been the speech of the session. Mr. Morehead was opposed to secession.

We see that a bill has been introduced to incorporate the Central Railroad of North and South Carolina. This road is intended to be as nearly as possible an air line from Charlotte, N. C., to a point on the North Eastern R. R. of S. C., known as Gourdin's depot, being the first depot above the Santee River. This is intended to put Charleston as near to Charlotte, as Wilmington will be when the W. C. & Rutherford Road is built. The difference in favor of Wilmington would be no more than some five to ten miles. They talk very sanguinely of being able to build it.

A communication from the Governor of Texas was laid before both houses. It proposes the call of a Convention of all the Southern States.

In the Senate, on Monday, we notice that Col. Humphrey presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, accompanying this presentation by some remarks as to the respectability and intelligence of the citizens composing the meeting.

We notice that a bill has been introduced for the relief of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company. We have seen no statement of its provisions, but we have heard verbally, that it probably contemplates a remission of the amount due by the Company to the State for money paid by the latter for interest on the bonds of the Company endorsed by the State. The Company, we believe, has not, so far, been able to meet this interest. It will also be proposed, no doubt, that this State endorsement of bonds shall be changed into stock to the same amount.

On Monday Mr. Erwin introduced a bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. This or some other bill for the same object, will be almost certain to pass at an early day.

We notice that Mr. Person of New Hanover, has introduced in the House of Commons a bill to give mechanics a lien on buildings erected by them, to secure payment for the same.

We see that Mr. White of Gaston County, has introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to build a railroad from Dallas, the County seat of Gaston County, to the South Carolina line. The distance is short and the object is no doubt to meet the newly projected road to run from Gourdins' depot to the N. E. Road in the direction of Charlotte.

We presume the Legislature will shortly adjourn for the holidays. They will perhaps lose nothing by this, as it will afford the members an opportunity for consulting with their constituency, and learning their wishes.

New Boat.—We have so far neglected to notice the handsome Steamer Clarendon, belonging to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, which has been placed upon the river to run between the Company's depot in town and "Riverside" or Walker's Ferry, the present eastern terminus of the Railroad.

The Clarendon appears to us to be very well suited to the business for which she has been bought, being about the size of the Gen. Harlee, the Ferry Boat belonging to the W. & V. and M. Railroad Companies. She is neatly fitted up. Her Ladies' Cabin is handsomely furnished and convenient, and apparently every provision has been made for the accommodation of passengers.

On the centre of the deck is a railroad track so constructed with the view of allowing cars to be run on it and goods to be thus carried without breaking bulk. The Clarendon is of fair speed, her machinery is of the most improved pattern, and we have no doubt that she will prove a popular favorite under the command of her energetic and obliging Captain, Mr. Morrison.

DEATH OF A CAPTAIN.—Capt. J. R. Merriwell, of schooner Marine, died on board this morning about 5 o'clock. He was unwell during the early part of last night, and it is supposed died of apoplexy. Captain M. had been coming to this port in Powell's New York line of schooners, for the last five years, and by his gentlemanly deportment and easy manners, made many friends, and his death will be deeply lamented by a large number in Wilmington. He was a native of Fairhaven, Mass., we believe, but for a number of years a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York, where he leaves a wife. His age was about 50 years. The flags on the vessel in port are at half-mast, in token of respect.

We understand that his remains are to be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.—Daily Journal, 18th inst.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina has elected the Hon. F. W. Pickens, of Edgefield District, Governor, and Gen. W. W. Harlee, of Marion District, Lieutenant Governor of that State. Mr. Pickens was chosen on the seventh ballot; General Harlee was chosen on the second ballot.

Mr. Pickens was recently U. S. Minister to Russia and is a gentleman of high standing; General Harlee is well known here as the former President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. He is a gentleman of fine talents and character.

—We have received a Pamphlet copy of the Proceedings of the Military Conventions held at Goldsboro' and Salisbury, July 11th, 1860—December 14th, 1860. Salisbury, N. C.: Printed by J. J. Bruner. The results of the labors of these Conventions are embodied in the draft of "An Act for the better organization of the Militia." The interval between the meeting at Goldsboro' and that at Salisbury, was devoted by a committee to the perfecting of the details of this bill.

THE SMALL POX IN COLOMBIA.—The Columbia South Carolina man that the reports in regard to the prevalence of Small Pox in that city, have been greatly exaggerated. It says, or rather a correspondent says through its columns, that there has been but a single death there from undoubted Small Pox, and only two others about which there has been a suspicion.

The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. A RECOMMENDATION. Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of the country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING, AND PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast. The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population unemployed, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In the hour of our calamity and peril to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm alone can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins; and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment; and let us implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unobscured exigencies by which we are surrounded; let us with deep reverence respect him to restore the friendship and good-will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that he would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our forefathers in the hour of their distress, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

From the Washington Constitution. The Great Gin Man of the World is from Virginia. UDOLPHO WOLFE, now the largest manufacturer of Gin in the world, is by birth a Virginian. He was born in Richmond, in the year 1780, and was the youngest son of a deceased, who was an officer of the American Revolution.

Of these sons only three are living: Joel, alluded to hereafter as "the Wolf," the greatest gin manufacturer in Kentucky for the last twenty years. Originally taken to Kentucky by Henry Clay, Nat Wolfe retained the friendship of the great statesman to the last hour of his life. Wolfe was removed to the city of New York in 1826, and entered the counting-house of his elder brother, Joel Wolfe, who was a prominent partner in the importation of brandy and gin from France and Holland. Young Wolfe's business qualification and energetic perseverance soon gave him a prominent place in the house of his brother, and when he reached the age of 21 he became a partner.

In 1830 that brother established the first distillery in Schiedam (Holland) ever undertaken by an American, and it yet continues, and is the place where the famous "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps" is now manufactured. In 1845 the senior partner of the house retired from active business, having accumulated a large fortune. In that same year Udolpho Wolfe made the fortunate discovery that led to the manufacture of his now world-wide-famed "Schiedam Schnapps."

Udolpho Wolfe, although a merchant, has ever taken a prominent interest in the political questions of the day, especially those that affect the South, and he has, on each and every political party or leader who aimed to disturb the sacred institutions of the South, where he was born. In a manner that has become famous, he has taken a deep and patriotic interest. When the removal of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate State secession—that the primary object of each slave holding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a Union with hostile States.

Dr. J. Pugh, of Alabama. David Clifton, of Alabama. Sydney Moore, of Alabama. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama. J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama. J. W. H. Underwood, of Georgia. L. J. Gartrell, of Georgia. James Jackson, of Georgia. John J. Jones, of Georgia. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia. Alfred Iverson, U. S. Senator, Georgia. George S. Hawkins, of Florida. T. O. Hindman, of Arkansas. Jefferson Davis, U. S. Senator, Mississippi. A. G. Brown, U. S. Senator, Mississippi. Wm. Barlowe, of Mississippi. Benben Davis, of Mississippi. Burton Craig, of North Carolina. Thomas Zafin, of North Carolina. John Slidell, United States Senator, Louisiana. J. P. Benjamin, U. S. Senator, Louisiana. J. M. Landrum, of Louisiana. Lewis T. Wigfall, United States Senator, Texas. John Hemphill, United States Senator, Texas. J. H. Reagan, of Texas. M. L. Bonham, of South Carolina. W. Porcher Miles, of South Carolina. John McQueen, of South Carolina. John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina.

CENSUS OF RICHMOND COUNTY.—We are indebted to C. C. Gibson, Esq., for the census returns of Richmond county, as follows: For the census returns of Richmond county, as follows: Free inhabitants, 5,556. Slave inhabitants, 5,533. Number of farms, 694. Deaths from June, 1859, to June, 1860, 173. Standard.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, Dec. 17, 1860. On Saturday last, Mr. Bates had an interview with Lincoln, and it is said he was formally offered the position of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Bates is strongly against secession; says it is treason and must be put down, and the authority of the government maintained at all hazards.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON CITY, December 17, 1860. Secretary Thompson left here to-day for South Carolina, in order to be in attendance at the State Convention which meets in Columbia to-day.

PEACE COMMITTEE. NEW YORK, December 17, 1860. The Union meeting here have appointed ex-President Fillmore, Green C. Bronson, and Richard Lathens, Esqs., as Peace Committee to visit the South Carolina Convention.

WENDELL PHILLIPS MOBBED IN BOSTON:—When he left the Hall the crowd rushed on him, but he was protected home by the police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18th 1860. The object of Secretary Thompson's mission from Mississippi to Raleigh, is said to be to effect a co-operation of the Southern States in case Lincoln's administration commits any overt act against the South.

CONGRESS. In the Senate on yesterday, Mr. Wade made a speech against secession. His tone was defiant and triumphant. In the House various propositions and resolutions were offered for the consideration of the committee of 33, looking to harmonizing the difficulties. Lovejoy voted for a proposition to repeal the nullification laws of the Northern States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19th, 1860. SENATE—YESTERDAY.—Mr. Powell's resolution, referring the secession portion of the President's Message to the select committee of 13, was adopted. Gen. Lane submitted resolutions requesting a general convention of the States; referred. Mr. Crittenden, a series of resolutions looking to an amendment of the Constitution—re-establishing and extending the Missouri Compromise line; prohibiting Congressional interference with slavery in the District of Columbia; authorizing the inter-State slave trade; and the repeal of the personal liberty bills in the Northern States; the suppression of the African slave trade.

The House laid Mr. Crawford's resolution on the table. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18th, 1860. Gov. Pickens was inaugurated at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to meet in Charleston on Thursday next.

THE CONVENTION. The State Convention met at noon. Gen. Jamison was elected President. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed, who were authorized to report an ordinance for secession.

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The small pox has become epidemic at Columbia and Camden. There is great panic in consequence among the citizens and strangers. It is feared the disease will be carried over the whole State.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. CHARLESTON, Dec. 19th, 1860. The Convention met yesterday in this city at the appointed hour. Several Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned at 11 o'clock to-day.

FROM BOSTON. BOSTON, Dec. 19th, 1860. A strong appeal has been published to the people of Massachusetts, signed by the most prominent and eminent men of the State, denouncing the personal liberty bill of said State, and urging the repeal of the same.

STEAMSHIP BURNT. NEW YORK, Dec. 18th, 1860. The Steamship John A. King, of the Charleston line, took fire at her dock this morning, and was consumed to the water edge.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, ME., Dec. 18th 1860. The steamship Boheman brings Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. Rosin was dull at 5s a 5s 3/4. Spirits Turpentine 33s. Rice quiet.

It is rumored that Antonelli has resigned. The Austrian fortresses in Venetia are preparing for a vigorous defence. NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, December 19, 1860. Cotton firm; sales of 1,200 bales. Flour advanced 5 cents; Southern \$4 90 a \$5 25. What advanced 1 cent. Corn firm; mixed 62 a 65 cents. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin dull, at \$1 15. Rice steady at 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

For the Journal. MESSRS. EDITORS: It is to be hoped that when Lincoln is inaugurated President of the Northern Confederacy, he will make the author of certain communications, published in the Herald over the signature of "Bladen," his Attorney General. December 19th, 1860.

Address of Certain Southern Senators and Members of Congress. TO OUR CONSTITUENTS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union through the agency of committees, congressional legislation or constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. In our judgment, the Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. We are satisfied the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate State secession—that the primary object of each slave holding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a Union with hostile States.

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From the Home Journal, New-York, August 27, 1859. Among the many apparent trifles continually being brought to the surface from the ideal under-world of the unknown, there are occasionally simple articles costing but little in detail, but whose combined benefits, usefulness and economy of time and money, aggregate on the basis of millions. Such an article is S. W. WOODS' PREPARATION. Its uses are innumerable, and as cost is next to nothing, the demand for it is universal. It is prepared with chemicals, and used cold—requiring but little skill or time for its application.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—Washington, Dec. 17.—Judge Black was to-day confirmed as Secretary of State. The Hon. Caleb Cushing is here by invitation. The President had an interview with him to-day relative to the crisis.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations are in separate conference to-day on some subject. It is not apprehended here that there will be any blood shed the surrender of Fort Moultrie. Major Anderson's instructions are deemed to be such as will enable him to retain an honorable position.

THE FEELING AT JACKSON, MISS.—As an evidence of the earnestness of the feeling in Jackson, Miss., Col. Rev. Mathews, member of the Legislature recently returned from Jackson, informs us that a proposition made to raise money during the session of the Legislature last week, by private subscription, (the Constitution prohibiting the privileges of the faith of the State,) resulted as follows: Gen. Chas. Clark, of Bolivar, (Colonel Second Regiment of the Mexican war,) subscribed one hundred bales cotton; Miles McGhee, of Bolivar, a private citizen, subscribed the same; H. C. Chambers, member of the Legislature for Cochran, (the Hon. Col. Burns, member for Union, the same and fifty bales each,) subscribed one hundred; Jeff. Davis and Lamar, one thousand dollars each.—Mobile Mercury.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Table listing various agricultural products and their owners, including items like 'FIELD CROPS', 'CATTLE', 'HORSES', and 'POULTRY'. Each entry includes the item name, owner name, and a numerical value or premium amount.

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