The Tioga Conty Agitator:

Published every. Wednesday morning and mailed to sucseribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN AD ANCE.

The paper is near postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.

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The Adiraton is the Official paper of Tioga Co., and circulates in every reighborhood therein. Sub-scriptions being on the advance-pay system, it circu-lates among colass most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as these of-fered by any paper of equal circulation in Northern Papers of the circulation in Northern

Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire.

Papers will be appped when the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON, A TTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS at LAW, will strend the Courts of Tiogs, Potter and McKean counties. [Wellsbore, Jan. 1, 1863.]

JOHN S. MANN, * TTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, TTORNEY & COUNSELLAND A1 LAW, C. Condersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts. in Potter and McKean counties: All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. He has the agency of large tracts of good settling land and will attend to the payment of taxes on any land and admits.

Jon: 28, 1863.* in said counties.

DICKINSON HOUSE.

CORNING, N. Y.

MAJ. A. FIELD.

MAJ. A. FIELD.

Proprietor.

UESTS taken to and from the Depot free
(Jan. 1, 1863.)

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE, Wellsbere, Pa.

and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the ublic as a first-class house. [Jan. 1, 1863.] public as a first-class house.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE, Gaines, Tions County, Pa:

cess of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania; No pains will be spared for Northern Pennsylvania; in panis, in 50 space to: the accommodation of plansure seekers and the trav-elling public. [Jan. 1, 1863.] elling public.

WATCHES CLOCKS AND JEWELRY!

Repaired at BULLAI D'S & CO'S. STORE, by the subscriber, in the best manner, and at as low prices as the same work can be done fer, by any first rate practical workman in the State.
Wellsboro, July 15, 1863. A. R. HASCY.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

THE Proprietor having again taken possession of the above Hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests a d the traveling public. At-tentive waiters always ready. Terms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863-44

A. FOLEY, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES. POST OFFICE BUILDING, NO. 5, UNION BLOCK.
Wellaboro, May 20, 1863.

E. R. BLACK, BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER, SHOP OVER C. L. WILCOX'S STORE, NO. 4, UNION BLOCK. Wellsboro, June 24, \$863.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE. WRIGHT & BAILEY

HAVE had their mill thoroughly repaired and are receiving fresh ground flour, feed, meal, &c., every day af their store in town.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Wellaboro, April 29, 1863.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscriber informs his old customers HE subscriber 1 storms his old customers and the public geserally that he is prepared to card woof and dress cloth at the old stand, the coming season, having secured the services of Mr. J. PBET, a competent and experienced workman, and also intending to give his personal attention to the business, he will warrant all work done at his shop.

Wool carded at first cents per hound, and Cloth dressed at from ten to atwenty cents per yard as per color and finish.

J. I. JACKSON.

color and finish. Wellsboro, May 6, 1863-tf.

MARSLE SHOP.

I AM now receiving a STOCK of ITALIAN and RUTIAND HARBLE, (bought with cash) and am prepared to meanufacture all kinds of TOMBSTONES

and MONUMENTS at the lowest prices.

HARVEY ADAMS is my authorized agent and will sell Stone at the tone prices as at the shop.

WE HAVE TOT ONE PRICE.

Tiora. May 20, 1865-ly.

A. D. COLE. Tioga, May 20, 1865-ly.

JOHN A. ROY,

DEALER IN DEUGS AND MEDICINES, Chemicals, Varnish, Paints, Dyes, Soaps, Per-numery, Brushes, Glass, Putty, Toys, Fanoy Goods, Pure Wines, Brandice, Gins, and other Liquors for medical use. Agent for the sale of all the best Patent Medicines of the day. Medicines warranted gen-

uine and of the BEST QUALITY. Physician's Prescriptions accurately compounded.
The best Petroleum Oil which is superior to any other for burning in Kerosine Lamps. Also, all other kinds of Oils usually kept in a first class Drug Store. FANCY DYE COLORS in packages all ready

compounded, for the use of private families. Also, Pure Loaf Sugar for medical compounds. Wellsboro, June 24, 1863-1y.

Q. W. WELLINGTON & CO'S. BANK, CORNING, N. Y., (LOCATED IN THE DICKINSON HOUSE.)
American Gold, and Silver Coin bought and sold. New York Exchange,

New York Exchange,
Uncurrent Money,
United States Demand Notes "old issue" bought.
Collections made in all parts of the Union at Current rates of Exchange.

Particular pains will be taken to accommodate our patrons from the Tioga Valley. Our Office will be open at 7 A. M., and plose at 7 P. M., giving parties passing over the Tioga Rail Road ample time to transact their busines to before the departure of the train in the morning, and after its arrival in the resulting.

Q. W. WELLINGTON, President.

Corning, N. Y., Not. 12, 1862.

HO TESTEAD.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP, HAS be found a good assertment of Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, of the most approved patterns, and from the best manufacturers. The HOMESTEAD is admitted to be the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The

arket. The "GOLDEN AGE" & GOOD HOPE," are square, flat top air tight stoves, with large ovens, with many advantages, ever any other stove before made. Parlor Stoves. The Signet and Caspion are both very neat and superior stoves.

Also Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron ware, kept constantly on hand and made to order of the best material and workmanshif, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for wash or made made to the lowest figure for wash or made made.

the lowest figure for "sach or ready pay.

Job work of all kinds attended to on call.

Tioga, Jan. 14, 1863. GUERNSEY & SMEAD.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

VETTERS Testsmentary having been gramteld to the subsection on the estate of Thomas J.
Berry, late of Tiogs, are d., those indebted to the said
estate are requested to make immediate payment, and
those having claims against, the same, will present
than duly authenticated to the undersigned for setthement.

B. C. WICHHAM,
Tiogs, July 29, 1865, 6t JOS: AIREN,

RAGRAIOR

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Bealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE,

VOL. X.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Political.

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE RE-BELLION.

A Remarkable Article from a Journal in the Rebel States-Review of the History of the Secession Movement.

The following is the remarkable article which appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard on July 31. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. Donnell, speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, aided by F. B. Satterthwaite, president of the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Governor Vance. We publish the article, and italicize, &c., as it was printed in the

THE SECESSIONISTS-THEIR PROMISES AND PER-FORMANCES - THE CONDITION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE BROUGHT THE COUNTRY-THE REM-EDY, ETC.

Mr. Editor: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analogous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation, a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely an analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere coloniesmere dependencies upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterwards that of Lord North, attempted to impose a tax upon the colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions, more unjust still. The colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for nearly ten years, by representations, remonstrances, and petitions for the redress of grievances; but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemply disclaimed all intention of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surrey or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen of that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham, and others-was thrown away upon the narrowminded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destining of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the that it should be. Their object was to procure struggle for one whole year. At length the the eccession of the delegates of the cotton British Parliament declared the colonies out of States from the Convention, and thus by dethe protection of the parent State. And then, | feating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and at last, no other course was left them but to rending asunder the Democratic party, to in-

the delegates of the other colonies in declaring

independence and forming foreign alliances;" and on the 15th of the following month Vir-

pose to that body to declare the United Colo-

from all allegiance to, or dependence on, the

on the 4th of July following the ever-memora-

But how different has been the course of the

ble Declaration was made.

Secessionists! They seem to have resolved years ago, that the Union should be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to forge such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the Secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina, herself, had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period, as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised-South Carolina obtained all that she ostensibly demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after the passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the Secessionists at Washington declared "that the South could never be united on the tariff question, and that the slavery question was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and, of course, was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay, and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again .-He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the ultimatum on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of

non-intervention by Congress in regard to sla-very in the Territories should be incorporated

however, at that time, succeed in creating a again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old ultimatum in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations, it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Bumeasure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to Compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820, that said line should forever divide the Territories between the slave and free States. It is said, however, that the Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional, but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn | property. compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its an organic law, and observed as sacredly as

the Constitution itself. The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti-slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to force the Lecompton Constitution, with slavery, upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the known and expressed wishes of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure, the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the Secessionists, with Yancev at their head, had not determined that they should succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their ultimatum of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctine of nonintervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire preclaim their independence and defend it, if sure the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby need be, with their life's blood. The battle of forge for themselves a grievance which would Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, seem to justify them in the execution of the 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Pro- long-meditated designs of destroying the Union. this they a to have some other grievances; among them, ginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to prothat some of the Northern States by their statslave law, but the only States that could comnies free and independent States, absolved main in the Union, while South Carolina, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain." and State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed on their rights, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. Nav. even at the very time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the Cotton States had allowed their senators and representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Con-

> elected bim. The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories had been elected President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our Revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, neaceable of right, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—they should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful, yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted every constitutional means of obtaining guarantees-if any were needed-by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and, failing in all these, they should have done as our Revolutionary sires did, i. e. fight in the Union for their rights until they were driven out of it. Such a our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that, we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these-in their own estimation-wise statesmen chose to pursue.-When such a course was suggested or recommended to them, they evaded it by a long list of magnificent promises, which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.
>
> First and foremost, they promised that seces-

> gress in favor of the extension of slavery, and

in opposition to the policy of the party which

sion should be peaceable

in the Democratic platform. In this he failed, Yankees would not fight—that one Southerner | federate Government itself repudiating, to some and therefore did not support the nomines of could whip from ten to one hundred of themthe Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, that England and France would speedily rec- but suppose that the confidence of other naognizo us, and render us every assistance we great schiam in the Democratic party, so great might desire—that whatever might be their ab- ernment is small indeed. As regards their had been the calm which the Compromise struct opinions of the subject of slavery, their measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he interests would impel them to promote its perall, they should not be disposed to assist us, supplication to us; would compel them to raise tions, will neither fight nor negotiate. the blockade—should one be established—in What a deplorable spectacle does the chanan for the Presidency in the fall of that thirty days, in sixty days, in ninety days, in year. In the meantime, however, that fatal one hundred and twenty days, in six months, in nine months, in one year at furthest.

Thirdly. They promised us that all the slave States, except Delaware, would join the Southern Confederacy; that slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States, but that in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of cure it for them. the fugitive-slave law should be speedily redressed; that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed

Fourthly. They promised us that the new Government should be a mere Confederacy of Alabama, in February, 1861, for the purpose States, of absolute sovereignty, and equal of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a constitutionality, should have been regarded as rights; that the States should be tyrannized Provisional Government for the Confederate over by no such "central despotism" as the old | States of America. On the motion of the wri-Government at Washington; that the glorious ter of this, the resolution appointing Commisdoctrine of State rights and nullification, as sioners to Montgomery was amended so as to taught by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun, instruct them "to act only as mediators, and should prevail in the new Confederacy; that use every effort possible to restore the Union the sovereignty of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

Fifthly. They promised us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best Government on the earth, whose credit should be better than that of any other nation; whose prosperity and happiness should be the envy of the civilized world.

And, lastly, they promised us that if war should ensue, they would go to the battle-field

While such have been their promises, what have been their performances? Instead of secession being peaceable, as they promised that it would, it has given rice to such a war as has never before desolated any country since the

barbarians of the North overran the Roman Empire. So far from the war's ending in six months, as they said it would, should it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years; and if their policy is to be pursued, it will last more. than two years longer; and, notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions, with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the Revolution-worthy of the descendants of those austere old Puritans, whose heroic spirit and re-ligious zeal made Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized world-or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the sixteenth century contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the genius of the house of Loraine, and all the power of the bouse of and has not joined the Confederacy the last hope of obtaining one foot of the Terplain much on that score were willing to re- ritories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy forever. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitivealave law have not only not been remedied, but have escaped from their masters in the Union the property taxed." in five centuries. And how have they kept their promises that they would respect the these Territories are north of 36° 30', and that sovereignty and rights of the States? What- in the new Territory now owned by the Unipared with the central despotism at Richmond.

under which we are now living. Lee into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved course would have procured for us, as it did for a failure, and with it the last hope of conquerenemy's country. Our army has cartainly profess to have gone to war, in a thousand been very much weakened and dispirited by times greater jeopardy than ever before. this failure and the fall of Vicksburg, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tance of time, be a subjugated people.

As to our unbounded credit based upon the

extent, its most splemn obligations, we cannot tions in the good faith and credit of this Govdrop of their blood in the cause of their bepetuity in the Southern States; that if, after loved South," I will say nothing. Everybody knows how the Secessionists of North Carolina Cotton was King, and would soon bring all the have kept that promise. Everybody knows crowned heads of Europe on their knees in that the leaders, with a few honorable excep-

NO. 2

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass they have brought us, and for what! They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee on the sia- statesman. In the course of that speech he very question. I have before stated that not one of the Conventions of of the seven Cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. slavery the Territories north of the Missouri it should be extended into all the Territories Nay, they even refused to accept of any, if France is a Republic! And so we are to pay Compromise line notwithstanding the agree in which the negro could live; that all the their friends of the Border States would pro-

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its

regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing Commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, upon the basis of the Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia." The Commissioners, under these instructions were the Hon. D. L. Swan, Gen. M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to his Excelency Gov. Ellis, which was, by him, laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that 'year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say and spill, if necessary, the last drop of their that they had the most ample opportunities of blood in the cause of their beloved South.

While such have been their promises, what state, as the regult of our inquires, made under such circumstances, that only a very decided minority of the community in these States are disposed, at present, to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks toward a reconstruction of our national Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discuss-

ions which would serve only to enkindle strife.' But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds, the proposition reported by Mr. Valois." England and France have not recog- Corwin, from the committy of twenty-six, to so nized us-have not raised the blockade-have amend the Constitution as to perpetuate slavery not shown us any sympathy, nor is there any in the States. What stronger guarantees could probability that they ever will, and that cotton be given, so far as the States were concerned, is not king is now universally acknowledged. it would be difficult to conceive. What then mould have been left to operrel shout? ered their delegates in Congress to concur with of Mr. Lincoln was perhaps hailed with greater nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really Territories. During the session of Congress joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do been with us. Slavery has not only been per- which closed on the 3d of March, 1861, acts them the justice to state that they also claimed petuated in the States, nor extended into the were passed to provide temporary Governments Territories, but Missouri has passed an act of for the three remaining new Territories to wit emancipation, and Maryland is ready to do so Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota. These acts utes obstructed the execution of the fugitive rather than give up her place in the Union, and contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery; but, on the other hand, expressly declare, among other things. that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property : nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different more slaves have been lost to the South forever kinds of property, but all property subject to since secession was inaugurated than would taxation shall be in proportion to the value of

Now, when it is considered that all three of

ever the government may be in theory, in fact ted States south of that line, Slavery actually we have a grand military consolidation, which exists, and is recognized by the Territorial law, almost entirely ignores the existence of the the question may well be asked, "What was States, and disregards the decisions of their there worth quarrelling, much less fighting highest judicial tribunals. The great central about?" Here was a settlement of the quesdespotism at Washington, as they were pleased tion in the Territories, made by a Republican to call it, was at any time previous to the com- Congress, which gave the South all that, up to mencement of the Secession movement, and the time of the Charleston Convention, she had even to some time after it had commenced, a ever asked, and far more than she could hope most mild and beneficent Government com- to gain, in any event, by secession. Indeed, I think it must now be apparent that secession, even if it could have been effected peacably, Instead of an early and permanent estab- would have been no remedy for the grievances lishment of the "wealthiest and best Govern- of which they complained. Nay, so far as ment in the world, with unbounded credit," any grievances arising from a failure to obtain what have we got? In spite of the victories a return of our fugitive slaves was concerned, which they profess to have obtained over the I think it must now be apparent that it would Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, have been an aggravation instead of a remedy Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Miss- for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionissippi, and Tennessee, and in my humble opin- ate men everywhere, are now ready to admit ion have lost them forever; and, in all prob that it would have been far better for us to ability, Alabama will soon be added to the have accepted the terms offered to us and prenumber. This will leave to the Confederacy served peace and the Union, that to have but five States out of the original thirteen, and plunged this once happy country into the horof these five the Yankees have possession of rors of this desolating war, which has spread many of the most important points, and one a pall over the whole land-has brought mournthird of their territory. So far, the Yankees ing into every family-has rendered hundreds have never failed to hold every place of impor- of thousands of hearthstones desolate-has tance which they have taken, and present in filled the land with maimed and disabled, with dications are that Charleston will soon be ad- widows and orphans, and squalid poverty thas ded to the number. The campaign of Gen. crowded our poorhouses and almahouses has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives and many hundreds of millions of treasing a peace by a successful invasion of the ure, only to find the institution for which they

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question pretell. As the Richmond Enquirer said some time sents itself, "Is there any remedy?" A full, ago: "They are slowly but surely gaining upon complete, and adequate remedy there is not; us, acre by acre, mile by mile, and. unless for what can restore the loved ones lost-repair Providences interposes in our behalf-of which at once the desolation, or remove immediately I see no indication-we will, at no great dis- the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy, which with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to which, with the energy that usually follows Secondly. They promised that if perchance security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to which, with the energy that usually follows Though we travel the world over to find the war should ensue, it would be a very short war; speak. When we see one of the most infludesolating wars, will, perhaps, remove most of beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find that it would not last six months that the ential States in the Confederacy, and the Con- its traces in a half century. This remedy is it not.

Rates of Advertising.

3 NONTES. 6 NONTES. 12 NONTES.

1 Square, \$3,00 \$4,50 \$5,03 \$6,03 2 do. \$5,00 \$6,50 \$8,60 3 do. \$7,00 \$8,50 10,00 \$2,00

peace, speedy prace! But they say we are so situated that no proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our indopendence, we must fight until it is voluntarily ernment is small indeed. As regards their acknowledged by the United States, or until we promise "to go to the war and spill the last are completely subjugated. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address in answer to the speech, a memorable debate arose. On this eccasion, Chas. Jas. Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal. hich have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters, and the first of British said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no minister there? Because in blood and treasure of the people for a punctilio! * * * * The road to common sense is simple, plain, and direct. That of pride and punctilio is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox. I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a punctilio? Shall we parsue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain, and direct road of common sense. which may lead to the happiest results? Fourfifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yads kin river, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

> The one great demand of the people of this part of the State is peace; peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us, They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged; but this they believe cannot now be obtained, nor, in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much hope of it in the future. They nat: urally ask-if with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees have now in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness. while they can keep their army recruited to a to a great extent, if not up to its maximum number, from adventurers which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable-any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating slavery slavery in the States, to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and abler statesman than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the meantime, of submitting all matters in dispute to a convention of delegates from all the States North and South, the delegates to be elected by the people themselves, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity, through a convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention," to the people, s was done in Febru Dary, 1861. Such a con vention would, undoubtedly, speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnest! appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State, to use their utmost efforts to procure, as speedily as possible, an honorable peace. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent states. man who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government. to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an honorable peace. And lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professsors of our holy religion to pray constantlywithout dictation of terms-to Almighty God

for an honorable peace. Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present.

DAVIDSON. CLEMONSVILLE, N. C., July 16, 1863.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT-Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the soul!" was the language used by poor Abraham Franklin, as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the 14th ult. This young man, aged twenty-three, had been an invalid for about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the house they found him in bed. They bore him into the street, and there, although he had not raised a finger against them, indeed was not able to do so, they beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp-post, cut his pantaloons off at the knees, cut bits of flesh out of his legs, and afterwards set fire to him! All this was done beneath the eyes of his widewed mother. Such an exhibition of b'oodthirstiness is without a parallel in the history of crime. Patrick Butler and George Glass, both Irishmen. the latter fifty-three years of age, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Franklin .- Anglo African.

In Nashville, Tenn., the other day, a slate father rescued from the clutches of her "owner" a daughter who was about to be carried away to a life of degradation and servitude. The event does not seem to have shocked any loyal citizen, wherefrom we infer that the slave hunter's occupation in Tennessee is effectually gone.

TROUGH we travel the world over to find the Ì.