



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, December 29, 1860.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning at
CHARLES H. BOWEN.The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to
Subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordsville!
Advertisers, call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R.R.
GOING NORTH.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at 10:30 a. m.
Chicago Mail Train, at 11:00 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Freight & Accommodation Train, at 6:40 p. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.MONEY WANTED.
Those of our subscribers who know
themselves indebted for the present vol-
ume, will confer a great accommodation by
paying up between this and the first of
January, by so doing it will enable us to
pay our debts.

In the present fearful crisis, which threatens the overthrow of the best government ever vouchsafed to man, and the consequent ruin and degradation of the country, it becomes the duty of every patriot to throw off the trammels of party affiliation, and seek in a just spirit of compromise and conciliation, the restoration of unity and peace with our Southern brethren. To do this, we must accept and support the compromise offered by Mr. Crittenden, or some other equally as just and fair to both sections of the country. The South with her millions of free white citizens, will never consent that the North shall exercise that exclusive control and arrogant assumption, that the Territories (the common property of both sections) shall be barred against the introduction of slave property. In this the South demands nothing but a just right. Shall fanaticism deny her this? If so, then there is no alternative left a proud and spirited people but to quietly withdraw from a union that has ceased to exercise the beneficent and benign influence of justice and equality, that the fathers designed when they framed and set in motion the grandest government that the world has ever witnessed. But a few weeks—days in fact—intervenes for the North to extend the olive branch. If no peace is effected by the 4th of March, the Republic will be broken up. In that event, Mr. Lincoln may assume the responsibilities as the Chief Executive of the Northern States, but he will hold a barren sceptre in his grasp; the complications and disasters that will follow the separation will speedily overwhelm the shattered remnant of the government over which he presides. Should he by any blind infatuation or civil council, attempt coercion of the South, civil war in our midst will be the inevitable result. There are two millions of strong arms and stout hearts in the North, will never look with complacency upon a ruthless and savage war carried into the homes and fire-sides of their Southern brethren by the fell and demonic spirit of Abolitionism, which alone can prompt and dictate their subjugation. To avoid all this, let every patriot raise his voice for compromise—let the partisans of Mr. Lincoln, who desire to see him inaugurated as the President of the whole country, and his administration freed from the evils of slavery agitation, join in restoring peace to our unhappy and distracted country.

The festivities attendant upon Christmas appear to have been heartily enjoyed by all. The younger portion of our community have rejoiced over their miniature drums and fife, and drawn prizes from the mysterious depths of their stockings, in the chimney corner. The Christmas Eve's hop was well attended; the "beauty and the chivalry" fulfilling the poet's command of

"On with the dance!
No step like mine, when youth and beauty meet,
To chase the hours with dancing feet."
Then came the Beesey snow, with the serene lamp of night looking so calmly down upon the love secrets, whispered amid the jangling of bells, and the creak of the sleigh, over the crisp frost.

The Episcopal church in this place, was decorated tastefully, by the ladies of that denomination, in commemoration of our Savior's birthday. While the hostility of fanaticism has divided nearly all religious bodies in our country, it is like a green spot in the desert, refreshing alike to mind and body, to see this church united in brotherly love. In South Carolina, its respect for law and order, has prevented it from following, like other bodies, on the heels of secession, and its ritual remains unchanged. While on this subject, we cannot forbear to commend the Rev. Dr. Dougherty's Thanksgiving discourse, repeated last Sabbath evening at the request of his charge. It was worthy of the occasion and produced a deep effect upon the hearers.

MOSSELL'S FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.—This gentleman has removed to Main street, a few doors west of Heaton's corner. His stock comprises every variety of household furniture. All articles warranted. Call and examine the stock.

"THE UNION SAVES"—WHAT IS THOUGHT NOW.

For years the Democracy of the North have warned the people, in their presses and by their orators upon the stump, that the Abolition policy was destined, if not arrested, to break up the Union, and that the people of the South would never submit to a sectional Republican triumph. For this they were ridiculed and sneered at without stint. The appellations of "Union-savers" and "dough-faces" were bestowed upon them in derision. The Republicans insisted that there was no danger to the Union, and that what the Democrats said was a mere partisan cry, got up to influence the election. They made the people believe it! We now see who was right and who was wrong. The statement of the Democrats has been proven true—that of the Republicans false. The Union is about to be broken up upon the same ground the Democrats predicted. Those who have been laughing and sneering at us as "Union-savers," are silent now; and well they may be. They have shown the people they were unfaithful sentinels upon the dome of the Union. They shouted no wolf when the wolf was coming! They have got the country into its present unfortunate condition. They have run the Ship of State upon the breakers, owing to their ignorance and unskillfulness in political navigation. Heavy is their responsibility.

THE FOLLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

As our able contemporary, the New York World, observes, here is South Carolina, in convention selected by its people hardly more than a week since, passing an ordinance that as she believes, puts her on the instant out of the Union—and that too without one day's sober debate as to the consequences, or a solitary preparation for the necessities involved in the new order of things, except a bill for the State bonds to the amount of half a million, with not the slightest knowledge of any quarter where those bonds are to find purchasers. The Convention does not wait to be assured of the action of other States; it makes no calculation whether South Carolina is or is not to form a separate nationality; it sees nothing clear as to its new relations to the federal government at Washington, or to foreign powers, it provides no source of revenue, settles upon no postal system, establishes no regular army, sends no agents abroad, leaves everything, in short, to the blind chance. As if to preclude all possibility of a return to reason, the understanding is, that the doings of the convention are final and definitive; the people are not to be permitted to pronounce upon its work, though their supreme interests are vitally concerned.—We doubt whether the annals of the world can show another instance of such extreme precipitation in a professedly deliberative body. Of course, in a sudden revolutionary outbreak of the people, no definite programme of action is to be expected; and there is no course that operates so generally to bring such attempts to an ill conclusion as this very lack of a predetermined, consistent plan. But it is extraordinary that a regularly organized deliberative body, unmolested and unrestricted, should content itself with the same indefiniteness of procedure.

The simple truth is, that the leaders in this revolutionary movement of South Carolina know that prodigious difficulties encompass it on all sides. They keep as much aloof as possible, not only from practical specific legislation, but from a comprehensive, well-digested general plan of action, solely because neither of these can be seriously attempted without a discouraging effect upon the people. It is infinitely safer for the time, to indulge in high flown sentiment upon chivalry and honor, with the assumption that these qualities are found nowhere else than under the shade of the palmetto, or to please the fancy with rhapsodies upon the omnipotence of cotton, and the certain promise of direct trade, in spite of every lesson of political economy. But this sort of delusion cannot be kept up much longer. The declaration that the State is out of the Union, must carry directly in its train necessities that will admit of no evasion.—How they are to be met passes the wit of man to determine. The civilized world will look on with wonder, and a page in human history never imagined before will be opened if, within less than four months, South Carolina is not written down, by every chronicler of Christendom, as the unique epitome of all political infatuation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. S. H. Jamison will preach at the Christian Church to-day and tomorrow, (Saturday and Sunday) at the usual hours.
Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany College, Virginia, will preach at the same house on Monday, 31 inst., at 11 A. M., and also at night.

Printers, like others, naturally enough, feel jubilant about holiday times, and will account for the deficiency in our columns this week.

THE EASY WASHER.—We must say that the Easy Washer, patented by Messrs. Lamphear & Barrett, is just the thing.—It can't be beat. From what we have seen and heard, we are led to believe that it will save the labor of at least five women in washing, is cheaper and durable, is light and handy—it weighs only twenty-five pounds. The proprietors are at the Taylor house, and will furnish machines on trial.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE OF BATAVIA AND ITS HOTELS.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Batavia, the capital of the island of Java, about which we know comparatively little, draws the following graphic picture of the place, which will be found quite interesting.

Now about Batavia and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in New York believe that on the opposite side of the globe, ten thousand miles nearer the sun, hotels to compare with the Oriental magnificence of the New York hotels can be found? But such is the fact.

Every thing we see here is so entirely different from what I have seen or ever imagined before, it is hard to tell where or how to begin. In all the imaginary wilds of speculative fancy I have never dreamed of any thing to come up to compare with Batavia. The place approaching nearest to it in the East Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world, is Calcutta, and that by many is considered not equal to Batavia.

The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new or upper town, some half dozen miles from the water. This is a fair specimen of five or six others within half a mile of each other. My hotel and grounds cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much of the elms of New Haven. Houses are placed two or three hundred feet back from the street; in front the yard is filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a stoop or piazza in front, on which, morning and evening, sit beautifully dressed ladies and children. The houses are white as the driven snow. In front are bird cages, elegant lamps, beautiful pictures, and steel engraving, and some marble top tables, rocking chairs, lounges, &c. These articles are mostly of French manufacture of the nicest description.

One can ride for miles on roads as smooth as a floor, and see nothing different from what I have described. At night the city is one blaze of light from lamps—no gas is allowed. The streets swarm with Malays, Javanese, and Chinamen, but no negroes. They are very civil and attentive as waiters, and generally honest. Rooms are left open, and articles of all kinds left exposed without being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense piazza in front—is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, three or four hundred feet long. Each suite of rooms contains room enough to make two, three, and even half a dozen ordinary rooms such as we get at hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath houses, fountains, flower gardens, and out houses for cooking and for servants. Marble floors, tiled roofs, ceilings from twenty to twenty-five feet high, no carpets, and but few curtains.

Meals are served up in about the same style as at the first class hotels in New York.

The habits of living are quite different. At daylight, coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight same with light refreshments; twelve, breakfast, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready same as bath. No extra charge—take them or not, as you please. No business is done in the street in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. Nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night.

The thermometer stands at about 82 degrees throughout the year; it does not vary from this two degrees. The American Consul and one other are the only Americans in town. The island of Java contains a population of 10,000,000; the city of Batavia 180,000. There are three distinct races here—the Malays, Javanese, and Sundaese. All speak different languages, and neither can understand the other. This classification does not include the Chinese, of which there are several thousand.

Java is larger and more populous than Sumatra, Borneo, or any of the neighboring islands. It is one of the richest and most productive islands in the Indian Ocean. It abounds with tigers, leopards, anacondas, and poisonous insects of all kinds, but not so bad as Caylen, where the average number of persons killed and carried off by tigers from Singapore is one person a day throughout the year. There houses are built on piles fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, into which the people retire at night to sleep, to avoid being killed by tigers. These little huts are entered by ladders, which are pulled up after entering.

The Java coffee grown on this island is equal, if not superior, some of it, to the best Mocha. Every kind of fruit—the finest in the world—is produced here at all seasons of the year.

LINCOLN ON ENFORCING THE LAW.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following dispatch:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.

This morning's Journal has an extraordinary leader on secession. The Journal being edited by a nephew of the President elect, and under his very eyes, there can be no mistake as to the meaning of this article. The most striking passage says: "If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Buchanan may shrink it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act on the part of South Carolina takes place on or after the 4th of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed. The President has no discretionary power on the subject. His duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion by armed force is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards."

Mr. Lincoln's organ talks very bravely now. We shall see how he will act when the time comes. We think the President elect had better advise his friends to agree upon some plan of compromise, which will settle existing difficulties, instead of fulminating puerile threats that are not likely to be executed.

From the London Post, Dec. 1. THE ENGLISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The ferment which is now going on in the American minds involves the gravest considerations, both to that country and to the whole civilized world. It is difficult to believe that so suicidal an act as a dissolution of the Union can be on the point of consummation; yet it cannot be denied that the premonitory symptoms are appearing in the most alarming distinctness. We, looking from without, see in the Union a federation for the purpose of defying foreign enemies, and not commonly interfering that defiance beyond the verge of international courtesy; we see in it the evidence and the earnest of national greatness among external nations. But that is a very one-sided view of the Union in its relations to its component parts. Were that all the benefit to be derived from the federal league, its produce might often be unmixt mischief. To worry and bully England, to nibble at Mexico, to threaten Cuba, and buccaneer in Central America, were but a paltry destiny for thirty millions of free men, and a sorry mission for the greatest federation of Christianity, the greatest embodiment of freedom. No; those who clamor for dissolution know not what they ask, and will not know how much they will miss their present cohesion until they have lost it forever.

In this, as in most other governments, the good it secures is chiefly negative, and that of the more intelligent Americans are fully aware. Hence the horror with which all patriotic Americans regard its dissolution. They know that it prevents the varied and conflicting elements of which it is composed from tearing one another to pieces. They know that it preserves peace among communities which, if broken up into separate States, would waste their energies and their resources in ceaseless and ruinous wars among themselves. They dread the pitiless hatreds which such "ghia quam certum bellum" would speedily engender, and which generation would fall to assured. It was well (marked of Shakspeare, that in nothing did he exhibit his wonderful insight into human nature more remarkably than depicting in his wars of the barons, the gradual change for the worse that those civil convulsions made in their characters—how they became more ferocious, more rapacious, more faithless, more merciless. The same objects grasped at by all, all became more unscrupulous as to the means employed. Feudal or federal, whatever be the form of government, men and passions differ but little, and there is too much reason to fear that were the American States broken by disunion into separate communities, fierce and implacable enmities would arise, wholly irrespective of the angry and vindictive feelings which would grow out of the struggles implied in a separation. The bold, enterprising spirit, which is such a distinctive characteristic of the young republic, would be turned against itself. The thirst for adventure, for new acquisitions, for an irregular glory, which expended itself comparatively harmlessly against neighboring and inferior races, raging within, would be the house divided against itself, and that house would fall with a crash that would shake Christendom.

A most distressing and grasping rapacity, jealous of their home-anchored prizes in foreign ones, would contain within itself the seeds of perpetual hostilities, and a new world, pregnant with blood over and over again, would make its ominous appearance in the nomenclature of American rulers. That word is the balance of power. Each of these rising States would watch the others with a jealous eye; nor, supposing some sort of balance to be established, could it be maintained among young and growing communities with which the stud and formal diplomacy, and measures, and well known forces of Europe maintain it, and some times fail to maintain it.

The spirit of liberty, now the pride and the strength of the Union, would be a new Pandora; and many as the evils would be which she would let loose on the human race, scarcely would they remain behind, at all events for more than one generation. An irritable, dangerous, yet not altogether unjustifiable sensitiveness to the prosperity of their neighbors would be long in seizing hold of the minds of the no longer fellow countrymen, and would foster, by an unrelenting "latitudo," to constant and cruel policy of the party Republic, which would start into an existence of untrained and untempered sovereignty. It is probable that the Anglo-Saxon race could never sink so low as the Spanish race, which offers so lamentable a caricature of civilization in Central and Southern America; but the very force of character which would preserve it from such a degradation as that which has overtaken the Spaniards, who are literally now governed or hounded on to a slaughter by half breeds or pure Indians, would impart a terrible energy to the struggles which would ensue when slight collisions of interest, which must perpetually occur, and which the greatest cautions and forbearance could not avert, should be exaggerated by hatred and jealousy into unparalleled wrongs, and unprincipled statesmen, whose existence among our Transatlantic cousins we have already too often to deplore, and a press ever blatant, would find little difficulty in swelling imaginary grievances into causes of war—of war to the knife. For here a consideration suggests itself which is ever present to the eyes of thinking Americans. What ought to be the strongest bond of union would be the strongest direct calamity; the source of a common strength would be the skeleton in the cupboard. We allude to the possession of a common language. In Europe, different nations having different languages, and the masses having no communication at all, the press does little to foster international hatreds. Germany alone contains divers nations speaking the same language, and Germany alone can boast of a thirty years' war. The Italy of history has been so uniformly subjected to foreign pressure that it presents no analogy to an America broken up into contiguous nations, all speaking the same language, all enjoying unrestrained freedom of the press, all giving utterance to their antipathies and recriminations, their scorn and defiance, in newspapers, employing a language common to all, and circulating among all agents of mischief, sowing broadcast a madness to which no man living can see bounds.

A MAMMOTH PORKER.—A hog weighing eight hundred pounds was killed in Kitting, Pennsylvania, a few days since.

THE CHARLESTON PORTS—A SECESSIONIST VIEW OF THE QUESTION.

(From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 18.)
The Republican papers of the North are now exercising their genuine and venting their patriotism by reviling Mr. Buchanan. Like frogs in chorus they lift up their voices, and echo the cry that the President of the United States has not reinforced the forts in Charleston harbor; that Mr. Buchanan is about to sacrifice the officers and troops stationed here to the madness of Carolina mobs, upon the event of secession. In blind hatred and malice against us, and in the intensity of their desire to abuse the President, they lose their heads as well as their tempers—exhibiting only fury and folly.

The first gun fired upon Southern men by the United States Government in a collision of arms, in the present temper of the South, will sound the farwell funeral salute over the grave of the Union, dead and buried—that Union which in its day, has so well served the North, and so hampered and dwarfed the growing energies of the sentimental, Union-loving South. Mr. Buchanan has more sense than his censors. He understands that he cannot better serve the cause of disunion than by producing bloodshed.

As to the saboteurs of mobbing the forts, slaying the officers and troops, our amiable friends need not excite their philanthropic sensibilities or roll up their eyes. We are not a mobocracy here, and believe in law, order and obedience to authority, civil and military. No mob will attack the forts.

When the State is out of the Union, when the forts are demanded and refused to be delivered up to those in whom is vested the title of eminent domain, and for whose protection and defense alone they were ceded and built up, and when—the Federal Government, showing a hostile purpose—it shall become necessary and proper for us to obtain possession, then it will be right for the world and black republicanism to expect that the State, by her authorities, will move in the premises. The people will obey the call for war and take the forts. The excitement here is deep, calm feeling, very different from the excitement of a mob, and leading to different and far greater results. This is no child's play. It is not the uproar of school boys splashing water in mischief; it is the quiet tread of Caesar's forces crossing the Rubicon.

For the hoary trickster and humbug, who has just retired from the Cabinet, because war is not made on South Carolina, we have only to say that this present imbecility equals his past treachery to this section. Had he been early absent from the President's councils, his administration might have been more successful.

THE SIGNING OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE.

The Charleston Mercury thus describes the scenes attending the signing of the Secession Ordinance:

The scene was one profoundly grand and impressive. There were a people assembled through their highest representatives; men most of them upon whose heads the snows of sixty winters had been shed—patriarchs in age—the dignitaries of the land—the High Priests of the Church of Christ—revered statesmen—and the wise judges of the law. In the midst of deep silence, an old man, with hoarse form, and hair as white as snow, the Rev. Dr. Bachman, advanced forward, with upraised hands, in prayer to Almighty God for His blessing and favor in this great act of the people, about to be consummated. The whole assembly at once rose to its feet, and with hats off, listened to the touching and eloquent appeal to the All-Wise Dispenser of events.

At the close of the prayer the President advanced with the consecrated parchment, upon which was inscribed the decision of the State, with the great seal attached. Slowly and solemnly it was read until the last word—"disunion"—when men could contain themselves no longer, and a shout that shook the very building reverberating, long-continued, rose to Heaven, and ceased only with the loss of breath. In proud, grave silence, the Convention itself waited the end with beating hearts.

The members of the Convention then advanced, one by one, and placed their signatures to the ordinance, after which, amidst the most tumultuous applause, the President proclaimed the State of South Carolina a separate, independent nation.

A DEFENSE OF FRIAR'S POINT.—About fifty citizens of Friar's Point, Miss., went in sending to the Memphis Appeal the following defense of their town:

We, together with other citizens of our little village, have been mortified and astonished at the awful reports of hanging, whipping and murders committed by our people, published in one of your city papers. We have always borne the reputation of a peaceable and quiet community, and have prided ourselves upon the general good order of our citizens. Our good name is about to be taken from us. Tales of horror are published to the world as having been enacted at our Point. We pronounce them false from beginning to end, and will enumerate what has been done in our community, by our vigilance committee. During the month of October four gin-houses were burned in our neighborhood, and much excitement was caused by those fires, and a strict watch was kept, one fellow was caught buying liquor for a negro, was well paddled and shipped.—This is the sum total of acts of horror done here. We ask to be set right before the world, and want the lie direct given to all such publications.

A WIDE-AWAKE GETTING HIS DIVIDEND.—Yesterday (says the Buffalo Republic) a wide-awake went into the office of one of our brokers, and wanted some western money exchanged. It unfortunately happened to be the bills of some of the refused Illinois Banks, and the broker told him he would take it at thirty per cent. discount. This demand appeared very reasonable to our community, by our vigilance committee. During the month of October four gin-houses were burned in our neighborhood, and much excitement was caused by those fires, and a strict watch was kept, one fellow was caught buying liquor for a negro, was well paddled and shipped.—This is the sum total of acts of horror done here. We ask to be set right before the world, and want the lie direct given to all such publications.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

THE CANNON SPIKED!

MAJOR ANDERSON AND HIS FORCE RETIRE WITHIN THE WALLS OF FORT SUMPTER.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.
Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night. Previous to evacuation the guns were spiked, and the fort is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge.

Major Anderson and his little garrison have retired to Fort Sumpter.

Intense excitement prevails.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27—12.30 P. M.

Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about the port, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

LATER.

WASHINGTON Dec. 27—3 P. M.

A dispatch from Charleston says it is only the gun carriages that are on fire.—The cannons are spiked and it is rumored that a train is laid to blow up the fort.—This last report is doubted. The excitement and indignation of the people is intense.

Custom House, Post Office, Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney Taken Possession of by the South Carolinians.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post Office. At five o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

LATER.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were taken possession of by the S. C. military last night.

Secret Session Ordinance.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.

The following ordinance was passed in the secret session this evening.

"At a convention of the people of the State of South Carolina begun and held in Columbia on the 17th of December, 1860, and then continued by adjournment to Charleston, and there by divers adjournments to the 26th of December, of the same year, was framed and adopted the following ordinance to make provisional arrangements for the continuance of the commercial facilities of South Carolina:

"WHEREAS, It is due to our late confederates in political union as the United States of America, as also the citizens of South Carolina engaged in commerce, that no abrupt nor sudden change be made in the rate of duties or imports into the State.

"WHEREAS, It is not desired by this State to secure advantage in trade to her ports above those of any other of the slaveholding States, her late confederates in the said union; and,

"WHEREAS, This ordinance, for considerations indicated, is designed to be provisional; therefore,

"We, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained:

"1. That all citizens of this State, who, at the date of the ordinance of secession, were holding offices connected with the customs under the United States within the limits of South Carolina, be, and they are hereby appointed to hold, under the government of this State exclusively, without any connection whatever with the federal government of the United States, the same offices which they now fill, until otherwise directed, and that they receive the same pay and emoluments for their services.

"2. That until this convention or general assembly shall appoint to all vacancies which may occur in such offices.

"3. That until it is otherwise provided by this convention or the general assembly, the revenue, collection and navigation laws of the United States, as far as may be practicable, be, and they are hereby adopted and made, the laws of this State, saving that no duty shall be collected upon imports from the States forming the late federal union of the United States of America, nor upon the tonnage of vessels owned, in whole or in part, by the citizens of said State, saving and expecting the act of Congress adopted on the 3d of March, 1857 entitled an act authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations, where in said act was declared to be in force within the limits of this State.

"4. All vessels built in South Carolina or elsewhere, or owned for the amount of one-third by South Carolina, or citizens of South Carolina, or any of the slaveholding commonwealths of North America, and commanded by citizens thereof, and no other shall be registered as vessels of South Carolina, under authority of the collector and naval officers.

"All official acts of the officers aforesaid, in which it is usual and proper to set forth the authority under which they act, and style of documents issued by them, or any of them, shall be in the name of South Carolina.

"6. All moneys hereafter collected by an aforesaid officer shall, after deducting the sums necessary for the payment of the officers and other expenses, be paid into the use of said State, subject to the order of this convention or of the general assembly.

"Done at Charleston, Dec. 26, 1860.

"F. JAMISON, Pres't.
Attest: P. ARTHUR, Clerk."

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

The Governor has to-day been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama and different portions of South Carolina, and many companies may be expected here to-morrow.

MR. LINCOLN'S RECORD.

The Black Republicans complain that the Democrats have misrepresented their position upon the slavery issue, and that the people of the South, therefore, misapprehended their sentiments and purposes. This is an acknowledgment on their part that if their views have been correctly represented it justifies the state of feeling at the South at the present time. There can be no dodging this inference, or else why this apology on the lips of every Republican? If their complaint is well founded, it follows then that there would be no irritation at the South, none of the political difficulties which affect unfortunately the material interests of the country. If erroneous views are entertained of the doctrines and designs of the Republican party, would it not be easy for its leading men to properly present them and to correct all misapprehensions? Why does not Mr. LINCOLN restore peace and harmony to the country by correcting these misapprehensions and demonstrating, if in his power, that Republican principles are in harmony with the compromises of the Constitution, and that his administration shall be guided by the spirit of accommodation, concession and conciliation which governed the Fathers of the Republic? But it is claimed that it is beneath the dignity of the President elect to give an authoritative expressions of such views. But let us inspect the record of Mr. LINCOLN, the representative man of the Republican party, and see if it is not calculated to promote Southern revolution and justify the apprehension that they are hostile to the institutions and interests of the South. The party is responsible for the views entertained and expressed by its leading men, for it is not to be supposed that they could be elevated to high position unless they fairly reflected the sentiments of their party. Mr. LINCOLN, himself, when asked for an exposition of his principles, refers to his speeches and debates as containing an exposition of his views.

That none shall say that we do not correctly state Mr. LINCOLN's present attitude we will let him state it himself. "During the last years," he said the other day to one of his own friends, who reports his language through a Republican journal, "I have placed my views on all public questions so freely and frequently on record, that those desiring can learn them by simply referring to them. If my past assertions obtain no credit, present ones will be treated no better." We append some of the revelations of Mr. LINCOLN's record as held up for the inspection of the Southern people.

In a speech at Peoria, Illinois,—for which see *Hunt's Life of Lincoln*, page 279.—Mr. LINCOLN said:

What I did say is, that no man is good enough to govern another man, without the other's consent. I say this is the leading principle, the SUBJUGATOR of American Republicanism. Our Declaration of Independence says:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident,—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

I have quoted so much at this time merely to show that, according to our ancient faith, the powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed. Now, the relation of master and slave, is *pro tanto*, a total violation, of this principle. The master, not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself. Allow all the governed an EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT; and that, and that only, is self government.

We presume no one will say that this is anything less than abolitionism and negro equality, nor that Mr. Lincoln was not speaking of slavery in the States.

In a speech at Springfield, Illinois, for which see *Hunt's Life of Lincoln*, page 279.—Mr. LINCOLN said:

We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, the agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis has been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this GOVERNMENT cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will come to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

We presume no one will say that Mr. Lincoln was not speaking of slavery in the States. This was the first announcement of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, which Mr. Seward echoed four months later at Rochester.

In September, 1858, Mr. Lincoln said: That central idea in our political system at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And although it was always submitted patiently to, whatever inequality there seemed to