

SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor, AND PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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Overt Acts.

who seek to justify or palliate their acquiesthe rule of a Black Republican dynasty over states on the weak pretext of waiting for an et of outrage and oppression, would do well to and consider the following array of overt acts of ion against the South, which Governor Wise forcibly grouped in one of his recent speeches : After fellearsing a history of the rise and progress of slavery agitation, Governor Wise proceeds :

0 0 0 0 0 This makes the triumph of what is called Black anism certainly probable in the next thirty And we need not to be informed what Black arism is. It is the very demon of national It is death to the slave States or to the confall States.

tailed its own compromise in the Constitution continue the importation of slaves, and now sets a law higher than the Constitution to abolish propry in slaves which it sold to us its neighbors.

1819-'20 it deprived us of equal settlement in ore than half the Territory acquired from France. It seized upon Texas north 36 deg. 30 min., and out of Texas 44,000 square miles of slave terouth 36 deg. 30 min.

eized upon all the territory acquired by common est from Mexico, and deprived slave labor of the lege of operating in the wealthiest mines of earth d mines of California.

bribed a slave State with ten millions of comids to sanction a prohibition of slavery in all

mis to abolish slavery in the district orts, is, dock yards, and other places and i to the i States. To abolish the internal slave trade, hus cut off the Northern shive States from their production and the Southern from their i supply of labor.

to forbid all equality and competition of at in the common Territories, by the citizens

pels all further admission of new slave States. nullified the Fugitive Slave acts in fourteen of the Union. It has denied extradition of ress, and maranders and other felons in several



RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1861.

Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

VOL. I.]

The

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT PREPARED BY THOS. JEFFERSON.

1. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principles of the unlimited submission to the general government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government, and that, whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State and is an integral party; that this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretions and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, that as in all other cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well as of infractions as of the

mode and measure of redress. 2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treasor, counterfeiting the securities and coin of the Unite's States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments o the Constitution having also declared, " that the provers not delegated to the United States by the Conditiution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are re aved to the States respectively, or to the people." erefore, also, the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled, " An act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as also, act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act to punish frauds committed on the banks of the United States," (and all other of their acts which assume to create, define, or punish crimes others than those enumerated in the constitution) are altogether void and of no force, and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains solely and ex-

clusively to the respective States, each within its own

ing into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to that destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the constitutionthat words meant by the instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so constructed as themselves to give unlimited power, nor a part so to be taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceeding of the general government under color of those articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revisal and correction at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate redress.

State

8. Resolved, That the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the commonwealth, who are enjoined to present the same to their respective houses, and to use their best endeavors to procure at the next session of Congress, a repeal of the aforesaid unconstitutional and obnoxious acts.

9. Resolved lastly, That the Governor of this commonwealth be, and is authorized and requested to expressly and positively forbidden by one of the communicate the preceding resolutions to the legislatures of the several States, to assure them that this commonwealth considers union for special national purposes, and particularly for those specified in their ate federal compact, to be friendly to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of all the States-that faithful to the compact, according to the plain intent and meaning in which it was understood and acceded to by the several parties, it is sincerely anxious for its preservation; that it does also believe, that to take from the States all the powers of self-government, and transfer them to a general and consolidated government, without regard to the special government, and reservations solemnly agreed to in that compact, is not for the peace, happiness, or prosperity of these bition, having, with other States recommended an States. And that therefore, this commonwealth is amendment for that purpose, which amendment was determined, as it doubts not its co-states are, to submit to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers | a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, in no man, or addy of men on earth; that if the acts | if an indifference were not shown to the most palpabefore specified should stand, these conclusions flow | ble violation of one of the rights thus declared and sefrom them; that the general government may place | cured; and to the establishment of a precedent, which any act they think proper on the list of crimes and may be fatal to the other. punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated, by the constitution cognizable by them, that having ever felt and continuing to feel, the most sinthey may transfer its cognizance to the President or cere affection for their brethren of the other States, any other person, who may himself be the accuser, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the | the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to vidence, his order the sentence, his officer the execu- that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual tioner, and his breast the sole record of the transac- | friendsdip, and the instrument of mutual happiness, tion ; that a very numerous and valuable description | the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like of the inhabitants of theseStates, being by this pre- dispositions in other States in confidence that they cedent reduced as out-laws to absolute dominion of will concur with this common wealth in declaring, as one man, and the barriers of the constitution thus | it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unswept from us all; no rampart now remains against constitutional; and that the necessary and proper the passions and the power of a majority of Congress | measures will be taken by each, for cooperating with to protect from a like exportation or rather grievous this State in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities, punishment the minority of the same body, the legis- rights and liberties reserved to the States respectively, latures, judges, governors, and counsellors of the or to the people. States, nor their other peaceable inhabitants who may venture to reclaim the constitutional rights and liberties of the States, and people, or who for other causes, good or bad, may be obnoxious to the view or marked by the suspicions of the President, or to be thought dangerous to his or their elections or other interest, public or personal; that the friendless alian has been selected as the safest subject of a first experiment, but the citizen will soon follow, or rather has already followed; for, already has a sedition act marked him as a prey: That these and successive acts of the same character, nuless arrested on the threshold may tend to drive these States into revolution and blood, and will furnish new calumnies against republican governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed, that man cannot be governed but by a rod of iron; that would be a dangerous delusion were a confidence in the men of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights; that confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism, free government is founded in jealousy and not in confidence; it is the jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitution to bind down those whom we are obliged to trust with power, that our constitution has accordingly fixed the limits to which and no further our confidence may go; and let the honest advocates of confidence read the alien and sedition acts, and say if the constitution has not been wise in fixing limits to the governments it created, and whether we should be wise in destroying those limits? Let him say what the government is, if it be not a tyranny; which the men of our choice have conferred on the President and the President of our choice has assented to and accepted over the friendly strangers, to whom the mild spirit of our country and its laws have pledged hospitality and protection; that the men of our choice have more respected the bare suspicions of the President than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of

(which have been copied from the very limited power in the former articles of confederation, were the less liable to be misconstrued.) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency, and inevitable result of which would be to transform the present Republican system of the United States into an absolute. or at best, a mixed monarchy.

5. That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infraction of the constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition acts," passed at the last session of Con-gress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the federal government; and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of the executive, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provision of the federal constitution, and the other of which acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary

amendments thereto; a power more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public char acters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right

6. That this State having by its convention, which ratified the federal constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be canceled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United states," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and amin due time annexed to the constitution, it would mark

7. That the good people of this commonwealth

nuncistion of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Southal,

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State, under the constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

[No. 19.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the general government, by duties upon imposts, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country; and we commend the policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights to all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, at home or abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16: That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

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ach subsequen	t insertion,
(Fourt	een lines or under make a square.)
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has caused and shielded the murder of masters maers ha pursuit of fugitive slaves.

has refused to prevent or punish by State authe spoliation of slave property; but on the has made it a criminal offence in the citof several States to obey the laws of the Union the protection of slave property.

has alwocated negro equality, and made it the positive legislation hostile to Southern

aposes protection to slave property on the high and has justified piracy itself in the case of the

kept in our midst emissaries of incendiarism ptiour slaves or induce them to run off, or to them to rebellion or insurrection.

has run off millions of property by a system of called "underground railroad," and has made bure so precarious in the border States as nearly we abolitionized two of them-Maryland and Misand it is making similar intoads constantly upon hia and Kentucky.

incessantly scattering firebrands of incendiary a our midst.

extended fanaticism into our own borders. has invaded a Territory by arms furnished by ant Aid Societies, under State patronage, and by sturnished by foreign enemies in Canada and

s invaded Virginia, and shed the blood of her n her own soil.

justified and exalted to the highest honors of aration, and respect the horrid murders, and arsons, ipile of the raid of John Brown; and has canhe felons themselves as saints of martyrdom. burned the towns and poisoned the cattle, formed the midnight conspiracy for the depopuof North Texas.

lahas proclaimed to the slaves the horrid motto: durin to the sleep, fire to the dwellings, poison to od and water? of slaveholders.

sipublished its plan for the Abolition of slavery here. To "rescue slaves at all hazards-form ations-to establish presses-to use the vote and ti-to raise money and military equipments-to, to and discipline armed companies to appeal to slaveholders and detach them from slaveholders suve States-to communicate with the slaves-to wrage anti-slavery emigrants to the South and - to seize other property of slaveholders to comat for the cost of running off their slaves-to inaucipation by all means, especially by limiiderassing and frowning upon slavery in every and form, and finally by the Executive, by Cony the postal service, and in every way to agiwithout ceasing until the Southern States shall sudoned to their fate, and worn down, shall be fled to surrender and emancipate their slaves. thas repudiated the decisions of the Supreme

ails us from the pulpit, the press, and in the tion. It divides all sects and religions as well s. It denounces slaveholders as degraded by est, immoralities, insults them in every form, all s them up to the scorn of mankind.

thas already a majority of the State under its ation ; has infected the Federal as well as State ary; has a large majority of the House of Reptives of the Congress of the United States, will we, by the new census, a majority of the Senad before it obtains the Senate, certainly will the chief Executive power of the United States. thas announced its purpose of total abolition in States and everywhere, as well as Territories and

istricts, and other places ceded. And, It has proclaimed an 'irrepressible conflict' or high-

3 Resolved That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amend-

ments to the Constitution, that " the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press being delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers, respecting the same did of right remain, and were reserved to the States or peoand thus was manifested their determination to retain to themselves the right of judging how far the licentiousness of speech and of the press may be abridged without lessening, their useful fredom; and how-far those abuses which cannot be separated from their use should be tolerated rather than the tise be destroyed, and thus also they guarded against all abidgement by the United States, of the freedom of religious principles and exercises, and retained to themselves the right of protecting the same, as this, stated by a law passed on the general demand of its citizens, had already protected them from all human restraints or interference; and, that, in addition to this general principle and express declaration, another and more special provision has been made by one of he amendments to the Constitution, which expressly edlares, that "Congress shall make no laws, repocting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting e free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press, inasmuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers others, and that libels, alschoods, and defamation, equally with heresy and alse religion, are withheld from the cognizance of federal tribunals. That therefore the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 14th of July, 1798, entitled, " An act in addition to the act

entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes igainst the United States," which does abridge the freedom of the press, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

4. Resolved, That alien friends are under the jusliction and protection of the laws of the State herein they are; that no power over them has been lelegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the ndividual States distinct from their power over cifizens, and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared that "the powers not delegated to the hited States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or of the people," the act of the Congress of the United states, passed the 22d day of June, 1798, entitled An act concerning aliens," which assumes power ver aliens not delegated by the Constitution, is not aw, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. Resolved, That in addition to the general priniple as well as the express declaration, that powersnot delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inferred in the Constitution, from abundant aution has declared, "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existig shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."hat this commonwealth does admit the migration of len friends described as the subject of the said act oncerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting heir migration, is a provision against all acts equivaent thereto or it would be nugatory; that to remove them when migrated is equivalent to a prohibition of the migration, and is, therefore, contrary to he said provision of the Constitution, and roid.

6. Resolved, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this commonwealth on his failure to obey the simple order of the resident, to depart out of the United States, as is indertakan by the said act, entitled, "An act conerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one mendment in which has provided, that "no person hall be deprived of their liberty without due process " law," and that another having provided "that in Il criminal prosecutions, 'the accused shall enjoy the right of a public trial by an impartial jury, to be inormed as to the nature and cause of the accusation, to e confronted with the witnesses against him, to have ompulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of counsel for his deense," the same act undertaken to authorize the President to remove a person out of the United States who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicion, without jury, without public trial, without donfrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defense, withdut counsel, is contrary to those provisions, also of the onstitution, is therefore not a law, but utterly void, and of no force. That transferring the power of judging any person who is under the protection of the laws, from the courts to the Presidents of the United States as is undertaken by the same act concerning aliens, is against the article of the constitution which provides that " the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in the courts, the judges of which shall hold their ffice during good behavior," and the said act is void for that reason also, and it is further to be noted that this transfer of the judiciary power is to that magistrate of the general government who already possess all the executive, and qualified negative in all the legislative power. 7. Resolved. That the construction applied by the general government (as is evident by sundry of their proceeding) to those parts of the constitution of the United States, which delegate to Congress power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense, if we intend to resist it is time we were prepared for and general warfare of the United States, and to make the conflict, which we cannot repress, but may repel. all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carry-

and substance of law and justice. In questions of power then let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution. That this commonwealth does therefore call on its co-States for an expression of their sentiments on the acts concerning aliens, and for the punishment of certain crimes hereinbefore specified, plainly declaring whereby these acts are or are not anthorized by the federal compact. And it doubts not that their sense will be so announced as to prove their attachment to limited government, liberties of their co-States will be exposed to no dangers by remaining embarked on a common bottom with their own. But they will concur with this commonwealth in considering the said acts as so palpably against the Constitution as to amount to an undisguised declaration, that the compact is not meant to be the measure of the power of the General Government, but that it will proceed in the exercise over . these States of all powers whatsoever. That they will view this as seizing the rights of the States and consolidating them in the hands of the General Government, with a power assumed to bind the States (not merely in cases made federal) but in all cases whatsoever, by laws made, not with their consent, but by others against their consent; and this would be to surrender

8. That the Governor be desired to transmita copy of the foregoing resolutions to the executive authority of the other States, with a request that the same be communicated to the Legislature thereof, and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives, representing this State in the Congress of. the United States.

Black Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in the dischorge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declaration :

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years has established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party ; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and shall be preserved ; that we solemny re-assert the self-evident truths that all are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the puasuit of happiness; that governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyments of these rights. 3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may : and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by, the Democratic justification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms members of Congress without, rebuke, and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital

principle of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to whether general or particular, and that the rights and the balance of power on which the perfection and eudurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force from any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in person; in its attempts at the enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the federal courts, of the extreme pretentions of a purely the form of government we have chosen, and live un- local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse der one deriving its powers from its will, and not from of the power intrusted to it by a confiding poeple. 6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the federal government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans ; while the present startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metrop-

Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. Geo. Ashman, Pres. Rep Nat. Convention : SIR :--- I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it, in any

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence; and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention; to the rights of all the States and territories and the people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

J. Q. DE CARTERET. DeCarteret & Armstrong, BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-

RALEIGH. N. C. 16-1v

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R. MOORE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALISBURY, N. C., Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun-

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the store

NO. 161 MAIN STREET, Recently occupied by Mr. Chas. A. Gwatkin, and one door below Messrs, Kent, Pain & Co. His stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES, will compare favorably with any house South. He has selected with great care a splendid assortment of stationery to suit the most fastidious. A collection of choice MIS CELLANEOUS, STANDARD AND THEOLOGICAL

WORKS, of the newest editions, and indeed the latest popular, moral publications as soon as published. The trade can be supplied with our own own Books upon

the same terms as at the Nashville house. For terms, see Catalogue, which will be furnished gratis, Merchants, Ministers, Colporteurs and Consumers, will

ind it to their advantage to patronize the Depository.

The store has been elegantly and comfortably fitted up with a view to the casy conduct of the business, as well as the comfort and case of the customer. Also polite and accomnodating clerks are employed.

Orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to. Don't forget the place. No. 161 Main street, one door below Kent. Pain & Co's.

COLLEGE HOTEL.

THE Undersigned having taken charge of the houses formerly occupied as a Female College in the city of Raleigh, on Hillsboro' street, 200 vards west of the Capitol, towards the N. C. Depot, and having opened the same as a PUBLIC HOTEL and BOARDING HOUSE, respectfully solicits the patronage of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Hillsboro' street is noted for good water and beautiful shade during the summer months. The Proprietor designs keeping a House for BOARDERS, during the summer and fall months for FAMILIES, who can have the benefit of the Mineral Water from the Kirkham Spring, which is equal to any in the State in medicinal properties, and which is well known to all who have tried the water. The public are respectfully solicited to call and judge for

SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't. themselves, as promise with. Jan. 26, 1861.

ties. Collections promptly made. N. B. HILL. R. H. DICKINSON. AUCTIONEERS, Aug. 28, 1860. WILL BE OPEN TILL

THE CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

REENSBORO' Mutual Life Insurance and

the life members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the

5-tf.

Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

DR. N. F. RIVES, JOSEPH CARR.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

JOHN ARMSTRONG. NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY. (OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE.

TURERS,

Jan. 23, 1861.

Attend particularly to the selling of slaves at public and

THE OAK CITY HOUSE,

with the Federal Constitution itself!

How, then, is the election of its candidate for that Executive power to be viewed by us and by all ? id his rival's sentiments are both proclaimedw are the same-"the government cannot endure I shake and half free "--- it is an "irrepressible cond' between opposing and enduring forces-the Uni-l States, must and will, sooner or later, become a aw bolding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation." hase are the sentiments of the coming Black Repuban truimph by such means as we have seen. What

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presiwill be an open and official avoyal by a popmajority of the North, and of the nation, that ast aggressions of the Black Republicans are

That they are to be persisted in with great agation, for the future.

That the slave States shall not govern themh respect to their own property, in their own but that while Territories are to be allowed to at slavery in their limits, the States will not be uted to protest it in peace in theirs.

had the slave States and their ditizens are to an ed to submission. And such aggression as mounts to actual war. It is proglaimed already waits only the action for the power and the to coerce submission. The election will give it And it is the worse for coming in all the pana mere form of right. The form is the elecnd the election will be constitutional. That is e pore out of which the courage of resistance oze. The form of the election may be constithil, but its intent and purpose is our invasion, a violent infraction of the Constitution. No matter what may be the form, the substances is aggresthe aggression is to us-vital!

If we submit to it, we are at once subjugated ; and

our authority; and that the co-States recurring to their natural rights not made federal; will concur in declaring these void and of no force, and will each unite with this commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the next session of Congress.

Virginia Resolutions, 1798-'99.

1. Resolved. That the General Assembly of Virginia doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all the measures warranted by the former.

2. The General Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which, it pledges all its powers ; and that, for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles, which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observance. of them alone can secure its existence and the public happiness.

Government, as resulting from the compact, to which he grants enumerated in that compact : and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the pertaining to them.

4. That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced construction of the constitutional char-

olis show that an entire change of the administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with the contemporaneous ex-

position, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without

3. That this assembly does explicitly and peremp- due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation torily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal | whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense to violate if. And we deny the authority of Congress, and intention of the instrument constituting that com- of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to pact-as no further valid than they are authorized by give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African Slave trade under the color of our national flag, States who are parties thereto, have the right and are aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime in a duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the pro- against humanity, a burning shame to our country and gress of the evil, and for maintaining within their re- age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and spective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties ap- efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic ter which grant defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a de-

F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Drug-N. gists, have and will keep on hand a full supply of all such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug House. They will conducs the business on a large and liberal scale, having ample experience, force and facilities for doing so, and hope by their promptness, energy and untaring efforts to please, to secure the liberal patronage of

their friends and the public generally. The Prescription Department will be under the immediate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.

 14 - N	WALTER B. JORDA
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MANSION HOTSE, WITHIN TWO HUNDBED YARDS OF THE DEPOT. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOM and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. ket affords. 12-tf Jan. 7, 1861.

PPLICATION will be made to the General As-A sembly of North-Carolina, now sitting, to incorpor-ate Palmyra Lodge, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in ANSON PARKER. the county of Haunett. 11-tf. Jan. 2, 1861.

N ASH BRANDY A few kegs of genuine "Old Nash," which will be disposed of at \$2 per gallon if application be made immediately at the Planter's Hotel. 18-tf

50 DOLLARS REWARD :--- Look out for the Ras-cal !- The subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confinethe apprehension and derivery to him, or for the confine-ment in the Raleigh jail, of a negro boy named HENRY BAILEY. Said boy was once free, but was sold for jail fees, in January, 1860, having been convicted of house-breaking, and was bought by the undersigned. He run away in May last, and is supposed to be lurking about Charlotte, N. C., where his mother and sisters reside. He is about five feet rune or ten inches high is group built of is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is spare built, of light complexion and pox marked in the face. He has free papers, is a great liar, and is no doubt trying to pass for a free negro. Conwayboro', S. C., Jan. 5, 1861. Charlotte Democrat copy until forbid, and forward ac-

count to above address.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES .--- The Quaker City Sewing Machine works with two threads making double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even it every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the coarsest Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the best maching in market. | Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and Housekeepers, are invited to call and examine for them-

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use. All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine, in any of the towns in Norththe Quaker City machine, in any of the towns in North-Carolina, except in the county of Wake, which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies. J. & F. GARRETT, Agents.

Greensboro', N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1858.

AND FOR SALE The subscriber wishing to move to the Southwest, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Kaleigh, and one mile north of Band's mill on the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 640 acres. ; there is enough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a four horse farm, cultivating one-half alternately. There is on the tract a good two story dwelling house containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well-regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in the vard. The farm is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oatz.

For further particulars address JOHN MITCHENER, Auburn, Wake Co., N. C.

October 13, 1860. NORTH-CAROLINA MILLTARY BUTTONS.....The "Goldsboro Rifles," having procured a complete set of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to furnish Buttons for all the North-Carolina Military Companies, at 33 per cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere. All applications must be made to the Captain, M. D. CRATON, Goldsboro, N. C. 18-tf

Jan. 12, 1860.