## Overt Acts.

Those who seek to justify or palliate their acquiesin the rule of a Black Republican dynasty over see States on the weak pretext of waiting for an vert act of outrage and oppression, would do well to read and consider the following array of overt acts of aggression against the South, which Governor Wise has so fortibly grouped in one of his recent speeches: After rehearsing a history of the rise and progress of slavery agitation, Governor Wise proceeds:

This makes the triumph of what is called Black Republicanism certainly probable in the next thirty And we need not to be informed what Black licanism is. It is the very demon of national discord. It is death to the slave States or to the confederacy of all States.

It obtained its own compromise in the Constitution entinue the importation of slaves, and now sets up a law higher than the Constitution to abolish proprty in slaves which it sold to us its neighbors. in 1819-'20 it deprived us of equal settlement in

re than half the Territory acquired from France. It seized upon Texas north 36 deg. 30 min., and carved out of Texas 44,000 square miles of slave territory south 36 deg. 30 min. It seized upon all the territory acquired by common

enquest from Mexico, and deprived slave labor of the prifalege of operating in the wealthiest mines of earth the gold mines of California. t had bribed a slave State with ten millions of common funds to sanction a prohibition of slavery in all

. It claims to abolish slavery in the districts, forts, arschals, dock yards, and other places ceded to the ited States. To abolish the inter-State slave trade. and thus cut off the Northern slave States from their rollts of production and the Southern from their

purces of supply of labor. It claims to forbid all equality and competition of settlement in the common Territories, by the citizens'

repels all further admission of new slave States. has nullified the Fugitive Slave acts in fourteen sates of the Union. It has denied extradition of defers, and marauders and other felons in several

t has caused and shielded the murder of masters where in pursuit of fugitive slaves. t has refused to prevent or punish by State aurity the spoliation of slave property; but on the atrary it has made it a criminal offence in the cit-

zens of several States to obey the laws of the Union the protection of slave property. It has advocated negro equality, and made it the and of positive legislation hostile to Southern

opposes protection to slave property on the high and has justified piracy itself in the case of the as kept in our midst emissaries of incendiarism

forrupt our slaves or induce them to run off, or to tite them to rebellion or insurrection. t has run off millions of property by a system at is called "underground railroad," and has made

tenure so precarious in the border States as nearly have abolitionized two of them-Maryland and Misdri, and it is making similar inroads constantly upon irginia and Kentucky. It is incessantly scattering firebrands of incendiary

poeals in our midst. It has extended fanaticism into our own borders. h hashinvaded a Territory by asms furnished by grant Aid Societies, under State patronage, and by

s furnished by foreign enemies in Canada and hashinvaded Virginia, and shed the blood of her

zens on her own soil. has justified and exalted to the highest honors of mention and respect the horrid murders, and arsons, rapine of the raid of John Brown; and has canized the felons themselves as saints of martyrdom. has burned the towns and poisoned the cattle. formed the midnight conspiracy for the depopu-

and North Texas. t his proclaimed to the slaves the horrid motto farm to the sleep, fire to the dwellings, poison to daini-water of slaveholders.

published its plan for the Abolition of slavery welfere. To "rescue slaves at all hazards—form ciations -to establish presses -to use the vote and lot-to raise money and military equipments-to and discipline armed companies—to appeal to -slaveholders and detach them from slaveholders slave States-to communicate with the slaves-to courage anti-slavery emigrants to the South and st-to seize other property of slaveholders to comnsate for the cost of running off their slaves-to ree emancipation by all means, especially by limig, harrassing and frowning upon slavery in every de and form, and finally by the Executive, by Conss, by the postal service, and in every way to agiate without ceasing until the Southern States shall abandoned to their fate, and worn down, shall be inpelled to surrender and emandipate their slaves. It has repudiated the decisions of the Supreme

It assails us from the pulpit, the press, and in the hool room. It divides all sects and religions as well parties. It denounces slaveholders as degraded by lowest immoralities, insults them in every form, d'holds them up to the scorn of mankind.

It has already a majority of the State under its mination; has infected the Federal as well as State diciary; has a large majority of the House of Rensentatives of the Congress of the United States, will in have, by the new census, a majority of the Sens ca and before it obtains the Senate, certainly will btain the chief Executive power of the United States. It has announced its purpose of total abolition in the States and everywhere, as well as Territories and Districts, and other places ceded, And, It has proclaimed an 'irrepressible conflict' or high

r law with the Federal Constitution itself! How, then, is the election of its candidate for that Chief Executive power to be viewed by us and by all? His and his rival's sentiments are both proclaimedare the same-"the government cannot endure falf slave and half free"—it is an "irrepressible conflict" between opposing and enduring forces—the United States must and will, sooner or later, become a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation." hese are the sentiments of the coming Black Repubcan friumph by such means as we have seen. What

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presinew will be an open and official avowal by a pop-

ravation, for the future. 3. That the slave States shall not govern themelves in respect to their own property, in their own imits; but that while Territories are to be allowed to prohibit slavery in their limits, the States will not be

fermitted to protest it in peace in theirs. 4. That the slave States and their citizens are to operced to submission. And such aggression as is amounts to actual war. It is proclaimed already d awaits only the action for the power and the eans to coerce submission. The election will give it oth. And it is the worse for coming in all the panof a mere form of right. The form is the elecut, and the election will be constitutional. That is be the pore out of which the courage of resistance to boze. The form of the election may be constitonal, but its intent and purpose is our invasion. ad a violent infraction of the Constitution. No mater what may be the form, the substances is aggres-

the aggression is to us-vital! If we submit to it, we are at once subjugated; and we intend to resist it is time we were prepared for



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[No. 27.

## RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799. department thereof, goes to that destruction of all the THE ORIGINAL DRAFT PREPARED BY THOS. JEFFERSON. limits prescribed to their power by the constitutionthat words meant by the instrument to be subsidiary 1. Resolved, That the several States composing the only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not United States of America, are not united on the to be so constructed as themselves to give unlimited 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 n 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

node and measure of redress. 2. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and coin of the United 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 to the Constitution having also declared, " 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. therefore, 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, the 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

3. Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle, and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments 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 people; and 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 use be destroyed, and thus also they guarded against all abridgement 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 the amendments to the Constitution, which expressly declares, that "Congress shall make no laws, respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the 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 he sanctuary which covers others, and that libels, talsehoods, and defamation, equally with heresy and false 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 intitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against 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 jusdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been elegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the ndividual States distinct from their power over citizens, 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 United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to 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 over aliens not delegated by the Constitution, is not law, but is altogether void and of no force.

5. Resolved, That in addition to the general principle as well as the express declaration, that powers not delegated are reserved, another and more special provision inferred in the Constitution, from abundant caution has declared, "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."-That this common wealth does admit the migration of ailen friends described as the subject of the said act concerning aliens; that a provision against prohibiting their migration, is a provision against all acts equivalent 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 the 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 President, to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act, entitled, "An act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution, one amendment in which has provided, that "no person shall be deprived of their liberty without due process of law," and that another having provided "that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed as to the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have assistance of coursel for his defense," 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 far majority of the North, and, of the nation, that suspicion, without jury, without public trial, without he past aggressions of the Black Republicans are confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defense, with-2. That they are to be persisted in with great ag- out coursel, is contrary to those provisions, also of the constitution, is therefore not a law, but utterly void,

and of no force. That transferring the power of judging any person who is lunder 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 office 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 le-

gislative 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, and general warfare of the United States, and to make s conflict, which we cannot repress, but may repel. all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carry-

ing into execution the powers vested by the constitupower, 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

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 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 late 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 States. And that therefore, this commonwealth is determined, as it doubts not its co-states are, to submit to undelegated and consequently unlimited powers in no man, or aody of men on earth; that if the acts before specified should stand, these conclusions flowany act they think proper on the list of crimes and punish it themselves, whether enumerated or not enumerated, by the constitution cognizable by them, that they may transfer its cognizance to the President or any other person, who may himself be the accuser. counsel, judge and jury, whose suspicions may be the evidence, his order the sentence, his officer the executioner, and his breast the sole record of the transaction: that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States, being by this precedent reduced as out-laws to absolute dominion of one man, and the barriers of the constitution thus swept from us all; no rampart now remains against the passions and the power of a majority of Congress to protect from a like exportation or rather grievous punishment the minority of the same body, the legislatures, judges, governors, and counsellors of the 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, nnless arrested on the threshhold 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 lealousy 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 Presisustification, the sacred force of truth, and the forms 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, whether general or particular, and that the rights and 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 the form of government we have chosen, and live under one deriving its powers from its will, and not from 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 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 | the peace and harmony of the country. 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

3. That this assembly does explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact-as no further valid than they are authorized by the 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 States who are parties thereto, have the right and are in a duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their re-

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 charter 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-

(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 des roy 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 Congress; 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 expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm; because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly

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 gtates," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having, with other States recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was in due time annexed to the constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy. if an indifference were not shown to the most palpable 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

deemed the only effectual guardian of every other

may be fatal to the other. 7. That the good people of this commonwealth having ever felt and continuing to feel, the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States, the truest anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendsdip, and the instrument of mutual happiness, the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in other States in confidence that they will concur with this commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each, for cooperating with this State in maintaining unimpaired, the authorities. rights and liberties reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

8. That the Governor be desired to transmit a 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 discharge 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 solemnly 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 dent than the solid rights of innocence, the claims of threat of disunion, so often made by the Democratic 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 the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance 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 local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding poeple.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckles extravagance which pervades every department of the federal government; that a return to rigid this commonwealth in requesting their repeal at the 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 metropolis 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 exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of

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 due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to 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, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and 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

nunciation of the deception and fraud involved

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.

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 independ-

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, baving 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

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 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. Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

J. Q. DE CARTERET. JOHN ARMSTRONG. OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE. DeCarteret & Armstrong. BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFAC

RALEIGH, N. C.

E.B. GRAHAM HAYWOOD. COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW RALEIGH, N. C., Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston and Chatham; the Superior Courts of New Han-over and Sampson, and the Terms of the Federal Courts and Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at Raleigh.
Office, the one formerly occupied by the late Hon. William H. Haywood, jr.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining coun Collections promptly made. 17 - 1yJan. 26, 1861.

Jan. 26, 1861.

C. B. HILL. DICKINSON, HILL & CO., AUCTIONEERS. NORTH CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND WALL STS.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. Attend particularly to the selling of slaves at public and private sale. Aug. 28, 1860.

THE OAK CITY HOUSE,

WILL BE OPEN TILL THE CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE. THAT popular and far-famed Caterer, W. R. PEPPER, will have charge of the CUSINE DE-PARTMENT, and all the choice delacies of the season will be served with taste and despatch. OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

No books or slates kept-cash on delivery. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 5, 1860. REENSBORO' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company: -This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the parment of its losses.

The insured for life are its members, and they participate in its profits; not only on the premiums paid in, but also

on a large and increasing desposit capital kept in active A dividend of 67 per cent., at the last Anual Meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the life members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or the

lives of their slaves, will please address Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859.

N. F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Drug-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 fafor doing so, and hope by their promptness, energy and untiring efforts to please, to secure the liberal patronage of their friends and the public generally. The Prescription Department will be under the immedi ate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with neatness and disspatch. N. F. RIVES, M. D. WALTER B. JORDAN.

MANSION HOUSE, WITHIN TWO HUNDRED YARDS OF THE DEPOT. Now open for the reception of TRANSIENT CUSTOM and BOARDERS. Table supplied with the best the mar-L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor. Jan. 7, 1861.

PPLICATION will be made to the General As-A sembly of North-Carolina, now sitting, to incorporate Palmyra Lodge, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in the county of Harnett.

ANSON PARKER. the county of Harnett. Jan. 2, 1861.

Nash," which will be disposed of at \$2 per gallon if application be made immediately at the Planter's Hotel.

50 DOLLARS REWARD!---Look out for the Rasthe apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confinement 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 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.

M. C. T. LEE.

Conwayboro', S. C., Jan. 5, 1861.

Charlotte Democrat copy until forbid, and forward zethe apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confine

Charlotte Democrat copy until forbid, and forward ac-

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

(Fourteen lines or under make a square.) Contracts will be entered into with yearly, half-yearly

and quarterly advertisers, at a reduction from the above No deduction from the regular rates for advertisement

nserted in the Weekly Edition. All dvertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly.

## OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. LITERARY SCHOOL

THIS School comprises eight permanently or organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Sepcial attention is devoted to Drawing. Oil Painting.

Sepcial attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano. Guitar and Harmonium. Unu-sual attention is deved to Vocal and Sacred Music. EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches, College Classes,
Drawing, (materials included,)
Painting in Water Colors,
Oil Painting (materials included,)
Wax Work, (material included,)

Embroidery, (materials included,) Music, (instrument furnished,)
Board, (washing included,)
REMARKS. Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly pro-nibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers.— Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, 12 miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is conmiles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commencement on the last Thursday in May.

Students are received for one or more sessions. pondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.

SPRING TRADE. N. F. RIVES & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. EARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia, North-Carolina and Tennessee, to examine their ex-

tensive stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles. Brushes of all kinds. Dve Stuffs. Tobacco, Window Glass. Cigars, Patent Medicines, Pure Medical Wines, Seeds, Brandies, Gins, &c.

they feel authorized in saying they can, and will sell all goods in their line of business, at such low prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Orders will be promptly attended to. All goods sent from their establishment, warranted as represented by them.

N. F. RIVES & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Petersburg, Va. DR. N. F. RIVES, WALTER B. JORDAN,

JOSEPH CARR. FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

LFRED OVERTURE, having removed to the A large, new and extensive building on Sycamore street, nearly opposite Donnans & Johnson, has purchased the most superior and extensive stock of Furniture ever exhibited in the city, to which he invites the attention of housekeepers and others in want of superior articles in his line, pledging entire satisfaction in quality and price. His stock is composed of Sofas, Divans, Parlor chairs, Mahogany wandrobes, and Book cases, Marble top Bureaus, Centre Tables, Spring and other Bedsteads, Sociables, &c. He will also make to order any article in his line, as he has some of the best workmen in the city in his employ. He solicits a call from his friends and the public, He will pay particular attention to the Undertaking Department, for which purpose he will keep a good assortment of Burial Cases of every description. He will have in attendance on funeral occasions a careful driver and

good hearse. Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1860. WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, Rocka-WAYS and BUGGIES, made expressly for Virginia and North-Carolina. They are of the latest style and superior workmanship. Also, SADDLES and HARNESS of the

best materials, and of my own manufacture. Call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. A. C. HARRISON, No. 123 Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

REMOVAL. GEORGE L. BIDGOOD.

BOOKSELLED, Agent Methodist Depository. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the store

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 MISCELLANEOUS, 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 find it to their advantage to patronize the Depository.

The store has been elegantly and comfortably fitted up with a view to the easy conduct of the business, as well as the comfort and ease of the customer. Also polite and accom-

modating clerks are employed.

Orders will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place. No. 161 Main street, one door 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 yards 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 fluring 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 madicinal properties, and which is well known to all who have tried the water. The public are respectfully solicited to call and judge for The public are respectfully solicited and not complie themselves, as promises might be made and not complie themselves, as promises SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't.

\$50 SEWING MACHINES .-- The Quaker City a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if very fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well the equipment Linsey or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the st machine 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., h aving 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 he 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 Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill on the waters of Swift Creck, 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 borse 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 yard. The farm is well dapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton Wheat and Oats.

For further particulars address For further particulars address

JOHN MITCHENER