The State Journal.

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The State Journal.

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RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

Overt Acts.

Those who seek to justify or palliate their acquiescence in the rule of a Black Republican dynasty over these States on the weak pretext of waiting for an overt 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 forcibly 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 days. And we need not to be informed what Black Republicanism 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 to continue the importation of slaves, and now sets up a law higher than the Constitution to abolish property in slaves which it sold to us its neighbors.

In 1819-'20 it deprived us of equal settlement in more 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 conquest from Mexico, and deprived slave labor of the privilege of operating in the wealthiest mines of earth—the gold mines of California.

It had bribed a slave State with ten millions of common funds to sanction a prohibition of slavery in all New Mexico.

It claims to abolish slavery in the districts, forts, arsenals, dock yards, and other places ceded to the United States. To abolish the inter-State slave trade, and thus cut off the Northern slave States from their profits of production and the Southern from their sources of supply of labor.

It claims to forbid all equality and competition of settlement in the common Territories, by the citizens of slave States.

It repels all further admission of new slave States.

It has nullified the Fugitive Slave acts in fourteen States of the Union. It has denied extradition of murderers, and marauders and other felons in several others.

It has caused and shielded the murder of masters or owners in pursuit of fugitive slaves.

It has refused to prevent or punish by State authority, the spoliation of slave property; but on the contrary, it has made it a criminal offence in the citizens of several States to obey the laws of the Union for the protection of slave property.

It has advocated negro equality, and made it the ground of positive legislation hostile to Southern States.

It opposes protection to slave property on the high seas, and has justified piracy itself in the case of the Creole.

It has kept in our midst emissaries of incendiarism to corrupt our slaves or induce them to run off, or to excite them to rebellion or insurrection.

It has run off millions of property by a system of what is called "underground railroad," and has made its tenure so precarious in the border States as nearly to have abolitionized two of them—Maryland and Missouri, and it is making similar inroads constantly upon Virginia and Kentucky.

It is incessantly scattering firebrands of incendiary appeals in our midst.

It has extended fanaticism into our own borders.

It has invaded a Territory by arms furnished by emigrant Aid Societies, under State patronage, and by funds furnished by foreign enemies in Canada and Great Britain.

It has invaded Virginia, and shed the blood of her citizens on her own soil.

It has justified and exalted to the highest honors of admiration and respect the horrid murders, and arsons, and rapine of the raid of John Brown; and has canonized the felons themselves as saints of martyrdom.

It has burned the towns and poisoned the cattle, and formed the midnight conspiracy for the depopulation of North Texas.

It has proclaimed to the slaves the horrid motto: "Alarm to the sleep, fire to the dwellings, poison to the food and water" of slaveholders.

It has published its plan for the Abolition of slavery everywhere. To rescue slaves at all hazards—form associations—to establish presses—to use the vote and ballot—to raise money and military equipments—to form and discipline armed companies—to appeal to non-slaveholders and detach them from slaveholders in slave States—to communicate with the slaves—to encourage anti-slavery emigrants to the South and West—to seize other property of slaveholders to compensate for the cost of running off their slaves—to force emancipation by all means, especially by limiting, harrassing and frowning upon slavery in every mode and form, and finally by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service, and in every way to agitate without ceasing until the Southern States shall be abandoned to their fate, and worn down, shall be compelled to surrender and emancipate their slaves.

It has repudiated the decisions of the Supreme Court.

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

It has already a majority of the State under its domination; has infected the Federal as well as State judiciary; has a large majority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, will soon have, by the new census, a majority of the Senate; and before it obtains the Senate, certainly will obtain 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 higher 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 proclaimed—they are the same—"the government cannot endure half 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." These are the sentiments of the coming Black Republican triumph by such means as we have seen. What then?

1. The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency will be an open and official avowal by a popular majority of the North, and of the nation, that the past aggressions of the Black Republicans are right.

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

3. That the slave States shall not govern themselves in respect to their own property, in their own limits; but that while Territories are to be allowed to prohibit slavery in their limits, the States will not be permitted to protest it in peace in theirs.

4. That the slave States and their citizens are to be coerced to submission. And such aggression as this amounts to actual war. It is proclaimed already and awaits only the action for the power and the means to coerce submission. The election will give it both. And it is the worse for coming in all the panoply of a mere form of right. The form is the election, and the election will be constitutional. That is to be the pore out of which the courage of resistance is to ooze. The form of the election may be constitutional, but its intent and purpose is our invasion, and a violent infraction of the Constitution. No matter what may be the form, the substances is aggression—the aggression is to us—vital!

If we submit to it, we are at once subjugated; and if we intend to resist it is time we were prepared for the conflict, which we cannot repress, but may repel.

Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

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 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 exclusively to the respective States, each within its own Territory.

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, insasmuch, that whatever violates either, throws down the sanctuary which covers others, and that libels, falsehoods, 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 entitled 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 jurisdiction and protection of the laws of the State wherein they are; that no power over them has been delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the individual 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 commonwealth does admit the migration of alien 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 *void*.

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 counsel 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 suspicion, without jury, without public trial, without confrontation of the witnesses against him, without having witnesses in his favor, without defense, without counsel, 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 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 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 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, and general warfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying 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 constitution—that 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.

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 flow from them; that the general government may place any 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, unless 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 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 justification, 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 authorized 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 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.

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 respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining 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 (which have been copied from the very limited powe in the former articles of confederation, were the le liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the mea ing and effect of the particular enumeration whic necessarily explains and limits the general phrase and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into on sovereignty, the obvious tendency, and inevitable re sult 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 particularl protest against the palpable and alarming infraction 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 leveled against the right of freely examining public characters 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 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 secured; and to the establishment of a precedent, which 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, a it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and prope measures will be taken by each, for cooperating wit 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 cop of the foregoing resolutions to the executive authorit of the other States, with a request that the same b communicated to the Legislature thereof, and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives, representing this State in the Congress the United States.

Black Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives o 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 solemnly re-assert the self-evident truths that all are endowe by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, amon which are those of life, liberty, and the puasuit happiness; that governments are instituted amon men to secure the enjoyments of these rights.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owe its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and it honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all scheme for disunion, come from whatever source they may and we congratulate the country that no Republica member of Congress has uttered or countenanced threat of disunion, so often made by the Democrati members of Congress without rebuke, and with ap plause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popula overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vita principle of a free government, and as an avowal contemplated treason, which it is the imperative dut of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and foreve silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights the States, and especially the rights of each State t order and control its own domestic institutions accord ing to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential t the balance of power on which the perfection and en durance of her political faith depends. And we de nounce the lawless invasion by an armed force fro any State or Territory, no matter under what pretex as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration h far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measur less subserviency to the exactions of a sectional inte est, as is especially evident in its desperate exertion to force the infamous Lecompton constitution upo the protesting people of Kansas, in construing th personal relation between master and servant to in volve an unqualified property in person; in its at tempts at the enforcement everywhere, on land an sea, through the intervention of Congress and the fe eral courts, of the extreme pretentions of a pure local interest; and in its general and unvarying abu of the power intrusted to it by a confiding poeple.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reck less extravagance which pervades every departme of the federal government; that a return to rig economy and accountability is indispensable arre the system of plunder of the public treasury by fa vored partisans; while the present startling develop ments of fraud and corruption at the federal metro olis show that an entire change of the administratio is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution of i own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Te ritories of the United States, is a dangerous politic heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions that instrument itself, with the contemporaneous ex position, and with legislative and judicial preceden is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the Territory the United States is that of freedom. That as our r publican fathers, when they had abolished slavery i all our national territory, ordained that no perso should be deprived of life, liberty or property, witho due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislati whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintai this provision of the Constitution against all attemp to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congres of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, give legal existence to slavery in any territory of t United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the A rican Slave trade under the color of our national fla aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crim against humanity, a burning shame to our country an age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt an efficient measures for the total and final suppressio of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal gov ernors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas an Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, w find a practical illustration of the boasted Democrat principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a de nunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

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 o iRepresentatives.

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 nnd views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

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 part.

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.

NORTH-CAROLINA BOOK BINDERY,
(OVER THE N. C. BOOK STORE.)
DeCarteret & Armstrong,
BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Jan 25 1861 16 1y

ED. 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 Hanover 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.
Jan. 26, 1861. 17—1y

B. R. MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Rowan and adjoining counties. Collections promptly made.
Jan. 26, 1861. 17—1y

R. H. DICKINSON. N. B. HILL. 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. —1y

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 DEPARTMENT, 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. 2—tf.

GREENSBORO' 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 operation.
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
D. P. WEIR,
Treasurer.
Greensboro', Feb. 11, 1859. 11—1y.

N. F. RIVES & CO., wholesale and retail Druggists, 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 conduct the business on a large and liberal scale, having ample experience, force and facilities for 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 immediate supervision of one of the firm, both day and night. Orders will be attended to with neatness and dispatch.
N. F. RIVES, M. D.
WALTER B. JORDAN.
JGS. CNRR.
5—tf.

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 market affords. L. MONTAGUE, Proprietor.
Jan. 7, 1861. 12—tf

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North-Carolina, now sitting, to incorporate Palmyra Lodge, No. 147, of Ancient York Masons, in the county of Harnett. ANSON PARKER.
Jan. 2, 1861. 11—tf.

NASH 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 Rascal!—The subscriber will pay the above reward for the 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. tf.
Charlotte *Democrat* copy until forbid, and forward account to above address.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion,.....$1.00
Each subsequent insertion,..... 25
(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 rates.

No deduction from the regular rates for advertisements inserted in the Weekly Edition.

All dvertisements receive one insertion in the Weekly.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
LITERARY SCHOOL.
THIS School comprises eight permanently 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, 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. Unusual attention is deved to Vocal and Sacred Music.
EXPENSES.

Tuition in Elementary Branches,	$15
" " College Classes,	20
" " Drawing, (materials included,)	12
" " Painting in Water Colors,	15
" " Oil Painting (materials included,)	20
" " Wax Work, (material included,)	10
" " Embroidery, (materials included,)	10
" " Music, (instrument furnished,)	23
" " Board, (washing included,)	50

REMARKS.
Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.
Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohibited—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 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. Correspondents will direct their favors to
MILLS & CO., *Oxford, N. C.*
Dec. 8, 1860. 3—tf.

1860. SPRING TRADE. 1861.
N. F. RIVES & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
EARNESTLY invite the merchants of Virginia, North-Carolina and Tennessee, to examine their extensive stock of

Drugs,	Perfumery,
Chemicals,	Fancy Articles,
Oils,	Brushes of all kinds,
Dye Stuffs,	Tobacco,
Window Glass,	Cigars,
Patent Medicines,	Snuff,
Seeds,	Pure Medical Wines,
Spices,	Brandies, Gins, &c.

Having facilities unsurpassed by any house in the trade, 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,
DR. N. F. RIVES, Petersburg, Va.
WALTER B. JORDAN,
JOSEPH CARR. 12 tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
ALFRED OVERTURE, having removed to the 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 wardrobes, 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. 1y.

WEEKLY ARRIVALS OF CARRIAGES, Rocka- 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.
April, 1860. 1y.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE L. BIDGOOD,
BOOKSELLER,
Agent Methodist Depository,
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 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 accommodating 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. 6—

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 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 themselves, as promises might be made and not complied with.
SAMUEL E. PHILLIPS, Ag't.
Jan. 26, 1861. 17—tf

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

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to