ANTERPRESERB.

[From the Wilmington Journal.] Speech of Mr. Davis at Thalian Hall-The "Peace Congress" and its Failure.

In accordance with the general desire, Geo. Davis, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens on last Saturday evening. March 2d, at Thalian Hall, in reference to the proceedings of the late Peace Congress, of which body he was a member, giving his opinion as to the probable effect of such proceedings in settling the distracted questions of the day.

Although the notice was very brief, having only appeared at mid-day in the town papers, the Hall was densely crowded by an eager and attentive audience, among whom were many ladies.

When Mr. Davis appeared on the stand at 8 o'clock, he was warmly received. After returning his acknowledgements for the very kind reception which his friends and fellow-citizens had given him, he remarked that he was pleased to have an opportuity of submitting his course as a commissioner to the judgment of the people that he shrunk from no criticism upon that course, but indeed invited and sought for it the most rigid examination. He had endeavored to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in him faithful-

ly, manfully and conscientiously, and whatever might be thought of his policy, he felt that he had a right to demand the highest respect for the motives which actuated him in pursuing that policy. In order to place his own position, and, as he believed, the position of North-Carolina, fairly before his hearers, it might be necessary to refer to some of the antecedents of the case. At a meeting held in the Town Hall, on the 11th day of December last, resolutions were passed, drawn by himself, (Mr. Davis,) in

ought not to be suffered to pass away without such a satisfactory adjustment, upon the terms and guarantees to be demanded by a united South, as will put at rest all disturbing questions at once and forever. The same ground had been taken in subsequent meetings, and the projet of adjustment, known as the Crittenden resolutions, had been directly or inferentially adopted by public opinion and by the resolution of the Legislature of the State which did him the honor to appoint him a commissioner, as something which

North-Carolina might accept, and less than which she

which the ground was taken that the present crisis

could not accept. When the crisis arising out of the last Presidential election came on, and, indeed, for years before, he held the belief that any adjustment, to be satisfactory, must be final and conclusive, and must forever put to rest all the open issues arising out of the question of slavery. To do this it must strike at the root of the matter. It must distinctly acknowledge and guarantee property in slaves, and extend to such property full and adequate protection, as to any other species of property. This the Crittenden propositions distinctly did-south of 36 degrees 30 minutes. The Southern Commissioners went to meet the Commissioners from the North with the Constitution of the United States in one hand, and the interpretation of that instrument in the Dred Scott case in the other. They said +"We have the constitutional right, according to the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, to take our slaves into any part of the public territories, and to demand protection for them there. We claim that we have a constitutional right to carry them even into Washington Territory, if we please; but we wish not to insist upon extreme rights. We do demand an authoritative recognition and embodiment of the principle of the Dred Scott decision so far as property in slaves is concerned, under the United States, being willing to concede to the North all territories above 35 degrees 30 minutes, but demanding distinct recognition and protection for our slave property below this line." This distinct recognition of the right of property in slaves not merely as the creature of local municipal law, and the duty to protect it like other property wherever the jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends, was the vital principle which alone gave value to the Crittenden resolutions. The resolutions did not claim all that the South had a right to demand, but they embodied a principle which lay at the root of the matter, and therefore the South was willing to take them seeking for peace and for a final settlement.

Having thus referred to his own previous position, and what he believed to be the position of the State so far as that could be inferred from the resolution o the Legislature, appointing Commissioners, he would now turn to the action of the "Peace Congress" itself, merely stopping to notice some objections which had been made against that body; first, because it sat with closed doors, and second, because of the length of time it remained in session members might have been disposed to talk for effect, and the excitement of the public mind been increased, while at the same time speeches delivered or committals early made, being reported and spread to the world, might hamper the judgments and control the action of members in spite of any arguments or considerations that might be subsequently brought to their attention. As regards the length of time during which the Congress remained in session, he could truly say that to his colleagues and to himself this protracted session was the occasion of serious inconvenience and even loss. But they had gone there to exhaust every honorable means to obtain a fair, an honorable and a final settlement of existing difficulties. He had done so to the best of his abilities, and had been unsuccessful; for he could never accept the plan adepted by the "Peace Congress" as consistent with the rights, the interest or the dignity of North-Carolina, Never!

As it so happened that the other four commissioners from North-Carolina were equally divided on most questions, the responsibility of giving the casting vote, generally, if not always, devolved upon him. He therefore felt that the greater obligation rested upon him to give a full and candid statement of how he had met that reponsibility

The session had been a protracted one. Every word of the resolutions had been scanned, criticised, weighed and pondered, both in committee and in full convention or congress. Five distinct and separate times, in one shape or another, the true vital principle of the Crittenden propositions-the recognition of property in slaves, had been brought to a vote, and five distinct and separate times it had been voted down overwhelmingly. There is no such recognition in the most important and most debated section of the report of the Congres, known as the Territorial Section. That section provides: first, that in all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of \$6 degrees 30 minutes of North latitude, involuntary service except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line the stutus of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. What is meant by status? The North admits of no status of slavery, save as the creature of local municipal law. Now the only slavery thus existing in the territories South of 36 degrees 30 minutes is in New Mexico and in the Indian Territories, granted by treaty to the Cherokees and other Indian nations. The number of slaves in New Mexico, even with the assistance of a strong slave code, is merely nominal, and not held by permanent residents. Congress has not yet submitted this proposition to the states, but even supposing it had submitted it, it could not be embodied into the Constitution of the United States for at least two years, and before that time, the Republican Congress will have abolished the status of slavery in New Mexico. A bill to that effect has already passed one branch. But remark again, in reference to the Indian territory, how the use of the word "present" comes in and operates. Although, in the course of things, this valuable and fertile region, lying West of the State of Arkansas, eminently adapted to the employment of slave labor, and of great importance to the South, must eventually revert to the United States and become territory thereof, it is not "present" territory of the United States.

But this section goes on further to provide that "no law shall be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said Territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation, but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts according to the course of the common law." This looks fair enough, yet it is perfectly illusory and worse than illusory, and meant to be so. What is meant by the common law? What common law is referred to? The Federal Courts have no common law jurisdiction, although questions involving common law may come up before them from the States where such law is in force, What common law, then ?- the English common law, or the Northern common law-the common law which they assert is opposed to slavery—the common law which says that freedom is national, and slavery local? By whom is this common law to be administered in the Territories of the United States? Why. by Black Republican Courts, appointed by Black Republican Presidents. This was exactly the understanding of the Republican members of the Congress, as freely admitted by some of them; and, to show this more fully,

ment of judges and other officers for any territory or territories north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, it should be required for their confirmation, that a majority of Senators from non-slaveholding States should vote for such confirmation; and that in territory or territories south of that line, a majority of Senators from slaveholding States should be required to vote for the confirmation of such officers, was voted down; thus showing the determination of the North to place slave property in the territories at the mercy of Republican officers, providing them at hand with a power to interpret away all rights of the owners of such property. But even if the common law gave civil reme-

dies, it has no penalties for the abduction, kidnapping or stealing of slaves; and the courts alone, under the common law, even if, by a favorable interpretation, they might enable the owner of a slave to maintain a civil action against an insolvent, irresponsible, worthless slave-stealer, that would be poor satisfaction and less protection; and according to this section, no power

on earth can give this needed protection. For this section he could not vote. It deprived the South of everything, and gave nothing. North-Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi voted together, and

against it. The second section virtually prohibits the acquisition of any new territory, North-Carolina voted against that, though caring very little one way or the

The third section provides against any future amendment of the Constitution ocing construed to interfere with involuntary servitude in the States or the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and of the owners of slaves, or in the dockyards in slaveholdidg States, or with the inter-State slave trade. For this third section, North-Carolina, Virginia and Missouri voted, as also for the fourth section, to which we refer the reader as found elsewhere in to-day's paper. In the confusion of voting, he had made a mistake, and telegraphed to the journals here that North-Carolina had voted for only one of the propositions, while in fact she voted for two. Against the fifth section he voted also, upon the ground that if the present Confederated States remain separate and maintain their independence, a man moving a slave two yards across an imaginary line from South Carolina into Columbus or any other border county, might be held guilty of piracy. We would have a beautiful state of things under that system! He could not vote for nor support the sixth section, because it makes irrepealable much that he regards as wrong and oppressive and degrading to the South.

The seventh section reads thus, and is, if possible, worse than anything else in the whole affair: SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence, or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrested, such fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugi-

tive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to

the citizens of each State the privileges and immuni-

ties of citizens in the several States. The effect, and no doubt the object, of this section is to promote, encourage and facilitate the gradual abolitionizing of the border States. Congress is to buy up the negroes, making the South pay half the cost of despoiling herself. A, of North-Carolina, has a negro spirited off to Boston, and when he tries to get him, a mob prevents him, and North-Carolina, from whom the negro is stolen, must be taxed equally to pay for him with Massachusetts, whose abolitionists have stolen him in violation of the law and the con-

The closing sentence of this section is most peculiarv noteworthy, because of the object in view, which was plainly avowed in conference. That object was to allow Northern free negroes to come to any point South, and there claim and exercise all the rights of citizenship. In order to test this, an amendment was offered, making it read that "Congress shall provide by law for securing to the free white citizens of each State," etc. The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming vote, and the words "free white" were not inserted. Further, in order still more fully to test the matter, Mr. Davis arose in his place, and enquired of one of the Commissioners from Massachusetts-Mr. Crowningshield, we think-if he considered free negroes citizens of Massachusetts ? His reply was "Yes, certainly." "And under this you would insist that, when coming to North-Carolina, for instance, these people, not so considered by us, should 'Certainly." So that in fact all our police regulations excluding free negroes from other States-for requiring that free negro sailors shall be under certain restrictions in our ports, and in fact all laws of this kind framed for our own protection, and necessary thereto, would fall to the ground. That is exactly what the North means by this last sentence of section

But even this Franklin Substitute, mean as it is deceptive as it is, passed by a minority vote at last .-Three Northern States did not vote on it all finally. The vote of nine given for the thing was a decided minority of the Congress, and even at that its passage was an accident. It could not have passed but for the accidental absence of Mr. Fields, of the New York delegation, who would have turned the State against it with his delegation. Mr. Fields being absent, there was a tie in the New York delegation, and that delegation did not vote. Further, the U. S. Congress has refused to take up even these useless and emasculated propositions or to recommend them to the States for

But it might be asked how, on most, if not all of the propositions, North-Carolina, Virginia and Missouri were found voting with New York, Massachusetts, and perhaps other Black Republican States in opposition to them. He would answer, that although they were so found, their motives were very different. The dissenting Southern States voted against the proposed amendments to the Constitution on their merits, and because they regarded them as wholly inadequate, if not worse. The Republicans who voted against them did so because they were opposed to any amendment or even appearance of deserting the Chicago platform. The Constitution, as explained by the Chicago platform, is good enough for them-so they said in effect.

Terms more satisfactory the North will never assent to, or concede to us, in the Union. And every Southern member of the Conference stood firmly on one thing—the Crittenden projet, or the Virginia platform, the North might have yielded, but the South did not stand firm in demanding her rights, and now that, after a sort of way, this Franklin Substitute has been agreed to by a portion of the South, neither the people nor the Legislature, nor the Representatives of the North will ever move a step from their position. It had been urged upon him to vote for this thing under protest: He didn't believe in voting wrong and shielding himself behind a "protest." He was asked to vote for this thing so as, although he could not assent to it, he might let it still go before the people of the State. He did not regard it as any settlement-l could not vote for it as any set lement-he did not think, with his views, he could honestly vote to lay it before the people of the State as a settlement, for it was no settlement, but a snare and an illusion.

Mr. Davis re-stated and summed this up, by emphatically declaring that the South could never-never obtain any better or more satisfactory terms while she remains in the present Union, and for his part he could never assent to the terms contained in this report of the Peace Congress, as in accordance with the honor or the interests of the South .-

Never! Everything showed the spirit of the Republicans. They had passed the most oppressive tariff that had ever been heard of. They would tax us to death to protect and build up themselves, and at the same time pay the agents of the underground Railroad-for running off our negroes. How could Wilmington, oppressed by a tariff of forty per cent. and upwards, expect to hold her own with Georgetown or Charleston, or any port of the Confederated States, with ten per

cent. duties? No arrangement had been made-none would be made. The division must be made on the line of slavery. The South must go with the South, and not with any new-fangled central Republic, or as the tailend and victim of a Free Soil North,

We have so far endeavored to report as accurately as possible, from memory, the substance of Mr. Davis' remarks, or at least the principal points of them. If in any respect we have misrepresented his position we shall freely correct the error as soon as our attention is called to it. Owing to the importance of the subject and the gravity of the occasion, we have devoted more space than usual to a sketch of this very able and eloquent address, which occupied a little over an hour in the delivery, and was loudly applauda proposition offered to the effect that in the appoint- ed at different points in its progress and also at its

close. When Mr. Davis had concluded, Hon. S. Person moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. Davis for the able, manly and patriotic manner in which he had discharged the duties of his position as a Commissioner-from North-Carolina .-The motion was enthusiastically carried.

We ought perhaps to remark, before concluding. that we understood that Messrs. Reid, Barringer and Davis, constituted the majority of the North-Carolina commissioners, and Messrs, Ruffin and Morehead the minority. We did not understand that the gentlemen composing the minority desired to vote for all the propositions as wholly approving them, but we think assigned as a reason for being willing to give them a quasi approval, that they wished to see what their people would do with them. His (Mr. Davis') reasons for not yielding to this pressure have already

All through the centre and west of this State telegraphs were sent and assertions made, that all was satisfactorily settled, and this was done to affect the elections, and they have done so-they may even have defeated the Convention, for the present, but the truth will yet come out, and the force of circumstances be felt. Mr. Davis is no fire-eater. He has always been a consistent Union man-a member of the "Union Party." He has come to his present conclusion because he has kept his eyes and ears open, and what he has seen and heard have forced him to it. Others are coming and will continue to come until all opposition will be futile.

(From the Richmond Examiner.

Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas burns his ship. It is no longer worth his while to preserve even the appearance of a line between himself and Lincoln. For the last ten years he seems to have had two strings to his bow; he would be candidate of the South if he could, and failing in that he would be master of the Black Republican party in the North. The first cord is broken, and he boldly draws the second. The summary of his speech on the 6th, in the Senate, to be found in to-day's paper, will satisfy the public of the fact. He is open in praise and defence of the Inaugural, its principles, and its plans: he explains and supports Lincoln's position on the floor of the Senate House; and at the Inauguration Ball he made a public parade of his close connections and social relations with the new dynasty. Since his menace of coercion at Norfolk, and his declared determination to assist and aid it, no observer has doubted but that he was gone forever; and through the entire winter he has been the most dangerous and unrelenting enemy the South has had in Congress. Yet, despite of all that, we were not prepared for these exhibitions. We thought him a man of stomach too hot and spirit too high to be the courtier of his own conqueror and to grace the triumph of the Black Republican who beat him. Even an Otho would not follow the chariot wheels of Vitellius up the Quirinal Mount. But the chances of the succession and the title of heir apparent seem to have been a sufficient balance for his struggling pride, and he has now deliberately taken possession of the place which Seward left vacant when translated from the Senate to the Cabinet. He is gone forever, and his staunchest Southern friend must say,

"Never more be officer of mine." No man in our time has had friends more sincere and more devoted than those of Mr. Douglas in this State. He had great abilities and immense courage; he had also the advantage of being unjustly reviled and ignored; and hence he had passionate admirers and defenders. No one who failed to get it, ever possessed better chances for the Presidency of the whole Confederacy than he once had. He threw them away, he destroyed his friends, he dissolved the Union too, and ruined alike his country and his character, when he accepted the nomination of a Rump Convention and gave way to the wounded pride of a beaten candidate.

But, in fact, his decadence was of longer date, the point of his aberration was elsewhere, and the cause of it anything but sentimental. Like all the Northern statesmen of every party; he calculates where he ought to feel, and believes his head a better guide than his heart in a scene of this world which is simple to him who will follow the last, but infinitely too complicated for the intellect of Napoleon itself should it. attempt to find way unassisted by instincts of honor and faith. A few years ago he invented with his head a wonderful combination. The Missouri Compromise, though always regarded by sound statesmen as an outrage and a flagrant violation of the Constitution, had been so long acquiesced in, that perhaps a that it should rest-rather than again inflame the passions of the country upon that question. Douglas, however, in his calculations for the Presidency, introduced the measure of a repeal of the Compromise, and the reader remembers the indecent altercation in which it involved him with SUMNER, CHASE, and other Abolitionists, as the father of that proposed repeal. He found, however, that the Abolition measure had, in the meantime, most wonderfully increased in Illinois and other Western and North-Western portions of the country, and was not only likely to preponderate in the next Presidential election, but even threatened seriously his return to the Senate of the United States. Under these circumstances he abandoned openly and shamelessly, and without a plausible pretent, his friends and all his former positions, and united with the Abolitionists to destroy the first and natural fruit of his own measures, the introduction of Kansas as a slave State. Since then he has been purchased, and made a tool of by his superior in art and audacity, by SEWARD, who would have used and then have abandoned him, had not the Revolution come, as it now has, like the fall of the trap on a group of self-seeking mice, or like the advent of the Furks to the disputations Greeks of Constantinople, or the Deluge, which ended all marriage, and giving in marriage, to finish their fancied importance, and to conclude the volume of their bargains and intrigues.

[From the N. Y. Day Book.] Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

With the exception of Seward, Chase and Cameron the cabinet is not remarkable for any peculiar talent or ability. Mr. Blair, of Maryland, is the son of F. P. Blair, who holds on to life apparently for no other reason than to revenge himself upon the Democratic party. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, is quite unknown nationally. Mr. Welles, of Connecticut, is a fossil of a past generation, who, together with Bates, of Missouri, seem to have been exhumed by Mr. Lincoln as conservative appendages to a radical adminis-

Seward, Chase and Cameron are marked men, each n a peculiar line. Mr. Seward started his political career in this city over thirty years ago, his first office being State Senator in 1830. In 1834 he was defeated by the late Wm. L. Marcy, but in 1838, was successful by means of one of the most remarkable and astounding frauds ever practised upon the elective franchise in any country. Voters were imported into this city from Pennsylvania, who, disguised as "pipe layers," (the Croton pipes were then being laid in the voted and turned the scale in Mr. Seward's favor. Be this as it may, the persons charged as participators in that affair, are to-day the bosom friends of Mr. Seward, and it is generally bleieved that no persons stand a better chance for favor from him now than these very individuals. Sticking to his friends is evidently one feature in Mr. Seward's character. As for the balance, it may be summed up in the description that Horace Greely gave of him a few years ago, when he said "that in all of Senator Seward's long public career, he never knew him to vote

against any scheme of public plunder." Mr. Chase, of Ohio, is an original, out-and-out antislavervite. He was one of the founders of the Old Liberty Party, headed by James G. Birney, and is one of the most ultra and uncompromising of his party. There has been a great fight to keep him out of he Cabinet, but it seems that the radicals and the conservatives have both been listened to by Mr. Lincoln, and that both Chase and Cameron are to go

The latter is a man of great energy of character, of doubtful political virtue, and is generally supposed to lean to the side of moderation and peace. If the Cabinet shall be constructed, as it seems now almost sure it will be, one of two things is absolutely certain,-There will either be a terrible explosion in the Cabinet or in the country within the next thirty days. It is now pretty broadly hinted that Mr. Seward has been all along just as much opposed to giving any new guarantees to the South as any one, and his vote in the Senate upon postponing the Peace Conference, and in opposing its submission to the people is proof sufficient of this. It will be seen that our Washington correspondent, who is likely to be much better informed, than the ordinary letter writers, says the same thing. It would appear, then, that Mr. Seward has only been assuming a show of conservatism and moderation in order to gain time. Widely, however, as we differ from Mr. Seward, Y. Day Book.

we think he has acted wisely in rejecting that miserable abortion, as Ex-President Tyler calls it, the Peace Conference proposition. Infinitely better will it be for the good of the country that Mr. Lincoln should develop his policy under our Constitution, as it is, than to change it into such a contradictory document as these amendments would render it. For, whatever that policy may be, it must tend in one direction or the other to a reconstruction of the Union. It must and will either drive the border States into the Southern Confederacy, and in four years time unite nearly, if not quite all, the Northern States to it, or else it must be such a policy as will amount to an abandonment of the avowed designs of the Republican party, which will, in due time, allow the North opportunity to rally and convince our brethren of the South, by acts and not words, that we of the North are determined to do them

[From the Warrenton News. Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

Our able and faithful representative is doing his whole duty, and leaving his mark amidst the records of what we fear will be the last National Congress of all the North American States. Mr. Branch is a member of the Select Committee of fice, to whom was referred the President's Message of the 3d of February, and upon him, as the only Southern member on it, devolved the arduous and most important duty of upholding Southern rights, against his Republican and Northern associates. Well and ably has he done

it. The Committee has made two reports-one on the collection of duties on imports in the seceding States, the other relating to the militia of the United States. These two reports were accompanied by bills which give ample powers to the present and succeedding Federal authorities, for a comprehensive system of corercion. One bill empowers the President to blockade the ports of the seceding States, prohibiting any vessel not engaged in the coast trade, to enter or depart, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture, and authorises the President to use the national navy, in aid of revenue cutters, in executing this law. The other bill authorizes the President to call forth the militia of all, or any of the States of the Union, and to accept the services of volunteers to any extent that may be required to defend, and to recover possession of the forts, docks, magazines, &c., which has been, or may hereafter be, unlawfully taken by any comination of persons whatever.

To this coercive system, Mr. Branch made a zealous out ineffectual resistance in the committee-room, and when the report and bills were presented to the House, they were accompanied by "minority" reports, in which Mr. Branch protested against the measures. We regret our limited space will not permit us to publish entire, or even make copious extracts from these very able state papers; the one upon the collection of duties on imports, covers the entire ground, and clearly demonstrates its utter inefficiency as a revenue bill, and its unconstitutionality as an act for coercion, and both reports display a thorough acquaintance with all the legal and political points which bear on our present complicated public affairs. We are gratified that the Representative of our Congressional District oocupies such a prominent position, and still more gratified that he has proved himself to be able to the great responsibility thrown upon him. Never had our State more need of that ability, zeal and purity of purpose displayed by Mr. Branch, and we hop the day is far distant that will see us deprived of his public services. North-Carolina cannot spare such public men, particularly when revolution makes it necessary that our National and State Constitutions must undergo a thorough reorganization.

Black Republican Idea of the Crisis.

Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, declared, in some remarks on the Navy Bill, that it was the design of his party, by means of that blll, to invade the Southern States and retake the forts. An army and a navy of invasion, and a Military Despotism, are thus impending over the head of the South. If we want any further light upon the ultimate designs of the party which has seized the reins of power in Washington, and is about to draw the sword upon us, we have it in a letter in a late issue of the New York Tribune, from one of the editors and proprietors of that paper in Washington. He significantly asks:

"Cannot everybody see how easy it will be, if hostilities between the sections arise, to make the destruction of slavery the issue of war? We are in conflict on the question. If we come to blows, it will be still about slavery. And what then is inevitable? Why simply this, and nothing more, and nothing less-a aghe to see whether slavery shall go up or go down. The issue cannot be escaped. This war will be waged to crush the eggs of the reptile that has hatched the brood of traitors and revolutionists.

Here, then, is the bold avowal by the man who made Lincoln President, of the diabolical design of the Force Bill, which is nothing less than to kindle the fires of another St. Domingo in the Southern States of this Union. There are thousands of fanatics ready and eiger to embark in that hellish crusade. The reign of Despotism is about to be inaugurated. The recapture of the forts will be at once attempted; the effort will be made to coerce the Southern States back into the Union, and Virginia, North-Carolina, and Kentucky, have declared that they will resist coer-

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.—This day witnesses the nauguration at Washington of a Black Republican resident, elected solely by Black Republican votes naving a Black Republican Cabinet, and sustained by a Black Republican Congress. This day the South comes under a dominion which has been forced upon her by the North; this day she begins a servitude as involuntary as that of Italy to Austria; this day inaugurates a foreign rule as distinct and complete as if we had been conquered by European bayonets, and annexed to the throne of some continental despot.-This day begins the Government of a Section, of a party which deliberately struck the word National from its political platform; whose Executive has declared that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery; whose favorite orator speaks of God himself as "that ideal gentleman beyond the clouds;" whose Senators shout from the Capitol for-Southern blood, and whose soldiers and sailors are preparing to hurl the bolts of war upon our gallant orethen of the Gulf, whose dag of Independence has been flung nobly and proudly forth to the free Southern breeze. This day, most odious of all the days in our political calendar, when Section and Fanaticism enthrone in the chair of George Washington, the embodiment of all that is narrow in their politics, vicious in their religion, and vulgar in their manners, and calls upon the countrymen of Washington to-BOW THE KNEE TO BAAL!

Richmond Dispatch of Monday. 'Emancipate your Slaves."--Gen. Scott deceived--He is for the South.

[Special dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.] WASHINGTON, March 3 .- It is currently reported that the following purport of a dialogue recently occurred between Dr. John B. Wirt, of Westmoreland, and Salmon P. Chase: -Mr. Wirt asked, "upon what principles will the new cabinet administer the government?". Mr. Chase promptly replied: "On free soil principles." Mr. Wirt enquired what, in that case, will Maryland and Virginia do ?" Mr. Chase replied

with emphasis, "emancipate their slaves." It is impossible to-day to obtain any verification of the many important rumors in circulation. Among these is one to the effect that Gen. Scott says he has been grossly decrived by northern statesmen, who represented that concessions would be made satisfactory to the Southern States. His steps to preserve public confidence and quiet were taken with that view, consequently he has been villified and abused by the whole South. He intimates that if his sword should ever be drawn, it will be for the South.

THE BRITISH PRESS .- Surprise is expressed in some quarters that the English press looks with regret upon a disruption of the Union, and the London Times, in a long and plausible article, counsels moderation, and earnestly pleads for a settlement. This course does not surprise us. All the anti-slaveryites are now in favor of the Union, because they hope to place the government on the side of anti-slavery or negro freedom. As long as this government was administered on the doctrine of the supremacy of the white race, so long they denounced it as pro-slavery, and the Constitution as a league with sin. Now, when they have the opportunity to construe this Constitution to suit their own views, they all at once become great friends of the Union! And the great, the fearful danger of this question to-day is that these traitors to American liberty are appealed to the American love of Union to carry out these vile doctrines. The course of the British press does not surprise us at all. It is simply on a par with our own anti-slavery press, which, from reviling the Union for years, has just now, for the first time, discovered its value. - [N.

[Correspondence of the State Journal,] SARDIS, PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

Living as I am in the midst of native sons of the Old North State, a letter from this nation may not be uninteresting to the readers of a widely circulated Journal published within the United States, and at the metropolis of North-Carolina. Under this belief, and at the suggestion of many North-Carolina friends, I sit down to write you a letter simply to give you all

the news I can from this interesting region. Well, first, let me assure you that there is no more serious error now sanctioned by men than the idea that we seceders are dissatisfied or uneasy. We believed we had been grossly wronged—that our rights had been invaded—that there was no safety for us in the Union under Black Republican rule, and that the hope for us was in secession. We've that got, we are satisfied and we are determined to defend what we've got. There is no division of sentiment in Mississippi now. We are determined to sustain our State and our Republic and will never be subjugated. Everything is

now going on here smoothly. We are engaged in the ordinary avocations of life with a zeal that evinces at once our confidence in our Government. As for at once our confidence in our Government. As for soldiers to do our fighting, there is but one difficulty pressed an opinion, up to the hour of writing from now, and that is to determine who shall have that and con. We will continue the voice of the pros glorious privilege. More volunteer companies have in subsequent numbers. already tendered their services than can be received and the race is who shall get in first. For instance, the regiment which includes this county lacks but one company of getting in and there are three or four companies now applying to be enlisted. Mississippi is ready and her sons are eager for the fray. We love peace and desire to preserve it if it can be done houorably, but if war we must have, we are determined it shall be a war to the knife, and the knife to the

North-Carolina has been invited, and her native sons out here have longed to see her join the glorious galaxy of Southern States, but as we claim the right of thinking and acting for ourselves we have no idea of denying the same privilege to others. We believe we shall be infinitely better off in a Southern Confederacy, and very much desire the company of all the Southern States, but at the same time we totally deny the right of coercion and are determined therefore if other Southern States prefer the company of the Northern States to ours, to let them go their way .-We want them, we invite them, but we will never beg or attempt to coerce them. I do hope the Old North State will be true to herself, and leave the lead of Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper and join her Southern

Among the neighbors around me here from the Old North State are Col. Norfleet R. Sledge-a brother of Mrs. Ruffin Tucker-Mr. Wm. D. Heffin-a brother of Rev. R. T. Heffin-Mr. Joseph F. Hobgood, formerly of Granville county-Mr. W. H. A. Kearney, formerly of Warren county-Col. J. F. Simmons, formerly of Halifax county-Mr. A. M. Smith, formerly of Northampton county, and a host of others.

At Pope's Station, some twenty miles below this, I met a few days ago Mr. - Peugh, formerly of Franklin, A. B. Cansler, formerly a Representative in the Legislature of North-Carolina from Lincoln county, Capt. B. Moore formerly of Person (who commands) a fine company called the Panola Guards) and a good many others. All are as sound as a dollar on the great question of the day and know no Whig, no of a tyrant majority. Democrat, nothing but country, honor, justice and equality. Every man I meet expresses the most anxious desire that North-Carolina should array herself side by side with Mississippi and that her native sons may never when visiting her soil in after years be " strangers in a strange land."

Gov. Ellis is much applauded for his manly and lignified course, while Bedford Brown and those of that ilk are universally condemned. Clingman 100 stands high out here and some of Henry Miller's warmest admirers have expressed great sorrow that he

I shall drop you an occasional line as circumstances will justify, and will thus enable you to keep your readers posted in relation to their old friends, who are now citizens of a different republic. R V. W.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the citizens of field, on Saturday, the 16th day of March next, for the purpose of forming and organizing a regular MILITARY COMPANY, to be called the JOHNSTON RIFLE COM-PANY. The uniform will be made of North-Carolina

It is desirable that every man in the county, favorable to forming the Company, will come forward that day, and, if not join the Company, contribute an amount to help defray the expenses of forming the Company. Smithfield, Feb. 22nd, 1861.

AUCTION SALE

30,000 Yards Cloths, Cassimeres, OF VIRGINIA MANUFACTURE,

IN RICHMOND, VA. The CRENSHAW WOOLEN COMPANY, having entire confidence that the superiority of their Goods will be appreciated, and wishingthem to go into immediate use and consumption, will sell, at auction, in one of the new stores

under the Spotswood Hotel, ON WEDNESDAY, 13TH DAY OF MARCH, 1861, all the Goods of their manufacture, which may then be on hand, consisting of about 30,000 YARDS SINGLE AND DOUBLE-MILLED PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, &c., &c., of about 100 DIFFERENT STYLES ANDPATTERNS. Samples of most of the Goods can be seen at our office any time previous to the day of sale; and we trust, as this enterprise seems to merit success, that the sale will be attended by the trade of the far South, as well as in Virginia.

TERMS Under \$100, cash; from \$100 to \$500, 4 months; and on all sums over \$500, 6 months credit, for approved negotiable paper, with an allowance of one per cent. per month

CRENSHAW & CO., Agents CRENSHAW WOOLEN COMPANY.

place, a large lot of DOMESTIC COTTONS. consisting of various qualities of BROWN SHEETING,

SHIRTING and OZNABURGS, manufactured by our Factories in Petersburg.
LYNCH & CALLENDER, Agents. ETTRICK'S & MATTOAX COMPANIES.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-- The undersign-LED, having at February Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake county, qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Jos. K. Marriott, Esq., gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of s intestate, to come forward and make payment; and to those having claims against said estate, to present them within the time required by law.

JOHN C. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

To In the absence of the undersigned from the City of Raleigh, Quent Bushee, Esq., my Attorney, is authorized and will attend to any business relating to the above estate. | eight Southern States have seceded; six others have re-J. C. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

NORTH-CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE. CHARLOTTE, N. C. THE fourth Session of this Institute will be-I gin 1st March. Applicants will be received at any

FACULTY-Major D. H. Hill, late Brevet Major U. S. Army, assisted by two graduates of West Point, two of the Virginia Military Institute, and one of the University of Virginia. TERMS-\$291/2 per month, to include every thing except under clothes. Feb. 16.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS. WILSON, N. C.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS IN SEPARATE BUILDINGS. TOY MR. AND MRS. RICHARDSON, aided by a D full and able corps of assistant teachers, in all Depart-Departments four-Preparatory, Academic, Collegiate

and University or Art, with a Regular Course of study in The ensuing Session will be re-opened for the admission of pupils on THURSDAY, 10th day of January, 1861 .-Promptness solicited. For a Catalogue, address the Principal. Feb. 16, 1860.

A TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the ATLANTIC MILITARY and NAVAL SCHOOL, located at Carolina City, N. C.. Thorough Classical and Mathematical Dicipline requisite. A fine opening is here presented for a pleasant and and permanent situation. Early application should be made to Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y. Jan. 26, 1861.

MAJ. EDWARD CANTWELL of Wake a candidate for the above office. Election held 27th April, 1861.

Mch. 8, 1861.

The State Journal

JOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1861.

Terms of the State Journal. We beg to remind our friends that our paper is ducted on the cash system. The cash must down ny the order in every case.

Semi Weekly, per annum......

Lincoln's Inaugural.

We continue the opinions of the press, to the clusion of other matter, on this all important declars. tion of Black Republican policy. We give the oping ion of every newspaper we have seen that has ex-

OPINIONS OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA PRESS

[From the Raleigh Register.] From Mr. Lincoln's lips were to fall words of no less mo mentous import than those of peace or war. Those words have fallen, and what is their import? While we frankly confess that there is some diversity of opinion upon this subject, we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the President carries out his avowed purpose, and attempts to collect the revenue, and to "hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government, a bloody civil war will begin. We do not believe that it was necessary for President Lincoln to avow such a parpose. If, instead of doing so, he had declared his intention to call an extra session of Congress, and submit to their consideration the grave issues before the country, and in the meantime would be content to let matters remain as they are, we verily believe the happiest consequences would have resulted from such an avowal, and war and bloodshed have been averted. The word "possess," as used by the President, necessarily implies that he, as the representative of the government, will not only hold on to the property now in its occupancy, but will retake that which has been wrested from it. So, war will begin, not only for the retention of Fort Sumter by the government, but for the recovery of the other Forts in Charleston har. bor, and also for the recovery of the Navy Yard and Fort Barancas, in the harbor of Pensacola, as well as all the Forts and Arsenals which have been seized upon by the seceding States, and thus will begin a war which will spread from South-Carolina to the Mexican border, Will not this be coercion in the broadest sense of the word, and can any rational man doubt that all the slaveholding States will sooner or later be embroiled in the war?

[From the Warrenton News.] There can be no mistake made in construing the new President's language,-it is bold, candid, and to the purpose,-he is determined to maintain the Union at all have ards, therefore, a conflict between the Federal authorities and the seceding States becomes inevitable. The State-Rights men, North and South, will never accept or endorse the political maxim, that the "Union is a perpetuity,"-a political trap, which all may enter, but which none can leave with life. This is the old time federal doctrine of "consolidation" revived, which was once defeated, and which must again be resisted to the death, independent of all recent causes of deadly quarrel. By the Southern States, the right of secession can never be given up, asitis the only mode of peaceable escape from the mi relative to the Supreme Court is unmistakeable; the new President directly asserts it as an unfit tribunal for the decision of political questions. The framers of the Constitution thought otherwise, but the assembling of the first National Convention will be the signal for abolishing or re-constructing it. The Northern States have the power, and will exercise it, and with the destruction of the Supreme Court, vanishes the strongest of our boasted deences against a tyrant Congressional majority. He says

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only sub He might have added, a dispute which will never to nate, so long as slavery exists South, or the North has a legal or political pretext to interfere with it.

truly and candidly :

He pledges himself to use his power to "hold, occupy, and ossess" government property and to collect the duties on it ports;" these are ominous words, and mean coercion in the broadest sense. The attempt to carry such intention into action, will inevitably result in bloodshed, for the second States are not only determined, but also well prepared, for a long and desperate resistance. Where will North-Carolina be found? Quietly paying Federal revenue, under an increased tariff, to assist in the subjugation of sister South ern States? We hope not, nay, we are certain she will not stand with folded arms, and cold-hearted inaction, with eing the bloody conflict for Southern rights against Northern domination, without sharing the danger and the glory of the combat. All compromise rejected, -contempt uously rejected,-a plundering tariff enacted, which, in it self, affords sufficient cause for instant secession, -an authoritative announcement from the occupant of the Executive Chair, that submission must come first, and justice will be done afterwards. If these "overt acts" are noting centives to prompt and vigorous action, we despair of ever seeing anything considered as such short of Rehobam's white

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

This important document has at last appeared before our ocopic, and as we have all along told them, Lincoln had proved Limself, if not a statesman, at least firm and uncompromising in his tone. Look at one sentence of his last * "the Union is unbroken, shall take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States." Look again: "the power confided in me will be used to hold, occupy and POSSESS. all the property and places belonging to the government and to collect the duties on imports?" These are plain words and unmistakable in their meaning. It is simple madness and folly for Mr. Lincoln to say there is no threat in this The man is blind to all reason and common sense, if he believes, for one moment, that carrying out his policy will not produce civil war. In fact, if Mr. Lincoln has said all this, after mature and deliberate thought, the future of our country can only be traced through blood stained fields, where victory must be given to the strong arm and valuant courage of the South, or to the maddened and inlidel fanati

cism of the North. Children of North-Carolina, it is not for the purpose of carrying through a political policy that we warn you now, that you have "Watched-you have Waited" too long, too long!! Change your motto now to "arm and pre-You are on the eve of civil war. We told you so long since—we now tell you to prepare for the worst.
Whese is there hope? Had Mr. Lincoln recommended any definite plan for the adjustment of these difficulties there might have been some reason to believe that an adjustment could be made. He has cautiously and studiously avoided any recommendation, except that of a general Convention of the people of the States, which under no circumstances can do us any good, but has in its power to sweep from the whole face of the slave States now in the

Confederacy all of that species of property. Our readers can judge of this address of Mr. Lincoln themselves. The whole question is up, and the sooner our minds are prepared for it the better. [From the Milton Chronicle.]

* There is no use in arguing the question. He [Lincoln] has shown his hand—a hand lifted against the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States, unless ther suit his Black Republican taste-a hand that holds up the Government as a consolidated Government, and to make it such he avows his purpose to "use the power confided to him." Does he really mean to do it?"

* * * Now, if no State had see

ded-if the Union had not been broken-if no coercion was threatened-Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural and Mr. Lincoln biolself might be "stomached" for four years. But seven or mained in the Union to save the Union, by securing all the ights that the South had a right to demand. These right have not been yielded; and are not likely to be given us, and the question is, shall Black Republicanism back us down or shall it be backed down? Above all, shall the seceded States be coerced? Every border State man will answer no, except perhaps Andy Johnson and a few other traitors. And whether in or out of the Union, they will defend the secoded States if necessary. Will it be necessary? Abe time, but the beginning of the session is the most suitable Lincoln had as well talk about darting straws against the moon as to talk about recapturing the Forts, defended though they be by the troops only at the command of the secoded States; any attempt to recapture would cost the federal army an awful whipping in every engagement. H may succeed in collecting the revenue, by his naval ves-sels casting anchor beyond the range of gunshot fired from land, as the South has no navy, as yet. But we hardly think that he will attempt to recapture the Forts; he may try, collecting the revenue.

His remarks about his duty to execute the laws-to pro teet the public property, &c., are no more than every body had a right to expect him to say-less we did not expect from him; and in this he differs not from Mr. Buchanan, or any other President. But his notions about the Supreme Court and the right of secession are monstrouslooking, then, at Lincoln's Inaugural, and at the defeat of every honorable proposition offered in the Peace Confer ence and in Congress, for adjustment, we come to the con clusion that it now becomes the duty of North-Carolina, Virginia, and all the border States to withdraw immediately. We opposed immediate secession, because we desired a compromise that would reconstruct the Union, and because we did not wish to secede while we had Commissioners in Conference trying to effect an adjustment satisfactory to the entire South. We said wait until this Conference adjourns: if it breaks up without a fair and honorable settlement, then secede, or wrest the Government from Lincoln's hands. That Conference has adjourned without making such a compromise, and hence the day for action s at hand-let us withdraw, or take the Government by force of arms. The fact that the South has troops of friends at the North cannot be questioned, and while the autiprecipitators have lost nothing by trying to reconstruct the Union, they have satisfied these friends that they have done all that honorable men could do to save the Union, and now, if we secede, we will retain their friendship, and if fighting has to be done, they will fight for our cause.

[From the Weston Sentinel.] This precious document is at hand, and we will presen