

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Report of the Commissioners from North Carolina. We present as follows, the Report of Hons. Daniel M. Barringer, David S. Reid, Geo. Davis, Thos. Ruffin, John M. Morehead, Commissioners to the Peace Conference from North-Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1861. SIR: Under the appointment of the General Assembly, the undersigned repaired to this place for the purpose of meeting Commissioners from other States, under the invitation of the State of Virginia, and uniting in devising some plan for settling the unhappy sectional differences which have agitated the public mind and endangered the Union.

In the progress of the meeting representatives from twenty-one States came in; and after much discussion and long deliberation the consultation resulted in the adoption by a majority of the States, of seven sections as amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and presenting them to the Congress now in session, and requesting that body to propose them for adoption by the Convention in the several States, in accordance with the provision in the Constitution on that subject.

Upon the final question of adopting them, the vote of the State was given unanimously for the third and fourth sections. Upon the others, there was a difference of opinion. A majority of the Commissioners, viz: Messrs. Reid, Barringer and Davis, were of opinion that those sections ought not to be and would not be satisfactory to North Carolina, and therefore felt bound to cast the vote of the State against the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh sections—while the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Ruffin and Morehead, thought it their duty not to reject absolutely any guarantees, which the non-slaveholding States might offer for the security of the slaveholding States, but to submit them to the people of North Carolina for acceptance or rejection upon their own deliberate judgment, and therefore they felt bound not to obstruct the adoption of those sections but to give their voice for them, though not coming fully to what they or the people might deem right or proper.

The Journal of the Convention is not yet printed, but it will be in a few days; and the undersigned have ordered that several copies of it should be sent to your Excellency, that the various and numerous propositions under the consideration of the Convention may be seen and understood, and particularly the vote cast on them by North Carolina. The undersigned cannot anticipate what disposition Congress will make of this matter, but a few days must determine it. Nor do the undersigned possess any authentic information upon the question, whether should Congress propose those amendments, they will fall before the States, or be ratified by a sufficient number to incorporate them into the Constitution.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants, D. M. BARRINGER, DAVID S. REID, GEO. DAVIS, THOMAS RUFFIN, J. M. MOREHEAD. To his Excellency, JNO. W. ELLIS, Raleigh, N. C.

THE COMPROMISE.

The following is the compromise adopted by the Peace Conference, and recommended by that body to Congress as amendments to the Constitution. In connection with this we give the vote on each section separately:

Section 1. In all the present territory of the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line the status of persons held to involuntary servitude or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed. Nor shall any law 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. When any territory north or south of said line, with such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of the State may provide. This was adopted by a vote of 9 to 8, as follows:

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—9. Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, Virginia—8. Divided—New York and Kansas—2. Not voting—Indiana.

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herebefore mentioned be cast as the ratification of such treaty. [Adopted by a vote of 11 to 8.] Yeas—Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—11. Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire and Vermont, 8. Divided—New York and Kansas, 2.

Sec. 3. Neither the constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary servitude therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary servitude in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same

is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary servitude in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation, by sea or river, of touching at shores, ports, or landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or territory, or of sale or traffic, against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandise, is prohibited. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.]

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia—12. Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont—7. Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Sec. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such labor or service is due. [Adopted by a vote of 15 to 4.]

Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—15. Nays—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire—4. Divided—New York and Kansas—2.

Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the territories from places beyond the limits thereof. [Adopted by a vote of 15 to 5.]

Yeas—Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—15. Nays—Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, North Carolina and Virginia—5.

Sec. 6. The first, third and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States. [Adopted by a vote of 10 to 9.]

Yeas—Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee—10. Nays—Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont and Virginia—9. Divided—New York.

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 arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. [Adopted by a vote of 12 to 6.]

Yeas—Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia—12. Nays—Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Missouri and Vermont—6. Divided—New York. Not voting—Massachusetts.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.—In the House of Representatives, on the 28th ult., the joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with Corwin's amendment, was reconsidered and adopted by a vote of 133 to 65—a Constitutional majority. The following is the joint resolution with Mr Corwin's amendment:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz: "Art. 12. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in 2d sec. of the Constitution as 'all other persons,' shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of the States composing the Union."

Corwin's amendment: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

The amendment also passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 12.

TAXATION ON NEGROES.—We understand that Governor Pickens is in constant receipt of letters from different States in the South and Southwest, and one very recently from prominent citizens of Arkansas, and another from Tennessee, stating that it is rumored throughout the country that the citizens of South Carolina are paying taxes at the rate of \$16 a head on negroes. They also state that another rumor has been widely circulated that Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, a large slaveholder, had a forced loan made on him of \$40,000. The writers state that these slanders are circulated with a view to injure the cause of independence in the slaveholding States. The Courier has before denied these rumors, and we assure our friends everywhere, and more particularly in the South and Southwest, that there is not a word of truth in either rumor. To this we might add, if necessary, an official denial. The tax on negroes is only \$1 50 per head, while the tax on land and real estate is trifling, and nothing in comparison with that of most of the other States.—Char. Courier.

FROM FORT SUMTER.—The Secretary of War has received another despatch from Major Anderson, dated February 25. He contradicts the statement that President Davis had been to Charleston. He says that the report that he had been sick is without a particle of foundation. He is in good health, as are also his soldiers. Affairs in Charleston harbor are arriving at a point when further delay on their part will be impossible. Their extensive works of defense and attack are nearly if not quite completed. The feeling between the authorities and himself continues to be friendly, and he is allowed all the facilities that he could expect. Fresh provisions and marketing are supplied in abundance. He experiences no difficulty in sending or receiving his mail matter.

GOV. ELLIS AT WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington Herald. His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, arrived here on the train Tuesday evening from Goldsboro, and must have been somewhat surprised at the reception with which he met at the depot.

It being announced in the afternoon that the Governor would be here, the different companies were ordered out, and at a quarter past six o'clock the battalion under command of Col. John L. Cantwell, formed in front of the City Hotel, and marched thence to the depot of the W. & W. Railroad, where a large concourse of citizens soon assembled. The battalion was composed of the German Volunteers, the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Cape Fear Riflemen, the Rifle Guards, and a detachment of Capt. Hedrick's Company of Artillery.

The arrival of the train was welcomed with a salute from the artillery, (which kept up the fire for some time,) a stirring air from the band, and the shouts of the multitude. After a short and informal reception of a good many of our citizens, the Governor was escorted to a carriage which was waiting for him, and conducted, under escort of the battalion, to the City Hotel, where he was introduced to the large crowd by Acting Adjutant A. M. Waddell. The Governor made a speech of some length, in the course of which he alluded to the condition of the country, and commented on the inauguration of the President. He said it was impossible to tell whether the people of North Carolina had called a Convention until the official vote was counted. The contest was a very close one; but of one thing he was well assured, viz: that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control. They would be driven out of the Union by the policy of the incoming administration. Our affections, our interests, and our destiny were with the South, and the people, sooner or later, would go where they led them. Mr Lincoln had just made his inaugural address. It meant coercion; it meant that he intended to collect the revenue in seceded States, and to hold the government property there. And that meant war—and the first blow that was struck for independence at the South, would put us all side by side. Such action on the part of the administration would be a usurpation of power which the people of North Carolina as freemen would have a right to resist, without waiting for a Convention to be formally assembled. He (the Governor) had recommended a Convention in his message to the last Legislature, because he thought the condition of the country demanded it; and he hoped the recent election had given a practical shape to his recommendation. He had confidence in the people of North Carolina and he could not but believe that they would find it necessary for them to go out of the Union.

He thought it had been demonstrated that we could not live with the people of the North peacefully, and in the full enjoyment of all our rights. He alluded to the action of the Peace Conference, and paid the Commissioner from Cape Fear—Geo. Davis, Esq.—a high compliment for his patriotism and sagacity in casting his vote against the plan submitted by that body. He would as soon see the Chicago platform inserted in the Constitution as the Peace Conference plan. It had been defeated in Congress—there was no settlement of our difficulties, and as if to add to the national troubles, the Inaugural Address announced the Chicago platform as his guide, and coercion as a part of his policy. The Governor paid the people of the Cape Fear region a compliment, and said he was rejoiced to see that the spirit of resistance to tyranny which animated their forefathers still animated them. He thanked the people of Wilmington for the handsome and cordial reception which he had always met at their hands when visiting this part of the State in an official character; said he was here on this occasion more for recreation than business, as his health was not good, and—expressing the pleasure it would afford him to meet his fellow-citizens socially—he again thanked them, and closed his remarks amidst cheers for the Governor, secession, &c., &c.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. A correspondent of the South Carolinian writing from Montgomery, says: The applications for office here, in all the departments, are astonishingly numerous. A few days ago, some wag stuck up a notice at the post office, that fifty ready writers were immediately wanted at the Treasury Department, apply between 9 and 10 A. M. Punctual to the moment, a strong detachment of "ready writers" made their appearance at the treasury, greatly to the surprise of the honorable Secretary. He received them very blandly, but quietly suggested, that perhaps they had been "sold," whereupon the company of "ready writers" retired in double quick time. The number of applicants for military commissions is said to be sufficient to officer a hundred thousand men. I always thought we were a military people. But we cannot be all officers, that is clear.

The salaries of the new Government here are going to be very small. It is likely there will be great reductions of the pay in all the offices, civil and military. The pay of clerks will be about twelve hundred dollars, and Montgomery is intensely expensive. I am told that those who have lived in Washington, that in the line of expense, Washington was not a circumstance in comparison with Montgomery. The officers of the army will be put on very short rations. The pay for members of Congress will be about seven hundred dollars per annum. From this statement you will see, that however much glory may be obtained by serving the Confederate States, not much money is to be made. This low scale of pay is suggested by the intense scarcity of money in the public treasury and the endless host of applicants for office here. Such is the demand, that some predic officers can be found to work for nothing and find themselves. This is the right spirit.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS. Mr Curry of Ala., introduced the following: Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except such as may be owned by persons emigrating for settlement and residence.

Congress has confirmed J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General, in place of Henry Ellet, declined. The design for the flag of the Confederate States was determined upon and reported by the Committee. The report was unanimously agreed to by Congress, and the flag is therefore adopted. Its design is as follows: Red, white and red in the three equal parts horizontally placed—the white between the red; blue union, with seven stars, in the form of a circle, reaching down to the lower red.

The flag was formally hoisted upon the Capitol. Ex-Senator Mallory, of Florida, was confirmed by Congress, as Secretary of the Navy. This completes the Cabinet. Mr Lincoln has selected the National Intelligencer as his organ.

OPINIONS OF SENATORS.

The following sketch of a debate in the U. S. Senate will show in what light southern Senators view the work of the so-called Peace Conference:

In the Senate, Mr Hunter said the proposition of the Peace Conference would put the South in a worse position than it now occupied under the Constitution and the Dred Scott decision. It prohibited slavery North of 36°30' and gave the South the chance of another lawsuit as to their rights in the territory South of that parallel. It provided that the status of persons held to service should not be changed when they reached the Territories. Thus a slaveholder might not be able to emancipate his slave if the law of the State from which he came prohibited it. This use of the word status was an attempt to evade the plain and main propositions offered by Mr Crittenden.

If this amendment was adopted, the question of the right of a master to his property would have to be adjudicated before Territorial courts without appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The judges of these courts would be the appointees of a party which asserted that the normal condition of the Territories would be that of freedom. He objected to the proposition further because it made no provision for future Territories. The provision that no Territory should be acquired without the consent of a majority of the representatives of both sections would effectually exclude the South from any Territory, for it was not to be supposed that the twenty-eight or thirty-five States remaining slave States to control their wishes as to the acquisition of Territory.

The clause making it the duty of Congress to pass laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from beyond the limits of the United States, would prevent the interchange of slaves between the border States and the Southern Confederacy.

The clause that Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, would give Congress the power to interfere in matters belonging to the States, and would open the slave States to the intrusion of abolition emissaries.

He thought they should enter upon no new experiments. The propositions never were passed upon as a whole by the conference, and he knew that the majority of the Virginia delegation were very decidedly opposed to them. Many of the States had declared for the Crittenden resolutions, and he had therefore offered them as an amendment.

Mr Crittenden defended the report as satisfactory to all sections of the country. Now was the time for mediation and pacification. The provision in regard to the acquisition of Territory would sufficiently protect the South. At any rate he wished to settle the difficulties of the present, and would be willing to meet the future when it came.

Mr Mason said he could not agree to one of these propositions. Before he could assent to any amendments to the Constitution he wished to understand them clearly. He went into a history of the appointment of the Conference Convention, and expressed his great respect for the gentlemen composing it. But he was bound by his obligations to the Constitution not to concur in their action. These propositions gave no security to the rights of the South, but took away what little they now had. He examined the details of the propositions at length, and condemned the whole project.

A discussion on legal points ensued between Messrs. Mason and Crittenden, in which Mr Bragg participated. The latter thought the Constitutional amendments ought to be clear, and if it was the intention to recognize slavery, it should have been stated in plain terms.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Pugh, Baker, Green and Lane. The latter declared the report of the Peace Conference a cheat, a humbug and a deception.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Inauguration ceremonies were dull—tame. No enthusiasm. Not an incident occurred to mar the peace or create the least disturbance.

The conservatives believe the Inaugural is capable of two constructions, peace or war. The ultras on both sides assume that it means strict enforcement of the laws, regardless of results.

Hon. John Bell says that he advises Tennessee to prepare for war as the surest means of preventing it. John Cochrane, of New York, and many Northern Democrats, with some of the "conservative" Republicans, openly express similar views.

I hear that as soon as that portion of the inaugural indicating a coercive policy, had been delivered, dispatches were sent to Governor Pickens, advising against a rash attack on Fort Sumter, and begging him to await the action of the Confederate States.

Ex-Secretary Holt publishes in to-day's Intelligencer a bitter rejoinder to the statement of ex-Secretary Thompson, denouncing the latter as a falsifier and an infamously. He also takes occasion to eulogize Gen. Scott.

There is great excitement to-night among the pacificators, owing to Dates having stated, unofficially, in the presence of several persons, that Lincoln intends to set on foot immediately coercion measures.

Southerners are leaving the city every day in crowds. In a week the city will be thoroughly Abolitionized.

Hon. Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, one of the Commissioners from the Confederate States, arrived this morning, and took private quarters. Nobody believes here that the Commission will be recognized; although it is quite possible that expedients may be adopted to trifle away time.

I hear that the other Commissioners from the Confederate States have arrived to-night, and that they mean to open negotiations at once.

THE LAST DAY OF THE U. S. CONGRESS.—The Thirty-sixth, and perhaps the last, Congress of the United States of America closed its session on Monday March 4th. The members assembled in the morning, there being thirty-two seats in the House and fourteen in the Senate made vacant by the secession of seven States since the commencement of secession.

In the House, the Speaker arose and delivered a short address, and concluded by announcing that the House was adjourned sine die.

In the Senate a message was received from the House, stating that it was ready to adjourn. The Vice President arose and addressed the Senate, thanking the Senators for their kindness and courtesy to him during the session. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr Hamlin, the Vice President elect, then stepped forward and took the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, as follows:

"I, Hannibal Hamlin, do solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr Breckinridge then said—Having arrived at the termination of this Congress, I now declare the Senate adjourned without delay.

Vice President Hamlin then took the chair, and a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate was read.

THE INAUGURATION.

The thousands who had, for several days been pouring into the city, were astir bright and early. In fact many perambulated the streets during the whole of Sunday night, having found it impossible to secure any accommodations or sleeping conveniences.

The morning opened with a threatening sky, followed by a little rain, but soon the sun peered forth and shed his genial rays (absent occasionally by passing clouds) upon the surging, restlessly and anxious throng, seen winding their way along Pennsylvania avenue between Willard's Hotel and the Capitol. The only drawback was the clouds of dust created by the thoroughfares were all rendered lively by the marching of the several military companies to their headquarters near the City Hall, whilst thousands upon thousands of visitors were availing themselves of the very best opportunities to survey the imposing pageant and proceedings.

The procession moved on to the Capitol amidst the hearty enthusiasm of the thousands who thronged the avenue on each side, as far as the eye could reach. Whilst the imposing procession was occupying the attention of the thousands outside of the capitol, the doors of the Senate were opened at 11 1/2 a. m., and in a short time the vast chamber was thronged with a brilliant array of distinguished men, including the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors and Ex-Governors, Officers of the several Government Departments, Mayors of Cities, &c.

President Buchanan and Mr Lincoln occupied seats in front of the desk of the Secretary of the Senate, with the committee of arrangements on their left, and the Judges of the Supreme Court on their right.

The Senate was called to order at twelve o'clock and the oath of office administered to Mr Hamlin, Vice President elect by Vice President Breckinridge.

After the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, the assemblage therein formed in procession and proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. The procession was headed by Col. Wm. Selden, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and accompanied by Senators Pounce of Maryland, Foot, of Vermont, and Baker, of Oregon, of the committee of arrangements, and judges, diplomatic corps, and the other distinguished persons who joined in the escort of the President and the President elect from Willard's Hotel to the capitol.

On reaching the front portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him on the front of the platform. The President and committee of arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect. Next in the rear of these was the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, occupied seats on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Senate, those on the right. The diplomatic corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Departments, Governors and Ex-Governors of States and Territories, and ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate.

Mean-while thousands were assembled to witness the august ceremonies, and the greatest anxiety prevailed to see and hear the President elect. The capitol grounds swarmed with the immense multitude, and windows, roof, trees, and every other available spot were lined with men, women and children. Those entitled to seats on the platform having taken the place assigned them, and order having been somewhat restored, Mr Lincoln arose and delivered the Inaugural Address.

The reading of the address occupied about half an hour. Its delivery was loud, earnest and emphatic, and though but few of his words reached further than to the middle circle of the multitude by which he was surrounded, yet the whole mass evinced their interest by frequent outbursts of applause.

As soon as Mr Lincoln concluded, Hon. Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, rose, and in a solemn and impressive manner, administered the oath of office to Mr Lincoln, to the effect that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Having administered the oath, Judge Taney congratulated Mr Lincoln, amidst the loud applause of the assembled spectators, and the stirring music of several bands.

When the escort reached the Executive Mansion, Mr Buchanan, stepping on the threshold, said to President Lincoln that having conducted him safely through the ceremonies and introduced him to his new home, he would bid him a farewell, wishing him Heaven's blessing upon his administration. President Lincoln with deep feeling acknowledged this kind expression, and the great pleasure it would ever afford him to see Mr Buchanan at the executive mansion. They then shook hands, and Mr Buchanan re-entered his carriage, and left for the residence of Robt. Ould, Esq.

The local troops and two companies of Federal soldiers formed the Presidential escort. The great body of Federal Forces were kept in reserve in the event any attempt should be made to assault the "rail splitter."

For the first time in the history of the government, several prominent house-tops all along the route of the procession, were occupied by detachments of Riflemen—sharpshooters.

All the principal avenues of approach to the city were guarded by detachments of the local military corps.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861 1y

DR. JOSEPH GRAHAM Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Office adjoining the residence of Mr Wm. Johnston. February 12, 1861. yr.

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons, as well as the public generally that he is prepared to give Private Lessons on the Piano, either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to orders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms. SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured at store prices. Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention. CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music, Charlotte, N. C. Jan 8, 1861 if

RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—A fugitive slave belonging to Mr Jameson of Louisiana, Va., was rescued from the deputy U. S. marshal in New York by a mob of negroes and whites, just as he was about to be placed on board the steamer Yorktown for Richmond.

H. A. Brown has been appointed, we learn, deputy collector for the port of Newbern in place of E. K. Bryan resigned.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.)

HAVE JUST OPENED AT BOONE'S OLD STAND,

a large Select Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest

PRICES FOR CASH.

10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER sold for before in this market.

Having bought our Stock on good terms, we CAN and WILL sell to our customers low down for CASH!

B. R. SMITH & CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

G. R. HARDING,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, Lincolnton, N. C.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincolnton and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the Watch and Jewelry Business. In all his various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made.

List of prices for Work. Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each, 75c; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1.00; hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c; tooth and wheel 50c; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virges, \$2.50; screw, 25c; case springs 75c; clicks and ratchets, 75c; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done.

Persons in the country having clocks or other work for repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of Gun-smith work done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING. Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861 if

State of North Carolina, Catawba Co. A. F. Brevard and others vs. M. J. Shelton. Attachments.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases has absconded or so concealed that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Charlotte Democrat for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held in the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 3d Monday in April next, and there to answer the above attachments, or they will be set for hearing and judgment granted as prayed for.

Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our said Court at office in Newton, the 31st Monday in January, A. D. 1861. 62-6t. pr ad 56] GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

TO MERCHANTS.

Brades' Co. strong Crown and Brades' Patent HOES—a large quantity for sale to the trade. DAVID FAUST & CO., Successors to Faust, Winebrun & Co., No. 49 N. Third St. Feb. 19th. 3t PHILADELPHIA

\$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, from the Subscriber, living near White Plains, Chesterfield District, S. C., about 10th of August last, a negro fellow, Ben. He is 24 years of age, of a yellow complexion, almost black, has no beard, weighs about 160 pounds, about 6 feet 1 inch high. He walks with a firm step and carries himself erect. He is in the habit of Ben well endeavor to make his way to a free State. Any person who will arrest the said negro and lodge him in any safe jail, so that I can get him or deliver him to me at my residence, will receive the above reward. I will also give \$100 reward just as soon as I can get him or deliver him to me at my residence, if proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring the said boy or trying to effect his escape. WM. M. BLAKENEY. February 19, 1861. if

DIRECT IMPORTATION. 1200 ENGLISH HOES, just received and for sale by Feb'y 19, 1861 COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Notice.

The Notes and Accounts due E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., after the 1st day of February next, may be found in the hands of HUTCHISON & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, for collection. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. January 15, 1861. if

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE are often rendered wretched by ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the Liver, stomach, and other organs concerned in digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable, and complaining, and relatives and friends are forced to bear the brunt of their ill humor. The use of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will prove an efficient remedy for this evil. It will not only strengthen the whole physical organization, but entirely cure the most obstinate cases of Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Liver Complaint. The first physicians in the country are loud in their praise of this preparation. Another recommendation of the Bitters is that it is so palatable to the taste that it may be used even as a beverage. For sale by E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of te