

LAW

Passed by the extra session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina convened in Raleigh May 1, 1861.

THE STAY LAW.

The following is the Stay Law as passed on Friday last. AN ACT to provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend proceedings in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no execution of fieri facias or venire exigens founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles, other than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate for the sale of property until otherwise provided by law, nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. Where such executions have issued, and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

Sec. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants for a justice of the peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts, for money demands or contracts for specific articles.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals; nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: Provided, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. The interest which has accrued since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond, or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not, then in the County or Superior Court: Provided, however, That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest for one year or more, (always making an even number,) by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

Sec. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, heretofore executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void, and of no effect.

Sec. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be counted in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question.

Sec. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

CAPTIONS.—A joint resolution for special messengers of the Executive Department.

An act to repeal the 5th section of the 7th chapter of the Revised Code entitled "Oaths."

Joint resolution concerning the equipment and provisioning of Volunteers.

An act to authorize and require the Governor of N. Carolina to call a Convention of the people.

An act to repeal restrictions upon fishing.

An act to raise ten thousand State troops.

An act to provide for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war.

Resolutions on Federal Relations.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Raleigh and other cities and towns.

Resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Commissioner to Montgomery.

An act to repeal an act appropriating \$2,500 for fighting and heating the Capitol.

An act for Patrols.

An act authorizing the Volunteers to vote for delegates to the State Convention for their respective counties, the vote to be cast by the Sheriffs by captains.

An act to raise twenty thousand volunteers.

We do not think the above is a complete list of Captions, as it was made up by the Raleigh Journal, we suppose, before the Legislature adjourned.

RALEIGH PERCUSSION CAP FACTORY.—Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the composition, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Knester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder. This is a beginning of enterprises by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. We shall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of hats, and every requisite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the South.—Raleigh Register.

The New York Day Book says, "That papers received at our office, which are published in small cities and country towns, are for the most part entirely free of the war-spirit, which appears in the journals published in the larger cities; of thirty-two Northern country papers which we receive, twenty-six denounce the war spirit as sure to lead to hopeless disunion, and national ruin."

TENNESSEE.—Tennessee has declared out of the Federal Union by the Legislature. The people will vote on the secession ordinance on the 8th of June. A military league will be formed with the Confederate States, and confirmed by the Legislature; the war expense to be borne by the Confederacy, and the army to be under the Confederate authorities. In addition to the secession ordinance, a bill has also passed the Legislature calling for 55,000 troops, and appropriating five millions dollars—two millions positively and three millions conditionally.

MARYLAND PROPOSES TO ACT AS MEDIATOR.—In the Maryland Senate the Committee on Federal Relations reported a resolution proposing a joint Committee of each House—two members from each—to wait on the President of the United States, the President of the Confederate States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor of Virginia, and propose a suspension of hostilities until the fourth of July, so that the Congress of the United States may provide for a settlement of difficulties by the ballot-box.

STEAMSHIPS SEIZED.—The splendid steamships Texas, Tennessee, and W. G. Hewes, of the New Orleans and Texas line, were seized at New Orleans, Monday, by order of Governor Moore, of Louisiana. They are owned in New York, and the seizure was influenced by a despatch to the agent to order them northward. They will be allowed to continue their trips to Texas, under the direction of Southern officers.

The authorities at the steamboat Ark, took possession, on Monday, of the steamer Betty Gilmore, another boat owned in Cincinnati. They are determined to "hold and possess" all steamboats owned in Cincinnati, at least all the arms and ammunition belonging to Arkansas are delivered up.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, who recently visited Washington for the purpose of consulting with the President and other members of the Government, in reference to the National troubles, furnishes the Louisville Journal with a lengthy account of his interview with President Lincoln, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked that neither he nor any other President who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in accordance with his own opinions and judgment, but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or attempt to reinforce his garrison, but merely, and only, to supply his handful of famishing men with food, and that he had distinctly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation. That he had also determined that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempt to retake the forts, &c, belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further said that events had now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of Federal Government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a Government invested with strength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good in the administration of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.

He remarked, also, that he had expected all the States upon which he had made a requisition for military aid to enable him to execute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union and faithful in the performance of all her duties. That he greatly regretted that she had not acted up to the principles of her great statesmen now no more, and for which she cast her vote in the late Presidential election, "the East, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

That he intended to make no attack, direct or indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have vested the President with the power. And that he did not intend to invade with an armed force, or make any naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and the laws of the United States.

SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

He shows the cloven foot of trait.

Stephen A. Douglas, who, becoming alarmed at the state of things in Washington, fled ignominiously from Abraham's bosom, addressed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature in the Representatives Hall, at Springfield, on the night of the 25th of April. He said:

A war of extermination and oppression is now being waged against the Government. Walker boasts that on the 1st of May the Confederate flag will wave from the dome of the National Capitol, and on the 4th of July the army will occupy Independence Hall. Already their piratical flag is unfurled against our commerce, and the navigation of the Mississippi is obstructed, and we are required to pay tribute at its mouth. The question is: Shall we allow this to proceed, or meet the oppression? He said there was no cause for this rebellion; that no evidence had been presented that their institutions were insecure; that the fugitive slave laws were never executed with more firmness than recently at Chicago. Are we to inaugurate the Mexican system in the United States? Had the candidate of the disunionists been elected, and the Republicans of the North rebelled, I would have used my best efforts to crush them. The first duty of American citizens is obedience to courts and laws. In my opinion, it is our duty to lay aside all party creeds and platforms until you have rescued the country from her assailants. I will never acquiesce in any warfare upon the constitutional rights or institutions of the South. If any attempt is made to invade these rights or incite servile insurrections among them, I would be the first to rush to the rescue, yet they most distinctly understand that I will never acquiesce in their invasions of our constitutional rights. It is crime against constitutional freedom to attempt to gulch the United States out of the most of christendom. He appeals to the men of all parties not to allow their passions to get the better of judgment and not to attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries and struggles of their country. To Democrats, he would say, don't allow party considerations to make you traitors. The most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war is the shortest way to peace. The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. Every friend of liberty must feel that this cause is his own. The seceded States have proceeded to obstruct our most inalienable right of navigation of the Mississippi. The people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the Gulf of Mexico. I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms and fight to the death in defence of these rights. It is a war of self-defence. I believe it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our children and our God, to protect and sustain our Government and flag from every assailant. He was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause.

Can Mr Douglas show one instance where the South has attempted to invade the constitutional rights of the North, or obstruct the free passage of the Mississippi River. While pretending to want to ally passion, his language is calculated to arouse the passions of the Northern people.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. Solomon Williams, a native of Nash county, (brother of H. G. Williams, Commissioner from Nash.) has resigned his commission in the United States Army, and has returned from New Mexico to place himself at the service of his native State. Lieut. W. graduated with distinction at West Point, has seen much active service and is reputed to be a most gallant officer. The State needs such men.—Raleigh State Journal.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.—In an interview with Gov. Ellis, we learn (unofficially of course,) that the rule which will be adopted in the distribution of arms, will be to grant them to military companies when they are called into service and not before.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

On Monday evening, May 6th, a very destructive wind storm passed over portions of North and South Carolina.

A correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian, writing from Orangeburg, S. C., says:

About six miles to the North of the village, it assumed the form of a whirlwind. In its course it has laid waste the forest, making an open passage about a quarter of a mile wide. Immense oaks and pines were torn up and flung here and there like little play things, while the smaller growth is torn away entirely or swept of verdure, and the fragments of trees standing are stripped even of their bark. Its track unfortunately lay directly across the premises of Mrs M. O. Cain and Dr J. G. Jenkins, and there is a scene of indescribable desolation. Dr Jenkins' premises are a complete, total, utter wreck. His beautiful mansion has disappeared almost as completely as if swallowed by an earthquake, and its remains are scattered along two miles. Not a house is standing, and chimneys and fencing are prostrate. The immense timbers of the dwelling lie scattered here and there in broken fragments. Some idea may be formed of the awful power that was at work, from the fact that the cotton screw, made of the heaviest timbers, fastened in the earth to the depth of four feet, and weighing several hundred thousand pounds, was lifted from its fastenings and flung en masse some thirty feet. The fields where the tornado passed are swept bare of herbage, where a promising cotton crop was growing, and even the earth in some places torn up. The doctor saw the storm approaching, and cried to his family to fly to an open space, as he feared the falling of the trees about the dwelling—a moment after their leaving, the house disappeared. Himself knocked down by a falling tree, while crawling from under it, was knocked insensible by a flying beam. His wife was tossed along the earth some fifty yards and escaped badly bruised. His nurse, Sib, lying with the youngest child of three years, to which she clung with touching affection, was knocked senseless by a piece of falling timber, and lies now in a precarious state. The child had its arm broken. The girl Hannah, who was *en route*, when the doctor urged her to fly with him, loving her mistress more than her own life, rushed into the house after her and was instantly killed. A girl, Rachael, was killed by the falling of the timber, and another woman, Kate, lies seriously wounded.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, May 7.—Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing the time of election of Representatives to Congress; also, providing for the election of President and Vice-President under the permanent Constitution.

An act was passed, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed, recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods. The preamble recites the acts of Lincoln and his proclamation, and the necessity for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and thirty days are allowed Federal vessels now in ports of the Confederate State for purposes of lawful commerce to return to their home ports. Five per cent. of the prize money is to be reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels and for the support of the wounded.

MAY 8.—In the Congress, to-day, Mr. Cobb read a despatch from D. P. Hill, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that the Arkansas Convention had passed unanimously an unconditional ordinance of secession.

Mr. Norton, of Florida, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of appointing chaplains to the navy. Adopted.

The Postal Department is ready to take charge of the mails at any moment that Congress directs. The office seals, books, blanks, routes and clerical force are complete. No detentions to the mails need be feared in consequence of any policy of the Lincoln Government.

MAY 9.—The Congress was mostly in secret session to-day. It is understood that they were engaged in making arrangements for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—placing the Confederacy in the best possible condition of defence. It is also understood that, contrary to what was supposed, the Confederacy had control of sufficient arms, ordnance and ammunition of every description, to put into the field 150,000 men for one year's campaign.

Congress also passed an act to raise an additional force to serve during the war, and authorizes the President to accept the services of volunteers without regard to their place of enlistment.

Another act authorizes the Postmaster-General to issue a proclamation any day he may select, taking entire charge of the postal matters of the Confederate States.

PROCLAMATION FROM LINCOLN.

Whereas, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 4th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary;

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into active service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery; making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan and organization adopted for the volunteer and the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WAR ITEMS.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 9.—The travel between this city and Washington, and between Washington and the North is now uninterrupted. Five hundred Kentuckians arrived at Harper's Ferry on Tuesday last, to reinforce the Northern troops arrived in Washington yesterday. Dissatisfaction to some extent exists among the regiments now in Washington.

The rumor about the occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops is not credited.

A party of fifty West Point cadets were detained in Philadelphia last night by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists, information having been received that they had purchased arms in New York.

The vote in Arkansas on the secession ordinance was sixty-nine for to one against it.

RICHMOND, May 9.—The authorities are evidently well posted as to Scott's plans. Fifteen hundred troops arrived at Perryville from Philadelphia, last night.

Several attempts were made on yesterday to fire this city—one next door to the Bank of Richmond. The city is full of spies. Special messengers leave here every day for Washington to give the enemy information of our movements.

PETERSBURG, May 9.—Twenty-three U. S. Steamers are in the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. Vessels containing Lincoln troops and war munitions are daily passing up the Potomac to Washington. All quiet in Alexandria.

Eleven hundred Alabama troops reached here last night via Lynchburg. An immense entertainment is at the depot.

LATEST FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.—The Battle to Commence.—The Columbus (Geo.) Sun, of Monday, May 9th, says:

We are in receipt of a private letter, dated the 3d, from a friend connected with the army under Gen. Bragg before Fort Pickens. He states that a fight is expected to occur some time during the present week, and the men generally are well and anxious for the conflict.

A report reached here Sunday last, from Montgomery, to the effect that General Bragg has received notice "to quit" from the commander of Fort Pickens, under the pain of having his batteries opened upon him to-day. We suppose that the last day of grace given by old Abe's proclamation was approaching, and perceiving no disposition on the part of Gen. Bragg and his men to "disperse," the judicious commander thought it proper to jog the General's memory.

NORFOLK, May 8.—4,000 troops are now here, including two Georgia companies. The authorities are fortifying Norfolk and Hatteras Inlet.

Virginia troops are reported as concentrating in force at Harper's Ferry. Gen. Lee says that the Virginians shall not cross the State line unless attacked.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 8.—Governor Magoffin, in his message, denounces Lincoln's movements, and inclines strongly towards the South, but refers the whole matter to the people—recommending a Convention.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Several rioters engaged in attacking the Massachusetts troops have been arrested. The Legislature has done nothing.

The Committee from Maryland, appointed to wait upon President Lincoln, assert that a war is to be waged to reduce all the seceded States to allegiance to the Federal Government, and that the whole power of the Government will be exerted to accomplish that purpose. Maryland certainly will not secede.

Harper's Ferry, and not Baltimore, seems to be the intended point of the first attack. Virginia has a strong force there.

Fifteen hundred free colored men in New Orleans have offered their services to fight for the South.

The Washington government received information by the steamer Adriatic that Minister Faulkner had presented the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy. Minister Dallas refused until receiving instructions from Washington. It is said Mr Faulkner acted in violation of his instructions.

It is reported that the Washington government has purchased twenty-five additional vessels, and will, within twenty days blockade every Southern port.

It is reported from Washington that Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, has resigned.

Col. Van Dorn, of Texas, at the head of a force of State troops has captured at Indianola one hundred United States soldiers under command of Major Sibley, who surrendered. The officers are on parole. The men have the option of joining the Confederate army or taking the oath not to fight against it.

Commodore Armstrong, who was in command of the Pensacola Navy Yard when it was surrounded to the Florida forces has been court-martialed and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and suspended from service for five years, half the time without pay.

A WAR OF SUBJUGATION OR EXTERMINATION.—An intelligent gentleman who arrived lately in this city, from Washington, states that he heard Lincoln make a speech, on Thursday night last, in which he declared that the present war must end in the subjugation or extermination of the South. That is the purpose of the administration, beyond all doubt.—Richmond Dispatch.

DETERMINED TO ESCAPE.

A more determined and successfully carried out plan to escape from the tyranny of the North, says the Norfolk Herald, is hard to find than that of Capt. O. F. Rue, of the schooner J. M. Taylor and Capt. Sullyer of the schooner Francis Burnett. These vessels were laid up in New York harbor and the crews were anxious to get home to their families. Accordingly on Sunday night the captain of the Tyler embarked in a yawl boat with three of his crew, and taking on board Capt. Sullyer, proceeded down to Staten Island, where they were taken in tow by a schooner and carried to Cape May. Thence they crossed to Cape Henlopen and hauled their boat seven miles to the next inland water, proceeded south as far as that would carry them, and then disembarked and dragged the yawl five miles further until they reached the water between the mainland and the Islands which skirt the coast of Maryland and the eastern shore of Virginia. Down this they made their way to Chincoteague inlet whence they emerged into the Atlantic and finally landed in Lynnhaven, where their boat was carried three miles further and launched into the Eastern branch of the Elizabeth River. They arrived here on Friday evening, having suffered occasionally for want of provisions and water.

Capt. Rue says that the excitement in New York is calming down, and the enlistments were confined to those who had nothing else before them but starvation. He saw a company of men without coats or shoes who were to be sent South, but the men were more anxious to go where they could get something to eat than to fight.

FEELING AT THE NORTH.

Judging from the tone of some of the leading Northern papers, we suppose that while the feeling there is unanimous in favor of defending Washington and resisting the invasion of a free State, it is by no means unanimous for invading the Southern States by Northern armies. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, after expressing a desire for peace and deprecating war, says:

At all events, we are vigorously preparing for war, and must prepare for it. True, the South has not yet invaded the free States at any point. There have been rumors of an attack upon Washington, and also upon Cincinnati; but none has yet been made; and it is at this moment a matter of doubt, we suspect, whether any such attack is intended, or whether the demonstrations made, and the threats which are said to have been uttered, were not designed as a feint to prevent too large a force from being sent to the Southern ports, until the Secessionists there could complete their fortifications. But however this may be, our government did right in summoning a large force to defend the Capital; and would have neglected its duty had it failed to do so. The whole North will sustain it in doing all that may be necessary to defend not only the capital, but every portion of the non-seceded States. And if, for this end, it should accumulate so large a force as not only to deter the South from invasion, but also to dispose them for any honorable terms of peace, rather than encounter the hazards and horrors of a forcible war, it will be an auspicious result. One thing the South should understand, viz., that to the extent above indicated, the North is now a perfect unit in sentiment. And further, that if an attempt should be made upon Washington or any other free territory, the same public sentiment will justify retaliation in kind. If the South indulge the thought in any aggressive movement, armed co-operation may be expected from any portion of the North, the sooner they rid themselves of this faculty, the better it will be for both sections, and the sooner will the issue be cleared up. There is no easy road to victory through a divided North. Politics make strange bed-fellows now; or rather, politics are altogether ignored, and partisans have united en masse for the common weal.

We cannot but hope that when both parties behold the vast proportions that the war will assume, in case the two sections shall be brought into deadly conflict with each other, the counsels of peace will prevail, and an adjustment of differences be made, in some way honorable to both parties. And we are the more encouraged to hope this, when we see in leading Republican papers, as we occasionally do, such sentiments as the following:

From the Hartford Courant, April 12.

Public opinion in the North seems to be gradually settling down in favor of the recognition of the new Confederacy by the Federal Government. The thought of a bloody and protracted civil war, except as a matter of absolute necessity, is abhorred to all, and its issues may be as perilous to the victors as to the vanquished. To subjugate the seceded States by force of arms and to compel them to remain in the Union, if it be possible, must involve great expenditure of treasure and life, and can result only in changing the present alienation into deadly hostility and incurable hate. If they remain in the Union, they must do so as peers of the other States, and not as conquered Provinces.

But here a new peril meets us. Do we not by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, recognize the principle of secession? No.

Seven States have seceded from the Union. The act is revolutionary, and may justly be punished with all the severity which the crime of unprovoked revolution demands. But the movement was not checked as it might have been, at the beginning. The Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, if not Mr. Buchanan himself, helped on the treason. The present administration must deal with the matter as it stands; not simply as a question of constitutional law, but also, as a question of practical politics. The forcible subjugation of these States, under existing circumstances, is not to be thought of.

We learn that a sermon upon this vein was preached in Northampton, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Eddy, of that town, on the occasion of the recent fast; and that it was generally approved, even in that rather ultra Republican community.

From the Bangor (Maine) Democrat.

We are glad to learn from the Portland Argus, that the Democracy of the Western portion of the State will enter upon no war against the South. In this portion of the State, we are happy to proclaim, that the universal sentiment of the Democracy is to take no part in a civil war, unless it be on the side of State Sovereignty.

From the New Hampshire Democratic Standard.

Some immediate measures ought to be taken by the Democrats in this city and everywhere in the State to have weekly meetings to consult together in regard to the sad condition of our country. Let there be a unanimous feeling for peace, and stand shoulder to shoulder in our common concert. Let that may come, stand firm together. Our forefathers fought for the independence of our glorious ancestors in maintaining the freedom of the white man, if we perish by our firesides in the end, this we are firmly resolved upon upon at all hazards.

From the Carthage (Illinois) Republican.

Neither do we justify the Southern States in their secession ordinances. We think they acted too hastily, too rashly; they should have waited for concerted action on the part of the whole South. Still they are our countrymen, and we cannot coerce them into the Union by fighting them. War can do no good to either party—after millions of treasure has been spent, and rivers of blood have been spilled, it will then have to be settled by negotiations. Neither section can be subjugated to the other. Let the Democracy then stand where they have always stood, for the Union; sustain the government in every just and constitutional measure.

"THE JUNALUSKE ZOULAVES."—Col. W. H. Thomas, Senator from Jackson, has at the service of the State one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the country. It is a company of 200 Cherokee Indians, organized for battle, and styled the "Junaluske Zouaves." It appears that Col. Thomas, who is the business agent of the Cherokees, lately called a council of the Indians and explained to them the condition of the country. The chiefs discussed the matter, and said after consultation, that although they did not understand the national difficulty, they did know North Carolina and would stand by her. They were ready for any position in her defence. This is most remarkable. Out of a nation of 1500, they muster 200 warriors for the defence of North Carolina. The Cherokees are expert riflemen. They know nothing of military tactics, but show them their work and then they have only to be told when to cease fighting. They fight in their own way and every man for himself. The "Zouaves" are ready at a moment's notice.—Raleigh State Journal.

SPIES IN THE SOUTH.—We have little doubt that Lincoln has his agents in every Southern locality, and a strict look-out should be kept for them. Strangers, especially, no matter how pacific the pretences on which they profess to come, should be closely watched, and, if necessary, prevented from leaving.

From the Franklin (N. C.) Carolinian.

The prospect for wheat was never so promising in this country. And the signs indicate a determination of our farmers to do their part in the work of raising an unusually large crop of corn. This is right. Let us have peace to eat, if the Union is dissolved.

THE COUNTY OF CLAY.—This new county is to be our neighbor, and is constituted principally of the Southern part of Cherokee. It contains some valuable lands, a hardy, energetic and making people, and will soon be organized and established of the town of Hayesville, the erection of a court and the erection of public buildings. We are pleased that the people have retained the county, and trust it will soon take place among the other counties, creditably to itself and profitably to itself.

We are sorry to learn that E. D. Davis, sheriff of Jackson, was severely if not fatally wounded by a blow from one Pannell. The sheriff was trying to suppress an affray on Saturday last, when the fatal blow was given. He was speared in the chest, and died on Sunday.

BE CALM.—We heartily advise moderation in these exciting times. Suffer not yourselves to neglect other business. Crops have to be made all our other industrial pursuits must be carried on with the same regularity as before the war began. Let us remember our accountability to God and ever be obedient to the laws of our good old State.

The Governor of Missouri sent in his message to both Houses of the Legislature of the State on the 3rd instant. He says that the sympathies and interests of Missouri are with the South; that Lincoln's proclamation calling troops to subjugate the seceded States is unconstitutional and illegal, and tends to a consolidated despotism. He says that Missouri is at war with neither side, but recommends that she be immediately put in a state of complete defence.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Mr. Charles A. Greiner, a merchant of Savannah, recently paid a visit to Philadelphia, his native place, and was arrested on a charge of treason, based upon the fact that he was a member of the Chatham Artillery when that corps took possession of Fort Pulaski under orders from the Governor. He was committed to prison, and after a lengthy examination, the latest news is that he has been admitted to bail in \$10,000. As treason is not a bailable offence, the conclusion is that the whole affair is a specimen of petty malice eminently worthy of the broad-brimmed authorities of the city of Brothly Hate.

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