THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor and Proprietor.

The North Carolinian.

IS SECESSION A REMEDY?

That is the question under consideration, and one almost universally put by Submissionists. We propose to answer it.

What is the danger? Is it in the faithlessness of the general Government upon the question of the fugitive slave law, that alarms Southern men? Is it because negroes are refused to be surrendered upon claim of their lawful owners, that the South considers herself in danger? We answer no! It is because the Government has passed into the hands of our bitter and unrelenting enemies. Not because the Federal arm is *non-active* in the discharge of its duty, to compel the return of Fugitives,—but because it will be *active* in its strength to build up in the midst of the Southern States, a no-slavery party, an abolition party, because its minions of power, at each cross-road Post Office, in the South; all its officers, from the lowest menial to the highest dignitary, will be charged with the forwarding of free soil and abolition schemes.

The idea of the Republican party, as Mr Seward its leader says, it is a party of "*one idea*," is the liberation and emancipation of the African. Being a party of but "*one idea*," that idea will be foreshadowed in all its acts; its appointments will conform with that "idea;" its policy will conform to that "idea," its officers will be charged with carrying out that "idea." Its mails will be filled with pamphlets for the furtherence of that idea; its mail carriers and Post Masters will be charged with circulating the documents, which advocate the accomplishment of that "idea." Its powerful arm will be wielded and used for the purpose of supporting political organizations, whose aim will be the building up of that idea. Under the fallacious plea of securing "liberty of speech and of the press," it will build up and sustain a *party*, an organization to accomplish the overthrow of Slavery. These are the dangers that threaten the South, these the perils that her loyal sons wish to shield her from.

But where lies their power to do all this, where lies their authority? Why, in the fact that they are a portion of the Government, is power, and we being an integral portion of that Government, gives them the authority. Our people are as yet, generally speaking, unaware of the danger of the South. Were there twice, aye, six times the number of slaves to run away, and never be recovered, it does not amount to one half the danger that beset us in this respect, with this party in power. *Charged with but one object*, the destruction of security in slave property, and finally its abolition, it can do more injury to the South by its secret emissaries, and government patronage and employes, in one year, than it could by runaway negroes in twenty. Its object will be, to build up within ourselves, a fire that will keep continually burning, until neighbor shall be at war with neighbor, and, till at last, the conquest will be easy. Oppressed and harrassed upon all sides, the States will have to quit their condition of Slave holding, and become, in Mr Lincoln's words, "all free!" All this will be done by the agency of the Government,—a government too that we support,—a government that while it demands tribute, refuses protection,—but on the contrary instils into each limb of the body politic of the Southern States, poison that will eat like a canker,—and all this is done under the forms of law and right; because why? Simply because, we are a portion or part of that Government. Under the plea of having authority, the power is exercise;—take away the authority and the power falls. In one instance it is legitimate, in the other, by separation, it would be invasion—the one would have the forms of law and right, the other, neither the forms of law, nor can it be supported by precedent. In one case, the existence of the government and its power over us, is used to establish and enforce the right, in the other instance, separation, the power of the government would be destroyed and its right violated. This then is one instance, where Secession, is our remedy,—and the only one.

But there is another sense, in which, secession, or a determination to secede is the only remedy for the South. Can any sane man doubt how the feeling of compromise, or if we mis-name it, justice, is found to be gaining ground among the Black Republicans. Do not all the submission papers reveal it themselves, in their telegraphic reports, when the have their news headed "hopeful tidings." Is not every report to this effect: that the Republicans are willing to do something *to save the Union*—the salvation of the Union is the consideration. And now we ask, if there was not a party of noble souls at the South, who were determined to have our rights or be free—what danger would there be to the Union, and what then would we get from the Black Republicans? Answer every honest man! Is it not clear, that if the Republicans are driven into doing us anything like justice, it will be through the noble, fearless acts of the much abused and maligned secessionist. The position of the secessionist, is the only one that can give us our rights, and as the Union can only be preserved by a full recognition of our rights, the secessionists are the true Constitutional Union men!

☞ Great efforts are being used by outside pressure upon the Peace Congress to adopt something. The Republicans will propose a National Convention to put off the final act, and delay the time. A proposition will be offered to-day.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

It is well known to our readers, that we have firmly resolved not to admit of any personal matter in our paper, either as communications or editorials, believing that the journal which descends so low, as to make it a sewer through which personal filthy spleen shall eminate, is corrupt and unfit for the fireside of a *decent* family, and is viciating to the morals of the community, wherein it circulates.

A retort from the Raleigh *Standard*, to a purely political article of ours, appears in its issue of the 9th inst., in which in the meanest, and most treacherous form of a *question*, it charges us indirectly with being tainted with 'freesoil' or "abolition" sentiments, when we came from Pensylvania.

We ask of the *Standard*, it honor has not fled from his bosom.—that he will answer specifically the following questions: 1st. Do you make the charge. 2nd. Do you believe it. We have only to add, that the same had been charged by other sheets of a character which we thought it unnecessary to notice, but, as this has came from one claiming respectibility and standing, we give it this extended notice.

In conclusion, we have placed the whole matter in the hands of an investigating committee of gentlemen in this place, to ascertain the fact. And have given them the following prominent men as references—viz:

Hon Judge Shealer,	Pittsburgh	Pa.
Hon P C Shannon,	"	"
J T Cochran, Att. at Law,	"	"
N P Fetterman late Elect'r,	"	"
Sam'l Harper, Att at Law,	"	"
Thos. Erwing, " " "	"	"
Col J P Glass,	"	"
J Bingham, Esq, Dem Cand't, for Congress,	"	"
Jas P Barr, Ed *Post*,	"	"
R H Ker, Esq.	"	"

Finally we may add, that our maiden vote, was cast for a Democrat, and we *have never voted for any other except Democrats*. We defy the Standard to place his hand upon his breast, and say the same!

It is exceedingly unpleasant to us to refer to these personal matters, for the reason that they cannot be interesting to our readers; but, as a direct charge had been made, it was, and is necessary to the cause which we advocate that it should be branded by proper responsible parties, as a *leperous, lecherous, falsehood*.

We do not intend to be drawn away from our path of duty, by these malignant flings of a personal nature; it is a game of the enemy, and clearly proves all legitimate arguments to have failed, when personalities are resorted to.

WARREN COUNTY.

Hon Weldon N Edwards and F A Thornton, Esq are Southern Rights Candidates.

Mr Edwards in his letter says:

"What attitude shall North Carolina assume in the complicated troubles of the present crisis? She must be action,—*prompt, firm, decided action.*

* * * * * * *

My unalterable purpose shall be to insist upon CONSTITUTIONAL SETTLEMENT, of the distracting issues, which have produced so much strife in our land, upon terms *just, fair, and honorable* to the South; or welcome the alternative of a final separation."

Mr Thornton accepts the nomination and says:

Should I be one of Warren's representatives in the approaching Convention, I shall, with whatever ability and fidelity I can command, maintain and defend the rights, the interests, institutions, and honor of North Carolina,—peaceably if I can forcibly if I must. I look upon civil war, gentlemen, as a great calamity, an overshadowing evil, a desolating blight, but not the greatest calamity. I look upon dishonor and degradation a thousand times worse.

The Southern Rights Candidates in Wayne Co., are E A Thompson, Geo V Strong.

☞ The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of Thursday morning has a leader denouncing any of Mr. Kellogg's propositions for a compromise, and declaring their support by Republicans an impossibility. It also denies the statement that a prominent Republican had sent a dispatch to Washington announcing the approval of the propositions by members of the Republican party at Springfield.

"Argument ends where falsehood commences. It is distinctly—we will not say willfully, until The Tribune has the opportunity of retracting—untrue that this journal has been, is, or ever will be '*ready to consent to the extension of Slavery.*' This denial is intended to be as broad as language can make it. We ask The Tribune to prove or retract its accusation."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The above is from the *Observer's "patriot"* Thurlow Weed, and that only last Friday!

The *Observer's* patriot has also refused to act as commissioner to the peace Congress!

What a patriot!

We have always observed that the greatest boaster is the smallest doer, and that they who threaten and fume without cause are the first to escape from the presence of real danger.—*Standard.*

We have also observed the same thing in a late report of the *Raleigh Register!*

And when he did the pistol see,
The Standard hid behind a tree!

The *Raleigh Standard* calls us an ultra disunion paper, and if it can with *truth* verify that charge we take upon ourselves to prove, by stating our position, that *it* is an ultra Lincoln paper. We take it upon ourselves to say, however that the charges are false, both as to ourself and the Standard.

As to our position we take that of the Tammeny Hall Democracy of New York, to wit:

"That if the Republican party shall decide not to take such action as can alone induce a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties, we demand and insist that the nation shall not be plunged into the horrors of civil war, but that measures be taken to bring about an amicable separation of the two sections trusting to the future to reconcile feelings not embittered by bloodshed, and to remove obstacles to reunion not rendered insurmountable by fratricidal war.

If that be ultra disunion, what are you?

2nd. If justice shall be done by the North to the South, if her equality *nothing less* nothing more, shall be acknowledge and secured by the North—to an extent which will bring back the States that have gone out—then we are for the Union. If not? We are for a united South! If that be disunion or treason make the most of it.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Those who are now denouncing the Southern Rights men of North Carolina, for preferring to stand with our sisters of the South, rather than remain in a government hostile to her best interest, are doing all they can to humble the State, and to bring her to a position of Abolitionism and poverty. Should North Carolina remain in the present Union, and become a border State upon the limits of our Southern neighbors, who have chosen to be free, it would take but little time to demonstrate the utter helplessness of our condition.

We need only refer first to the fact that a Southern Confederacy *de facto* has been framed, have adopted the Constitution of the past United States Government, with the additional constitutional proviso or law that Free Trade, the life and hope of the South, has been declared with the whole world. This government is an irrevocable *institution*, founded upon principles of equal settlement; its corner stone rests upon the proposition that African slavery is not equal to the white man, and that it is not sin to make property in man. Upon these principles, with a government so constituted, we ask what may we expect? We answer, we may expect that it will continue to exist, for all time, we most devoutly pray.

Now as this established Government is foreign at present to us, and as we are joined to the North, what are we to expect?

What in the case of Fugitives from labor? The North, with whom we are now connected, refuses, and practically opposes the return of fugitives. If then, our own government refuses to return a fugitive from labor, what can we expect from a foreign Southern government to the South of us. Can they be expected to do for us, what we as a government, refuse to do for ourselves? Certainly not—here then, we will be in the midst of a hostile government and bordering upon another.

But what are we to expect further, may be better told in the words of the *Tribune*, which speaks as one having authority. In speaking of the proposed compromises of the peace Congress in Washington, it says:

"The next article prohibits Congress from interfering with the domestic slave-trade. On the question whether Congress had this right of interference, there was, twenty years and more ago, a memorable struggle; and the fruits of a battle for Freedom should never be lost. *This right of suppressing the inter-State traffic may be of immense consequence in the event of the creation of two Confederacies, with some Slave States still remaining in the Northern United States.* It is, at any rate, one of the powers whereby *the Federal Government* has the power to *cripple Slavery*, and it should never part with it. Rather let us say, if there is any doubt on the subject, that Congress *shall* have the power, and secure it by an amendment to the Constitution."

As to the hopes of securing any fair compromise by the peace Congress, it further says:

"Such are the amendments provided for by the Border-State Committee. Two of them mean nothing, and the rest will have no chance with the people of the North unless they are exactly reversed. We trust the New-York delegation will absent before the Conference the certain result of any such Compromise.

☞ A citizen of Ohio was, last week, shot dead for expressing sympathy with the South. If true Northern men, are thus to be treated, should not those who abuse the Southern States, be met in the same way.

☞ Those who speak of Mr. Lincoln withdrawing from his position, would do well to read the following extract from his letter of acceptance:

"The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, *meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it, in any part.*"

☞ Texas has seceded, and submits the question for ratification to the people. Will the bagaboo "not daring to trust the people," cease hereafter?

☞ It has been our studied aim and desire, during our editorial career, not to notice (here we have to write a word that we thought we never should,) the Fayetteville *Observer*; we are however compelled through force of circumstances, though it is an unpleasant task to name it, as it has thrown out a filthy insinuation against a gentleman, a christian a scholar and a statesman.

In its issue of the 11 inst., it makes an attack upon Hon. J. G. Shepherd, impugning his character for veracity, in the following words:

"What Judge Shepherd's position is, (futher than that he is the candidate of the disunionists,) *we would not undertake to state even in his own words, over his own signature. We have tried* that once.

On the above we have but a few remarks to make, as such shafts from such bows against the character of Judge Shepherd, fall harmless where the assailed or assailing are personally known. The whole history of this matter is known to our readers and that of the *Observer*. A Southern Rights Meeting was held in town; Judge Shepherd spoke at it; a false report was made to the *Observer* by a person who *was not present;* the Judge was written to, to sustain the report—he could not do it and tell the truth, hence this attack. In other words—because Judge Shepherd refuses to lie for the *Observer*, that paper hands him over as incorrigible.

We will remark further, to show the venom and unfairness of that paper, that Until Judge Shepherd disagreed with the reporter of the *Observer* who *was not present at the meeting he reported*, he was a marvelous proper and good man; then the *Observer* told the truth. In the *Observer* of Jan., 28th we find the following compliment to that distinguished gentleman:

"The position of a gentleman *of Judge Shepherd's character, talents and influence, in such a crisis as the present is important.*"

Who would trust a politician?

We have written this whilst Judge Shepherd is absent at Court. We have no doubt but that, on his return, he will treat the foul insinuation as it should be treated.

☞ We refer our readers to an able communication, of a "Southern Man," in to-day's paper, he completely demolishes a Citizen of Richmond Co.

Rev L F Siler has taken charge of the *Western Carolinian*. He is a gentleman of ability, and will make a good paper.

OUR GRIEVANCES-
OVERT ACTS.

It is a favorite argument or assertion in the mouths of the stump orators defending Black Republicanism and opposing secession, to charge the South with precipitancy and unwarrantable haste in dissolving their connexion with a Black Republican Government.

The policy of the submission party is to shut their eyes until they feel the lash of Lincoln and then beg for quarter. They perceive no cause for action, no cause for holding conventions, no danger threatening the honor and rights of North Carolina. "Watch and Wait" is the countersign of the party, while their sentinels cry all is well, even when the foe is at their gate. We ask the people to read and ponder, what is the true intent and meaning of Black Republicanism: Do they know that it obtained its own compromise in the Constitution to continue the importation of slaves, and now sets up a law higher than the Constitution to [illegible] property in slaves which it sold to us its [illegible] as of equal settlement is [illegible]

It seized upon Texas north 36 deg. 30 min., and carved out of Texas 44,000 square miles of slave territory south 36 deg. 30 min.

It seized upon all the territory acquired by common conquest from Mexico, and deprived slave labor of the privilege of operating in the wealthiest mines of earth—the gold mines of California.

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

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

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

It repels all further admission of new slave States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It has extended fanaticism into our own borders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It has repudiated the decisions of the Supreme Court.

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

It has already a majority of the States under its domination; has infected the Federal as well as State judiciary; has a large majority of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has now a majority of the Senate; and certainly obtain the chief Executive power of the United States.

It has announced its purpose of total abolition in the States and everywhere, as will as Territories and Districts, and other places ceded. And,

It has proclaimed an 'irrepressible conflict' or higher law with the Federal Constitution itself!

How, then, is the election of its candidate for the Chief Executive power to be a remedy for anything. If he and his rival's sentiment are both proclaimed—they are the same—"the government cannot endure half slave and half free"—it is an "irrepressible conflict" between opposing and enduring forces—the United States must and will, sooner or later, become a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation.' These are the sentiments of the Black Republican triumph we have seen.

What then?

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

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

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

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

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

Southern Confederacy Convention.

Jefferson Davis Unanimously Elected President of the Southern Confederacy and A. H. Stephens of Georgia Vice President—Laws of the United States Adopted—Great Rejoicing in Montgomery

Montgomery, Feb 6.—An unusual interest was manifested by outsiders to-day and the hall and gallery of the Convention were crowded.

Mr. Memminger presented a beautiful flag model made by South Carolina ladies, with a blue cross on a red field, and seven stars on the cross. It is highly admired.

Mr. Memminger also presented another model by gentlemen of Charleston, with a cross containing fifteen stars on a field of stripes. A committee was appointed to report on a flag, seal, arms and motto for the Confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint committees on Foreign finance, military, and naval affairs judiciary, postal [illegible] commerce and indian affairs.

[illegible] elected President of the Confederated States of North America, and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia Vice President.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three Alabama delegates to enquire and report upon what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery can be secured for the use of the several executive departments of the Confederacy under the Provisional Government.

A bill was passed continuing in force until repealed or altered by Congress, all laws of the United States in force and use on the 1st November last, that are not inconsistent with the constitution of the Provisional government. It is understood that under this bill a Tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance committee to report promptly a Tariff for raising revenue to support the government.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a constitution of permanent government for the Confederacy.

The convention spent about two hours in secret session and the rest of the day with open doors.

LATER.

The Constitution of the Provisional government has been printed, and is now public. The preamble reads as follows:

We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby in behalf of these States ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or confederation between said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur."

The 7th section of the 1st Article reads thus: "The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States, is hereby forbidden, and Congress is requested to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Section 2nd—Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

Art 4, 2nd section, 3rd clause, reads thus: Slaves in one State escaping to another shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such slave may belong by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found. In case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation for expenses, shall be made to the owner by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Art. 6, 2nd clause—The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liability and common obligations of that Union, upon the principles of right, justice, security and good faith.

All the other portions of the Provisional Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

Great demonstrations of joy are going on here (Montgomery.) A complimentary serenade was given to Stephens, of Georgia, which brought him out in an eloquent speech.—Messrs. Chesnut and Keitt, of S. C. Conrad, of Louisiana, and others also spoke and the demonstrations are still progressing—100 guns were fired from the Hill this afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington City, Feb 9,

PEACE CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Peace Congress on yesterday. It is evident that the Republican leaders are hourly more willing to make a compromise for the sake of the Union.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 9th,

The Steamship Canada, from Liverpool with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived at this port.

The Sardinians had dispersed the reactionary bands in the Roman States.

There was great activity in the French arsenals and dock yards.

It was reported that the King of Napies had resolved to continue the defence of Gaeta to the last extremity.

Liverpool Markets, Jan. 26th, 1861.—Cotton.—Sales for one day (Saturday) 6,000 bales. Prices slightly lower. Buyers demand a reduction, and the market closed dull. Flour declined 6d. to 1s.; Wheat 2s.; Corn 6d. a 9d. Rosin—All qualities slightly advanced; sales at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 31 a 32s.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Pa. Feb. 9th.

The Legislature of this State on yesterday, passed a bill guaranteeing to take $2,800,000 of the new Government loan.

FROM GEORGIA.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 9.

Gov. Brown of this State on yesterday seized five vessels owned in New York, in retaliation for the seizure of arms by the Governor of New York.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW.

A bill for the extension of a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to some point near Fayetteville, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Faison offered an amendment to the purport that the Treasurer should sell State bonds to effect a loan of $5,000 per mile to said road, so soon as it was graded, provided the amount did not exceed $250,000. Aadopted.

Mr. Turner moved the amendment, requiring that the bonds shall be sold in the city of Raleigh, and upon that question he demanded the ayes and nays. Yeas 12, nays 24.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill its second reading, it passed by the following vote.

Affirmative.—Avery, Barton; Barringer, Dickson Dowd, Dockery, Erwin, Faison, Hall, Harriss of C., Shaw, Simmons, Simpson, Street, Stowe, Sharp, Taylor of B., Thomas of J., Thomas of D., Walker, Walkup, Worth.—22.

Negative.—Messrs. Blount, Dobson, Grist, Harriss of F., Lane, Pitchord, Rogers, Spencer, Taylor of N., Turner, Waugh, Winston, Whedbee.—15.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

By John W. Ellis, *Governor of North Carolina.*

Whereas, The following law has been enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, to wit:

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Whereas, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgement of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in Convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or otherwise to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North-Carolina; and whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relation of North-Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained.

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of all the members of each house concurring,* the State be, and he is hereby, required to issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a Convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not wish a convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention," also, to open separate polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided; said polls to be superintended by inspectors, appointed by the Sheriffs with the advice of three Justices of the peace, of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of section 6, chapter 52, of Revised Code.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls, in their respective counties, on the question of "Convention" and "No Convention," sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prescibed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, immediately after said election.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the State, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: *Provided*, The day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the Governor shall, in like manner, issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted* That the election for delegates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted, the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That if a vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the convention shall issue his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy, under the same rules and regulations as heretofore prescribed for the election of delegates,

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates, as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the mileage and per diem day of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may direct.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent of the people to the propositions herein contained, being respectively expressed by the votes "Convention" or "No Convention" at the time and in mode hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That no ordinance of said Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the House of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereto being expressed as in proceeding sections of this act.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I A B do solemnly swear or affirm (as to the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which the convention is called, nor do any act or thing in said convention in conflict with said act, but faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me God!

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly the 1st day of February, A D 1861.

W T Dortch, S H C.
H T Clark, S S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, Rufus H Page, Secretary of the State in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the originnal on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861.

RUFUS H PAGE, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, this is to command the Sheriffs of the respective Counties of the State, to open an election to be held in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A D 1861, when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention, and for delegates thereto; and they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respects, to the requirements of said Act.

[Seal] Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of Feb., A D 1861.

By the Governor, JOHN W ELLIS.
Graham Daves, *Private Secretary.*

☞ *Every paper in the State* will copy the foregoing, with this notice, one time.