\$161,434,923

278,392,080

57,502,305

40,047,000

VOLUME XXI.- -- NO 46.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1861.

WHOLE NUMBER 1248

Rates of Advertising. Sixby cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first, and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, for any period under three months. for three mouths,

For six months, 6 00
For twelve months, 10 00 Other advertisements by the year on favorable terms. Alvertisers are particularly requested to overthrow the institutions and industry of the section state the number of in sertions desired, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly of this: That the remuneration afforded by his labor promotly.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

he North Carolinian.

Read and Reflect The following article, with some omissions and slight alterations, is from the pen of J. D. De-Bow, of Louisiana: The Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding

Interest of the South A Unit. When in charge of the national census office, several years since, I found that it had been stated by an Abolition Senator from his seat, that the number of slaveholders at the South did not exceed 150 .-000. Codvinced that it was a gross misrepresen- ceived in reply to a circular letter sent to the points tation of the facts, I caused a careful examination indicated; of the returns to be made, which fixed the actual Duily wages in N Orleans; Charle'n, and Nashville number at 347,255. I communicated the information, by note, to Senator Cass, who read it in the Senate. I first called attention to the fact that to number embraced slaveholding families, and that to arrive at the actual number of slaveholders, it would be necessary to multiply by the proportion of persons which the census showed to a family. When this was done, the number swelled to about 2,000,

Since these results were made public I have had reason to think that the separation of the schedule of the slave and the free was calculated to lead to omissions of the single properties, and that on this account it would be safe to put the number of faisilies at 375,000, and the number of actual slavehol ders at about two million and a quarter.

Assuming the published returns however to b correct, it will appear that one third of the popul: tion of the easire South are slaveholders. The ave rage number of slaves is nine to each holder, and one half of the whole number of holders are in possession of less than five slaves.

It will thus appear that the slaveholders of the South, so far from constituting numerically an ir significant portion of its people, as has been mamalignantly alledged, make up an aggregate greater in relative proportion than the holders of every other spicies of property whatever, in any part of the word; and that of no other property can it be said, with equal truthfulness, that it is an interes of the whole community.

Whilst in the Southern States every third family are slaveholders, but one family in every three and a half families in Maine, N. Hamp hire, Massachu setts and Connecticut, are holders of agricultura land, and in European States the proportion is al most indefinitely less. The proportion which the slaveholders of the South bear to the entire population is greater than that of the owners of land, houses, a gricultural stock, State, Bank, or other corpo ration securities anywhere else. No political economist will deny this. Nor is that all. Even in the States which are among the largest slaveholding South Carolina, Georgia and Tenn see, the land proprietors outnumber nearly two to one in relative proportion the owners of the same property in Maine, Massa hissets and Connecticat, and if the average number of slaves held by each family throughout the South be put nine, and if one half of the whole number of slaveholders own under five slaves, it will be seen how preposterous is the allegation of our enemies, that the slaveholding class is of the South are the holders of one to five slaves, slaveholding interest.

The fact being conceded that there is a very large class of persons in the slavelding States who have his boots; wait on his table, and perform the menial to direct ownership in that property, it may be well services of his household! - His blood revolts agacitizens than there exists among the larger class of exists it is only that which education and refinement amicably, because justly, settled without this. Let non-land-owners in the free States and the landed may give, and this is so courteously exhibited as every true Republican and real friend of the couninstance, it does in the other; and if patriotism and over at the North is at the bottom of the social ladpublic spicit are to be measured upon so low a stand- der, while his brother here has ascended several port, and the danger is already averted. and as this, the social fabric at the North is in far steps, and can look down upon those who are begreater danger of disolution than it is here. Though I protest against the false degraling

standard to which Northern orators and statesmen and in the name of the non-slaveholder, of the South bound to their country by the consideration of its honor and principle and public virtue in proportion it but easy to show that the interest of the poorest non-slaveholder among us is to make common cause slave property of his more favored reighbor.

The non-slaveholders of the South may be clas- time of the orginal purchaser. sed either such as desire and are incapable of purchasing slaves, or such as have the means to purchase and do not because of the absence of the moments to which Yankee controversy has driven our clerks, traders and merchants. statesmen, popular orators, and clergy. Upon the and justified the institution.

of slavery, and as it is upon this they rely in sup- al here for poverty than wealth to be preserved port of a future social conflict in our midst, it is through several generations in the same family. clear that in cases where the competition cannot might otherwise have, must fall to the ground.

Now from what can such competition be around in our cities? Are not all the interest of the merchant and those whom he employs of necessity up-on the side of the slaveholders? The products nowhere else is their triumph more speedy and Fro which he buys, the commodities which he sells, the signal. profits which he realizes, the hopes which sustain other agency, the interest of the agent is that the man, or the laborer whom he employs-the mechan-

the preacher, etc., etc. And an illustration of the truth of this is furnished in the city of New York-almost as much dependent upon Southern slavery as any city in the Hayti,

be profitably used.

Having then, followed out step by step, and see Coffee. to what it amounts, this so much paraded competition and conflict existing between the non-slaveholding and slaveholding interests of the South, I will proceed to present several general general consideration, which would be found powerful enough ro influence the non-slavholders, if the claims of pat Tobacco.

over and adove the expense of living, is larger than that which is afforded by the same labor in the Free States. To be convinced of this ne has only to com- Other from South. pare the value of labor in the Southern cities with those of the North, and to take note annually of the large number of laborers who are represented to be out of employment there, and who migrate at our shores, as well as to other sections. No white laborer, in return, in times of ordinary prosperity bas been forced to leave our midst, or remain with out employment. Those who come among us are enabled soon to return to their homes with a han- must be given : 60 per cent. of the dsome competency. The statement is nearly as true for the agricultural as for other interests as the statistiics will show.

The following table was recently complied by Sen-

Bricklayers. Carpenters. Laborers. \$21 to 31 \$24 to 23 \$1 to 11 Do in Chiango, Pittsburg, and Lowell, Mass,: Bricklayers. Carpenters. Laborers.

\$14 to 19 75c to \$1 in the census of 1850, were in Louisiana \$2 70, South to notice at all the infamous libels which the com-Carolina, \$1 75, Tennessee \$1 32, in Illinois \$1 49 mon enemies of the South have circulated against Pennsylvania \$1 72, Massachusetts \$2 12, The them, and which our every day experience refutes, wages of the agricultural classes as given in Parlia- but the occasion seemed a fitting one to place them mentary reports are in France \$20 to \$30 per antruly and rightly before the world. This I have ennum with board. In Itally \$12 to \$20 per annum. deavored faithfully to do. They fully understand In the United States agricultural labor is highest in end momentous questions which now agitate the the South-west and lowest in the Northwest, the that in all their relations, and they will be true and South and North differing very little, by the official loyal in any and every emergency.

The non-slaveholders, as a class, are not reduced by he necessity of our condition, as is the case in the free States, to find employment in crowded cities and come into competition in close and sickly work facturing operatives of the North and Europe to be quankful that God has reserved them for a better fate. - Tender women, aged men, delicated children and without hope of amelioration.-The records of save been paid to it, without an equivalent by the year, and the truth of what is stated will be abun- Kentucky. "LET THEM PREPARE FOR WAR," and we dantly shown.

inferior or a dependant. He is not told that the Declaration of in lependence, when it says that all men are born free and equal, refers to the negro equally with himself. It is not proposed to him to him that the free negro's vote shall weigh conally with his own at the bailot-box, and that the little children of both colors shall be mixed in the classes and beneaes of the school house, and embrace each other fibilly in its outside sports. It never occurs patriotism to make it the best and the safest ark of to him that a white man could be degraded enough our nation-a buiwark strong enough, if defended, an organized wealthy aristocracy. The poor man to boast in a public assembly, as was recently done in New York, of having actually slept with a negro and it would be equally consistent with truth and justice to say that they represent, in reality its done in the free States, to characterize the Father of the Country as a "scoundrel," No white man at the South serves another as a boy servant, to clean asked, upon what principle a greater antagonism inst this, and his necessities never drive him to it, can be presumed between them and their fellowinterest there? If a conflict of interest exists in one scarcely to strike attention. The poor white lab-

neath him at an infinite remove. The non-slaveholder knows that as soon as his savings will admit be can become a slaveholder. have reduced the measures of patriotism which is This, with ordinary frugality, can, in general, be acto be expected from a free and enlightened people, complished in a few years, and is a process continually going on. Perhaps twice the number of poor fling back the insolvent charge that they are only men at the South own a slave to what owned a slave ten years ago. The universal disposition is to "loaves and fishes," and would be found derelict in purchase. It is the first use for savings, and the as that they were needy in circumstances, I think with. If a woman, her children become heirlooms, and make the nucleus of an estate. It is within the knowledge of the writer that a plantation of fifty with and die in the last trenches in defence of the or sixty persons has been established from the descendants of a single female, in the course of the life

6. The large slaveholders and proprietors of the South begin life in great part as non-slaveholders. It is the nature of property to change hands. Luxtive to do so, preferring to hire or employ cheaper ury, liberality, extravagance, depreciated land, low white labor. A class conscientiously objecting to prices, debt, distribution among children, are conthe ownership of this property does not exist at the tinually breaking up estates. All over the new South." We trust they understand fully and with-South, for all such scruples have long since been States of the Southwest enormous estates are in the out disguise, that they are lending their strength, silenced by the profound and unanswerable argu- hands of men who begin life as overseers or city

sure testimony of God's holy Book, and upon the the non-slaveholder, he will understand that by logg, pattern, are you not laying broad and deep principle of universal polity, they have defended honesty and industry it may be realized to his children. More than one generation of poverty in a As the competition of free labor with slave labor amily is scarcely to be expected at the South, and is the gist of the argument used by the opponents is against the general experience. It is more unus- From the Meadville (Pa.) Republican, Feb. 9.

possil ly exist, the argument, whatever weight it always been among the leading and ruling spirits of on this question, and while they never proposed to squarely on the Chicago Platform, and denying the the South; in industry as well as in politics.

And nowhere else in the world have intelligence, industry and virtue, disconnected from ancestral Confederacy, they can never be driven from this ry in the Territories of the United States. We de- | Do gou want our support or not. If you do not

9. Without the institution of slavery the great him of future fortune, all spring from this source, staple products of the South would cease to be and from no other. The cities, towns, and villages grown, and the immense annual results, which are ing up to the standard of the N. Y. TRIBUNE. The of the South, are but so many agencies for convert-distributed among every class of the community, organ of the present State Administration, The ing the products of slave labor into the products of other labor obtained from abroad, and, as in every would cease. The world furnishes no instances of compares the meeting of the Commissioners at these products being grown upon a large scale by compares the meeting of the Commissioners at principle shall have as much as possible to sell, and free labor. The English now acknowledge their be enabled as much as possible to buy. In the ab- failure in the East Indies. Brazil, whose slave popsence of every other source of wealth at the South, ulation nearly equals our own, is the only South its mercantile interests are so interwoven with those American State which has prospered. Cuba, by promise a "monstrous proposition," declares it will ities, there to die a natural death. how is it betray of slave labor as almost to be identical. What is her slave labor, showers wealth upon old Spain, true of the merchant is true of the clerk, the draywhilst the British West India Colonies have now Union saved by it "would not be a Union weth the brace the loathsome scheme of the perpetuation of the pe ceasedbe a source of revenue and from poopulence ic who builds his houses, the lawyer who argues have be, to by emancipation, reduced to beggary. his causes, the physician who heals, the teacher, St. Domingo shared the same fate, and the poor

> EXPORTS 1789 \$27,829,000 \$5 to \$6,000,000 The Calais Advertiser says that the Crittenden laws. Any other course will be more disastrous to Matron's of the Revolution.

98.950 * 15.992 ** 24,187,293 " 7,085,623 " United States Exports for 1859.

Cotton manufactures.

Total from North. Total merchandise.

To the Southern credit, however, Cotton manufacture, being for raw materials. Breadstuffs (the North having receiv-

ed from the South a value as large in these as the whole foreign export). Add.

242,105,557 Southern. Northern contribution. 34,501,006 In conclusion, I must apologize to the nen-slaveholders of the South, of which class I was myself

The rates of board weekly for laborers as given until very recently a member, for having designed

shops and factories with remorseless and untiring them be heard and all will be right." We propose Republicans. And among those who have signed nachinery, They have but to compare their condi- to bring the Northern people upon the stand and petitions in favor of it, there are, we believe, many tion in this particular with the mining and manu- testify through their local country journal, which indicates the sentiments of the rural districts of that section. We have culled these sentiments toil and labor there from early dawn until after with some care, and we trust it will at least show candle-light, from one year to another, for a misera- our people that, the Northern people are as far a de pittance, scarcely above the starvation point, head of their politicians in this matter, as the South British free labor have long exhibited this, and those, is in advance of us to shan the impending "irrepressouth. Let this tariff cease to be paid for a single with the declaration of Mr. Lincoln, in reference to Monday.

which - part will soon make a decision : status of the white man, and is not regarded as an THE SENTIMENT OF THE FREE STATES-XO

From The Albany Republican States, Feb. 12. Let us have no more Conventions, "The Constitution as it is." Let us live by that, let us fight with it, and if needs be let us die for it. It wants but the plain interpretation of honesty, truth, and to withstand the assaults of traitors and the enmity of demagogues. Let us adhere to its letter and

From The Rochester Express, Feb. 11.

We would consent to no compromise or Consti- at the feet of Cotton Tyrants. tutional amendment which acknowledge property in man; and we believe that the difficulties under which we are laboring can, and will be in the end, try stand firm, and be prepared to render the incoming Admidistration a hearty and undivided sup-

From The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 9. We trust that those so-called Republican mem-

bers of Congress who are in favor of "compromi-Territorial Legislature shall prohibit Slavery in any United States territory south of 36 dg. 30 min. fully nealize that they are voting that Slavery is RIGHT-that it is right as an original proposition. We trust they realize that they are forever estopped negro purchased is the last possession to be parted from saying hereafter that Slavery is wrong, or from opposing any barriers to its spread over the entire Continent. We trust they perceive that they are ones, and blacker than those of the domestic breed becoming the facile instruments for bringing about which are becoming too pale faced to be easily man the fatal state of affairs foreshadowed by Abraham aged. Lincoln three years ago, when he said that "either the opponents of slavery would arrest the further mildest form. How many Republicans are there spread of it, and place it where the public mind who will subscribe to it? would rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates would push it forward until it should become alike lawful in all whatever that may be, to bring about the latter sad, wretched, execrable condition. . . . We 7. But should such fortune not be in reserve for put it to you, gentlemen compromisers of the Kelthe foundation of a Slave empire, embracing the whole territory, present and prospective, of the Un-

ited States? 8. The sons of the non-slaveholders are and have the people never will. They are fully educated up- to our convictions to the end, standing firmly and diate that position. rights of the Southern or any other portion of the of any individuals, to give legal existance to Slave- being a candidate of the Southern Rights party.

> From the Bangor Daily Union, Feb. 8. SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS IN MAINE.-The Republican journals in this State are rapidly com-Kennebec Journal, urges the party to stand square-Washington to the meeting of "Benedict Arnol and Major Andre, eighty years ago."

> never be accepted by the Republicans, and that the ed, and, under the menace of rebels, how they empossessing."

The Machias Republican declares of the present whites have been massacred equally with the rich. condition of the nation, that "it is not a cause of to "stand firm."

The Arcelook Times declares most emphatically that the seceding States have no just cause for complaint and that all their rights have been protected and altogether "rides a high horse," on the subject of wercion.

The Oxford Democrat teems with urgent appeals the Abelition element to yield not a hair's

From the Burlington (Vt.) Times, Feb. 7. 21,074,038 The delegates from Vermont to the Chicago Con-2,267,148 Vention, which resulted in the happy nomination o 3,694,474 President and Vice-President elect, assembled 196,735
175,699
188,693,496
188,693,496
198,732
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From the Salem (Oregon) Statesman, Jan. 7. From all that has come to our knowledge thus far, no reason is apparent for attempting and amend-

ment of the Constitution, either in Congress in the first instance, or by calling a convention of the States for that purpose. It cannot be amended so Taibune, just as they aid join now in denouncing that of The Eccaing Journ it. The former is, howimperious, turbulent men. It cannot lessen the members or the treacherous ferocity of negroes at the South, or check their disproportionate increase, as compared with the superior races. It cannot tay the Anti-Slavery moralizing of the North, "ora compe! slaveholders to brook this continual amputation upon their business and their own personal rectitude

From the Hartford Courant of Feb. 12. The only idea on this point which a Republican

duty of the incoming President to defend the Fele- spect. ral property, and execute the laws. If these voluntary, unrecognized associations in the Southern States, choose to run against the Federal authorities in the performance of these duties, it is at their peril.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Feb. 12. But The Courier's representation is that the penple of Massachusetts, or a majority of them, are in favor of the "Crittenden compromise." There is The "Watch and Wait" politicians yell! "let the Northern people speak upon this question—let portion of those who have never acted with the ho do not fully understand what it means,

From the Tipton (Iowa) Advertiser, Feb. 7. Let us have no more compromises with "the sum of all villainies." It is time that we had learned that "we cannot touch pitch without being defiled." From the Cleveland Leader, Feb 13.

The next subject is coercion. "In the name of humanity and Christianity, of the Constitution and four own manufacturing States are rapidly reach sible conflict." The New York Tribune remarks South Carolina, tell us if you mean to coerce." The ng it, and would have reached it long ago, but for that with the exception of about ten papers that time for both speaking and acting has nearly arhe excessive bounties which in the way of tariff- supported Lincoln's claims in the past campaign rived. As a first lesson, we recommend these anxious gentlemen to " read, mark and inwardly digest" the remarks of the President elect at Indianapolis on From the Deleware County (N Y) Jour. Feb 13

It is too late. There is no longer any question recompromises. The stavenourers are in repetition, and the only thing to be determined at present is whether they or the constituted authoriti's shall govern the Republic. From the Sund isky (Ohio) Register, Feb 12.

controlling power in the Union is at Washington, or at Montgomery City? Whether treason shall control or loyalty. Indeed, the prime question is whether rebellion and treason shall be supreme, or the Constitution and the laws.

From the Indiana Weekly Register. Feb 12. Much as the North loves the Union, she, as a body is unwilling to sacrifice every principle she holds to preserve it. We can afford to be magnanimous to the South, but we will not consent to be humiliated From the Wolverine [Mich] Citizen Feb 9.

From the Rockford (III) Register; Feb 9. For truckling to this same slave Oligarchy, we the same reason we have witnessed the Whig Sl.very. were placed upon the patriotic altar of "Union-say-It is now demanded of the Republican party as we should judge by the discussions in Congress and elsewhere-to commit the same act of felo de se but if there could be one time more than other, when it might be the duty of Republicans to stand firmly and unflinchingly by their principles-the principles of the Chicago platform—that time is no v.

From the Deleware [N Y] Express, Feb 13. Beside wanting more Territory to be cursed with

Here is the Democratic concession dectrine in its

From the Whitewater [Wis] Feb 3

Let our Commissioners go to Washington and humilate themselves before the minions of Slavery let them prostrate themselves at the feet of the olipolitical oblivion. The policy of the Republican
party is the policy of firmness, of integalty to itself.

And if it do not observe it would be possible to the decision of th And if it do not observe it rigidly, another decade will find a new party rising out of its runs, and it the Harnett Convention, are opposed to a Southern will be scattered to the four winds of heaven. For Confederacy, and preeter Al raham Lincoln to Jefall these propositions of compromise we have only ferson Davis, for their President. defiance. Men may saf, as they do say every hour Are the natural sympathises and common inter If the Republican leaders should be so lost to of the day, "the country is in danger, and we must ests of our sister States the same, as when you made honor as to abandon our principles at this juucture, save it by amicable adjustment." but we shall cling your speech at the Town Hall, or do you also report and never will infringe upon the constitutional power of any Congress, Territorial Legislature, or Harnett Convention, that you expressly disclaimed ny all a right to do such a thing, and we deny the represent the views of the party, to which you owe right of the whole people to subvert the principles of constitutional liberty upon which our Government is based.

What becomes of the Republican sentiment, "No more slave States, no more Slavery territory," with uch a proposition? The doctrine of the Fathers. personal and political friends, and a not recognize property in man—where is it? The fond hope that in process of time this nation would truly be a nation of Freemen-whether is it fled? The old-fashioned action, that the great curse of The Belfast Age pronounces the Crittenden Com- our nation was to be tolerated only in existing localhuman bondage!

From the Faribault, Minn. Republican Feb 6

But if we must needs compromise—if the North must get down on its marrow-benes as usual, and the storm which is now about to burst upon us, humbly beg forgiveness for having done no wrong was heard, whatever—we insist that that occasion shall be post-poned until the disunion heresy is disavowed. Let denial of the nationality of the Federal Government tion of the Government. He speke of Washington, upon his lips. The abominable delusion that a State can secode at pleasure from a compact she has form-

lower terms than these. From The Poughkeepsie Eagle Feb. 12.

aver of the cause of Freed-mat our State Capital, is just now engaged in defending his course by showing how much it resembles that of THE N. Y. Tat-BUNE in advocating an expediency candidate previous to the assembling of the Chicago Convention.
We don't know but Mr. Weed may succeed in venting his spite on Mr. Greeley, but we doubt very strongly whether he is improving his own position by so doing. At that time all genuine Repulican papers joined in condemning the position of Tuever, much more excusable, for then the seccess of Republican principles was involved in uncertainty. while now they have just achieved a signal and over whelming triumph. To falter on eatering a contest is bad enough; but recoil and surrend r all that has been gained, in the moment of victory has not even the poor excuse of cowardice to palliate it. From The Carmel (Putnam Co.) Free Press Feb 9

If the Free States now surender to the insolent and dictatorial demands of the slave power they will soon Administration will sustain, is the right and the have no rights that that Power will be bound to re-

From the Ulrequa (Wis.) Times, Feb. 9 Should the Republican party compromise with the slave power, giving that power all it asks, how after ward, could a Republican Member of Congress look a white man in the face without blu-hing? For one we shall mark every Northern Member of Congress who atters the word " Yield!" If the North dose compromise we hope the slave power will kick and cuff and spit upon the North, until every com promiser shall be humilated into the dust hope, in case the South get all they demand, that (the Federal Government, they will treat Northerners as the most abject and servile of slaves.

From The Abura (N. Y.) Union Feb. 11. all the States composing the American Union.

From The troppois (III) Republican, Feb 7. Let us aban los no principle upon which we entered the late political cativass, and all will be well.

Never was there an occasion in the history of any Never was there an occasion in the history of any nation calling for more steadfastness more constancy, more courage, more devotion to the eternal prin is Perty. ples of right and justice than that which is now unon us. Let every patriot nerve himself for his r. spen ibilities, and show that he is worthy the name of correlon, and the speaker declared that North Caro-

From The Peoria (Illinois) Trancript, Feb. 9 can party, tendered by a Republican, with the same- or ranced for more than an hour, and which was tion of Republican, be a basis of compromise. But fr quently interrupted by outbursts of appliance. are all wrong? In the very nature of things, any spaker as entitled to rane among the first Orators attempt at making a compromise with Slavery of North Carolina.

presupposes concession from the side of freedom. The Southern Rights party are certainly very and a surrender of principles on the part of much indebted to Mr. Strange for "a word spoken The question above all others now is, whether the evaded. It leaves no room for discussion.

Republicans. By no possibility can this point be in season" which will produce a good effect in this community.

Republicans. By no possibility can this point be in season" which will produce a good effect in this community.

From the Portsmouth (Ohio(a.epublicao, Feb 9. Those Democrats in the North who press this Cristenden proposition are as practically disunionists as the Yanceys and the Kherts . The exidences are as clear as noonday, that the Republican party never can accept it. Every effort from Northern Just as the country is felicitation itself on a dawn

From The Lyons (Iowa) Mirror

NETT CONVENTION, upon such terms?

tion which publishes in its proceedings, a repudia- used in these days, and often with some temper and slave culture, they want more negroes, and cheaper tion of your letter to K A Black and others, in response to a nomination confered upon you be the Southern Rights party of Camberland County.

hot bloodd. Let us make sing it do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact defination of these words DID YOU CONSENT TO BE A CANDIDATE OF THE HAR-

> You are the can lidate of a Convention, which voted down a resolution against coercion, offered by C H Coffeld. Did you as the Candidate of these Gentlemen. sanction this rate?

The chairman of the nominating committee of the garchy, if they choose, but when they return to the instrumental control of the convention, was T C fuller, who is avowable their respective States, they will hear the mutter-ings of that storm that shall bury them forever in which they honor you with a nomination.

The chairman of the nominating committee of the convention, was T C fuller, who is avowable to submit. But if the 20 Ph states should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or

Your new found friends who nominated you at

It is stated by the Observer delegates to the

honorable man claim their suffrage or profess to be their exponent in Convention.

We ask these questions respectfully, and as your DEMOCRATS.

[REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.] SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING IN FAY-ETTEVILLE.

At the request of many citizens of Fayetteville Robt. Strange, Esq., delivered a speech in defence urday evening last.

At an early hour, the Hall was filled to overflow ing, and the Ladies of Favetteville by their present condition of the nation, that "it is not a cause of we do hope our Republican members of Congress and other tokens of approval showed their apprecia sorrow that it has come now," and exhorts its party and President elect will stand firm by the Platform, tion and devotion to the cause of Southern Rightssaintaining the Constitution as it is, and enforce the the same patriotism still exists which animated the

South—which records a majority of nearly 30,000 Sugar is no longer exported, and the quantity of Compremise is the only one that gains any favor, our national our national The speaker was introduced to the audience by

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Terms of Subscription will be received for less than six mouths.

Terms of Subscription will be received for less than six mouths.

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The Accession of abolitionisms of the Subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is one-tenth of the exports of 1789. This I give up the complete on the stand was greated on the combined with a subscription will be received for less than six in the cities, it is one-tenth of the exports of 1789. This I give up the received from the rebel movement. May God defend this appearance on the stand was greated on with great on Northern authority.

In the complete of the stand was greated on the country without sufficient that it does not exist in the cities, it is one-tenth of the exports of 1789.

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The Accession Times declares most emphasically, the right and the cities, it is applied to the country without sufficient that it does not exist in the cities, it is applied from the received on the country without su applause. He spoke of the distracted condition of Federal affairs, and that this condition of things

ed must be recanted, as the indispensable preliminary to any compromise whatever. The Northern more and a host of others—living, and dead, who as people, if we know anything of their spirit and their sentinels had sounded the alarm, who had discoverloyalty to the Union, will never compromise out ed the clouds of sectionalism when ro larger than a man's hand' and which now covers the entire heavens with blackness, threatening devastation and

He vindicated the South, and showed conclusively Thurlow Weed, the late lander and present betrthat whatever may be the result, she is not to blame. He spoke of her devotion to the Union, and the compromises she had made to preserve it, that she had now yielded every thing for its preservation

Sign her home.
If portrayed the long catalogue of wrongs and insults that had been heaped upon the coath, and her patient endurance in the hope that a returning sence f justice would restore friendly relations, and enable the people of the two sections to dwell together

in unity and peace.

He stated that is his opini a the outh had already exhausted every measure consistent with hon-or, and that h was the duty of North Carolina "to look the danger full in the face" and as a peace measure to withdraw from the Union and unite her fortunes with her sister States of the South in a

formation of a Southern Confederacy
He spoke of the position, the power, the wealth
of a Southern Confederacy, and its ability to sustain separatel Government, that the Southern States lone farnish three fourth of the revenue of the geneal Government, and when this is withdrawn and expended in the development of the resources of he South, he predicted a career of greatness and

glory unparalled. lie made a powerful argument in favor of the petrine of State rights and showed conclusively rom the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution and quistation from the writings of the prominent actors of that time, that this is not a consolidated Government, and that a State has a right to sceede whenever the compact has been broken, "a bargain broken in one point is broken in all," and that the right of coarcion does not exist in

He stated if the relation of the State to the Generai Government is the same as a county bears to a State, then it was our duty to revolutionize and get out of such a Government as speedily as possible. He spoke of the Territorial question, and of the blood and treasure the South had bestowed in its acqui-sition, that in the Mexican War the South had airto go there and be prefected in our persons and pro-

He quoted from a resert speech of Lincoln, show ing the policy of the meaning administration to I : lines, never, no never would permit Federal Troops to murch through her bounderies for such a purpose, I can give but a mere account of the very able How could the cardinal dourines of the Republi- and cloquent address which kept a large audience

Railway Speeches of the President

Democrats to make the South believe we are in of light from the elections in Virginia and Tennessee favor of it is a sheer delusion, and encourages and and the deliberations of the Peace Congress at Wash emboldens disuncionials and traitors in the South ington, the President elect, by his speeches at Cit. From The Lyons (Iowa) Mirror cannot and Indianapolis, again places us in painful If the Union is preserved, and we believe it will uncertainty and count. Instead of starting upon be, let the substance and not the shadow, merely, be handed down to posterity. Let it be preserved and hope, he dads in planness of vigue and doubtful as our Fathers gave it to us, or if changed at all meaning, and place his becomes with stale interrograms with the light of some particular and place his becomes with stale interrograms. have seen the once great Democratic party, in the zenith of its power, hurled to its sestruction. For the same reason we have witnessed the Whig party melt away and disappear. And yet all the sac-rifices of principle offered to the Moloch of Slavery. Slavery. Slavery. From The Beloit (Wis.) Journal and Courier, Feb. 7 queries show as sufficiently what are his thoughts, The whole question is simply one of right and and, judging from these, no one can question but wrong; and as between right and wrong there is no that he regards the resomption by the Federal grounds out to be the resonance of the fats, arsenals, vessels, names, we are yet to be convicted, let us put ourselves right. &c. &c., within the boundaries of the second State If we are right tet us to the last extremity maintain our position.

To the Hon J G SHEPHERD

Dear Sir:—You are the candidate of a Coaven tion which publishes in its proceedings, a repudiation.

Ac. Ac., within the boundaries of the second States as a plan duty to be chooseded States as a plan duty to be choosed by him, to be accomplished by coercion, it me clearly regardless of the horizon that the boundaries of the second States are plan duty to be chooseded States as a plan duty to be choosed States as a plan duty to be choosed by him, to be accomplished by coercion, it me clearly regardless of the horizon that the boundaries of the second States are plan duty to be choosed by him, to be accomplished by coercion, it me clearly regardless of the horizon that the boundaries of the second States are plan duty to be choosed States are plan duty to be choosed States are plan duty to be choosed by him, to be accomplished by coercion, it me clearly regardless of the horizon that the boundaries of the complete states are plan duty to be choosed States are plan duty

hot bloodd. Let us make sure, if we can, that we not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprece the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is cocreton? What Is may long? Would the marching of any army into South Carolina, without the consent of her pe ale, and with hostile intent toward them be invasion? I cortainly think it would be 'coordion,' also, if the south + archimians were forced things be invasion or tearries? Do our profess-ed lovers of the Union, but who spitcfully resolve that they will resist conviou and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the inited States would be coercion or invasion of a State! If so, their plea or means to preserve the ongest of their great an's tion would seem to be exreadingly thin and may. If sick, the little place of the homospathist would be much too large for it to

The whole tone and drift of this is in direct confliet with the calm and emplishery course that the country had hoped from the President clost, and otally opposed to the spirit that from the first has marked the proceedings of the Peace Congress—the only body from whose labors the people have how reason to hope for satisfactory propositions and neasures of adjustment. Instead of eartfally co-optelligence and patriotism, delegated to Washington by the constitute I authorities of sovereign States for he lotty purpose of preserving the Union, Mr Linold utters words that send a call of despair instead fathrill of jey to the popular heart.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The Committee appointed for the purposs by the 2c. Congress, have agreed upon the proposition roposed by Mr. Guthre, of Kentucky. It establises involuntary servitude in territory South of 36 . The Committee expect to repots to-day, but atle hope is entertained that Congress will authorize its submission to the people.