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By P. J. Sinclair.

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"Watch and Wait."

READ, MARK AND INWARDLY DIGEST.

Demigogues leading the people by inches! The people unsuspectingly gulled!!

Is it known to our readers that the politicians are endeavoring to lead them to anarchy, free-soilism and its concomitant elements, infidelity and *the universal equality* of the black and white races.

We are satisfied that the people do not know how nearly they are being led by these false leaders to the brink of destruction and free-soilism.

"Watch and wait" said the Raleigh *Standard* to see what Lincoln will do and say. This cry was adopted by the satellites that follow in its train, and when that *leader* who can "kill and make alive" the freemen of this State, who can convey a title, *fee simple*, of all they own to Abe Lincoln and his cohorts—added that "any attempt upon the part of Lincoln to carry out his doctrine would meet with its resistance, each follower yelped "will meet with *our* resistance." The cry was "watch" and then wait till Lincoln is declared elected—he will appease this excitement, he will be a tartar to the Republicans—he will break up their organization &c., &c.

We watched and waited—Lincoln was declared elected—the "peace and security manifested did not come! One inch gained for Black Republicanism—one step farther advanced to subnissionism. Watch and wait yet a little longer, "till Lincoln's Inaugural," he will not carry out his doctrine. If he dares to indicate a policy conforming to his Chicago Platform "we are with you—we will assist!" This was watch and wait number two. How is it? Does Lincoln propose to carry out the Chicago Platform? Let us see: In speaking of his having no intention to interfere with slavery where its exists in the States, he says: The Chicago Platform is "*a law to govern*" not only the Republican party, but "him"—Abraham Lincoln of Illinois

Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge, that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me

He clearly states in an other sentence how the South is to be treated, and that judicial decisions of the Supreme Court shall not bind his action. He says.

"One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended."

In looking upon slavery as a wrong, Mr. Lincoln only carries out the doctrine uttered by him in a speech when he said, "the only way to extinguish slavery, is to treat it as a wrong—to set up a policy which will treat it as a wrong." That policy is now set up, and slavery, according to Mr Lincoln, is in the "*process of ultimate extinction*"! It is evident that Mr. Seward thinks so too, for in a conversation with the Black Republican Delegation of Illinois last week, he said:

"Gentlemen: If you want to save this Administration, and have it successful and profitable to the country, *I implore you to remember, that the battle for freedom has been fought and won. Henceforth forget that freedom ever was in danger, and exert your best influence now to save the Union.*"

One of his visitors remarked:

"Governor I want the integrity of the Republican party maintained."

Mr. Seward responded:

"Remember *that the way to maintain the integrity of the republican party is to maintain the Union. Remember, that the point at which the enemy strikes is always the point which you should defend.*

Let our readers now look and see if the Republican programme is not fully carried out. The battle for *negro equality*—Sewards *freedom* is only gained conditionally—that condition is, that the Union be preserved. Who is now defending the doctrine of Seward! LET THE PEOPLE JUDGE! Who is now for "maintaining the integrity of the Black Republican party? We answer it by telling them in the words of Seward: those who are endeavoring to "*maintain the Union!* Who now defend the place where the opponents of Black Republicanism attack—and the opponents of negro equality? Who defend these points! Seward tells you! Those who maintain the Union!" What good is an anti-slavery triumph when no Slave States are in the Union for the anti-slavery government to oppress? Where do you stand now, you who cry Union? Are you not with Seward, with Lincoln, with Chase and with Giddings? Friends and readers look—look seriously at this!

This is the end of "watch and wait" No. two!

But, we are ushered immediately upon watch and wait No. three, for these same demigogues who have led the people for self agrandizement filthy lucre and personal spleen, intend to watch and wait until submission made a virtue by its pressing necessity, will and must be adopted.

"Watch and wait" till the Peace Conference settles the matter," a settlement will be made! and now they effect to pronounce it satisfactory! *Is it satisfactory?* Are you willing to give a free negro the right of sufferage in North Carolina—are you willing to permit Northern free negroes to come here, settle down by your plantation and incite your slaves to rebellion. Yet the Peace Congress says *they shall!* Are you willing to class negroes citizens equal to you in all privileges and immunities? Yet the peace Congress provides that the Constitution shall recognize a free negro as a citizen. Are you willing that free negro mechanics and laborers shall come from the North, to compete with the white laborer, and white mechanic South! Yet the Peace Conference provides that they shall be protected, by what? Not the State—not so weak a power as that—but by Congress—by the powerful arm of the Federal Government!

Do we mistate these propositions? we think not. Who should know better than the talented and able son of North Carolina, GEO. DAVIS of New Hanover, who went as an uncompromising Unionist as a delegate to the Peace Congress, even denying the right of secession? Yet these are his views and he has nobly and fearlessly come out for his country, and pronounced it *a fraud a disgrace* and ought not to be offered to the people of North-Carolina. That the presentation of such humiliating propositions is an insult to their honor and their patriotism and chivalry.

Yet you are requested to "watch and wait" yet! Yes, watch—and you will have to wait, when the black hords of abolitionism will desolate your homes and make a wilderness of your fair land! Watch and wait till your divided and incongruous state will invite war—until you will be made an easy prey to the enemy. Which of you could believe that you could be led to wait so long as this? None of you! Look back and see how long you have waited—look back and see if you, yourselves, knew how far you were being carried by demigogues. Look back and see if what you were told is not all true—look back and tell us if the danger is not a real, present and over-powering one? and when you have looked back, come to the rescue of your country like *men!*

EXTRA SESSION.

The call for an extra session will depend entirely upon circumstances. If under the inducement of a low tariff in the cotton Confederacy, imports are heavily transferred to New Orleans, our revenue would be so affected as to derange all the estimates and compel the immediate action of Congress. If the duties are collected as at present, even with the misappropriation of those received at Southern ports, there would be no necessity for an extra session *But the belief obtains that a large portion of foreign trade will take the Southern direction under their low tariff, as the Western consumption could thus be supplied a more cheaply than through Nothern ports.* Congress adjourned without passing any law authorizing the President, at his discretion, to suspend or abolish ports of entry, or giving him power to collect the revenue on board ship. His hands are tied, and if the contingency occurs which has been suggested, his only relief will be through an extra session. Although some of the elections do not regularly occur till August, Gen Taylor found it necessary to summon Congress in May If the occasion should become urgent, that precedent may be followed.

Not the slightest doubt of it Mr TRIBUNE. You are just beginning to see where the shoe will pinch. It is bound to carry trade to the South. The whole northwest will purchase at New Orleans, and the South at Charleston. You'll see the grass grow upon your Commercial Stores of New York, before three years, and all this for the idea of negro equality.

The Northern Confederacy in this respect is in a dilemma. If they levy a tariff upon goods purchased in New Orleans, or Charleston, they immediately acknowledge the existence of the government. If they do not their tariff enacted at Washington, is useless, and if they collect the duties it brings war!

Sudden Change!

A very sudden change has taken place in Mr. Lincoln's policy (if it can be credited,) according to Mr. Lincoln, his words in the Inaugural, that he was to "hold, *occupy* and possess the places and property of the United States Government," were altogether "*artificially*" used! It is a queer way to do this by abandoning Fort Sumter, as our late news give us to understand they intend to do. We, however, this morning, believe the whole announcement to be a deliberate sell!

Charleston will be as impregnable as Sebastapol and even more so, in the hands of the Confederated States, and it is not at all likely that Lincoln intends to give up the advantage he now possesses by holding Fort Sumter. We will be able to inform our readers to-morrow fully of this fact, when we receive the N. Y. *Tribune*, as it generally knows more about Mr. Lincoln's policy than any other sheet. Should this course be adopted the ultras will howl like mad dogs at the evident mark of cowardice displayed by Lincoln, Seward, Chase and Co.

We incline to the belief that this is a mere stroke of diplomacy to foil the Old Dominion as the signs are increasing of her prompt secession. Should they adopt this policy, it is merely to save the border States to abolitionize them. We will not believe it however until the Fort is evacuated.

ACTS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.—On the 1st February, 1850, says the N Y *Day Book*, Senator John P Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions from Isaac Jefferies and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and John F Woodward and others, praying that "some plan might be devised for the DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION." Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was unsparing in his denunciation of the petitions, and suggested that there should have been a preamble to them in those words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress: Whereas, at the commencement of the session, you and each of you, took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now, therefore, we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union and everthrow the Constitution as soon as you can."

Yet this petition received three votes, John P. Hale, of N. H., William H. Seward, of N. Y., Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. The two first are Cabinet officers. [See Senate Journal, 1st session 31st Congress, Page 128.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND MARCH 11th.

On Saturday the Committe made a report.—The majority recommended a conference of the Border States, recognize the right of secession, and protest against coercion. Gov. Wise submitted a minority report demanding guarantees repudiating hostilities by the government of States, and requiring the government to evacuate the forts. There are only three signatures to a report in favor of secession. It is feared that the majority report will not be palatable to the Unionists as it recognizes the right of secession.

THE NEWS.

In the U. S. Senate on Friday last the following resolution was offered by Senator Foster of C. T.

"WHEREAS, Mr. Wigfall has declared in debate that he is a foreigner and owes allegiance to Texas a foreign government, and not to the United States, therefore.

Resolved, That he be expelled from the Senate."

Mr. Clingman offered the following resolution as a substitute for the foregoing:

"*Resolved*, That as Texas is no longer one of the United States she is not entitled to a representative on the floor of the Senate. No action was taken.

Mr. Judd of Indianna was confirmed as Minister to Berlin on Thursday.

President Lincoln said to a Southern gentleman who called upon him to know how his inaugural was to be understood, *that it meant peace*-of-course *he said so!*

Advices from Pensacola state that Lieutenant Slemmer is raising a sand battery east of For Pickens.

The work on the land batteries opposite Warrington is actively continued.

There has been no official interview yet between the Southern Commissioners and the President.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed resolutions approving the course of Gen. Twiggs.

The Inaugural is considered in New Orleans as a declaration of war.

Gov. Floyd has published a reply to the report of the House Committee on the Indian Trust Bonds affair He claims that his acceptances were merely in anticipation of the earnings of the Transportation Company, that only $600,000 of acceptances are outstanding, and that if the government will permit the earnings of the present year to be applied to that purpose, they will be liquidated without any necessity to resort to the property of the company, which is already assigned for that purpose.

Gov. DENNISON and Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, are candidates for the vacancy in the Senate caused by Mr. Chase going into the Cabinet.

Hon. JOHN BELL pronounces Mr. Lincoln's inaugural a declaration of war, and declars that he shall urge Tennessee to prepare for conflict.

IT is thought at Washington, that Mr. Fessenden of Maine, will be sent as Minister to England, and Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, Minister to France.

The Petersburg Va Express heretofore a strong Union paper, thus closes a lengthy article upon Lincoln and his party:

We are totally disgusted with the intolerable and irreclaimable viciousness of those creatures, and are ready to greet a separation from them with our whole heart.

They have pretty essentially and effectually cursed us [illegible] We have not another word to say against secession. Let it go on until it sweeps away every Southern States in its course.

The Albany (N. Y.) *Atlas* has come out openly and patriotically in denunciation of Lincoln's Inaugural. It says:

"If President Lincoln, upon taking the oath of office, had simply declared that he would respect the Constitutional rights of citizens in the Territories as well as in the States, as declared by the highest judicial tribunal and that he would enforce those rights, he would now disarm the South and command the support of the North. His false point is that he has taken the platform of the "Higher Law" instead of the Constitution; and while defying the decisions of the courts in regard to the property of private citizens, threatens civil war to recover he property (as he calls it) of the Federal Government. He cannot stand in this position and command the confidence of the people."

The N. Y. Day Book says that Sumner is to be Chairman of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, because he is such *an excellent linguist!* Burton, in his Anatomy of Melancholy tells of a "learned fool" who was acquainted with upwards of a hundred different languages and dialects, and yet did not have common sense enough to earn his own bread and butter.

Why don't Lincoln hang the Southern Commissioners now in Washington, as traitors? That is what the "Republicans" said Mr Buchanan ought to have done with the South Carolina Commissioners.

Baltimore was one of the places where Old Abe did not think it "necessary to put the foot down firmly."—[*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

With one voice the country condemns Lincoln's speeches as very *slow*; and with equal unanimity we believe, his running is pronounced *fast.*

Louisville Courier.

A STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that Lincoln was inaugurated as John Brown was hanged—under the protection of cannons and bayonets.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—In view of the probable policy of the new adminstration relative to the collection of the revenue, and the extent of coast of the seceded States, nearly 2,000 miles, it becomes important to ascertain the naval force of the country We find the *Naval Register* for 1861 to contain in the men of-war list, only 10 line-of-battle ships, 10 sailing frigates, 21 sailing sloops of-war, 3 sailing brigs, 1 schooner, and 6 storeships—total, 61 sailing vessels; and 7 first class steam-propellers, 6 second-class do., 12 steam gun-boats, 2 screw tenders, 3 first-class do, 1 side wheel steam tender, and two steam stereships—total 42 steamers, 90 ships in all. About 20 of these are serviceable men-of-war of modern stamp.

☞ Mr. Holt publishes a letter which exonerats ex-Secretary Thompson from the charge of having betrayed Cabinet secrets.

HURRAH FOR THE OLD KEY STONE!—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania writes:

I wrote several weeks ago an article calling the attention of the good citizens of our great Commonwealth to the question as to our position, when Virginia and Maryland shall have withdrawn from what *was* the Union. Those States certainly will secede, and I find it is the opinion of many of the most intelligent citizens of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania, that our true place is side by side, should der to sholder, heart and hand, with old Virginia and the whole South!

Sir, shall a minority party, as Washington said, a "geographical" party, rule us and our brethern of the South! We are proud to call Southerners brothers. Who would call an abortion Yankee brother? Where's the man?

I feel confident that if the question of submission by Pennsylvania to Lincoln's Black Republican rule is submitted to the people, they will vote "No!" we will not submit. We will stand where we have always stood, by the Constitution and the equality of the States

We were not fairly beaten in November, and our glorious old State is not an Abolition State. Let our brethren bear this in mind.

Lincoln might as well talk of collecting revenue in England or France. The Confederate States of America are just as much a foreign Power as either.

It is re[illegible] Fort Brown has been surrendered to [illegible]

[illegible] Senate on [illegible] in [illegible] be thought, that events were rapidly tending to a crisis, and that the Federal Government could not long retain Sumter and Pickens. There was a time, he said, when Fort Sumter could have been re-enforced. He believed it could not be re-enforced now without the use of at least 10,000 men by land and sea. There were but four men to serve each gun, and they would soon be exhausted, and beside they had not braed and salt enough to last for thirty days. If war was to come, there was no time to lose *Congress should be in session, and 20,000 men in the field.*

Yet this traitor's name heads the column of a submission paper in this State, as candidate for President in 1864!

In Richmond Va., secession seems to be rampant.

The stars and stripes give way to the Southern banner!

By the araival of the Bremen, we have news from Europe to the 20th ult. The English Ministry had been defeated on the question of equalizing the income tax, which was aimed against them in the House of Commons. The Great eastern was to sail for Norfolk, Va., early in March, to receive a cargo of cotton. The Italian Parliament was opened on the 18th ult. with an address by Victor Emanuel. The often promissd and as often deferred emancipation of the Russian serfs is now said to have been definitely fixed for March 3. A persecution of the Christians had broken out in Cochin China.

ATROCIOUS.—The following startling and highly inflamm tory dispatches appear in a newspaper "out West," to which they are specially telegraphed:

LATE, LATER, LATEST AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON,—OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES BY THE UNDERGROUND LINE.

Charleston, supper time, Jan. 14. All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are at the breat-works.

Two and a half minutes later. Hundreds of the noblest women of South Carolina are behind the breastworks, and the boldly express their determination to remain there."

Later—still three quarters of a minute.—A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening, and many are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing example of their sisters. Shame on the young men.

[illegible] We have learned from a reliable source that the study of military tactics will be introduced into the female school of of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the South Carolina infantry' which is to be raised."

"A report from the interior says the negroes 'wear' drilling, but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the gas company has suspended in consequence."—*Newburyport Herald.*

WHO WE HAVE TO DEAL WITH.

The relation of master and slave, is pro tanto, a total violation of this principle, (the equality referred to in the Declaration of Independence.] The master not only governs the slave without his consent, but he governs him by a set of rules altogether different from those which he prescribes for himself, Allow ALL the governed an EQUAL VOICE IN THE GOVERNMENT; and that, and that only is self-government." Howell's Life of Lincoln, page 27.

"That central idea, in our political opinion, at the beginning was, and until recently continued to be, the equality of men. And although it was submitted patiently to whatever inequality there seemed to be as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward PRACTICAL equality of all men."—*Lincoln's Speech in Illinois State Journal, Sept. 16th, 1856.*

"I should like to know, taking the old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute book in which we find it and tear it out. Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true, let us tear it out! (Cries of "No, no!") Let us stick to it then, let us stand firmly by it, then.—* * * * * * * * * Let us discard all this quibling about this man and the other man—this race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position; disregarding the standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

"I did not say that I desired that slavery should be put in a course of ultimate extinction. I do say now however so there need be no difficulty."

"Now my opinion is, that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

JEFFERSON ON SECESSION AND COERCION.

In a letter to Mr Breckinridge, dated August 12, 1803, relative to the acqusition of Louisiana, Mr. Jefferson says:—

"These federalists see in this acquisition the formation of a confederacy, embracing all the waters of the Mississippi, on both sides of it, and a separation of the eastern waters from us. These combinations depend on so many circumstances which we cannot foresee, that I place little reliance on them

"We have seldom seen neighborhood produce affection among nations. The reverse is almost the universal truth.

"Besides, *if it should become the great interest of those nations to separate from this—if their happiness should depend on it so strongly as to induce them to go through that convulsion, why should these Atlantic States dread it? But especially, why should their present inhabitants take side in such a question?*

"The future inhabitants of the Atlantic and Missisippi States will be our sons. We leave them distinct but bordering establishments. We think we see their happiness in their Union, and we wish it. Events may prove it otherwise, and if they see their interest in separation, why should we take side with our Atlantic rather than our Mississippi descendants?

"It is the elder brother and the younger son differing.

"God bless them both, and keep them in Union if it be for their good, but separate them if it be better. —[Works of Jefferson, vol. 4, p 499 500.]

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, a citizen of Alabama, has resigned.

SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes:—

If the reports about the evacuation of Fort Sumter are not true, they probably soon will be, for its relief has been delayed so long that reinforcements can hardly be sent in sufficient numbers in season to meet its necessities. The question is wholly a military one, and must be decided on military ground, but the moral effect on the public mind of orders to Major Anderson to retire can only be counteracted by a concurrent proclamation for an extra session of Congress. Legislation to arrest the action of the Southern Confederacy in regard to importations seems absolutely necessary. It is well known that Major Anderson cannot now be re-enforced with out imminent danger of a serious collision. Two steamers of light draft, with supplies of men and provisions, have been in readiness for some time to make the attempt whenever ordered, under the command of an officer who is willing to take the risk, and feels confident of success. But the military preparations in and outside of the Harbor of Charleston render any such experiment hazardous, unless sustained by a heavy naval force, which could be used now, as the main ship channel is entirely clear of obstruction. The War Department has obtained a detailed statement of the stock of provisions in Fort Sumter, and it is abundant for a considerable time, except in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty days. One of the first and most important questions, therefore, before the Administration will be, whether Maj. Anderson will be supplied or withdrawn. That decision cannot long be postponed, for, though he now receives meats and vegetables from the markets of Charleston, this permission may be cut off at any moment by an order from Gov. Pickens or Gen. Beauregard, to whom Jefferson Davis has confided the direction of military operations there.

The N. Y. *Tribune* editorially says:

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traitor in the land, for taunts and swelling self-congratulations from the men who have labored more earnestly than any others for the destruction of the Union by crying out for concessions and compromises; but let all remember that the strength has not yet departed from our flag, *and that this movement may be only as the crouch which is to precede the decisive leap.* No matter if the treason which has woven around us its toils compels a step which no one wishes to take; no matter if Rebellion seems to have advanced its banners, or if treason turns more confidently toward us its brazen front. *The policy of the Government remains unchanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws.*

The Wilmington *Journal* on the withdrawal says:

So, at present, there will be no blood shed in Charleston Harbor. This, however, implies no recognition of the Confederated States, nor of the right of secession, nor does it imply any abandonment of the policy of coercion, as a policy. In war, a withdrawal of troops from an untenable position for military reasons, is no declaration of peace. The handful of men in Sumter may be withdrawn, not from any desire to withdraw them, nor from any acknowledgement of the right to demand their withdrawal, nor with any pledge not to renew the attempt to "hold, occupy, possess," etc., but simply from want of the present physical power available for the purpose of carrying out the coercive designs of the party and section who now rule this country down to the South Carolina and Mississippi line.

FRIGHTENED AWAY BY GHOSTS.

The Crown Point (Ind.,) *Register* is responsible for the following—the last ghost story:

"A little south of Crown Point—probably two miles—stands a house that is to some a wonder. The House of itself is nothing more than a building, say eighteen by twenty-four feet, and a story and a half high. Not many months since, a mother and daughter who occupied the house were taken sick, and in a few days died. There was nothing peculiar about their death, as any one observed. They were buried, and the house left vacant. Soon after, a family moved in, and since then it has been occupied most of the time until within a few weeks, when it was found impossible for a family to reside there. For weeks they have seen manifestations of a supernatural presence. Besides the moving of all movable articles, the tinkling of glasses and the rattle of tin ware, there were freqent and startling sounds, as of whispered conversation, singing, subdued laughter—all imitations of the human voice. These ghosts have been seen at all hours of the night. An old lady, clad in her grave clothes, has been seen to come from the adjoining forest, where the wind swept in tremendous gusts, rattling the icy branches of the trees. She invariably walks around the house and sings a doleful tune, until she is joined by a young female, when the two unite in a plaintive song. Usually light footsteps are heard in the house, and at times the ghostly visitors are seen promenading the kitchen and other rooms of the house until a late hour of the night, and in some instances have not left till day-light. The family became so alarmed and troubled at these manifestations that they picked up their duds and left the premises. We understand that no earthly consideration could induce them to return.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS NOT A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Mr. Lincoln, it seems, needs to be told of this obvious fact; and many of his party certainly do. The question is often asked with a pompous and blustering air by the coercionists, "have we a government worth preserving, or one invested with sufficient power to enforce its own laws?" In answer to the first branch of that question it may in truth be said that we have no government worth preserving, if it can not be preserved by other means than by an appeal to the sword and bayonet. And in regard to the other branch of the question, the power of the government depends on circumstances and contingencies—a free government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed;"—and if that consent cannot be attained from the governed, or in other words, from the people, to enforce the law in any given case by an appeal to arms, it cannot be done. How idle and foolish then for a few abolition sticklers for the Chicago platform, and nothing else, to talk about enforcing the federal laws, under existing circumstances, in seceding States, by the use of the military and naval power of the government, when the entire South and three-fifths of the North, at least are utterly opposed to any such course.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

THE WOMEN'S MEMORIAL.

Sneator Crittenden, shortly before the adjournment of Congress, presented the memorial of *fourteen thousand ladies*, all from the Border States, praying for compromise. The memorial was handsomely enclosed in a blue silk bag, ornamented with fine needle work, while the fourteen thousand signatures, in a delicate female hand, presented an irresistible demand for peace. In presenting it Mr. Crittenden compared the appeal with that of the Sabine woman, who rushed in between the contending hosts and restored peace by peaceably disarming them.

☞ Will Mr. Douglas go into Lincoln's Cabinet? Will Dug. Wallack be the back-door organ for Lincoln? Will the National Intelligencer be the organ of the Old Fogie brigade of the Lincolnite forces? All these are questions which time will sooner answer. *Wil. Journal*

The little poem below appeared in the GALVESTON EVENING NEWS. We guess who wrote it. Some patriotic lady, we wager.

COTTON DOODLE.

WRITTEN BY A LADY ON HEARING THAT YANKEE DOODLE HAD BEEN HISSED IN NEW ORLEANS.

Hurrah for brave King Cotton!
The Southerners are singing;
From Carolina to the Gulf
The echo's loudly ringing.
In every heart a feeling stirs
'Gainst Northern Abolition;
Something is heard of Compromise,
But nothing of Submission.

Cotton Doodle, boys, hurrah!
We've sent Old Yankee hissing,
And when we get our Southern rights
I guess he'll turn up missing.

His poet, Lowell, is singing,
'Gainst "sacred compromises"—
Pray s, "God confound the dastard word,"
At which his "gall arises."
No wonder that he hates it,
He surely has good reason:
He broke the oath of Seventy-six,
And it proclaims his treason.

Cotton Doodle, boys, hurrah!
He does not love the Negro;
That's but a pretext hollow,
To hide his greedy longing,
For the "Almighty Dollar."
Were was his tender conscience,
When for our "blood-stained gold,"
His Narragansett captives
Were into slavery sold?

Cotton Doodle, boys, hurrah!

'Gainst nullifying Tariffs
He raised a mighty din,
And loudly talked in Thirty-Two
Of Carolina's sin;
But now appeals from Congress
To the "higher law" of Heaven—
'Twas horrible in one, you know,
But God-like in eleven.

Cotton Doodle, boys, hurrah!

Thank God, his day is passing!
He can no longer vex us,
For, state by State, we'll firmly stand,
From Maryland to Texas.
King Cotton is our Monarch
While he quiet Abolition,
And set his foot upon the neck
Of Treason and Sedition.

Cotton Doodle, boys, hurrah!
We've sent Old Yankee hissing,
And when we get our Southern rights
I guess he'll turn up missing.

OUR COTTON POLITICS.

The unsettled condition of this government is rapidly reducing the estimate which has been heretofore and is now laid upon the cotton growth of this country by England, Germany, and in short, nearly the whole civilized world. The dissolution of the Southern or Manufacturing States of this country is not only a subject of great *moment and serious* thought with us but it is also a prolific theme of discussion with the leading journals and men, as well as with the main Branches of government of foreign powers. It has conclusively shown us that the cotton of the Southern States bears heavier in the political balances of the world than any other article of agricultural or manufacturing produce in the vast extent of this whole country.

Notwithstanding all this we are told by neighboring States, who are religiously winked at by foreign powers, that Slavery, the whole machine and machinery by which our cotton is grown and prepared for the manufacturer's mills, is a crime and a curse. We do not design to enter into an argument upon Slavery at this time—our people already understand the subject as well and as through as we do—we merely make this allusion to show the inconsistency and ignorance of those who are crying aloud for our cotton, at the same time demanding that we give up the means by which we are enabled to supply their wants. One thing is certain, that if the South be deprived of slave labor the world will be deprived of its cotton and its cotton fabrics—the greatest agricultural country—the territory of the richest soil upon the face of the earth would run to and the Southern States in a few years return to a howling wilderness of dense, deep forests.

Edgecombe Farm Journal.

☞ The Montgomery Alabama, POST, has the following:—

"To reconstructionists we have only this to say, build any kind of political edifice you please—lay its foundations upon the centre rock of the earth—make its walls of adamant and rear its dome to the clouds, and yet if you inhabit it with the same political families that have occupied the old Mansion—scism will originate; strife will be endangered; jealously will be cultivated, and eventually the whole edifice will be baptised with fraternal blood. We have thought much upon this subject, and have refrained from the expression of an opinion, lest it might be unadvised and premature—but after mature reflection—in view of existing causes and surrounding circumstances, our honest conviction is that our only safety for the present consists in separation from the North, and that our only security for the future, is in making that separation final and perpetual.

GOV. FOOTE'S PREDICTION.—On the 20th of February Gov. Foote who was an unsuccessful secession candidate for the Convention in Tennessee wrote as follows:

"I perfectly agree with Col. Clemens in believing that one of the most signal reactions in public sentiments which has occurred, will in a few weeks mark the history of Tennessee; and I warn the exultant demagogues of the hour that the solemn day of retribution is even now almost at hand!! In less than thirty days, every man in Tennessee who is not a Black Republican in sentiment will be found enrolling himself as a defender of Southern rights and Southern homes, and woe to him who shall shall be found still lingering in the camp of the Philistines!"

The Columbia *Carolinian* says of the late election in this State:

"We think, as the matter stands, the Southern party of North Carolina should pray that the Convention may now, be defeated. Give the Northern party full victory, and how can they use it? Do they propose any measures of resistance? Nothing that we have heard of. If they win, then victory will convict them of submission to Black Republicanism As the Southern party will not have a majority in the Convention, they should hope that the Convention may be defeated. If this be so, then another contest should be initiated immediately, and put the question upon its strictly Southern and Northern issue, and upon this fight with energy and vigor worthy the magnitude of the cause, and we feel assured they will route the Northern party from one end of the State to the other. Let our Southern friends in North Carolina but get appetite from this defeat."

All of which is a good advice.

DEAD.—Lieut. Hudson M. Garland, U. S. N., a native of Virginia, died at Brooklyn, New York, on the 27th of last month.