

NORTH CAROLINA  
P. J. SINCLAIR Editor.  
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.  
SATURDAY, April 6.

Keep the Ball Moving!—Mass Meeting of the Southern Rights Party of the 2nd Congressional District at Newbern!—Thursday and Friday, April 25th and 26th, 1861.—A number of distinguished Speakers invited. The Southern Rights Party of the County of Craven feeling that the present condition of our national affairs demand that the friends of the South in North Carolina should take counsel of each other, have determined to hold a

MASS MEETING IN NEWBERN on the 25th and 26th of April, preparatory to the great Mass Meeting of the Party in the State of North Carolina on the 20th of May, and cordially and earnestly invite and urge the friends of the South in every county in the District to assemble with them on that occasion.

Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present and address the meeting; a committee of correspondence having been already appointed to secure their attendance. Through this is intended to be a Mass Meeting of the Southern Rights Party of the 2nd Congressional District, the friends of the movement and Southern Rights men through the State are cordially invited to meet with us.

STATES RIGHTS CONVENTION

A Convention of the State Rights party of Cumberland and Harnett, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th of May, being Superior Court week. Delegates will then be chosen to represent these Counties in the Convention to be held in the City of Charlotte, on the 29th of May 1861. Let the people gather!

We are authorized to state that a Convention of the SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY, of Sampson County, will be held in Clinton on Saturday, the 12th inst. Let old Sampson rally in all her strength!

An adjourned meeting of the Southern Rights party will be held in Fayetteville Hall on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address. It will be seen by the proceedings of the last meeting that the Ladies are especially invited to attend.

OBSCURE MEMBER.—We learn that a little girl some eight years old, the daughter of Mr. Archibald Colton, living near White Hall, Bladen Co., was brutally murdered by a negro a few days since, by crushing her head with a rail. We have not heard the particulars.

Our new type having arrived, there will be no paper issued from this office next week.

Incidiarism in Charlotte.

The good people of Charlotte are very much alarmed at the recent attempts to burn the town. We see by the late issue of the Democrat, that for four or five successive nights, fires were discovered in various portions of the town, and with great difficulty extinguished.

A private letter this morning informs us that there is great excitement. No sooner is one fire suppressed and attempted to be extinguished, than others are found in other localities of the town. On last Wednesday a large company of men armed for the purpose, searched the woods in the vicinity but finding nothing. A number of persons are under arrest on suspicion. The people are daily in expectation of an insurrection. This is doubtless the work of Abolition emissaries.

A Woman.—Our friends in the country will see the necessity of organizing into Southern Rights Clubs—Organize! Organize!! Let the people discuss the question fully. Nothing can be lost to the cause of justice and right by full and free discussion. Let the people have light—they are always right when they act intelligently. We would recommend to the executive committee to assess a certain amount upon each county for the purpose of purchasing and distributing documents amongst the people. Let our war cry be, "The South and our Liberties!!" The people are beginning to see as the Fayetteville Observer saw in 1855, that "THERE WILL BE, THERE MUST BE A DIVORCE!!" "To this latter class of secessionists WE BELONG!!!"

The facts are, that the Peace Conference propositions were moved as a substitute for the Committee's Report, which embraces other propositions, but provides also for a Southern States Conference, and the substitute provided, the Conference would have been lost. As it is, both will pass. In the Southern States Conference, the Southern Confederation came up as a substitute, and received no votes, though we all know that there are secessionists in the Convention, who desire to take Virginia into the Southern Confederation."—Observer Editorial on the Virginia Convention.

There are only two material errors in the above, and one false prophecy! 1st. The majority report does not "embolden" the Peace Congress propositions! 2ndly. The vote upon the Southern Confederation was not as stated by the Observer; seven-eighths did vote against it, but there were votes cast for it, we do not now remember how many; say those who did not vote against it were for it and we find the number to be twenty-two instead of some!

The New York Tribune says that rumors were rife in Washington on Wednesday, that a collision had occurred at Fort Pickens. No official intelligence, however, had been received.

The Connecticut Election Returns are all in. The Republicans lose two members of Congress. In one District, the Democrats have always triumphed until Mr Woodruff, through his popularity was elected two years since, he is now defeated by Jas E. English. In the fourth District, represented by O. S. Terry, Geo. C. Woodruff, Democrat, is elected—this is the only Republican defeat; his majority is about 150.

Although two Republican congressmen have been defeated, the State has gone largely for the Blacks, gaining about 1200 upon the vote of one and two years since. The New York Tribune truthfully remarks as follows upon this triumph of Republicanism.

"We are yet without full returns from Connecticut, but the Republican majority for Governor will not probably fall short of 1,800. Last year it was 541, a gain of over 1,100. This result may possibly serve to open the eyes of the hundreds of respectable gentlemen, who, as Mr. Crittenden says, assumed that a great reaction had taken place in the North."

Four of the editorial corps of the New York Tribune have received foreign appointments, viz: Fry, Hibbard, Pike and Harvey. Why not clear out the whole concern, and send Greeley on also?

Justice.

We have no disposition to do injustice to any one and we therefore cheerfully state that the certificates of Northern men, procured and published by the friends of Mr. Sinclair, of the Fayetteville Observer, entirely exonerate him from the charge of being a traitor or abolitionist. It is not necessary that we should publish the certificates. Mr. Sinclair has not done us entire justice, but we do not intend on that account that he or his friends shall have any cause to complain of us.

Come, Mr. Sinclair, cease your warfare on Democratic principles. Take your stand under the old Jackson and Buchanan flag, which is the flag of the Union.—Raleigh Standard.

We beg leave to differ from Mr. Holden in reference to the justice done him. We always strive to do justice to an honorable opponent, and in our editorial life we have never imputed unsoundness to Mr. Holden, whilst we have of late, widely disagreed with him. With reference to the advice gratuitously tendered, the Standard will permit us to say that it has taken to strange gods, and we wish to adjure the True Faith, "We never, never do it." The "equality of the States" was the motto under which the Standard fought its last Presidential campaign. Buchanan and Jackson had that as theirs; to attain that equality at all hazards and cost is pure Democracy, any other position is counterfeit Democracy.

We say to the Standard, upon secession or disunion, that if it be a crime to be a disunionist for existing causes, we were taught to be one by the Standard. Why should the preceptor condemn his pupil for being a close, apt and earnest student of his teachings. A boy in Scotland was once hanged for stealing a few "baubles." On the scaffold he called his mother to him and wished to whisper in her ear, when she placed her head sufficiently close to him, he bit her ear off, remarking that, that would remember her of the fact that he had encouraged his stealing, and brought him to that sad end. If ever we are hanged for being a disunionist, we shall if possible get near to Mr. Holden, and tell him that he encouraged our disunion sentiment—taught us to be a disunionist, and if possible bite his ear off as a token of remembrance.

Reaction at the North.

The New Hampshire election is followed by another triumph of Black Republicanism, in Connecticut. Do you expect to run the question of negro out of the North? It is madness—absolute madness to imagine that we are to have a show of justice. In Connecticut the issue was the "Peace Congress Resolutions," that abolition was even too much for them to give the South. What are we still to do—watch and wait still longer? Our people will ere long learn that we have to act, when we are kicked out, or stay in and receive the kicks! Rhode Island was to hold her election on last Thursday—there as two years since, there is but little doubt that the conservatives will carry. Rhode Island however, manages always to turn up on the side of abolitionism, in a Presidential campaign, but, to save herself from the expensive legislation of Republicanism, she goes Democratic in State elections. Are we not justified in saying in the words of the Observer in 1855: "We see no hope." "THERE WILL BE, THERE MUST BE A DIVORCE!!!"

LATER.—This morning's news confirms the fact that Rhode Island has gone for the Democrats. We had expected this. Here is a gain of two members of Congress. Unlike the Observer, we notice this editorially. It refused to notice the increased gains for the Black Republicans in Connecticut, with the Peace Congress propositions as the platform of the Bell, Breckinridge, and Douglas parties who united against the Republicans in that State. This, of course, is only a trick in trade!

THE SUMMERVILLE MAIL.

LINCOLN REWARDING HIS FRIENDS. Our subscribers in Harnett will have seen that the mail from this place, which left here on Saturday and Wednesday, has been changed to Tuesday and Friday to suit the Observer, which issues on Monday and Thursday. We are not responsible for this, and are none helpless to avoid it, as the Observer party has charge of the Government at Washington. Of course we expect that there will be more changes detrimental to the Southern Rights papers of this locality—on D. G. McRae's line of mails. Birds of a feathered flock together. Where will the next change come from?

We have two subscribers to one which the Observer has in Harnett, yet the change was made!

Are you not Sick of it?

Friends, are you not sick and tired of this unsettled condition of affairs? Is money scarce? Are times hard? Has everybody got the "blues"? Do you know why this is so? Do you know why it is that money seeks the vaults of the Banks or the coffers of the rich? Then we'll tell you—it is because of this unsettled condition of our affairs. Political McCarthers tell you to "watch and wait," they expect that to turn up is, that you will find these same men occupying and holding fat offices under Lincoln, whilst you will watch and wait, till your credit is broken; no sales for the little you produce; no money for the sales. Sheriffs and Constables making their living upon the hard times produced by "watching and waiting." Little by little your property will vanish, while you are "watching" and when you begin to sun up where it has gone to, you will find that it has gone for nothing.

Do these men propose any specific remedy for these grievances? We'll tell you what they propose. One man here is turned out of office by Lincoln, because he is a Democrat, that is right, but one of them by some amazing unknown act of theirs, is turned in. That fellow who gets in is through, he "done stopped" "watching and waiting" and made "his pile" at—yes honest farmer,—at your cost! Can you afford this much longer. You had better get out your old money bag, and unite the string you have not loosed for years; you'll have use for it. There's no use in selling your property and saving your money; you had better watch for better prices before you sell. You have watched till it is worth not one half what it has been; watch a little longer and it will be worth nothing. Now gentlemen, "wait" see if this will not be so.

How had the Observer must feel because there are only 29 Delegates in the South Carolina Convention, who voted against the Constitution of the Confederate States, whilst one hundred and forty nine voted for it! The Observer seems to have fallen in love with the Peace Congress Resolutions, whilst he despises the Constitution of the Confederate States. The first encourages slavestanding, the latter prevents it. Is it not strange? Yet we had things equally strange to be accounted for entirely upon this! One negro will be quite enamored with another, whilst a white man looks with disgust upon both! These things, are accounted for entirely upon the principle of lust!

Should the weas of this morning be true, in relation to Fort Sumter, we will have warm work.

THE UNION PRESS!

For the benefit of our readers in the country who are interested in the question as to what we should do, we publish to-day extended extracts from the Fayetteville Observer in the year 1855. At that time the abolition vote of the North amounted to about eleven thousand all told, then the OBSERVER was for Secession, or for Disunion, unless the tide of fanaticism were checked. He warned his friends at the North of this—and openly declared himself a "DISUNIONIST" not per se, that means we suppress, not for the sake of disunion, but for the purpose of protecting the rights of the South! Manfully and nobly did that paper grapple with its more powerful but less orthodox (then) opponent, the National Intelligencer. It told that paper then that disunion would come! and that the sin would be upon the shoulders of the Free Soilers who force the South to this. Before His Heaven it proclaimed that unless the North retraced its steps—ceased to act unjustly by the South, that the South would be justified in dissolving her connection with the North! Proved that cause existed then, that the Union then was not worth preserving, but was willing to try them a little while longer to see if they would amend—while it proclaimed that it had "no hope" of any reaction. But here let us give the extracts from the Fayetteville Observer, June 25th 1855.

But the people in those States, (New Jersey and Pennsylvania) are like the others. They are ultra in their hostility to the South. We have nothing to hope from them. THE SEPARATION IS COMPLETE. From the Fayetteville Observer, June 25th 1855. We copy from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce an interesting article, containing a "History" of the shameful conduct of Massachusetts, in which the hope is evidently entertained that Massachusetts will not only violate its constitutional obligations, but triumph over and dismember the Union. The Journal of Commerce meets this bold had wish with a highly conservative and prudent course, in which the policy is considered, where she has chosen to place herself, clearly in the wrong. We welcome the Journal's articles; BUT AT THE SAME TIME FEEL BOUND TO SAY, THAT WE HAVE NO CONFIDENCE IN ITS HOPES OF BRINGING MASSACHUSETTS TO THE NORTH GENERALLY TO REASON. THAT TIME HAS PASSED IN OCCUPATIONS.

From the Fayetteville Observer, June 21st 1855. Will the Journal tell us whether the Van Buren are national men? Whether Wilmet is a national man? or whether Rantoul, and Chase, and the hosts of other leaders of the Loophole party at the North, are national men? Whether such papers as the N. Y. Evening Post and Albany Atlas are national papers? No, no. The time has gone by for such ambiguity. The South will have to face its foes, who will be found in the ranks as well as in the leadership of all parties at the North.

From the Fayetteville Observer, July 9th 1855. There is a much more kindly feeling in the South towards the North, than in the North towards the South. This is manifest from the fact that we never attempt to interfere with Northern institutions, or to wrest from the North its property. We accord to them all that respect which Northern institutions, still the right to manage their own internal affairs in their own way. They do not so trust us. And the reason of the difference is, unquestionably, the fact that Southern people go North, see things with their own eyes, take an expanded national view of the country, learn to respect Northern institutions, and are people, and to love many of them as individuals. Their visits are not returned, save now and then by a drummer or a collector, with seldom intellect enough to appreciate what he might see beyond the idea of the pecuniary responsibility of his customers. The Northern people do not understand the South and its institutions. Hence their hostility. Least of all do they understand the awful crisis to which they are rapidly forcing this Union. They proclaim that it is insoluble; that their crusade against the South is just, and that it may be carried on without danger to the Union. We can only assure them, again, that they do not understand the South.

From the Fayetteville Observer, July 12th 1855. RETALIATION.—There are many persons in both sections of the Republic, who are disunionists per se. At the South some have become so by grievously mistaken notions, as we think, of the injurious effects of a tariff—namely upon the planting States; and of the greatness to which those planting States might attain, and surely would attain, as they contend, if cut loose from their Northern oppressors. At the North, the only disunionists are the more rabid abolitionists, who turn up the whites of their sanctimonious eyes against the sin of a union with slaveholders—forgetting that the people of the North—their forefathers—stole the negroes and sold them to the South as slaves. This Northern disunion party has rapidly increased, and we fear is likely still more rapidly to increase.

At the South there is another and growing class of disunionists. They are not disunionists per se, not so because they desire disunion, but because they think they see that a separation is inevitable—that the maintenance of the Union, in either of its forms, is either dishonorable, or a sacrifice of the rights and honor of the South must occur. TO THIS CLASS WE BELONG!! We have been devotedly attached to the Union, as well for the blessing it confers as for the evils it prevents. We look with horror upon the prospect of a separation, but of the wars which will follow, between the two great families. But how can we remain such, when the South is openly and daily robbed of its property, and restitution refused in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand?—and when where it is made being only done at the point of the bayonet, and at a cost to the claimant of ten times the value of his property. People who, like nearly all at the North, set at defiance a plain and constitutional right of the South,—the right upon which all men should stand, are not to be surprised that when union to survive the wrong, AND IT WILL NOT.

We make these remarks, even at the expense of incurring upon our readers "a thirteenth tale," in consequence of the views which we find in the National Intelligencer, in reply to the Mercury. The Mercury belongs to the first class of above. It has long advocated disunion. It does not advocate retaliation but separation. To this the Mercury recommends, as a substitute for the unconstitutional and illegal process of closing the ports of the South against the shipping of other States, a total disruption of the Union, a repudiation of the constitutional compact and says, "Let us declare the whole compact at an end; let us separate from them," he seems to speak under the influence of a strange hallucination, by which his mental vision is obscured and his power of reasoning entangled and confused. The Constitution is the Federal compact, like a partnership, between individuals or between two or more firms; to be broken whenever it may please one of the parties to withdraw from it. It is more in the nature of a marriage contract, which binds the parties until death shall dissolve the connexion: "those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." The fact that according to the laws of some of our States divorces of the marriage tie may be somewhat easily obtained does not weaken the similitude. In every case of a divorce, whenever it is granted, the consent of both parties is either given or implied, before the court, that for one State, or half a dozen States, to declare the whole compact at an end would be as idle and absurd as for the wife to pronounce her own divorce. A peaceable separation of the States could only until death shall dissolve the connexion: "those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." The fact that according to the laws of some of our States divorces of the marriage tie may be somewhat easily obtained does not weaken the similitude. 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