NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep— No soothing strain of Mais's son can full his hundred eyes to sleep

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

THE UNION .- "I may be asked, as I have been asked when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. answer, Never! never! never! . . . If the sgitation in-regard to the Fugitive Slave Law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties; one for the Union and the other against the Union. . . And the platform of that union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws. And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it should be accordingly formed, I announce myself, in this place, a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements."-Henry Clay.

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the glorious sun in Heaven, may I not see i shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union-on States dissevered, discordant belligerent -on a land rent with civil fends, or drenches it may be, in fraternal blood. Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the world, still full high advanced, not a single star erased, not a single stripe polluted-bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as-'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards'-but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, 'Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseperable. "- Daniel Webster.

The Editor is away this week, in attendance on the Convention at Raleigh.

Yesterday, (the 22d,) the State Conven tion of the Opposition met in Raleigh. We hope to be able to lay its proceedings in full before our readers next week.

Stevens and Hazlitt, the last of the Harper's Ferry outlaws, have been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th of March.

For the " meritorious act" of "switching" Hickman in Washington, recently, the Cheraw Gazette pominates Henry A. Edmundson for the Vice Presidency. We would respectfully suggest that the Douglasites or Republicans, as a balm for his "lacerated" feelings, should put forward Hickman as their candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Westminster Review, for January, ally appointed tribunal to settle such questions. has been received. Its contents are, 1. Goverament Contracts. 2. The Realities of Paris. 3. Ceylon. 4. The Social Organism. 5. Sicily as it Was and Is. 6. Christian Revivals. 7. Italy : The Designs of Louis Napoleon. 8. Contemporaneous Literature. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Price 83 per annum for any one of the Reviews or Blackwood; or any two of the works, \$5; for Blackwood and the four Rewiews, \$10.

A special Washington dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, dated the 15th, says : "We understand that Messrs. Toombs, of Georgia, Clingman, of North Carolina, and some others, are using every means in their power to make the Democratic Senators commit themselves upon the resolutions, now before the Senate, bearing upon the Presidential question. They wish with Douglas no action upon the subject of territorial policy."

WELL PUT .- Alluding to the Southern Conerence scheme and the threat of secession on the part of the extreme Southern States, the Memphis Bulletin well says that, so long as the border slave States-the States that suffer exclusively from abolition depredations-are content to remain parties to the Union, we do not see any sufficient provocation to induce the extreme as that of secession. Do they make the aggressions of abolitionists upon Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri a pretext? If so, then let these States take the initiative. If they can bear their losses, or if the sentiment of Union with them rises above the question of some spolistions of property, surely it is their affair-exclusively theirs. When these border States seek aid from abroad, and make an affirmative demonstration of hostility to the Government on the ground of intolerable aggressions made upon them by the North, then the gallant States of the exteeme South may move to some purpose.

INTERESTING STATISTICS .- A table exhibiting the foreign commerce of the several States for the year 1859, (says the Fayettevile Presbuterian,) has been published, from which many valuable statistics may be gathered.

The foreign exports of the Free States amount to \$169,162,776. Those of the Slave States amount to \$187,626,686. The foreign imports into the Free States amount to \$305,812,849. The foreign imports into the Slave States amount only to \$32,955,281. Thus it will be seen that the South is the producing section; and by her cotton, rice, tobacco, &c., she contributes more than half towards custaining the commerce of the country and supporting the manufactories of foreign nations. The proportion in the above figures is raised still higher if it is remembered that at least one third of the Northern exports is specie drawn partly from the South, and not the results of productive labor.

While the South exports vastly more than the North, the above figures show that she imports only one tenth as much. This is explained in two ways, or the fact is traceable to two causes. 1st. She relies on the North for her importations. and thus gives the Northern importers the profits of the carrying business and the jobbers' gains. In other words, she buys at second hand and pays handsomely for the privilege. 2d. The South is more independent of foreign nations in her resources and her productions. This indendence could be rendered still more complete, if she should turn her attention faithfully to the development of her exhaustible mines, the cultivation of her fertile soil, and the improvement of her natural advantages for all the manufacturing

REV. ROBERT J. BRECKINBIDGE'S LETTER TO THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In the letter of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breekinridge, of Kentucky, to his nephew, the Vice President, which appeared in the Argus of last week, in speaking of the different positions of the various parties of the country in relation to "slavery in the Territories," and showing that the Democratic party holds entirely different views at the North rom what they hold at the South-the latter holdng that, "by the Constitution, all Territory is lave Territory by the decision of the Supreme Court," the former (the North) denying this as monstrous doctrine, and asserting that each Territory has the constitutional power to determine and regulate for themselves the question of slavery"-that the "Republican party hold that Congress has complete power to exclude slavery from all the Territories, and desire this power to be exercised"-he goes on to show a farther difference in the South, and says: "It has been attempted in Kentucky and other Southern States, to make it a part of the political creed of the Opposition, (?) to demand of Congress a slave code for the Territories, while in the same region nonintervention by Congress, except in extremity, if at all, has appeared to be the doctrine of the Democratic party." Now, this is plainly incorrect, and is a great misrepresentation of the views or position of the Opposition either in Kentucky or in any part of the Opposition party North or

The only party who have been clamorous for intervention in behalf of slavery in the Territories-in other words, for a slave code for its protection there-is the Democratic party South, and not the Opposition party, and this position is evinced by the resolutions of their State and other conventions, and by their prominent public speakers.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas introduced the non intervention policy of "leaving to the people of the Territories to decide for themselves" the question of slavery. Then Mr. Dougas held that the people of the Territories might, by "unfriendly legislation," exclude slavery thence, and upon that view the Democracy, South, in part demanded a slave code for its protection. The Opposition party South are not committed to any position on that question, beyond this: that hey are opposed to this eternal tampering by Congressional enactments on the slavery question in the Territories or elsewhere, only so far as the Fugitive Slave law is concerned, and are for leaving the whole matter where the Constitution leaves it, and to let the cases, as they may arise, be settled by the Supreme Court, the constitution-

The letter of Dr. Breekinridge is an able and onservative letter, generally. But the position in which the above remarks tend to put the great | Whence comes this proposition for a Southern Opposition party South, is a grossly false position, and ought to be corrected.

Mr. Douglas's Kansas Nebraska bill of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise, and opening a new outlet for slavery agitation, when it had nearly died out under the compromise measures of 1850, was a snare to the South-a Pandora's box, as Mr. Fillmore well observed, from which truth is the boastful assertion that the fate of the has flown all our evils. The Democracy, particularly of the South, were

easily lured into it, and " would be the dupes and "Help us Cassius, or we sink." If such misera. United States, and its fate is in their hands. The false and faithless careases, the country would politicians, and they will spurn it with kicks and along without the fear of mutiny. They ought try it if they choose. A convention may meet take the Union with the prohibition of slavery in all to be subarred of their conduct and never ask and wrangle and break up in a row but they will out Territories by the Federal Government; or will Southern States to resort to so perilous a measure again to take command of a vessel, or the people not heed it. It is not an assemblage known to breakers. When Fillmore left the good old ves ernment is administered by a party, a party is not people, do not expect success, and if they mean any sel, the sun was shining brightly, the sea was the Government." tranquil, and refreshing breezes were wafting the glorious vessel securely along to port. But no people of the United States, and its late is in of the alternatives will you take, you professed friends. sooner had progressive and experimenting Democrates of the union? No issue but this divides conservative men North and South. Now, what hobby will you receive and desiration distributes though the latter are nearly secretice to the Union? You need not stand up and desiration distributes, the property of the alternatives will you take, you professed friends of the Union? No issue but this divides conservative men North and South. Now, what hobby will you very first work of the House of Representatives, sacrifice to the Union? You need not stand up and the it is accomplished systematically and properly, the men North and South. Now, what hobby will you very first work of the House of Representatives, yawns on all sides round. The only chance of it not all, Democrats, and among the leaders of safety remaining, is to pitch the captain and his Abolitiondom are found more of that creed than drunken, crazy crew overboard, and to give the another. Between the people and the politicians command to those skilful and safe navigators, the there is a radical distinction. Politicians say American Whigs, who piloted it through the the Democratic party is the Government, and storm and dangers to safety on a former occasion, whoever opposes the one is inimical to the other. and to let them keep command until the vessel This most wicked, brazen, and false assertion, reaches port.

> Let Abolitionism, Republicanism, Democracy. secessionism, filibusterism, and all who indulge in such frantic ravings, be kicked overboard, or kept under hatches, and we can make a prosperous voyage with a happy crew to the haven of liberty and national bliss. And

"The star spangled banner in triumph still wave, Over the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great English Baptist preacher, is a contributor to the Boston Watchman and Reflector, and in his last contribution to that paper, says:

"I do from my immost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a laveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind. Whenever one has called upon me, I have considered it my duty to express my detestation of his wickedness, and as soon think of receiving a murderer into my church, or into any sort of friendship, as a manstealer. * * I shall remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying hin of a manuteal ing people shall not go unrebuxed. * * * * * Pinally, let me add, John Brown is immortal in the nemories of the good in England, and in my heart he

The Raleigh Register, commenting on the above, says :

"After this, any bookseller who offers for sale a copy of any edition of Spurgeon's sermons which is not already before the public, should be arrested and not already before the public, should be arrested and tried for circulating inceediary publications. He has given us warning of what he intends to do, and we should profit by it. In fact, we believe it to be the daty of all Southern booksellers to return every copy of Spurgeon's sermons they may now have on their shelves to the houses at the North from whence they were purchased, and if they are not returned their sale should be prohibited, for the people of the South ought not to earich a man who entertains such abominable sentiments by purchasing his sermons." inable sentimests by purchasing his sermons.

"As South Carolina has made the proposition, for a Southern Confederacy) we can see no risk which Virginia will run by according to it—that is, if her people intend to resist Black Republican rule."—Re-

How we apples swim! The editor of th Standard wants to see a muss kicked up between the States. He reminds us of a trick common to school boys, of putting a chip upon the hat of one of their number whom they have fooled into which marked the early days of the Republic the belief that he is a brave fellow, and afraid of nothing or nobody, and send him in search of a bigger fool than himself to knock it off-in which event a fight is inevitable, which results in supdry bruises, and black eyes, and ugly contusions of the persons of the combatants, to the amuse ment or profit of the instigators. He can see no risk which Virginia will run, that is, if her people intend to resist Black Republican rule. That is to say, there is but one way to resist Black Republican rule, and that is by joining South Carolina in knocking the chip off of Uncle Sam's hat, which the old gentleman has foolishly suffered Democracy to place there, in order that the Southern States may be drawn into the quarrel, and thus a dissolution of the Union effected, if not prevented by the election of a Democratic President.

"If she should disagree to the proposition, the probability is that South Carolina will act for herself and alone, if no other State will go with her, in the event of the election of Seward; whereupon our Southern States, including Virginia, will be hurried forward with her, and will take part with her, when the atempt is made by Seward to subjugate and whip he

This is a specious paragraph-very. South Carolina will most certainly act for herself, (if she acts at all,) and alone she certainly will act, if no other State will go with her in the event of the election of Seward, (an event not very likely to happen.) When Bill Seward undertakes to subjugate and "whip her in," it will be time nough for other Southern States, (North Carolina, for instance,) including Virginia, to be hurried forward with South Carolina in her mad efforts to dissolve the Union. The Standard would hurry forward Virginia now, fearing, doubtless, that the Union may be saved, after all, undemocratically.

"A great deal depends upon the action of Virginia

That is true. It involves the destruction the Democratic party, or the destruction of the Union.

"If she will lead, others will follow; but if she fal ters and stops, the cause of the South and of a consti-tutional Union must suffer injury."—Standard.

She will lead. She will not falter. The cause of the South and of a constitutional Union will not suffer injury by the action of Virginia. She will act, but her action will be a rebuke to seces sionists and disunionists of every hue. Democ racy, true to her instincts, would rule or ruin Conference, and for what purpose is it made It comes from that intensely Democratic State South Carolina, and is made for the purpose of inveigling "other Southern States" into a meet. ing for discussing a dissolution of the Union.

The Standard favors this conference! ergo the Standard favors dissolution. So far from the Union is in the especial keeping of Democracy, the fact is, as is well observed by the Lynchburg Virginian-alluding to an "opinion advanced by victims that they are;" and not only so, but they a Southern Democratic paper, that the failure of bitterly denounced John A. Gilmer and other the Charleston Convention to agree upon a can-Whigs and Americans (who had foresight to see, didate for the Presidency will eventuate in a and firmness and honesty enough to warn them of speedy dissolution of the Union"-that "the their danger) as traitors to their sections, because fate of this Union is not in the especial keepthey refused to be gulled as they were, whilst ing of the Democratic or any other party. The now, they are calling upon these same patriots to Union is the inheritance of the people of the ble hypocrits and demagogues were sunk into the politicians cannot deprive them of it. They only political ocean "deep as ever plummet sounded," can determine its duration. Let a fair proposiand all the waters would forever roll over their tion for disunion be submitted to them by the breathe freer, and the ship of state would sail curses from their presence. Let the politicians to be ashamed of their conduct, and never ask and wrangle and break up in a row, but they will ought to have wisdom enough not to trust them the Constitution. It is self-constituted and irrewith the command who have run recklessly or sponsible. It cannot in any way bind the people will prevail; you have your choice. Those who keep sponsible among such dengarous should and or involve their consciences. Although the Gov. up the agitation for the projection and maintenance of its

Aye, "the Union is the inheritance of the heralded as it has been by the Democratic press all over the country, has deceived many of the ignorant and unreflecting-those who neither read nor think for themselves, but depend, in all things political, upon the word of those whose interest it is to deceive and rob them.

It cannot be forgotten that some months ago, a Democratic paper published in Raleigh, arrogated to itself the power of life and death-"to kill and make alive"-to set up and pull down -to enrich and impoverish. Democracy claims everything-possesses nothing. Like the character drawn by Dickens in his "Bleak House," who depended upon his "deportment," so Demooracy in the past, when dressed and padded, made a splendid appearance before the people. But "deportment," nusustained by merit, is of little worth.

Both the Democratio and Republican parties re sectional parties. There is nothing national about either of them. They are both fire-brands n the body politic-each necessary to the exist ence of the other. Destroy one-the other dies for want of "meat to feed on." The graves of lowing rough but lively epigram:

WON'T ABUSE THEIR OWN PARTY .- The Greensboro' Patriot says that the Democratic papers are loud in their abuse of the Southern Opposition, for refusing to vote for McClernand and yet, they say nothing about the nine Southern Democrats from Georgia and Alabama, who likewise refused. It was all right for the Demo crats to refuse, but decidedly wrong for the Amer-

MR. PENNINGTON AT HOME. - Ata meeting in Newark, New Jersey, the home of Mr. Speaker Pennington, a few evenings since, the following truly conservative and patriotic resolutions were adopted, and we call the attention of Southern

men to them: Whereus, An effort is now being made to organise. Whereus, An effort is now being many in one compact body, the conservative elements of the nation, in order to restore that "domestic tranquility" and the Republic, which has been so sadly interrupted the last few years by the agitation of the "slavery question," whereby the most violent excesses have been committed, on the one hand under the sacred name of "freedom," and on the other under the specious plea of "States Rights," which have resulted in the destruction of property, the sur-dering of ties, both social and religious, injurious interruptions to business, and counselling the shedding of the blood of innocent persons, without bringing any

corresponding beneats.

And Whereas, The discussion of this question of slavery has thus far caused our legislators in the Halls

slavery has thus far caused our legislators in the Halls of Congress to turn a deaf ear to the righteous demands of the mechanics and laboring men of the nation to be relieved from a degrading and ruinous competition with the pauper labor of Europe; therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathize with, and will respond to the effort to build up a "National Union party," upon the platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, by giving it our first and unlivided support; nor will we cease our efforts until its principles are crowned with vic-

tory.

Resolved, That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution, we do hereby organize under the name of the Young Mon's National Union Club of the city of

Resolved. That from this hour we repudiate and ignore the question of domestic slavery "as an issue in national politics," believing that its settlement should be left to those who are immediately and directly in-terested, and respectfully refer the advocates of "Pro-tection" and "Prohibition" to the courts, as now es-tablished, for a redress of the grievances they may

sustain by such reference.

Resolved, That the inaugural of Gov. Charles 8 Olden, gives expression of sentiments of that high toned and national character which most truly represent the feelings of all true Jerseymen, and if responded to by the people of all the States, would soon restore that era of good feeling which is the great in-

centive for the formation of a "National Union party."

Whereas, the election of ex-Governor Pennington as
Speaker of the House has been claimed as a Republican triumph, whereby the well known conservative character of our distinguished fellow-citizen is misre-presented; and, whereas the Convention which placed m in nomination, repudiated the cardinal principles him in nomination, repudiated the cardinal principles of the Republican party of 1860, and adopted instead the principle of "non-intervention," including resolu-tions favoring protection to "American industry;" and whereas, Mr. Pennington gave his unqualified endorsement to the resolutions of the convention, and during the canvass advocated a union of all the Opposition, both North and South, under the name of the "Na-

tional Party;" therefore,

Resolved, That we, the neighbors and constituents o Hon. William Pennington, have learned with sincere Speaker of the House of Representatives, and regard tive principles which were the crowning glory of the old Whig party, as evidence of a returning sense of allegiance to the Constitution, and of the obligation to exercise the spirit of compromise and concession sessential to the preservation of that domestic tran uility which constitutes the safety of the Government

A REBUKE OF THE DISUNIONISTS -The LOD sville Democrat, an Administration print, is discussing the question of slavery and the Union n a somewhat different tone from that adopted by other journals of its party. In its issue of last Saturday we find the article which follows :

"We are little affected by praises of the Union, or breats of disunion; the former fall belowany just ap-preciation of the Union, and the latter are only intake the permanent existence of the Union impossire are some in the South who have a eased imagination on the subject of constitutional rights, who have brooded so long over apprehensions that their distaste for the Union has become chronic and incurable. They are few in number and of uence. Along with their batred of the North is a visionary idea of the glories of a Southern the formation and support of a Southern confederaca task easily accomplished—that it will be a remedy or all ills—the last step before the millennium.

"History teaches sensible men the folly of all this.

This teaches sensible men the folly of all this.

The gentlemen, institutions once established with gloious reminiscences and material interests of the his Union is torn asunder it will be at the expense coluntary Union, but the party that provokes secession will not admit the doctrine. hard as separation will be, it will be found, as usual, harder to build up than to pull down. A Southern confederacy or a Northern confederacy is an impossibility; but if possible, it would soon find occasion to separate again.

"Now, however, to keep peace in the Union, we ask of all parties who profess to love the Union, will you you tak, the Union with what you call squatter sov-ereignty? If you will not take the Union with one or other, then you are not for the Union. The conthing, they mean disunion; for there is no other rational object in keeping up an irritating issue w. ch divides North and South, when the agitators know that shout Union! Union! if you will do nothing for it. Don't ask credit for sincerity if you have no compre you refuse to stand by what is already made. men of 1820 loved the Union, for they did sacrifice ne of their opinions and prejudices for it. The men of 1850 showed the same patriotism and forbearance. Nothing is necessary now but to abandon the merest impracticable nonsense-the motion of maintaining slavery in a community in spite of the people. Will you give it up ?"

THE OPPOSITION PARTY.-The Opposition to the present Administration at the South is gradually taking the form of a Union party. The National Intelligencer says:

"Our national Union friends in North Carolin of the most patriotic and conservative States of the Union, are bestirring themselves. Meetings have just been held in the counties of Guilford, Washington, Camden, all honored revolutionary names, and in Richmond ceunty also, where a large number of dele-gates were chosen to represent the Union sentiments of the State arthe Union State Convention, called for

The Pennsylvanian, Mr. Buchanen's Philadel phis organ, expresses its hope that the Union party will be built up from "material outside of the Democratic party."

The Washington Constitution, in the meantime, attacks the new party with great violence, and calls them "senile conjurors standing among political graves," and other hard names.

THE DIFFERENCE .- The Brandon (Miss. Republican fairly hits the insincerity of the Demorracy touching the slavery question in the fol-

John Sherman to prove, you're bad, You endorsed Helper's book Called the "Impending Crisis."

John Letaher, you once endorsed
Ruffner's abolition opinion;
But you were a Democrat, John. But you were a Democrat, John,
And now Gov'nor of the Old Deminlon. John Sherman's a devil-John Letcher's a saint-

(John Letcher's a Democrat John Sherman ain's. men. The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island have selected conservative delegates to the Charleston Convention.

INVESTIGATIONS PROPOSED .- The various exigencies of the public business have led, from time to time, to the appointment in Gongre what are called "Standing Committees." currences of late years have developed the necessity of at least one addition to the list of these committees, we mean a committee on corruption. And in order to keep up with the accumulating mass of business demanding their attention, we imagine it will be necessary to give them authority to appoint any number of subcommittees, to be parcelled out under the separate Commandments of the Decalogue, or the rarious heads of the Criminal Code. The Committee on Stealing would probably have to sit n permanence. This corruption business is already crowding on Congress. The New York Times has the following paragraphs on the sub-

"The first committee will be to investigate, President's action on the Chicago and other post offices, in which the books of the Department will have to be produced, with the various reports of special agents to the post Postmaster General, and the reports of this officer to the President. This, it is said, will be a schedule of iniquity and malfessance parsing all be-lief—the President himself standing directly and deeply implicated.

The second committee will have for its object to in vestigate the contract for printing post office blanks the contract for Executive binding, and all other con-tracts which have been made under the direct dictan and direction of the President. Cornelius W dall will be put on the stand as the first witness, an

dall will be put on the stand as the first witness, and the investigations will rapidly ramify over Philadelphia, New York, Connecticut, Utah and elsewhere.

The third committee decided upon—Mr. Sherman having proposed a fourth, new under consideration—will be to examine and report is full upon the agencies used to carry Lecompton, the notes discounted, the amounts spent, the items in the various deficiency bills, and the use of patronage, or rather the misuse, to carry out that scheme. This is to be the grand committee; and will have on it the best talent in the Republican and South American parties, with John B. Haskin to represent the botting Democrats.

This will prove a thunder stroke at the White House—Buchanan has rather chuckled of late at the prospect that his Cabinet wound be put upon the rack—for he hates every one of them; but the curses which he sent out in the morning of his power are coming back to roost towards evening on the gilded tester of his own State bed. In this connection the Vice President will also be examined, but it is confidently claimed by his friends that he can clear himself.

friends that he can clear himself.

The following resolution has been offered in the U.

S. Senate by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusette;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the extent of the patronage of the President of the United States, resulting from his power of appointment to and removal from office, and report the number of officers and places of profit and trust, under the control of the President, exclusive of officers of the army and navy, and including such as are under the control of the lieads of Departments; subordinate or inferior officers; with the amount paid to those who are inferior officers; with the amount paid to those who as appointed to such offices by the President or otherwin and further to enquire if in any and what cases suc power and patronage have been exerted, or attempt to be exerted or exercised, to influence the legislati of Congress, or to direct, control, or influence the votes or conduct of office-holders or others in the election of States or Territories. And further, to enquire whether any and what sume of money have been paid or required to be paid, by pursons habding offices of trust and profit as their contributions in support of trust and profit as their contributions in support elections, and, further, to enquire into the extent the power and patronage of the President of the Unit States, resulting from the expenditures of the public money by or through the Headsof Departments, sub-ordinate and inferior officers and others, excluding those whose salaries or wages are fixed by law, an including wages, fees and compensation of all kind not fixed by law, and paid the officers of Government for services, participating in contracts, and jobs re-sulting from, or pertaining to their official station or otherwise. And, also, the allowance made to con-tractors of all kinds for supplies and services without tractors of all kinds for supplies and services without and above their contracts or engagement to agents employed in purchasing or settling lands or sites for or belonging to the Government; to agents or persons who have been employed to purchase vessels for the United States, to furnish engines, ordinance, or military stores, and transportation for the army or the navy of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

In relation to the charges of corruption, the Administration organ in St. Louis, the Republican, appears to be preparing its readers for damaging disclosures when the committees get to work. In a late leader, it says :

"Of course, as regards the proposed investigations, it is impossible now to say that the result will not be damaging to the individuals holding high executive ofpeculiarly flagrant breaches of public trust. Should such be proved to be the case, they must take come quences

The New York Herald will not admit that the abuses of the Government," (which it admits are many and flagrant,) should be charged to the heads of the Departments exclusively, or that even they should be blamed for them; but it says, that "there is not a ramification of any branch of the Government, which does not require looking into." It then, further says, "that from the Department of the Secretary of State through to that of the Postmaster General, there is nothing but worm eaten timber, and there is no other remedy than to have it all removed and sound very first work of the House of Representatives, now that it is organized, should be to bring to light, by means of carefully appointed investigating committees, some score or two of the more or less atrocious conspiracies and schemes of pecuniary corruption by which the national treasure has been squandered. The time and labor of members of Congress cannot be better spent. There is ample scope in any direction for the la-bors of an investigating committee. There is little doubt, also, that a committee is requisite to inquire into the working of the plan for registered moneyed letters in our post offices, and, generally into the causes of the frauds and robberies of mails, which have become so frequent. The land offices of the West want overhauling."

TIRED OF THE DARKEYS .- Petitions, of which the following is a copy, are said to be now in circulation in Western Pennsylvania, for signature and presentation to the Legislature of that State : "To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General

Assembly met:

"Your petitioners humbly represent that the rapid growth of the free negro population by immigration, within a brief period, is not only a burden to your petitioners, by increasing demands on our poor fund, but owing to their great indefence and dissipation, they have filled our prisons, thus increasing our taxes to an enormous extent. The recent raid at Harper's Ferry will result in stringent laws by the Southern States for the expulsion of free negroes from their limits; so we must shortly have thousands more of those unfortunate of life, or otherwise inespeciated for labor. The ex-igency calls upon your honorable body to adopt some measure to prevent an increase of our already burdened condition. If your honorable body has not the power to prevent emigration to this State, we would prefer

The best code for Northern negrophlism would be, if such a thing could properly be done, to turn loose among the hirelings States the thousands of worthless free negroes of the South.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS .- As the Charles ton Convention happens on the birth-day of President Buchanan, and the Chicago Convention on the birth-day of General Scott, the committee of the Union National Party have called their convention on the 12th day of April, the birth-day of Henry Clay. Efforts are making to hold the convention at Lexington, Ky., the home of Clay.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT. -Edward Everett's position is the subject of abuse in the Cincinnation Gasette and New York Tribune for his truthfull and manly letter to the Philadelphia Constitutional Union meeting; on the 4th inst. If, mys the New Fork Express; these journals suppose that these persons assaults, the motive for which is too transparent to be concealed for a moment; tack, they as much overvalue their own imports ance as they undervalue that'of one of the mos# patriotic and disinterested men in the country. Mr. Everett gives offence to Republicans by the following sentiment in his admirable letter:

"I fully concur in the opinion; that the presents' state of public affairs is of a very critical character. Of the two great parties which now divide the country. the Republican is of necessity purely sectional, and the Democratic, by the force of circumstances, is rapidly becoming so. The former party deer not expect to control a single electoral vote at the approaching election, beyond its sectional limits; the latter, though possessing strength in the central States, is not sure of carrying any one of them. possessing strength in the central States, is not sured carrying any one of them. I have no belief that a single election, decided on a purely sectional basis, would cause a separation of the States, but it seems to me equally certain that the Union cannot long subsist after the elections have permanently assumed that character. On the contrary, the heatile feelings already so deplorably active between the two sections of the country, will become more and more intense, till some disastrous occurrence—in itself, perhaps, a slight-one—will bring on the catastrophe."

Feeling the force of the truths so well expressed of the two political parties, those of whom they are uttered, instead of meeting the facts presented, represent them as untrue. But wherein are they untrue? Did not the result of the election in 1856 demonstrate their truth? Is the Republican party less sectional now than it was then ? Is there a Southern State where there is even an effective Republican organization, or likely to be one, in 1860? Everybody knowe this to be true, and the fact set forth by Mr. Everett is obvious as the sun at moonday. Why then not see it, sad/ meet it by adapting intervening contingencies to ultimate results ?

THE ITINERANT SALESMEN ACT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.-There seems to be considerable misunderstanding and difference of opinion about the construction of this law. The Bennetsville Son of Temperance tays :

"It is evident, on reading the net, that the unmanufactured products of any of the States or Territories are not intended to be brought under the provisions of this net. Flour, [meal, bacon?] and tobacco may come under the head of manufactured articles, and come under the head of manufactures arricles, and whisky most undoubtedly; but the sale of wheat, eats, potatees, fruit trees, live stock, &c., is not intended to be restricted by this set. The main objects of the law, as we conceive them to be, are to put a step to the incursions of Yankes drammers and North Caro-lina whisky wagons."

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT .- The Winchester Republican quotes the following from the Federal Constitution, as applicable to the proposition for a Southern Convention:

Sec. 10. "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation," &c. . . "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty seace, enter into any arrangement or compact with mother State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invade danger as will not admit of delay."

Congress.

In the Senate, on the 13th, the death of Senato Broderick was announced and sulogies being delivered the Senate adjourned. In the House, two ballots were taken for printer.

Gloss'remor, eighty after sattering four. The death of Senator Broderick was announced. In the Senate, on the 14th, a bill to admit Kansas into the Union as State, with the Wyandotte Consti-tution, was introduced, but no action taken on it. A bill providing for the establishment of a Government

Printing Bureau was introduced. Mr. Brown's resolutions relative to the rights of the people in the States and Territories, were discussed, but no final ac-

tion takes upon them.

In the House, the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the printing abuses, were authorised to make a report. The election of Printer was post-poned. The Postal Deficianc, bill was passed by a two-thirds vote, omitting the Senate's clause, abolishing the fanaking privilege. It goes back to the Senate for their extremely.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the Pontal Deficiency bill was passed, without the smeadment abelishing the franking privilege. [It has since been signed by the President. In committee, this bill was adopted with only two negative votes abolishing the franking privi-lege after the loth of April. A remolution was adopted rdering the arrest of Sanborn, Brown, jr., and Redpath, for contempt.

In the House, three attempts were made to elect a

printer, but without success, the highest candidate lacking three votes. Various bills were introduced and referred, among them the French Su one for an alteration of polygamy in Ulah, and for the admission of the Territory of Konsas as a State.

The Senate, on the 16th was occupied with the conideration of business in relation to the District of Co lumbiar A committee was appointed to report on the inauguration of the statue of Washington, on the 22d inst. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to the state of a large state of his intention to the state of a large state of his intention to the state of a large state of his intention to the state of a large rides that every person, bond or live, or insurrec-convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrec-tion of slaves in Kansas, shall suffer death. The same punishment to be awarded every free person, aiding or assisting in a rebellion or insurrection of slaves; or who shall furnish arms, or shall commit any overt act in furtherance of an insurrection. Every person, advising, persuading, or indusing, slaves to rebel, either by speaking, printing or circu-lating publications for that purpose, shall be declared. guilty of a felony. The same penalty to be awarded, all those who aid, harbor or conceal, escaped slaves from other States in the Territory of Kansas. Adjourned over to Monday.

In the House, several bundred bills, coming from all the House, several bundred bills, coming from

ill the States, were introduced.

The Senate, on the 17th was not in session. In the fourse the bill from the Senate, abolishing the frank-ng privilege after the 15th of April, was referred to a special committee. Ten housand dollars were appro-priated for the inauguration of the statue of Washing-ton on the 22d inst.

MADE HIMSELF FAROUS,-Texas has sent a new Senator to the National Councils, who rejoices in the same of Wigfall. Mr. Wigfall has honored the Senname of Wigfall. Mr. Wigfall has honored the Senate with his presence but for a few days, yet he has
made himself 'a name already. Expounding his views
on Monday last, he very plainly expressed his (Wigfall's) opinion that Daniel Webster was most profoundly ignorant of the Coastitution of the United States!
D. W. had been called its great expounder; but in his
(Wigfall's) opinion he (D. W.) knew less of it than
any man in the country! We may safely say that
Wigfall has made himself famous. His name will go
down to posterity inseparably connected with that of
Daniel Webster, just as the name of Bedford Brown
is always intimately associated in men's minds with
that of Chief Justice Ruffin.—Fayetteville Observer.

THE JOHN BROWN RAID IN HATTI.-The New York

THE JOHN BROWN RAID IN HAVYI.—The New York
Post has Hayti files to January 21.

The John Brown affair is creating a great excitement
in Hayti, and is much commented on by the journals.
Le Progress appears in mourning for the late here of
Harper's Ferry. On the 20th of January a mass was
chanted in commemoration "of the frightful martyrdom of the abolitionist, John Brown, by the infamous
ruffians of the southern portion of the American Union."
The papers give the full details of the execution of
Brown, and devote several columns to editorial comments which are far from complimentary to "le juge
Parker" and the slaveholding jury of Charlestown. Parker" and the slaveholding jury of Charlestown. The Hayti papers are sofull of John Brown that they have little room for anything else.

Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has been con-rmed by the Senate as Commissioner of Patents.