NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vicil keep-No southing strain of Main's out can tall He hundred eyes to

C. W? FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAYFEBRUARY 28, 1861

ELECTION FOR THE CONVENTION. FEBRUARY 28.

Candidates for State Convention. Thomas S. Ashe. Col. Wm. G. Smith. James A. Leak. Gen. A. J. Dargan.

TO-DAY.

Remember, fellow-citizen, that the vote you cast today (the 28th) will be the most important vote you event only is it possible that you can be called upon to east a vote of equal importance-and that is, in the event of the Convention (should one be called) passing an ordinance of succession, and in the event of that ordinance being submitted to you far adoption or rejection. Vote conscientionsly. Make up your mind, after reflection, and when you are satisfied that you have decided correctly, role, without regard to the opinions of others. The man that will try to influence you against the distates of your conscience, is your enemy and the friend of no man-no, nor is he the friend of your country. Avoid him.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have no later or fuller news from Raleigh than is contained in the following paragraph from the Wilmington Herald, of the 22d just. From some cause we have failed to receive any letters from Raleigh this week:

The Legislature has elected John F. Hoke, Esn the member from Lincoln county, A fjutant General of the State, and has defeated the ad valorem bill. it is thought that the stay bill will not be reached before Monday, the day of adjournment, and will consequently be in the same condition as if it had been defeated Private bills will consume the balance of the time, we suppose.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

North Carolinians, we are credibly informed that there is a p'an on faot to establish a Custom House in Cheraw or Florence, S. C. - I have good authority for saying," said our informant, " that all cotton ship, to a tariff " Now, therefore, North Carolinians, the quicker you, get your railroad to Wilmington the better it will be for you. We make the announcement, that you may know what to expect, in case you ship your cotton, via Cheraw, to Wilmington. The people of both places are petitioning that the custom house may be located within their bounds.

The above information is doubtless predicated upon the fact, that a resolution was offered in the Southern Congress, by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, to the effect that cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country other than the ports of the Confederacy, should be subject to an expart duty. See resalution in to-day's paper.

GEN. DARGAN.

While our last week's issue was passing through the press on Wednesday last, the above named gentleman announced himself at Morven as a candidate for a seat in the Convention, and brean on that day the canvasof the county.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

DON'T LIKE IT. The Charleston Mercury, of the 12th inst., bas an ditorial article which evinces very great dialike of the provisional constitution for the Confederate States, adopted by the Southern Congress... It says:

"We regret that any Provisional Government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars couf. as to disappointment and surprise at the Govern-ment and laws enacte 1. It seems that the United States Protective Tariff of 1857 has been adopted, and that a ositive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inverted into the Constitution it-self. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern Government, whether for a month or a year, would sunction the policy of pro-tective tariffs. The tariff of 1857 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people of the South-a huge free-list for them, the burden of taxation for us to bear-and we maintain is adverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in pr ctice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission of dutics or a partial imposition, it is still the same in

effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves and in the results, so far as foreign nations are concerned and their friend-ship, at this time valuable to us. In each respect free trade is the true policy of the Confederate States. "We deem it also unfortunate and mal apropose that

"We deem it also unfortunate and mail apropositions the sigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundament-al law against the slave trade. In our opinion it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our people. We think it a proper sub-ter of burdents. We as willing to modify it it be ject of legislation. We are willing to prohibit it by legal enactment, like any other topic of legislation. But while England imports her thousands of Coolie sloves, and France hers, under the fa cical appollation ever have or may ever be called upon to cast. In one of 'apprentices;' while they are striving by these means to compete with us and supersede us in producing the tropical productions of slave labor; while we have within our reach a large scope of f rtile territory uncultivated in Texas, and may have ere long the silver mines of Arizona and the teening States of Mexico to populate and reduce to agricultural productiveness, it ms to us short-lighted, weak, and sentimental to needule forever, by fundamental enactment, the adoption of a policy that may become essential to our appropriate growth and expansion, and to our success-ful competition with the hypotritical notions of Eu-

and temperary, and may therefore be excusable on that account. We hope the Permanent Government will be made and established speedily, and without eference to anything going on outside the Confederate States. These have complete success within their grasp, if they will only act fearlessly and with the outlience of men who are competent to control their Too great a deference and delay for the nativitan. Border States still in the Union will only encourage heir dilateriness and prolong their stay. Let the Confederate States but perform their duty, and their whole duty for themselves, irrespective of the others, and we will suswer for the sesult in a final Confedera-

cy of all the Slave States." The next day the Mercury recurred to the subject

and said: "In our issue of yesterday we took occasion t

speak, with some dissatiafaction, of certain features of the Provisional Government. We almus that the government is but provisional and temporary, and that therefore the features objected to may not be carried into the Permanent Government, and probably were never intended to be earried there. They predoubtless intended to conciliate the Border Slave States, and induce them to an early union; but the concern ped from Cheraw to Wilmington, will be subject we expressed was not unwarrantable. It may be questionable whether, should the Border Stave States be induced to Union by such attractive features of the Constitution, it would be proper to propose a change. It is to be doubted whether, when they shall have entered, it will be possible for the Cotton States to make any changes to which they may object; and, as we would certainly lament the final adoption of the policy objected to, as we would lament a constitutionrecognition of a prospective policy and a constitutional brand upon the institutions of domestic slavery we think it eminently important that those who depr cate these measures should make the efforts necessary

> to defeat them." But the Moreury is not the only one dissatisfied with the constitution adopted, and especially the restriction on the African slave trade. L' W. Ppratt, the head and front of the African slave trade movement, and who has agitated the subject in Southern Commercial Convenyentions, in the Democratic Convention at Charleston last summer, in the Legislature, and in the papers, is out in an almost four column article in the Mercury against it, and threatens another revolution rather than submit to it. The following article does not only indicate Mr. Spratt's views upon the restric-

tion, but also what will eventually be the fate of the vote

THE STAY LAW BILL.

Part

We publish below the bill which has passed the Sen-We publish below the bill which has passed the Sen-ate of this State, and at last accounts from Raleigh was before the Honse of Commons, called and known as the Stay Law. We were in error in stating last week that Stay Law, We were in error in stating last week that

it was defeated in the House of Commons. It is pro'able, however, that the House adjourned without doing anything with it:

A BILL to fultar the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State and the rules of pleudigg, for the relief of the

people. Sno, 1: Be it enacted by the General Assembly of th State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by th State of North Carolina, that hereafter the superior outhoring of the same. That hereafter the superior courts of law shall have original and exclusive juris-diction of all suits or actions for debts and domands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange covenants for the payment of money, accounts, judg ments, and all other contracts for money demands except official bonds, and bonds of guardians, execu tors, and administrators, and except cases in which a single magistrate has jurisdiction by existing laws and the same shall be cognizable only in said courts, and the judges theref are hereby declared to have full power and authority to give judgment and award execution, and all necessary process thereon, and shall have, use, exercise, and enjoy the same power and authority, rights and privileges in respect thereto, as were used, exercised, and enjoyed by any former judges of the superior courts in respect to matters of like kind heretofore cognizable in said courts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the defendant i any of the aforesaid actions or suits shall appear and plead at the second regular term after the term which the writ shall be neturinable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, which is actions of dobt shall be final, unless when domage-are suggested on the roll, and in that case, and in all other cases, specially provided for when the recovery shall be in damages, a writ of enqiry shall be executed at the next surveyeding term: Provided, That when a plaintiff is any suit on a single bond, a covenant for the payment of monsy, bill of exchange, promisory note or signed account, shall obtain judgment find at the second term after the term, to which process shall be returned in any action of debt, he may execute his quiry the same term as to interest and the value of any foreign currency or money for which suit may be ougl.t.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all bail bonds in any of the sforesaid suits or actions shall be condi-tioned for the appearance of the defendant at the second regular term after the term to which the writ is returned.

SEC. 4. B. it further exacted, That all suits now ending in the county courts for demands of a similar intare to those of which this act gives exclusive jurisdiction to the superior courts, not tried and determined before the ratification of this act, and all actions of a similar nature which are brought and made reoption of either party, be transferred to the superior recognized by law or us ge, sud the fight during trans-courts, and the first shall stand for trial, at the second portation of touching at shores, ports and landings, at the second term, and the second shall be plead to and of landing in case of disters. term of said courts, and the second shall be plead to at the second term, and stand regularly for trial there-shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate after. SEC. 5. Be it further enseted. That in all cases pro-

court as in case of appends: Provided, no Attorney's ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fu-for shall be taxed except in the said superior courts. gitives from labor to the person to whom such service SEC. 6. Be. it further endeted, That all warrants which have already been brought, and which have not

been tried and determined before the ratification of this act, or which may hereafter he brought, shall not ritories from places beyond the present limits thereof, returned for trial until six calendar months after, the same are served. SEC. 7. De it further enacted. That this not shall be

and remain in force for two years and no longer. SEC. 8. Be it further engred. That all laws and clauses of laws country in could with and within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Be it justifier enseted. That this not shall SE inke effect and be in force from, and after its ratifica-

REMARKS OF MR. LILES, OF ANDUN,

On casting his vote in favor of the Convention Bill. Mr. Speaker: I am opposed to the calling of a Con

vention at this time, as I believe a large mojority o those who have honored me with a sent in this body are; and while the vote I shall now give may subj me to the charge of inconsistency in view of position I have taken upon this question heretofore, I cannot on a bill so manifestly fair in its provisions as the one now hefore us give a negative vote. To do so would, in my humble opinion, imply a distrust the people, for to them is submitted the plain questi-Convention or no Convention ?" and so far from feeling myself committed by my present vote to th support of the "Convention" ticket, I do not hesitate to say that, with the lights now before me, I shall vote "No Convention" at the polis. I vote aye.

par we have seen in several of our exchanges copies of what purports to be the upport of the commitference met as the "Gathrie Fian," with some few slight verbal amondments, which general report asgus as having been made to it by the committee:"

signs as having been made to it by the committee: Article I. In all the territory of the United States not embraced within the limits of the Cherokee treaty grant, north of a line from east for west on a parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, in-voluntary servicule, except in nuclearnet of arime, is prohibited whilst it shall be under a Territorial government; and in all the territory mouth of said line the status of persons owing service or habe as it now exists shall not be changed by law while such ter-ritory shall be under a Territorial government shall have power to linder or prevent the taking to said territory of persons held to labor or involuntary ser-vice within the United States, according to the laws or unages of the State from which main persons may be triken, not to impair the right arising out of said relations, which shall be subject to judicial cognition on in the federal, courts according to the common law; in the federal, courts according to the common law and when any tetritory north or south of said lin on law within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population required for a member of Congres, according to the then federal ratio of repre-sentation, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal oting with the original States, with or without voluntary service or labor, as the constitution of such

ew State may provide. Art. 2. Territory shall not, be acquired by the United States unless by treaty, nor, except for naval and commercial stations and depots, unless such treaty shall be ratified by four-fifths of all the members of the Senate.

Art. 3. Neither the Constitution nor any amendment thereof shall be construed to give Congress pow-er to abolish or control within any State or Territory the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish injuntary service in the Di triet of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent. just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to inwith or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or

of taxes on persons bound to labor than on land. Art. 4. The third paragraph of the second section race for in the foregoing section, the clerks of the several county courts shall certify to the sail superior court a transcript of the proceedings of said county court as in case of appends: Provided residues on the count through the section of or labor is due.

Art. 5. The foreign slave trade, and the importaritories from places beyond the present limits thereof, are forever prohibited.

Art. 6. The first, third and fifth articles, together with this article of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth artisle thereof, shall not be amend-ed or abolished without consent of all the States. Art. 7, Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugi-

tive, was prevented from so doing by violence or in-timidation, by mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such sugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby preventel and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive.

100 Last week we gave three of Lincoln's speeches at different points in his progress to Washington, leaving our readers to draw their own inferences from th m. It seems that these speeches, as well as others he has delivered further in his progress, have not given satisfaction even to his own supporters, and have not come up to what might have been expected of him under our present difficulties. Of his speech at Pittsburg the Baltimore American says:

Mr. Lincoln at Pittsburg yesterday added another to the already numerous family of his speeches he has d-opped along his devious route toward [Washington.

o. Jeff. Davis, took the suits of of led, as President of the Provisional "Confidence of erate States of America," at Mont of the ! ery, on the 18th inst. The following ob he delivered on the occasion:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confeder of America: Called to the difficult and respo ult and respon tion of Executive Chief of the Provid ment which you have instituted, I appr

Then of Riccurve Chief of the Provisional theorems ment which you have instituted. I approach the dis-charge of the duties assigned me with an humble dis-trust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the windom of those who are to aid and guide me in the administration of public afficier, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the appendy establishment of a permanent government to take the piace of the paramet none, and which by its greater assess and physical powers will be better able to emitted with the difficul-ties which arise from the conflicting interests of asp-arate mations, I entor upon the duties of the office for which I have been chosen with the hops that the be-ginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by ho.tile opposition to the enjoyment of that separate and independent existence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Provi-dence, we intend to maintain. Our present position has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. It illustrates the American idea that government rests upon the

apprecedented in the history of nations. In Histrates the American idea that government rests upon the come ut of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to a ter or abolish a government whenever it be-comes destructive of the ends for which it was estab-lished. The declared purposes of the compact of Union from which we have with drawn were to estabish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the gener. I well fare, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity; and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now companing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and had ceased to answer the ends for which t was established, an appeal to the ballet-tox declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this, they merely asserted a right which the Declara-rion of Independence in 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion for its exercise they, an sovreigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verticet of mankind will vin-dicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers, in its spirit and with those rights inherent in it which were solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which have been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights of the several States. When they entered into the Union of 1789, it was with the undenial la secondition of the power in the people to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of that government whenever, in their opinion, its func-tions were perverted and its ends defented. By virtue of this authority, the time and occasion requiring them to exercise it having arrived, the sovereign States here represented have second from that Union, and it is a gross abuse of language to denominate the act rebellion or revolution. They have formed a new alliance, but in each State its governments has re-mained as before. The rights of person and of property have not been disturbed. The agency through which they have communicated with foreign powers has been changed, but this does not necessarily inter-

rupt their international relations. Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confideracy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty-moved by no intention or desire to invade the rights of others-anglous to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations-if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlossly engaged in it. We are doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part and by wanton aggression on the part of others. There can be no cause to doubt that the course and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States, will be found assure that the course states, will be found equal to any measures of defence which may be required for their security. Devoted to agri-cultural pursuits, their chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country. Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade our necess ties will parn it. It is alike our interest and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we should buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchanges of commodities. There can be but little rivalry hetween us and any manufacturing or navigating com-

munity, such as the Northwestern States of the Amer-can Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interests would invite good will and kindness by tween them and us. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment and influme the ambition of these States, we must be prepared to meet the emergency and maintain by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon our career of inde-pendence and it must be inflexibly pursued.

ie, lot me perpetuate the prise they were able to with their mortanic their parterity, and with the continuance of HIP favor, ever to be gentefully acknowledged, let us lool hopefully forward to suress, to peace, and to pros pority.

BIONAL CON In the Senate, on the 18th, the Tariff bill was dis-

cossed. In the House, Mr. Stepens, (Rep.) of Ohio, re-ported a bill authorizing the President to call out the militia, and accept volunteers to enforce the laws. On a test vote the Republicant waiwed its adoption: Mr. Sherman's (Rep.) bill to anthorize the Presi-dent to employ the military to suppress insurrections and repel invasions was debated and hid over. The fifty dollars Treasury Note and the Colorador Territorial Bills were passed.

Territorial Bills were passed. In the Senate, on the 19th, the Tariff bill was de-

bated. In the House, Mr. Stanton's Force bill, authorizing the Executive to accept the services of volunteers to suppress insurrection, was taken up. Mr. Stanton said the object of the bill was to defend Washington in case Virginia and Maryland seconded; because the

Federal troops were too widely scattered to collect-them in sufficient strength in two months time. Another bill was introduced, the distinctly arowed object of which is to place within the power and reach of

the President all the military forces that can be obtained from the regular army in sixty days. It is declared by its filends that the purpose of this bill is to defend the public property, resist the march of Southern armies, and subjugate the revolutionists, and at the same time

blocknde the ports of the sceeding States. In reply to a question, Mr. Stanton said he did no deem it unconstitutional to close the ports in the manner prescribed by the bill. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, styled this bill an open

dec'aration of war, and said if it was passed, he wanted the people of the South to prepare for this

Mr. Barnett, of Kentucky, proposed that the Democrats should come to a "dead lock." on House busi-ness, and sit continuously until the 4th of March, resorting to Parliamentary fectics to defeat the bill. Mr. Sickles, of New York, said that was unnecessary, as Mr. Lincoln has expressly declared "there was no cause fr alarm" and "nobody was hurt." Audi great excitement, confusion and deep feeling the bill was carried over to be considered to morrow.

The Senate, on the 20th, passed the Tariff bill, with nany amendments.

The Postal bill was debated. An amendment to exclude the Coofederate States caused a strong debate. In the House, the steam-sloop amendment to the Navy hill was discussed and adopted.

Is was strongly resisted by Messrs. Bocock, Garnett, of Virginia, and others. During the debate, Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, admitted

that the indications were that civil war must ensue if the seconding States retain possession of the forts and other Federal property. Mr. Stanton's Force bill was debated.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the Postal service bill was debated. Mr. Hunter spoke spainst the with-drawal of the service from the Confederate States. In the House, Mr. Stanton's Force bill was the principal subject of debate. No action was had on the matter. The rest of the proceedings were unim-

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE FUGITIVE MULDERER ANDERSON

The final decision in the case of Anderson, the olored fugitive, was given at Hamilton, Canada, on the 16th inst. The court sustained the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench on the question of law, and was unanimous in discharging the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment. Anderson is therefore set at liberty. Great joy was manifested, especially among the colored population. Anderson was claimed not as a fugitive slave, but on a charge of aurder perpetrated in Missouri. but ran away from his master in that State, was pur sued there in its territory by a white man who shot dead by Anderson. The latter then escaped to Canada, where he was arrested, and his delivery claimed under the Ashburton treaty. The Canadian court had determined to order him to be delivered up to the American authorities, but the anti-slavery men, nder the belief that the charge of murder against him was only a plea to get him back into slavery, sp-plied to Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, who issued a writ of habeas corpus directing that Anderson be brought before him in London. This writ, however, has been substantially disallowed by the lansdian court, which issued its own writ after that from London, and has now settled the question with out allowing the case to be transported thither, by discharging the prisoner on a legal quibble. This is a marderer in the eye of American law, set free on a more technicality in British North America, and the Ashburton treaty becomes a farce. Both the Cann dian courts have admitted that substantial justice required the surrender of the prisoner; but to get rid of the obligation of the treaty they fall back on some

no decision on the 22d inst., on the plans before it. It was generally reported and expected that the commissioners would come to a vote on that day, but it appears by the latest news telegraphed from Washington that final action was staved off until Monday of this week. It was apprehended that Lincoln's appearance in Washington would retard the adoption of any compromise.

The Washington Star of the 21st inst., says, that it "finds that the friends of a proper settlement of the satisfied that when the rote may be taken, a proposition upon which the border States can be kept true to the Government of the United States will be adopted." A despatch in the Charleston Courier, dated the 23d, states that there was an extra session of the Cabinet on the morning of that day, and during its session, President Buchanan and Messrs, Lincoln and Seward had a private conversation, the object of which was to enlighten Mr. Lincoln as to the true state of affairs. The despatch adds: " The radical republicans consider their cause almost hopeless."

MISSOURI.

In St. Louis, on the 20th, so far as was known, it was conceived that in the election in Missouri on the 16th, eight Secessionists per ir, and twenty-three unconditional Unionists, had been elected to the Conventhe mass of those elected to the V rginia Convertion stand. That is: for keeping Missouri in the Union. if the North will accord to the border slavsholding States the guarantees the latter think necessary for their own future security, now that seven Gulf States have secoded.

ARKANSAS.

The returns from Arkansas, in which State the Arkansus have elected a majority of Seversionists, Nevertheiess, the majority of the Convention elected are clearly sga net immediate/secession, and for makordered to be held, and the result of its action will depend wholly-as well those of Virginia, Missouri , Since the above was put in type we have received and North Carolina-on the result of the Peace Con- the Wilmington Herald of the 23d inst., in which the vention's action.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

Governor Brown, of Ga., authorized the seizure, on the 22d inst. of the ship Martin Ja Ward, the bark Adjuster, and the brig Herald, all belonging to citizens of New York. They will be retained dutil, the arms which were seized by the New York police; are delivered up by the authorities of that State,

DOL Arthur's Home Magazine, for March, has been received. An excellent number, and beautifully illustrated. T. S. Arthur & Co., proprietors, 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

DEL. The overland mail arrived at Fort Smith, Ark., reports the seizure of Forts Chadburn and Belknap. by the Texans; also the property of the mail company and the imprisonment of the agents.

em, Commodore Tatnall has resigned his commission in the Navy, and his resignation has been up cepted by the Secretary.

The majority in Virginia, in favor of referring the action of the Convention of that State back to the people is over 50,000.

Cetton Confederacy," unless certain lea lirs in Sout Carolina do not have their way:

"If the clause [that prohibiting the reopening the slave trade] be carried into the permittent govern ment our whole movement is defeated. It will aboli ionize the Border Slave States-it will brand our in stitution. Slavery caunot share a government with democracy-it ennot bear a brand upon it; thence another revolution. It may be painful, but we must make it. The constitution cannot be changed without, The Border States, discharged of slavery, will oppose They are to be included by the accession: they it. troubles of the times among the delegates seem to he will be sufficient to defeat it. It is doubtful if another movement will be so peaceful."

HON, Z. B. VANCE.

As an act of justice to this gentleman, and to show

him by some of the papers of this State, we republish tional Intelligencer:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,) February 22d, 1861.

Massag, Epirons: I see that I am announced in your paper this morning as one of the managers on the part of the House, of Mr. Lincoln's inauvaration Ball, on the 4th proximo. My name was placed there without my knowledge or consent, and I have as yet been unable to ascertain by whose authority it was done. Whilst under ord mary circumstances. I should feel fattered by the supposition that I was willing to conditional Unionists, had been elected to the Conven-tion. The rest of the delegates chosen stand where ponent, I beg leave to decline any part in tendering an ovation even to the first Magistrate of the Nation when he comes with threats of war and subjugation against my section upon his lips. Very respectfully, Z. B. VANCE.

Ben. Thos. L. Cöngman, "who has recently been fixed in a seat at Washington #8 United States Senator from North Carolina, and who, while said sent was in abeyance, kept very silent, has found tongue at last, and saumes now to be dictator to the people of this State. election was also held on the 16th, indicate that In a dispatch to the Charlette Bulletia, dated Washing Northern and Western Arkansas have voted heavy ton, 18th inst., he says "there i, no chance whatever for majorities for the Union and Southern and Eastern | Crittonden's proposition," (which he has done his best to prevent being adopted.) and tells them imperatively they "must" do one of two things, either "screde or aid Lizcoln in making war upon the South." . T. L. ing common cause with the border States rather than Clingman says so, and of course it must be so Bak with the second States. Their Convertion, has been that game is stale. Bobby Toombs has played it out long since.

some dispatch, word for word, under date of the 22J. that paper.

pro. President Davis, on the 21st inst., nominated gress at Montgomery:

Secretary of State, Robert Toombs, of Georgia Secretary of the Tensory, C. G. Memmingar, of outh Carolina. Secretary of War, L. Pope Walker, of Alabama. On the same day Mr. Cobb, of Geo., offered the fol-

gress: Readed. That the Committee on Finance he in. structed to inquire into the expediency of Jaying an export duty on cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country other than ports of the Confederacy.

Montgomery dated the 19th, saying:

The acts of the Provisional Government are to ubmitted to the Slate Convention. The plan of the Premanent Gover ament will not be binding until rati-field by the State Convention.

[The above remarks of our representative won'd If he continues making these efforts all the way to the have been published earlier, had we seen them. The Capitol we hardly think his most earnest ad aircrs will paper, containing them did not reach us owing, we sup-from an over-satisfied app tite. His speech at Pittspose, to detention from impassable roads, or some burg is contradictory in terms if not sense. He deother unexplained cause, until many days after it was clares in the outset that he designs to give the subdue. This will account for the omission]

nen_ Robert J. Walker has suldenly become a milionarie by the decision made in the Supreme Court involving the title to a quicksilver mine in California estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. Mr. Walker is I e proprieter of one fifth of this valuable mine, and was affered not long ago \$2,000,000 for it, provided the Court should give a Tavorable decision. That decision has now been given, and Mr. Walker, who was, in how far he déserves the abuse recently heaped upon to use his own words, "a beggar in the morning." went home to his dinner a millionarie. The disastrou the following note from him to the elitors of the Na- condition of the country may, however, prevent the mmediate realization of his "expectations."

> the 20th, Mr. Douglas offered joint resolutions setting forth that there had been sent to Virginia resolutions from Northern Legislatures; and that Virginia reiterates her declared purpose of resistance, and pledges herself to meet force hy force in the effort tomnintain the true principles of the Constitution, and Preston, Commissioner from South Carolina, made a ushold the common rights of the slaveholding States. It was ordered to be printed,

> 100). The Montgomery Congress has adopted an act admitting duty free all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war or materials therefor, living animals, and agricultural products in their natural state; also, goods, wares, and merchandise from the United States, if purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 14th of March. Texas is excepted from the operation of the tariff laws heretofore passed or Mr. Hall, of Wetzel, introducad resolutions that fore the 14th of March. Texas is excepted from the adopted by the Congress.

25%. The Charleston Courier learns "that a proiest is on foot among several enterprising mer-leaving the Border States, greatly in the minority in bants and canitalists to charter one or more steam. Congress, Virginia should demand additional guaran chants and capitalists to charter one or more steamships for the purpose of sending them to Liverpool and other foreign ports, to bring, back full cargies of merchandize, and sell it at the lowest price, so as to then Virginia should take steps to secure ber just establish our commercial independence at once."

100 Linco n arrived in Washington, at daylight, on the morning of the 231, very quietly and unobserved. Some say he went in that way from fears of personal violence: others, that his presence was urged by ultra appears, addressed by Mr. Clingman to the editor of Republicans, to defeat the liberal and enlightened decision of the Peace Congress.

100" The Charleston Courier says that since its nothe following cubinet officers for the Southern Confed. | tice of the 8th inst., developments have transpired that eracy, which were confinired on that day by the Con- will not require the South Carolina Convention to be called at an early day,-not, perhaps, until the plan of permanent Government reported to the Montgomery Congress shall be ready for reference and consideration.

men. In relation to the charge that books had been taken from the Congressional library at Washingtonlowing resolution, which was adopted by the Con- by members from the seceding States, the committee report that the charge is not sustained.

> 1949. The United States Senate, in executive session on the 21st, refused to confirm Mr. Black's nomination as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Der A piece of land was recently sold in London 1993 Hon. Alex. II. Stevens sends a dispatch from at the rate of \$1,900,000 per acre, sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

por" On the 224 inst., the Congress at Montgomery, unanimously passed an act declaring and establishing Jaurez, taken up their line of march for other the free navigation of the Miszlesippi river.

be able to withstand the revulsion that must come lect of our national troubles fall consideration before he speaks definitely, and yet proceeds to say what will be regarded as very definitely committing himself. The condition of the country, he assures his hearers, is extraordinary and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety, and yet he is equally certain there is really no crisis. The Chicago platform, he asserts, should not be varied from what the people understood t to mean when the Republicans were asking their Who is to decide what this understanding of votes. the people was, Mr. Seward or Mr. Greely, the Presi-dent elect does not inform the public. Neither the dent elect does not inform the public. matter nor-manner of Mr. Lincoln's addresses appears to us equal to the occasion or to his position. hey are contradictory and frivolous in substance and delivered in a style that is painfully wanting in the dignity that should belong to the President elect when discussing topics upon which the existence of pen. In the Senate of the Virginia Legislature on the Republic depends. He appears to forget that he appears to forget that he south Mr. Douglas affered joint resolutions setting is no longer talking to a little coterie of admirers at Springfield.

pen. The Virginia State Convention daes not appear to be doing much, seeming to be waiting for the action of the Peace Conference. On the 19th, Mr. sneech before the Convention, which is pronounced to have been a great oradorical effort, and it excited immense applause. His principal point was that South Carolina, having borng years of aggression in the Union, had exercised the right of secession and was prepared for resistance to the denth. The Union could never be reconstructed unless power shall units the economy of God. No sanctity of human touch could reunite the people of the North and of the

Virginia has the legal right to seconde; that the more election of Mr. Lincola is not a just and sufficient ground, but since a portion of the South has secended. tees and proper amendments to the Constitution showld present her ultimatum to the Northern States and fix the time beyond which she will not wait; and if this fail rights out of the Union. Referred to the Committe on Federal Relations. In the Convention, on the 20th, a large number of

esolutions were offered. They generally express at tachment to the Union, and Jesire an equitable settlement, but denounce coercion and declare the purpose to resist. Others declare that the union of the South is the safety of the South, and that each State should speedily Tesume the powers delegated to the Govern-

A resolution was tabled for raising a committee to squire whether any movement of arms or men been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal in or bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for an attack or coercion.

A resolution for holding a convention of the Border States at Wytheville, on the last Thursday in March, was offered and referred. A resolution was offered calling on the Commission-

ers to the Pesce Conference for information whether any set-lement acceptable to Virginia is likely to re-Tabled.

Mr. Clemens made a speech denying the "statement that he had franked incendiary matter to the free ne-groes in Virginia, and pronounced the franks forge-

The committee on the subject reported that all but sixteen counties had been heard from, and the unjori-ty for a reference of the action of this Convention to the decision of the people was 52,857.

per The Archidshop of Mexico, with several of the Bishops, have, by orders of the government under

Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity choice, we have resorted to separation, and nut henceforth our energies must be devoted to the conducting of our own affairs, and perpetuating the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pur sue our separate political career, my most carnest de-sire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity and jurisdiction of our territory be assailed, it will but remain for us with a firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of Provi-

dence upon a just cause. As a consequence of our new Constitution, and with a view to meet our anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speely and efficient organization of the several branches of the Executive depart-ments having special charge of our foreign intercourse, founcial and military affairs, and postal service. For purposes of Jefence the Confederata States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their mil-itia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well instructed disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required for a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors

and commerce on the high seas, a navy slapted to those objects be built up. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intents, freed from sectional conflicts which have so much interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expeet that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your Constituion has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our reunion with the States from which we have separated, is neither practicable or desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of this Confederacy, it is necessary that happiness of this Contderacy, it is necessary that there should be so much homogenity as that the wel-fare of every partion be the sim of the whole. When this homogenity does not exist, antagonisms are en gendered which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by a desire to protect and preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the se-cession of the Confederate States has begammarked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no dome Our industrial parsufts have received tic convulsion. Our industrial parsuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war there would be no considerable diminution in the proof the great staple which constitutes our exductio ports, and in which the commercial world has an interest sourcely less than our own. This common in-terest of producer and consumer can only be linter-rupted by external form, which would obstruct shipments to foreign markets-a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us as it would be detr -

mental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the gov-ernment from which we have separated a policy so in-jurious to the civilized world, the Northern States in-cluded, could not be dictated even by the strongest ciuded, could not be dictated even by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us. But if othorwise; a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffer-ings of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies be-fore suggested, the well known resources for retalia-

fore suggested, the well known resources for retain-tion upon the commerce of our enemy. Experience in public stations of subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care, and toil, and disappoint-ments, are the price of official elevation. You will have many errors to forgive, many deliciences to tole-rate; but you shall not find in me either a want of rate; but you shall not not in mo either a want of zead or fidelity to a cause that has my highest hopey and most enduring affections. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction—one which I never sought nor desired. Upon the continu-once of that sentiment and upon your wisdom and patriotism I rely, to direct and support me in the per-formance of the duties required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, not the system of

real or pretended blunder in the form of commitment. A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

On the change of Administration, March 4th, there will be five living ex Presidents of the United States -Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Every one of these retired statesmen favors the plan of compromise known as the Crittenden plan, or some-thing skin to it; while Mr. Lincoln, if the Republican organs are right-and his speeches may be taken as an indication of his policy-rejects all compromise and prefers force. Is his wisdom greater than the combined wisdom of his predecessors ? [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Bor The London Morning Chronicle, of Pebruary 2, says the merchants of Manchester, threatened with a difficulty in the supply of cotton from America, are determined to take measures to obtain from the free labor of India what has hitherto been drawn from the "involuntary servitude" of South Carolina and her sister secession States. Thus a vast field of enterprise opens out for India, which has long been foreseen, as the deusions on which "the domestic institutions" of the United States were based were certain one day to ef fect the double object of the redemption of India and the destruction of slavery.

Ber The London News, of February 2, speaking of he specession movement, and the probability of its being recognized in England, says that no British functionary is authorized to recognize a new government in any State before it is decided in the country itself, whether the reverance from the Federal Government is actual and complete. The secession movement will be looked on without intervention, as is the case with Italy, though there can be no doubt the prepon derance of sympathy will be on the side of liberty.

The Boston Journal has the following: "It is aid that the action of the sea has completely swept away all the wrecks sunk in the Charleston harbor, and that all the channe's to that port are now open and no obstruction exists to navigation. We are in-formed that the steamers South Carolina and Massa-chusetts, which were taken off the route in the early part of the winter, will resume their trips between Boston and Charleston at an early day."

INTERNETIO POINT OF LAW .- We learn that write of attachment have been issued against United States property at the new Custom House, by the workmen ormerly employed upon it. - We are also authoritatively informed that if the property attached be in-sufficient. It is contemplated to attach the Custom House itself. Of course, if the State luterposes no claim, and suffers the building to be sold, the claims of the workmen will be satisfied.—*Char. Courser.*

RICHARD C. BADGER, & son of Hon. George E Badg r, has been elected Attorney for the County of Wake, vice J. K. M. relot Erq , deceased.