Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1861.

CAPTIONS.

We have still on hand about 1000 captions, and as we are anxious to dispose of them, we will send them by mail, free of postage, to any part of the State, for \$1 00 per hundred. These captions include all the acts, resolutions, &c., passed at the late session of the General Assembly, together with the amendments to the revenue law.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL

We lay before our readers to-day this anxiously expected document. Never since the commencement of the government were the views of a President, about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, looked for with such intense anxiety. From Mr. Lincoln's lips were to fall words of no less momentous import than those of peace or war. Those words have fallen, and what are their import? (While we frankly confess that there is some diversity of opinion upon this subject, we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that if the President carries out his avowed purpose, and attempts to collect the revenue, and to "hold, occupy and possess property and places belonging to the government," a bloody civil war will begin. We do not believe that it was necessary for President Lincoln to avow such a purpose. If, instead of doing so, he had declared his intention to call an extra session of Congress, and submit to their consideration the grave issues before the country, and in the meantime would be content to let matters remain as they are, we verily believe the happiest consequences would have resulted from such an avowal, and war and bloodshed have been averted. The word " possess," as used by the President, pecessarily implies that he, as the representative of the government, will not only hold on to the property now in its occupancy, but will retake that which has been wrested from it. So, war will begin, not only for the retention of Fort Sumter by the government, but for the recovery of the other Forts in Charleston harbor, and also for the recovery of the Navy Yard and Fort Baraneas, in the harbor of Pensacola, as well as all the Forts and Arsenals which have been seized upon by the seceding States, and thus will begin a war which will spread from South Carolina to the Mexican border. Will not this be coercion in the broadest sense of the word, and can any rational man doubt that all the slaveholding States will sooner or later be embroiled in the war ? Conservative as we have been and are new, and as much opposed as we are to the disruption of this government, we have, from the beginning, contended that whether it should have that effect or not, an attempt at coercion on the part of the General Government would bring on a general civil war. In this opinion we have been sustained by nine out of ten of the conservative newspapers of the South. It may not be too late now for Mr. Lincoln to remedy the fearful mistake which he has made. Let him at once issue his proclamation for Con-- gress to meet at an early day, and in that proclamation dec'are that he will " hold his hand " until he can consult with Congress on the momentous issues, and war may yet be averted. Will he do it ?)

THE CALL OF A CONVENTION STILL

The vote on the call of a Convention doubtful that it cannot be known what the decision has been until the official vote is counted. We again express the hope that best, the most substantial, and most reliable Mr. G. will circulate the refutation : men in the State. If the Convention has not been called, Gov. Ellis will at once issue his proclamation for the re-assembling of the Legislature, and there is no telling if they will not order, peremptorily, the election of delegates, without giving the people the opportunity to say whether or not they wish a Convention. Indeed, we now say, with positive certainty, that in the event the result Messrs. Crittenden, Millson, and other members, of the vote on the 28th ult. is against a Convention. Gov. Ellis will immediately call did all I could to place one in the hands of each back the Legislature and recommend measures for the call of a Convention. We say, young men to direct them from the census lists, " positive certainty," because Gov. E. said in a speech in Wilmington, on Tuesday, that " if the people had defeated the Convention, they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances to none who did not appear on the said lists as about to transpire over which they had no errors, and some of the documents may have been, control." So, if the people bave not called through these mistakes, directed inadvertently to a Convention now, they will be "driven" such. I certainly had no documents to waste with (says Gov. Ellis) to call one, and what sort under such direction. But these speeches and of one? Who can tell ?

P. S .- Since writing the above we learn the whites or less loyal to the laws. heard from at the office of the Secretary of State, and that the majority for Convention | should not have been used by my directors. is between 29 and 100. It is doubtful as to the result in the other counties.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN. The exodus of this late incumbent of a

seat once occupied by Washington and his successors of the better days of the Republic, furnishes food for thought of a painful and humiliating nature. Never did any man, since the very earliest days of the government, save and except Abraham Lincoln. attain office at a juncture demanding more capacity, firmness, and patriotism, than the exigency of the times required of Mr. Buchanan, when, on the 4th of March, 1857 he was inaugurated President of the United States, and never did any man manifest a more signal incapacity to meet and deal with questions of vast moment than was displayed by Mr. Buchspan. From the beginning to the end of his administration; it was one unbroken series of either blunders, disgraceful to the intellects and information of himself or advisers, or crimes which have rendered his administration the synonym for all that is degraded, corrupt and infamous. He was elected to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave State. The Southern Democracy, the special and self-appointed champions of the institution of slavery, urged his election mainly on that ground, and what was the result? After a series of disgraceful vacillations and deceptions on his part, and after a reign of anarchy in Kansas, that territory has become a free State member of the Confederacy. The Mormons who were to be thrashed into good behavior are still as obdurately determined as ever to set at defiance the laws of God, and man, and decency, and after a great exposure of life and health, and after wholesale frauds on the part of army contractors-frauds not only connived at but participated in by the head of the War Department-the army of the United States, sent to the Mormon territory at an enormous expense, has not been permitted to carry out, or attempt to carry out, the object of the expedition. Would not the soldiers sent to Utah have been better having full play at a defenceless frontier ? More than once or twice during the administration we have, by its blunders, been on the eve of hostile collision with Foreign Powers. Time and again, the attention of the administration was called to fraudulent disposition of government property by the head of the War Department, but so far from removing him, he was allowed to retain his office until, at last, when frauds could be covered up no longer, he stood confessed to the world as a peculator to the amount of milions, and at the same time an aider and abettor of hostilities against the government whose officer he was. These are some of the prominent features of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and the American historian will blush for his country when he writes down the disgraceful facts. And now, when his administration is closed, in what condition does he leave the country? The government disrupted by the withdrawal of seven States, the property of the government in the hands of the seceding States to the amount of many millions, other property of vast value threatened with siezure at the cost even of the lives of those who hold it as the servants of the government, a Treasury thoroughly bankrupt, and a fearful looking forward to a civil and bloody war, the end of which no eye but that of the Omniscient can It is under such circumstances as these that the Ex-President, James Buchanan, closed a long public life, of which, cunning

FALSE CHARGE AGAINST HON. JNO. A. GILMER.

and craft, accompanied by a pitiable in-

firmity of purpose, were the chief character-

istics. Thank Heaven, we never voted for

him or supported him for one moment.

The annexed letter from Mr. Gilmer refuting the charge that he had franked doonments to free negroes should have appeared the Convention has been called, because we in the last Register, but was mislaid. W believe its action will be controlled by the hope those who circulated the charge against

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVEES,) February 28th, 1861. J. W. SYME, Esq -Dear Sir: I have received several letters advising me that speeches and documents have been received at different Post Offices

in my State directed to free negroes. Nothing could have induced me to do such thing, or knowingly to permit the same to be Union Southern members of Congress in buying a large quantity of documents, and the speeches of with a view of distributing them among the voters in the Southern States. I was desirous, and tion 81; No Convention 870. voter in the State. After franking such as I wanted to be sent into my State, I engaged some

as did the Breckinridge Committee in this city If any became directed to free negroes under my frank, it must have occurred in this way. I have conferred with the gentlemen who did the such persons, and, regret much if any of them went documents contained nothing that would incline

that seventy-one counties have been officially If I had had the least suspicion that, by any possibility, any of the documents could have pappened to be directed as aforesiad, the said lists

such persons to be less submissive and obedient to

Please publish the above explanation and oblige. Yours truly, JOHN A. GILMER.

We acknowledge the receipt of the March number of this valuable Medical publication. This number contains 107 pages, is printed on fine paper, and presents a neat and attractive appearance. The Editors are Drs. C. set against him. E. Johnson and S. S. Satchwell. We ha not the pleasure of Dr. Satchwell's acqua tance, but understand that he is regarded one of best physicians in the State. Johnson, however, we know well, and of h we can say, that in addition to his being the most skillful and excellent physicia n the State, he is a profound scholar and of the ablest writers in the State, and Medical Faculty of North Carolina are fo tunate in securing the services of one well qualified to discharge the duties editor of their Medical Journal as is I Johnson. The work under his editorial co trol will command the attention of physicia throughout the country, and will deserve be liberally sustained by not only the phycians, but every intelligent man in the Sta The March number of the Journal contai several able and interesting original con nunications, together with a number of ve uable selections, treating of the Practice Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Therapeutic &c., as well as reviews, editorials, &c.

The Journal is published bi-monthly, \$3 00 per annum.

CIRCULAR THOMAS. We call attention to the letter from M Curner, showing up Circular Thomas, th Senator from Jackson. By the way, we he that Circular has been beaten as a candida

SPEECH OF HON. J. M. LEACH. We call attention to the excellent speed of the Hon. J. M. Leach, which we publish to-day. It will be observed that he takes decided ground against coercion.

FORT SUMPTER.

for the Convention.

The Charleston Mercury is not for mediate attack on this Fort, but for starving the garrison into a surrender. It thinks that hot weather and salt meat will effectually do

In making out the election returns for our last issue, several gross mistakes were committed in the hurry of the moment, and discovered too late to be corrected. The vote of Guilford was stated as 2771 for and 113 against Convention, when it should have been 113 for and 2771 against.

J. W. B. Watson, Esq., of Januston, was put down as having run on the Secession ticket. We understand that this is a mistake, there being no secession ticket in that county. Mesers. Watson and Williams, we learn, were not candidates, but were voted for by some of their friends as Union men. Other errors there were which are corrected

ELECTION RETURNS.

Bertie-Lewis Thompson and Thos. J. Pugh, Inion, elected without opposition. Gates - Willey, Union, elected by 200 majority. Majority for Convention 276.

Buncombe-M. Patton, Union, elected over N. W. Woodfin, Secession, by nearly 600 majority. Convention has over 800 majority. Madison-Gudger, Union, elected by about 400

majority, and the county gives 300 majority against a Convention.

Hagwood-Wm. Hicks, Union, elected by 38 Jackson-T. D. Bryson, Union, elected over

Wm. H. Thomas, Secession. Cherokee-A. T. Davidson, Union, elected.

Macon-C. D. Smith, Union, elected. Watauga-Jonathan Horton, Union and anti-

Convention, 275; J. B. Palmer, do. do., 145; D. Farthing, Union and Convention, 128; S. M. Guffey, Secession, 28. Alamance-R. Y. McAden, Union, 967; Har-

mon Harbor, do., 905; Judge Ruffin, 480; A. G. Hughes, 263. Stokes-John Hill, Union, elected. No Con-

Beaufort-Warren, Union, 895; Carter, do., 888. Messrs. Ellison and Clark received 97 and 37 votes respectively, but were not candidates .-

Convention 597; No Convention 650. Hude-E. L. Mann, Union, 496; G. Hodges, Secession, 172. Convention 476: No

Hertford-John H. Jernigan, Union, elected by a majority of 72. Majority against Convention 53.

Henderson-W. M. Shipp, Union, 1041; B. M. Edney, Secession, 279. Convention 573: No

Montgomery-S. H. Christian, Union, 807; Col. Gaines, Union, (no candidate) 114. Conven-

LENGIR. County, N. C., March 1st, 1861.

MESSRS. SYME & HALL: Below I send you the result of the election which came off in Caldwell county, on yesterday, for Convention or No Convention, and for delegates thereto, to-wit:

PRECINCTS.	W. Jones, Union	J. Dula, Secess'n	avention.	Convention.
Lenior Precinct,	306	55	91	261
Summers "	89	4	4	88
Deal's "	25	39	48	17
King's Creek "	107	1	3	108
Patterson "	109	8	10	105
John's River"	75	22	30	72
	711	129	186	651
7.5	129	123	100	186
	582		9-11	465

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL OF NORTH SENATOR CLINGMAN REPUDIATED BY HIS OWN DISTRICT.

The vote in the Mountain District for delegates to the Convention is a very decided repudiation of Senstor Clingman's fireeating proclivities. His own county is dead

TO STATE OF LABOUR		21	1 1 1
CONVENTION JORITIE		NO CONVE MAJORIT	NTIO
Halifax,	1010	Chatham,	151
Wake,	160	Washington,	18
Pitt,	709	Pasquotank,	27
Edgecombe,	1571	Chowan,	i
New Hanover,	1571	Iredell,	162
Mosklanhuser,	1196	Powerth .	112
Mecklenburg,	Section Control	Forsythe,	
Wayne,	1008	Orange,	95
Columbus,	432	Guilford,	265
Duplin,	1181	Davidson,	144
Brunswick,	566	Cald well,	50
Lincoln,	622	Rowan,	26
Burke,	445	Davie,	47
Catawba,	770	Alamance,	83
Gaston,	698	Yadkin,	1.45
Craven,	500	Surry,	92
Lenoir,	300	Randolph,	242
Nash,	906	Moore,	. 112
Cabarrus,	592	Onldwell,	46
Cleaveland,	1153	Hertford,	5
Franklin,	715	Stokes,	68
Johnston,	100	Wilkes,	181
Warren,	741	Henderson,	7
Granville.	313	Montgomery,	78
Rutherford & Po		Ashe & Allegha	
Union,	65	Beaufort,	5
	555		24
Caswell,	238	Camden,	37
Rockingham,	and the same of th	Robeson,	
Catawba,	760	Watauga,	46
Sampson,	442	Madison,	30
Greene,	351	Cumberland,	133
Lenoir,	252	Bertie,	49
McDowell,	421		11 1 14
Northampton,	249		4.1
Onslow,	542	*	11/2 21
Person,	426		2413
Richmond,	332	l i i i i i	4 6
Hyde,	315		
Anson,	59		100
Bladen,	20		
Buncombe,	930		
Craven,	549		1 12
Jones,	200		1
Martin,	633		
Perquimans,	180	10 10 7 7	+
	276	122-21	70.5
Gates,			110
Harnett,	212	. d .5. Fi	20 ×1
Currituck,	300		7 5
Carteret,	4		100
	20 621		94 99
	F 45 - 45 - 1		100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

President Lincoln on Tuesday communicated names of the following Cabinet Officers, who were all confirmed unanimously, excepting Messrs, Bates and Blair. Four or five Senators voted against these two gentlemen, on the ground that they were unwilling that any of the slave States should be represented in the Cabinet : William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of

Gideon G. Wells, of Connecticut, Secretary of Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the

Interior.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General. Five of these gentlemen are from the free States, and two from slave States. As regards old party divisions, Messrs. Chase, Blair, Cameron and Welles, were formerly democrats, and Messrs. Seward, Smith and Bates, "old line" whigs, but all of them now are modern "republicans."

OXFORD, March 4th, 1861. MESSES. EDITORS: I have just read, for the first time, the card of William H. Thomas, dated Feb-

Mr. Thomas endeavors to justify and excuse his falsehoods to the public by making false charges and insinuations upon me. In his card he " presumes I took from his room.

in the Capitol, his letter to his immediate consti-There is no more truth in this presumption than in that other presumption of his that Mr. Mordecai had read and approved his bank charter, when Mr. Mordecai had never read, approved or

heard of his charter. The morning after I called the attention of the Senate to his letter, Mr. Thomas, in the presence of two other Senators, asked me where I got that "little paper," meaning his letter to his immediate constituents. I gave him the information desired by saying it was handed to me by a citizen of Raleigh who had received it from a little prin-

ter boy. bring the letter before the Senate by prefacing my application with the statement that it did not elate to the question of Union or disunion," &c. This statement is as void of truth as Thomas is of shame. I made no application to get the let-

On the night of the 21st of February, I offered resolution. The Senator from Unslow objected to it, fearing it related to Federal Affairs. I said

it related neither to Union nor disunion, and reuested that he would withdraw his objection ; he id so; the resolution was received; it directed the Speaker to have read, after prayers on the 22d, Washington's Farewell Address, and to invite the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the House of Commons to be present. After some remarks upon the resolution, I men-

tioned Thomas' sensation letter to his constituents, which contains three or four palpable falsehoods. I mean what I say. They are not errors r mistakes, they are false statements, known to him to be such when he wrote them, and intended to deceive and mislead the people. In his card of the 23d of February, he tries to show that he and the authority of Gov. Reid and Mr. Jefferson Davis, (of the new government) for his false statements. Neither of those gentlemen informed him as he wrote to his constituents that "all the States South and West of North Carolina have withdrawn;" neither of them informed him that "the bill to commence war upon the seceding States passed before the commiss adjourned," when, in fact, the commissioners had not adjourned; neither of them informed him that the Virginia Convention had prepared for

I have no pleasure in chasing a man before the public from one falsehood to another. I should not have noticed Mr. Thomas' card but for the grave charge it makes against me of coming disby his letter to his constiuents.

public to know how Mr. Turner got a copy of Mr. Thomas' famous letter to his constituents, I

INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

HIS INAUGURAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- Mr. Lincoln was to day inaugurated President of the United States. He was escorted to the Capitol in a carriage with President Buchanan, and from the Southern portico delivered the following INAUGURAL :

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath pre-scribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the duties of his office. I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety nor excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property, and their peace, and personal secu-rity, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. deed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has

all the while existed, and been open to their in-

spection. It is found in nearly all the public

peeches of him who now addresses you.

I do not quote from one of these speeches when I declare, "that I have no purpose, directly nor indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States in which it exists. I do believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me, did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recalled them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my accentance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power of which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which consistently with the Constitution and laws, can be given, will be cheer-24,327 | fully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause-as cheerfully to one section as to another. There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its pro-

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, to consequence of any law or resolution therein, be declared free from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution-to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are imperative. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that oath?— There is some difference of opinion whether this clause shall be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority ft is done. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again-In any law on this subject, ought not all the safe-guards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not he well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immuni-

ties of the citizens in the several States?" I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypothetical rules. and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be more safe for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by those acts which stand unrepealed, than o violate any of them, trusting to find impunity n having them held to be unconstitutional

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different, and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutions term of four years, under great and peculiar dif-

A dissolution of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I old that in contemplation of the universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expresed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government, oper, ever had a provision in its organic laws its own termination. Continue to execute all of the express provisions of our National Constiution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action If the Unifed States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, it is a contract not to be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who have made it. One party to a contract may violate it. reak it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much olde than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was nurtured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1774. It was further matured, and he faith of all the then thirteen States plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation, in 1778, and finally, in 787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union; but if the destruction of the Union by one, or by a part only of the States, be lawful-y possible, the Union is less perfect than before the Constitution having lost the vital element of

the contrary. I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be

none unless it be forced upon the National au-thority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possesses the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports; but beyond what may be ne-cessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people any-where. Where hostillity to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no

eople for that object.

While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished to all parts of the Union as far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised accord-

attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the

ing to circumstances actually existing, and with the view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal ympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, before entering on so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you bazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence?-Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from, will ou risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? all profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written on the Con-stitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the sudacity of doing this thing. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of num-bers, a majority should deprive minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution. It certainly would if such right were a vital one. -But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities, and of individuals, are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, them; but organic law can never be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length centain, express provisions for

all possible questions. Shall fugitives from justice be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitu tion does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiscence on one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secode rather than acquiesce, they make a prece dent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of the new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to se-cede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact tem-per of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interest among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of ecession is the essence of anarchy. A majority seld in restraint by constitutional checks and imitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and senti-ments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible The will of a minority, as a permanent arrange-ment, is wholly inadmissible, so that rejecting he majority principle, anarchy or despotism, i ome form, is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by som that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such deisions must be binding in any case on the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other tepartments of the Government. And while s obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and lever become a precedent for other cases, it can e better borne than could the evils of a deficient practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Su preme Court, the instant they are made in ordi nary litigation between parties in personal action. the people will have ceased to be their own rulers having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases propery brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs others seek to turn their decisions to political One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other

leves it is wrong, and ought not to be extendd. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as well enforced as any law can ever b in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obliga-tion in both cases, and a few break over it in each. would be worse in both casses after a separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section. while the fugitive slaves, now only partially surendered, would not be surrendered at all by the I think he has put himself beyond the power of injuring either an election or an individual.

Respectfully yours,

JOSIAH TURNER, Ja.

RALEIGH, March 7th, 1861.

If it is any satisfaction to Mr. Thomas or the public to knew how Mr. Turner got a cupy of stances. face, and intercourse, either assicable or hostile, I therefore consider that in view of the Consti- must continue between them. Is it possible, then, In the game of life men most frequently play the knave, and women the deuce.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution is unbroken, and to the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the best of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, I deem to be only a simple duty upon my part, and I shall perform it, so friends? Suppose you go to war. You cannot

far as practicable, unless my rightful master, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the identical questions as to terms of intercourse

are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise the constitutional right of amending it. or their revolutionary right to dismember or over-throw it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended.— While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instru-ment itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opport nity being afforded the people to act upon it. mode seems preferable, in that its amendm to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or re-

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution (which amendment, however, I have not seen,) has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the cluding that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amend-ments, so far as to say that, holding such a pro-vision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have confer red none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also, if they choose, but the Executive, as such has nothing to do with it. It is his duty to ad minister the present Government as it came to bis hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor. Why should there not be a patient onfidence in the ultimate justice of the per s there any better or equal hope in the world In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice be on your side, of the North, or yours, of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the Americal people. By the form of the Govern-ment under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little into their

wn hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigi-iance no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Gov-

ernment in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmit, and well upon this whole subject. Noting valuable an be just by taking time. If there be a to hurry any of you in not haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new Administration will have no power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficul-

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-country men, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it. I am loth to close: We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies .-Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave, to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS March 17th. Tarborough. 19th. Scotland Neck.

Woodville, Bertie County. 21st 22nd. Windsor. 24th. Williamston 26th. Greenville. 27th. Trinity, Beaufort County.

28th. St. John's, Durham's Creek. 30th. Zion Church, Beaufort County 31st. Washington. 3rd. St. Luke's, Washington County

4th. St. David's. 5th. Lake Chapel. 7th. Plymouth. 9th. Gatesville.

11th, Lassiter's Chapel. 13th and 14th, Elizabeth City. 16th. Currituck.

18th. Woodville, Perquimans County 19th. Hertford. 21st Edenton. 23rd. P. M., Marfreesborough.

25th. Jackson. 26th. Burgwyn's Chapel. There are only twenty-five candidates for the

making application. Hon. Robert J. Walker, by a decision in his favor, in the Almaden Mine case, has \$4,000,000 put into his pecket.

Vincennes Post-office, but others are talking of

"You want nothing do you?" said Pat. "Be dad, if it's nothing you want you'll find it in the jug where the whisky was."

The Official Gazette, of Turin, announces the discovery of an infallible cure for the glanders, by a preparation of arsenic and strychnine.

A western paper, announcing the death of a gentleman in Iowa, says: He was a great admirer of Horace Greeley, but otherwise a very respectable

In Wake county, on the 28th of February, by Samuel G. Dupree, Esq., Mr. F. M. Bussez, and Miss De-LIA V. Poole, all of Wake county, N. C.

In Warwick county, Va., on Thursday evening, Pebruary 21st, at the residence of D. P. Jones, Esq., Mr. O. P. Copeland, of Louisburg, N. C., formerly of Raleigh, to Miss Hennie C., daughter of the late John Grambol, Esq., of Warwick, Virginia. In this City on the 7th inst., at the residence of J. J. Betts, Esq., by Jacob Sorrell, Esq., Mr MATTHEW EDDISS, aged 76, and Miss GRIZZEY SPIKES, age 20,

all of Wake county. City papers ple ise copy. On the 27th ult., at 2 o'clock, A. M., by W. Parham,

all of Granville county. In Chattooga coun'y, Georgia, on the morning of the 31st of January, by Rev. Haddis Crawford, Dr. B. P. Gearaw, of Wake county, N. C., and Miss M. Pannis Montos, of Chattooga, formerly of Rocking-ham county, R. C.

At E. A. WHITAKER'S. A By the Bbl. HALF BBLS. PICKLES IN VINE-

10 GARII A very nice article, mar 6—ti

WHITAKER'S.