Yancey) has kindly handed me the paper, I will read an extract from Mr. Yancey's speech:

"I insist that there should be no more discrimination by law against the slave trade than against the ingoing trade. Let it be governed by the law of supply and demand alone. If we do not want the negroes, then do not have them; if we do want them, then we can get them. I think this ought to be governed by that rule.

"But I disagree with my friend from Virginia (Mr. Pryor) as to what would be the effect of any class of persons engaging in this trade. I do not propose to re-open the slave trade, but I propose to leave our people free to do just as they please upon this question, and not restrain them by any national law. If any class of capitalists in the South, in New England, or elsewhere, choose to bring a cargo of slaves into a Southern port, that is a right which they ought to be allowed to exercise. Whether they shall sell them or not will depend upon the wants of the community. If we of the South want these negroes, give us the privilege of buying them, whether in Africa, Cuba or Brazil. If we do not want them, then we will not buy them.

"Will this trade depreciate the present value of slaves? I think it is a mistaken idea. It seems to me that the gentleman from Virginia utterly misunderstands the want of the Southern planter, when he seems to think that it was his desire for high prices for slaves. This is a purely Virginia idea. We of Alabama want slaves to be cheap; we want to buy them, not to sell them. It is a Virginia idea that slaves ought to be high. So the African chief would like to have his barracoons of slaves appraised at $2,000 each. But we who want to go there and buy them would like to get them at $50 each. Virginia wants $1,500 each for her negroes, and we want to get them cheaper. My friend from Virginia does not understand the wants of the Southern planter as to labor. He wants the produce of the labor to sell, not the labor itself. It is the value of the produce that is of interest to him, and not the value of the labor that makes that produce. While every one who wants to sell negroes desires a high price for them, the great mass of the planters who buy them are not interested in the high prices of slaves, but are rather interested in getting them cheap."

I leave gentlemen to draw their own inferences from Mr. Yancey's remarks. But sir, if the African slave trade is not re-opened, without charging the Cotton States with such a design, they can get cheap negroes from the border States. With a hostile anti-slavery country all along our northern frontier, and a constant sense of insecurity in slave property, its owners will sell at any price.

And then, Mr. Chairman, what community of feeling is there between North Carolina and South Carolina has for years been wishing herself out of the Union. A member of her Convention said, the other day, after the secession ordinance had passed, that they had now accomplished what every son of "Carolina" had been laboring for during the last thirty years. If she ever loved the Union she has long since lost that affection. To her the Union is the symbol of all that is hateful. We have been taught that the existence of the Union was not the cause of our wrongs. We have been taught that although beneath its glorious arches men might work their crimes and plot their treason, the Union itself had only been over us to protect us and shower upon us innumerable blessings. We have been accustomed to regard it as a precious heritage won for us by our ancestors at the price of toil and blood. We have been accustomed to consider this Union as the great temple of liberty, rising in this free land, in glorious proportions, till its lofty spires and princely turrets bathed their shadows in the waters of two oceans, within whose sacred precincts the oppressed of all lands might look for rest and peace; the home of the homeless, the refuge of the wanderer; within whose high halls were niched the statues of Washington, and Henry, the patron saints of liberty's religion, and from whose myriad choristers solemn strains of thanksgiving went ever up to God for peace, and freedom, and happiness, the like of which the sun in his circuit beheld in no other clime. Yes, Mr. Chairman, North Carolinians, remembering that Washington said the Union was to be regarded as the palladium of liberties, have ever revered it, and in this hour of its peril their devotion is steadfast. But in South Carolina it is called the accursed Union. She will shatter the accursed Union, if, like Sampson, she has to throw her arms about the pillars of the temple, and bury us all in one common ruin. Sir, he who can entertain and deliberately express such a sentiment as that, deserves to take rank in his country's history upon the dark page which holds the names of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold.

The gentleman from New Hanover said, South Carolina had, and was entitled to his sympathy.—I also sympathize with her as a Southern State, while I regret and condemn her hasty and inconsiderate action. The gentleman also told us, that when we were disposed to speak harshly of South Carolina, we should remember that she came to our assistance as far back as 1712, and helped us to fight the Indians. I trust North Carolina has not forgotten that assistance, and that she will continue to remember it gratefully. But, Mr. Chairman, there are also some things which South Carolina ought to remember. When South Carolinians threaten to inflict the greatest personal indignity upon an aged and most respectable citizen of this State, merely because of an expression of opinion, and when they write to the Editor of an influential journal of this State, "we despise you and your cowardly countrymen," they ought to remember that in the days of the revolution, North Carolina's best blood was poured out upon her soil at King's Mountain and the Cowpens to relieve her from British oppression. But, sir, there are States of this confederacy with whom North Carolina has identity of interest and feeling. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all the central slave-raising and grain producing Southern States, have interests and feelings in common with us, and without taking time to discuss that subject, I do not hesitate to declare, that if there must be a disruption of the Federal Government, I am for a Central Confederacy.

I shall now consider the proposition to call a Convention of the people to consider Federal Affairs. Circumstances might arise where a Convention would be necessary, but I have been, and am still opposed to the call of a Convention at this time. There is no need of a Convention to stay in the Union. Unless we have made up our minds to go out of the Union, what necessity is there for a Convention? If I agreed with the gentleman from New Hanover, who says, that if the Convention is called it ought to pass an ordinance declaring the State of North Carolina out of the Union, with or without the co-operation of any other State, then I should need and very much desire, a Convention. I have considered a Convention part of the [illegible] machinery which is necessary to force a State from her accustomed orbit, and drive her into another system. It is the door through which we are to walk out. It is the bridge upon which we are to cross the Rubicon. It is the first step which every State that desires the overthrow of the Government has taken. Whatever is necessary to protect us—whatever we need in the Union can be done by the Legislature; but we cannot dissolve the Union. We cannot sever the ties that bind us to the Constitution of our country. It takes a Convention, the disunionists say, to do that. If we call a Convention, a fierce and exciting canvass follows. Whatever [illegible] and abusive language the wildest fanatics at the North have uttered, will be paraded and repeated to our people as a fair specimen of Northern sentiment. The disunion presses of this and other States will pour their streams of poison upon the public mind. All that can arouse passion—all that can excite prejudice [illegible] weaken the love of the people for our country—will be at work in our midst. Why, Sir, South Carolina is already endeavoring to infuse into our citizens the spirit which seems to have filled them with a sort of sectional delirium. I hold in my hand a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated in this State, entitled "The South alone should govern the South." Along with some arguments in favor of secession, it [illegible] all the most offensive things which [illegible] and others have uttered [illegible] [illegible] what these fanatics and traitors have uttered as the deliberate sentiment of a whole section, and by this means, to enrage the South against the North. Mr. Chairman, if there [illegible] to repeat whatever [illegible] he may hear of those he seeks to [illegible] strife and hatred in peaceful communities. Yet [illegible] are some men to kindle the fires of sectional hate in bosoms which ought to glow with an enlarged and liberal patriotism, they will not would [illegible] to make themselves the tale-bearers of the [illegible] [illegible] I have [illegible] [illegible] and are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God." There is another reason why, as a Union, I have distrusted the call of a Convention. Every secessionist in the Senate, I believe, earnestly desires a Convention. Before the committee on Federal Relations reported to the House, two bills had been introduced upon that [illegible]. One was introduced by the Senator from Burke, the other by the Senator from Buncombe.

They are both honorable men, doing what they conceive to be their duty in this crisis, I have no doubt. But they have been frank in letting their positions upon the questions of the day be known. I see it reported in the papers that the Senator from Burke, some days ago, declared in the Senate, that in his opinion the time had arrived when there ought to be a separation of the slaves of this confederacy. So, too, the gentleman from New Hanover, who so eloquently advocated a Convention in this committee on yesterday, thinks North Carolina ought to secede, with or without the co-operation of any other State. Union men ought to pause and ponder before they adopt the measures of those who think secession ought to be consummated.

But the gentleman from New Hanover asks if we distrust the people. No, I am not afraid of the people. It I feel [illegible] power on this question, I should cease to [illegible] to hope for the perpetuity of our institutions. But the people have placed us here to be [illegible] their interests and their rights, and I am willing to take the responsibility of performing that duty in the crisis. I am unwilling that the [illegible] of the battle we are fighting, shall ultimately be carried into the quiet families and peaceful homes of my constituents. I wish to preserve the [illegible] as the rallying point, the last rock of hope [illegible] among the people that the Ark of the covenant of our liberties is carried. In our political system [illegible] diverge from the centre, and that in the great [illegible] outside the politicians and politics, our hope [illegible] [illegible] I do not wish to invade that sacred [illegible] with our strife while I can maintain myself [illegible] I find that I am to be overpowered here [illegible] making a manly resistance, I shall find [illegible] force too weak to cope with their adversaries, then I will appeal to the people; then I will take my stand upon the great plain of popular opinion, and shoulder to shoulder with my friends and my neighbors, fight the last great battle for the Union, the Constitution and the preservation of our freedom. The gentleman from New Hanover says the cost of a Convention will be inconsiderable. There was a different tune sung to us last summer, by those who were opposed to calling a Convention to amend our Constitution; but if I thought the proposed Convention would tend to restore harmony to the country, I would not count dollars. Believing it would have no such effect, I am unwilling to impose a useless expense upon the people. But, Mr. Chairman, I am much more opposed to the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Hanover, than I am to the original bill. I am opposed to it from the very consideration which it might be supposed would have recommended it to me—that is, that it is an open, unrestricted Convention, in which everything may be considered. If a Convention is to be called to decide whether or not we shall go out of the Union, I want that to be the only issue presented. I do not wish the people's attention to be drawn from the main question by side issues. I do not wish delegates elected to that Convention upon any other than the real issue. I do not wish some [illegible] returned in favor of ad valorem, some against it, some for a change in the basis of representation, which I tell gentlemen is irresistible in some counties of the West, and others opposed to it; others upon an amendment as to the status of free negroes; and all having the opportunity to misrepresent the people upon the great issue of Union or disunion. There is danger that the people may be misled and deceived by such a multiplicity of issues. If we are to take the first step in revolution, if we are to call the proposed Convention, I wish the great issue submitted by itself to the people, and then every man's position upon that issue will be understood by them. I am very much in favor of Ad Valorem taxation. I made it a point in my canvass last summer, but rather than peril the existence of this Union, I am willing to give up Ad Valorem. The preservation of peace and the perpetuity of the Union ought now to be the first and highest aspiration of every patriotic citizen. But I have another objection, much more powerful with me, against the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Hanover. There is no provision in that substitute requiring the action of the Convention to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. A great deal is said about the sovereign people in Convention.—That is the theory, but in reality it is not the sovereign people in Convention, it is only one hundred and twenty delegates of the sovereign people who meet and act for them. Very honest men may be elected to that Convention, and they may be Union men, but it is possible that after they assemble, extraneous influences may be brought to bear upon them. The spirit rappings may be heard in their halls, sensation movements may be brought to bear upon them. Blood and thunder "extras," from disunion presses, may be circulated among them, and they may swerve from the positions they took before the people. Instances are not wanting where representatives of the people have abandoned the principles upon which they were elected. The Chief Magistrate of this nation, once after his inauguration, abandoned the principles he had advocated, and betrayed those who elected him. Humanity is frail. Man is liable to err, and I am unwilling to trust the questions that are to decide our destiny to one hundred and twenty men, I care not who they are. I will never agree that any Convention shall have the final arbitration of the fate of the people of North Carolina. Never! never!! never!!!

Mr. Person. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. Chairman. Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Person. I ask the gentleman if he believes the Legislature has the power to limit the action of a Convention of the people or to restrict it in any particular.

Mr. Crumpler. I believe I coincide with the gentleman from New Hanover as to the abstract question of power, but I think the restriction in the original bill requiring the action of the convention to be submitted to the people was a wholesome provision, which no delegate to that convention could, in honor, disregard. I suppose the gentleman from New Hanover thought when he reported that bill and urged its passage before the Christmas holidays. It is true, that under this substitute the Convention might, if [illegible] submit its action to the people, but if an ordinance of secession were passed, they might think the exigency of the times would [illegible] such a course. The establishment of a provisional government would be necessary—our defence would have to be looked to, and that question of time spoken of by the gentleman from New Hanover would arise.

Mr. Person. I have said I was opposed to submitting the action of the Convention to the people. I stated that I thought the action of the Convention ought to be submitted to the people, unless a question of time should arise.

Mr. Crumpler. I have so understood the gentleman, and I have not charged that he was opposed to submitting the action of the Convention to the people, but if that convention passes an ordinance of secession, in my opinion, the question of time will be sure to arise.

Mr Chairman, I am in favor of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Alamance, (Mr. Mebane.) I am in favor of a National Convention. We have the right, under the 5th Art. of the Constitution of the United States to make the application for a National Convention, not in a State Convention, but by the Legislature. If we make the application, I have no doubt that Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, in number sufficient, would accept the call and secure the assembling of the Convention. It seems to me that the assembling of a National Convention offers more hope for a peaceable and honorable solution of our difficulties than anything else. The gentleman from New Hanover thinks that the only hope is for a re-construction of the Government. He says if all the slave States will withdraw, we can then probably re-construct the Union. I [illegible] the same idea, the only way to save a shattered [illegible] is at once to amputate it. Or, if a man and his wife quarrel, the first step towards a reconciliation is a decree of divorce. Mr. Cob[illegible] [illegible] produced a decree of divorce between the North and the South. I think heaven has had very little to do with the matter. The separation itself as well as [illegible], will savour more of another [illegible] which shall be nameless here. If all the slave States go out I have no more hope of a reconstruction of the Union, than I would have of a man if his head was cut off. Some of the cotton States want to dissolve the Union, for the sake of dissolution, and if they can get enough States to go out with them [illegible] strength and respectability, they will never agree to come back. No Union man ought to deceive himself with the idea of a reconstruction. But the gentleman from New Hanover thinks there is no hope of saving the Union, and he refers to the failure of the Congressional Committees to effect a compromise. I am not surprised at the failure in Congress. It is owing to the very [illegible] and partisan [illegible] made [illegible] by the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. Galloway,) upon that subject. The Republicans in Congress have nurtured and encouraged the anti-slavery sentiment at the North. That feeling is the child of these politicians. They owe their place and power to its

existence, and it is trusting too much I fear to human nature, especially political human nature, to expect them to yield at once. Reactions in popular opinion, in a crisis like this, must be sought for among the people. A reaction is evidently going on among the people of the North, and I have no doubt that if we can get a National Convention, with delegates fresh from the people assembled, the best results might be looked for. That Convention, feeling the responsibility of preserving or destroying this great republic, and the fate of thirty millions of people depending on its action, would settle our difficulties and restore to us the better days of the republic. We ought to make the effort. I tell gentlemen they can never unite our people in any movement to dismember the Confederacy, until all constitutional means for its honorable preservation are exhausted—until at least one honest effort is made to preserve it. The value of the Union demands that the effort should be made. The horrors of the war that will follow dissolution demand it. These horrors I shall not attempt to paint. I do not care to speak of that day, when we shall look to every corner as the messenger of evil tidings, of that day when the mother as she hears the wind sigh around her dwelling, and rattle at the casement, will clasp her infant to her bosom in pale dread of the ruffian's touch and the assassin's knife. Each man for himself can better imagine the scenes of those calamitous days than I can portray them, and each one knows that it is no fancy sketch, but unless the tide of revolution is arrested, the horrible picture will soon be drawn in blood, and lighted up in flame. Let us call for a National Convention. Let North Carolina lead in the movement. She is a modest and conservative State, but in the memorable days of 1775, she led in the race of glory, and let her now add to the honor of having laid the corner stone of this great republic, the honor of making the first movement for its preservation. I think the Union can yet be preserved. If we can escape the shipwreck that threatens us, there is hope in the future. Look through the clouds and behold the light that breaks upon the prospect. I can see it. Lincoln's administration is powerless to harm us. Before its close, his party will be scattered into fragments. In the meantime, the conservative element of the country will rally to a common standard, and in another contest achieve the victory. Let us labor for the result, and even if we do fail, and in civil war we are called on to die upon some gory field far from home and kindred, it will not be unpleasant to reflect in the last hour, that we strove to avert the ruin of our country. And if success crowns our efforts, to the latest day of our lives we will enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed our humble assistance in transmitting to posterity the blessings of this great and free government, founded by our fathers.

ENGLAND AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The New York *Express* says that the positive announcement by the Toronto *Leader*, the official journal of the Royal Government in Canada, that the British Government intends to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy as soon as it is regularly organized, creates a profound sensation in N. York.

The *Express* also observes that the cautious and very diplomatic speech of the British Premier, at the Southampton dinner, on the 9th—strongly adverse to "coercion"—now, unquestionably means much in this connection—and the meaning may be, Intervention—(besides Recognition)—in case we go to work cutting one another's throats, and blowing one another's brains out.

We have always believed that to this complexion it would come at last. In spite of the abolition yelpings of the British press, we have always felt sure that the interests of Great Britain, like those of all nations, would dictate her policy on this as on every other question. Disunion is now, alas! an accomplished fact; on the 4th of February, a Southern Government will be established at Montgomery, and within six months afterwards, side by side with the banner adopted by the new nation, the Red Cross of England and the Tricolor of France will be waving in friendly and indissoluble alliance.

The New York *Herald*, which takes a similar view with the *Express*, thus concludes an article on the subject:

"The interests of the British government all lie in the Southern States. There is the cotton upon whose manufacture so many of the English population depend for their lives; and there Great Britain will find her best customers for those articles as well as other manufactures, which will probably be admitted, duty free.—Here is the immense bribe held out to the English government, whose conscience is to be found in their pockets; and it is a sufficient reason why it should intimate even now that it will not permit the North to wage war upon the Southern States merely for asserting their independence."

In conformation of the opinions expressed above furnish the annexed statement of a fact. The occurrence is referred to as a significant movement:

"The British Consul at Pensacola, it seems, has officially "endorsed" a State clearance to a cotton laden ship there, and the endorsement, doubtless, will see the ship to Liverpool. Nobody can believe now, that a British Consul would venture upon such a proceeding, without having been previously advised by his government. And, such being the case, is it not further evidence that the British Lion does not intend that the "cotton" he wants shall be shut up in Southern ports by a paper blockade?"

COERCION.

No one is more opposed to coercion than we are. The bond of the Union is peace. A Union pinned together by bayonets is a despotism of the worst kind.—We must dwell together in harmony, or we must submit to tyranny.

Disunionists at the South are raising a howl against coercion, when no coercion has been threatened. They desire to alarm and excite the people in order to sustain themselves and their positions; but it is a great consolation to reflect that the people have as much sense as, and more honesty than, the political adventurers who, having despaired of preferment in the old Republic, are anxious to try the chances of a new one. These secessionists are afraid peace will be restored. The prosperity and the happiness of the people are their ruin, and it is needless to add they are selfish. We have no words of warning for them and no advice to give them, for we know they would not heed us; but we speak to the PEOPLE, and we tell them that in our opinion, a dissolution of the Union will result in a military despotism, or rather in a number of such despotisms. States and parts of States will league together—fire and sword will devastate the land—the unhappy and heavily burthened people will become more or less servile, and for the sake of peace and the hope of safety, they will consent to the rule of ambitious tyrants.—*Daily Banner.*

A salute of thirty-three guns was fired in Baltimore, Tuesday, in honor of the repeal of the Rhode Island Personal Liberty bill.

From the Raleigh Register.

A CARD.

On the 23d instant Jno. Spelman, Esq. waited upon me with the request that I would bear a hostile message for him to W. W. Holden, Esq. for certain offensive expressions which had appeared in the "Standard" of the 19th inst. I consented to act for Mr. Spelman, and he having put me in possession of certain facts, for which he was in no wise responsible, to account to Mr. Holden for his delay, if it should be objected to, I at that date received from him and handed to Mr. Holden the following note, addressed

To W. W. Holden, Esq.
by E. G. Haywood.

Raleigh, Jan. 22nd, 1861.

W. W. Holden, Esq.

Sir:—In your issue of the 19th inst. you stigmatise me as "a craven and coward." You further say, speaking of me, "his insignificance protects him from the withering denunciations which he deserves at the hands of all honorable men. He is beneath even the dignity of contempt." Such language I cannot and will not submit to, and I therefore demand from you that satisfaction which is customary among gentlemen.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. SPELMAN.

Upon handing this note to Mr. Holden, he, while expressing all respect for me, stated that he refused to recognize Mr. Spelman, and I requested him to reduce his reply in writing and left him that he might do so. During the same evening I received from Mr. Holden the annexed letter:

Raleigh, Jan. 23rd, 1861.

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I have just received at your hands a letter from Mr. Jno Spelman, in which he demands satisfaction for certain language used by me about him in the Standard. In reply, I have to say that, while I am not disposed to treat the bearer of the letter with any disrespect, I cannot receive any communication from, or have any correspondence with Mr. Spelman. Very respectfully,

W. W. HOLDEN.

Mr. Spelman's letter was returned with this note.

I informed Mr. Spelman of Mr. Holden's reply and advised him that he could take no further action in the matter; and in justice to Mr. Spelman this correspondence is now made public.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Jan 28th, 1861.

A CARD.

On the night of the 23d inst. Ed Graham Haywood, Esq. requested me to bear a hostile message for him to W. W. Holden, Esq. in consequence of a certain correspondence which Mr. Haywood has this day published. I consented, and on the morning of the 24th inst. I received from Mr Haywood the annexed note, which I placed in Mr. Holden's hands about 1 o'clock, P. M., of the same day:

Raleigh, Jan. 24th.

W. W. Holden, Esq.

Sir:—Your note of last evening, left at Mr Marriott's office, returning Mr. Spelman's letter, admits of but one construction—a refusal upon your part to receive any communication from, or have any correspondence with Mr. Spelman, on account of some personal exception to *him* as a gentleman and man of honor.

Under such circumstances, my course is plain. I have no alternative left me but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen and which you have refused to my principal.

My friend, Jos. K. Marriott, Esq. is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient serv't,

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD.

At about 5 o'clock P. M., of the same day, I received from Mr. Holden, through Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., the annexed note, which was immediately handed to Mr. Haywood:

Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1861

Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq.

Sir:—Your note of to-day has been handed me by Mr. Marriott.

In reply, I have to say, that while I declined to receive any communication from, or have any correspondence with Mr. Jno. Spelman, I distinctly stated in my note of last evening that in adopting this course towards him I was not disposed to treat you with any disrespect. I was thus frank and explicit in order that no impression might be made on your mind that it was my intention to offend you or to impute to you dishonorable conduct. I have no cause of quarrel with you, Sir, which would lead me to seek your life.

I decline to accept your challenge. This note will be handed you by my friend Mr. Bledsoe.

Your ob't servant,
W. W. HOLDEN.

On account of the delicate position in which Mr. Holden's refusal to receive Mr. Spelman's challenge left Mr. Haywood, I deem it my duty to publish this correspondence.

JOS. K. MARRIOTT.

Raleigh, January 28th, 1861.

THE FEW AND THE MANY.

Jefferson said "power is always stealing from the many to the few." Recent events have proved the truth of this assertion. "The few" have stifled and silenced the voice of "the many." "The Few" have taken South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida out of the Union, and are endeavoring to drag North Carolina after them. Not one of the seceding States have consulted the people. The politicians have taken matters into their own hands, and are having their own way. Honored by the people, and promoted to high station, as servants, they have assumed the mastery over those they promise to serve. We would very much like to see a list of the aggregate vote polled in the seceding States, in the election for Delegates. We think we may safely say, that not one-fourth of the popular vote has been polled.

The disunionists were noisy and threatening. They held the terror of "toryism" over the Union men, and thus kept many from the polls. It was dangerous in certain quarters to express Union sentiments. "The few" political aspirants raised and ruled the secession storm, and taking the people by the neck and heels, have pitched them out of the Union into anarchy and confusion, and probably civil war. We yet look for an uprising of the people and downfall of the politicians in those States.—*Daily Banner.*

One Way There, Another Way Here.—Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, was recently engaged with other distinguished lawyers in trying a cause arising from the New-Almaden controversy. While in San Francisco, he was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, and in the report of his speech we find the following passage:

"Those who prate of, and strive to dissolve this glorious Confedracy of States, are like those silly savages who let fly their arrows at the sun in the vain hope of piercing it! And still the sun rolls on, unheeding, in its eternal pathway, shedding light and animation upon all the world."

Considering the fact the Senator is now one of the hottest of the Secessionists, he evidently understands his subject and paints from life.

☞ Mr. Smith, of this State, and forty-nine other members of the House of Representatives, have signed the proposition of Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., that the members should all resign and let a House fresh from the people be elected on the 22d of February.

Raleigh Register.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

STATE CONVENTION! CANDIDATS TO BE NOMINATED!!

Mass Meeting of Union Men,

ON SATURDAY OF FEBRUARY COURT.

The Legislature of North Carolina having passed a Bill calling a Convention for the purpose of deciding the question whether North Carolina shall go out of the Union, the Union men of Rowan County are invited to assemble in *Mass Meeting* in *Murphy's Hall*, on *Saturday the 9th of February*, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them in said Convention.

It is hoped the Union men of the County will come to this meeting by hundreds. They should meet together often, in these perilous times, to take counsel together. Come up, fellow Union men, and let us talk together.

Many Union Men of Salisbury.

☞ The Western Democrat does not respond to two of the main points we brought out in our paper of the 22d January. It had said, "A Convention *must* be held, and if the Legislature does not authorize it we think the people will voluntarily assemble," &c.

There is no mistaking this language: if there cannot be an *authorized* convention, then, there *must* be a Convention of some sort—a voluntary assemblage, &c. Suppose one half the people of the State objected to such proceeding, and refused to be bound by the action of such a Convention; who would decide between them. "Coercion" is very unpopular throughout this whole difficulty, and of course no body would submit to it; and so the Convention could accomplish nothing. Or does the Democrat think that circumstances would alter cases, and what was excellent sauce for the goose would not do at all for the gander. In plain language, does it hold the doctrine that it would be impolitic, dangerous and wicked for the General Government to enforce the laws against seceding States, but perfectly right for one-half, one-third or one-fourth of the people of N. Carolina to coerce their fellow citizens into obedience to their behests? Don't it see very plainly that more than one half, yea, two-thirds, of the people of North Carolina are opposed to revolutionary measures for a redress of grievances; and that they have no desire to go out of the Union until every reasonable effort has been tried and failed, and a sufficient time has been given, to effect a remedy for the evils complained of? And will it pretend that *three month's* is time enough for a State to deliberate upon and decide so momentous a question? Will it pretend that unless the whole State can harmonise within that time, that that portion of the people who have made up their minds ought to assemble in Convention voluntarily and take action which must bind the residue to their belief and line of policy? Surely not; and yet what else could we expect from such voluntary Convention—unauthorised and unregulated by any law or rule of action save such as each county might adopt for itself; and unrestricted in its powers?

But our Charlotte friend says not a word in favor of submitting the action of a Convention, (should we have one,) to the ratification or rejection of the people. We regard that as a very important point; for on it hangs consequences of the most momentous importance to the State. A Convention that shall attempt to deprive the people of the right to decide for themselves whether or not they shall go out of the Union, will not be tolerated nor submitted to. And if this fact had been recognised from the beginning, by all parties in the Legislature, and a fair bill drawn, allowing reasonable time to lay all the facts involved before the people prior to the election, we undertake to say there would have been little or no difficulty in passing a Convention bill. But there is a party in that body who seem to regard the people as so many sheep or oxen, whom it is their privilege to bind up, hand and foot, and transfer to this, that or the other master, according their pleasure. We thank God that the people of North Carolina have discovered this manifest feeling on the part of their public servants; and also, that in it is involved their personal and political liberty and safety more immediately and directly than in the questions dividing the North and the South; and that they resolved to make their *first* stand upon that point. For if their public servants, clothed by them with authority, shall be allowed to rob them of their most precious rights, by fraud, deception or otherwise, then indeed have they degenerated since the fathers have fallen asleep—then indeed will it be true, as some of these unfaithful servants are already declaring *the problem of man's capacity for self government, has proved a failure.*

Mr. Greenwood, who has been entertaining our citizens with the Bunyan Tableaux, will open for exhibition, a beautiful Panorama of the American Revolution to-night, at Murphy's Hall, concerning which we clip the following from the Greensboro' Patriot:

The Washington Tableaux.—The citizens of Greensboro' have had the pleasure during the last few days, of witnessing this useful and interesting exhibition. It is truly a great work, and well merits the compliments which it has so generally received from the press. "We cheerfully," says the Atlantic (Ga.) Daily Intelligencer, commend it to our citizens, and earnestly recommend all young persons particularly, to avail themselves of this great lesson in the early history of our country. In this recommendation of the Intelligencer, we most heartily concur. It is well worth a visit both from the merits of the painting and the events which they depict.

RECONSTRUCTION!

The disunionists are in the habit of telling the people that the surest way to save the Country is to *secede*, or break up the present Union. And they go on then to explain, that that is the only way to secure our Constitution rights, *for that no doubt the Union will be re-constructed, after a while, and the South will then see to it that all her rights are well secured!* This kind of talk satisfies some few persons, and so the hope of a re-construction readily commands their assent to a present destruction. But what are the facts in regard to a re-construction? The following, we think, throws a little light on this subject, and reveals the sandy foundation upon which the re-constructionists stand:

A FINAL DISSOLUTION.

If anything were necessary to dissipate the delusion that the Union is not finally dissolved, (says the Richmond *Dispatch*,) the dispassionate, dignified and decided reply of South Carolina to the Virginia proposition, must settle all dispute. Indeed, we cannot imagine how any one could suppose South Carolina, or any of the other Gulf States, are engaged in such child's play and self stultification as going out of the Union and coming back, like wilful boys leaving home in a pet, and returning as soon as the transient ill humor has subsided. After such grave and deliberate measures as they have taken, they have probably no disposition to become the laughing stock of the whole world.

Right here let us warn the friends of the Union, that this is to be the *trump card* of the disunionists in North Carolina. They will profess great devotion to the Union, and will try to convince you that *the surest way to save it is to break it up!* That, you know, is upon the principle of curing a man of disease by cutting off his head.

The editor, (of the Raleigh Standard,) who calls himself a democrat, but who is notoriously in the arms of the Opposition, had the impudence to call upon the constituency of such gentlemen as Barringer to rebuke their representative!—*State Journal.*

Well, that was a great piece of "impudence" in the Standard, surely. But for all that, we understand the county of Stanly has acted upon the suggestion, and actually took the vote of the people on secession, with the following result: For secession, 13!!! Against secession, 700! That looks like "impudence" intensified.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Hon. John A. Gilmer spoke to-day to the most attentive House of the session. To-night nothing is talked of but this eloquent appeal for the Union. I have listened to many of the best orators here; I have heard men make the masses shout and wave their hats; I have seen popular preachers sway an audience according to their own will, but I have never seen such an effect as was produced by this speech. It was an appeal to the Republican side to come forward and save the Union men of the border States. It was not like the eccentric and sledge-hammer speech of Etheridge, the splendid argument of Gov. Corwin, or the polished sarcasm of Sherrard Clemens; but it was the honest appeal of a great heart, and as such greater than all these.

The broad, honest face of the speaker, the genial countenance, the placid, yet earnest manner of the speaker, all conspired to make it the most effective of all speeches. Long before the close of Mr. Gilmer's emotions were so powerful that his voice failed, and when he sat down there was scarcely an eye in the House not filled with tears. Dozens of Republicans and Southern Union men rushed forward to congratulate him, and it was conceded by every Republican last night that some compromise must be made to save John A. Gilmer from being carried down by the secession tide.

We will publish this great speech in our next paper. If it is the best of the session, it is certainly the very one that ought to be read by every body. We have read it, and can testify to its excellence. It is simply common sense and common honesty brought to bear upon the questions in dispute between the North and the South.

MODEL RESOLUTIONS.

We have frequently heard that the mountain counties of North Carolina were all in a blaze of secession. It is utterly false. The secessionists of Rutherford and Polk counties attempted a grand demonstration at Rutherfordton on the 14th of January; but it was a total failure. The Union men, out numbering them by a large majority, took the control of the meeting, and passed the following *model resolutions*:

Resolved, 1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, if the fundamental principles of our government were carried out according to their true spirit and intent, by those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, we should still be, and continue to be, the most free, independent, prosperous and happy people under the sun.

2d. That it would be unwise and suicidal to the best interests of North Carolina to secede from the Union for any cause now existing.

3d. That we do not recognize in disunion a remedy for any grievance of which we complain, and that in our opinion the conversion of the free States, by disunion, into a separate government, is not likely to make them more friendly to us or our institutions.

4th. That a respectful regard for the opinions and interests of the people of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, demands that we await their action, for the reason that they have been greater sufferers from the bad faith of the North than we, and for the still more imperative reason that those States should the government be broken up, would be desolated by an endless border war.

5th. The sectional strife can never end until the agitation of the slavery question shall cease, and that a Convention of all the States should be held, to settle at once and forever this troublesome question.

6th. That we regard all those, North and South, who are opposed to any proper efforts for reconciliation, as unworthy of a place in the councils of the State or nation.

7th. That we have heard with regret of the seizure, by a number of persons styling themselves "minute men," of the forts belonging to the United States, situated in the eastern part of this State; that such unlawful acts are calculated to drag North Carolina out of the Union, and into revolution, without the sanction of her people.

8th. That the charge so frequently made by secessionists, that all persons who express their love for the Union, and their desire to preserve it, are giving aid and comfort to the abolitionists, is an infamous calumny, and those who utter it are no wiser or braver or truer to the interests of North Carolina than those they denounce.

☞ Senator Seward is reported to have made another speech, in which he says the question is Northern submission, or Southern subjugation; and that the Northern policy must be carried out.—We have not seen the speech.

Sixty-four free negroes reached Portsmouth, Va., Tuesday, from Halifax county, N. C., on their way to Ohio.

"We would like know how *[illegible]* [illegible] by North Carolina [illegible] the remains in the Union."—*Raleigh [illegible].*

You had better consider how it [illegible] [illegible] if she goes out. Your notion [illegible] a united South would make a united North [illegible] so as to make her come right down [illegible] marrow bones and beg for a Union [illegible] that is your idea, under the operation of [illegible] same rule it is fair to suppose that a united North would make such Southern men as you beg submission."

We are unaffectedly surprised that a N. C. politician (you may be a foreigner however) should undertake to accomplish any thing by the game of *brag*. We are the poorest braggarts in the world. Our people never studdied the game; they know nothing about it. *If the Union depended on no better chance than the part North Carolina could play at that game, we would give it up at once.* The Yankees could and would beat us out of sight: they would run right on until they struck South Carolina. *She would bring them to a stand!* Yes, *there* they would have to *stop there.* Then, if the Alabama, Mississippi and some of the Arkansas b'hoys could be brought up in time with their *heavy ordnance*, the yankees would *blush!* They would be ashamed of their *tales* and *run.*

THE CONVENTION BILL

Provides for the election of 120 delegates to be elected on Thursday the 28th of February, instant.

There never has been and never will be again, a more important election than this. The people of North Carolina will, on that day, decide the future condition of the State, and the Country.

Let the Constitutional Union [illegible] throughout the State, select their best and wisest men to send to this Convention. Rowan is entiled to two delegates.

BLANKS.

We have just supplied our shelves with a lot of Court Blanks, got up on good paper and in a very superior style. County and Superior Court forms, and Constable blanks, sold at 65 cents per quire.—Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Postage paid by the purchaser.

Public Documents.—Our thanks are due Hon. Jas. M. Leach for valuable public documents.

When our public affairs become settled, we shall be pleased to publish valuable extracts from the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, a copy of which Mr. Leach has sent us. It is greatly to be regretted that unprincipled men, North and South, have it in their power to destroy so much of the peace of the Country as to disqualify the people for proper attention to their regular business. The masses, in both sections, are beginning to discover the authors of this great disturbance; they are beginning to see that there is yet left a large remnant of the common sympathy between the people which first led to the formation of our National Union; and that the "no hope" class are political gamblers, and unfit to represent them in the Councils of the Nation. Sweep them out, and we shall have peace.

☞ The Convention of Border States to devise a settlement of our national difficulties, met in Washington on the 4th instant.

Discontinued.—The Washington Constitution, late the organ of President Buchanan, issues for the last time to-day.

Counterfeit.—Dr. Wyatt has shown us a *three dollar* note on the "Bank of Wilmington, North Carolina." It is a counterfeit, of course, as that Bank issues no bills of a less denomination than five dollars.

MORTALITY IN SALISBURY, FOR 1860.

The town Sexton, Mr. John H. Wood, reports only 46 deaths during the past year—37 whites, and 9 blacks.

The report is probably not exactly correct, though it is well known that the health of our town has been very good for several years.

☞ The Episcopal clergy of Mississippi have been directed by Bishop Green to discontinue prayers for the President and Congress, and substitute the Governor and Legislature of the State.

Thomas L. Clingman has been re-elected Senator of the United States. He is a disunionist.

Horrible Accident.—On Tuesday last, a Frenchman named Guilmett, employed in the railway woodshed at Island Pond, Vt., was instantly killed in a shocking and singular manner. He was sawing wood with a circular saw, run by steam power, when the saw burst. One of the fragments passed through his breast, taking out a part of his heart and liver. The piece of the saw, after passing through him, was embedded in a hard wood stick of timber to the depth of four inches.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* comes out half in German, and the other in English. We have no doubt the former is very interesting, but the type *hurts our eyes*. We saw the word "Botts" however, and there can be little doubt that the substantial man who bears that name is to be persecuted in Teutonic, as well as Anglo Saxon. This is "doubling" on a man rather strong, and as a means of self preservation we would suggest the employment by J. M. B. of an interpreter.

Wil. Herald.

PERSONAL.

We are under many obligations to our brethren of the Press, for kindly noticing our advertisement to dispose of our interest in the Patriot. We have been induced to withdraw our proposition to sell, and shall henceforth devote our time and energies to the paper. Editors giving this an insertion will place us under renewed obligations.

JAMES A. LONG.

It is said there are thirty thousand barrels of mackerel at Gloucester, Mass., awaiting sale in the Southern market.