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WM. H. TRIMMIER.

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The Inaugural.

We publish this morning the inaugural address of President Davis. It is a plain, compact, and statesmanlike document, coming from an ardent and able champion of States Rights, and a true and faithful son of the South. His exposition of the principles upon which the late American Government was founded is very clear and just, while the position he assigns to the new Confederacy is correct in its every particular. Destroyers of peace, as is the interest of the Confederate States as well as that of the Northern Confederates, he advises to meet the emergency that may arise from the insane rage and lust of power. He recommends a speedy and efficient organization of the Executive Department; the establishment of a navy, and the establishment of a well-instructed and disciplined army. He is of opinion that the present difficulties even if they should eventuate in war, will interfere but little with the production of our staples for export. He places the responsibility of any civil war that may arise upon proper party, and intimates that an effective remedy, besides others named, will be found in his retention upon the commerce of the enemy.

In the allusion to himself are found the leading characteristics of a patriot and a statesman. We find no boasting of past services—no claims for honors—but the deep earnest expression of a loyal and devoted attachment to the South and her institutions. This inaugural address will, if possible, increase the confidence which the people of the Confederate States already repose in the man they have placed at the head of their Government.

The French Press on the Southern Movement.

We give some interesting extracts from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of January 25, the semi-official organ of the French Government. Commenting upon the secession of South Carolina, it says:

"We agree with the declaration of South Carolina, as to the violation of the Federal Constitution by the Northern States, in their respect for fugitive slaves; but we have also said that the abolition of slavery, and the abolition of the slave trade, are the only two laws which the revolution of 1789, which, at the same time, the South had brought by circumstances to set her at variance with the principles proclaimed in that revolution."

"The Convention which passed the Constitution represented thirteen States. Of these, twelve were slaveholding. The Declaration of Independence had declared that all men were created equal and possessed of certain inalienable rights. Massachusetts and several other States adopted successively the same principles. With the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, a strong feeling against slavery prevailed."

"The American Union, that slavery would gradually be extinguished, is an ideal, and the causes of that result are political and social, which have failed in the past. In 1794, in 1808 and 1820, the chief causes of the abolition of slavery were the same. It is only in the year 1850, and it seemed that slavery before long would be found only in the remote region of the Carolinas and Georgia; but the perfection to which the manufacture of cotton has carried it, etc., has changed the position of things. We must then fairly admit that it is by the force of the cotton trade in Europe that the African has been finally enslaved in America."

Hall of the Southern Convention

We were pleased to observe, upon our entrance into the Hall of the Southern Convention yesterday, that in accordance with a suggestion which appeared in our paper of Saturday, it had been arranged to have the decorations with pictures, placed at the disposal of the Committee by our citizens.

On the extreme left, as the visitor enters the Hall, may be seen a list of the names of the gallant corps constituting the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina, so distinguished in the Mexican War; next to that is an impressive representation of Washington delivering his Inaugural Address; and still farther to the left, a picture of South Carolina's ever-memorable statesman, John C. Calhoun; and next to that, an excellent portrait of Albert J. Pickens, the historian of Alabama. Just to the right of the President's desk, is the portrait of Dixon H. Lewis, a representative in Congress from Alabama for a number of years. Immediately over the President's desk, is the portrait of the immortal Gen. George Washington, painted by Stuart.

There are a few facts connected with the history of this portrait which are perhaps deserving special mention. We are credibly informed that it was given by Mrs. Custis to Gen. Benjamin Smith, of North Carolina. At the sale of his estate, it was purchased by Mr. Moore, who presented it to Mr. E. C. Clierhall, (mother of Judge A. B. Clierhall, of Pickens). In whose possession it has been for forty years. It is one of the three original portraits of Gen. Washington now in existence.

A second one, painted by Trumbull, is in the White House at Washington, and is the identical portrait that Mrs. Madison cut out of the frame when the British attacked Washington in 1812. The third is in the possession of a gentleman in Boston, Mass.

Next to the portrait of Washington is that of the "Old Hero"—Andrew Jackson; next in order, an excellent one of Alabama's distinguished son, Hon. W. L. Yancey, painted by Mr. McIntyre, of this city; and next, a picture of the great orator upon canvas by some fair hand. The collection is certainly very creditable, and contributes much to the adornment of the Hall.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

Resignation.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Glendon has resigned his position in the 11th Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.

Patriotic.

Hon. Edward Frost, acting Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina, acknowledges the receipt of \$500 from James B. McAdison, Esq.

The Confederate States.

Inaugural Speech of President Davis.

AUGUSTA, February 18, 1861.—The Montgomery Inaugural ceremonies, to-day, where the the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. An immense crowd gathered on Capitol Hill, consisting of the beauty and gallantry of the State. The Military and citizens of the different States were fully represented. President Davis commenced his Inaugural precisely at one o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America—Friends and Fellow citizens: Called to a difficult, responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have initiated, I approach to discharge the duties assigned me with humble distrust of my abilities, but with suitable confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of Public Affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this and which by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of my career as the confederacy, may not obstruct by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of separate existence, and independence which we have asserted, and with the blessing of Providence, intended to maintain.

Our present condition has been achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrating the American idea, that Government must rest upon the consent of the governed, and that is right that people should alter or abolish Governments, whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of the Union, from which we have withdrawn, was to establish justice in use, domestic tranquillity, provided for common defence, promote general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and posterity; and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it had been perverted from the purpose for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, and a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned the government created by the compact should cease to exist, in this they merely asserted the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and he who knows the hearts of men, will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States and which has been affirmed and readjusted in the bill of rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniable remains in the people the power to resume the authority delegated of purposes of Government. Thus the sovereign States have re-asserted their right to form a new Confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their act has been denominated "revolutionary." They formed no allegiance, but within each State its Government has retained the rights of the person and property which has not been disturbed. The right through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by their consciousness that transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy, did not proceed from any disregard on our part of such obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty, and moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avoid war, we may, at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it.

Doubtly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederate States will be found equal to any measure of defence which security may require of an agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country. Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest, and that of all those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and other manufacturing or navigating communities, such as the States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest should invite good will and kind feelings. If, however, passion or lust should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for these rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth, our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peacefully to pursue our separate

political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our Territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will at last remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms and invoke the blessings of Providence on our just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal service. For purposes of defence, the Confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well-constructed and disciplined army, more numerous than would usually be required in a peace establishment. I also suggest that, for the protection of our harbors and commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to those objects will be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress. With a constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well known intent, freed from sectional conflicts, which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have so recently parted, may seek to unite their fortunes with ours. Under the Government we have instituted for this, your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, a re-union is neither practicable nor desirable.

To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion shall be the aim of the whole; where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in the separation of those actuated solely by the desire to preserve their own rights and promote their own welfare. The separation of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore, and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, in which the commercial world has a deep interest, and which we have no intention of relinquishing. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by exterior force, which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interest abroad. Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated by even the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us; but if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon those who decide, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressions. In the meantime there will remain to us—beside the ordinary remedies before suggested—the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of a enemy.

Experience, in public stations of subordinate grade to this which your kindness had conferred, has taught me that care and toil, and disappointment, are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause, that is to me highest in hope and of most enduring affection. Your generosity has bestowed upon me an undeserved distinction; one which I neither sought nor desired. Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed our constituent parts, but the system of our Government, and the Constitution framed by our fathers, is that of these Confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in judicial constructions it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to just interpretation of the instrument, and even remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegate powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties though I may disappoint your expectation, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good will and confidence with which you welcome my entrance into office.

It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart; when one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole, where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor, right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of the movement sanctified by its justice and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessings, they were able to vindicate, establish and transmit to their posterity, and, with the continuance of this favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace and to prosperity.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—In the Senate, to-day, the Postal Service Bill was debated. Mr. Hunter spoke against the withdrawal of the service from the Confederate States.

In the House, Mr. Stanton's Force Bill was the principle subject of debate. No action was had on the matter. The rest of the proceedings were unimportant. In the Senate, in executive session, refused to confirm Mr. Black as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Speech of Hon. L. M. Keith of S. C.

AT THE SERENADE TO HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, MONTGOMERY, ALA., FEB. 7, '61.

GENTLEMEN: I make you my thanks for the compliment which you have paid to my State. To-day, the delegates from the seceded States framed a Provisional Government and put our banner into the hands of men distinguished for their services and ability. At the head is one covered with civic honors and with laurels won upon the field of his country's battle; and next to him stands another, the peer of the loftiest in worth and intellect. Under benign auspices this new Government starts forth upon its career of usefulness and glory, and you have signified your confidence by the "ail hail" which you have given to it.

In introducing this new Government to the world, gentlemen, we have made no experiment in political science, and we have adopted no novel theory. We have taken the institutions of our fathers, and we have carried to higher development the principles of the Revolution. The great men who founded the Republic of the United States, did not plant mere speculations in the fundamental law, nor did they rest their work upon empirical rules. No; with their tough, robust and manly Anglo-Saxon sense, they embodied in the Federal Constitution the experience of their race. That instrument only embodied, protected and fortified the principle of *Magna Charta*; and there was nothing new in it except the composition and application of its force. Thus we still hold to the lineal policy of our fathers.

The old Union is dead; its body has been carried to its last resting place; its honors and decorations have been laid upon the coffin, and the staff has been broken over the grave. In its place has risen up a new Confederacy, which is already more powerful than were the thirteen colonies which they conferred their independence from Great Britain; in the future, too, its resources and power must increase, for it contains no element to retard its successful progress. It has no political consolidation, and yet its parts are not without political cohesion. Its organization and harmony of interests provide against the excesses, which are the miserable legacies that tyranny and fanaticism leave to societies whose morals she has sapped, and whose sympathies she has blinded. The old Union had exhausted its capacities for good. It had robbed the people of one section, and heaped up a huge mass of splendor and magnificence as the fruit of its spoil. Gorged with prey and softened by repose, it was ready for the dart.

It is true that there comes in the history of every nation an epoch, when it begins to be conscious that it has done all its great things, and when it seeks to repose, with self-congratulations, on the sense of its own greatness. There is seen the *seignior* taking action—the fatal mark of corruption, extravagance and weakness. Thus has it been with our late Federal Union. The one which we have just organized has variety in its basis. It rests upon freedom and labor. Freedom has organized us, and labor has given us wealth. Our civilization rests upon a natural principle—upon an ordinance of Providence—and this will save it from decay, and our Government from corruption.

Although only six stars are now visible in our ornament, there are herald rays to tell us that the seventh is on her way. Nor will the count close with seven. Our sister slaveholding States will, one after another, wheel into our galaxy, until the whole heavens shall blaze with the mingled brightness. The Old Dominion, with the Star of Empire on her forehead; she who carried two-thirds of the Revolution on her great shoulders; she who gave leaders in war and statesmen in peace; she who and will not abuse herself at the footstool of tyranny and fanaticism. We have taken the Constitution which was made by her mighty dead; have saved it from fanaticism and fraud; have built around it and about it a new temple, and now ask her to join us here in the old worship and homage. To the old North State, too, we confidently appeal. Her sons move slowly, but they move with the steady tramp of a Roman Legion. That brave old State has never been lagged on any field of strife; nor have right and justice ever in vain invoked her. I was consecrated by the earliest martyr and glories of the Revolution, and in the very dawn of that great struggle, yet fla her honor hills and valleys. To her I confidently appeal. She lies by the side of my own native State, and a blow from her would indeed be a blow from a sister's hand. To all our Southern sisters we make the same appeal to unite with us in harmonious union. Our desires and hopes are the same, and we cannot be long divided. They must leave their faithless confederates of the North, or they must sink down in vassalage and wretchedness. Fanaticism will not pause in its march of aggression; and they must read their safety now, or they must read it a little later, by the light of their burning homes.

But, gentlemen, come they quickly, or come they slowly, or come they never, our separation is final, absolute and eternal. With us, reconstruction would be dishonorable. We have taken our household gods from the old temple which our fathers built, but which fanaticism has polluted, and we never will carry them back. I trust that the separation will be made in peace; but if it should be otherwise, we will not avoid the responsibility. In the language of the great Mirabeau of the South, (Mr. Toombs), we know that: "liberty, in its last analysis, is but the blood of the brave!"

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From the Japanese Embassy.

The Niagara left Kanagawa on the 26th of November for Hong-Kong, bringing letters up from that date. The landing of the Ambassadors and the reception of the Niagara's officers have already been noticed. A visit to the city of Yedo seems to have completely dissolved that halo of beauty which the imagination had lent it. The houses are of one story standing on an underpinning of wood or stone, constructed of a framework of light timber, with heavy beams above while the sides and partition below and simple frames of sticks and paper—the whole resembling a vast rice-paper camp, which only needs a spark to kindle it into a flame. In fact, two thousand houses were burnt down during the short stay made there by the Niagara. It is said also that forty thousand people lost their lives during the earthquake of 1858, unable to escape from the burning ruins. Numerous temples, however, and a degree of picturesqueness of the otherwise monotonous scene. The residences of the Tycoon and his principle officers are also gorgeously fitted up, each having a large guard of soldiers to protect the inmates.

Four days after the Ambassador's arrival they made a visit to the American Minister, and expressed their kind appreciation of the manner in which they had been treated. Two days later an audience was given to the Minister and the Niagara's officers by the Prime Minister of the Empire. The visitors were received with great urbanity Simme Bugen and the other Ambassadors were also present. After tobacco and pipes had been handed round, conversation began between Mr. Harris and the Minister, the latter expressing the satisfaction with which his government had heard of the reception of the Embassy, and his thanks to the present which had been sent to the Tycoon. Dinner followed, in which Eastern ingenuity appears to have displayed itself to perfection; but, strange to say, the quondam bibulous Ambassadors refused to taste, touch, or handle any of the intoxicating liquors. With a few complimentary observations, the company soon afterward broke up.

The presents were handed on the next day but one, and comprised a gun boat and machinery, a battery of Dahlgren guns, with a large quantity of small arms and machinery, the whole weighing about ninety tons. One of the officers was permitted to find, in an adjoining shed, seventeen Dahlgren guns, exact copies of the one presented by Commodore Perry; but he has quickly informed that the Japanese had finished one thousand more of the same sort, which were all in the forts and arsenals at Yedo. An Armstrong gun had also been made apparently from some newspaper description. Half an hour's instruction enabled the men to work the new gun with entire success.

Nearly all the foreigners in Japan, however, complain bitterly of the indignities which are still heaped upon them; and it is evident that the prejudices of centuries are far from being overcome. Fears are entertained of an indiscriminate massacre of strangers, to be followed by war with all its horrors. Though the currency difficulty had been settled during the visit to this country, no official notification of it had been made when the Niagara left. Calling at Hong Kong the steamer of Mr. Ward, the American Minister to China, from that port to Aden.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The force bill of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, was taken up in the House to-day, causing an earnest debate and intense excitement.

Another bill was introduced, the distinctly avowed object of which is, to place within the power and reach of the President all the military forces that can be obtained from the regular army in sixty days. It is declared by its friends that the purpose of this bill is to defend the public property, resist the march of Southern armies, and subjugate the revolutionists, and at the same time blockade the ports of the seceding States.

In reply to a question, Mr. Stanton said he did not deem it unconstitutional to lose the ports in the manner prescribed by the bill.

Mr. Beacock, of Virginia, styled this bill an open declaration of war, and said it was passed, he wanted the people of the South to prepare for this.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, proposed that the Democrats should come to a "dead lock" on House business, and sit continuously until the 4th March of resorting to Parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill.

Mr. Scales, of New York, said that was unnecessary, as Mr. Lincoln has expressly declared "there was no cause for alarm" and nobody was hurt."

Amid great excitement confusion and deep feeling the bill was carried over to be considered to-morrow. It is doubtful whether it will pass the Senate.

The President has given assurances that he will sign no such bill. In the Peace conference to-day the committee reported was discussed. Also the proposition to establish slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min., not including future acquisitions. No definite conclusion has been arrived at.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, implored the conference to come to a vote on the subject to-day. He said he believed it would be adopted to-morrow.

The Special Committee of Five have agreed to report a resolution to the House, censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignations of officers of the Navy from the seceding States, when they were in open hostility against this Government.—*Charleston Courier.*

MRS. LINCOLN AND MISS LANE.—Miss Harriet Lane, it is said, has invited Mrs. Lincoln to accept the hospitality of the White House, on her arrival at Washington, next Saturday.

The Great Bonaparte Case in France.

By the steamship New York, we have some particulars of the opening of the great case in Paris, involving the legitimacy of the American Bonapartes. The Paris correspondent of the *Express* writes as follows:

PARIS, Friday Evening, 6 o'clock. I have this moment left the Court where the great case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte, is going on. Berryer—the illustrious Berryer, who was called to the bar just fifty years ago—spoke for four hours and a half without a moment's interruption. I speak literally; the Court did not rise for refreshment until he had done, at about half-past three o'clock. I came away with great regret in the midst of Mr. Albon's speech for Prince Napoleon, in order to send you these hurried lines by this evening's post.

The Court, to-day, was as full as it could possibly hold. Some tickets for reserved places had been given by the President, but a considerable space was still left, when the doors were opened, for a rush by young barristers and the general public. There was no attempt to pack the audience, and many who had the patience to wait for two or three hours at the door for admission, met with the reward which they deserved. The proceedings were opened by M. Le Grand, *avocat* for Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, presenting the following conclusions:

"That it may please the tribunal to declare the marriage contracted on December 24th, 1853, between the late Prince Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson, valid.

"And, also, to take judicial cognizance (donner acte) that M. Bonaparte, while demanding that the marriage of December 24th, 1853, may be declared valid, has never had any intention to contest, and does not now contest, the civil and political effects of the union contracted in 1807, by his father, with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg."

M. Berryer, in his exordium said: "My client, Madame Patterson, the divorced wife and now the widow of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, has waited nearly sixty years for this day, and now, faithful to the conduct from which she has never swayed, she crosses the Atlantic at the age of seventy-five, and is here before you to ask the justice of a French Court. In recapitulating the facts of the case, as stated in the memorial, M. Berryer dwelt at great length upon the recognition of M. Bonaparte by all the imperial family during a long series of years as their relation, arguing from this fact that notoriety, in accordance with the register of his baptism, was, in the terms of the code, indisputable evidence of his status as a legitimate child. He expounded the flagrant contradiction of the imperial proceedings in pretending to judge by a family council—a special tribunal, which confessedly had no jurisdiction, except over members of the imperial family—that M. Bonaparte was no member of it. He argued at great length to show that the marriage in question, although objected to at the time by the French Chamber of Deputies, was not "clandestine," or made in fraud of the French law; that it was only voidable for want of proper publication and the maternal consent; that no legal step was ever taken to set the marriage aside, and that the first Napoleon's desperate attempts to treat the marriage as void—his repeated deceptions, containing implied admissions that all his former acts against the marriage had been ineffectual—his correspondence with the Pope, who refused to annul the marriage—and his rejection of the legal opinion of the Arch-Chancellor for Cambaceres, whose advice he asked—all showed the knowledge of Napoleon I that nothing but a judicial decision, which it was now too late to ask for—could set the marriage aside. He concluded by expressing his belief that the judgment of the court would confirm him in that respect for the bench which he had cherished through a long life."

Mr. Albon—a fluent and very good speaker, and a first-rate advocate, although comparatively little known—opened the case for Prince Napoleon. He was bold enough to say that the eloquent advocate opposed to him had very little hopes of winning his cause. The case was overlaid with romance, which from the lapse of time, it was difficult to refute.

Melancholy Death.

We were deeply grieved yesterday, to hear of the death of Paul B. Harris, who appeared, when we last saw him, the best of many health, vigor, and honor. He was for two or three years a student of the South Carolina College, and was highly esteemed by his instructors and associates here. He had the happy art of conciliating a rich and regard which ever he appeared and bore fair to be a man of mark and usefulness. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory.

CHAPPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 13, 1861. DEAR EXPRESS: It becomes my melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of Paul Barringer Harris, of Lancasterville, South Carolina, which took place this afternoon, about 2 o'clock. The circumstances attending his decease were peculiarly distressing. He was a member of the Senior Class of the University of North Carolina, but upon the secession of South Carolina he determined to leave the University and offer his services to his State. He was soon after appointed an aid of Governor Pickens, which place he resigned upon being elected Second Lieutenant in the Lancaster Volunteers.

He returned to this place on Saturday last for the purpose of settling the accounts he had contracted, and was to have left tonight for South Carolina.

This morning he called on Mr. Stone, (in whose house he formerly roomed), and inquired for Mr. S. He was told that Mr. Stone came in about 11 o'clock, and being told that Mr. Harris had inquired for him, he went to Mr. Harris' room and found him asleep. He left him, but called again at 1 o'clock, and finding him still asleep, he became alarmed and sent for physicians.

The doctors found him dying, and a violent laudanum being found in the room, a stomach pump was applied, but too late to be of any service.

It seems Mr. Harris was in the habit of taking laudanum, morphine, &c., at times, and upon this occasion made a fatal mistake as to quantity.

Paul B. Harris was born December 9, 1833, and was therefore in his 22d year. He was a grandson of Gen. Paul Barringer, (after whom he was named), of Cabarrus County, N. C., and was a nephew of Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, a member of the Peace Congress from this State, and of Victor C. Barringer, Senator from Cabarrus in the State Legislature, the latter of whom has been sent for to take charge of the body.

Mr. Harris was quite popular while in college, and his death is much lamented.

Davis and Stephens.

Jefferson Davis is a statesman, a scholar and a soldier. He was educated for military life, served early in the regular army of the United States, in the line, first of the 1st infantry, and then of the 1st dragoons, and as Adjutant in the last regiment. Twenty-five years ago he resigned from the army, and devoted himself to civil occupation and studies. Elected to Congress in 1845, he resigned to become Colonel of the First Volunteer Regiment of Mississippi Rifles in the Mexican War, and distinguished himself greatly in his services by his skill and for his bravery. He led his regiment at the storming of Monterey, and was severely wounded at the battle of Buena Vista.

Declining the appointment of Brigadier-General, he returned to Congress as Senator from the State of Mississippi, and served there until appointed by Mr. Pierce Secretary of War. In that office he maintained the reputation he had previously acquired of possessing extraordinary administrative capacity. His firmness in what he believed to be right was unquestionable, and his integrity beyond the taint of suspicion. When Mr. Buchanan succeeded Mr. Pierce Mr. Davis returned to the Senate, and held his place there by the firm tenure, and the unlimited confidence of the people of his State. He is eminently fitted by the grasp and character of his mind, his studies, his temperance and his unswerving integrity to be the organizer of a new administration.

In the politics of past times, Mr. Davis has belonged, for a long time, to the State Rights wing of the Democratic party. In the cant phrase of the day, he has been sometimes classed as a fire-eater. But it is a great abuse of language to apply such an epithet to Mr. Davis. A zealous and, if you please, an ultra supporter of the constitutional rights of the South, his course has been calm, and dignified up to the moment when secession came, in his judgment, to be the last and necessary resort for self-protection, he was for fighting the battles of the Constitution, and in the Union. He clung to the Union hopefully when many others, not more firm in their devotion to Southern rights, desponded. He maintained the right of secession, but he made it, except as the extreme remedy for incurable disease, subordinate to the Union with the Constitution. Such merit illustrate the dignity of the cause.

His associate, Vice-President Stephens has not had so diversified a career as Mr. Davis; but he is known, respected and trusted. He was originally of the State Rights wing of the old Whig party of Georgia, and on the dissolution of the old organization, united himself with the State Right Democrats, because they showed the strongest capacity for obtaining alliance at the North for maintaining the Union with the rights of the South.

When the North overwhelmed us in the late sectional Presidential election, Mr. Stephens was among those who counseled joint Southern co-operation for the securing of the rights of the States within the Union, or for joint and concurrent departure from it. The tide of events rolled on and washed this ground from beneath the feet of thousands of the purest patriots in the land, and obedient to the will of his State, he embraced her cause, not grudgingly or coldly, but with the warmth of a generous heart and the thorough devotion of his brilliant intellect to her service. Never a submissionist, he is the representative of that noble class, which, faithful to home and to duty, sacrifice the mere punctilios of private opinion to the common cause of the country, and gave himself unreservedly to its service. A brilliant orator, a chivalrous gentleman, an acute and far-seeing statesman, the association of his name with that of Mr. Davis, in the Executive functions of the new Union, is a pledge of the consolidation of the entire Southern sentiment in one feeling of loyalty to the Government, and of an unbroken front to its adversaries.

Nothing Wrong—"Nobody Suffering"—Says Abraham Lincoln. Within the past month hundreds of business firms in Boston, New York, and other cities have failed. Many thousands of workmen throughout the New England and Northern States have been thrown out of employment, on account of the political difficulties growing out of Lincoln's election. Some of the heaviest failures in New York were not connected with the Southern trade at all. Nothing wrong, when the receipts at the New York Custom House on last week fell off about one-half from those of the corresponding week last year! Nobody suffering, when they could form a procession many miles in length, in a single city of operatives thrown out of employment on account of the political troubles! But still, in each successive week, Lincoln repeats the parrot-ey "Nothing wrong, nobody is suffering any thing serious, is it any wonder that his own party, even before he reaches Washington, is thoroughly disgusted with the driver they have selected.—*Carolinian.*