## The Standard.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WEBNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861. EVENING SESSION.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the mili-The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the intertia bill.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to recommit the bill to the committee.

The Senate refused to recommit—yeas 14. nays 19.
4 o'clock, P. M.—The resolutions to call a National Convention being the special order, Mr. Avery moved to lay on
the table for the present. Carried.

The military bill was resumed.

Several amendments were offered.

Mr. Turner scale, in convention to the whole bill. He

Mr. Turner spoke in opposition to the whole bill. He thought it entirely unnecessary, as the last papers had brought the news of a probable peaceable adjustment of national difficulties.

tional difficulties.

Mr. Arendell mered to take a recess until 714 o'clock, in order that the Senste might go in a body to the House of Commons to receive the Commissioner from Georgia.

Mr. Turner said that he would attend and hear Mr. Hall as an individual, but he did not approve of the Senate for mally approving of the action of Georgia. The Senate took a recess natil 71/2 o'clock.

9 o'clock, P. M .- The Senate met. Mr. Walkup gave notice that he would on to-morrow move to amend the rules of the House.

A message was received from the House announcing that that hody had prepared seats for the Scuators, and that the hour had arrived for the second of Mr. Hall, the commissioner from General

sioner from Georgia
The Senate adjourned to the Bouse, and after listening to
the address of Mr. H., returned to the chamber and ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1861. NEGRY SESSION.

The House met at 7 o'clock. The following bills were put upon the third reading and A bill concerning free negroes; a bill to incorporate the

Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company.

The bill to improve the public road from Taylorsville to Boone, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Folk, and passed its second reading—yeas 45, navs 42.

71/2 o'cleck.—The special order, being a resolution for the benefit of Wm. Place, and for the sale of Burke Square and other public lots in the city of Raleigh, was considered.

Mr. Reports moved to strike out the provision for the sale

Mr. Rogers moved to strike out the provision for the sale of all the public lots except Burke Square.

Pending the discassion of this resolution, the hour for the reception of the Commissioner from Georgia, arrived.

Mr. Williams, of Nash, moved that a message be sent the
Senate, informing that body that this House was awaiting their entrance to receive the Commissioner from Georgia,

and the message was sent The Senate then entered and took the seats on the right Hon. Samuel Hall was then introduced to the General Assembly by Senator E. W. Hall, chairman of the committee of arrangements, in a short address suited to the

Mr. Hall then, in response, delivered the message with which he was charged to this State, in a speech of about an hour's length, stating the causes which induced Georgia to seede from the Union; alluded to aggressions on the part of the North upon the South, and invited North-Carolina to join Georgia in the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Clark, Speaker of the Senate, responded to the address in a few remarks, stating that the question was sub-mitted to the people and as they decide North-Carolina will go; but he could assure the Commissioner, and through him the people of Georgia, that no federal army can ever pass over the soil of North-Carolina to coerce a Southern The Senate then retired and the House resumed the regu-

lar business. BILLS ON THIRD READING. A bill to amend Revised Code, chap. 26, sec. 14, concerning corporations, read third time and passed.

A bill providing to put the public printing to the lowest bidder. Read third time and on motion of Mr. Cowles, it bidder. Read third tim was laid upon the table.

A bill to prohibit free negroes from having control of slaves, passed third reading.

Also, a bill for the completion of Western Turnpikes.

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Obio Railroad was under consideration when the House

> SENATE. THURSDAY, Feb. 14th, 1861.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker. Mr. Taylor of Brunswick, presented the resignation of T.

D. McDowell as trustee of the University Mr. Humphrey, from the joint select committee on the report of the A. & N. C. Railroad, reported that after a eful examination of its affairs, the committee had found no fraud, or any thing improper in the management of the

Mr. Winstead, a bill to incorporate the Hillsboro', Rox-boro' and Virginia Railroad Company. Put on file Mr. Thomas of Davidson, a bill to relieve from excessive taxation Silver Hill Mining Company. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Walkup, a resolution that hereafter no member shall

speak more than twice on the same subject, nor more than ten minutes at a time. Adopted-yeas 27, nays 12. ENGROSSED BILLS ON FIRST READING. House bill to incorporate Warren Lodge, F. A. M., in

A bill in regard to the town of Asheville. Referred to the committee on corporations.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to revise the militia system was taken up.

Mr. Walkup's amendment to the 10th section to excuse from actual service all who might pay an annual tax, was Mr. Brown moved to amend the 11th section of the bill, by inserting instead of "emergency," "insurrection and

Mr. Brown moved to strike out that proviso in the 12th section which authorizes the Governor to call out an additional force of 20,000 men. He was opposed to investing the Governor, or any other man with such extraordinary

power. He said that South-Carolina, although a seceded State, had seen fit to raise only ten thousand volunteers. A debate was carried on between Messts. Brown, Turner, Avery and Thomas. The amendment was lost. On motion of Mr. Winstead, the vote by which this amendment was lost was reconsidered.

The question then again recurred on the passage of the Mr. Walker said that we are under a despotic government now-favored immediate secession. He spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Turner spoke in defence of the amendment, and in

opposition to the whole bill.

Mr. Barringer thought that the whole of the militia should be at the disposal of the Governor, to repel coer-cion. He declared that he was for immediate secession.

Mr. Sharpe favored the amendment. The debate continued until the hour for recess arrived.

EVENING SESSION. MILITARY BILL. The question recurring on striking out and inserting in the 11th section. Brown offered an amendment to his amendment.

The amendments were lost.

The whole of the session was occupied in the considera The sections were taken up separately, and amendments

Mr. Avery was willing to vote for the bill just as it came

offered and voted on.

Mr. Blount, by permission, presented a bill to amend an act, passed for the relief of the papple of Pitt county.

The bill passed its several readings. The Senate then adjourned.

[The Reporter in the report of the debate on the advalorem question by mistake, said that "Mr. Pitchford favored the main features of the bill." This was not the case as will be seen from the following—the Doctor is opposed to ad valorem altogether: ]

Dr. Pitchford said, that he was opposed to ad valorem

daxation on principle, not on y because he regarded it as an attempt to impose an undue amount of taxation on negro property, but because it is in contravention of every principle of sound political economy.

No sound principle of taxation will authorise us to impose on perishable or personal property, the same burdens which real estate is able and ought to bear. No ed valorem

principle can be just, which exempts from taxation any portion of the property of the State, and imposes additional budess on another portion. Property is property in whatever shape it may exist, and if the object be to tax property instead of the proceeds of property, there is no good reason to be shown why slaves of all ages should be taxed, and live stock of all kinds be exempted. The true principle is to tax, not property or labor, but its products or profits, and that article which yields the

greatest annual return to the owner is able to bear the highest tax, and that which yields no return, is illy able to

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House met pursuant to adjournment. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Mr. Jordan presented nominations for justices for the

new county of Transylvania.

Mr. Crawford, nominations for justices of Wayne. Both sent to the Senate. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Batchelor, from committee on constitutional reform,

adversely on several bills concerning constitutional reform Mr. Baxter, from committee on propositions and griev-ances, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of certain Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on claims, reported

unfavorably on a resolution in favor of George Crofton; and in favor of Charles Beasley; and of Martha Spears; and of John H. Watson.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, from committee on Cherokee

lands, reported favorably on a resolution in favor of Jona than Parker and others. Mr. Martin, from committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on a resolution in favor of William Haymore; a resolution to give to the county courts of Cabarrus county authority to appoint overseers for certain streams is that county; and on a bill to repeal an act to restore jury trials in Robeson county; and unfavorably on a bill to repeal an act of 1858-9, concerning Fairfield Carel bill to repeal an act of 1858-'9, concerning Fairfield Canal, and a bill to lay off and establish the county of Ellis.

Mr. Fleming, from the committee on internal improve-

ments, reported favorably on a bill to appropriate \$3,000 to the McDowell and Yancey furnpike Railroad, with a substitute; and a bill to improve the road from Judasville to Douglas' Gap.

By Mr. Liles, a bill concerning the town of Wadesboro'. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The following bills were taken up, in accordance with

The following bills were stated up, previous notice:

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company. The question was on the passage of the bill, and it passed—yeas 79, nays 28.

Mr. Burgin moved to take up the bill to amend the charter of the McDowell and Yanceyville Turnpike Company, and it was agreed to. The bill was discussed by Messra. Henry, Bowman, and Peebles, when the question being put, resulted in the defeat of the bill—yeas 43, nays 59.

Mr. Rayter then moved to take up the bill to complete being put, resulted in the defeat of the bill—yeas 43, nays 59.

Mr. Baxter then moved to take up the bill to complete
and equip the Albemaric and Chesapeake Canal, and the

motion prevailed.

Mr. Bachelor moved an amendment, limiting sale of Mr. Farrow said he would again enter his protest against

Mr. Farrow said he would again enter his protest against

the extravagant scheme of appropriations upon which the Legislature has entered. He again alluded to the appropriations of the session of 184°, at which by a log-rolling system, such as is now going on here, and by which a beavy debt was laid the State, the East getting about sixty thousand dollars, which was as good as thrown away, and the West getting a large appropriation. But it seems they are not satisfied with what they got then, but they must have more—must run the State deeper in debt—and in order to do so they have resorted to the same plan of logrolling, and he was determined to oppose it to the last, because he saw if things went on as they were now going,

the State debt would be doubled.

The bill then passed its second reading—yeas 50, nays 49; and its third reading—yeas 60, nays 50.

On motion of Mr. Crumpler, the bill to charter the States-ville and Tenuessee Turnpike Company was next taken up, and was amended in some slight particulars, and then

passed its third reading—yeas 65, nays 44.

Mr. Wright moved to take up the bill to extend the Western Railroad from the Chatham Coalfields, to some point on the N. C. Central Railroad—The bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 60, nays 46. On motion of Mr. Mears, the bill to charter the Favette-

ville and Warsaw Railroad, was taken up and read the Mr. Ward offered an amendment, proposing to run the road to Beaufort Harbor, and it was rejected. Also an amendment that the road shall not tap the Wil-

mington road south of Warsaw.

Mr. Clark, of Craven, opposed the bill, and spoke at some length on the injurious effects it would have on the present improvements of the State.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Meares and Person. Mr. Farrow moved to postpone indefinitely, and the motion did not prevail—yeas 44, nays 53.

The House then took a recess until 7 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION. Mr. Yeates asked leave to make a motion to reconsider a vote taken to-day. He said that upon his return to the Capitol from a recent visit to his constituents, he had ascertained that a combination of effort and skill had been put forth, the result of which was, the construction of a most magnificent "omnibus." That the same had had the team hitched, the driver seated, and the passengers and freight taken on board for a drive from the seaboard to the mountains. But he regretted to say, that in dashing over the rocks and ruts in the hill country, a portion of the freight had jostled off and was left on the wayside. He could imagine the owner of the freight sitting astride the unfortunate package, casting a disconsolate look after the fast-receding vehicle, and wondering if it would not return for the lost baggage. He said the package thus dropped was a a neatly constructed box, which, upon examination, be found to be labelled "McDowell and Yancey Turnpike." He said he felt no particular interest in the ounnibus nor its freight, but at the earnest solicitation of the friend of the lost package, he had consented to call after the omnibus to stop and take it aboard again; he, therefore, moved to reconsider the vote by which the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike bill was rejected to day.

The motion prevailed and the vote was reconsidered.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resignation of Thomas D. McDowell as Trustee of the Also, a message transmitting engrossed bill to lay off and establish the county of Richlands.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting certain resolutions on federal affairs from the State of New York, which were sent to the Senate; and also from the Legislature of Minnesota, embodying the doctrine of co-Mr. Person offered a resolution that the resolutions from Minnesota be not entertained, but that they be returned to

the Governor with a request that he send them back to the State whence they came. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. The bill to charter the Favetteville and Warsaw kailroad Company was taken up and discussed. Several amend-ments were offered and rejected; only two amendments were adopted—one allowing the road to tap the Wilming-ton road as far south as the "deep cut" between Warsaw and Magnolia; and the other, to authorize the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company to equip the new road when finished, and with these amendments the bill passed

its third and last reading.

The bill supplemental to the Chatham Railroad bill was taken up and was under discussion when the House ad-

FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1861. The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Dowd presented a memorial concerning Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Mr. Bledsoe reported a bill from the committee on claims.
Mr. Pitchford, a report from the committee on slaves and Mr. Humphrey, a report from the committee on corpora-

ons. Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a report from the committee on BILLS.

Mr. Shaw, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville water Mr. Brown, a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Newbern. Referred.

Mr. Shaw, a bill concerning the Fayetteville Plankroad

A message was received from the House transmitting Also a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Leaksville
Railroad Company; which was read the first time.
On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to extend the powers of the New River Navigation Company was taken up,

read the third time, and passed. Several special orders were made for to-day and to-On motion of Mr Turner, the resolution to change the

nour of convening was taken up, and the yeas and nays being called, was defeated. A message was received from the House, transmitting engrossed bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company. Read the first time. SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to alter the Constitution so as to tax slaves, &c., ad valorem, was taken up.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, spoke against the principle of Mr. Walkup favored the bill and all its amendments.

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to the effect, that the proposed alteration in the Constitution, of the basis of tax-ation should not apply in the collection of Revenue for the payment of the State debt, which has heretofore been contracted for works of Internal Improvement, but should be liable only to future liabilities. Mr. Avery opposed the amendment. Mr. Bledsoe spoke in defence of the bill, and in opposi-

ion to the amendment. The amendment was lost.

The bill passed its first reading by the following vote: Yeas-Messrs, Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer, Blount Debson, Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Grist, Harris, of F., Harris of C. Humphrey, Ramsay, Rogers, Simmons, Simpson, Street, Stone, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor, of Nash, Thomas, of D., Turner, Waugh, Whitaker, Walkup, Whedbee and Worth—80.

Nays—Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Dickson, Faison,
Nays—Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Dickson, Faison

Hall, Outlaw, Pitchford, Shaw, Speight, Taylor, of G. Tay or, of B., Thomas, of J. Walker, Watson and Win Three fifths having voted in the affirmative, the bill

passed its first reading and was made the special order for morrow 111/2 o'clock. The Senate then went into consideration of the military oill, which was debated until the hour of recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The House met pursuant to adjournment. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Jordan, two memorials from citizens of Henderonviile, one for, and one against, a prohibition of retail Nominations for magistrates for the following counties were presented, viz: for Caswell, Chatham, for Randolph, and for Hertford, which were sent to the Senate.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTERS. Mr. Bachelor from enrolled bills, committee, reported several bills as correctly enrolled. Mr. Martin from committee on propositions and grievances, reported resolutions for the benefit of the sureties of Benjamin Henline, and asked to be discharged from its consideration; also, a bill to prevent obstructions in Cany Fork in Jackson county, favorably, and favorably on a bill

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on claims, reported back a resolution in favor of A. W. Hedgepath and A. W. Gattia,-favorably to the former and unfavorably to the

Mr. Baxter, from committee on propositions and grievances, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of Leah White, with an amendment, and a bill for the benefit of BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cannady, a bill to allow certain children in Wake of attend the Common Schools in Granville. Passed its several readings and ordered to be engrossed and sent to By Mr. Ward, a bill to construct a railroad from, or near, Morehead City to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at the point where the Warsaw Railroad intersects with the same. To committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Marsh, from the committee on private bills, reported

favorably on a bill to incorporate the Greensville Navigation Company. The bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company was taken up and discussed. The bill was advocated by Messrs.

Rogers, Meares, Hoke and Merrimon, and opposed by Messrs Farrow and Guthris.

Messrs Farrow and Guthrie.

The question being put on passing upon its second reading, it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 61.

The special order for this hour was then taken up, being a resolution proposing to adjourn on Tuesday next.

Mr Simonton moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Mr Simonton moved to lay the resolution on the table, and it was adopted.

Mr. Bowman moved to take up his bill to amend the charter of the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike, and it was agreed to, and the bill passed its second and third readings. Ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Clark of Craven moved to take up a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Commerce, and the same was read and research the second reading. the charter of the Bank of Commerce, and the same was read and passed the second reading.

Mr. Clark moved to put on third reading and it prevailed.

The bill was then read third time.

Mr. Batchelor said he was opposed to this hasty legislation on important subjects. This bill proposes to repeal certain sections of the charter, but who knows what those

sections are? They have not been read here, and he was unwilling to be forced to vote blindly on this matter unwilling to be forced to vote blindly on this matter
Mr. Henry said he must oppose this bill; it seemed that
the work of legislation here is all for banks and railroads,
and nothing for the relief of the people. He saw a tendency
to build up a monied and privileged power, which must result in the oppression of the people.
Mr. Clark made a statement concerning the operation of

the bank and its present condition to show that the bank was in a sound condition and could afford relief to the people. The bill was further debated by Bachelor, Yeates and Person, in opposition, and by Mr. Clarke, in favor.

Mr. Fleming moved to strike out so much of the bill as repeals the sixth section of the original charter, and it pre-

Mr. Bachelor moved to strike out so much of the hill as repeals the 19th section of the original bill. Rejected.
Mr. Yeates moved to amend by restricting the issues of the bank to three collars for one of stock paid in, and to four dollars for one of specie in its vaults. Net adopted. Mr. Fleming moved to amend by taking off the restric-

tion confining the issue of three dollars to one of specie, and it was adopted.

The bill as thus amended passed its third reading, and was returned to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle Steam Packet Company was then taken up, passed its sacond and third reading, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Folk moved to take up the bill to lay off and improve

a road from Taylorsville to Boone, and the same being read the third time, and the question being on its final passage, Mr. Bullock demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 37, nays 56.

Mr Booth moved to re-consider the vote rejecting the Supplemental Chatham Railroad bill.

Mr. Pope moved to lay the motion on the table, and de-

The motion to reconsider then prevailed. The question was then on the passage of the bill upon its second reading.

Mr. Peebles demanded the yeas and nays, but before the The hour of two arrived, and the House took a recess

manded the yeas and nays-resulted, yeas 32, nays 61.

REMARKS OF MR. RUSS,

until 7 o'clock.

Delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 7, 1861. On an amendment of the gentleman from Ashe, Mr. Crumpler, to tax State bonds hereafter to be issued, Mr. Russ made the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker-I approve most heartily of the amendment from the gentleman from Ashe. I shall not attempt to discuss the legal question involved in this controversy, but I will say that the State bonds hereafter to be taken by the citizens of North-Carolina are legitimate subjects of taxation. The citizens of this State owning State bonds ought to be put upon terms of equality with citizens of the same State owning bonds of equal amounts of a different character. I do not say, nor do I believe that we have the right to tax non-residents, nor do I believe it is prudent and wise to tax the bonds of the State offered in market, for the tax would have to come out of the bonds and thereby lessen their value to that amount, but I do say that the citizens of North-Carolina ought to be taxed equally, in proportion to their ability to pay. The present revenue law is unequal and unjust, and the tendency, if not the intent, is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. If his fortune consists in State bonds, then, under the present law, he does not pay one cent into the treasury of North-Carolina, though he owns one hundred thousand dollars; but his poor neighbor, who has accumulated one or two hundred dollars and lends it to his neighbors and friends, has to pay upon every dime he has. Is this i it just? Is it that equality which should exist between freemen in North-Carolina? To make the case stronger, sir, if I own fifty thousand dollars in State bonds, I don't pay one cent of taxes upon it; but if my less fortunate neighbor has but one hundred dollars, he is taxed upon every dollar of it .-Sir, equality and justice demand that we be taxed,

and taxed in proportion to our ability to pay. Mr. Speaker, men of wealth will always make in vestments where they can save their money from taxation. I know, sir, instances during the last year where individuals went to work in the shortest and most expeditious way to collect all the money loaned to their neighbors, for the purpose of investing the same in State bonds, to avoid the tax upon money at interest.

Mr. Speaker, I do hope the amendment will pass, that the furthens of State will bear more equally upon all classes of our people.

THE FORSYTH MEETING .- A friend who was present at the county meeting, held in the court house, on Wednesday last, informs us that the meeting was very large and enthusiastic, every portion of the county being well represented. The official proceedings will be found in another column.

We are truly gratified to be able to announce to our readers that Messrs. R. L. Patterson and Thos. J. Wilson, were selected as candidates to represent this county in the State Convention, should a convention be determined upon by a majority of the votes of the people. Two gentlemen more eminently qualified, by their intelligence and patriotism, to do our county credit, and give it its just weight of influence in the convention, could not have been selected.

The meeting was without distinction of party: and as the candidates selected were taken from both the old parties, we hope there will not, as there certainly ought not to be, any hesitation in giving both these gentlemen a coridal and hearty support. That they represent truly the strong Union sentiment of the county, was manifested by the unanimity and enthusiasm with which their nomination was greeted by the large number of citizens who attended the

Both gentlemen, in accepting the nomination, took the patriotic position that they will never advise or consent to the severance of our State from the Union, so long as there is any hope of maintaining her constitutional rights in it. They were in favor of exhausting every reasonable means to preserve the Union. They expressed themselves in favor of demanding of the North a recognition of our rights, and sufficient guarantees for the future.

At the close of the meeting, Hon. A. H. Shepperd made a few well-timed and patriotic remarks, warning the people against the sensation reports in newspaper despatches, gotton up to excite the peo-He said the present deplorable state of affairs was brought about by the machinations of the extreme men of the South, aided by the extreme men of the North, &c. Time and space admonishes us to hasten on to a

Should there be any opposition the to election of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson, it can only arise from those who do not approve of their unqualified opposition to secession and revolution under existing circumstances. We know that these candidates represent the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the county; yet we also know that there are a few men in the county, strongly imbued with disunionism. These persons may be easily recognized by the fact that their appeals are always made to the passions and sectional prejudices of men, and not to their reason and the noble feelings of their hearts; for they well know that it is only through their excited passions that men can be induced to join in the unholy work of destroying the Government which has so long extended over us its fostering care. If these persons fail to support the candidates nominated on Wednesday last, whatever other reasons may be assigned, the true reason is, because these gentlemen are determined to exert themselves to preserve and not destroy the Union .-Salem Press.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MRS. ABRAHAM LIN-COLN.—The Northern papers after glorifying the "Prince of Rails," have begun to discuss the Queen of the Abolition Court. One of them describing her, says: "In person, Mrs. Lincoln is of medium height and slightly inclined to embonpoint. She has soft eyes, dark hair and fair complexion. Her dress was a brown or oak colored silk, with grayish flowers and leaves. It was made full, with flounces, fitted well, hung gracefully about her person, and trailed just a trifle. Her bonnet was of black silk, trimmed with cherry ribbon, which, with a dark mixed shawl. neatly fitting kid gloves, and a rich lavender colored parasol, completed her costume."

It seems to be pretty well settled now, that th question of a convention will be submitted to the people. There is no doubt the result of that election will depend greatly on the views the voter may entertain of the probable action of the converging in the converging the converg tion, if called. Those in favor of secession, will, course, vote for a convention, as a means of accomplishing their object. Others, who are opposed tsecession, and who fear that secession, will be th consequence of calling a convention, will oppose it And it is to be feared that some who are opposed t a convention, for any purpose, will endeavor to im press the public mind with the idea that secession and a convention, at this time, are inseparably con

Now I am in favor of a convention, but not for the purpose of bringing about secession. What then, it may be asked, can be accomplished by convention? And what should we do in reference to our federal relations, if we do not secede? I seems to me that the great object of the convention should be to adopt some measures tending to pre vent further secession, and also to put matters i such a posture that those States which have alread secoded, may be induced once more to take their stand in the Union, with all their just rights amply secured. Let us take no step looking to immediat secession. Let the convention of North-Carolincalmly, clearly, and in a dignified manner, set forth to the world the grievances of the South. Let: correct statement be made of all laws passed by northern States, which conflict with the Constitu tion of the United States and the decisions of th Supreme Court, and such other acts of the North a: improperly interfere with the institution of slavery. Let us say to the North, give us all the rights guar anteed to us by the present Constitution, and we will remain a united and happy people. Let us counsel the other southern States to pause, and give them full time to consider our demands. Let us give the North to understand that, if, after timely warning, they will not repeal their unconstitutional laws, and if they are determined to persist in their offensive and aggressive policy, the North and South can no longer exist as one government. By pursuing this course, we would throw all the responsibil ity of destroying the government on the North .-And whatever course we of the South might adopt, the world and posterity would justify us. You perceive that I am in favor of planting ourselves on the Constitution as it is, and asking for no amendments. We do not complain of any oppressive features in the Constitution, but of a want of faithfulness on the part of the North, in complying with the provisions of the present Constitution. Suppose the Constitution amended and made more favorable to the South, is there any reason to believe that a people who violate it now, would be more loyal to it if amended? Let us act with magnanimity, and say to the North, we ask nothing but what you are bound by the Constitution of our common country to give. Leading men at the North can then go before the people and say to them, "the South ask nothing but what we are bound to give; let us live and act up to the requirements of the Constitution, and give them their rights and stop this strife."-But if we insist upon amendments, demagogues and enemies of the South will say to the people, "the South are not satisfied with the strong features of the present Constitution in their favor, but they are

asking farther concessions to the slave power.' If the South will only "watch and wait," and stand firm, the whole subject will be narrowed down to this simple question-is there virtue and patriotism enough left at the North, among the people, to elect honest men to office-men who will be guided by the Constitution, when sworn to obey it? I am one of those who think there is. At all events, I am willing to give them time to show at the ballot-box how they stand. We all know and acknowledge that there are many, very many at the North, who are anxious to do us full justice. Let us, then, for their sake, for the sake of our happy country, for the sake of liberty and the best hopes of man in a free government, wait and see what they will do GUILFORD, Feb. 1st. 1861. M. A. J.

MR. EDITOR: Shall we follow the political madmen of South-Carolina? Is secession the only or even the best means of redressing existing grievances? Shall we, in the disruption of the Union and destruction of the Constitution, regardless alike of past associations, present blessings and future prospects, blindly and foolishly, sacrifice the immense advantages we possess for the protection of slavery in the Confederacy? Granted, that the election of a sectional candidate for the Presidency was wrong and ungenerous, is that election under the circumstances, an unpardonable sin? Is he elected for all time to come? Have we no hedges and safeguards to keep him in the narrow path of constitutional duty? Is it nothing to have a Constitution that not only recognizes the rights and institution of the slaveholding States, but pledges the whole military power of all the States to suppress servile insurrections in any one of them? Is it nothing to have a majority of conservative national men in Congress, the great fountain of legislation? Is it nothing to have the Supreme Court on our side, ready and willing, as the past has proved, to ward off any blow aimed at us? Is it nothing to have hundreds of thousands of true and tried friends in the free States to sustain our rights at the ballot-box? Shall we desert our friends, doubt the Supreme Court, distrust Congress, condemn the President elect without a trial, and withdraw ourselves and slavery from the protection of the Constitution through mere fear and apprehension? Shall we divide and form separate confederacies to wage ceaseless war on each other, till we can find no safety except in dependence upon foreign "abolition governments-no refuge

from anarchy except in monarchy? I am a plain, unpretending citizen. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to impart any information to our legislators, but if a few hints will he of any service, they are welcome to them. Then they are dictated by common sense, and stated in plain English.

1st. We cannot believe it is right or best to secede

for existing causes. 2d. No mere constructive aggression manufactured out of political abstractions by political alarmists should drive us to secession. To justify that, there must be a palpable, practical outruge. We would and should go out of the Union to avoid the emancipation of the slaves in our midst, or positive interference with slavery where now existing or hereafter established. All other questions in reference to slavery we are willing to submit to the ballot-box, and abide the ultimate result.

3d. Our people would be an unit in repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or resisting emancipation in this State; but an attempt to require or force our citizens beyond our State-lines to engage in a civil war, produced by the present aspects of the slavery question would, be attended with disastrous results. It requires no stretch of the imagination to foresee, that a large portion of our citizens might refuse to leave their families to starve or be butchered, whilst they were absent on such a call; being freemen with arms in their hands, if in a minority it would be difficult, if in a majority it would be impossible to coerce them-if in a minority it might lead to rebellion and civil war among ourselves, if in a majority, they might take revenge for the attempt by overthrowing or exterminating the institution of slavery itself.

Let us be wise in avoiding such horrible and deplorable perplexities. There is but one platform we can all stand upon. Would not our Legislature be wise in placing our State upon it at once and unequivocally? It is this: that the existence and regulation of slavery must be left at all times and in all contingencies, to the States in which it is or may be established, and that all other questions remotely and collaterally connected with it, must and shall be left to the ballot-box, to Congress, and to the Supreme Court. This is fair, honorable, conservative and conciliatory. Let North-Carolina take the lead in assuming this position. Will not our sister slave States agree to this? We think they ought. If so, let them jointly call upon the free States to aid in pledging, ratifying and securing it by a direct and explicit amendment of the Federal Constitution. If ratified, we shall at all events be safer in the Union than out of it; if refused, we can then seek safety by withdrawing from it. This is a plain common sense plan, which will at once dissiment, at least among ourselves.

An exchange paper asks, very innocently, "is it any harm for young ladies to sit in the lap of ages?"
Another replies, that "it all depends on the kind of ages selected." Those from eighteen to twenty-five it puts down as extra hazardous.

AN ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS OF ALA-MANCE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens: It having been the pleasure of a convention of the good people of this county assembled at Graham on the 11th instant, to place my name before you as a candidate for a seat in our State Convention, and finding it impossible for me to canvass the county and speak to you face to face, I take this method of making known to you the views I entertain in relation to the great political questions now agitating and dividing our once happy and united people:

First, of secession. The anxious inquiry I have made of every advocate of secession I have met with is this: How will secession opperate as a remedy for the evils and aggressions we so justly complain of? And no man can tell me. It is literally taking a leap in the dark. It is flying from the ills we have to those we know not of. We may reasonably suppose that if the secessionists of the South have any one great object in view it must be additional security for their slave property. If this be so, it is a curious fact that the extreme abolitionists of the North are advocating a disruption of the Union as paving the way for the overthrow of the institution of slavery-one of these parties must be in error .-And herein is presented a question of absorbing interest to the whole slaveholding population of the South. How will secession afford us additional protection and security for our slave property above and beyond what we now enjoy in the Union and under the constitution of the United States?

We take it for granted that slavery cannot be put down but by the force of arms? This being the case, so long as we continue in the Union, we need entertain no apprehension of an authorized invasion of our soil for the naked object of liberating our slaves, no matter who may be at the helm of our national affairs. There may be occasional forays, such as occurred at Harper's Ferry, but those who engage in them would be treated as traitors by the national and State governments both North and South. But secession places the seceding States in direct conflict with the general government. An energetic abolition President, who might think he was doing God's service to abolish slavery, would want no better pretext to employ the army and navy of the United States, recruited to any desirable extent from the hordes of New England and Canadian abolitionists combined with the free negroes through out the United States and slaves of the South to come down upon us with the ostensible object of crushing out a rebellion, whilst their real object would be to crush out slavery.

It may, perhaps, be thought by some, that in this am appealing to the fears of the South. Far otherwise; Southern men are devoid of fear; and many of them, I am sorry to say, have not enough of that conservative quality to prevent them from acting rashly. Had it been otherwise there would have been no secession. The Union of these States would have been maintained in their integrity; and by the exercise of wisdom and firmness, all our just rights better secured in the Union than out of it, and our beloved country instead of becoming a by-word and hissing among the nations of the earth, would have gone on as heretofore in a career of improvements that would have commanded the wonder and admiration of the world. But suppose the secessionists should succeed in

detaching the whole of the slave States from the

Union and uniting them in a Southern Confederacy What then will they have gained in the way of additional security for their slave property? We shall then constitute an isolated slave confederacy with the acknowledged right of each member to secede at pleasure; we shall have turned our backs upon 1,500,000 of our friends in the Northern States and made them our enemies; we shall have abrogated the fugitive slave law, and thrown off the shield and protection of the Constitution of the United States; we shall be exposed to a line of 1,500 miles of free State frontier with no natural barrier against the escape of our slaves into a land from whence y will never return; we shall have pulled down with sacrilegious hands the glorious temple of liberty which was built upon the tombs and cemented by the blood of our fathers; we shall cause the hearts of the lovers of liberty in every clime and quarter of the globe, to quail and faint within them. in view of the sad failure of our model Republic we shall have done all this without adding one iota to our ability to hold on to our slaves that we did not possess before we dissolved the Union. On the contrary, we are exhausting our resources in making preparation to repel, either real or fancied invasion. as if conscious in our own bosoms, that we deserved the wrath of Heaven, or the avenging sword of our enemies. But how will our slave nation be viewed and treated by the balance of mankind? Will the Northern people desist from their efforts to abolish slavery? Will they find any difficulty in getting up a crusade against us, embracing nearly the whole civilised world? Shall we not be placed under the ban not only of the Northern States, but of England and the nations of continental Europe? What will become of the Monroe doctrine, if we attempt to add to our slave territory in the direction of Mexico or Central 'America? Shall we not be hedged in and confined to our present limits by the combined energies and opposition of all the enemies of our peculiar institutions? While all this will be realised in its full force, another process will be going on. The impossibility of holding slaves in safety in the border States would cause them to be sent southward, and thus these States would gradually become abolitionised, while the concentration of the slaves in the Southern States combined with the impossibility of acquiring additional territory for slavery expansion would ultimately Africanise the cotton States. Thus abolition would triumph over slavery, all brought about by the madness and folly of seces-

sionists. In the foregoing remarks we have left out of view the perplexing questions connected with our postal arrangements-the payment of the national debt, the division of the public property, the navigation of the Mississippi, and many other questions which this generation may not hope to see satisfactorily adjusted. We have left out of view the desolating wars, the blood and carnage, the sacked cities, the ruined commerce, the paralyzed agriculture, the grinding taxes, which will sweep like a desolating tornado over the sunny plains and green savannas of the South-a scourge from which nothing short of the hand of Omnipotence can shield us. Every day since the commencement of the secession movement has been fraught with imminent peril to the peace of our country. Surely, if there be a set of men upon the face of the green earth who deserve and will receive the execrations of posterity, they are the Black Republicans of the North, upon the one hand, and the leaders of the secession movement in the South, upon the other.

One word, fellow-citizens, in relation to our proposed State Convention. There being no conceivable business for such a convention to transact, save only to thrust North-Carolina out of the Union, I am opposed to a convention for such a purpose, now and forever.

Most respectfully, your humble servant. HARRISON HARBOUR. February 13th, 1861.

How Georgia was Carried for Secession .- A

Clark county, says: "The proximate cause of the large majority was the rumor, purporting to be based upon a telegraphic dispatch, that the United States troops were actually bombarding Charleston. This report, the author of which knew well could not be otherwise than unfounded, absurd and ridiculous, was industriously circulated, and produced an astounding effect upon the already greatly excited multitude .-Mark it, this startling news was received just about the time the polls opened. I am not sufficiently proficient in ethical casuistry to determine the precise difference between the suppressio veri and the suggestio falsi. After this it was entirely a one sided affair-boys, non-residents, and drunkards were led up and voted without a single challenge.-All this, too, with the sanction of professed teach-

ANOTHER STRONG BLOW FOR THE UNION.-Tennessee was treated as politely as her Southern sisters have been, and was invited to disunion by all sorts of tion despatches received and published time to affect her election on Saturday last. But Tennessee has not only given an overwhelming majority for the Union candidates, but has voted

down the Convention itself. All hail, Tennessee! Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee have done their duty. It is North-Carolina's turn next.

MR, MADISON ON SECESSION

The advocates of the constitutional right of secession constantly refer to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-'99—the former written by Jef. ferson and the latter by Madison. The following letter, lately furnished the N. Y. World, by Mr. N. P. Trist, who formerly occupied a distinguished position in the Department of State, shows how erro. neous the construction is which has been placed on those resoultions both in the past and at the present time, by those who seem to desire the disruption of the Union, and are but too willing to seize upon any pretext or authority to justify the act, or to sustain it as a matter of right:

MONTPELIER, December 24, 1839 DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 19th, en. closing some South-Carolina papers. There is in one of them some interesting views of the doctrine of secession, among which one that had occurred to me, and which for the first time that I have seen in print namely, that if one State can at will withdraw from the others, the others can withdraw from her, and turn her, nolentem volentem, out of the Union, Until of late there is not a State that would have abhorred such a doctrine more than South-Carolina, or more dreaded an application of it to herself. The same may be said of the doctrine of nullification,

which she now preaches as the only doctrine has which the Union can be saved. I pertake of the wonder that the men you name should view secession in the light mentioned. The essential difference between a free Government and a Government not free is that the fomer is founded on compact, the parties to which are mutually and equally bound by it. Neither of them, therefore, can have a greater right to break off from the bar gain than the other or others have to hold him to it; and certainly there is nothing in the Virginia resolutions of '98 adverse to this principle, which is that of common sense and common justice.

The fallacy which draws a different conclusion from them lies in confounding a single party with the parties to the constitutional compact upon the United States. The latter, having made the compact, may do what they will with it. The former, as one of the parties, owes fidelity to it till re'eased by consent, or absolved by an intolerable abuse of the power created. In the Virginia resolutions and report the plural number (States) is in every instance used whenever reference is made to the authority which presided over the Government.

As I am known to have drawn these documents may say, as I do with a distinct recollection, it was intentional. It was in fact required by the course of reasoning employed on the occasion. The Kentucky resolutions, being less guarded, have been more easily perverted. The pretext for the liberty taken with those of Virginia is the word "respective," the "rights, &c.," to be secured within the States. Could the abuse of the expression have been foreseen or suspected, the form of it would doubtless have been varied. But what can be more consistent with common sense than that all having the rights, &c., should unite in contending for the security of them to each?

It is remarkable how closely the nullifiers, who make the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly and emphaticaly against them. You have noticed what he says in his letters to Monroe and Carrington (p. 43 and 200 vol. 2d) with respect to the power of the old Congress to coerce the delinquent States; and his reasons for perferring for the purpose a naval to a military force; and moreover, his remark that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the Federal articles, that being inherent in the nature of a compact. It is high time that the claim to secede at will should be put down by the public opinion, and I am glad to see the task commenced by one who un-

derstands the subject. I know nothing of what is passing at Richmond more than what is seen in the newspapers. You were right in your foresight of the effect of the passages in the late proclamation. They have proven a leaven for much fermentation there and created an alarm against the danger of consolidation balancing that of disunion.

With cordial salutations, JAMES MADISON.

NICHOLAS P. TRIST. MR. LINCOLN AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.-The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth street, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police forces into requisition to clear it away. The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati.-The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded at an early hour, and the windows filled with ladies. The Burnet House, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and arrangements made for the comfort of the distinguished guests .-The stars and stripes were flying from all the public,

and a number of private buildings. At half past two, the military, which made a fine display, and the committee of arrangements were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad depot. On the arrival of the train Mayor Bishop introduced and welcomed the President elect to Cincinnati. Mr. Lincoln took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses, amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people. The procession, in charge of Miles Greenwood, took up its march, passing through the principal streets amid the cheers of men, and waving of igs and handkerchiefts by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it arrived at 5:15, which Mr. Lincoln entered amid deafening cheers, -Mentor's Band play-

ing "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner." After a few moments' rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.-Mr. Lincoln then spoke: He said: I have spoken but once before this in

Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late

Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful

manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them, as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject: I then said, "when we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possibly can as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerated men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of these noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; correspondent of the Constitutionalist, writing from that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly."

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky! friends!-brethren, may I call you in my new position-I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault

shall not be mine. The remarks were received with great enthusiasm. n passing to his room those that could rushed at im, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off .-Politicians were thick; among them George N. Sanders and others. This evening in the grand hall of the Burnet House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lincoln will receive the people generally. He looks well and is in good spirits .-The whole arrangements thus far, which have been under the charge of W. S. Wood, have been admirable. Nothing has occured to mar the pleasure of

the journey. FOOD FOR SOUTH CAROLINA. - The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald states that there arrived at that port, one day last week, a dozen vessels from the Northwestern counties of the State. loaded with corn to the amount of 20,150 bushels. Between 70,000 and 100,000 bushels have been shipped, the Herald adds, from the same counties to the city of Charleston.