The Standard.

"STAND LIKE AN ANVIL."

BY BISHOP DOANE.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the strokes
Of stalwart strength fall fierce and fast;
Storms but more deeply root the oaks,
Whose brawny arms embrace the blast.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the sparks
Fly far and wide, a fiery shower;
Virtue and truth must still be marks
Where malice proves its want of power.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the bar
Lies red and glowing on its breast;
Duty shall be life's leading star,
And conscious innocence its test.

"Stand like an anvil!" when the sound
Of ponderous hammers pain the ear;
Thine but the still and stern rebound
Of the great heart that cannot fear.

"Stand like an anvil!" noise and heat
Are born of earth and die with time,
The soul, like God, its source and seat,
Is solemn, still, serene, sublime.

Public Sentiment in the Seceded States.

READ AND CIRCULATE!

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—This remarkable body, remarkable no less for the assumption of power, than its abuse, (as will be seen by its proceedings,) have ratified the permanent Constitution without reference to the people, or to a new Convention chosen for that purpose. This we pronounce a high assumption of power, derogatory to the rights of a free people, and subversive of civil liberty. The present Constitution of the United States was framed by our fathers, in a Convention solemnly convened for that specific purpose, and was by them referred for its ratification to Conventions of the several States, so highly did they prize the right of a free people to frame their own system of government. But this rump Convention, selected for an entirely different purpose, not only ratifies a Constitution framed by its creature the Southern Congress, but absolutely deny to the people the right of self-government, as the vote upon the following resolutions of Mr. Clarke of Lawrence, clearly shows:

Resolved, 1. That the political power in all free governments is inherent in the people, and that any attempt to infringe this great principle is dangerous in policy, and directly subversive of civil liberty.

2. That the right of every people to frame the system of government under which they are to live, is a fundamental doctrine in all free governments, and should not be questioned or impaired.

3. That the acknowledgment of these established principles, the spirit and genius of American institutions, and the well ascertained precedents of republican usage imperatively demand that the "Constitution of the Confederate States of America" shall be submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection.

Here were deliberately voted down by a vote of 54 to 33, resolutions which declare, 1st. That all political power in a free government is inherent in the people; 2d, The right of the people to frame their system of government; and 3d, a refusal to refer the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people for their ratification or rejection. By nearly the same vote, they rejected the resolution of Col. Jemison to refer it to a Convention of the people to be chosen for that specific purpose.—The leading idea of this Convention was a distrust of the people, and we are glad that they put it upon record so plainly and unequivocally as they have. The people now know whether in the opinion of their servants they are freemen or slaves, and they know the men.—*Tuskaloosa Monitor*.

The American *Citizen*, a journal published at Canton, Mississippi, quotes with approbation some earnest remarks of the Jackson *Mississippian*, a secession paper, in condemnation of the plan by which the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States has been "ratified" in several States without reference to the people. The *Citizen* adds as follows in pertinent allusion to the fact that only secessionists may safely assume to speak critically on any thing nominally done in the name of "the South:"

"We copy these views of the *Mississippian*. It is with great pleasure we see that influential sheet taking a bold stand in favor of the rights of the people and against usurpations of power by our would-be rulers. Belonging to the dominant party, *and being the central organ of the Democratic Secession party of this State*, its voice will be heeded—what it says will be taken as gospel, and subscribed to with alacrity as sound doctrine—while the same sentiments uttered by the Vicksburg *Whig*, the American *Citizen*, or any other advocate of the late Union party, would be hooted at as the ravings of a Union-shrieker, and perhaps pronounced *treasonable* to the South and the Provisional Government."

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—In another part of today's paper there will be seen an able article from the *Mississippian* favoring the submission of the Montgomery Constitution to the qualified voters of this State for adoption. Such a policy it seems to us should at once be advocated by the press, and the people in primary meetings, to the end that the Convention, soon to assemble, may be apprised of the will of the voters.

By what authority the Convention of Alabama acted in the adoption of the permanent Constitution, we are wholly unable to find. If, as contended by the advocates of the right of secession, it required the aggregate voice of the State to pass from Federal authority, it certainly required no less a power to annex to another. The Convention was chosen alone to enquire into those federal grievances and apply the remedy, and there their authority certainly ended. When the advocates of a submission of the question of secession to the people proposed that measure they were answered—We were chosen for that purpose and none other—our view being known by our constituents, they expect and demand prompt withdrawal.

Therefore, by their own arguments they are estopped of further power. Indeed, it is altogether questionable whether that body had the lawful right to order an election, or take any further action in the premises. It seems to us that the Governor should convene the Legislature, who would have the right to submit the question to the people.

The Conventionists have assumed all legislative power in the State by virtue of *being the State*, and if their authority is never to end, it might be well to let the deluded citizens, *or inhabitants*, know that they had ceased to be a power in the realm and that their scepter had departed forever.—*Corinth (Mississippi) Advertiser.*

The Augusta (Geo.) *Chronicle* and *Sentinel* is not overpleased at the fondness for office-holding displayed by the leading spirits of the secession movement. It remarks:

"Mr. Cobb, in the State Convention, praised very highly the moderation and patriotism of the Cabinet officers of our new Government. He forgot to mention, however, that some of them hold two and three offices each, for all of which they might, if they chose, draw pay. The annual pay of a Cabinet officer (six thousand dollars) may not be very extravagant, but when that of member of Congress and delegate in the State Convention, with mileage for both, is added, it becomes rather a big thing. It seems hard that so many offices should be monopolized by single individuals where there is such a crowd of hungry patriots willing to serve their country for a small consideration."

The Tuscumbia North *Alabamian* of the 22d instant contains the proceedings of a public meeting held at Frankfort, in Alabama, at which the following resolutions, among others of a similar character, were passed:

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our delegates, Messrs. Watkins and Steele, in Convention at Montgomery, in not signing the so-called secession ordinance.

That secession is inexpedient and unnecessary, and we are opposed to it in any form, and the more so since a majority of the Slave States have refused to go out, either by what is called "Southern co-operation" or "precipitate secession," and that the refusal to submit the so-called secession ordinance to the decision of the people is an outrage upon our right and liberty, and manifests a spirit of assumption, unfairness, and dictatorship.

That our Congressional nominee, if elected, is to represent us in the United States Congress, and not in the Congress of this so-called "Southern Confederacy."

We do not know whether it is designed to submit the new Constitution to a vote of the people of Georgia, or whether it will only be submitted to the State Convention now in session at Savannah. If it is the design to submit it to the Convention only, and not give the people a hearing on it, we must protest, and that seriously, against any member of the Southern Congress again taking a seat in the State Convention.

"The Convention, in electing delegates to Congress, took nearly all from their own body, and it would seem but just and proper that the acceptance of seats in Congress ought to vacate their seats in the Convention. *It is mere mockery for the same men who made the Constitution in Montgomery to come back to Georgia and ratify it.* They are but ratifying their own act, and holding on to two offices at the same time.

"When the people of Georgia voted for delegates to go to the State Convention they had no idea of giving up their rights entirely into the hands of an aristocracy, with power to put such a Government over them as they might see fit, without giving them a chance to ratify or reject. The questions which necessarily grow out of the adoption of a new Constitution were not before the people when the delegates were elected to the Convention; hence we contend that the new Constitution ought to be submitted to a vote of the people direct, or it ought to be laid before them—give them a chance to see what it is, and then let them have another election for delegates and elect them upon the questions involved in the new Constitution. When the people know what the new Constitution is, and either vote directly to ratify it themselves, or elect delegates to ratify it in State Convention, they will be satisfied and feel themselves bound by it. But, until they have a hearing and a say so as to what kind of a Government they shall have, discontent and discord will most certainly reign to some extent among them."—*Griffin (Ga.) Union.*

A writer in the Macon (Ga.) *Journal* and *Messenger*, endorsed by that paper as an eminent jurist, enters his protest against the whole proceeding in the following terms:

"If the new Government is to be established, it must receive the assent of the people in some way before it can be held to be binding on them. They have been absolved by their State Convention from allegiance; or, if another term is preferable, from obedience to the Government of the United States. Can their allegiance, or obedience, be transferred to another Government without their consent? If so, by whom can the transfer be made? Who invested any body of men with authority thus to transfer the allegiance of the people from one Government to another? If the grant of power exists any where, let it be shown. If no such grant exists, then the people have the right and privilege of deciding for themselves under what form of government they will live. This is an important right, it is a great and inestimable privilege, and is the foundation of free government. Indeed, without it, what is called free government cannot exist.

"If the State Conventions which were called for another purpose can assume that they are the people, that they have the unlimited power of the people and can do whatsoever they list, and if under such an assumption of power they can appoint delegates to a General Convention without consulting the people, and can fix upon them a new Government without their consent, then a principle which has always been considered fundamental in this country and 'prized above all price' is gone. Let the people no longer delude themselves with the notion that they have the right of self-government."

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer of 29th ult.]

BAD FEELING IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The telegraph advised us on Wednesday that President Lincoln had appointed Hon. George W. Lane Judge of the Federal District Court of Alabama. We are not advised whether Judge Lane was an applicant for the appointment, or whether he will accept it now that it has been conferred upon him. But we know that he lives in North Alabama, and that in that overwhelming Democratic region there is still a strong manifestation not only of repugnance but of factious opposition to the government of the Confederate States, and it is for the purpose of recognizing and fostering this feeling that this appointment has been made. We have heretofore endeavored to ignore this disaffection in North Alabama, but it seems to have now taken such definite form as to require notice. We therefore note the *animus* of two recent popular meetings in that section, reports of the action of which are now before us. At Athens, Limestone county, on the 18th instant, an adjourned meeting re-assembled, at which resolutions sustaining secession and the government of the Confederate States were offered and rejected, and in their stead the meeting, by a vote of 139 to 69, passed resolutions demanding that the Constitution of the Confederate States (then ratified by the Convention of Alabama) should be submitted to the people, and declaring in favor of reconstruction whenever the non-slaveholding States give suitable guarantees, &c. There may not be anything factious in this, but the Athens *Banner* of the 20th, reporting the action of the meeting, adds that "the people of Limestone have no idea of being deprived of the privilege of reconstruction, whenever a suitable occasion arrives, any more than they have of surrendering their rights as freemen to the fifty-four secession delegates of the Convention, who assume to be the State of Alabama." This looks like rebellious opposition, and a repudiation of the authority of the Convention.

Still more revolutionary were the proceedings of a public meeting held in Frankfort, Franklin county, on the 22d inst., and reported in the Tuscumbia North *Alabamian*. The resolutions adopted by this meeting approve the course of their delegates in refusing to sign the Secession Ordinance; denounce the refusal to submit the Ordinance to a popular vote; deny the right of secession; declare the Union perpetual, and announce that they will not "willingly give our support to the State of Alabama in her present stand, but will do all that we can to the contrary;" also, "that our Congressional nominee, if elected, is to represent us in the United States Congress, and not in this so-called Southern Confederacy." There can be no question that this is faction and revolution; it is refusing to submit to law and authority, and recognizing allegiance to a foreign power. We, and the members generally of the party with whom we have been associated, always acquiesce in the decision of the State, expressed in a constitutional and legal manner, however much we may be opposed to the policy before its adoption. History must do the Whig party the justice to record that it was never a party of faction or violence, but always submitted peaceably and with good grace to popular decisions and the laws of the land. We rejoice in the conviction that the recent and existing extraordinary political commotions furnish no exception to this rule. There are members of our party who condemn the action of the Convention, and the Congress—some, perhaps, who look forward hopefully to a reconstruction under proper guarantees; but they know no medium but the ballot-box, and cheerfully acknowledge allegiance and perform their duties to the new government. Very different seems to be the feeling in many parts of Democratic North Alabama.

In view of these manifestations, is not the new Government pursuing a very unwise policy in still adhering to old party divisions in its appointments to office and dispensation of official favors? Why proscribe the Whig party, which manifests no faction, and recognize as worthy of confidence or favor only a party that furnishes so many factious malcontents?

THINGS WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND.

1st. How five hundred men, Judges, Clerks, Marshals, Post Masters &c., sworn to discharge their duties under and support the Constitution of the United States, are still to be found holding office in Texas.

2d. How fifteen hundred men, all sworn doubly—first to discharge their duties according to the Constitution of the United States, and next the Constitution of the State of Texas, continue to hold such offices.

3rd. Why men who have proven themselves the leaders in procuring a withdrawal of Texas from the Union, find themselves the very last men to recognize the effects of secession.

4th. Will the people by vote be permitted to fill the vacancies in the State offices produced by secession, or will the Convention fill them; and in the event the State Convention assumes the prerogative of choosing your officers, how many of us will think we are freemen.

5th. What length of time will the present members elect to the State Convention, have their places or offices, and when will the right to vote be allowed the people.

6th. Had not the Montgomery Convention the same power to elect Davis Emperor or King as President, and for his life as well as for one year?

7th. Had not the State Convention the same right to attach Texas to Nova Scotia, Canada, Mexico, or China as to the "Confederate States of America?"

8th. Why are so many of the leaders in the South who were "*spiling*" for a fight a few months since now hunting some contemptible hole in the form of an office to crowd into.

9th. Why are Wigfall, Yancey, Memminger, Rhett, Boyce, Keitt, Benjamin &c., now found with an office rather than a musket?—*Waco (Tex.) Democrat.*

In our last issue we expressed our decided approbation of the new Constitution, but also our earnest desire that it should be submitted directly to the people of Florida for their ratification, or rejection. We are urged to this course by honest principle and motives of expediency, and with no desire to disturb the harmony, or impede the actions of the Confederate States. We have never permitted ourselves to deal in any animadversions or criminations toward the actions of the State Conventions. All of our sympathies and interest have been with them, and we are willing to sustain them in their proceedings, at the point of the bayonet, so long as we believe they express the sense of a majority of the people. The assumption of plenary power, heretofore, may be excused, on the plea of the necessity of the times, and the dangers of delay, but we now have an organized Government, and the legislative functions of the state conventions have ceased. They have no more right to adopt a constitution for the people, than has the Emperor of France by an imperial edict to declare it binding on them. We therefore earnestly protest, against the adoption of the Constitution, by the members of our State Convention. By all correct principles of Republicanism—by the sovereignty of the people—by the shades of our fathers! *we conjure them to permit the governed to have a voice in the formation of their government.* We like the Constitution, and expect to urge its adoption by the people, but we desire to clothe it with authority and dignity.—*West Florida Enterprise.*

HON. Z. B. VANCE.—We learn that Mr. Vance made a speech at Waynesville, on Tuesday of last week, and announced himself a candidate for re-election to the next Congress of the *United States.* His speech, we are informed, was an able effort, and that he took bold and very decided grounds against the separation of North-Carolina from the Union, without the co-operation of the slave States that have not seceded. His position, as we understand, is, that the slave States remaining in the Union should hold a conference, argee upon a common line of policy, and make common cause:—that this line of policy, when adopted, should be submitted to the Northern States, as an *ultimatum.* If this *ultimatum* shall be accepted, on the part of the North, then the Union will be preserved, and peace, good will, and fraternity be restored. But, on the other hand, if it shall be rejected, then he is for pursuing such a course of policy, as, under the circumstances, the honor and interests of North-Carolina and the other slave States, with which she is identified, may dictate for their future safety and happiness. Mr. Vance still indulges the hope that the North will, in due time, do us justice, by guaranteeing the necessary constitutional protection.

We have not heard of any one who proposes to become a candidate against Mr. Vance, although we have been informed he will certainly have opposition. In what shape this opposition if made, will come, we cannot tell.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Not the least among the anomalous characteristics of the evil day upon which we have fallen is the spirit of rancor and intolerance with which honest differences of opinion are treated by political opponents. Gratuitous malevolence, combining with public discord, seems in some cases to have taxed its ingenuity in order to asperse and blacken the reputations of those whose only crime has been, at the most, an error of judgment. The vocabulary of abuse has been exhausted in order to furnish invective for the gratification of partizan spite and animosity, insomuch that the current disrespect for the obligations of truth has been only equalled by an impudent contempt for the rules of common decency.—*National Intelligencer.*

In no State are these sad truths more emphatically true than in North-Carolina. The vilest slanders are uttered, and written, and printed, maligning the characters of editors and public and private individuals, who dare to think for themselves as to the rights and interests of their State. Two-thirds of the people think as they do, which ought to furnish some presumption to the minority that the two-thirds may possibly be right. But in proportion as the one third is weak, is it virulent, vindictive, abusive, and slanderous. The shameless slanders published may be disproved by evidence as clear as a sun-beam, but what care the slanderers? They retract none of them, nor allow the injured individual to disprove them through the same vehicles in which they were perpetrated. On the contrary, the more clearly is the falsehood shown, the more cherished is it by its originators and circulators.—*Fay. Observer.*

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.—We are gratified to learn that the Institution is in a very flourishing condition; the number of Cadets, new and old, entered from the 6th of February to the 1st of April being 121.

Through the energy of the enterprising Superintendent, handsome and extensive buildings have been erected, arranged with special reference to the necessities and conveniences of a Military Academy. The main building is of brick, 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 230 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store rooms, surgeon's office, hospital, and Society hall. Two Literary Societies are in successful operation among the Cadets.

The standard of instruction in the Academy is intended to be of high order, and displomas will be awarded only to proficients. The officers who officiate as instructors are, Col. C. C. Tew, Superintendent, Capt. M. Richardson, Capt. C. E. Lightfoot, Lieut. A. S. Gaillard, and Lieut. F. Schaller; all of whom, we have reason to believe, are able and efficient.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

THE VESSEL FIRED INTO AT CHARLESTON.—The vessel fired into at Charleston, Wednesday, was the R. H. Shannon, laden with ice, bound from Boston for Savannah. The Savannah Republican says:

On Wednesday she was shrouded in a dense fog, during which she drifted, through mistake, over the Charleston Bar. Soon after the fog lifted, the captain, not knowing his whereabouts, found himself nearly abreast of the fort on Morris' Island, and while cogitating over his latitude and longitude, he was greeted with a salute from the fort. He immediately ran up his colors—the stars and stripes—but that demonstration seemed an unsatisfactory answer to that summons. Several shots (thirty-two's) were fired into his rigging, one of which passed through his mainsail and another through his topsail. In the midst of his dilemma, not knowing where he was, or the object of this hostile demonstration, a boat from Fort Sumter came to his relief, and being made acquainted with the facts, he lost no time in putting to sea.

The schooner suffered no material damage from the shots, though one of them came most uncomfortably near the head of one of the crew. Captain Marts thinks there is no mistake about the Morris' Island boys being excellent marksmen.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.—*The Murderess of Two Husbands.*—The Milwaukie Sentinel says it is believed from recent developments that Ann R. Bilansky, who was executed at St. Paul, Minnesota, for the murder of her husband by administering arsenic, was the same person who on the 8th of November, 1849, poisoned Alex. D. Simpson, her husband, in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. In that case arsenic was the agent employed and after the death of Simpson, his wife was arrested, but succeeded in escaping to Charleston, and thence to Havana, where she remained until May, 1850. She returned to Fayetteville on the 6th of November following, surrendering herself for trial, and was acquitted. On the trial of Mrs. Bilansky she stated that she had resided at Fayetteville, N. C., where her husband died. The Christian name of the two women were identical, and many circumstances in St. Paul subsequent to her execution have been called to mind which tend to the belief that she and Mrs Simpson were the same person.

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN:—Knowing the interest you seem to take in all young men, I have concluded to let you know how the Union cause is progressing, (of which you are such a zealous advocate.) I had the pleasure of being invited to a meeting of the Literary Society in its Hall, on Fayetteville street, on last Saturday night. I had heard that there was to be a very warm debate between Mr. T. C. Hill and Mr. J. T. Palmer—Mr. Hill for Disunion and Mr. Palmer for Union. Mr. Hill spoke first, contending that it would be to the interest of North-Carolina to secede from the Federal Union, under existing circumstances. He went on to show that North-Carolina had suffered innumerable wrongs at the hands of the North, and that it was for her to decide now or never, which way she whould go—with the South or with the North. In all, he made a very good speech. Mr. Palmer replied to Mr. Hill in a very eloquent strain. He said the State had received innumerable benefits from the Union, and hoped that she would take a decided stand, and not desert her sister States; that it was not the issue, which way North-Carolina should go, but the issue is Union or Disunion. I shall not attempt to sketch any of his remarks, for I would do him injustice. He convinced me, although I must confess that I was leaning on the secession side, that secession was unconstitutional; that revolution was recognized; that when a government was oppressed with odious laws, &c., that a State had a right to revolutionize, but secession was unconstitutional. I hope he may publish the speech. After the speaking, the election of offices of the Society took place. Mr. Palmer and Mr. D. W. Bain were candidates for President. Mr. Palmer received five votes; Mr. Bain eight. Mr. P. desired his name withdrawn before the election. Mr. G. M. Whiting was re-elected Vice President; Mr. Thomas B. Smith, Attorney; Mr. Small, Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Marcom, Secretary; and Mr. Thos. W. Blake, Librarian. In conformity with a clause of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, Mr. Hill was chosen to deliver the monthly Essay. The greatest enthusiasm and friendship prevailed during the meeting. You shall hear more from me soon on the Union side.

Yours respectfully, SPECTATOR.

RALEIGH, April 8, 1861.

NOTES FROM THE MAILS.—The following addresses were recently copied from letters passing through the mail:

Miss S.' de Hawskwell
from the County Cork,
No. 128 Rue de Lawrens st.
Way back in the yard
Betwixt & between Prince st.
Houston street,
New York City.

For James Gough for
Juli Dergen for Hugh O'Ned
No 103 in some street between,
the second and 6 avenue if not
there the Post master will
please take it to 203 same
street or to the next door to it.

To Sylvester Fuller,
School custer
Post office Cun
Cauldsistar
Keneacut

It will be seen that two attempts were here made to spell Colchester, Conn:

John Van Dyke.
Knocks Kounty
Miss Soory

To Bridget Swine,
In the family of
Mrs. Hogg, Elmira, N. Y.

A BLIND ADDRESS.—A letter was recently received in a certain office, with the following address upon it:

"Mr. Henry Ford,
Who lives in the
same place in the
State of Maine."

This, after many efforts, was at last unravelled, thus:

Henry Ford—Hen—Ford
Bidde—ford;

to which place the letter was sent.

Indorsement on a letter received at the New York Post Office:

"Please forard these few lines to Mis Moony, not noing her crissen name.

She has a sister Hanah Mooney hear in Bufaloe."—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.—Without whose aid no lady can be dressed with propriety and gracefulness.

Otto of Rose, warranted to retain its fragrance in all climates—Virtue.
Beautifying Lotions—Tenderness and constancy.
Best Lip-slave—Smile of benevolence.
Elixir to preserve Memory—Gratitude.
Cream of Sweet Almonds—Kindness and good nature.
Sal Volatile—Wit.
Cold Cream—Prudence.
Pomade Divine—Contentment.
Essence of Jessamine, apt to evaporate, therefore to be kept close—Friendship.
A Lotion to prevent Wrinkles—Cheerfulness.
Best Court or Sticking Plaster—Faithfulness.
Simple Anodynes—Patience and industry.
Best Patent Pins—Repartee.
Fine White Paint—Innocence.
Wash-ball for preserving white Hands—Purity.
Dye for Eyebrows—Contemplation.
Best Rouge—Modesty.
Crystal Vase—Truth.
A Mirror—Reflection.
Fine Eye-Water—Sensibility.
Essence of Roses, Poison, to be used with caution—Love.
An excellent Bloom to preserve the Complexion—Early rising.
Drops to remove all Stains—Honor and rectitude.
Essence of Violet—Humility.
Drops to prevent Ennui—Employment.
Baune de Vie—Religion.

FREE TRADE.—The South-Carolina Secessionists inaugurated their revolution under the banner of Free Trade—a favorite theory with them ever since the days of Calhoun.

Well, what have they got?

First. They have got the tariff of the United States, just as it was before they seceded.

Secondly. They have got a tax on the cotton they export, which the United States never taxed.

Thirdly. They have now to pay a tax on articles introduced from the United States, outside of their Confederacy, with which, under the Union, they had perfectly free trade.

Instead of having secured free trade with all the world, they have lost what free trade they had!

THE BEGINNING OF COTTON CULTURE IN AMERICA.—Cotton seed was first planted in America as an experiment in 1721. The plant is mentioned as growing in Carolina in 1666. It was a garden plant on the eastern shore of Maryland and in New Jersey, before the Revolution. It is said that seven bags of cotton wool were exported from Charleston as early as 1748; another small shipment was made in 1754, and three in 1770, amounting to ten bales. In 1784, eight bags shipped to England were seized, on the ground that so much cotton could not have been grown in the United States. In 1786 the first sea island cotton was raised on the coast of Georgia. Cotton was manufactured in England from early times, on the distaff and spindle. In the reign of Henry VIII, the spinningwheel was introduced from India. Hargreaves' spinning jenny was invented in 1764, and Arkwright's machinery soon afterward. The supplies of cotton at that time were principally obtained from India.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.—From a table of the population of Virginia, according to the Eighth Census, recently furnished to the State Convention and printed for the use of that body, it appears that there are neither slaves nor free negroes in McDowell county—in the South-western portion of the State. There is one free negro in each of the following counties;—Boone, Buchanan, Calhoun, Doddridge, Hancock, Logan and Roane. There are two in Marion, Nicholas and Wetzel, and three in Braxton There are only two slaves in Hancock (one of the Pan Handle counties,") and three in Webster. In no other country except McDowell are there less than ten slaves.

For the Standard.

UNION MEETING IN WAKE.

According to previous appointment, a portion of the citizens of Wake met at Mr. Wesley Marcom's, on the night of the 5th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Wesley Marcom to the Chair, and appointing J. R. Marcom Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion the chair appointed a committee of three to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired and after a short absence returned and made the following report:

WHEREAS, the present crisis is one which affects the continuance of that unity of government which constitutes us one people, and threatens the overthrow of the Union of the States formed by the sages of the Republic, and menaces our rights as freemen. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hold that "all power is vested in and derived from the people only," and that all changes in the organic law should be submitted to them; and we regard the disunion movement as subversive of our free Constitutions.

Resolved, That we candidly believe that the only issue now before the people of this State is Union and Disunion.

Resolved, Believing this to be the issue, we shall turn a deaf ear to all cries of party, and shall support any sound, conservative Union man, who is pledged to use all honorable means to restore harmony to our estranged brotherhood, and to perpetuate the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we would regard any attempt to draw party lines, or to raise party issues as detrimental to the best interests of our unhappy country; tending to produce division in the Union ranks, and thereby aiding the election of a disunionist.

Resolved, That we recommend a State Mass Meeting to be held about the last of May, at some central point for the purpose of organizing and presenting an undivided front to the disunionists; and also, a district mass meeting to be held about the first of May, at some convenient point to nominate a candi date.

Resolved, That we will support the choice of that mass meeting irrespective of party.

Resolved, That the preference of this meeting be expressed by ballot.

ALSEY MORGAN,
WILLIE MAYNARD, } *Com.*
L. M. MORGAN,

The Chair then ordered a ballot, which was unanimous for HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.

On motion,

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet at Johnson's store, on the third Saturday inst., and that the Chair appoint a committee of three to make it known, and request Union men to attend.

The Chair appointed Wm. Carpenter, Alsey Morgan and James Marcom said committee.

WESLEY MARCOM, *Ch'n.*

J. R. MARCOM, *Sec'y.*

[From the Observer.]

MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery County, held at Troy on Wednesday the 3d of April, E. G. L. Barringer Esq. was called to the chair, and Jesse S. Spencer requested to act as Secretary.—The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were introduced by S. H. Christian, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of our representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer, in the last Congress of the United States, and hope he will consent to be a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to meet delegates from other counties of the district at Graham on the 27th inst., to nominate a candidate for the district.

Resolved, That we are devotedly attached to the Union and opposed to secession, and will support for a seat in Congress any fit man who may be nominated by said District Convention, who is a Union man, irrespective of his former party associations.

The following are the delegates appointed by the Chairman under the second resolution: Wm. Auman, Goodman Cornelison, A. C. Northcutt, Archibald Simmons, A. P. Leach, R. D. Kearns, Martin Hunsucker, David Allen, John Allen, S. H. Christian, J. C. Andrews, W. T. Bruton, Willian B. Ingram, C. W. Wooley, Martin McAuley, J. C. Roper, E. G. L. Barringer, D. C. McAuley, Wilburn Lassiter, Alexander Robinson, Pleasant Frasier, John Dunn, J. R. Haywood, Calvin Rush, Nevin Clark, Allen Jordan, Martin Rush, J. Luther, John Robinson, W. F. Brookshire, R. T. Steele, Dr. W. A. Simmons, J. T. Bruton, James Batten, L. D. Boyd, Charles Yarbrough, D. R. Pittman, John B. Sedberry, L. C. McInnis, Neill Gillis, Neill McAllum, D. D. Deberry, JesseS. Spencer, W. C. McRae, David Wright, Neill McInnis, John Chisholm, John W. Hogan, M. A. Munroe.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville *Observer*, with the request that the Greensboro' *Patriot*, Raleigh *Register* and *Standard* copy.

E. G. L. BARRINGER, Chm'n.

JESSE S. SPENCER, Sec'y.

We are "sick and tired" of boastful words, without corresponding action. We are "sick and tired" of being denounced as "submissionists" and "cowards." We are "sick and tired" of having a few irresponsible boys giving Raleigh a bad name, and abusing Union men. We are "sick and tired" of the little disunion squad that would lord it over our City, and that has attempted to insult Union men here.

We are "sick and tired" of the abuse of little disunion fledgings who think a red rosette upon their hats is an ornament, and gives them importance. We have no objection to the gratification of their childish vanity, provided they do not use it to insult gentlemen. In a word, we are for peace, whether it is voluntarily granted or conquered.—*Ad Valorem Banner.*

DISUNION THE DOOM OF SLAVERY.—Hon. W. W. Boyce of South Carolina, in 1851, speaking of the hostile spirit of the age to the institution of slavery said—

"Secession, separate nationality with all its burdens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the past; it is no security for the future. It is only a magnificent sacrifice to the present, without in any wise gaining in the future. * * * For the various reasons I have stated, I object in as strong terms as I can, to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction on this subject, that if secession should take place—of which I have no idea, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness—*I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the Great God, in our blindness, has made us the instruments of its destruction.*"

TROOPS LANDED AT OLD POINT.—Two hundred and fifty troops are reported to have been lately, quietly and secretly landed, under cover of night, at Fortress Monroe.

We extract the above *sensation* paragraph from the *Day Book* of yesterday. If the fact be as stated, the landing was effected without the knowledge of any one on board. The pilot is utterly ignorant of such a transfer, and the crew state that if any such number of men were shipped they must have been stowed away in the boilers or in some other position where they could not be seen.—*Norfolk Herald.*

MORE MISSISSIPPI TROOPS FOR PENSACOLA.—The Mobile *Advertiser* states that the last of the Mississippi quote of troops reached that city on Friday night last, in all about five hundred men. It adds:

There are now from fifteen to eighteen hundred soldiers here, mostly Mississippians, waiting uniforms and equipments. A canvass city of tents occupies the old Ann street camp ground, and drill duty is the order of the day. It is a dangerous looking army that, for though each man has not yet a rifle, nearly every one has his natural weapons—bowe-knife or revolver—girded on his hip.

POPULAR VOTE ON SECESSION IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 27th furnishes from the official records, in possession of the Secretary of the Convention, an accurate tabular statement of the popular vote upon Convention question. The vote throughout the State for the "immediate secession" candidates was 20,448, and for the "co-operation" nominess 17,076, a majority in favor of the former of 3,372.

Calico is named from Calicut, a town in Hindoston, where it was first dyed with different colors.

OF WHAT STUFF SENSATION STORIES ARE MADE.—The papers announced, about ten days ago, that a "reinforcement on a small scale" was to be made to the U. S. troops now stationed at the Arsenal in this town. We learn that the reinforcement duly arrived here some days ago, and consisted of one small man (or boy) the fifer to the company, who had been left behind, sick, when the company came to this place.

The "sensation papers" should notice this alarming attempt at "coercion."—*Fay. Observer.*

COLLECTOR OF NEWBERN.—It having been announced in the New York *Herald*, that Mr. Stephen D. Pool, of Beaufort is appointed Collector of the port of Newbern, in place of Mr. Singleton, Mr. Pool comes out in the *Progress*, and says he has never applied for nor expected the appointment, and if officially informed of the fact, he will decline it—not because he considers it improper for any Southern man to hold office under the present administration, but for reasons that will be made known at the proper time.

Linen is called so from the Latin word for flax, *linum*, from which it is manufactured.

DANCING.—MR. FRENSLEY'S SCHOOL FOR THE instruction of Ladies, Misses and Masters will commence on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 13, 1861, at 4 oclock, in COLLEGE HALL, on Hillsboro' street, formerly the Female Seminary.

April 12, 1861. 38—tf.

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, TO THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNEES.

Goldsboro—C N Nelson, Chas. Parmalee, Parmalee & Raiford, B J Langston, Dibble & Bro., F L T Bain, M Dixon, Miss O Lane, Capt Sleight, J N Wood, T T Hollowell, B B Rives, W K Lane, J C Coley, W F Atkinson, M Albritton, Sam'l Holt, W S Royal, W Pipkin, W Woodfort, Andrews & Co.
Rocky Mount—H K Lewis, E Tilghman, A H Evans.
Durhams—P C Cameron, W Mangum.
Hillsboro—Webb & Whitted, C C Tew, Turrentine & Sons, A Pleasant, Cane & Ruffin, J Kirkland.
High Point—E C Rominger.
Salisbury—S Luckyea, Phelps & Hall, M & E Myers.
Raleigh—Milburnie Paper Mills, F D Piper, D Hilton, T J Holt, W H Putney, J Womble, R G Lewis, J C Washington, S Taylor, A Abot, S A Rogers, M A Bledsoe.
Third Creek.—J T Ray, D B Wood.
Smithfield—B Creech, S Snead & Co, P Richardson.
Lexington—J P Maloney.
Charlotte—Allen Cruse, John Treloir.
Lincoln.—H W Guion.
Greensboro—Williams & Owen, J McCullough, A H Lindsey.
Petersburg—J P Beikinson.
Mitchenors—R Lee.
Holtsburg—P W Wilson.
Concord—Area & File, H B Groner, Allen Nance.
Mebanesville—Robt Dixon, C P Mebane & Co.
Graham—A J Hughes.
Gibsonville—W P Heath.
Company Shops—S E Chapman.
Hendersonville—H C Hughes.
Thomasville—Lynes & Gale, C M & G Lines.
Warsaw—Miss E E Lowson.

April 10, 1861. 38—1t.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
WAR DECLARED! WAR DECLARED!
ON HIGH PRICES AND LARGE PROFITS,
AT THE NEW STORE OF
T. D. SLEDGE,
ONE DOOR BELOW
MR. POMEROY'S BOOK STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

WHERE CAN BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK OF

ELEGANT DRESS GOODS

For Ladies and Misses.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Parasols, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS AND LINENS.

GOODS FOR MEN AND BOY'S WEAR

In a great variety, at the lowest prices.

Shoes for Men and Boys---Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children---Servants' Shoes.

HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS,

In a great variety, very cheap.

My stock is large and I am determined to sell goods at small profits. My motto will be

"War on High Prices and Large Profits."

My friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock, and they will be convinced that they can save money by buying goods of

T. D. SLEDGE.

Raleigh, April 2, 1861. 35—w&sw6t.

THE OAK CITY HOUSE,
(Opposite the Post Office,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED and newly furnished in elegant style, and Mr. MONTAGUE, late of Wilmington, has opened on the second floor,

A NEW BILLIARD SALOON,
With two of Phelan's Patent Combination Cushion Tables.

This Establishment, under a new arrangement, has been freshly stocked with PURE LIQUORS, WINES, SEGARS, &c, direct from the Custom House. It will be conducted on the CASH plan, by competent and obliging Managers.

N. B. Walter H. Taylor's **Old London Dock Brandy** and the famous **Reading Ale** always on draught.

Snacks Served at all Hours.

A FREE LUNCH given daily at 11 o'clock.

D. G. LOUGEE & CO.

March 25, 1861. 33—w&swtf.

Register copy 6 times inside.

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MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virhinia and South-Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year, 5th Class—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.
Second Year, 4th Class—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.
Third Year, 3d Class—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocution.
Fourth Year, 2d Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution.
Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.

ACADEMIC YEAR—BARRACKS.

The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.

The charges for the academic year are $315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, text-books, medical attendance and clothing.

For circulars containing full information address

COL. C. C. TEW,
Supt. H. M. A.

November 30, 1860. 49—w&swly.*

WYATT'S SPECIFIC PILLS CURE PERMAnently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are a complete and gratifying success, perfectly safe under all circumstances, alike for male or female, and entirely free from taste and smell. Price $1. Sent by mail including 5 stamps. Prepared by

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St.,
Salisbury, N. C.

March 1, 1861. 26—w&sw3m.

GEO. W BLOUNT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILSON, N. C.

WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO him in Nash, Wilson, Edgecombe and Franklin Counties.

Feb. 21, 1860. 15—w&swly.

WYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM.—THIS Invaluable Compound has been in successful use for more than 20 years. It has cured hundreds, who were thought to be incurable, of Pulmonary Complaint, many of whom had abandoned all hopes. Yet they are now restored to vigorous health, after having been given up by friends and physicians.

In all complaints of the lungs, throat, chest and side, such as pain in the breast, spitting of blood, painful and excessive mucus, expectoration, asthma, difficulty of breathing, old and stubborn cough, and for the relief of consumptives. Price $1 per bottle. Prepared by

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March 1, 1861. 26—w&sw3m.

FOR HIRE.—A FIRST RATE CARPENTER.—FOR SALE, a very fine young MARE. Apply to

E. BURKE HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1861. 37—w&swtf.