THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¼ cts. per quarter.

CONFERENCE! CONFERENCE! CONFERENCE! and for what? The "Watch and Wait" men in the Virginia Convention want *another* Conference, although manifestly all conferences have failed. They want a Conference of the Border States somewhere or other. Virginia tried a Peace Congress, and the Peace Congress met, and what did it effect? Just nothing;—its resolutions or plans, or whatever the thing might be called, was not even taken from the table of either House of Congress. It was not treated with half the respect usually accorded to an abolition petition. When it got before the Convention of the State of Virginia, it got 4 votes, all told.

What is the use of more Conferences and Conventions? What is the excuse for placing the Southern States in the position of suppliants to the dominant Free Soilers of the North? Shorn of half our strength, we can enforce no terms; we can only ask for favors.—How low, indeed, must the spirit of Virginia have fallen when she places her trust upon the moderation of Abe Lincoln, and depends for her safety upon the good faith of Wm. H. Seward!

How long can this state of things go on? What does this course of conduct really mean but "submission" in the fullest sense of the word? To that it must come unless an indignant, although tardily aroused people throw off the yoke of those whose deceits have woven or tried to weave around them a net to hold them in subjection to a foreign domination, for such domination must that of the United States hereafter be to the people of the few Southern States still remaining in the Union. We say any government is foreign to a people who live under it without having any power in shaping its course. The remaining slave States will have, under the new apportionment, something like 48 Representatives, and the Northern, non-slaveholding, Free-Soil States will have about 150. The 150 will constitute the House, and, arrayed as they are and will be in solid sectional phalanx, can of course, and will of course, do just as suits themselves. Some Southern men in name may obtain favour under the Northern Government, as some Irishmen have done under the British, *by betraying their own people.* Political subserviency to abolition influence will be the stepping stone to political advancement under the rule of a section that sends the abolitionist Burlingame, the Red Republican and Atheist, Sturz, on foreign missions, and gives consulships to the agents of the underground railroad, Giddings and such like.

There are some of the "watch and wait" men, who, no doubt, think the present order of things will last their time, as old Metternich did in Europe, but he realized that a false and unnatural position of things could not and did not last even his time out. Things move more quietly with us here, but they also move more rapidly. If we would avoid divisions in our borders and among our own people, if we would escape a position of colonial dependence and servitude, debasing in its influences, because holding out Federal honors and rewards as the price of treachery to the South, then must we escape at once from our present unfortunate political relations. This is the plain logic of events when subjected to the tests of experience as shown in the history of all nations. Shall we watch and wait until untold horrors or unbearable humiliations are upon us, or shall we be equal to the management of our own affairs, willing to assert at least a participation in deciding our own destinies?

If Virginia, with the experience of past and the certainty of future failure before her, chooses, at the bidding of certain political managers, to palter over conferences and all such now useless lumber, we do hope that North Carolina will have sufficient self-respect to keep out of that scrape at least. The Governor has no power by law to appoint Commissioners to any such body, and we trust that no doubtful discretionary or constructive power will be thought of. If Virginia is no longer the Old Virginia of which her children had once so many reasons to be proud, let not North Carolina again be quoted as her servile follower, even when she does wrong. Let North Carolina rather assert her independence, take the lead, and Virginia will soon follow and be herself again, true to the South, instead of being a mere outpost of the North, negotiating for delay upon frivolous pretences.

ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, as the carriage of Dr. Thomas Hill of Brunswick, having in it the Doctor's wife and two children, with the driver and a female servant, attempted to enter the Ferry flat at the foot of Market street, and after the horses had got on board, the chain fastening broke, and the fore wheels of the carriage, striking the flat, caused it to move out into the dock, the weight of the carriage dragging the horses after it as it went down. The carriage was not quite submerged, but the horses went down over their heads.

Fortunately the accident occurred at a time of the day when there are usually a number of persons about the dock, and through their timely exertions all the occupants of the carriage were rescued with no more serious results than a complete wetting. The horses and carriage were also saved with little damage except to the harness. Some bundles, etc., in the carriage were no doubt injured by water.

NO ORDERS FOR THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.—It is now apparent that no orders have been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, nor indeed, has that measure been finally decided upon, although it is regarded as inevitable. Captain Fox, some accounts call him Surgeon Fox, who formerly served on the Coast Survey, has visited Sumter within a few days past as has also Mr. Lamon, former partner of Mr. Lincoln.—The mission of the latter was no doubt strictly confidential. Upon the military report of Captain Fox, and especially upon the more confidential political report of Mr. Lamon, will depend the action of the Cabinet with reference to Fort Sumter. Major Anderson has provisions to sustain his men reasonably until the 15th of April.

Captain Fox thinks that Sumter could be reinforced, but not without a hard fight and much bloodshed.

Pickens is the real point. Sumter is a work of merely local importance. Pickens is the key to the only Naval harbor on the Gulf—the only one at which war squadrons could refit, or into which they could go for supplies. The command of the harbor of Pensacola is a great strategic object for both Confederacies.

☞ We learn from the Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman*, of the 29th inst., that a destructive fire occurred at that place on the night of the 27th inst., destroying nine buildings, estimated to be worth about $25,000, upon which there was very little insurance. Amongst the buildings destroyed, was the large brick two-story town building, appropriated in its several apartments as Public Hall, Post Office, Fire Engine House, Council Chamber, and Music Store of Messrs. Thomson & Gilbert.—There was also a large amount of goods destroyed.

☞ MADAME YTURBIDE, widow of the former Emperor of Mexico, died in Philadelphia last week. She was of a noble Spanish family, and highly esteemed.—YTURBIDE had the Emperorship of Mexico thrust upon him against his consent, in May, 1822, by the military chieftains, who, within less than a year, drove him off. Among the leaders against YTURBIDE was SANTA ANNA. The deposed Emperor went to Italy, from which he returned in 1824, when he was betrayed, arrested, sentenced and shot without a trial.

Move Promptly!

When any party, founded upon principle, and aiming to carry out measures or inaugurate a policy conscientiously believed to be right, finds itself the minority, its first duty is to endeavor, by all just and honorable means, to make itself the majority, and this not for mere selfish or party ends, but in order that it may have the power to carry out the measures or inaugurate the policy which it believes to be right.

The Southern Rights party or voters in North Carolina find themselves in the position of a minority. The result of the election of 28th February; 1861, was adverse to their wishes. Has anything occurred to weaken their faith in their principles? Has anything changed their views in regard to the policy which the honor and the interests of the State call upon her to pursue?—Nothing whatever. On the contrary, every day has but added new strength and given increased force to their convictions in the soundness of their principles and the expediency of their policy.

These being the facts of the case, it is not only the *right* but the *duty* of the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina to use all proper and honorable means to change their position from that of of the minority to that of the majority. How are they to do so? By simply remaining quiescent—submitting to one defeat as final? Surely, this would be unworthy of men having honest convictions, and manliness enough to express and defend them. No—let them organize their forces for the campaign—arm themselves for the conflict with facts and arguments—let them attack the strongholds of opposition with speeches, addresses, documents, private conversations, &c.

If, in any county, but a dozen men can be got together for the purposes of organization, let *them* organize—nay if but *one* man in any neighborhood feels sufficient interest to move, let *him* "convene" and constitute himself a committee of one. Because we are weak in any neighborhood, is that any reason why we should *not* try to be strong? On the contrary, is it not one of the strongest reasons why we *should* try?

Now, *at once*, let us go to *work*. Let us work with a will, and the time will soon come when the most sceptical will be convinced that there *is* a reaction, that there *is* a demand for a Convention, and that that Convention is called for, that it may *do* something.

Mark this, our opponents—we mean those who oppose any movement of this kind with the utmost virulence, will attempt to sneer at the preliminary movement towards organization made last week at Goldsboro'. It is evident, however, that they are alarmed. They know that the people there assembled were in earnest, and they see moreover, that all their cherished hopes of being enabled to place the Southern Rights voters in a false position, as "lawless men," or revolutionary characters, or some other dangerous thing, have totally faded out. The Southern Rights party of North Carolina means to fight under no unnecessary disadvantages, nor allow their opponents to place undue burdens upon their shoulders. We would not be at all surprised to find a clamor raised against the Goldsboro' meeting for *not* doing something against which an outcry could be raised. The shortness of the resolutions passed will be—indeed already *has* been made the subject of empty-headed ridicule. But all that amounts to nothing. We have a duty to perform—we have to lay before the people of the State our reasons for believing that North Carolina ought not to remain in her present position—that her honor and her best interests forbid it. To perform this duty effectively, we must have organizations in *every* county in the State, and we must have meetings held.

As already said, the initiative has been taken at Goldsboro'. The final and more perfect arrangements must be made at Charlotte. *Every* county ought to be there—at Charlotte, we mean—so that the interest may be made general, or rather universal. In the meantime, the meetings held for the appointment of delegates will afford excellent opportunities for awaking the desired interest, and presenting to the people a true statement of the actual position of affairs.

In the way of documents there is this to be said:—Long statements or elaborate articles are not apt to be generally read, but for all that, it is a mistake to make political tracts or pamphlets too trite, or all of them very short. Frequently elaborate and laborious political documents are only read by a very few in any community, but to these they stand in place of an armory—a magazine. They supply them with weapons and ammunition, which is served out according to circumstances.

But the first thing now is, to organize in *every* county, even if there be but a dozen—nay, only two or three ready to begin the work. Organize for work—organize to change the minority of 28th February, into a triumphant majority at the next trial.

☞ We have from the Publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, a very neatly got up *brochure* entitled "Father Tom and the Pope, or a Night at the Vatican." Its fun is broad and rollicking. We take it that it is by the late Dr. Maginn. Its price is 25 cents, and it can no doubt be bought at the book-stores. It takes some little knowledge of Latin to get the whole benefit of the affair.

From the same publishers, through Mr. Whitaker, we have "The Crossed Path," a new novel by the rising novelist of the day, Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," and other works. It is a highly interesting novel of some four hundred pages neatly bound in red muslin, stamped. For sale at the Book-stores.

☞ Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine for March is on our table, from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, entrance 54 Gold street, New York. Price $3 a year.

Blackwood is high Tory in politics, yet appears to be less prejudiced against American Institutions, especially *Southern* institutions, than many of the so-called liberal journals and reviews. But the distinguishing characteristic of Blackwood is its high literary tone. The mere fact that any Tale, Sketch, Essay or Novel has appeared in Blockwood, is conclusive proof of its literary excellence.

The articles in the present number are "The Indian Civil Service," "The Physical Geography of the Sea," "Iron Clad Ships of War," etc., etc.

☞ We received this morning through the mail, a whining, hypocritical and contemptible abolition pamphlet, without name of author, printer or publisher. It purports to have been printed in Philadelphia, for the author, by somebody who also hides his name.

Its title is "The North and the South Misrepresented and Misjudged: or a Candid View of our Present Difficulties and Danger, and their Causes and Remedy." The true descriptive title ends with the word—misjudged. In this affair the North and the South are, indeed, misrepresented and misjudged.

THEY MET.—'TWAS IN A CROWD!—*Scene.*—Pennsylvania Avenue. Short, fat man with bundle going up. Long, lank office hunter *with carpet bag* going down. Three extensive ladies with immensive crinolines swaying along leisurely. Fat man and lean man try to pass ladies, both on same side. Collision, mutual disgruntlement. Fat man sprawled—lean man's carpet bag burst, spilling the contents, said contents being nearly a peck of cold potatoes.

The long gentleman, who, the States and Union says was a "Green Mountain Boy," stopped and gathered up his potatoes, not at all willing to abandon his dinner, if the crowd *did* yell. "And of such are the kingdom of Lincoln."

☞ Last week, as the Philadelphia North American states, Mrs. Gladstane, the beautiful and accomplished actress, now performing at the Walnut street Theatre in that city, brought up Dr. McKenzie, theatrical critic of the *Press* newspaper on a suit for libel. The libel consisted in a statement that Mrs. G. had, two years before been discharged from the Arch street Theatre. This statement Mrs. Gladstane denies, and brings suit because she has been injured by the publication. The magistrate before whom the suit was entered, held the Doctor in $600 bail to answer at Court.

☞ The Zouave Regiment of New Orleans, 630 strong, commanded by Col. COPPEN, formerly of the French army, has been accepted and drafted into the regular army of the Southern Confederacy. All are French, and a large majority have seen real service in Europe. It is a crack corps.

☞ The Washington *States and Union* of the 27th has the following item under the head "Army and Navy:"—

"There is said to be a movement on foot for the reenforcement on a small scale, of Fayetteville Arsenal, North Carolina. A company of soldiers was generally deemed a sufficient garrison for it."

☞ The "Peace Resolutions" have been rejected by the Virginia Convention by 116 to 4. Who will say that Virginia could regard these things as satisfactory. Who will say that these resolutions were not a failure.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28th, 1861.

Pursuant to a call of the Board of Directors, the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company convened in special meeting at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on this, the twenty-eighth, day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, Walter F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond, was called to the Chair, and on motion of Col. Thos. D. Meares, Wm. L. Pitts was appointed Secretary.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. C. C. Henderson and Neill McNair a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares represented in this meeting. After enquiry, the Committee reported that there was represented:

In person,	1,868 shares;
By proxy,	12,570 "
Total,	14,438 "

And that the same constitutes a majority of the capital stock of the Company.

This report was accepted, and the meeting pronounced duly organized and ready to proceed with its business.

The President of the Company then explained the object in calling this special meeting, and moved that the Secretary read the Act of the last General Assembly in relation to the charter of this Company.

The same was read, and Col. Steele offerered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Act of the General Assembly, ratified on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act to secure the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and amend the charter of the Company," be accepted by this Company as an amendment to its charter.

Resolved further, That the Chairman of this meeting communicate to His Excellency, the Governor of this State under the seal of the Company, the action of this meeting accepting the same.

Moved by Col. Steele, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to inquire into the expediency of allowing specified holidays, and what holidays, to the employees of the Company. And also, as to the expediency of granting to the Stockholders of the Company peculiar privileges as to the use of the road; and that they report to the next regular meeting of the stockholders. The same being seconded and submitted, was adopted, and the chair appointed Messrs. T. D. McDowell, T. D. Meares and W. L. Steele as said committee.

The President announced that John C. McRae, Esq., who had been with us from the inception of our work, on the first day of February last, had for reasons peculiar to himself, resigned his position as Chief Engineer, and therefore moved that Mr. McRae shall receive the privilege of a free ticket over the Road for life. Unanimously adopted.

The President then submitted the following motion:—

That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to our Chairman for the very able and dignified manner in which he has presided over our deliberations, and that the same be adopted unanimously.

On motion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are tendered to our Secretary for the efficient services rendered on this occasion.

After a brief address, the Chair announced the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

WALTER F. LEAK, Chairman.

WM. L. PITTS, Secretary.

Southern Rights Meeting.

WILMINGTON, March 29th, 1861.

In accordance with a previous notice, a Southern Rights meeting was held at the Court House this evening.

The meeting was organized by calling Walker Meares, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting S. R. Bunting to act as Secretary.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting in a very forcible manner.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen composed said committee, viz: O. P. Meares, James Fulton, D. A. Lamont, W. N. Peden, and M. Robbins, Esqrs.

While the committee had retired, Col. Walter L. Steel was called for, and responded to the call in one of his happiest efforts.

The committee reported through their chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the action of the Southern Rights Mass Meeting held in the town of Goldsborough, on the 22d and 23d days of this month.

Resolved, That, in response to the suggestions of that meeting, we hereby organize ourselves into an association, to be called "The Southern Rights Association of the town of Wilmington," the object of such Association being the promotion and advocacy of the principles and policy of the Southern Rights Party of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association shall consist of a President and Vice President, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of five persons from each of the Captains' districts of the town of Wilmington.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens in each of the other districts of New Hanover county, to form Southern Rights organizations in their respective districts.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a general meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of this county, in Wilmington, on Tuesday, April 23d, being Tuesday of the first week of Superior Court, for the purpose of forming a county organization; as also, to appoint delegates to the Southern Rights Convention, to be held at Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next.

With a view to the election of permanent Officers for said Association, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. R. G. Rankin, James Fulton and W. N. Peden were appointed to recommend suitable Gentlemen as said Officers. The Committee recommended, through their Chairman, the following Gentlemen: For President, R. H. Cowan; Vice President, A. H. VanBokkelen; Recording Secretary, S. R. Bunting; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Waddell—who were unanimously elected as such. The President to have power to appoint the Executive Committee at his leisure and after consultation, and to report either through the papers of the Town, or to a subsequent meeting of the Association.

Col. A. W. Burton, of Cleaveland, and Stephen Davis, Esq., of Mecklenburg, were then called for, and responded to the call in an able and eloquent manner.

The President was conducted to the Chair, and addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent and lengthy speech.

The meeting was then addressed by O. P. Meares and Eli W. Hall, Esqrs. in vigorous and convincing addresses.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WALKER MEARES, Chairman.

S. R. BUNTING, Secretary.

KEEP THE BALL MOVING!

MASS MEETING

Of the Southern Rights Party of the 2nd Congressional District, at Newbern, Thursday and Friday, April 25th and 26th, 1861.—A number of Distinguished Speakers Invited.

The Southern Rights Party of the County of Craven feeling that the present condition of our national affairs demands that the friends of the South in North Carolina should take counsel of each other, have determined to hold a

MASS MEETING IN NEWBERN,

on the 25th and 26th of April, preparatory to the Great Mass Meeting of the Party in the State at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, and cordially and earnestly invite and urge the friends of the South in every county in the District to assemble with them on that occasion.

Distinguished speakers from this and other States will be present and address the meeting, a committee of correspondence having been already appointed to secure their attendance.

We would suggest to our friends in each county in the District to hold county meetings at as early a day as possible, for the purpose of arranging their delegations for the Mass Meeting in Newbern, as we hope to see a large representation from every county.

Though this is intended to be a Mass Meeting of the Southern Rights Party of the 2d Congressional District, the friends of the movement and Southern Rights men throughout the State are cordially invited to meet with us.

Papers throughout the State, friendly to this movement, will please extend the notice.—*Progress.*

The Steamer Bienville Released.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Arrangements have been made under which the steamer Bienville has been released by the custom-house authorities. The schooner from Florida without proper clearances paid a fine of $100.

John C. Duryea, just appointed general appraiser at this port, died last evening.

☞ The *World* says that about one-third of the German population of the West are applicants for consulships.

From the State Journal.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, March 10th, 1861.

JOHN SPELMAN, Esq.: Living on the margin of the State, in which, (as *yet.*) we are to some extent cut off from the news of the world, as well as "from the rest of mankind," we have not heard *how* the State has gone; but we still have hopes that in despite of the lying misrepresentations by telegrams, and otherwise, of the *Tory* press and partizans, that all things will come right and that "Convention" has triumphed. We say *Tory* press and partizans, and *we mean* precisely what we say; for as the old party lines have been completely obliterated, men have again to be classed according to their respective political proclivities, and as these have already, to some extent, been developed, it is both right and proper that they should take their appropriate names.

No man now speaks of Whigs, of Democrats or Americans; and following the example of our Revolutionary sires in their memorable "struggle" for *equality* under the British Constitution, we conceive that "Whig" and "Tory" is now the only correct classification.—*Why*, we respectfully ask, should it not be so? *Who* were the "Tories" in 1776? They were the *adherents* of the *ancient* Constitution of England. Who were the "Whigs?" They were a political party who might be traced back to the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests (as now,) existed between the royal prerogatives, and *the rights* of the people. Those who supported the King in his high claims were called "Tories," and the advocates of popular or *equal* rights were called "Whigs." During the Revolutionary war the friends and supporters of the war and of the principles involved, were called "Whigs"—why? Because they claimed *equality* under the British Constitution.

Our fathers *did not* separate from Great Britain *because they disliked* the English Constitution; nay, verily; but *because* of the tyrannical and *unconstitutional* exactions claimed by Lord North's Administration; so at the present day the State Rights men of the South, (alias Whigs,) have not proposed a separation because they even now dislike the Federal Constitution; but *because* of the *unconstitutional* interpretation placed upon it by the Black Republican myrmidons now in power. Look for one moment at the principles involved in the present "struggle" for *equality*, and you perceive at once that "Whig" and "Tory" are the appropriate designations, and apply with as much force as they did in '76. *Who* now claim equality, or the *equal rights* of the States under the Federal Constitutitution? The "Whigs" of the present day. *Who* deny this right, and go for maintaining and upholding the Republican Administration in "coercion," or, what is the *same* thing, in collecting a revenue at the ports of the seceded States? The supporters of a *strong* government—the modern "Tories" of the present day, holding the *same* sentiments as the Tories of '76.

We insist, then, that the designation *is* a proper one, no matter from what stand point it may be viewed. In the days of '76 there were many North Carolinians who allowed their "conservatism"—their attachment, to the old order of things, or their *fears* of the British Lion first, to put them in opposition to the movement for *constitutional* equality, and finally to array themselves on the side of King George and the Parliament.

Although a young man, we knew some of them, and they *never* recovered from the disgrace of a position, the first steps into which were taken, doubtless, with the best intentions.

In the revolution now progressing, and since the shameful and *insulting* propositions submitted by the Peace Congress, a revolution equally more justifiable and more *pressingly* important than that of '76, it is to be hoped that every son of North Carolina will be found to array himself on what we now classify as the "whig" side—on the side of the South, against the *unconstitutional* exactions of the Seward-Lincoln administration. The noble stand taken by South Carolina, and the unanimity of her people in taking it, has proved itself to have been perfectly right, and in taking it she has wiped out whatever of stain "toryism" may have attached to her political escutcheon in "by gone days;" for she, too, had more than her proportion of them.

But not so now, for that gallant little State, "the noblest Roman of them all," single-handed and alone, threw her one-starred "palmetto" to the breeze, and although a "Hale" and a certain redoubtable General Dockery, from an adjoining county, may traduce, and vent their low, malignant partizan spite upon her as much as they please, we, for ourselves, say, "all hail the ever gallant State of South Carolina."

Apropos of the redoubtable General alluded to—it has reached here, and that too from a reliable source, as will not admit to be questioned, that General Dockery stated, in his county village the other day, in the presence of several of the most respectable citizens of his county, that he (the General) should feel himself *bound* to *aid* Lincoln to retake the Southern forts, and that Lincoln would be a perjured traitor if he did not attempt it.—Let the General deny this, and proof is at hand.

What say his federal associates, the senior editor of the *Observer*, and *N. C. Standard* to this? Will they *dare* utter any such anti-Southern, perfectly *revolting* sentiments as these? What! *aid* the black republican myrmidons in *shedding Southern blood!* simply because they are contending for the *constitutional* rights of their domestic institutions? Any *Southern* man who can be so lost to *Southern* feeling as to utter such sentiments, should receive that which would be justly meted out to him, if uttered one-half degree south of this, and we should not be the least surprised to learn, (for we are told that he has a planting interest in Mississippi,) that the next time the brave general visits that State, (if not *before* he gets there,) that he is treated to a "ride upon a rail."

3d CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

From the New York Tribune.

The Future.

What spectacle is this country to present within the next year? Where shall we be politically in the year 1862? These questions are of the gravest import, not to be passed over simply because they are disagreeable. Serious troubles threaten us, and it is cowardly to look away from them and take no thought whither they are likely to lead us

Before last November threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than electioneering tricks. Indeed, so frequently had these threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance. They were accordingly received either with indifference or with mirthful remarks; and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union. It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of slavery depended upon the Union; that no slave State would dare to have Canada carried down to its borders; that slave insurrections would occur as soon as the heavy hand of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the institution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the slave States in the Union. It would seem now that great ignorance prevailed at the North as to the real situation of the slave States. At all events, we reckoned too rapidly and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects. The slave States which lie most remote from the free, have earnestly, boldly, successfully seceded, and established a Confederacy founded upon slavery.

The have framed a Constitution, established a *de facto* government, assumed an attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and are at this moment making demands more befitting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of slave States lie between them and free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seceded States.—The actual condition of things is pretty much as if one of three partners should be robbing the firm of its property, while a second should hold the largest proprietor and threaten him with death in case he resisted. The slave States which still remain in the Union, with two or three exceptions will be ready to leave it as soon as their end of shielding the seceders shall be accomplished, unless they can compel the people of the free States to adopt such degrading and revolting amendments to the Constitution as shall be acceptable to all the slave States. It is true that the Union party, so called, is uppermost in the slave States which have not seceded; but it is about the same sort of a Union party as that lately existing in Georgia, with Vice-President Stephens at its head. If, say these Union States, you coerce the seceded States we will take up arms against you, and quit the Union. If you do not adopt amendments to the Constitution making slavery a truly national institution, we shall withdraw from the Union. If you let the seceders do exactly as they please, and never draw trigger on them, and if you accept our amendments to the Constitution, we will consent to let you number us still as States of the Union. But if you venture to assert any right, even to your own money, in the new Confederacy, or if you plead that you settled your views on slavery last November, and can take no steps to make the Constitution abhorrent to your consciences and destructive to your interests, we shall instantly leave your Union, and, if need be, meet you in the field of battle.

Such is the tone of the Union slave States, or rather of the Union party in those State; and the day is not distant when they will meet in Convention, and dictate term to the people and the government of the U. States which must either be accepted or rejected. The time is fast approaching when even Gov. Seward must declare *how far* he is willing to go for the Union; and he must respond not in empty declaration, but in plain, practical language—not in the abstract, but in the concrete. That the beautiful image of that fast-sailing frigate entering a foreign port with 34 stars in her bunting is to hide the baleful and ghastly spectre of slavery extension from Mr. Seward's eyes, we dare not believe. But when the question comes up it is not to be met by glittering generalities. It is not to be answered by saying that "Freedom is always in the Union;" nor is it to be answered by any political man holding high office. The North will at length be driven to take a position and to hold it, and if the Republican party prove unequal to the occasion, another party will supersede it, even as it superseded the effete and emaculate Whig party.

We hope the position assumed will be a proud and manly one; we cannot believe it will be a tame submission. But to refuse to submit to degrading terms will not be a mere matter of form. It may either involve us in war, or compel us to treat with the slave States as a sovereign nation. The way, and we fear the only way, of preventing a war, as the alternative of submission, or a treaty, is to be fully prepared for it.—Unless we desire to see Mr. Lincoln a fugitive from Washington, with Gov. Seward at his heels, we must be prepared either to yield up everything in the way of political principle, or to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or to protect the seat of government against all comers. Assuming that we shall neither acknowledge the Black Republic, nor submit to the demands of its allies, we cannot too urgently appeal to the Administration to prepare to meet force with force, and maintain the honor and independence of the United States at all hazards. It is foolish to attempt now to shape public policy to suit the border slave States. If free goods are to be allowed to enter the slave States, to be sent thence to the free States, why is it not better at once to give up the contest, divide the Territories, the Army and Navy, and make the best terms we can with Jefferson Davis? If the forts are to be surrendered, whether from military necessity or otherwise, and everything that Virginia chooses to call coercion is to be avoided, why not own at once that the only branch of Government which the leaders of the Republican party can successfully conduct is the distribution of offices?

But the future is, under God, in our own keeping—It is our own duty to prepare for it; and if our means are insufficient to meet its demands, it is the duty of the President to call an extra session of Congress and ask for all the means required. There are too many elements of discord in our political system to render it safe to doubt that war can be avoided by any other means than being prepared for it. The price we are now required to pay, to keep the border slave States, is sufficiently monstrous to make us expect yet greater exactions. If we show a disposition to pay that price, viz: no coercion, no collecting the revenue, no holding of our fortifications, and all kinds of concessions on the slavery question, it will not be long before we are warned by Virginia not to enlist another man, not to put in commission another ship, not to concentrate another regiment, under the penalty of another stampede of the slave border States. If, then, we have, or expect to have, anything that can be called a Government, now is the time for decided, energetic, effective action. But if we intend a deplorable series of back-outs and craw fishing, the sooner we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and try to make terms with it, the better for all concerned.

The Visit of Capt. Fox to Fort Sumter.

The New York Tribune has the following, under date of Washington, March 26th:

Captain Fox, who visited Fort Sumter on the requisition of the War Department, has returned here and reported the result of his mission. It is very well understood that he had a plan for introducing reinforcements, which had been submitted to members of the Cabinet, and was regarded as measurably practicable, but attended with the probability, if not certainty of collision, which constituted the chief objection to its adoption. He is perfectly familiar with all the approaches to the harbor of Charleston, having been long connected with the coast survey and had practical experience as the commander of one of Aspinwall's steamers. His scheme did not contemplate any serious danger in running the gauntlet of the batteries on the islands which guard the channels, but only in landing the men and provisions at Sumter, after it had been reached. If a fire was opened upon his transports from Fort Moultrie or the other batteries, it would be necessary for Sumter to silence them in order to discharge the reinforcements. Any attempts, therefore, looking to that object would almost inevitably lead to bloodshed, and before resorting to it, the administration would be constrained to expect that alternative. Even if successful without great loss of life, nothing would be gained but the retention of a fortress which has only a local value in protecting Charleston, and is of no national moment whatever.

Capt. Fox is fully impressed with the courage, integrity and sincerity of Major Anderson, with whom, however, his communication was necessarily limited, as Gov Pickens sent Capt. Hartstein, late of our navy, as an escort with him to the fort, who kept within earshot during most of the interview, or at least near enough to prevent any free communication. He considers that the fort can be reinforced either by a military operation, which, of course, would require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by the strategy already referred to, with its attendant hazards of a desperate conflict. The supply of provisions now in the garrison will probably enable Major Anderson to sustain his command reasonably well until the 15th of April. From all the facts disclosed by this investigation, it is manifest that Fort Sumter must be abandoned, or civil war inaugurated. Capt. Fox is cautious, intelligent and well informed, and was brought to the notice of the government by Mr. Aspinwall, and some of the principal ship-owners of New York and Boston.

Mr. Lamon, of Illinois, who also went to Charleston to make certain inquiries, will return to-morrow evening or the next morning. After all the information has been laid before the President, and he has satisfied his own mind conclusively as to the absolute necessity, the order withdrawing Major Anderson will be approved.

Ports of Entry.

The following important publication is by authority:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, March 19, 1861.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of February 28, 1861, entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional Ports and Places of Entry and Delivery, and appoint officers therefor, I hereby establish the following Ports and Places of Entry and Delivery, that is to say:

Norfolk, at Nelms' Landing, on the Mississippi River.
Hernando, on the Mississippi and Central Railroad.
Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.
Eastport, on the Tennessee river.
Corinth, at the crossing of the Mobile and Ohio, and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.
Athens, on the Railroad from Decatur to Pulaski.
Stephenson, at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.
Atlanta, at the junction of the Georgia Railroad, the Western and Atlantic, and various other railroads.
Chester, at the junction of the Charlotte and Columbia and of the King's Mountain Railroad.
Florence, at the junction of the Wilmington & Manchester, and of the North Eastern and of the Cheraw & Darlington Railroads.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—We learn from a reliable source that the President and Chief Engineer have recently closed a contract for the graduation of all the unlet sections on the Railroad, from the head of the road in Richmond county to the town of Charlotte. The contractor is Mr. Harvey, of Richmond, Va., a gentleman of extensive experience, great energy and ability, and second to none on this continent for executing work in this department. He has been engaged for several years in building the celebrated "Don Pedro" railroad in Brazil. The whole work is to be completed by the end of next year, and sooner if possible. We also learn that Mr. Atkinson, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Smith, the Engineer of Bridges, are visiting the Pee Dee and other streams, with the view of preparing the places for crossing these streams, so as to secure an early completion of the road. We, and all with us, may feel assured that this great State work is now in good hands, and will be pressed with energy to a happy conclusion.

Wadesboro' Argus.

The exodus of free negroes from our midst still continues. Within the last few days four or five families have left this county for Ohio. We suppose that some five hundred persons of this class have emigrated to Ohio during the last year or two, from Granville county. At this rate, we will soon be rid of the presence of a very great nuisance, and while we wish the emigrants the realization of all their bright hopes in their new Eldorado, we sincerely congratulate our citizens upon the happy riddance.—*Leisure Hour.*

Appointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, as minister to Spain, in place of Cassius M. Clay, who declined; James S. Pike, of Maine, minister resident at the Hague; Cassius M. Clay, minister to Russia; R. M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, minister resident to the Argentine Republic; James E. Harvey, of Pennsylvania, minister resident to Portugal; George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, minister resident to Switzerland; Jas. H. Trumbull, of New Jersey, consul at Talcahuno; Andrew B. Dickenson, of New York, minister resident at Nicaragua; Edward Jordan, of Ohio, Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury; Benjamin F. Isherwood, of New York, engineer-in-chief of the navy.

THE

ONLY DISCOVERY

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for forty years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful. I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were sceptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me my unbiased opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable rem