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RALEIGH: SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the cash system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subereiration of the stiffed four which they have been paid. Subseribers will be notified four where before their time is out, perihers will be notified from where defore their time is out, by a CROSS MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross for the cross the subscription. mark, and renew your subscription. Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.

Smi-Weekly, \$4 per annum, in advance.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

#### Mass Meeting in Wake County.

We publish below a call for a Mass Meeting of the citizens of Wake County, to be held at the Court House in this City, on Saturday the 9th instant, to nominate three candidates to represent the County in the approaching State Convention.

The object of this meeting is to unite and concentrate the strength of the Union men against the secessionists. It is not to be a Convention, but a mass meeting composed of citizens of both the old political organizations who are opposed to secession and disunion. Party spirit and party organization ought not to be thought of in such a crisis. Let us discard party, and rally for the country. Let the people select their best, their ablest, and their strongest men to represent them; and while in such a contest no one can dispute the right of any one to declare himself a candidate, and to appear before his fellow-citizens for their suffrages, yet this meeting has been called as the best means that could be employed to unite and concentrate the friends of the Union according to the Constitution. We trust that the meeting will be largely attended. Let every Union man be present. Let us unite as one man, and make common cause for the preservation of the

"CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MASS MEETING .- A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Wake County, who are in favor of maintaining the Constitution and the Union of the States, and opposed to present secession and disunion, will be held at the Court House, in this City, on Saturday, 9th inst., for the purpose of nominating three candidates to represent this County in the State Convention.

The present momentous crisis warrants the belief that it will be the largest meeting ever held in the County."

### Rally for the Union!

The State Convention, to take into consideration the subject of federal affairs, will assemble in this City about the middle of March. It will be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen on the 28th day of this month.

We appeal to the Union men of the State to bestir themselves, and to leave no effort untried to carry the Convention. They can carry it, if they will, and that by a large majority.

Nominate no man-vote for no man who will not pledge himself against secession and disunion. BE SURE THAT YOU KNOW YOUR MEN BEFORE YOY COMMIT YOURSELVES TO THEIR SUP-

The appeal is now to the people. LET THEM RISE IN THEIR MIGHT AND CRUSH OUT THE YANCEVITES.

ELECTION OF SENATOR .- On Thursday last the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, disunionist, was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of this State for six years from and after the 4th of March next. There was no organized opposition to Mr. Clingman. Many members voted for him with extreme reluctance, but having pledged themselves in caucus they felt bound to act accordingly. We have no hesitation in saying that three-fourths of the people of the State would have preferred the Hon, Bedford Brown to Mr. Clingman,

Mr. Brown was not a candidate; and his friends know that he took no action, by word or deed, looking to his own promotion. In these days of trickery and intrigue such men as Bedford Brown are debarred, by their honesty and integrity, from the highest posts of honor and usefulness. The people must rebuke the unprincipled professional politicians, and take their own affairs into their own hands. Their rights and liberties are in danger.

# Reaction at the North.

Among the many evidences of a returning sense of justice at the North, we may state that an abolition convention at Syracuse, New York, was broken up by the citizens on Monday last, and that the excitement against the abolitionists was intense. Patriotic resolutions were adopted by the citizens by acclamation, two of which are as follows:

" Recolved. That we hereby tender and accord to our Southern brethren all their constitutional rights, both in the States and in the Territories.

Resolved, That in memory of the past, we will use our best endeavors and all honorable means of securing happiness and prosperity for ourselves and our posterity, and firmly believing in the capabilities of man for self-government, we hope that the sunshine will soon, in undimmed splendor, break through the clouds that now hang darkly over us, and that our national flag, enveloping in its capacious folds the palmetto and all other State flags, for protection, will be greeted with applause in all portions of the Union, and that that beautiful national air, the "Star Spangled Banner," will again and again be sung by a joyful and happy people, with emotions of pride and pleasure, from every hill top and savannah, from every mountain, plain and valley of our beloved country.

Let us be watchful, patient, and hopeful. The lights of concord, of justice, and reconciliation are streaming along the Northern heavens. "Never despair of the Republic!"

The State Convention, the delegates to which are to be elected on the 28th inst., will be the most important body that ever assembled in this State. On the result of its action will depend the honor, the rights, the property, and the lives of our people. Let us select conservative, thoughtful, and wise men to represent us. This is no time for boys, or for rash, impulsive, or unprincipled men. Let no such be chosen delegates. Beware of tricksters, deceivers, and demagogues! From such turn away.

The following startling and highly inflammatory telegram affords the late and later and latest news from our irritated "little sis." Special and direct through line and only line, ahead of time:

"Charleston, Supper time, Feb., 4th, A. D., 1861. -All the babies in the entire South are in arms, and many in this city are now employed at the

breast-works." "Two and One-half Minutes Later .- Hundreds of the noblest women of South-Carolina are behind

the breast-works, and they boldly express their determination to remain there." "Later Still-Three-quarters of a Minute. - A number of young ladies were in arms during the greater part of last evening, and many more are extremely anxious to follow the self-sacrificing ex-

ample of their sisters. Shame on the young men." One-quarter of a Minute Later.-We have om a reliable source, that the st military tactics will be introduced into the female schools of this State immediately, as the spirited girls declare their willingness to take charge of the

South-Carolina 'infantry,' which is yet to be raised." "A report from the interior says the negroes wear' drilling, but it needs confirmation. Everybody is in a blaze of enthusiasm, and the gas company has suspended in consequence."

The Hinglish Horgan.

The Hinglish Horgan of to-day assails and abuses us because, in the performance of our duty to the people, we thought proper to dissent from the disunion sentiments of Gov. Ellis's message. What we stated in November last every one perceives now to be true, to-wit, that Gov. Ellis is a disunionist. Even the State Journal, with all its mendacity, does not deny the fact.

We have the proof that Governor Ellis was active in starting the State Journal—that he has aided it in various respects-and that he now controls it .-It abuses us because he orders it to do so. The miserable Hinglishman who nominally edits it, impeaches our motives and maligns us. He does so because he is ordered to do so. His paper of the 16th January contained a personal article about the Editor of this paper which stamps the writer of the article, and those who endorse the article, as unspeakably infamous. If Gov. Ellis endorses that article he is an infamous man. The man who wrote it-the man who published it is infamous, and far below the level of humanity.

We now give Gov. Ellis notice, once for all, that if he continues his attacks on us through the State Journal, we will thoroughly expose him. We content ourself to-day with stating only one fact :

During the last summer Gov. Ellis deliberately broke his word by taking from us the printing of Prof. Emmon's Reports, we having contracted with him through our agent, Mr. Wilson, to do the work. Still we labored to secure his election and voted for

Read the able, eloquent, and truthful Address in the Standard to day, signed by the Ministers of the Gospel in Wilmington, in this State. We have seen no document on the state of the country which we so thoroughly and entirely approve as we do this Address. We give our humble approval to

Col. Brown having been nominated for Senator on Thursday, Mr. Withers, of Caswell, rose in the Commons and said he was requested by Col. Brown to withdraw his name. As Col. Brown was not a candidate, he did not wish his friends to vote for him. Mr. Withers referred to his pledge to vote for Col. B. for Senator, and expressed his regret at having to withdraw his name.

### Federal Relations.

The following report and resolutions on the subject of federal relations were submitted to the Legislature of this State on Friday the 25th ultimo:

Mr. Brown, from a minority of the committee on Federal Relations, submitted the following report, which being read, was, on motion of Mr. Brown, in connection with the report of the majority, made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock.

The undersigned, a minority of the Joint Select Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Virginia, inviting the Legislatures of the slaveholding States, and such other States as desire to be represented therein, to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Washington City on the 4th of February next, to confer together as to a proper basis of adjustment with respect to the difficulties existing between the North and the South; and, also, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Convention of the State of Alabama, inviting the Legislatures of the slaveholding States to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th day of February next, beg leave to submit a counter report, setting forth some of the reasons which induce them to dissent from the report of the majorty of the Committee.

First-They object to acting on both sets of resolutions together, because they propose different and incompatible measures, in some respects-the Virginia resolutions inviting a conference with a view to harmonize existing difficulties on the basis mainly of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, while, on the other hand, the Alabama resolutions invite the slaveholding States, through Commissioners, to aid in constructing a new Confederacy, and to take into consideration such other measures as are deemed of ommon interest among the slaveholding States .-Incongruity, as well as parliamentary usage, would both seem to render a separate consideration of the resolutions proper.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee respectfully recommend the accompanying resolutions, and that they be separately considered, which they respectfully submit.

DAVID OUTLAW. BEBFORD BROWN.

Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That three Commissioners, as follows, be and they are hereby appointed, in compliance with the invitation of the State of Alabama, to attend a Convention of Commissioners from the slaveholding States to assemble in Montgomery on the 4th day of February next, and consult with said Commissioners and report to this General Assembly, or to the Convention of the people of North-Carolina, it in session, as to the basis, if any, that would be satisfactory to the States which have seceded from the Confederacy, on which an adjustment of the difficulties can be made between the North and South which now disturb the harmony of the

Resolved, That said Commissioners are hereby requested to assure the Commissioners of said States that the State of North-Carolina cherishes a sympathy for her sister Southern States, to whom she s united as well by ties of common kindred as a common interest.

Resolved, That the Commissioners to Washington be directed to wait on the President of the United States and express the sincere wish of this General Assembly that all acts should be abstained from by the authorities of the United States which might lead to a collision with the authorities of the States which have seceded, and that the Commissioners appointed to attend the Convention at Montgomery are directed to express the anxious desire of this General Assembly that the authorities of the seconing States should likewise abstain from any action that would result in a collision with the authorities of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North-Carolina approve of the objects set forth in the resolutions from the Legislature of Virginia, proposing that the Legislatures of the slaveholding States, and such other States as wish to be repesented therein, send Commissioners to a Convention to be held in Washington City on the 4th day of February next, to endeavor to agree on some safe and honorable adjustment of the difficulties now unhappily disturbing the harmony of the States of this Confederacy. and proposing further that the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden be mainly adopted as a basis of settle-

Resolved, That three Commissioners as follows. to-wit, be and they are hereby appointed to attend said Convention, subject to any future instructions of this Legislature.

For the Standard. MR. EDITOR: On Thursday night, 24th inst., a

public discussion took place on the following reso-

lution: " Resolved. That secession under existing circum-

stances is wrong.' The resolution was spiritedly discussed both for and against; old and young participating, and every one declaring his opinion. After a long discussion, the question was voted on. And how do you suppose, Mr. Editor, it was decided? All against secession except three. The Union fire is bright here. Mr. York proposed three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the stars and stripes, which were

Col. Weatherspoon then proposed three cheers for Brown, for his ma Legislature. They were deafening cheers, such as told the sentiments of the people. Mr. York proposed three cheers for W. W. Hol-

den, and endeavored to make some remarks, but the enthusiastic applauses deafened every thing and lasted several minutes. All right here.

Cedar Fork, Wake Co., Jan. 25, 1861.

CONVENTION ACT.

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF

THE PEOPLE. WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the country demands, in the judgment of this General Assembly, that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in convention to effect an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or, otherwise, to determine what action will best preserve the honor and promote the interests of North-Carolina: and, whereas, this General Assembly, on matters of such grave import, involving the relations of North-Carolina to her sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy without the sense of the people, in whom, under our government, all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained :

SECTION 1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (twothirds of both Houses concurring,) That upon the passage of this act, the Governor of the State, be and he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open polls at the several election precincts, in said counties, on the 28th day of February, 1861, when and where all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State convention, those who wish a convention voting with a written or printed ticket, "convention," and those who do not wish a convention voting in the same way "no convention;" also, to open separate polls, at the said time and places, for the election of delegates to the convention, to be assembled on such terms as are hereinafter provided, said polls to be superintended by inspectors appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three ustices of the peace of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of section

6, chapter 52, of revised code. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sherifis to make out duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, on the question of "convention" and "no convention," sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rules and regulations and under the same panalties as are prescribed in the case of the returns of the vote for electors of President and Vice President, as now prescribed by law immediately after the election.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the secretary of the State, public treasurer and comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a convention, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention as aforesaid to convene in Raleigh, on such day as he may designate in his said proclamation: Provided, The day designated be not earlier than the eleventh of March; and if a majority of the votes polled are against a convention, the governor shall, in like manner, issue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case the assembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, under the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the election for delegates as aforesaid shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared and certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for members of the House of Commons,

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted. That if a vacancy shall occur by the death, resignation, or removal from the State, or by the refusal to serve of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the convention shall issue his writ to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred, after such notice as the convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as herein-before prescribed for the election of delegates.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That the said convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons, under the last apportionment.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the mileage and per diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall be the same as that of members of the General Assembly, to be paid in the same manner; and said convention shall have power to fix the pay of all its officers and of any representative to any convention or State, and shall provide for other expenses, to be paid out of the treasury, as it may direct.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the said convention shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qualifications for its members, not inconsistent with the true intent of this act.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the said convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North-Carolina, as a member of the confederacy, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the assent or dissent of the people to the proposition herein contained being respectively expressed by the vote "convention" or "no convention," at the time and in the mode hereinbefore pro-

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That no ordinance of said convention shall have any force or validity until it shall have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be submitted according to the mode prescribed for elections of members to the House of Commons, the assent or dissent of the people hereta being expressed as in preceding section of this act.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath, before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or any justice of the peace of Wake county, to-wit: I. A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which this convention is called: and that I will duly and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this convention according to the best of my knowledge and ability, so help me

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C. Ratified. H. T. CLARK, S. S.

New York, Jan. 28, 1861. Ed. Standard: A very sad phase of the secession movement is the tendency of numbers of its advo-

cates to misrepresent. At the annual 8th of January dinner given at Tammany Hall in this City this year, eloquent and patriotic addresses were made by Hons. S. J. Tilden, D. S. Dickinson, and Hiram Walbridge; also by A. S. Hewitt, C. II. Brackett, H. B. Perkins, Esqrs., and others. The great speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of Mr. Walbridge, who replied to the toast in memory of Andrew Jackson. His able and extended remarks called forth repeated bursts of applause, especially his eloquent commendation of the Union and the necessity of sustaining it by peace-

able and proper means. Not an American, whether of the South or North, could have taken the slightest exception even to a casual remark, and its conclusion was greeted by three times three cheers. And yet an English emissary writing for a South-Carolina paper, charges Mr. Walbridge with making a coercion speech. With those who heard the speech the charge is contempti-

ble, because fulse. The 8th of January will always here be held in sacred remembrance, whether Louisiana goes out or stays in the Union. It is well too always to remember "the hero of New Orleans." His proclamation to South-Carolina should often be read and pon-

The words of fire that from his pen Were flung upon the fervent page, Still move, still shake the hearts of men,

Amid a sold and coward age.' With congratulations that your "Standard sheet" is, as ever, true to the stars and stripes, and hopes for the health, happiness, and prosperity of its publisher, his family and friends, the writer remains,

Among the telegraphic despatches from Washington may be found the programme of the Southern Congress, which is to meet in Montgomery next week. It is believed that Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, will be chosen provisional President of the new Confederacy, and that Jefferson Davis will be Commander-in-Chief of the army.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th instant, having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten this Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th instant, by Ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement in the hope that he may render some service to his country in this its hour of need.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed, and consistently with its principles, so as to afford the people of the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, to appoint commissioners to meet on the fourth day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this ancient and renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened and persevering efforts. It is highly gratifying to know that other patriotic States have appointed commissioners to meet those of Virginia in council. When assembled, they will constitute a body entitled in an eminent degree to the confidence of the country.

The General Assembly of Virginia have also resolved, "that Ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly a commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson is hereby appointed by a like vote a commissioner to the State of South-Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States, and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an argreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other government. It would therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to attempt to restrain their hands by an agreement in regard to matters over which he has no constitutional control. If he were thus to act they might pass laws which

he would be forced to obey, though in conflict with Under existing circumstances my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the contutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace of this, the seat of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the administration from the beginning.

But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, I cordially commend to Congress, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the preceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia. I am one of those who will never despair of the republic. I yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the Union of the States on some terms just and honorable to all sections of the country.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit.

Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

Washington City, January 28, 1861. For the Standard.

To the Electors of Hertford County :

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The subscriber respectfully presents himself for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of Hertford county, as a candidate for the Convention soon to assemble in this State to consider the federal relations of North-Carolina. He does this with diffidence indeed, and with a full sense of the mighty resonsibilities of the position for which he offers, but with a resolution to discharge his duties faithfully, if elected, and to act with an eye single to the welfare of the people among whom he lives and with whose interests and destinies his own are thoroughly identified.

Were the election of delegates to this Convention a strife merely for personal promotion, the subscriber would be loth to enter as one of the competitors. But it is no such struggle: it holds out no such inducements as are presented in an ordinary canvass : it appeals not to the aggrandizement of self, but to patriotic devotion alike to our common country and the State. Emoluments and honors it has none, save the rewards of conscience for well performing the high duties of which it offers opportunity, and the approbation of his fellows for fitly fulfilling the sacred trust reposed in the successful candidate. THE UNION, framed by our fathers, and designed

by them to be the strong protector and beneficent patron of American freemen for all time to come; THE UNION, under which we have grown in prosperity and greatness as a nation, while our rights and liberties as individuals have been year by year enlarged to almost the last development of which civil and political freedom is susceptible; THE UNION, which makes every American citizen the equal of an European king, which gives us safety abroad and security at home-this great confederate empire of a free people is now in peril, and we witness the unhappy spectacle of its impending irrevocable dismemberment and downfall before the termination of the first century of its existence. The work of disintegration is begun already, and the pillars which have supported its broad dome are crumbling and falling

To arrest this work of demolition, and to avert the multiform and myriad evils in which all, South as well as North, must share, should be the aspirations and effort of every patriot. Thus far North-Carolina has stood immovable in her fidelity to the Constitution, and her approaching State Convention is to answer the momentous question whether we shall rashly invoke the thousand miseries and ills of separation, or continue to stand by that great compact of the founders of the Republic, which has never done us any injustice, and a just conformity to which, in its spirit no less than in its letter, is all

we have to ask of our Northern brethren. Briefly, then, I am for THE UNION so long as we can consistently adhere to it as Southern men. I believe it is worth preserving, and I shall labor with all my strength to oppose its precipitate repudiation on the part of North-Carolina. At the same time, however, I shall contend as strenuously as any man, for the recognition of all our rights in that amicable adjustment of pending difficulties which I foresce

I shall take occasion, between this time and the day of election, clearly and fully to make known my views on the question at issue before the people of the county. Of such appointments as may be made notice will appear hereafter.

I take this method of announcing my candidacy as a delegate to the Convention, because I do not recognize the propriety of making a party nomination in this case, and because I think the friends of the Union should have their champions in the field without delay. If, however, as may possibly happen, they shall appear to prefer another candidate for this county, I hold myself ready to retire in favor

of their choice. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER. MURFREESBORO', N. C., Jan. 28th, 1861.

GRAND JURY INDICTMENTS.—The grand jury have found trace bills of indictment sgainst Godard Balley, Wm. H. Russei!, and ex-Governor John B. Floyd. Besides separate indictments against Bailey and Russell, a joint indictment for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government has been found against Messrs. Russell and Bailey and ex-Gov.

RESOLUTION.

To appropriate \$400 to be paid to two free negroes living in the county of Northampton, for catching a runaway slave, who had killed his master.

Mr. Henry moved to amend the resolution by striking out four hundred and inserting two hun dred dollars. He said he thought two hundred dollars would amply pay these free negroes for running three hundred yards, as stated by the gentleman from Northampton. Now, Sir, we have a bill and resolutions on your table looking to enslaving this class of people. If members are disposed to be so generous towards that class of people, let us show it in our future acts, and not tax the State unnecessarily because the Governor has made the offer. The vote was called on MR Henry's amendment and decided—yeas 2, nays —. Mr. Henry said he found himself in a glorious minority, but he did not look to majorities always to find right.

On Tuesday, on board one of the Brooklyn ferryboasts, two Republicans were talking in a very bombastic style on the necessity of subduing the Southern States, &c., whereupon a stranger of stalwart form confronted them in a manner somewhat excited, and disclosing the marks of what was once terrible wound in his breast, said that was received

HORRORS OF CIVIL WAR.

while battling for liberty in Italy; and that if the gentlemen whom he then addressed had had any actual experience in civil war, they would speak less flippantly of plunging the United States into horrors of this description. There was truth in the remark. It were well if the people of this country could better understand what civil war is, without learning it by their own bitter experience. They would stand appalled before doing one act which might precipitate it. Something may be learned by turning to the history of the American War of ndependence. From beginning to end, the conflicts of the Whigs and Tories were marked by acts of

surpassing atrocity. Of the seige of Fort Stanwix, on the Mohawk River, in the year 1777, it is recorded that Gen. Herkimer raised the militia of the neighborhood, to relieve the Fort, but fell into an ambuscade of Tories and Indians, and "neighbor met neighbor in deadly conflict." The encounter was exceedingly desperate; quarter was neither given nor asked. "There were instances," says the historian, "when all was over, when the death grasp still held the knife plunged into a neighbor's heart. It seems as if the fight,

had been presided over by demons." Another instance showing the intense animosity which actuated men in those trying times, occurred at the capture of Fort Griswold, near New London, Connecticut. After an obstinate resistance, the Americans land down their arms and surrendered to the assailants: but the massacre continued, led on by Major Bromfield, a New Jersey Tory. As the story goes, when he entered the Fort he inquired who commanded. Col. Ledyard came forward saying, "I did, sir, but you do now," at the same time delivering up his sword. Thereupon, Bromfield plunged the instrument into Ledvard's breast. Sixty of the yeomanry of Connecticut whom he had lately commanded, were at once slaughtered in cold blood.

Again, at the massacre of Wyoming, in the valley of the Susquehanna, the Tories took the advantage of the absence of nearly all the able bodied men, who were then in the army under Washington, and led on a party of 1,100 white men and savages. The whole valley was desolated; and the few women and children who escaped to the mountains, afterwards perished under incredible suffering. On another occasion, when the British were in

possession of Long Island, Washington being anxious to learn the designs of the enemy, Nathan Hale (a graduate of Yale College,) who had previously contemplated studying for the ministry, undertook the perilous job of procuring the desired information. While returning from this duty, he "was recognized by a Tory relative," taken to Howe's head quarters, and unceremoniously ordered to be executed the next morning.

Four years later, in 1790, the Battle of King's Mountain took place in North-Carollna. Col. Ferguson, who commanded one of Cornwallis's divisions. was attacked and surrounded by a formidable body of backwoodsmen, many of them from Kentucky and Tennessee, and after a severe struggle they were utterly defeated, after three hundred had been slain. Ten of the Tories, noted for their cruelty to their countrymen, "were hanged upon the spot."

Many other soul-harrowing tales, characteristic of those "days which tried men's souls," might be collated; but they would faintly depict the horrors of a fratricidal war taking place at this more advanced stage of our history, with a population ten times more numerous, and acting under the influence of passions engendered by protracted sectional controversy .- New York Jour. Commerce.

ANOTHER TICKET .- - The Apalachicola Times hoists the following ticket for the highest office of the pro-

spective Southern Confederacy;
For President—William L. Yancey, of Alabama. For Vice President-J. II. Hammond, of South Carolina.

On the above we have only to remark that if a Southern Confederacy or Kingdom is established, and Yancey, whom we look on as the greatest enemy to free institutions in this country, should be made President, our effects, real and personal, will be for sale, low for cash. Make Yancey ruler and we're off for Cuba, preferring to be a subject of Isabella's to being a sovereign with Yancey for our Chief. If the border States come into a Southern Confederacy, and that Confederacy be placed under the control of such men as Yancey, it will not last two years .-Rather than be placed under such rulers we would prefer seeing North Carolina set up forherself .-Newvern Progress.

# Highly Important from South Carolina.

Rejection of the Virginia Resolutions-South Carolina Finally out-Correspondence of South Carolina with Washington-Fort Sumter to be taken! CHARLESTON, Jan. 28 -The South Carolina Legislature, to-day, unanimously adopted the following

Resolved, unanimously, That the General Assemly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motive which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon, Judge Robertson, her Commissioner.

Resolved, unanimously, That the candor which is due to the long-continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and Carolina, induces the Assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations, when they have no desire nor intention to promote the ultimate object in view. That object is declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature to be in the procurement of an amendment or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of South-Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States, and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign

Resolved, unanimously, That this Assembly further owes it to her friendly relations with the State of Virginia, to declare that they have no confidence in the Federal Government of the United States; that the most solemn pledges of that Government have been disregarded; that under the pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been at-tempted to be introduced into one of the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the people of South-Carolina, and that then, since the authorities at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel of war has been sent to the South with troops, and munitions of war have

been concentrated on the soil of Virginia. Resolved, unanimously, That under these circumtances, the Assembly, with renewed assurances of cordial respect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her Commissioner, decline entering into the negotiations proposed by both branches of the Legislature.

The Legislature was in executive session to-day on the correspondence of Gov. Pickens, Col. Hayne, (the South-Carolina Commissioner to Washington,) and the Federal authorities. It appears that the South Carolina was the sur Fort Sumter, that Carolina promised to pay for the forts, and that Hayne, in deference to the wishes of Southern Congressmen, withheld his propositions

Gov. Pickens now tells Col. Hayne to make a final demand of the forts, and repudiates the position of the President when he says he "has no power to give them up, but must leave it to Congress." Gov. Pickens further tells Hayne to wait a reasonable

time for an answer to his final demand, and then, if refused, Fort Sumter must be taken.

The Legislature endorsed the Governor's action. The commission of Hon. John L. Preston, Private Envoy from South-Carolina to Virginia, was to-day sent on to him at Richmond

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 80. SENATE.-The Philadelphia working men's memorial was presented by Mr. Bigler. Messrs. Cameron and Bigler endorsed it in a few brief remarks. The former said he was willing to make concessions for the sake of peace.

Mr. Mason objected to the term "concession." The South wanted no "concession;" she wanted her rights. Mr. Trumbull favored an enforcement of the laws.

The Pacific Railway bill was passed. Ayes 87, noes 14. The Pike's Peake bill was discussed and amended; but no vote was taken.

House.-Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, presented the Alabama ordinance of secession and withdrew, expressing his regret at the necessity for leaving. He exhorted the Republicans to do something to restore peace to the distracted country.

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, from the committee of five, reported a bill authorizing the President to call on the militia in certain cases. Mr. Branch presented a counter report.

Mr. John Cochrane presented another report against secession, but also against coercion. He also reported a bill, in effect, that when the revenue laws of any State were obstructed the President may issue a proclamation suspending them, to be restored if the State returned to the Union. The reports were recommitted.

The Philadelphia workingmen's petition was presented. The resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention were also presented and referred to the select committee of five.

The President sent a communication stating that he had signed the Kansas bill. Subsequently, Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, was sworn and took his seat.

The consideration of the report of the Committee of thirty three was resumed. Mr. Conklin denounced the secessionists as apostates and rebels. He made a semi-abolition speech. He would, however, do something for the border States, but would not vote to re-establish the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. Stevenson said if Mr. Conklin was a fair exponent of the Republicans, there was no prospect of a compromise; but he still hoped the border State commission would be able to do something. Mr. Crittenden's propositions offered an equitable ad-

Mr. Howard, of Ohio, made a conciliatory speech in favor of compromise.

Mr. Morris of Pa., wished to banish this agitating question of slavery from Congress. He favored the minority report of the committee of thirty-three .-If he could not get this, he would take the border State resolutions, or submit the whole matter to the people. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. SENATE.-Mr. Seward presented a petition with 38,000 names subscribed to it from the city of New York, urging conciliation. He said that he had been requested to support these peace resolutions, but had seen no disposition on the part of the seceded States to allow any practicable effort at a compromise by the adhering States. He, however, had no fear for the Union. All platforms and men that stood in the way of the preservation of the Union would be swept away. He intimated that the question of slavery in the territories was an abstraction, and that the number of slaves that will be ever introduced here will be too trifling to risk embroiling the country in a civil war on that account.

Mr. Mason understood the petition to be for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions. Mr. Seward had shown by his votes that he was not in favor of this mode of adjustment, but had signified that the Constitution needed no amendment. Mr. Seward had to-day spoken of contributing money to the Union. What did he mean? Mr. Seward explained that he meant that after all

Congressional means shall have failed, he would be in favor of assembling a convention of the people of the whole Union; and that if this failed, then he would advise Senators to stand on the breach for the Union. Mr. Mason said that all this means force, blood-

shed and tyranny. The Union was already dissolved. and he hoped that his people would not be deceived by this species of reasoning. The discussion continued at great length between Messrs. Mason, Seward, Cameron and Douglas. Mr. Hale subsequently made a long Union speech

which was followed by one from Mr. Douglas, which lasted till adjournment. House. - Senate bill authorizing a branch of the Hampshire and Loudoun railroad to Georgetown, was passed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. The Chiriqui purchase was debated. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, predicted that the

A night session was agreed upon for debate only.

Southern Confederacy would be an ignominious The House took a recess till 7.30 p. m.

Tennessee Commissioners. NASHVILLE, Jan. 31.—The Tennessee Commis-

sioners are instructed by the Legislature to proceed to Washington, instead of to Alabama as recommended by the Governor. Missouri Legislature. JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 81 .- A motion in the House

#### ing for the appointment of a Commissioner to Washington was again tabled. HARDING'S ARRANGEMENT

to-day to reconsider the Senate's resolution, provid-

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