Come, brothers, join the Union chorus, While the storm cloud lowers o'er us, Look away, look away, look away, see the flag! By faction torn, but storm-defying, Brothers, look, the flag is flying! Look away, look away, look away, see the flag !

Shall traitors dim its glory! NEVER! NEVER! A gallant band around it stand to live and die for Union. Hurrah, hurrah hurrah for the flag of Union!

Great Washington whose farewell warning Bade us beware of factions' dawning-Look away, look away, look away, see the flag! Peacefully slept when his toils were ended Under the fing his sword defended-Look away, look away, look away, see the flag!

Shall traitors, &c.

They are our foes in every section Who stir up strife and disaffection-Look away, look away, look away, see the flag ! Preachers of strife and hate and scorn Shall rue the day that they were born-Look away, look away, look away, see the fiag!

Shall traitors, &c.

Come brothers, swell our Union chorus, Still our country's flag is o'er us, Look away, look away, look away, see the flag! Behold the stars are brightly beaming! Still the glorious stripes are streaming! Look sway, look away, look away, see the flag!

Shall traitors, &c.

Where fell our country's foes before it, Our sires at Guilford stoutly bore it-Look away, look away, look away, see the flag! In smoke, and fire, and battle's roaring, There that banner still was souring. Look away, look away, look away, see the flag!

Shall traitors, &c.

Oh, let that banner wave forever! We will never trail it-never! Look away, look away, look away, see the flag! Let our last look, when we are dying,

Turn to our country's flag still flying. Look away, look away, look away, see the flag !

Shall traitors, &c.

MILITARY SPIRIT AND GENIUS OF THE

Major D. H. Hill, of the North-Carolina Military Institute, in his eloquent "Essay on Military Education, delivered at Wilmington, North-Carolina, before the State Educational Convention," thus illustrates the military spirit and genius of the Southern

The armies of the Revolution were commanded by Washington, a Southern General. The officers. the distinguished themselves in an especial manner in the war of 1812, were Southern-born and Southern-bred, Jackson, Coffee, Harrison, Scott and Gains, The commanding Generals in the Mexican war, Scott and Taylor, were both of Virginia. The Chief of Ordnance under Gen. Scott, and the next most important officer was Huger, of South-Carolina. The Chief of Engineers was Lee, of Virginia the only man the Army acknowledges to be fit to be the successor to Gen. Scott. The chief leaders in skirmishing were Lane, of North-Carolina, and Hays, of Tennessee. The light batteries of Artillery which did such wonderful execution at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and in the Valley of Mexico, were generally under the command of Southern men, Ringgold, Ridgeley, Bragg, Washington, Steptoe and Magruder. The heavy ordnance was under the control of Huger, of S. C. and Laidley, of Virginia. The battery of Mountain Howitzers, was directed by Reno, of Virginia. The dashing charge of cavalry at Resaca de la Palma, which has a world-wide reputation, was made by May, of Washington city. A far more brilliant affair was witnessed by ten thousand American soldiers drawn up in battle array on the beach at Vera Cruz, and by English, French and Spanish vessels of war in the harbor. A little steamer, armed with two heavy pieces of ordnance and manned by some 20 sailors, pushed up under the very walls of Vera Crux, with its 400 pieces of artillery, and within easy range of the formidable Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, and from that position bombarded the city for half an hour. Projectiles of enormous weight and size fell thick as half-stones around the little vessel, any one of which must have sunk her. The interest of the spectators was painful in the extreme, but the very insignificance of the steamer proved an efficient protection; she was too small a mark to be hit, and as she came back bearing her gallant crew. all dressed in their red jackets, the very earth shook with the cheers of the ten thousand exulting voices on the beach. The officer in command was Tattnall. of Georgia, the same who, at the risk of his commission and his life, interposed last year and rescued the defeated British at the Peiho Forts in China.— During the siege of Fort Brown the pulley of the flag got deranged, so that it could not be raised.—
An officer climbed the staff, and in the midst of a terrible tempest of shot and shell calmly and deliberately arranged the halvards, righted the pulley, and hoisted the flag. The exploit of Jasper at Fort Moultrie was as nothing, in comparison, with this daring deed. The officer was Hanson, of Washington city, a descendant of John Hanson, of Maryland, President of the First Congress, and of Col. John Hanson Harrison, one of the most distinguished of Washington's aids. Years before the siege of Fort Brown, General Worth had pronounced him the bravest man in the army. He was gentle and modest as a gir!, kind and courteous to all, a devoted and enthusiastic Christian, a gentleman in the highest acceptation of the word. Just after the battle of Contreras, a rude litter, with a dead officer on it, was berne by. "Sergeant, what officer is that?" "Capt. Hanson, of the 7th Infantry, sir?" The soldier had fallen on the field of honor. Two gallant brothers, Capt. Weightman K. Hanson, 7th Infantry, the most enterprising young officer of the Florida War, and Passed Midshipman, Jno. Hanson, both also fell in the service of their country. Santa Anna made the fatal mistake, at Cerro Gordo, of leaving Telegraph Hill unfortified. Gen. Scott discovered it, and sent up a young officer, with some 70 men, to seize it. An immense force of Mexicans came to dislodge him. He threw his men behind rocks and trees, and sent for succor. The Rifle Regiment came up and found themselves hotly pressed, and would have been driven back but for timely arrival of the 2d Infantry. During all this time, that gallant Lieutenant held his position, and had he lost it, the battle of Cerro Gordo never would have been won. That intrepid young man was Gardner, of Washington city. The storming column against the main work on Cerro Gordo Hill was led by that tried veteran Harney, of Georgia."

Major Hill adds that the South has not merely evinced military spirit on the field, but in author-ship. The books in use on infantry tactics were prepared by Scott, of Virginia, and Harder, of Georgia. The Manual of Artillery Tactics in use is by Major Anderson, of Kentucky. The only works in this country on the Science of Artillery, written in the English language, are by Kingsbury and Gibbon, of North-Carolina, and the only books on Military Engineering, by Mahan, of Virginia. The published experiments of Mordecai, of South Carolina, convey all our information of the strength of gunpowder and of cannon, and the proper tests for their trial.

TOBACCO FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT .- We learn that James Gray's Sons, merchants of this city, have been awarded, over the contract for buying Tobacco in the Richmond market for the French Government. The firm named are the sub-agents for parties in New York, who have the whole contract for the United States. The Tobacco trade is a monopoly with the French Government, to which it yields yearly a revenue of about thirty-five million of dollars. The profit on the Richmond contract must be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. - Rich. Dispatch.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH. The following is the latter portion of Mr. Crit-tenden's farewell speech, delivered on Sunday night,

Now, in regard to the South and the Border States, I would have them trust to the Union and to the people. The North has given assurances of their sympathy for them, and justice will be done. I believe it. There are assurances given of kindness and patriotism that will be redeemed; that sympathy and kindness which exists in the North will attract others to it; its Standard of Liberty and Justice will be raised from one end of the country to the other, and the people will crowd around it until States shall come and make peace offerings to their brethren. That day will come, and it will be a happy day. I believe this, and I would have the South and the Border States believe it. Our Northern fellow-citizens have entitled themselves to confidence by their action upon these very resolutions; thousands and tens of thousands have come here with petitions in their favor; States have petitioned for them; and in all this I recognize a spirit of kindness which should bind the hearts of Southern men. I will say, I am for the Union; I am not for secession. No, Sir. And as to my native State, I will say to her, more than to others, I desire to see you stand by the Union of the country. Do not go off unless an imperious necessity forces you. You have given to the world longcontinued evidence of your consistency, your patriotism, and your fidelity to the Union. Stand by it. You have stood there heretofore; why not now? You have literally founded your State upon a rock. Yes, Sir, upon a rock that State is founded, and you have engraven on a rock your testimony to the Union. The stone you sent to be a portion of the monument to Washington bore upon its Kentucky marble front these words: "Kentucky was the first to enter the Union after the adoption of the Constitution: she will be the last to leave it." That sentiment she has engraved upon marble, and it now stands sanctified still more by forming a portion of the monument to George Washington, I want to see her true to that great and noble sentiment. It swells the heart within me. There is nothing, it seems to me, in all the hope of triumph-nothing of the manly heart-swelling character of the feelings which this noble and patriotic sentiment has called forth! Let her stand there with us; and stand by those sentiments. Let her be the last to leave that Union which is covered with so much of glory, so much of triumph, and so much of blessing. This is the only Government on earth, under which man can control his action, can speak his own thoughts, and where no man is imprisoned unlawfully from one end to the other-from San Francisco to

What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our government badly administered? Still, with all these faults, it is the best government in the world. It is here only, in the arms of this great and mighty Empire, that Liberty was presented to the world, in all her might, and all her usefulness. In the little Republics, in the Alpine hills of Europe, whose little territories are too small to attract the ambition or cupidity of imperial power, there Liberty is kept as a thing to be looked at and petted; but here she stands in all her majesty and might, with her arms stretching across a continent. Who does not love this great country, with its mighty benefits to every citizen! The name of this country goes before him like a host. and is a shield over him. The very name contains a charm and a spell which attaches to him in every region of the world; and its greatness and blessing is magnified still more every day. I say I hope Kentucky will stand for the Union. Try it, and try it again! If one Congress does not judge rightly and does not act rightly another will; it is a principle of our Government that these frequent changes will give us justice, and every State in the Union should exercise patience and forbearance. Let us wait; and when, if it be our sad fate, rebellion and revolution shall have passed over the whole land. I want see old Kentucky standing up, even in that day of dissolution-standing up with unabated strength and with the Flag of our Union in her hand-standing upon her unconquered fields like the last soldier of a brave and gallant band; and then, when the Union is no more, and also stand then the image of a patriotism, honor, heroism and fidelity to the Union to the last; then, and not till then, I would have her consider what next is to be done, for herself. My principle is, take care of the Union. It is the Palladium of Government. Take care of it, and it will take care of you.

The most dangerous enemies of the maintenance of slavery in Virginia, are her own disunion press and orators. If they succeed in either coaxing or bullying the people of the State into giving up their liberties enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States, and in lieu thereof bending their necks to the yoke of the oligarchy's despotism, they surely bring the Canada line down to Pennsylvania's southern border, so far as future security for Virginia slave property is concerned. They induce Virginia to relinquish the existing constitutional guarantee for the return of fugitive slaves; releasing Pennsylvania voluntarily and wholly from its obli gation upon her. They make almost every man in Pennsylvania the bitter and active enemy of slavery, because by the secession of Virginia nominally for slavery's benefit, they will have increased ten fold the business difficulties and financial troubles which Pennsylvania has already incurred through the secession of the Gulf States.

Thus, they not only render it certain that every runaway who manages to reach Pennsylvania will be lost to his owner, past the possibility of reclamation, but they raise up in Pennsylvania a hundred active workers in the business of negro stealing, where there is one now. The consequence cannot fail to be the successful escape of fifty Virginia runaways where one successfully escapes now. Who

falls to realize this self-evident fact? From the moment Virginia secedes, this trouble will increase at such a rapid rate, as that in a single year those in Virginia who have slaves exposed to be thus lost, will either move further South with them, abandoning their Virginia estates, or (if the latter be worth more to them than their negroes) they will hurry the latter into the market; selling them South very generally for what they may be able to get for them under the damaging effect-to prices-of the glut thus brought about. While the seceded States will reap the advantage of getting Virginia's negroes either by emigration, or by purchase at very low prices, Virginia will surely be paralized beyond expression for the time being, by the immense loss of productive labor she will so suddenly sustain. Her soil, climate and other advantages are, however, too great to admit the idea that northern and foreign labor will not rush in by thousands to supply the vacuum. In less than three years from the day that Virginia's disunion press and orators may carry the State under the oligarchy's despotism, the new comers will have so strengthened the opposition to that government, as that they will vote Virginia back into the Union by a majority of two, three, or four to one; and will doubtless, (the State then being well nigh entirely clear of slaves.) abolish the institution from the State, by a change of the Constitution.

This reasoning is so plain that any man of reflection will realize that so far as the effect of secession upon the future of slavery in Virginia is concerned, it is destined to be just as we describe it above .- Wash Star

DESIGNS OF THE TEXANS ON MEXICO. - The following passage from a Mexican letter in the New Or-

leans Crescent is significant:

"The most serious danger at present impending over Mexico, and which more nearly touches us than any other, is the threatened irruption into this section of the legions which Texas seems to be collecting on the Rio Grande. We could calmly observe the approach of ten thousand United States soldiers, for they are under bonds to keep the peace of nations; and besides, they are men who have no thinking and plotting to do for themselves; but one thousand Texans are a far different matter. They are all thinkers, and most of them take the liberty of acting for themselves. They all consider it their destiny to conquer Mexico, and whenever they are near this border they are certain to be planning exditions to extend the area of fer fully aware of this trait in the Texan character, and the authorities here are not only alarmed at the approach of the Texas forces, but they are making active efforts to provide againt the danger. The Governor of Tamaulipas has asked the President of the Republic for a large force to be placed on this frontier as an army of observation, and we are looking for the arrival of considerable detachments of soldiers to meet the emergency."

ASKANSAS AND THE UNION.—The Memphis Bul-Letin publishes the following, styling it a "reliable letter from Little Rock:"

LATTLE ROCK, March 11.—The Convention has been in session here now one whole week, and no-thing material has been done. Various resolutions have been offered and referred to appropriate committees, looking to an endorsement, on the one hand, of the doctrine of secession and the right and duty of Arkansas to secede, and on the other to a clear definition of the position Arkansas should take, stopping short of secession with a view to the security of her rights in the Union. One thing is certain and fixed. Arkansas will not change her relations to the Federal Government so long as things remain in statu quo, and there is hope of obtaining the guarantees demanded by the South. We have a majority of six-forty members in all-good and true, firm and staunch, perfectly understanding each other, and acting in concert; and if Arkansas should be forced to secede, they intend that the politicians, who have their own selfish aims in view, shall not thereafter control her destiny. Never fear that Arkansas will desert her border sisters. She will stand by them to the end. Do not believe any report to

The Bulletin of the 17th has the following later

intelligence upon the subject. We learn from a reliable source at Little Rock that "the ordinance of secession will be voted down by thirty-nine to thirty-five." A conditional ordin-ance of secession is being debated, with a slause referring it back to the people for ratification or re-jection; but our correspondent adds that "even that cannot pass." It seems to be understood that the Convention will pass resolutions approving the propositions of Missouri and Virginia for a Conference of the Border Slave States, and provide for sending five delegates to said Conference or Convention, and agree with Virginia, to hold said Conference at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th of May. The Convention, having taken this action, will probably adjourn early this week—perhaps over to some day next fall, subject to be called together sooner by the President. Our correspondent adds: "One thing is very certain-Arkansas is not going now to secede, and you may confidently deny any statement or rumor to the contrary. A majority will vote against any sort of secession ordinance.

MIASM AND PUBLIC HEALTH .- An interesting communication has recently been addressed to the Acadomy of Science by M. Grimaud de Caux, who, as our readers may remember, gave, some months ago, a description of the system employed at Venice in the construction of cisterns. In his present paper, M. Grimaud de Caux remarks on the different effects produced by the emanations of saline and those of fresh water. Venice, for instance, lies, as we know, in the midst of salt lagoons, while the surrounding districts are mashy through the agency of fresh water, which the Venetian Republic had, by vast and oostly hydraulic contrivances, carefully excluded from the lagoons. Now, although this marshy soil is constantly immersed in the emanations from the lagoons, it is a fact that the ague is a very rare malady at Venice, while it is proverbially endemic in the adjoining marshes, and to such an extent that the custom-house officers stationed at Fusine, some years ago, were entitled to a daily ration of quinine at the charge of government. Hence it appears, that, while fresh-water emanations relax the fibers of the human body without any other redeeming action, the emanations from salt water, although they have the same tendency to produce relaxation, yet, at the same time, are pregnant with a corrective which neutralizes that effect. M. Grimaud de Caux proceeds to examine the cause of noxious exhalations n the dwellings of the humble classes of Paris. In such dwellings there is generally a paved court, and a pump yielding spring-water. The court, which is generally of less than moderate dimensions, receives all the foul waters from the sinks, which is carried away by the gutters; and while the water which occasionally runs waste from the pump washes both the court and gutters, it also filters between the paving stones, carrying with it some of the putrid particles which it is supposed to wash away. The consequence is that, in the course of a very short time, all the ground under the pavement becomes infected; if a stone be removed, its bed is found to be black and fetid; so that it is not surprising if its effivia produce the same effect as the marshes around Venice. To remedy this, M. Grimaud de Caux recommends, among other things, the adoption of a better system of paving and drainage, and suggests bitumen flagging as an admirable material for the paving of courts and foot-walks. Many parts of this paper are well deserving the attention of those to whom are confided the sanitary interests of New York, and other baldy-sewered and densely-popula-

THE CONVENTION. - In another column to-day we give the returns of the votes cast in the several counties of the State, as published in the proclamation of the Governor, for and against a Convention, summed up as follows:

No Convention, 46,409 Convention.

The return from the county of Davie had not been received, and consequently is not included in the above. The vote in that county was 263 and 734 against a Convention; this added would increase the majority against the Convention to 666. Some of the presses in the State, though earnestly

devoted to the preservation of the Union, regret this result; but we are inclined to think that the people have made a proper decision. The policy of the new Administration is not yet sufficiently developed to enable a Convention to act understandingly; and to "watch and wait" for a while would, in our opinion, work no detriment either to the honor or the interests of the State. If the North continues to refuse proper guarantees for the rights we justly claim, we can dissolve our connection with them as well six or twelve months hence, or at any future time, as now. Too much haste might involve the State in large expenditures, without securing any of the advantages for which the South is contending. We think appearances indicate a peaceful termination of existing difficulties; and we have good hope that no long time will elapse before we shall see returning that "more perfect union" which the founders of the Republic so earnestly labored to accomplish, and all the stars again shining in one glorious galaxy.

But the result of the election for delegates to the Convention shows a much stronger anti-secession feeling in the State than is manifested by the vote on the Convention question. It appears, as well as can now be ascertained, there are eighty Union delegates elected and forty secessionists-two to one; and this we take to be about the true expression of the feelings of the people.

The State Journal classes the delegates elected as 46 Southern Rights, 22 conditional Submissionists, and 52 Submissionists. This is a mistake; there are no submissionists, as far as we know, in the Union party, in the sense in which the Journal uses the word. The Union men will be found to be as zealous supporters of the rights of the South as the most impetuous of the fire-eaters, but more rational in their mode of securing them .- Hillsborough Re-

WHAT IS THERE TO QUARREL ABOUT .- In view of the fact that the main point of disagreement between the North and the South is said to relate to the common territories, and in presence of the recent legislation of Congress under this head, the Baltimore American pertinently asks, "What is there left to quarrel about?" It says:

"During the session of Congress which has just closed, acts were passed to provide temporary governments for three new Territories to wit Colorado. Nevada and Dacotah. The act relating to Colorado has been published, and it is a noticeable fact that it contains no trace or indication of the famous Wilmont proviso, nor any prohibibition against the introduction of slavery, but, on the contrary, the sixth section of the act prescribing the legislative power of the Territory expressly declares, among other things, that 'no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed. presume that the acts relating to Nevada and Dacotah are of similar import. Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are north of the line of 36:30, and that in the new territory now owned by the United States south of thet line, which is more than twenty times large as the whole State of Maryland, slavery actually exists, and is recognized by the Territorial law, the question may well be asked, 'What is there to quarrel about?"

For the Standard. ROCKINGHAM, March 16, 1861.

W. W. Holden, Esq.,

My Dear Sir:—I notice in your paper of the 18thinstant, you have been pleased to class me as a You will at least allow me to define my own posi-

tion; and for that purpose, I most respectfully ask the publication of this letter in the columns of the If, by the term "Disunionist," you meant one who has ever desired, or who even now, desires to break up the union of the States, either by lawful or unlawful means, and that without cause; you have done me (unintentionally I will allow) the grossest kind of political injustice. But if by that term was meant (as I feel confident it was not,) one who has taken as his motto, that Southern constitutional equality in its broadest sense, must be now recognised as the condition precedent to our remaining any longer united, then I am a Disunionist, and

would that we had more of them in North-Carolina. When the subject matter of "secession" was first broached in our midst, and that too before the republic of South-Carolina had "seceded," having been written to by some friends upon that subject. my views were made public through the columns of the Fayetteville Observer, and copied into your own

paper at my request.

In the letter referred to, which you must recollect (and which is simply alluded to as affording evidence that I have just cause of complaint,) I maintained the abstract proposition and defended it as such, "that the power granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the States may be resumed by them, whensoever the same shall be percerted to their injury or oppression, taking at the same time the position, that I did not think that a crisis sufficiently important had then arisen that demanded any such action on cur part. In this opinion I remained unchanged, until I saw

the miserable "abortion" resulting in an ineffectual effort on the part of the Southern Commissioners in the "border State Convention," to obtain any, even the smallest recognition of our rights in slave pro-

Seeing this, and becoming satisfactorily convinced that the fearful policy of Lincoln's administration had been correctly foreshadowed by the "peace conference," I now stand ready to hold those disturbers of our peace, quietude and domestic security, as our fathers held the British crown-"enemies in war, in peace, friends."

The correctness of this course gains strength, and is now impregnably fortified (in our estimation) by the present condition of the country, superinducing, nay, demanding it. The Union is now dissolved, and that too without any the least probability of its reconstruction, and the only question for North-Carolina to decide is, whether she attaches herself to her Southern sisters, or whether she goes North; in other words, whether she will join a Southern confederacy or become (in the classical language of the day,) the "tail end" of a middle republic. As a Southern planter, and a Southern man, we

scorn, abhor, and utterly repudiate anything of the kind. What? Seek security for our rights of slave property by joining New York, Pennsylvania, and other black Republican States? Why, the very statement of the proposition renders itself simply ridiculous. We would as soon commit the lambs of our pasture to hungry, starving, devouring wolves; for if we have to separate we wish as much as possible to avoid the "leaven" of abolitionism, for the truth is, we have too much of that, or of something equally bad in our own midst,

In the exciting canvass in Richmond through which we have just passed, we kept back nothing; proclaiming not only the right of a State to secede but also declaring that if the seceding States would not come back, that then we said of them as good old "Ruth" said to "Naomi: " "Entreat me not from following after thee, thy people, shall be my people, thy God my God; whither thou goest I will go, and where thou diest and art buried, I will die

and be buried likewise." Allow me in conclusion to say, for it is due to yourself and others, that I should say that in speaking thus freely, both of the results of the "peace conference" as well as of the proposition for a middle republic, that we intend nothing the least disrepectful, either to the two prominent and deservedly prominent commissioners, who gave it (not an endorsement,) but rather a quasi approval, or to the highly respectable gentlemen, (yourself included,) who have and now advocate the latter.

We meet, and therefore treat both propositions as propositions upon their intrinsic merits, having no allusion to the source of their emanation. We confess the high, and deservedly high respectability of the gentlemen who advocate what we now dissent to and believe that they have arrived at their conclusions from the best of motives; but with us, an opinion unaccompanied by reasons sustaining it is only an opinion, and while we have respect for its source, we attach no other importance to it, and the more so, when it relates to a subject matter equally within the grasp of the most common understanding.

Respectfully, W. F. LEAK.

For the Standard. MR. EDITOR:-I have heard it suggested from vari ous quarters that the Constitutional Union men of this, the 4th Congressional District, should hold a mass meeting for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing, as well as to select some suitable person to represent them in the next Congress. In this, the Union men around me heartily agree. And for this

purpose let the Union newspapers in the District

call a mass meeting of those opposed to the seces-

sionists, to be held in the City of Raleigh, some

where about 12th or 13th of April, or such time as may be agreed on. I mention Raleigh, as it is the most accessible place in the District, and can accommodate the crowd which will flock from all parts in hundreds.

The seceders are organizing, and though in a mi nority in the District, may succeed in misrepresenting the people, unless those opposed to them likewise efficiently organize and prepare for the contest, Let the people assemble. If all cannot come, let them go to their neighbor who can, and persuade bim to do so. If this is done, the Union men in this county will give over 1200 majority in the August election. Mark that,

A POLITICAL REFUGEE .- The United States have long been an asylum for the oppressed of Europe fleeing from the clutches of its despotisms. They are now called upon to afford a retreat for political refugees from the despotism which has been erected on their own soil, and by a portion of their own people. The Nashville Patriot says it republished, a few days ago, an article from the Atlanta Intelligencer, denouncing a Mr. J. A. Stewart for the expression of certain opinions against the government which has been improvised for the seceded States, and declaring that all such men must be expelled from the community peaceably or forcibly. The article of the Intelligencer caused the Mayor to hold an inquest upon Mr. Stewart and his opinions; and, having satisfied the inquisition that he was not very dangerous, he was graciously permitted to remain. He is not yet a political refugee, but he must not any more follow the example of the Disunionists in these United States, and dare to denounce the government provided for him. As Mr. Yancey would say, he must keep a "padlock on his month."

Mr. Yancey once lived in Wetumpka, Ala. He had a law partner there, R. S. Tharen, Esq. During the Presidential canvass last year, Mr. Tharen cooperated with the conservatives, against the disunion precipitators. Subsequently to the secession of Alabama, he gave expression to the opinion that the non-slaveholders in the State would not be benefitted by the dissolution of the Union, and that if they were allowed the independent expression of their views, they would be found on the side of the Union. He went further, and like the Disunionists, attempted to get up an organization to give practical force to his views. This was too much. The Disunionists might get up leagues to break up the Union, but it would not do for Mr. Tharen to get up a league to save the Union. The devil was to pay, immediately. Mr. Tharen was placed in the hands of the Regulators, tried, and expelled from the State, being denied the privilege even of visiting his wife and children before he departed. He is now a political refugee, and has found an asylum from oppression under the flag of the free, the star-spangled banner.—Richmond Whig.

WORTH REMEMBERING. -It is not what we earn, but what we save, that makes us rich. It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, MAR. 27, 1861;

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the even system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified roun wants before their time is out; by a CHOM MARK on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a file from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.

they desire the change to be made.

Semi- Weekly, \$4 per dinum, in advance. Seksoribers desifting their papers changed must ention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which

They Mistrust the People:

We have heretofore presented to our readers facts proving beyond any reasonable inference to the contrary, that the leaders of the revolution in the seceded States as well as our own disunion Governor, and his newspaper, the State Journal, and those here in the secret of their usurping schemes, had for their object and design from the very beginning, the precipitation of the people into revolution and anarchy without allowing any time for reflection or deliberation. Every thing connected with the secession movement since, and in fact before the first ordimance was passed by South-Carolina in December last, proves this beyond a doubt; and every step taken by the unauthorized Convention at Montgomers is strictly in ebedience to the programme laid down and ordered by the Senators and Representatives of the seceded States in Washington in a caucus they held the 11th of January last-the proceedings of which appeared in the National Intelligencer. In nothing have the people been consulted except in the bare appointment of delegates to take into consideration the existing position of federal affairs. It is true, the people of Texas were allowed under the influence of armed bands of K. G. C's. to go through the form of ratifying what the Convention had done. The present deplorable state of affairs in Texas is a sufficient commentary upon that election; and the organized resistance to the usurpations of the secessionists is a foreshadowing of what will most assuredly take place in the other States, if they continue to ignere the right of the people to govern themselves. Their newspapers, though advocating secession, still warn the leaders that this ostracism of the voice of the people in the formation of a permanent government will be dangerons and unsafe. Their Conventions refuse to hearken to this voice of warning, for the politicians controlling them are afraid of the people. The people will in those States yet rise in their majesty and power and vindicate the truth, that all Republican government is founded upon the consent of the governed. The very doctrine of the right of secession

low them to repudiate it. The Constitution adopted by the Montgomery government will be ratified by the same Conventions which took their several States out of the Union .-It is contended by many secessionists themselves, that these Conventions have no authority to ratify that Constitution, or to impose on the people an organic law without their express consent.

is founded upon that idea, and the people will not al-

The Alabama Convention with about as much consideration and discussion as would be given to prearranged resolutions in a county meeting, ratified the permanent Constitution after having first laid on the table by a majority of 21, the following reso-

"Resolved 1. That the political power in all free governments is inherent in the people, and that an attempt to infringe this great principle is dangerous in policy, and directly subversive of civil liberty.
"2. That the right of every people to frame the system of government under which they are to live is a fundamental doctrine in all free government,

and should not be questioned or impaired. "3. That the acknowledgment of these established principles, the spirit and genius of American institutions, and the well-ascertained precedents of republican usage imperatively demand that the 'Consti-

tution of the Confederate States of America' shall be submitted to the people of this State for their ratification or rejection. The above resolutions could not pass a Convention pretending to represent the feelings and sentiments of the citizens of Alabama. Will the people

of that State submit to such tyranny on the part of the few oligarchs who happen to have the control of their government in this crisis? The Convention of Louisiana having confessedly taken the State out of the Union in opposition to a majority of the citizens of that State, now refuse to submit the "permanent constitution" for their ratification or rejection. Will the people of that State quietly submit to the oft repeated acts of tyranny on the part of unprincipled office-holders and corrupt politicians? Let the New Orleans True Delta answer. That paper

"It is not without reason the faithful Democracy of Louisiana are daily more and more deploring the success of the nefarious schemes of unprincipled office-holders and corrupt politicians, who, through the juggles of a Convention, deliberately and faithlessly disregarded the popular wish, and attached the State to the car of the provisional abortion at Montgomery. Already the mutterings of the distant thunder are making themselves distinctly heard, and it is not in Louisiana alone, but in all the other States precipitated blindly into revolution, as well that discontent, disappointment, and disgust are everywhere expressed loudly and intelligibly."

The Mississippian, the organ of the new government at Jackson, Mississippi, warns the Convention of that State of the danger of establishing a Constitution independent of the voice of the people. The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, admonishes the Convention of the "empire State of the South," in the same significant spirit. The Senators and Representatives in Congress originating this movement of secession, and by it having secured the offices for themselves and friends, do not desire the people to have anything whatever to do with their acts. Such a state of things so long as there is one spark of patriotic love for American institutions unquenched, will not, cannot last. We ask the free people of North-Carolina, from

Currituck to Cherokee, if their own Gevernor and secession leaders during the past winter did not endeavor to commit this State to the same suicidal policy? Did they not endeavor to "precipitate" North-Carolina into a revolution, by calling a Convention in an unconstitutional manner? Did they not refuse, until made to do so by an indignant public opinion, to submit to the people of the State, the action of the Convention when called? Did they not exert their whole influence against the "peace conference," and send a majority of commissioners thereto, whom they knew to be hostile to any proposition not satisfactory to the extremists of the seceded States? Did not some of the leaders openly declare, if North-Carolina did not secede they would inaugurate a rebellion and take their people out any way? Did they offer or advocate a single proposition looking to preserving the Union, or promoting a peaceful solution of existing troubles? On the 28th of February last, a majority of over 80,000 of the voters in North-Carolina. passed judgment of condemnation upon their course. They are fully aware of it; they feel it, and in their | Senate from Ohio, in place of Mr. Chase.

desperation will endeavor to drag the State with them into political destruction;

No one doubts if the seceders with us could have

succeeded during the last General Assembly, as at first they fully anticipated, that by this time they would like their co-laborers in Alabama, have publicly denied "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only." They have uniformly acted upon a negation of this, the first see. tion of our Bill of Rights. And because, in our humble capacity, we have at all times fearlessly contended for the right of the people to govern them. selves, and that if left alone they had not only the virtue and judgment for that self-government, but would exercise it for the promotion of their welfare and prosperity, we have been assailed and maligned by the politicians of the secession corps and their hirelings from one end of the State to the other We care not a farthing for their malignity. In the thanks of the honest people of the State, received by us with every mail, we have our reward.

Congress of the Confederate States. We give below the veto of the African slave trade act by President Davis:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 28, 1861. Gentlemen of the Congress: With sincere deference to the judgment of the Congress, I have carefully considered the bill "in relation to the Slavetrade, and to punish persons offending therein" but have not been able to approve, and therefore do return it with a statement of my objections.

The Constitution, section 7, article 1, provides that " the importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is thereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such law as shall effectually orevent the same." The rule therein given is emphatic, and distinctly directs legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negroes. The bill before me denounces as a high misdemeanor the importation of negroes or other persons of color, either to be sold as slaves or to he held to service or labor affixing heavy and degrading penalties on the act, if done with such intent, To that extent it accords with the requirements of the Constitution; but in the sixth section of the bill provision is made for the transfer of negroes who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies upon condition of deportation and future freedom, and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negroes to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder in any of the States where such sale shall not be inconsistent

with the laws thereof, &c., &c. This latter provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the Constitution, the prohibition of the importation of African negroes and in derogation of its mandate to legislate for the effectuation of that object. Wherefore the bill is returned for your further consideration, together with the objections most respectfully submitted. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

An effort was made to pass the act over the President's veto, which failed, yeas 15, nays 24-only nine majority against the slave trade. The following, showing wherein the new Consti-

tution differs from the old one, will be interesting to NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE C. S. A. WHEREIN IT DIFFERS WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE

UNITED STATES We note the principal points of difference between the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and the Constitution of the United States of America. 1. The preamble invokes "the favor and guidance

of Almighty God." 2. Any Judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may

be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature of such State. 3. Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of

discussing any measures appertaining to his depart-4. The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same

5. The general welfare clause is omitted. 6. No bounties can be granted from the Treasury, and no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations shall be laid to promote or toster any branch

of industry. 7. Congress shall have no power to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate commerce, except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons, bouys and other aids to navigation on the coasts and the improvement of harbors, and the removing of obstructions in rivers, and in all such cases such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated as may be necessary to pay the costs

and expenses thereof. 8. The expenses of the Post office Department, after the 1st of March, 1863, shall be paid out of its own revenue.

9. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the Slaveholding States and Territories of the United States, is 10. Congress shall have power to prohibit the in-

troduction of slaves from any State not a member of or Territory, not belonging to the Confederacy. 11. Congress shall appropriate no money, unless be asked and estimated for by some one of the Heads of Departments, and submitted by the Presi-

dent, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays-or to pay its own expenses or claims adjudicated against the Confederacy. 12. Congress is required to establish a tribunal to adjudicate claims against the Government. 13. Congress can grant no extra compensation to

tract made or service rendered. 14. Every law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. 15. When any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compacts to im-

any contractor, officer, agent or servant, after con-

16. The President holds his office for six years. and is not again eligible. 17. Upon removal of civil officers in the Executive Department, except Cabinet officers and officers

connected with the Diplomatic service, the President shall report the removal to the Senate, with his reasons therefor. 18. The citizens of one State cannot sue the citizens of another State in the Federal Courts.

19. Citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy with their slaves and other property, and the right of property in slaves shall not thereby be impaired. 20. Other States shall be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate voting by States.

21. The institution of negro slavery shall be recognized and protected in the Territory, by Congress and the Territorial Governments. And the citizens of all the States shall have the right to take their slaves to the Territory. 22. The Constitution shall be amended upon the

demand of any three States for a convention of all the States suggesting the amendments. And if the Convention of all the States concur in the amendments and they are ratified by two-thirds of the State Legislatures or Conventions, they shall be a part of the Constitution.

23. Congress shall pass no law impairing or denying the right of property in negro slaves.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1835. - The Favetteville Observer adds to our list the names of the following gentlemen, members of the Convention of 1885, as still living. We thought it more than probable that our list was not entirely correct. The Observer says:

"In addition to the above we add, as still living Joseph White of Anson, Frederick J. Hill and Wm. R. Hall of Brunswick, Henry W. Harrington of Rich-mond, John W. Powell of Robeson, Gen. Alexander Gray of Randolph, John B. Martin of Montgomery. 87 out of 116 is a large proportion to be living at the end of 26 years—the members being generally elderly men at that time."

John Sherman has been elected to the U.S.