

The Standard.

THE FLAG OF UNION.

Come, brothers, join the Union chorus. While the storm cloud lowers o'er us, Look away, look away, look away, see the flag!

MILITARY SPIRIT AND GENIUS OF THE SOUTH.

Major D. H. Hill, of the North-Carolina Military Institute, in his recent Essay on Military Education, delivered at Wilmington, North-Carolina, before the State Educational Convention...

MR. CRITTENDEN'S FAREWELL SPEECH. The following is the latter portion of Mr. Crittenden's farewell speech, delivered on Sunday night, March 11th.

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.

What if our Treasury is empty and our money spent, and our government has no credit in any part of 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.

ARKANSAS AND THE UNION.—The Memphis Bulletin publishes the following, styling it a "reliable letter from Little Rock."

MIAMI AND PUBLIC HEALTH.—An interesting communication has recently been addressed to the Academy 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.

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:

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.

For the Standard. ROCKY MOUNT, March 16, 1861. W. W. Holden, Esq.

My Dear Sir:—I notice in your paper of the 13th inst., you have been pleased to class me as "Disunionist."

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 paper by request.

As a Southern planter, and a Southern man, we secede, and utterly repudiate anything of the kind. What I said to "leave" the Union was not following after the sheep, but to follow the sheep, to God my God; whether thou goest I will go, and where thou diest and art buried, I will die and be buried likewise.

Let the people assemble. If all cannot come, let them go to their neighbor who can, and persuade him to do so. If this is done, the Union men in this county will give over 1200 majority in 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 their despots. They are now called upon to afford a retreat to political refugees from the despotism which has been erected on their own soil, and by a portion of their own people.

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 usual system. All papers are discontinued if not paid for in advance.

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.

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 prevent the same."

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 present 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.

15. When any river divides or flows through two or more States they may enter into compact to improve its navigation. 16. The President holds his office for six years, and is not again eligible.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF 1855.—The Fayetteville Observer adds to our list the names of the following gentlemen, members of the Convention of 1855, 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 of Richmond, H. Hall of Brunswick, Henry W. Harrison of W. Moore of Johnston, W. P. Powell of Johnston, 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."

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."

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 Slave-trade, and to punish persons offending therein" but have not been able to approve, and therefore do return it with a statement of my objections.

An effort was made to pass the act over the President's veto, which failed, says 24—only nine majority against the slave trade.

The following, showing wherein the new Constitution differs from the old one, will be interesting to our readers: NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE C. S. A. WHEREIN IT DIFFERS WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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