The First Treaty.

This ludicrous offspring of the first exercise of the treaty-making power between Palmetto, (S. C.,) and the United States is so full of genuine sarcasm, that we cannot forbear inserting it in full. While designed as a burlesque, it shows up the *religious sensitiveness* of the Abolitionists in a pure light, and methinks, judging from the number of black wives that they have taken according to their census, it will describe how easily our *colored sisters* could excite their love. A song from Dinah or one of our winter-nightly melodies would soon stir the feelings of his heart, and melt the ice of his cold, calculating nature. We congratulate the treaty-making power upon such stipulations as secure to us the services of those respectable gentlemen for life (if the price of the wooed and won damsel is not paid) to teach them what slavery is, and the retention of their off-spring, while we would not boast much of the admixture.

We are indebted to the *Columbia Guardian* for "*Crusis.*"

Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the Republic of the United States and the Palmetto Republic known also as Palmettoa.

Unhappy differences having arisen between the Northern and Southern States of the Federal Union, by reason of their conflicting views of slavery, which resulted in a dissolution of the Union, and a formation of a Southern Confederacy, under the name of Palmettoa, or the Palmetto Republic, of the two Governments, by their duly authorized plenipotentiaries have signed the following treaty of peace and friendship, fully covering the whole ground of difference between them:

ART. I. The United States agree that Palmettoa shall keep her colored population, free from all molestation, let, or hindrance from the people of the United States, either under-ground railroads, seductions, raids or in any other manner whatsoever *Provided*, that said population be well clothed, well fed, and not over worked, and indulged in all church privileges; *Provided, also*, that thes concession in this article are not to be understood as any recognition of the right of one man to hold the property of another, or any renunciation of the doctrine that all men are created free and equal, or that there ought to be the slightest difference made between men by reason of their color.

ART. II. The United States further agree so to modify their personal liberty, that a Palmettoan, carrying his colored servants into the United States or claiming his service while therein shall not be subjected to a fine of more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment for more than two years, if he be a man of family; and not more than three thousand dollars' fine and four years' imprisonment, if he be a single man. It is further agreed, that the wife and children of any married man imprisoned for a breach of a personal liberty bill shall be allowed to visit him occasionally—that is to say, the wife as often as once a fortnight, and the children once a month: *Provided*, the visit of the children shall be the first sabbath of the month; when they shall be attended by some divine of the Beecher faith, who shall impress upon their minds, by appropriate lessons drawn from the sufferings of their father the awful sin of slavery. It is further agreed that any Palmettoan now suffering the penalty of fifteen years imprisonment and five thousand dollars' fine, for breach of a personal liberty bill, shall have his punishment reduced to the measure of this article; *Provided, always*, and it is expressly understood, that if the culprit shall have paid the five thousand dollars, *it is not to be refunded*.

ART. III. In consideration of the foregoing concessions, the Palmetto Republic doth stipulate and agree, that if any President of the United States now in office, or hereafter to come in office, any member of his cabinet, any judge of the Supreme Court or of a State Court, or any Governor of a State, shall be disposed to pay his addresses to any colored female house servant cook, wash woman or field hand, in Palmettoa, upon making his desires known to the President of this Republic, and the residence of the master of such servant, the President shall forthwith inform the Governor of the State in which the master resides of the wishes of the high functionary. Upon receiving such information the master shall open his kitchen, or other tenement, which the colored lady may occupy to the free ingress and egress of the suitor, at all hours of the day or night, when she is not actively engaged in her master's service; *provided*, that his visits shall not extend beyond 11 o'clock at night in winter or summer. The high official position of the suitor shall be a sufficient guarantee against his tampering with the other servants of the master's family, breeding discontents among them, encouraging elopement or insurrection, or doing anything else unbecoming the confidence reposed in him. It shall not, however, be considered a breach of confidence in him to bespeak the good offices of the mother, father, sister or brother of his lady-love in furthering his suit. Should he be rejected, the master, of course, will expect him to retire immediately, and not harass his loved one with hopeless importunities. But as the high contracting powers are fully aware that in matters of the heart no position in life is a certain security against imprudences, it is mutually understood and agreed, that any rejected lover of the class in the article designated, upon application to the master, setting forth that he has received such tokens of favor from his beloved, that he verily believes, if farther time be allowed him, he can win her, it shall be the duty of the master to allow him three weeks longer continuance of his attentions. If, through this time, his mistress continues obdurate, he is to leave the premises quietly, and do no violence to himself or to the object of his love. Should the parties agree to be united in wedlock, it shall be the bounden duty of the master to have the nuptials consummated in his own dwelling, in the presence of all the whites and blacks of the family. Should the groom entertain religious scruples at having the nuptial ceremony performed by a Southern clergyman, he shall be at full liberty to engage the services of any abolition clergyman of his own State for the occasion. Upon the marriage he shall immediately signify to the master whether he will resign his office and remain with his wife, or return with her to his own residence. In the first case he shall not be bound to serve the master, but shall, to all intents and purposes, be regarded as a freeman. The offspring, of course, will follow the condition of the mother, upon the universally-admitted principle that *partus sequiter ventrem*. But should the husband prefer removing his own domicil, then, if he and the master cannot agree as to the price of the wife the value shall be assessed by two freeholders of the country, the one to be chosen by the master, the other by the husband, (with the power of umpirage), whose decision shall be final. Price to be paid immediately, or to be detained in service until it is paid.

ART. IV. Any other free white person of the United States, (excluding those bound to service for a term of years, and Indians not taxed,) desiring to address a colored lady of Palmettoa, shall signify his wishes directly to the master, presenting a certificate of his good moral character, signed by a judge or justice of any court of record of the county or district in which he resides. He shall then, if required by the master, go before a magistrate, and make affidavit that he has never, directly or indirectly, been engaged in killing or mobbing any white man for laying claim to any lady or gentleman of color. That he has never stolen, or piously but secretly enticed or taken away, any such person of color from his or her master or mistress. That he has had no hand in any midnight raids, house-burnings, or insurrectionary plots, either of envy, hatred, or malice, or as a conscientious act of religious devotion. And that he has never subscribed for arms to be used, or used arms himself, in any such religious exercises. This done, all the privileges of courtship shall be granted to him that are granted to distinguished personages in the foregoing article; *provided, nevertheless*, that the master shall not be required to have the nuptials solemnized in his dwelling, or in the presence of any white person. If he be not able to purchase his wife, as he takes her for better and for worse, and vows to cleave to her through life, he shall henceforth enter her master's service with her—not as a slave, but as a cooley.

ART. V. Should any man-servant of Palmettoa become attached to any white lady of the United States, sojourning in Palmettoa, and be desirous of wooing her, he shall make known his wishes to his master, and the place of her residence; and the master shall immediately address a letter to the lady, inquiring whether she makes any distinction in the human family on account of their color; at the same time intimating to her the object of the inquiry. If she respond in the negative, the master shall send her a full and faithful description of the servant's character, with a request to know whether it would be agreeable to her to receive his addresses. If she answer in the affirmative, the master shall give the servant every facility of prosecuting his suit, consistent with the relation of master and servant. Should the courtship end in marriage, the servant becomes *ipso facto* free, and the State pays the value of him. The lady shall be allowed to visit the husband's relations at all times, when they are not occupied with the master's business. The little children, nieces, and nephews of the husband, shall be permitted to visit his lady, their aunt, at the will of their parents, without any restraint of the master, until they reach the age of responsibility.

ART. VI. The high contracting powers reciprocally renounce all claim to the hitherto common property in their respective dominions; and agree that each shall regulate its own affairs in its own way; but the people of each are to be allowed all the privileges and immunities vouchsafed to them under the Constitution of 1787. No foreign ministers of any grade are to be accredited to the government of the United States but negroes, or gentlemen of mixed blood, and none to Palmettoa but white persons.

EXPERIMENTUM CRUSIS.

MOVEMENTS AT NEW YORK.—The grand jury of the U. S. Court continued their inquisition on Thursday, and examined several witnesses touching rumors of armed bodies organizing in New York to aid the South. They were unable, so far as could be learned, to determine upon a definate charge against any person.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday, everything remained quiet, but the precautionary measures were still continued. Commodore Breese has arrived at the yard, and approves of the steps adopted to guard against the apprehended attack. The *Times* says:

Nine-inch guns, which can throw a peck of musket balls at each discharge, command the cobblock of the United States ship *North Carolina*, another approach from the Williamsburg shore. Long thirty-two's look out of the bow ports, sweeping every angle of the Walabout; and there are five twelve-pound howitzers, with a well-trained company of sailor or marines, ready for instant service at any point on shore. The heavy guns of the old *North* can also be brought to bear in any direction where a force could penetrate into the yard. In a word, as the officers remarked, they could give to the enemy as warm a reception, and upon as short notice, as they could reasonably ask for; and could treat them to grape, canister, round-shot or shell in any desired quantity. Two nine-inch shell guns were put on board of the sloop *Savannah*, which lies at the dock dismantled.

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA—The resolutions adopted by the Legislature, published in yesterday's *Guardian*, in response to Virginia, whilst respectful and dignified, decide the question as to South Carolina uniting in any project to reconstruct the late Federal Government. We believe, too, that these resolutions are but the expressing of opinions and feelings of the people of South Carolina—that the separation of South Carolina was final, and that the only negotiations between her and the Federal Government must be as to mutual relations as foreign States.

South Carolina has acted for herself, calmly and soberly, and her action has been endorsed and vindicated by the concurrent action of five sovereign States. Virginia has her own destiny in her own hands, and has the advantage and strength of the position of six of her Southern sisters to fortify her in promptly following their example. Besides this, she has the stimulus of the coercive preparations now being made in her strong fortress—its heavy batteries being directed twords her people. "Resistance to tyranny" has ever been the watch-word and motto of the Old Dominion, and unless the present race of her sons have degenerated, we must expect, in the present condition of affairs, prompt, decisive, and effective action.—*Carolinian.*

AUSTIN, anuary 24.—The Legislature has passed resolutions repudiating the idea that forcible means may be used to coerce the seceding States, and declaring that any such attempt will be resisted to the last extremity.

Only one fifth of the House opposed immediate action. This small minority is in favor of referring the question of secession to the people.

The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

Thursday, February 7, 1861.

To Guardians, Trustees, Et Al.

We call the attention of guardians, trustees, committees and receivers to the advertisement of T. Stobo Farrow, Commissioner in Equity, calling on them to make their returns by the 1st day of March next.

The Freshet.

We learn from various sources, that the following bridges have been washed away, and others we understand have been seriously damaged by the high waters:

Miller's Bridge,	over	Middle	Tyger,
Snoddy's	"	"	North Tyger,
Golightly's	"	"	Fair Forest,
Thomson's	"	"	Lawson's Fork,
Tuck's	"	"	Lawson's Fork,
McMakin's	"	"	Lawson's Fork,
Thomson's	"	"	Lawson's Fork,
Wood's	"	"	Pacolette,

Disappointment.

In making up our paper this evening we measure our anxiety for the arrival of the train by the general interest that is felt by our readers, in the several disappointments they have experienced since the first of January. They can sympathize with us now, as we go to press without a mail for three days. Its all very well, high waters will stop the best of us, and its only a little impatience we feel on publication evening, that draws us out to say a word. We fear the train to-night will disappoint us again.

North Carolina.

This old and faithful State, like all identified with Southern interests and feelings, is beginning to shake her "goary mane" at the General Government. In the lowest depths of her heart the feeling of secession has gone, and with gigantic vigor she is arousing to the mighty issue. Soon she will follow the six States, and proclaim to the world her freedom from the shackles of the Constitution, once endeared to her memory as the masterpiece of political workmanship, but sadly and wantonly trampled upon by the unhallowed tread of wild fanaticism. Though slow in calling a Convention, we believe her people are ready to resent the desecration of that noble instrument by the North, and that from her hills and sea-board comes the cry, "give us separate independence out of the Union or equality with our retired sisterhood." The truth is, the "mountains are on fire," and through their frightful chasms, on their fertile and wooded sides, as well as down their fruitful valleys, the light is gleaming brightly. Soon a blaze of effulgence will envelop her Northern and Western sections, equal in intensity to that which is enkindled in the East. The other day they met in numbers to erect a pole and flag upon her soil, and from every tongue eulogies fell in earnest language of the action of this State and the dignified, manly course she has since pursued towards the General Government. We heard men of the highest intelligence and character declare if the State did not secede they heartily wished to slice their county and annex it to our State. With such a feeling—such an indorsement of South Carolina—we cannot believe that gallant old North Carolina will lend her aid or influence to a government that has oppressed them as as well as the entire South. Soon she will speak, we predict, in utterances too plain to be misunderstood—too resolute to be disregarded.

The Southern Congress.

This distinguished body is now in session at Montgomery, Alabama, we presume, agreeable to general appointment. What action will be taken to establish a Southern Confederacy and organize a government that will affect alike all its members, we doubt not will be prudent, sagacious and wise. The evils of the one which we have just thrown off, as well as its defects, will serve to guide the Congress in all its movements. That the projectors of the new government are gentlemen of enlarged experience, and perfectly familiar with our political history we entertain no doubt, and hence anticipate a harmonious meeting and a Constitution perfect in its structure as it will be fair in its provisions, and strong in the guards the different interests which it will be designed to protect and foster, may demand. While we admire the consummate wisdom which characterized the first Constitution under the circumstances, and the wonderful adaptation to develop the material resources of the country at large. We rejoice the opportunity is afforded of establishing what may termed an *elastic Constitution*—one blending and shining with the wisdom, experience and light of our first forefathers, with that which the last will bring to their aid and avail in this important meeting.

For the Carolina Spartan.

MR. EDITOR: We desire the use of your columns to nominate Lieut. W. T. THOMSON, of the Johnson Rifles, for the office of Major of the Regiment to be organized out of this Brigade. It is needless in this community to speak of the fitness of Lieut. THOMSON for the office above named. Long connected with the Volunteer Militia, he has displayed a zeal, ability and knowledge in military affairs, that warrants high efficiency in active service. We commend him to the suffrages of the volunteers, with the confident assurance that by his election they will obtain a *good officer*, in the full meaning of the term.

FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.—Mr. Taylor meadows, English Consul at Shanghae, while on an excursion up the Yangtze River, China, on the 20th of October, in his yacht, by three piratical junks manned by sixty men, and amply provided with war like implements, five guns either six or nine pounders. Mr. Meadows had with him one English man and ten Chinese noncombatants. He was well provided with guns, Sharp's breech-loader, which he highly commends, with several other fancy English guns. The parties commenced fight with a discharge without wounding any one. The Englishmen replied with a continuous discharge of rifles, doing great execution. The pirates sent nine charges of grape and one round shot at the Englishmen, but at last finding that their men were fast falling before the murderous discharges of their opponents, they put about and ingloriously fled. Learning Mr. Meadows and his companions masters of the position.

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.—The N. Y. *Tribune* begins to croak on this subject. It says:

It is apprehended in Washington that if Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, be taken by the rebels, privateers will be immediately fitted out to prey upon the commerce of the north. Mr. Buchanan instead of sending reinforcements to the commander of the small force there, has sent instructions substantially directing him to surrender in case of an attack. If Pensacola should fall completely into the hands of the rebels it will become a most convenient place of refuge for pirates, and no American merchant vessel will be safe in the Gulf without the convoy of a man-of-war.

For the Carolina Spartan.

Public Meeting.

According to previous appointment, a large number of our citizens together with a number of citizens of North Carolina, met Tuesday, 22nd January, at James H. Ezell's Store, and organized a Vigilant Association by calling Rev. D. Scruggs to the Chair, and K. C. Scruggs to act as Secretary.

After the Chair had explained the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted for consideration:

Whereas, The repeated aggressions against the institutions of the South by the fanatics of the North have caused South Carolina to deliberately and gallantly withdraw herself from the General Government, which has redoubled the malevolence of those fanatics, and which may instigate them to attempt their nefarious depredations upon her borders, we, the citizens of South and North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Cowpens, do feel that decisive measures should be promptly instituted to suppress all insurrectional movements, to stay the inroads of murderers, to further the ends of justice, and to protect our homes, our families and our institutions. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, whose names are herewith signed, do form ourselves into an association of vigilance, for protecting our homes, and for the general good and safety of our community.

Resolved, That this association shall be called the State-line Vigilant Society, and shall consist of a President, to be elected by ballot, and the requisite number of officers, to be appointed by the President, which appointments must be ratified by the Society; and said officers shall constitute an Executive Committee.

Resolved, That said committee, or any subcommittee, together with any number of patrols they may deem proper to appoint, shall have full authority to exercise the strictest supervision over the conduct of both black and white, to arrest, try and punish all offenders against the good order and safety of our country, and to do all other acts to further the ends of justice and the designs of this Society; and we do pledge ourselves, our property and our sacred honor to support them in so doing.

Resolved, That should the conduct of any negro, or negroes, excite suspicions, or should any white man, or men, be found tampering with negroes, or be heard to express abolition sentiments, or should any suspicious character, or characters, attempt to pass through our country, who may fail to give a good account of himself or themselves, he, or they shall be arrested and brought before the whole Society, as it may be necessary, and the case submitted to the claims of justice.

Resolved, That assemblies of negroes shall not be tolerated except for religious purposes, and only then when several well disposed white men are present, who shall disperse such negroes to their homes immediately after divine service; and all slaves, unless accompanied by their master, mistress, or agent, shall have a permit which must specify where they may go, and they cannot deviate from the accustomed path in going thither.

Resolved, That as a call for volunteers has been made, and we know not how soon some of us may be called away from our peaceful homes, it is the duty of those who may remain at home to see that the families of those who may go to the defence of our country, shall be properly cared for and protected from the insolence of ill-designing men.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee shall keep secret the names of informers and the proceedings of their council.

The preamble and resolutions being read and submitted as a whole to the assembly, were unanimously adopted, and signed by every man in the assembly.

The Society then proceeded to elect a President, which resulted in the election of Rev. D. Scruggs, who proceeded to appoint the following officers, which appointments were ratified by the Society:

Vice Presidents—J. H. Ezell, J. T. Camp and W. A. McKinney.

Secretaries—C. C. Scruggs, A. D. Lovelace, W. J. Roberts and J. C. Robbs.

Marshals—L. D. Scruggs, Robert A. Scruggs, Sr., Geo. Phillips, Z. Cantrell, Robert Arnold and A. Ezell.

The Committee then proceeded to appoint, arrange an active patrol for each of the several neighborhoods within the boundaries of this Association.

On motion the Society adjourned to meet Wednesday, 30th Jan., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

D. SCRUGGS, President.

KRITT C. SCRUGGS, Sec.

The Business of the Country.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States contains some statistics, which, in the present condition of the country, will be interesting to our readers.

It will be seen that more than one-half of the products exported from this country during the past year were those of the States which have withdrawn from the Union, amounting, exclusive of tobacco, to $[illegible]. So that it is thus proven that the Cotton States, which are about to enter upon the formation of a new Government, furnished to the shipping interest both of this country and Europe more than one-half of its carrying trade.

There can be no doubt that the leading powers of Europe will promptly recognize a confederacy which furnishes to their manufacturers and consumers such a heavy portion of the raw material; nor can there be any doubt of a confederacy with such resources being entirely able, not only to maintain herself in a high position among the powers of the earth, but to become wealthy and prosperous:

Value of imports for the year, about	$[illegible]
Deduct specie, bullion, &c., imported	$[illegible]
Value of merchandise imported	$[illegible]
Value of exports for the year, about	$[illegible]
Deduct specie, bullion, &c., exported	$[illegible]
Value of merchandise exported	$[illegible]
Excess of imports of merchandise	$[illegible]
Excess of exports of specie, bullion, &c.	$[illegible]
Value of Cotton exported, about	$[illegible]
" Tobacco " "	$[illegible]
" Rice " "	$[illegible]
" Iron " "	$[illegible]
" Iron imported, about	$[illegible]
" Sugar " "	$[illegible]
" Sugar exported "	$[illegible]

The amount of duties received, about $[illegible]

Arrival of the United Kingdom.

CAPE RACE, February 1.—The *United Kingdom* from Glasgow the 20th, reached here to-day. She reports the sale of cotton at Liverpool on the 19th 20,000 bales and the market active. Breadstuffs quiet. Manchester accounts unfavorable and dull. Consols 91@91¼.

The French army is to be increased by seventeen regiments.

Gen. Klapka is preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The Belgrat trails are concluded. The dusacs are sentenced to death.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SECESSION.—The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate*, of the 17th inst., is requested by Col. J. L. Rice, of Illinois, to tender to Gov. Moore, for the use of the State forces, two thousand bushels of corn, at thirty-three cents per bushel, payable to suit the conveniences of the State, or not at all, if it would embarrass the State.

Message of the President.

The following is the message of the President on the proposition of Virginia to send Commissioners to Washington the 4th of February, to take into consideration the alarming condition of the country. It was sent to Congress on Monday.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a serious 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 States, whether slave-holding 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 Febuary 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 Federal 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 the 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 agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone under its 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 or over his Ministerial control.

If he were thus to act he might pass laws which he would be bound to execute, though in conflict with his agreement.

Under existing circumstances my present action, put it in conflict with various laws. It is my duty, at all times, to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, as far as this may be practicable, and to employ the Constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and to preserve the public peace of the Federal Government. If the seceding States abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the duty resulting to me cannot be exercised, and will no longer exist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning.

But, without any express or implied engagement such as is proposed, I certainly commend to Congress, with unfeigned confidence that it will meet their united wisdom, and the conciliatory 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.

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