Devoted to Southern Zights, Politics, Agriculture, und Miscellang

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1861

Confederate States' Army Bill. ed to the army of the Confederate tes, we publish the army bill persed the Southern Congress, for their infor-

An not to raise Provisional Porces for the federate States of America, and for other purposes Skg. 1. The Congress of the Confederate

the Government of the Confederate States al existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose that I have of peace and war, and to provide for the State having reference to nected with questions between said States, or any of them, and powers foreign to

quired from the United States, and which are now in the forts, arsenals and navy yards of the said States, and all other arms

President be authorised to receive into the service of this Government such forces now in the service of said States as may be tendered, or who may solunteer by con-sent of their State, in such numbers as he

such forces may be received with their officers by companies, battalions or regiments, and when so received shall form a part of the provisional army of the Confederate States, according to the terms of their entirement, and the President shall appoint, to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of the confederate to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them. and with the advice and consent of Con gress, such general officer or officers for said forces. s may be necessary for the service.
See, 5. And be it further enacted, That

said forces, when received into the service of made explicit de laration, in a distinct, this Government, shall have the same pay article, that "each States retains its soverand allowances as ma, be provided by for volunteers entering the service, or for the army of the Confederate States, and shall be subject to the same rules and Gov.

Cairo, Illinois.

The Memphis Bulletin has the following coin government has chosen as a base of recognised to be independent.

to be about ! 6 0 soldiers at Cairo when the Gray Eagle ch, no they were comfing in in ver cain. The officers of the Grey B., a more of great excitement at Palmenh on account of the unitary occupation of Carro Eight companies, numbering about 16 o men, are al eady under drih, and awaiting arms, which they had sent Col. Flighman to St. Louis to purc.ase, and which were expected on yesterday. They ar anxious to march to Cairo and have already received infination from thir y-two counties in South Il nois to the effect that if the people of aduent will make a demonstration upon Cairo, they will co-operate with them, and tear up the railroad and tresle-work, so us to prevent the cour gation of any more troops there. The officers of the January observer a sarge gun in position at Columbus, Ky., and a Southern flag flying near by, from which they inferred that the people at that point were alive to their duty and their

The New Orleans Delta, speaking of the possession of Cairo, says:

"Geography has made Cairo a strategical position of the very atmost conseque e.

It is the key to the upper, as New Orleans and the Lake and Balize are the key to constitution its true caaracter—that of a the lower Mississippi. It can blockade St.

Louis on the one hand and Louisville on The Constitution of 1787 having, howthe other; while, if in the possession of a considerable force pussessing heavy ordnance, and command og the rain ad leading south of that point, it would menace the city of Memphis and open the way for an invading army to make that an advanced post of occupation. It is not pleasant to

MEASSGE

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

government in its full proportions upon its own substantial busis of the c lar will, it only remains that election should be held for the designation of the

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States identified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent, will join this Confederacy; giving to its typical constellation increased splender—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere at usual passes and to States a wider sphere of usualness, and to the friends of Constitutional libery a greattes of America do enact, That to enable er security for its harmonious and perpetu-

making this announcement that I have public defence, the President be, and deemed it my duty to convo e you at an he is hereby, authorized and directed to carlier day than that fixed by yourselves deemed it my duty to convo e you at an ssume control of all military operations for your meeting. The declaration of war nevery State having reference to or con-made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his Proclamation issued on the fiteenth day of the present month, render-SEC. 2. And be it further exacted, That the President is hereby authorized to receive from the several States he arms and munitions of war which have been active from the several states he arms and munitions of war which have been active from the country for the defence of the country

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between and munitions which they may desire to us and the States which now unite in waturn over and make chargeable to this Govof the events which have resulted in this SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the wariare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During th war waged against Great Britmay require, for any time not less than twelve months, unless some discharged.

SEC. 4. And be it farther enacted Th t such forces may be exactled. ain by her colonies on this continent, a ly into a firm league of friendship with to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever.

In order to gard agains any mise nstruction of their contract, the several States eignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress as-

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the Revolution was successfully waged in no clause can there be found any dele alarming a crisis in their history. at Cairo Illinois the place that the Lin- the several States ware, each by name,

The articles of contederation contained The people of Cairo are leaving the hibited, unless confirmed by the Legis a clause whereby all alterations were pre-The people of Cairo are leaving the place as rapidly as possible. Indeed it is some most of the comen and children have already a the city. They do not sympathize with income and his army, but are overawed by the military. There was said to be about 16 th soldiers at Cairo, when ed a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and re orting to Congres, and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall when agreed to or Congress, and confirmed by the States, rendered the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the prese vation of the Union.

it was, by the delegates chosen by several States under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United tates was framed in 1787, an submitted to the several States, for ratification, as shewn by the 7th article, which is in these

" the ratification of the Convention of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN the States, so ratifying the same."

I have iltalicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose attracting attention to singular and marked caution with which the States ondeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea inciting among the slaves a spirit of disthat the seperate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one com- for their escape from their owners, and

ever, omitted the clause already recited ious duty; men were taught that it was a and dissolved their conne from the articles of Confederation, which meri to clude, disobey and violently oppose other States of the Union.

The people of the Southern States, whose The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to bonefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increased by immigration

control: they learn to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional imso utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind that in the inaugural address delivered by resident Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly memorable instance, the same Chief Mag-istrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a country and careful religious instruction. the State in which it is situated and by which it was created. This is the lamen-

and resulted in the treaty of peace with gation of power to the Congress authoriz. Here it may be proper to observe

their own interest by selling their slaves under the constitutional compact. The to the South, and prohibiting slavery withwant of constitutional authority, but by title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States of its political creed." their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representatives a controllgradually extended. A continuous series the purpose of rendering insecure the ten- and Mr. Pierce in 1852. ure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in content and revolt; means were furnished The Constitution of 1787 having, how- tion of conscientions obligation and relig-

The second section of the second section of the second sec

dinate to the agent appointed by themtransaction of public affairs was impeded by themby repeated efforts to usurp powers not delerate States of America, and for the settledenunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slav s, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority.

Finally a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common.

disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increased by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees as he Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a unifority to govern the minority without control; they learn to listen with impaticace.

In a deposity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. It is just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political cureer, my most carnest desire will have been filled.

It was in furtherance of this accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made whoice of three discontinuous at once be reduced.

deems to be underiable, that t'e theory of adoption of the constitutional compact, to the Constitution requires that in all cases upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and so-the majority shall govern; and in another cial condition they had been elevated from

prejudice, detriment or discouragement of existed in all of the States of the Union prejudicially to the Confederate States, esthe owners of that species of property, or a party, almost uninterruptedly in the pecially at Fort Pickens, was in contem-

Democratic party of the United States rein their limits. The South were willing peated in its successful canvass in 1856, the purchasers of a property suitable to their declarati n made in numerous previous wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that ity abide by and uphold the principles declarati n made in numerous previous their quiet possession was to be disturbed said down in the Kentucky and Virginia by those who were inhibited, not only by resolutions of 1798, and the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in good faith as vendors, from disquieting a 1799; and that it adopts those principles

that prohibited African slavery within The principles thus emphatically an ing voice in the Congress, a persistent and to judge of and redress the wrongs of organized system of hostile measures which it complains. These principles against the rights of the owners of slaves were maintained by overwhelming majoriin the Southern States was inaugurated and ties of the people of all the States of the of measures was divised and prosecuted for ferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809.

and dissolved their connection with the fective hostile operations.

the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the nurestricted free intercourse between the two

rations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and Nothern ports.

These preparations commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly

Scarcely had the President of the United columns to the departure of these Commenced in secrecy, some tranquility, and the calculations of war. a larged and that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically and one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically and one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically and one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically and one of the first political creed and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, transports and vessels of war, with the spin of each State of including majoridation of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections of Mr. Jef-son in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1899, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient so well established, and so necessary for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly destinant the principles were maintained by overwhelming majorid the editors of the People of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections of Mr. Jef-son in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1899, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient so well established, and so necessary for a separations commenced in secrect expected on the 25th of the provious month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whist the Commissioners requested to the delivery of as answer to their official secretary of State and the President of the United States had determined to half on intercourse with them whatevers to required that they should revoke the delegation of potential proper of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had determined to half on intercourse with them whatevers to refuse even to listen to any proposal the whole interval, which the worning swheth they were mentioned that the wrongs wheth they were mentioned that the wrongs wheth they were mentioned that the wrongs when they were mentioned that the wrongs when they were mentioned that the wrongs when they are receive rights as sovereign and independent States, order to prepare secretly the means for ef-

an investing army to make that an advanced post of consequence of post of consequence of post of post

erate States of America, and for the settlement of all question of disagreement between the two Government upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

It was my pleasure as well as my duty, to co-operate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our ener-

thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its eandidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Scathern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and confort of the laboring class, and distinguised citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordiul coperation, and that of the Secretary of that gallant officer; and although the well being and confort of the laboring class, and distinguised citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordiul coperation, and that of the Secretary of the increasing care and attention for the well being and confort of the laboring class, and distinguised citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordiul coperation, and that of the Secretary of the glad on operation, and that of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from the cherished hopes of peace were call condition they had been elevated from the conjugation of the constitutional compact, to attempt the conquest of this people, and civilized agricultural laborres and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with a careful religious instruction.

Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelison of their own condition, but to constitution of the discharge of their proposed, at the instignation of a friendly to the conjugation of the confecence while the conduct of the surface of the surface

cordial approval and the consent of his government, refrained from imposing any terms that would wound the sensibilities of the commander of the feet. was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners at Washington. For proof of this I refer to the annexed documents, marked—, taken in connection with further facts which I Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordisary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and Nothern ports.

He calls for an army of eventy-five thousand men to act a posee comitatus in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States were no courts exist whose men and the state of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the state of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the state of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the state of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the state of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the court of the court of the courts of justice which that have ded commonwealth, and the court of the courts of justice which the courts of justice which the court of the court of the courts of justice which the court of the co from the articles of Confederation, which provided, in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this vited to ratify the Constitution, lest this open day solely for approach to maintify far excedule of the process of the courts of justice the reduced their connection with the other connection with the dissolved their connection with the other connection with the dissolved their connection with the other connection with the dissolved their connection with the other connection.

That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the Government of the Union.

That these assurances were no courts exist whose mand distorted the reduced the other connection.

Having done this, they proceeded to the process of the courts of the process of th

Their commanding general, with their tion was is ued, it co