

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

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TERMS, PER ANNUM: If paid in advance, \$2 00; if paid within 3 months, 2 50; if paid within 6 months, 3 00. Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year. Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and settling all claims entrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c. During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office, January 19, 1861.

J. A. FOX, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner, January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties. Office in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel, January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND OPERATIVE SURGERY, Office No. 2 Irwin's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C. January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH, Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c. Of the best English and American manufacturers. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1861.

John T. Butler, PRACTICAL Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweler, &c. OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.) Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months. Oct 16, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO., DEALERS IN Watches, JEWELRY, Silver & plated Ware AND FANCY GOODS, No. 5, Granite Range, Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. September 18, 1860.

New Supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware. The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention. R. W. BECKWITH. Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad. On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa. Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers. A. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent. Oct 2, 1860.

SITUATION WANTED. As Conductor on some Railroad Train, or as Agent at some Depot, or as Mail Agent. Testimonials of moral character, Southern principles and close attention to business, can be given. Address L. A. HELMS, Winchester, Union co., N. C. Jan. 8, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the Practice of DENTISTRY, and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial. He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends. You may take that for granted. February 5, 1861.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured, for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt., at Branch Bank N. C. Jan 8, 1861.

Dissolution. The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers. The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it. All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient. Jan 15, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!! A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenter's Tools. Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, planing, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Angers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels, Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C. May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools. Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Rasps and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax, Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture, cast, plow, blower and spring Steel, &c., for sale very cheap at TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds. Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grabbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain, grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spindles, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment: Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE. Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worley of Gaston county; that his master moved to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. Oct. 9, 1860. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS. LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS, DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. Carpets & Rugs. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANTATION GOODS. The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town. FISHER & BURROUGHS Nov 13, 1860.

DAVIS & HARDEE, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va. REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 19, 1861.

BIRDS, BIRDS. All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store. One door above the Bank of Charlotte. Nov 29, 1860.

NEW RESTAURANT, Eating and Refreshment Saloon. Having connected with my Establishment an Eating and Refreshment Saloon, I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans will please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to please them. J. D. PALMER. One door above the Bank of Charlotte, January 1, 1861.

A TRAITOR. Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has now afforded complete evidence that he is a traitor to his State and section. It will be seen by the following proclamation that he calls for troops in Maryland to aid Lincoln:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, FREDERICK CITY, May 14, 1861.

Whereas, The President of the United States, by his requisition of date the 13th day of April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments of infantry, or riflemen, to serve for the period of three months, the said requisition being made in spirit and in pursuance of law.

And whereas, to the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War, that the said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capitol of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holiday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, call upon the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments as aforesaid, to serve during the period of three months, within the limits of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capitol of the United States; to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. THOS. H. HICKS.

It is said that General Scott has laid his plans for a six months campaign. It is thought that the seat of war is about to be removed from Washington to Cairo. The latter being considered a strategical point of the greatest importance.

LOST OR MISLAID, In Charlotte, on the 13th inst., one note on R. R. King, for \$101 75; also one note on P. A. Hodge for \$14; and one receipt on A. I. Hood, deputy sheriff, amount not recollected. Any person finding them are hereby notified not to trade them off, as I am the only authorized person to receive their value. April 23, 1861. B. F. GLENN.

State of North Carolina. HEAD-QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE General Order No. 41 Raleigh, April 24, 1861. All communications for the Governor in reference to Military matters—such as applications for commissions, terms of services of companies, &c., requisitions for arms, ammunition, &c., and for information pertaining to the military organizations called into service—will be directed to the Adjutant General's Office in this city. By order of GOV. ELLIS, J. F. HOKE, Adj. Gen'l.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 25. Hereafter all Provisions passing through this city intended for any Depot out of the bounds of the State will be stopped here for the supply of the troops concentrated at this point. The market price will be allowed for the Provisions so stopped. Forwarding and receiving Agents at the Railroad Depot will pay strict attention to the execution of this order. By order of the Governor, J. F. HOKE, Adj. Gen'l.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 29, 1861. The Volunteer Forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers, Organize companies and all who have commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied to the call of your Governor. The decree of our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all hazards. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

FARMERS' LOCK OUT! Money, Time and Timber Saved. I have the right to sell VANDEMARK'S PORTABLE FENCE, made without posts, in the counties of Alamance, Randolph, Rockingham, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. CHEAPNESS, durability and convenience are its chief advantages. We recommend the fence to saw-wood owners, farmers and all who have fences to make. We will sell Farm or County Rights. A circular, stating cost, plan of building, &c., sent free to any address on application to JNO. J. WHITE, Mechanicsville, Alamance co., N. C. March 26th.

G. R. HARDING, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Lincolnton, N. C. Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on a Watch and Jewelry Business. In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made. List of prices for Work. Mainspring and cleaning watch, 50c; jewels, cap and foot, each, 25c; cap foot and jewel, each, \$1.50; hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c; tooth and wheel 50c; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virgins, \$2.50; screws, 25c; case springs 75c; clicks and ratchets, 75c; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done. Persons in the country having clocks or other work for repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All kinds of gun-work done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING, Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861.

TO THE PUBLIC. With this notice terminates the term according to agreement of the general superintendence of Mr. Robt. Shaw, over my business in the Saddlery and Harness line. All indebted are requested to make settlements with me alone, as no other, until further advised, will be allowed in law. H. M. PRITCHARD, Feb. 26, 1861.

SECESSION OF N. CAROLINA. The following Ordinances were passed by the Convention on Monday the 20th, at about 6 o'clock in the evening. We give the Ordinances together with the proceedings of the Convention on the first day. The Secession Ordinance was introduced by Hon. Burton Craige:

AN ORDINANCE To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. Done at Raleigh, 20th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States. Done at Raleigh, 20th of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

N. CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION. This body convened at the House of Commons in Raleigh on Monday the 20th May.

A committee consisting of Messrs A. W. Venable, R. K. Speed and N. W. Woodfin was appointed to receive and examine the credentials of delegates.

W. F. Leak nominated Hon. Weldon N. Edwards for permanent President.

Hon. G. E. Badger nominated Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

The vote resulted—Edwards 65, Graham 47, and Mr. Edwards was declared duly elected President.

On taking the chair, Mr. Edwards received with loud applause. He gracefully acknowledged the unexpected compliment paid to him and pledged, as the best return he could make, his utmost efforts to discharge the duties imposed upon him in an efficient and acceptable manner. After an allusion to the circumstances in which the State was placed, he said North Carolina was not responsible for any of the troubles with which the country was convulsed. He paid a high tribute to the character of the men composing the convention, and sat down amid loud cheers.

On motion of the Hon. Asa Biggs, the Convention proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk. Col. W. L. Steele of Richmond, and James A. Moore of Raleigh, were put in nomination. The vote resulted—Steele 95, Moore 18. Mr. Steele was accordingly elected.

Ex-Gov. Reid nominated for Reading Clerk J. A. Engelhardt, of Tarboro. L. C. Edwards and three others were also put in nomination. The vote stood—Edwards 58, Engelhardt 33, scattering 23. Mr. Edwards was elected.

James Page of Randolph was then elected principal Doorkeeper, and W. R. Lovell and J. C. Moore Assistants.

The Convention now being organized, the proceedings were opened with an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tucker.

A communication was received from Hon. F. J. Moses, Commissioner from the State of South Carolina.

On motion, Hon. A. W. Venable and Hon. Thos. Ruffin were appointed to conduct the Honorable Commissioner to a seat in the Hall. As Mr. Moses entered, he was received with hearty cheers, and took his seat to the right of the President.

Hon. Burton Craige offered an ordinance of secession for the action of the Convention. He urged the appropriateness of the 20th of May for the act contemplated, and trusted there would not be a dissenting voice.

Mr. Badger called up an ordinance offered by him before the organization of the Convention.

The question of the passage of an ordinance was deferred to receive the communication of the Commissioner from South Carolina.

shows no listening ear for her neighbor. He believed that if North Carolinians were called on to fight at Johnston or Caswell, their acts would eclipse all that was done at Sumter. Alluding to South Carolina, he said, that if she had acted hastily in the course she had taken (which however he denied), she had shown that she was capable of vindicating her paper declaration. Georgia and other States had followed her, and nothing now remained but to receive her old sister, North Carolina, to her arms. (Cheers.) But, as he had intimated, he would throw no impediment in the way of the work of this second great 20th of May. In conclusion he thanked the Convention for the kind reception he had met, and said, in reference to the entrance of the old State into the new Confederacy, that when she did come, no matter how many guns you may fire in celebration of that event, South Carolina will fire one more. (Loud cheers.)

The ordinance offered by Mr. Badger was now read.

Hon. Burton Craige offered his as a substitute.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner moved the Convention resolve itself into secret session. It was possible some differences of opinion might exist, and they would be seized upon by the Republicans as an indication that there still existed a Union sentiment in the State.

Hon. D. S. Reid thought there was nothing in the circumstances as at present existing as requiring secrecy.

Mr. Rayner withdrew his motion.

Mr. Reid was opposed to secret session at present. All agreed to the conclusion to be arrived at—there being only a question of form.

Hon. J. W. Osborne concurred with Gov. Reid. There was really no difference existing, save as to matters of form. The ordinances were identical, except that one was accompanied by the reasons leading to it—the other was not.

Walter F. Leak concurred with Judge Osborne. He counselled harmony, but saw no cause for any difference.

Mr. Barnes insisted on his motion. Rejected, 59 to 54.

The question now recurring on the substitute offered by Mr. Craige.

Mr. Badger spoke at length in support of his proposition.

Mr. Craige followed in reply. He thought the reasons for secession would come better in the shape of an address from a committee than in connection with the ordinance. Besides, the reasons set forth in Mr. Badger's preamble did not go further back than the issuing of Lincoln's proclamation. In the opinion of many members of the Convention, causes for secession existed a long time prior to that period.

Judge Ruffin, in order to give time to amend the preamble of Mr. Badger's proposition, submitted the following resolutions. He favored the immediate secession of the State, but thought the ordinance should be accompanied by the reasons which led to its passage:

Resolved by the Convention, That by reason of the various illegal, unconstitutional, oppressive and tyrannical acts of the Government of the United States of America, and of unjust and injurious acts of divers of the Northern non-slaveholding States, it is the settled sense of the people of this State that they cannot longer live in peace and security in the Union heretofore existing under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore, that this State ought of necessity, immediately and finally separate from the other States; and that a committee be appointed by the President to bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose; and resolved further, that all propositions touching that object be referred to said committee.

Resolved further, That the safety and vital interests of the people of this State and the common defence of the South, depend essentially upon her becoming, without delay a member of the Confederate States of America; and that the same committee bring in a proper ordinance for that purpose also, in conformity with the Constitution of the said Confederate States.

Judge Ruffin moved to lay the two propositions on the table, with a view to offering the foregoing.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner was desirous of harmony and would much like to see some proposition made to combine the two ordinances now before the Convention. He liked the proposition of Mr. Badger, though he did not like the idea of ignoring the gallant little South Carolina. Besides some respect should be shown to the feelings of those who believed this remedy necessary prior to the proclamation of Lincoln.

Judge Ruffin explained that he would vote for either of the proposed propositions.

Judge Biggs could not believe there was a man in the Convention who would dissent to the ordinance of secession.

Mr. Graham spoke for harmony. He would be satisfied with Mr. Badger's ordinance without the preamble.

Mr. Craige announced that intelligence had been received of a collision at Norfolk. He hoped that the Convention would cease to talk and at once act, as the enemy was thundering at our gates. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Rayner said that whilst he would do anything for harmony, still he could not forget what was due to the men who had inaugurated the secession movement in the State and had sustained it to this point. (Cheers.) He would support Mr. Craige's proposition and would do nothing which even seemed to cast a stigma upon those who had been fighting this battle so long.

The question to strike out Mr. Badger's proposition was decided in the affirmative—yeas 72, nays 39.

It said he would vote aye if a halter was round his neck. Hon. W. A. Graham declared he would waive all further questions of form and would vote for the ordinance.

Walter F. Leak proposed three cheers for South Carolina, "the noblest Roman of them all," which were heartily given by the entire assembly.

T. D. Meares presented an ordinance ratifying the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States, which after a short debate was adopted by acclamation and amidst great cheering.

John D. Whitford offered a resolution relative to a State flag. Referred to a committee.

On motion of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the signing of the ordinance of secession.

A number of committees were appointed and the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock Tuesday.

A PROCLAMATION by the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America.

Whereas, by the provisions of an Act, approved March 15, 1861, and amended by the first section of an Act, approved May 9, 1861, the Postmaster-General of the Confederate States "is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States," and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster-General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all postmasters, contractors, and special and route agents in the service of the Post Office Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails, or otherwise in any manner connected with the service, within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein. And I hereby direct all postmasters, route agents and special agents within these States, and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster-General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction.

And the said postmasters, route agents and special agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all postmasters are hereby required to render to the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and their vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Post Office Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain in their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States, all revenue which has accrued from the postal service prior to the 1st day of June next.

All contractors, mail messengers, and special contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by the terms of said contracts and provisions of the second section of an Act approved May 9, 1861, conformable thereto. And the said contractors, special contractors and mail messengers are required to forward, without delay, the number of their routes, the nature of the service thereon, the schedules of arrivals and departures, the names of the offices supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Alabama."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, postmasters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an Act approved March 1st, 1861.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster-General.

WHAT A LIE!—The New York Herald reports that Maj. Anderson, while at Harrisburg, Pa., told Gov. Curtin that John C. Breckinridge was to command a regiment in his (Anderson's) Lincoln Brigade from Kentucky! We suppose the lie must be with the Herald. Badly as Anderson has acted, and badly as has been the character of his late associates, we think he has not yet so yielded to the influences of low company as to have lost all sense of shame. The Herald never had any.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—In reference to the statement about Mr. Breckinridge, it is understood that Col. Anderson derived his information in reference to that gentleman from a person on a train to Harrisburg, and merely mentioned it to Gov. Curtin as a gratifying report, and did not give it as a fact.

The idea of Mr. Breckinridge's joining the Lincoln forces is preposterous.

The announcement of the vote was received with deafening cheers, renewed again, with waving of handkerchiefs, &c., &c. The sound of rejoicing was quickly echoed from the Capitol grounds.—The Artillery rattled—the church bells rang and a scene of the wildest excitement followed.

As the vote was being taken, Judge Ruf-