For the North Carolinian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure of taking a trip on the Fayetteville and Cape Fear Rail Road, for the first time, to the nine mile cut, in company with Capt. Curtis, who extended to me his kind hospitality, which was frankly extended in preference to having my joints dislocated, on the Western P. Road, and my brains scattered by riding over the sand hills of old Cumberland. Everything being in perfect working order. I took my seat with the Captain on the engine, noting the evolution of steam applied to machinery, by the immortal Watt. The engineer rigging the bell, all hands on board. We went whistling from the Depot over the trussed work, and meeting a slight curve left Fayetteville, in the distance, it brought to my mind Pope's discription of Windsor Forest, which he says:

"The impatient courser pants in every view,
And pawing seems to beat the distant plain
Hills, vales, and floods appear already crossed,
And ere he starts a thousand steps are lost."

Nothing of very great moment occurred during our short but pleasant excursion, and I look forward to a day not far distant, when we will be connected from the Sea board of the Atlantic, on the east, to the rock bound shores of the Pacific on the West. The President and directors, with the aid of the Citizens and good old North State, having set the ball in motion with untiring energy, and perseverance has rolled it over a distance of about forty miles. Encouraged now by your efforts, you have reached those latent treasures on the banks and tops of the deep River coal fields, which is bound to look upon by other States, and even nations, with a jealous eye for your future prosperity.

CITIZEN.

MEETING IN QUAKHIFFLE DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Quakhiffle District, held on the 22d of Dec., at the house of Mr. John A McKethan, for the purpose of opposing, or disapproving the action of the County Convention; the following proceedings were had: The meeting was organized by calling Peter Monroe to the chair, and requesting R McKaskill to act as Secretary. The object for the meeting being been explained, on motion the Chairman appointed the following Committee to draft resolutions; Hon L Bethune, Wm L McDiarmid, Maldech Campbell, John C Currie, and Neill Gillis. The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented the follow preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, We the citizens of Quakhiffle district, find ourselves called upon to express our sentiments, with regard to the Resolutions, adopted at the Co. Convention, held at Farmer's Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 8th inst.—

It seems, That we heartily approve of the said Resolutions, believing as we do, that they are sound in principle, firm in purpose, and free from *party bias*.

RESOLVED, That we, being a law-abiding, Union loving community, do deeply regret the perilous condition, in which our country is at present, involved.

RESOLVED, That the Fayetteville paper be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

All of which being unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

R McKASKILL, Sec'y.

PETER MONROE, Pres.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 22.

Gov. Letcher communicated to the Virginia Legislature to-day the coercion resolutions adopted by the State of Ohio, with a message, saying that the setting of such resolutions to the Slaveholding States can have no other effect than to excite fresh feelings of resentment, inflame existing prejudices, increase the present difficulties and embarrass, if not defeat, all efforts that are now being made to adjust the controversy between the North and the South. He suggests the propriety of sending as a rebuke to the Governor of Ohio his refusal to surrender Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, when demanded by the authorities of the commonwealth, on the ground of injustice. Laid on the table by a small majority.

The Senate to-day debated the Million Defense bill, pending which an adjournment was carried.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.

A colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave from Wheeling, Va., was arrested here to-day. She will be examined on Monday. Judge Tilden has issued a writ of habeas corpus, which is returnable on Monday morning. Much little excitement there is, is confined entirely to the colored population. The woman admits herself that she belongs to the claimant.

CLEAVELAND, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The fugitive slave Lucy was brought before the Probate Court this morning, when Judge Tilden order d her discharge from the custody of the Sheriff. She was then taken in custody by the United States Marshall, and removed to the United States Court, where she is now undergoing an examination. On the way to the United States Court, the crowd made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue the fugitive.

A number of merchants of New York have adopted a memorial to Congress recommending the adoption of the compromise proposed by the Senators and Representatives of the border States. Petitions in favor of this compromise, were signed in all the wards of Boston.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR AT NEW YORK.—Thirty eight cases of muskets, containing two hundred each, and a quantity of balls and gunpowder were seized Thursday by the New York police on board the steamer Monticello, about to sail for Savannah. Fifty soldiers arrived at Fort Hamilton, New York, Tuesday, from West Point.

A SIGN IN THE EAST.—There comes a cheering voice even from the far East—from Maine—that the Democrats there will not consent to fight their brethren of the South for demanding their constitutional rights. We never supposed they would, but the "Republican" papers have been so sure of it that we would call their attention to the following, from the Machias (Me.) *Union*, an influential paper in that State. In reply to a neighboring "Republican" editor, who was check full of fight, it says:—

"If Mr. Talbot or any other Abolitionist comforts himself that the North will be united in any attempt to coerce the South he labors under a fatal mistake. The Democratic party are for the Union as established by the fathers. They have always desired to give the South equal rights under the compact. They have always deprecated the war made by the Abolitionists on their southern brethren. They will not agree to coerce the South or even make the attempt till the North itself shall first be right on the record. The Republicans and their Abolition allies made all the trouble. They have attacked Southern rights, they have been the aggressors and not the Democrats! If they persist and will not compromise, if they rush headlong into a civil war we say let them go!" If they seek to reduce the South to a state of subservicy let them do it if they can, but no Democrat will aid in any such piracy. No Democrat will ever enlist to go South in a mission so unmanly, so unjustifiable and so contrary to justice. When Mr. Lincoln is President not of the United States, and finds half the States in a revolutionary position, defying his authority, he must not expect Democrats to do his fighting, but must look to its Wide Awakes, rail-splitters and Hamlin guards. These must be the targets for the Palmetto boys and Kentucky athlemen. These are the northern auxiliaries of Abolitionism who have done their part to precipitate North, in aggression and southern resistence. The Democracy are for their country. They have warned the Abolitionists for years of the existing state of things. The case is now out of their hands, beyond their control. It is in the hands of the northern radicals and Southern fire eaters. The Union men South, like the Democrats North, are powerless to allay the agitation or stay the rebellion. When the storm comes woe to the agitators of the North. They have been the mischief makers—they have prepared the people for a resort to civil war with its untold horrors and attendant miseries. On their heads rests the guilt, their hands bear the stains of the nation's suicide. Democrats fight the South! No, *never*, NEVER!

NEWS & C.

The pilots at Pensacola have been notified not to bring in any United States vessels, under penalty of death.

A ship is ashore fifteen miles east of Fort Pickens supposed to be the United States storeship Supply with the officers of the navy-yard on board, Lieutenant Skinner commanding. There are now, it is said, two thousand Florida troops at the navy-yard and reinforcements are constantly arriving. The United States steamer Wyandotte is lying at the entrance of the harbor of Pensacola, in communication with Fort Pickens, having on board the families of the officers.

The Alabama Legislature on Saturday passed a bill providing against the invasion of the State by sea; declaring that pilots bringing vessels into Mobile are liable to fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary; and authorizes the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the bacon and landmarks in his discretion, and contract for the construction of a telegraph line to Poin Clear, in order to more speedily communicate with Fort Morgan.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature on Saturday adopted, by a vote of 40 against 5, the resolutions reported from the committee on federal relations, providing for a national convention at Washington on the 4th of February. John Tyler, William C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summers, and James A. Seddens were appointed commissioners to represent Virgiaia. Hon. Jon Tyler was appointed a commissioner to wait on the President, and Judge Robertson a commissioner to South Carolina, to request them to refrain from hostilities pending the proceedings of the national convention. A resolution was passed declaring that, in case there should be no reconciliation of the sections, the honor and interests of Virginia demand her union with the South.

In his message, read at the opening of the extra session of the Kentucky Legislature, Governor Magoffin asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Mr. Crittenden's resolution. He says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close; that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people, and Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy. He submits to the Legislature the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a convention, to assemble at an early day, to determine the future inter-State and Federal relations of Kentucky. In the meanwhile he would have no experiment untried to restore the federal relations between the States. He recommends a convention of the border slave States, to meet early in February at Baltimore. He says that the hasty action of the seceding States does not meet with our approval but that Kentuckians will never stands by with folded arms while those States are struggling for their constitutional rights and are being subjugated to an anti-slavery Government. He asks the Legislature to declare by resolution the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States. He also asks an appropriation for arming and equipping volunteers and the militia.

In the Missouri Senate on Wednesday, a bill was introduced proposing a convention of the slave States at Nashville on the 7th of February, and a convention of all the States at Wheeling on the 11th of February, to adjust our national difficulties. This was amended by a provision for submitting the whole matter to the people. The whole subject was then laid on the table, and a bill was introduced asked Congress to call a convention for the redress of grievances, as provided in the fifth article of the Constitution.

The London Times, in another leader on the political crisis in America, in which it reiterates its hope that the Union may be maintained, points to the original cause of contentention as started by the free-soilers, namely that slavery is a disgrace to the country, and it argues that this doctrine is true, and that consequently the "right" of the question, with all its advantages, belongs to the States of the North.

The Times also says the citizens of the United State may confidently assure themselves that there is no party in the kingdom of Great Britain which desires anything but the maintenance and prosperity of the Union.

The Russian Imperial manifesto, announcing the abolition of serfdom, is expected to be published on the 3d of March.

The Paris *Patrie* reports that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to grant a constitution to Poland, and to place it upon a similar footing to that in which Hungary stands with regard to the Austrian empire.

We learn from the Montgomery papers that the minority of the committee which reported the secession ordinance made a counter report which was rejected by a vote of 16 to 54, and that the vote on the question of submitting the action of the convention to a vote of the people stood 49 to 53. The secession ordinance eventually passed by a vote of 61 to 39. Telegraphic accounts state that it has not yet been signed.

On Saturday morning, by writ issued by the circuit court, Mr. Henry Addison was ousted from the office of Mayor of Georgetown; and Mr. R. R. Crawford, his competitor at the election in February, 1859, took his place.

One thousand kegs of pouder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shells were sent from Petersburg, Virginia; on Saturday, to order of Governor Pickens, at Charleston.

The Committee of Talbot county, Maryland, recently appointed to wait on Governor Hicks and urge him to convene the Legislature have made a report from which we copy the following:

"The Governor stated that, from information on which he relied, and which was derived from sources not accessible to the people of the State, he was convinced that the Legislature, if convened, would at once declar in favor of the Southern States, and send as ambassadors to those States, gentlemen who have been prominent in urging the call of the Legislature. That immediately on this declaration being made, the city of Washington would be taken by a body of eight thousand men now organized for that purpose; that civil war would be caused by this step, and would thus be brought about by convening the Legislature."

In the New Jersey Legislature the majority of the joint committee on national affairs have reported to the Senate a series of resolution, which will be discussed this week by both Houses, approving the Crittenden resolution, and instructing the Senators and requesting the Representative of the State in Congress, to support them, also calling on Congress to order a national convention, in case those resolutions, or some similar to them, should not be soon adopted.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have passed the convention bill, with an amendment declaring that no act of the convention changing or dissolving the relation of Missouri with the United States, or any Statute shall be valid until ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State. On Friday night, Mr. Russell, commissioner from Mississippi, made a secession speech before both Houses in joint convention.

In the Mississippi Legislature, the committee, on Federal relations have reported resolutions to provide for the establishment of a southern confederacy and a provisional government for the seceding States. It is proposed to send delegates to the southern convention that meets at Montgomery on the 4th of February.

Mr. Crittenden's compromise was crushed in the Senate and coercion resolutions substituted in their stead. Alarmed at what they had done, the Abolition Senators moved a reconsideration, and will probably back down. Mr. Crittenden, therefore, does not give it up yet. Wm. C. Rives, Esq., is here to help him patch up the Union.

Hon M. N. G. Garnett, of Virginia, made an important speech in the House, the gist of which was that the only union possible between the two sections was a customs league, and an alliance offensive and defensive. Himself and Mr. Hunter appear to be alone among the Border States members in viewing the Southern Confederacy as a fixed, unalterable fact, however undesirable to them.

Mr. Pryor's proposal to get Virginia to act the part of peace maker will, in all likelihood succeed. If war can be averted, and the two sections divided amicably, it will be a glorious consummation. But the Republican programme contemplate just enough concession to bring on a war if the Border States refuse to remain in the power.

The Foreign Ministers deny asking the opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the clearance of vessels. They say it is a plain question of international law, and their respective Governments will protect their rights as neutrals, whether it will be agreeable at Washington or not.

The House Petching Compromise Committe gains ground here on account of the temporising action of Virginia. Scott's control of the President has received a check, and the Republicans are furious.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RANGE OF COLUMBIAD SHELL GUNS.—The farthest range of a hundred-pound shell, even at an elevation of thirty-five degrees given to the gun, is 4,828 yards; the time of flight being thirty-five seconds. The great twelve-inch Columbiad, the largest gun made, loaded with twenty-five pounds of powder, a shell of 172 poundes and the piece at an elevation of thirty-five degrees, has made a range of only 5,409 yards, the projectile occupying thirty-two seconds in its flight. By increasing the elevation to thirty-nine degrees only 100 yards more was gained in the range. From the same gun, with a chare powder twenty-eight pounds, a shell of 180 pounds and an elevation of thirty-five degrees, a range of 5,671 yards has been attained, and at an elevation of thirty-nine degrees a range of 5,761 yards (three and a third miles) which is the greatest that has ever been accomplished by any gun in our service. The flight occupied thirty six seconds. Charleston is therefore perfectly safe from the guns of Fort Sumter. If it were even within the farthest range of those guns, the angle of elevation necessary to accomplish such a distance is so extreme that to hit the city would be a matter of extreme uncertainty. The guns of Fort Sumter can only be raised to an elevation of thirty-three degrees on account of the casemates, and consequently could do no damage beyond about two miles and a half.

A ten-inch Columbiad, at an elevation of thirty three degrees, will throw a shell about three miles. There are no such guns in barbette at Fort Sumter, and if there are any cassmate guns of that calibre no such elevation could be had. The upper surface of the gun would strike against the top of the embrasure at an elevation far short of thirty three degrees.

ADVICE FROM RAREY.—In saddling a horse I proceed thus: I first show him the saddle. If you pull him about or blind his eyes he thinks something is wrong, and of course resists. But accustom him to the saddle by placing it on and off several times, and all is right. In mounting, too, gentlemen go wrong, as they do about almost everything—[laughter]—about a horse. They bear their weight on the foot in the stirrup and try to climb up, so that the horse is like a fly on a pane of glass—his weight on one side. Mr. Rarey then proceeded to illustrate his method of mounting—standing close to the horse and bearing his weight upon the horse's shoulder. Now, a horse has great power in pulling his head down, but little when it is pulled a-one-side. This shows you how to stop a horse when he runs away. If you make a dead pull it is like a man trying to lift himself over a fence by his boot straps. But if you turn him round and round (illustrating) he is powerless.

If a horse jibs with you in the street, and refuses to go on, don't attempt to spur him; turn him round and round. He would rather go on than keep turning any time. You remember the mule who used to go through a brook to lighten his load of salt, which dessolved in the water. His master cured him by loading him with sand, which the water made heavier. No beating could have accomplished such a reformation. Mr. Rarey then took a drum showed it to the horse explaining that horses only feared what they did not understand, as boys feared false-faces in the dark, unless they knew them to be pasteboard; and then, rattling the drum over the nervous-puller, concluded this part of his lecture amid hearty applause.—*Rarey's Lecture.*

WATERMELON SYRUP.—A man in Ross county, Ohio, states that he had made last season, from water-melons grown on one acre of ground, eighteen barrels of syrup, which sold for 80 cents a gallon, give $160 for the acre of land and the labor. The process is as follows: Take only the soft part of the melon, rub it through a wire sieve into a barrel, then strain out the juice in a copper kettle just as you would cider or maple sugar water and be careful not to scorch it when nearly done.

INCIDENT OF THE FIRING UPON THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The *Mercury* relates the following incident of the firing upon the *Star of the West* as a joke quite as significant as that hazarded by the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in praise of the hospitality which gave the passengers of the *Star of the West* "several balls before they landed."—It says:

The guns of Fort Sumter are within point blank range Fort Moultrie. At the time that the guns of Fort Moultrie opened upon the *Star of the West* (which, by the way was quiet out of their range,) those of FortSumter were arranged with all the precision that mathematical skill and instruments could effect, directly upon each gun of Fort Moultrie the firing from Fort Moultrie began it was fully expected that it would immediately be returned with interest. And here comes in our joke.

When the *Star of the West* turned tail, and it became evident that she would approach no closer, the young fellows under orders became clamorous and eager for "a shot anyhow," says the Major. (Ripley), jumping upon the parapet, "fire away, boys but you'll all be in——in five minutes" The boys did fire, but the Majors prediction was not fulfilled.

Major Ripley was twice brevett for gallantr, during the Mexican war.

FIRE IN WAKE.

We learn that, on Saturday night last, the cotton gin on the premises of Mr. H. C. Ligon, in this county, was set on fire an burnt to the ground. Loss from $1,200 to $1,500. The following facts in relation to the burning of this gin leaves no doubt that the fire was the work of an incediary. We learn that Mr. Ligon belongs to a patrol, and that he has recently taken up and chastised several negroes who were without passes. On Saturday night, Mr. L., in company with several others belonging to the patrol, learning that a negro party was to come off on that night at Dr. Haywood's plantation, about two and a half miles from Mr. Ligon's, went over there and arrested and chastised several negroes. The patrol then started back, and soon after starting, discovered a fire in the direction of Mr. Ligon's residence. They made all speed to reach Mr. L.'s, and when they arrived there, foundo that the gin was nearly burned to the ground. There were six bales of cotton, 25 bushels of weat and 25 bushels of peas in the gin.

PERSONAL.—Col. C. C. Tew, of Hillsboro,' N. C. Military Academy, is on a short visit to this city Col. Tew, and Major N. B. Hill, of the North Carolina Military Institution, with His Excellency Governor Ellis, compose the Ordinance Board of the State of North Carolina.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The ladies of Charleston have sent a Carolina Flag to Headquarters, with the following note attached;

"*From the ladies of Charleston to the Minister of War, the Hon. D. F. Jamison.* This Flag was made expressly by them to be opened for the first time on *Fort Sumter.*"

MOUISIANA.

BATON RUGE, Monday Jan. 21, 1861.

The delegates to the State Convention are arriving here rapidly and the tow is filling up with the people.

The secession sentiment prevails. Various reports are in circulation regarding the coming of troops from the North.

A STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITY.—Gaeta is so well fortified a place, both by nature and art, that though the Piedmontese troops amount to over 80,000 whilst the garrison does not probably contain more than one-third this number, it is supposed that it will not be reduced for some months, particularly as the Powers will not recognize a blockade from the sea. There are plenty of provisions there, and the King's soldiery, which at first seemed fleeing from him, now vie with each other in defending this last stronghold. It should be recollected that when Joseph Bonaparte besieged Gaeta in 1806, he was not able to reduce it for more than six months. It has been since then rendered much stronger. The position taken by the Piedmontese on the 31st ultimo, after crossing the Garigliano, may have misled the reader, as the mole of Gaeta is a small town six miles northeast from the fortified portion of Gaeta. It was, however, for the Neapolitans, an irreparable loss.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter upon request, was excused from serving any longer as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, stating, as the reason of his request, that his State was about to change her political position.

Mr. Polk presented a memorial with signatures covering fifteen quires of paper, all wrapped in the American flag, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions as amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Slidell moved to take up his resolution, in effect, censuring the President for not earlier sending in the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.

Mr. Yulee announced the receipt of official intelligence that his State (Florida) had seceded, and laid that he and his colleagues were no longer Senators of the United States. He read a valedictory, in which he gave the reasons which induced Florida to secede. Mr. Mallory (Yulee's colleague) also delivered a valedictory.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, in behalf of himself and Mr. Fitzpatrick, also withdrew from the Senate, in consequence of official intelligence of the secession of Alabama.

Mr. Davis announced the secession of Mississippi, and made a speech, after which the seceding Senators all rose and left the hall—first taking leave of their old associates.

The Kansas bill as amended, was passed by a vote of 36 to 13.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions came up, when Mr. Bigler advocated their passage. He denied the right of secession, and also the right of coercion.

Mr. Cameron endorsed Mr. Bigler's remarks, and in reply to a question from Mr. Iverson, said that he would go even farther than Mr. Bigler had gone to save the Union. He said that coercion was a bad word, but secession, and should be the very last of all recourses.

Mr. Mason called attention to some of Mr. Cameron's recent votes for the purpose of showing the difference between profession and practice.

Mr. Cameron, in reply, said that the difference between Mr. Mason and himself was, that he wanted an excuse to remain in the Union, while Mr. Mason wanted an excuse to go out of it.

Mr. Mason responded that he and posterity would be deeply grateful to Mr. Cameron for an excuse to remain in the Union.

The debate was further continued, and the Senate adjourned at fifteen minutes to four.

HOUSE.—The letter of withdrawal of the Alabama delegation was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Colfax, a bill for the discontinuation of mail service in seceding States.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judiciary to amend the neutrality laws to prevent armed expeditions being plotted in one State to help seceding States.

Mr. English introduced a resolution to give the Crittenden resolutions practical effect, but was snubbed off by Grow of Penn., with the remark that the Republicans would choose their own time to vote on the subject.

The Report of the Select Committee was taken up.

Mr. Corwin made the opening speech, in which he stated that the *Personal Liberty bills were harmless*, because there was a tribunal which would punish their exercise. The free States ought to punish persons for issuing incendiary publications against the South. He advocated the admission of New Mexico as calculated to settle the present difficulties.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, followed in reply. He argued that the territorial question was already settled by Congress and the Supreme Court, in favor of the South; that neither the election of Lincoln nor the Personal Liberty bills justified disunion. He was against coercion. The question should be settled by a convention of the people.

He gave his reasons why he objected to the admission of New Mexico. His speech was conciliatory and expressed the hope that peace would be restored and the seceding States return.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Mr. Iverson at his own request was excused from further service from the Committee on Claims.

A bill providing for the removal of the Arsenal at St. Louis and a sale of the Land on which it stands was passed.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal the Tariff bill taken up and referred to a special committee.

The Pacific Railway was further discussed. There was a warm debate between Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull and subsequently between Messrs. Douglas and Benjamin. The name of John Wentworth as one of the corporators of the road was stricken out and a large number of names of railroad men added, including that of James S. Barbour, of Virginia. Mr. Green suggested that the names of Wendell Phillips and John Brown, Jr., be added, as agents for the underground railways.

Pending the consideration of the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three came up.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, endeavored to show that there is no reason for disunion. He apprehended no danger from Republican rule. He made a long and eloquent Union speech.

Mr. Lovejoy made a strong coercion and anti-compromise speech.

The Speaker communicated letters of withdrawal from the Georgia delegation.

Mr Montgomery, of Pa., proposed that every member of the House resign, and thus bring the question directly before the people.

Mr. McPherson, of Pa., denounced the Southern movement as a diabolical conspiracy originating in disappointed ambition, and matured in iniquity.

Mr Winslow then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

SECESSION OF GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The convention, at 2:10 p. m., to-day passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 206 to 89.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, Jan. 19.—Our city is illuminated with fireworks, and cannons are firing in honor of the secession of the State. Bells are ringing amid great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

THE ORDINANCE.

The convention adopted the following ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and the other States united with her under a compact entitled the Constitution of the United States:

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the people of Georgia in convention in the year 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly ratifying and adopting the amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded, and abrogated; and we do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved; and that the State of Georgia is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Monday, Jan. 21—p.m.

Judge Nesbit introduced in the Coevention a preamble and resolution, prepared by the Hon A H Stephens and Judge Lenton Stephens as follows:

WHEREAS, The lack of unanimity in the action of this Convention, on the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, indicates a difference of opinion existing among the members of this Convention, which is owing not so much to the rights which Georgia claims or the wrongs of which she complains, as it is to the remedy and its application before resorting to other means of redress and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to give expression to the intention which really exists among the members of this Convention to sustain the State in the course of action which she pronounced to be proper for the occasion; therefore

RESOLVED, That all the members of this Convention, including those who voted against the ordinance as well as those who voted or it, will sign the same as he pledged of the unanimous determination of this convention to sustain and defend the State in her course and remedy.

Explanations were made in the Convention this morning by the leading Cooperationists, which show that the Ordinance of Secession will be signed almost if not quite unanimously.

☞ The Pittsburg coal dealers are talking of sending no more coal South, for the present.

Exciting Incident in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.—The four soldiers from Fort Sumter, who are in the city as witnesses in a murder case, attempted on Saturday to make their escape by jumping out of the window of the Grand Jury room. On leaving they were escorted in a coach by a file of soldiers to the boat.

Sale of Mexican Prize Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The Mexican prize steamers, Gen. Miramon and Marquis of Habana, were sold yesterday morning to parties in Havana. The first named steamer brought $12,500, and the latter $20,000.

The Georgia Secession Ordiance.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 21.—Explanations made by leading co-operationists this morning in the Convention show that the Secession Ordinance will be signed almost, if not quite, unanimously.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19.—The House has accepted the Senate amendment to the convention bill, that delegates be elected on the 9th and assemble in convention on the 25th of February.

Arms Sent South.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Six thousand stand of arms heve been sent South from the Waterton arsenal.

The Seceded States and the Federal Post-office Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Numerous applications continue to be made by postmasters in the seceded States for supplies of postage stamps. Before the orders are filled an affirmative answer is necessary to the question, whether they do now, and will continue to hold themselves responsible to this government, in conformity with existing laws for all the postal revenues received by them.—Orders have been filled accordingly to postmasters following the example of the Charleston postmaster. Thus far postal communications in the Southern States remained.

A Supposition in Favor of "Daybreak."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—A special despatch to the *Republican* of this city, from Springfield, says that Congressman Kellogg, of Illinois, had arrived and was in conference with Lincoln. "It is supposed" (not it is reported," this time,) to be in reference to a compromise upon the national difficulties.—It is believed that the Republicans, with Lincoln's sanction, will propose the holding of a National Convention and the restoration of the old Missouri line to California.

Courtesy of Governor Pickens.

CHARLESTIN, Jan. 21.—Gov. Pickens, on Sunday sent a supply of fresh provisions to Major Anderson with his compliments. That officer declined receiving it, with thanks for the Governor's courtesy, saying that he could not act otherwise until he knew what the government at Washington intended to do.

A dispatch from New Orleans, returns show that two thirds of the delegates elect to the Louisiana convention are secessionists. Another dispatch says, arrangements are making with the seceding States to hold a general convention at Montgomery, on the 20th of Febuary, to devise a plan for the new confederacy; adopt the Federal Constitution, claim the title of a republic, and ask recognition by the European Powers. The United States forts at the mouth of the Missippi will be largely reinforced, and it is contemplated to fit out privateers, if coercion is attempted by the North.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 22.—In the House of Delegates, yesterday, resolutions were passed, 87 to 6, declaring that in view of the fact that men and money had been tendered by several Northern States to the Federal Government, Kentucky, uniting with her brethern of the South, will resist any invasion of Southern soil at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.—On the 15th inst., Ephraim, a slave, who recently brutally murdered his master, Lucius T. Woodruff, a few miles from Weldon, N. C. was arrested by several other slaves, and handed over to a number of whites, by whom he was immediately hung, hithout judge or jury.

Rather hopeful. The Charleston Mercury says:

AN OFFICER OF FORT SUMTER, on Saturday, called at our counting room and subscribed for the Charleston MERCURY, to be mailed to him at Fort Sumter, *for the next three months.*

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 21, 1861

A battery of sixteen 32-pounds is being erected here and an establishment for the manufacture of cannon and shells is to be formed.

DIRECT TRADE IN ESSENCE.—The Selma (Ala.) Issue says that Col. P. S Weaver, of that place, has shipped direcly to Liverpool, one thousand bales of cotton, which will be exchanged for manufactured goods, to be sold in Selma. Col. W. is one of the largest merchants and wealthiest planters of Alabama.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

NEW ORLEANS Jan 19

The Committee on the Confederacy in the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a provisional Government for seceding States and States hereafter seceding. The proposed Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery on the 4 of Febuary

MARYLAMD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 21.

Georgia's secession has struck a melancholy blow to the hopes of Maryland. We are now at the mercy of Virginia. If she secede, and no speedy compromise is made by Congress similar to Mr. Crittenden's proposition, I have positive knowledge that the people of Maryland are preparing, independent of the Govraor, to elect and convene a Sovreign Convention, which will certainly withdraw the State from the Udion before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. I speak knowingly.

Marylanders pray for peace, but will not part from Virginia. Intelligents Virginians, fresh from different districts of the State—men anxious for the Union—tell me that nothing but a speedly Congressional concession can prevent that State from seceding. Maryland and Virginia withdraw before the 3th of March must bring a civil war.

N. Y. Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

In consequence of the attitude of Mayor Whightman relative to protecting the Anti-Slavery Convention next Thursday, an order was introduced in the Senate this afternoon to consider the expediency of appointing a Boston Police by the State.

Orders were adopted in the House to inquire whether negro citizens will be allowed a jury trial if the Personal Liberty bill is amended as proposed. Also, whether citizens of Massachusetts have been engaged in manufacturing arms for rebels

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 21, 1861.

The Secession Ordinance of Alabama was read in the Senate to-day, and ordered to be printed.

Both Houses have adopted a reply the Alabama Commissioners, to the effect that the Legislature is unable to make a definite response to Alabama until after the action of the State Convention.

Nothing else of importance was transacted.

The Governor of Florida has nominated Jackson Morton, J. Patten Anderson, and James Powers, delegates to the southern congress to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, for the formation of a provisional government for the seceding States. The convention has confirmed the nominations.

ALABAMA A UNIT.—We published in an extra slip yesterday morning, what we regard as the most important and gratifying dispatch which has been received during this crisis. It announces that the Alabama convention has become a unit in support of the ordinance of secession—that ninety-eight of the one hundred members will sign it, and the moderate men of the body, like Nick Davis, J. Clement Jenison, and others have pledged their constituents in North Alabama to forget and bury the past differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the independence and sovereignty of the State. This is indeed glorious news, and must carry joy to the heart of every true friend of our country

Mobile [Ala) Register, Jan 16 th.

Grand Opening Of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION

For Ladies, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S,

No 14, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

ONE of the finest, largest and best assorted stocks of Goods, ever exhibited by any House in the State, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Plain and Fancy All-Wool DeLaines, Plain and Fancy French Merinoes, Plain and Fancy Mariettas, Scotch and Irish Poplins, Debages, Bombazines, Alpacas, Cashmeres, English, French, American Prints, &c. &c.

CLOAKS, Barnous and Shawls. For Ladies, Misses and Children.

WITE Goods and Embroideris in every variety, real Veil Lace Sets and Collars.

SILK, Worsted and Cotton Hose for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Kid Silk, Lisle, Buckskin, Gauntlets and Gloves, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

HOOP Skirts from 4 to 50 Hoops, something entirely new, and manufactured to order, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

FRENCH Corsetts, Plain and Embroidered, of all sizes; Zephyr Wool of all shades, 8 fold and split; Shetland Wool work partly commenced, Ottomans, Cushions and Slippers.

ZEPHR HOODS, Nubias, Rigolets, Victoriones, Under sleeves, Shawls, Scarfs, Children's Cloaks and Sacks, &c.

BONNETS of Velvet, Satin and Straw of diff rent colors; French Artificials, Ribbons, Ruches, Head Dresses, &c.

HOUSE Keeping Good, Bed and Crib Blankets, Bed and Crib Quilts; Table and Piano Covers, Towelling Diapers Sheeting, Shirting, Linens, Tidies, Napkins, Doylies, Curtain Damask, Lace and Embroidered Curtains, &c.

GLOVES, Cloak and Mantilla Trimmings and Buttons in every color, shade and style, and the finest variety in the State, of my own importation.

SHOES, Gaiters, Boots, &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.

LADIES' Travelling Trunks, Satchels, Carpet Bags and Band Boxes, Showerepts and Umbrellas, &c.

LADIES are very respectfully solicited to call soon at GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Oct20-1m No 24, Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

LADIES

VISITING MY STORE

No. 14, Hay Street.

WILL have a good opportunity of selecting Goods from a well assort d stock, consisting of a full line Rich Lace Goods.

Also, a full line Rich Embroideries.

Also, a full line Rich Bonnet Ribbons.

Also, a full line Linen Handerchiefs.

Also, a full line Rich Dress Trimmings.

Also, a full line Silk Dress Goods.

Also, a full line Plain and Figured DeLaines.

Also a full line PLAIN AND FIGURED MERINOS.

Also, a full line BEAUTY FOR SKIRTS.

Also, a full Fine Ladies' and Children's COTTON HOSE, GLOVES and HOOP SKIRTS, SHAWLS, SUSPENDERS, BONNETS, &c.

Oct 20 tf GEORGE BRANDT.

NEW GOODS!!

HUSKE & ANDERSON

Are now receiving a very large and complete stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting, in part, of

Rich Plain and Fancy Silks, All Wool Plain and Printed French Merinos and Delaines, in those most beautiful and fashionable colors, Sobrino and Magenta, as well as every other desirable shade; English Merino and Cashmere Poplins, Delaines, Alpacas, American Delaines, as low as 12½ cents per yard; French, English and American prints, French, Lawns and Scotch Ginghams, Embroidered Sets and Collars, Genuine Valenciennes Lace Do. Imitation, do., Pique and Linen do. Also, a very large assortment of JACO. NET and Swiss Flouncing, Edging and Inserting CHEAP. Valenciennes, Linen, Thread and Cotton Edgings; French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Leghorn, Florence and English Straw Bonnets, with late style trimmings to match, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., a few very nice Sole Leather and other kinds of Trunks, for ladies and gentlemen; Boots and Shoes of every description. Together with a large and complete stock of Domestic Goods, to which we invite the attention of buyers, at Nos. 47 and 48, Hay Street, one door East of Starr & William's Iron Front, and opposite Bank of Fayetteville.

WE wish to call particular attention to our stock of DRESS Trimmings, than which a more complete assortment cannot be found. Having been selected with great care, it comprises all the late and fashionable styles. HUSKE & ANDERSON,

47 & 48 Hay st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WE will have in a few days, in addition to the above stock, a very full assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, which we will sell on very favorable terms. HUSKE & ANDERSON,

47 & 48, Hay St.

OUR entire stock having been selected from September Importations, and purchased mostly for CASH, will be sold on as favorable terms as any in market.

We will make a deduction of 5 per ct. on all cash bills of $25 and upwards. HUSKE & ANDERSON,

Sept 22. 47 & 48, Hay st.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made during the incoming session of the Legislature of N. C., for the charter to a