THE NORTH CAROLINI

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N C

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

North Carolina Convention.

Election on the 28th day of February, (Friday). Voters to vote, on the tick "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention." The true issue: North Carolina's sovereignty and equality.

MASS MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Lexington will be held at the usual place on Saturday the [illegible] Those in favor of Independence and of the Union are earnestly invited to attend. It is expected that the candidates for the Convention will be present.

The Summerville Convention.

We learn that this body has nominated for Candidates representing this and adjacent Counties in the State Convention Hon. D. F. Shepherd, Hon. J. Berrien and Col. A. S. Mc'Ay.

We wonder whether the Commissioner will believe Judge Shepherd now, who his own words, under his own signature, of course he will, try it the second time. We do like to see such folks brought upon the rack. This is a great triumph in the Southern Rights cause. Let it be said abroad, and remembered, we have yet to hear of a man who was perfectly satisfied three weeks since and favorable to Secession, being still the same. Col. Bell's cache yet, we most certainly will support him with all our might; as to Hon. L. Bethune we have only to say, that there is none who we would support with greater pleasure, but we have no reason to abandon David McNeill, Esq., who has long been known as an unswerving, universally esteemed as a good citizen and sound Constitutional Union man. Let the freemen rally to the *Standard* and pledge it their undivided support. We learn that the submissionists are rather sore headed to-day. They can't tell what struck them!

SHALL NORTH CAROLINA SECEDE?

This question is all important to be answered, and we trust our people will see that our position and that of the party which we support, will not be believed, and misunderstood.

North Carolina should use all possible means honorsome to its original purity and confidence, the whole of the States of the Confederacy. She should insist upon a full, free and entire recognition of the rights of all the States, and she should do that by her Convention. Without that Convention, she can do nothing.

Failing in recomplishing this object—failing to get our rights guaranteed in full, that the whole Union might be restored—what should she do? Can it be possible that such a question can be asked with any degree of doubt—can it be possible that there lives a MAN, a TRUE MAN, in North Carolina, who can doubt what she should do? We say there are some—and some too who were Delegates to Summerville, who prefer going with the North. For what purpose? It is not evident, that if we remain as we are without a full recognition of our rights, that we are degraded? and only that, but a more terrible conflict awaits us the few, who remain in the Northern Confederacy. The responsible conflict will gather new energy and strength from the prepared force of the free, over the slave States that remain, until at last for the and absolute emancipation will be the cry of our enemies.

Let the people not be deceived by subtile politicians. North Carolina must either remain the whole Union or go with the South, where her interest and her kindred have fled and will carry her.

Submissionists—We have no prejudices against for it can't, but we simply state a fact in saying that in [illegible] of the secession, blood and thunder, Governor [illegible] papers in the state are edited by foreigners. The State Journal is edited by an Englishman; the Fayetteville Carolinian by a Scotchman; the Wilmington Journal and the Wilmington News by Irishmen.

Ad Valorem Reporter.

We have replied to various personal pieces of the above nature, and think it only necessary here to say, that we should dislike exceedingly, to have to perform the task of ascertaining the nativity of some of the submission editors of the State. The editor of the Carolinian was but eighteen months old when he left his native land, a land, that, though he has no recollection of ever seeing, he has never yet been ashamed to own. One thing he can certainly say, that his position in political matters rests upon its merits, not upon his birth, and he finds that many of his compatriots prefer much, to refer to their position rather than to their birth! We have seen our mother and are acknowledged by our Father!

WHAT SUBMISSIONISM DOES.

Secession has probably reached its limit. The Virginia election shows that the Border States will prefer to cast their lot with the Union, and not with the Southern Confederacy. The result of that election is likely to save not only Virginia, but Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Albany Evening Journal.

The N. Y. *Tribune* remarks upon the above as follows:

"Let us not forget either, that these results have been obtained alone with the *unflinching refusal of the great majority of the Republicans in Congress to make any new compromises.*

North Carolina is asked by the submissionists to give another evidence that the South wants nothing, and is pleased with the "unflinching refusal of the great majority of the Republicans in Congress to make any new compromises!!"

☞ The object of the Republicans can be better be seen by watching their movements. A Maryland correspondent writing to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"The feeling is becoming general with slave owners of every grade that Maryland is destined at an early day, to become a free State. The *Tribune's* proposition for the purchase of our slaves has awakened a favorable consideration in many quarters."

There is no doubt in it, the object of the Republicans is to secure the Border States that they may abolish slavery within them. Will North Carolina consent?

COAL FIELDS R. ROAD.

We have received this morning, from our representative C G Wasson Esq, the news of the final passage of our Railroad bill, by a vote of 60 to 46. As Mr Wright says "success to our good old Town." Great credit is due to our representatives in both Houses, for their energy and perseverance in this matter,—they will be long remembered by our citizens, and we know it will not pass unrewarded.

The Southern Confederacy

The cabinet of President Davis is spoken of as follows: Magrath of S C Secretary of State.

Wigfall, of Texas, Secretary of War; Mallory, of Florida, of the Navy; Cobb, of Georgia, of the Treasury; Conrad, of Louisiana, Postmaster-General; and W L Yancey, of Alabama, Attorney General.

The Boston Traveler says that bankers in that city will not take loans of the new Administration unless political affairs shall be satisfactorily settled.

The President has pardoned unconditionally Capt John A. Holmes, sentenced to the State prison at Portland, Main, for life, for murder on the high seas.

[illegible] of the Raleigh *Standard* headed "Civil war will be Abolition," and after using the heading of the article quoted, it says:

"So says The Raleigh *Standard*—*a paper which has done good service in North Carolina* in fighting the *Disunionist*. The *Standard* assumes; as the basis of its argument, that if the difficulties between the North and South should not be settled within the next six months, war will be the result; that three or four Confederacies will be formed; and that it will be impossible for the North Western and Gulf States to avoid war—*the inevitable tendency of the Mississippi will lead to it.*" After this prophecy of a conflict, the fatal consequences to Slavery are pictured as follows:

We would give the article but for reasons heretofore stated.

It is well that Mr. Greely has got some one to tickle him, and no one can serve that purpose better than the *Standard*. We wish the *Standard* and the *Tribune* success in their common cause, in fighting the Disunionists.

Good.—The following good bit is by the N. C. *Presbyterian* at a Reverend coercionist at the North:

"How how strangely men change! Here is this worthy Editor in Philadelphia counselling coercion and war, and unless his greatly altered show we knew him, fifteen years ago at College, the sight of a battle would make him sick for a week. We doubt whether he ever shot a robin, or can tell the difference between a rifle and a musket! But he is for war at a distance. This is cheap courage!"

Peace Congress.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes from Washington:

"The proceedings of the Peace Convention to save the Secession Union, are merely diplomatic. Its members have thus far been chiefly engaged in satisfying and in balancing to partisans. It is a sham concern throughout. Among its members nobody means anything except those who cannot accomplish anything, (the Southern men.) What is really wanted is an amendment of the Constitution to protect slavery in the Territories. This, the Slavery men are likely to have a good time in getting."

As for us, we predict a "bust up right early."

The Tennessee election has gone largely for the Union, and the Legislature of Kentucky has adjourned over to March 20, refusing to call a Convention at all. This has been done by the firm attitude of the Republicans in Congress and of Mr Lincoln, who, by refusing to assent to any plan of compromise, have given the most efficient pledge in their power that the new Administration will stand by the Constitution as it is.—*N Y Tribune.*

Let North Carolinians look at that, and then place North Carolina by the side of Tennessee that the Black Republicans may point the Democracy of the Free States to the fact that they demand more than the Slave States themselves ask for! Is it not evident that every sign of Union in the South, is used by the Black Republicans as a plea against giving us our rights.

As we have said before, unless North Carolina shall place herself firmly, unreservedly and unhinkingly by the side of the Southern States, the total destruction of the government will be the result.

"We hope the [illegible] [the nominees of Summerville] will be all Democrats." *Observer.*

Oh certainly, what you could not conquer, you must divide. We trust that no Democrat will be fool enough to go into any such thing. These very parties first nominate him for a Delegate, and then defeat him by voting against a Convention! He might well cry, "Save me from my friends!"

We have advices which indicate that the result of the Peace Conference in Washington will be the calling of a National Convention, to consider amendments to the Constitution.—*N Y Tribune.*

This will undoubtedly be the game of the Black Republicans. Delays is all they want, all they desire. Give Lincoln power,—give a Black Republican Congress time to build up, and fit out seven new War Steamers, enroll 150,000 men, and equip them, for the purpose of whipping the South. Meantime let the Submissionists cry Union, carry out all this; and what then? War.—bloody war will be established, and reign the length and breadth of the land. Delay but thickens the plot, and secures more readily an abolition triumph.

A friend who has just had a prolonged and confidential interview with Mr Lincoln, at Springfield, writes us that Mr L. "*is invariably opposed to all Compromise, no matter in what "form."*—N. Y. *Tribune;*

The above "friend" is Horace Greely, who has been there.

We are not surprised at all at the above, when we find men who are infavor of placing North Carolina in Copartnership with Massachusetts, rather than with her Southern sisters.

The votes were to have been counted out on yesterday, which would declare Abraham Lincoln and Hanibal Hamlin, President and Vice President of the Northern Confederacy. We shall see *now* whether he will speak or not!

The *Carolinian* is engaged in its feeble and maudlin way in fomenting discord and civil war, and is thereby showing itself an enemy to slavery.—*Standard.*

The difference betwen the Standard and us is plain. *It* advocates a Union with the North, irrespective of the State that have seceded. *We* advocate a Union with the South, if the North shall not grant us that measures of justice and right which will warrant a return of the Southern States. If it does, then we advocate a union of all the States

The Standard has personal ambition and spleen to satisfy. We have either, and are governed solely by a sense of duty.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald

CAN LINCOLN AGREE TO A COMPROMISE?

Some of the "watch and wait" politicians of the country are, or pretend to be, of the opinion that Mr. Lincoln will favor the Crittenden plan of compromise, or some similar one acknowledging the right, and duty of Congress to protect slavery in all territory south of the line of 36o 30, and that if the action of the Border States is delayed until after the 4th March such a compromise will receive the Executive sanction—The great characteristic of the President elect is said to be honesty. He has been called "honest Abe Lincoln," and his friends say that he is firm in the support of his principles. Now the great leading priciple upon which he was elected, and to which he is pledged by every consideration of honor, and honesty is embraced in the 7th and 8th resolutions of the Chicago platform, which are as follows:

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with the contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is repudiated by the founders of the Republic.

8. That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation whenever such legislation is necessary to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he uses the following language:

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my paramount object, if I shall be spared to be the executive of the National Government, to so administer the affairs of the Government as to secure the blessings of peace and harmony of the country.

Is not this a solemn pledge that he will abide by the doctrine that slavery only exists by local law within its present limits, and that its further extension into any territory should be prohibited? And, if he is the "honest" man he is represented to be, can he give the lie to this solemn pledge, by acknowledging it to be the duty of the general government to protect slavery in the territories as property? The same platform too which he is pledged to support in every part declares that the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party was necessary; "and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph." Is he with all his honesty to be expected in the first hour of the triumph of his principles, to surrender them? And if he was base enough to do so, would that change the sentiment of those who elected him, and who are so largely in the majority in the North? And yet all the compromises which have been offered—the Crittenden, the Bigler, and the Broder State Compromises—all demand this unconditional surrender by him, and his party. As an evidence of Lincoln's intentions on this subject we subjoin the two following articles from the Springfield (Ill.) Journal which is said to be his confidential organ and which articles were written upon the eve of his departure for Washington the other day, by the Editor of that paper who accompanies him as a member of his suite to the Capitol.

Compromise not to be Thought of.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.]

We want concession. We want the Southern States which are clamoring about concession and compromise to concede that ours is a Government proper, and not a compact between States.

We want them to concede that a State cannot dissolve its connection with this Union at will.

We want them to concede that this Government has a right to enforce its laws and protect its property, even if it becomes necessary to hang or shoot every traitor in the United States. So be it. *We want them to concede that it is the duty of this Government to retake from Southern traitors its stolen forts, arsenals, &c.* We want them to concede that Abraham Lincoln, having been constitutionally elected President of the United States of America, has a right to take his seat without any opposition from any quarter whatever; and that if armed opposition is offered, it is the duty of the Government to put down or overcome such opposition at every hazard. We want the South to concede that after Abraham Lincoln has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, it is his duty to observe it. We want them to concede that the seceding States have violated the Constitution—that they are in rebellion against the Federal Government, and that it is the duty of this Government to put down rebellion. We want them to concede that the taking of the Federal forts and firing upon the Star of the West, are insults that should be attoned for. We ask them to concede that Northern creditors have a right to sue for and collect their demands in Southern Courts.—We ask them to concede that slavery is the creature of local laws.

Is this not plain talk?

EUROPE AND THE SOUTH.

The Glasgow Courier speaking of the difference between the Republican party and the South says:—"Divesting the question of slavery of special arguments as consistent with the moral law, on which much difference of opinion exists, it must be conceded by all unprejudiced politicians, that the Southern or slave States stand superior to the North on this question."

* * * *

"The Southerners are of the best English blood are in many respects, a superior race to the Northerners or Yankees—and, high spirited as they are, will not, in our opinion, quietly recede from their present position. There remains but to be added that this country would gain vastly by direct trade with the South, while the fearful calmities likely to arise from the cessation of even one yever's supply of cotton cannot be estimated. At this moment he have only eleven to twelve week's supply of cotton in Liverpool."

The London Times says in regard to the coercion policy of Lincoln:—"We look upon this prospect with unaffected horror." It takes the distinct ground of clarity beginning at home, and that England must deal with this question as it shall affect her interest. That "one-sixth of the entire population of *Great Britain* is actually dependent upon cotton manufactures." It further says the evils of interference with the American cotton crop are "so obvious and alarming that we do not see how it could be exaggerated." "There is not an hour to be lost in providing against this tremendous danger." To show the effect it states that "the interruption of a few minor trades for a few winter days has pauperized the the metropolis and driven half our artisticts to becoming relieving officers for *the time.*"

The London Examiner, in referring to the Southern Confederation, says: "The first question that arises is—Will England recognize the independence and sovereignty of the new States? *The neutral portuguese answer is, of course, in the affirmative.*" In fact, every possible inducement of humanity and interest concur in forcing England to adopt a course which by averting civil war, shall continue to her that supply of cotton which is of such vital interests as well as to secure a good customer, undisturbed by war.

We can also perceive lurking to in the English mind a recollection of Governor Seward's boast of annexing Canada, if we may judge from the remark of a leading English journal, which says that "unprincipled Northerners like Mr Seward, may talk of seizing Canada." And as the separation of the Southern States, will leave the North and Canada homogenous, union of the two would be far from improbable, to avert which, England already shows symptoms of finding a cause for war with the North ern States, in order to generate hostile feelings between them and Canada, so that the Republican administration will have to conduct itself very meekly to avoid and English thrashing.

SEIZURE OF ARSENAL IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn, Feb. 11th,

The Little Rock Arsenal, (Arkansas,) containing nine thousand stand farms, a large amount of ammunition, and forty cannon, were seized on Saturday by the State troops.

SURRENDER OF THE GEORGIA MUSKETS SEIZED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11th,

Mr. G. B. Lamar having telegraphed to the Collector at Savannah the fact that the muskets recently seized by the Solice of this State (New York) had been unconditionally restored, a message was shortly afterwards sent to this city that the vessels seized by order of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had been restored to the Agents at Savannah.

SECESSION PROCESSION IN MEMPHIS.—MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb., 8, 1861.—There was an immense Secession torchlight procession to-night. the largest ever held here. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Bathe the parts affected in water in which potatoes, with the skins, have been boiled, as hot as can be borne just before going to bed the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

THE COMMISSIONER FROM ALABAMA NOT RECOGNIZED IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

Col Judge, the Commissioner from Alabama, has had an interview with the President. He was received by the President with courtesy as a distinguished citizen of Alabama, but Mr Buchanan would not recognize him in an official capacity, nor enter into any discussion whatever relative to the objects of his mission.

LINCOLN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis is regarded as indicating a coercive policy, but his remarks at Cincinnati partially relieve them of that character.

Gov. Floyd is out in a card saying that he will refute the report of the Committee on the Indian bonds case so soon as the evidence is made public.

FROM NEW YORK—SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION.

NEW YORK, Feb., 14, '60.

Three boxes of ammunition bound for Savannah, Ga., was seized by the police of this city on yesterday, on board of the steamer Huntsville.

Tennessee Election.

The Popular Vote Against a Convention by a large Majority.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 11.

Majority for Union here 400, In west Tennessee a majority for the Union. Union majority in Nashville. All the Union candidates are elected as far as heard from. On the question of 'Convention' or 'no Convention' a large majority in the State is on the latter side. In Nashville the Union majohity is 2,500 and 1000 majority against a Convention.

LOUISVILLE UNION: I have seen in the Louisville *Journal* of the 8th inst., a paragraph taken from some Cincinnati paper, in which it is stated that Mr. Faulkner has written from Paris a letter, in which the suggestion is distinctly made, that if the southern States establish an Independent Government, this southern govenment will have neither the sympathy nor friendship of France. Whether Mr. Faulkner has written such a letter I do not know; but I have a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Paris, who is perhaps more familiar with the policy of the French Emperor than Mr. Faulkner, and whose communications with the Emperor are not of a *diplomatic* character, in which he says among other things:

"As to the interests and pretensions of the southern States in the eyes of other nations, * * * the southern States are all right and may *command sympathy and friendship.*"

The source from which this letter proceeds, is known to you, gentlemen; and as it was written after it was known in Paris that South Carolina had seceded, you will appreciate the importance to which it is entitled. Respectfully,

WILLIAM G. SWANN.

Nashville, January 26, 1861.

MORE FORTS THREATENED AND ANOTHER ARSENAL SEIZED!

FORT SMITH, ARK., Feb. 6.—It is stated that the Texans threaten to take possession of Forts Washita Cobb and Arbuckle in the Indian Territory. The overland mail conductor reports that an arsenal was seized by the Arkansas State troops on Saturday.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb., 11.

SENATE.—A bill was passed to-day extending the right of appeal from District Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

A resolution was introduced calling for the official correspondence with Great Britain in the case of the fugitive slave Anderson charged with murder and now in jail at Torento, Canada. Laid over.

The President's message as the special order came up.

Mr. Wilson moved its postponement until Thursday. Carried.

The naval appropriation bill was up, various amendments were proposed, one of which provided for the construction of seven new sloops of war.

Mr. Hunter opposed it on the ground that they were intended for coercing the South, and the inability of the government to make the expenditure.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 18, but the Senate subsequently considerd. There was no action on the bill.

HOUSE—Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, introduced a resolution that the President be required to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy and receive its Envoy or Ambassador to adjust all matters in dispute—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Martin introduced a resolution looking to a National Convention to adjust the present difficulties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution was adopted, calling for information as to what measures have been adopted to recover the property of the government which was seized in Louisiana.

Another resolution was adopted, recommending the observance of the 22nd February as a national holiday.

Mr. Palmer, of New York, offered two resolutions. The first was to the effect that neither the Federal Government or the people of the free States have any right or purpose to interfere with slavery in any of the States in which it exists.

Several members wished the resolution divided, when the roll being called for a vote, several Southern members declared that it was unfair to require them to vote as to the purposes of the North. Quite an exciting time followed.

The resolution was finally adopted by a vote of 116 to 4. The vote was subsequently reconsidered.

Mr. Sherman offered the following as a substitute:

RESOLVED, That neither Congress, the people, or the government of any free states has the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any slave-holding State. Adopted unanimously, by 161 votes.

Mr. Sickles offered a resolution calling for information relative to the seizure of the Mint at New Orleans.

Mr. Burnett offered an amendment, which was accepted, enquiring into the reason of the concentration of federal troops in this city.

The resolution, thus amended, was passed.

Mr. McKean, of N. Y., endeavored to introduce a resolution, looking to the emancipation, by purchase, of slaves in the border States. Laid over.

The Senate Pacific railway bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Grow suggested an amendment cutting off Texas from the benefits of the Southern route in case she seceded.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb., 13, 1861.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Six States having seceded, [and formed a Southern Confederacy.—JOUR.] every remaining State but one would have to vote in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, according to the recommendation of the Peace Congress; and this is generally believed to be impossible. So the Peace Congress whatever it may do, will probably fall short of accomplishing the end desired.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Yesterday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was up. An amendment was adopted to build seven Steam Sloops-of-War. The Bill passed as amended.

In the House—The Secretary of the Treasury sent in a communication stating that there was only half a million in money in the Treasury, and that ten millions would be required before the fourth of March.

Report says that the Indian Trust Fund Committee's report shows that late Secretary Floyd gave acceptances amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars. Messrs. Thompson and McClelland are blamed for carelessness in keeping the bonds.

The Pacific RailRoad bill was debated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb., 14, 1861.

The electoral vote was counted yesterday, in presence of both Houses of Congress. Abraham Lincoln was declared as President and Hanibal Hamlin Vice President, of the United States of America.

The Light Artillery was near the capital, ready to make a decent in case of interruption, and a considerable number of soldiers were in and around the capitol. Nothing occurred, and sensible people ridiculed those unnecessary precautions.

Senate—The tariff bill was debated. The District militia bill was considered and recommitted. The bill, as it stood required privates to take an oath to support the Constitution.

House—Mr. Sherman reported a bill authorizing the issue of fifty million dollars of coupon bonds by the Treasurer Department. It was laid over.

After the vote was counted for President and Vice President the House adjourned.

The special raid committee reported to the effect that no organization exists to seize the [illegible] and to recover the seized property, and to collect the revenue from the Seceding States.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

F. M. Banks (Republican) was elected Mayor of Bridgeford to-day.

FROM TEXAS.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring a Southern Confederacy—seven delegates have been elected to the Southern Congress in session at Montgomery.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12.—In Congress to-day the standing committees were announced.

The President received and read a despatch from the Louisiana Convention, cordially approving the election of Jefferson Davis to be President of the Confederacy.

Designs for a seal and flag for the Confederacy were referred.

A resolution was offered, that until otherwise provided, the several officers of the customs be continued in office. Referred.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to enquire into the propriety and necessity, as soon as the newly elected President shall be inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government of the United States. Referred.

The Congress then went into secret session, during which the following resolution was adopted and the injunction of secrecy removed:

Resolved, That this government takes under its charge all questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public establishments, and that the President of this Congress be directed to communicate this resolution to the said government.

DENIAL.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1861.

The Transcript of this city authoritatively denies the report that Col. Ritchie Aid to Gov. Andrews, visited Washington to render military aid to the President, from Massachusetts.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

FEBRUARY 9th, 1861.

BACON—	11 a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a 30	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—		New Orleans,	00 a 00c
Adamantine,	25 a 30	NAILS—	4.50 a 00.0
Sperm,	42 a 45	OILS—	
Tallow,	18 a 20	Sperm	0.00 a 2.00
COFFEE—		Linseed,	0.00 a 1.00
Rio,	16 1-2 a 17 1-2	Tanner's,	70 a 80
Laguira,	17 a 18	POTATOES—	
Java,	00 a 20	Irish,	1.25 a 1 50
COTTON—	11	Sweet,	40 a 50
Cab,	10 a 10 1-2	POULTRY—	
Middling,	9 a 9 1-2	Chickens,	15 a 25
Ordinary	7 1-2 a 8 1-2	Ducks,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Turkeys,	00 a 00
Gunny,	16 a 18	SALT—	
Dundee,	17 a 20	Liverp'l per sack,	1 50
Atlantic,	00 a 15	Alum per bushel,	00 a 00
COTTON YARNS—		SEED—	
Nos 4 to 10,	00 a 1.00	Flax Seed,	1.00 a 1.05
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Clover per pound,	12 a 15
Brown Sheetings,	7 3-4 a 8 1-2	SHOT—	
Osnaburgs,	10½ a 11	Common bag,	2.00 a 0.00
FEATHERS—	45 a 50	Buck,	2 25 a 2 25
FISH—		SPIRITS—	
Mackerel per bbl.,	$9.00 a $10	Peach Brandy,	1.25 a 1.50
Herring,	$4 a $5.00	N C Apple,	80 a 85
FLOUR—		Northern,	70 a 90
Family,	7 25 a 7 50	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 65
Super	7.00 a 7 25	Northern do.	55 a 55
Fine.1	6 75 a 7 00	SUGAR—	
Cross	6.50 a 6.75	Leaf,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2
GRAIN—		Crushed,	12½ 13
Corn,	80 a 90	Porto Rico,	10 a 10 1-2
Wheat,	0 0 a 1 40	New Orleans,	8 1-2 a 9 1-2
Oats,	55 a 60	TALLOW—	c10 a 11
Peas,	80 a 90	TURPENTINE—	
Rye,	1 00 a 1 20	Yellow Dip,	1 40
HIDES—		Virgin,	a 1.00
Dry	12 1-2 a 14	Scrape,	50
Green,	5 a 6	Spirits per gal,	29 a 30
IRON—		WHITE LEAD—	
Swedes,	6 a 7	Per pound,	9 a 11
American,	5 a 6	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 5½	Eight by ten,	2.00 a 2 20
LEAD—	8 a 9½	Ten by twelve,	2 25 a 2.50
LARD—	11 a 12 1-2	WOOL—	20 a 21

BEEF—Dressed 5 a 10; Cattle on foot 0 a 0.

REMARKS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1861.

Cotton closed dull, with sales of 1,800 bales. Middling Upland 11¼ a 11⅜. Flour dull; Southern $5 30 a $5 55. Wheat declined 1 cent; Southern red $1 27 afloat a $1 31 delivered; white $1 40 a $1 42. Corn quiet; old mixed 61 a 65; new 60 a 61 cts; Southern white 71 a 71½ cents. Spirits Turpentine steady. Rosin dull, and prices lower—quotations $1 17½ a $1 25. Rice steady.

WILMINGTON MARKET., February 14.

Turpt.—No change in prices. Sales yesterday of 148 bbls., and this morning 135 do. at $1 80 for yellow dip, $1 44 for virgin, and 30 cents for hard, per 280 lbs.

Spts Turpt—Sales yesterday of 400 bbls. at 32 cts. for straight, and 100 do. at 33½ cents per gallon for N. Y. bbls.

No sales reported in Rosin.

Tar—Sales yesterday of 310 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl. This morning 300 do. sold at same prices.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING AND Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT.

No. 14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst. I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT

Dec'r 3. 1860.

FALL AND WINTER DRY 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 Val 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 1 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 Hoots, Nubias, Rigolets, Victoriones, Under-sleeves, Shawls, Scarfs, Children's Cloaks and Sacks, &c.

[illegible] colors; French Artificials, Ribbons, Ruches, Head Dresses, &c.

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

DRESS, 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, Showerette and Umbrellas, &c.

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

Oct20-1m No 14, Hay St., Fayetteville, N C.

Mr. Lincoln's Indianapolis speech is looked upon as indicating a coercive policy, but his remarks at Cincinnati partially relieve them of that character.

Gov. Floyd is out in a card saying that he will refute the report of the Committee on the Indian bonds case so soon as the evidence is made public.

FROM NEW YORK—SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION.

NEW YORK, Feb., 14, '60.

Three boxes of ammunition bound for Savannah, Ga., was seized by the police of this city on yesterday, on board of the steamer Huntsville.

THE ANALO[illegible] ing tendency in the progressive words of [illegible] to incorporate them [illegible] phalic, which is from [illegible] head," is now becoming [illegible] with Mr. Spalding's [illegible] will soon be used in [illegible] Cephalic will become [illegible] many others whose [illegible] been worn away by [illegible] "native and to the manner born"

PARTIAL.

He had a terrible headache, [illegible] stepped into the hardware [illegible] "Can you hease me of [illegible] 'ard," say 'e. "Hexcuse me," [illegible] that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, [illegible] cured me so quick that [illegible] ache."

☞ HEADACHE is [illegible] ture makes known [illegible] natural state of the [illegible] may be looked on as a [illegible] tice of disease which [illegible] tion, till too late to be [illegible] should never be neglected [illegible] sified under two names [illegible] pathic. Symptomatic [illegible] mon and is the precursor [illegible] es, among which are Apoplexy, [illegible] all febrile diseases. [illegible] thetic of diseases of the [illegible] headache, of hepatic disease, [illegible] of worms, costiveness [illegible] the bowels, as well as [illegible] Diseases of the heart [illegible] with headache; Anemia [illegible] which frequently occasions headache is also very common [illegible] by the name of nervous [illegible] on suddenly in a state of [illegible] prostrating at once the [illegible] and in other instances [illegible] pression of spirits [illegible] instances the pain is [illegible] or both eyes, and sometimes this case may also [illegible]

For the treatment of [illegible] Cephalic Pills have been found a safe and sure remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which the headache is the [illegible]

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pill—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither, but perhaps ye'll be a'ther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills and divil be all day about aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, as sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of two little consequence to excite any injury, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many in the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the light evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis Hysteria, Hypochondrias, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING

Physician.—Well, Mrs Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones, Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I tell you they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand so use as occasion requires.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spaldings Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to