P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.
SATURDAY, March 16

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the ***States' Right's Party*** of North Carolina, in

GOLDSBORO,'

ON THE
22D AND 23D INSTS.

It is hoped that every County in the State will be represented.—Come one come all—and save your State from the clutches of the Abolitionists.

All the papers in the State friendly to the cause will please copy this notice.

March 15th, 1861. td

One More.

We begin with this weeks number of our Weekly the twenty-second volume. We cannot speak of what the Carolinian will be, or what its future worth shall amount to. It is sufficient for us to say, that our whole time and labor shall be spent to make it worthy of the patronage of every State Rights man.

We can assure those who wish to learn of our prosperity, that at no time in the history of the paper has it had a larger circulation than at present. It is true, that in the past campaign many differed with us, some differed so widely that they could not consent to read our paper—because forsooth we did not, could not, and ought not to think as they did. They have been few, and number only fourteen all told. They may have been earnest in their desire not to read our views; if they were, they must judge of the propriety of their acts—not us. We can not agree to publish a paper which will conform to the views of every body, nor of every body's Uncle nor Cousin nor Aunt.

We publish a paper with our views editorially and the views of others so far as we can glean them; so long as these views can be supported by argument and proof, they are at least worthy of a hearing—when unsupported by either they are of no effect of course.

We should prefer publishing a paper where we believe editors to be men, entitled to opinions and not mere writing machines. There are some who do not believe a paper is worth taking if it conforms to their own views. These men are their own printers, and may be found upon the street corners, publishing their own news—telling all they know, and into a good deal that they do not know.

But we are digressing a little from our text. We only add that we have, and will continue to support Southern Rights, or secession, as you will, because *it is right*, and is the only salvation for the South. Our policy and destiny has been by uncompromising Union men pronounced impracticable and unsafe. We have pursued our course and policy to the last, and are willing to wait and watch for this. We will only say, that those who denounced us as a Right Journal, will do well to [illegible] Southern home.

[illegible] to the county [illegible] that [illegible] may be carry [illegible] to circulate the Journals. The [illegible] commencement of a new volume is a very good time to subscribe, and we trust they will see this, and act accordingly. We have sent off for a nice lot off new type—and the printing will be much better in a few days.

A correspondent writing from Leesville, Robeson county, on March 1st (though his letter did not come to hand until yesterday,) says:

"We had an election here yesterday. I cheered and waved my hat for the Union, but of no avail. They voted a large majority for secession, but still I cry hurrah for Union?"—*A invorem Banner.*

Our rank and file, of the State Rights men in Leesville, will please take care of that poor fellow. He must have drank some of Rhode's honey and brandy! Boys keep him cool, he'l 'spile' if you don't.

THE DISPATCHES.

Gov. Morehead not a Prophet.—"Washington, Feb. 27, 1861—5 o'clock P. M.—The Peace Congress has adjourned. All is right. The Compromise adopted by them will be endorsed by the National Congress.—J. M. Morehead."

The Compromise has been rejected by the National Congress, and all is wrong.

John A. Gilmer, *not quite so bold, yet equally delusive.*—(Same date and place.) "Peace Congress agreed. All looks well. Jno A. Gilmer." Looks well indeed!

And yet it was under the influence of such dispatches, endorsed by the Union shrickers and sent broadcast over the State on the day before the election, that the people voted on the 28th inst. Verily, a day of reckoning will come to the submissionists who thus practiced a wholesom, systematic fraud upon the honest and confiding people. Compare these dispatches with those sent by Messrs Reid, Burlingame, Davis, Bragg, Chapman, Vinelow, Ruffin, Grange, &c.,—that the Peace Congress had rejected the Crittenden proposition in every form—that the plan agreed on would not be satisfactory to the South—that Congress would reject it and then say who was right and who was wrong.

But the following dispatch stands alone for baseness and fraud. This, too, was sent on the day before the election in huzzas by the *Standard, Register,* and *Ad Valorem Banner.*

Washington, Feb. 26, 7 45.

"The vote for Compromise today was 132 to 66. Prospect cheering.—John A Gilmer."

No such vote was taken on the 26th—nothing like it. Did Mr Gilmer send this dispatch? The cause of truth and justice demands a response to this question.—*State Journal.*

Upon the above we have but few remarks to make. They are these: The dispatches referred to above must have been manufactured before hand with the sanction and aforethought of the gentlemen at Washington. The reasons are these: The report they alluded to above, came to this place on election day, the 28th inst. Were published by the *Observer.* On that same day, they were posted up, in the morning, as Extras from the *Observer's* office, at the *Gulf* precinct in Chatham county—a place over *fifty miles from* Fayetteville! How could they get them, unless they were published in the *Observer's* office the day it was freely said, (27th) that all was settled? Yet our people are requested to believe these lying messes!

ELECTION OF Or U. S. SENATOR.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 14.—David Wilmot was elected today a Senator of the United States in place Simon Cameron, resigned. The vote was 95 to 86.

The First Flag.—The first flag of the Southern Confederacy, raised in Fayetteville, now floats from the second story of the *Carolinian* office. "Long may it wave."

☞ It is now evident that Lincoln will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. This is not done to pacify the South, but, is merely an *excusable* feature of the administration,—an act forced upon it by necessity.

Fort Pickens will now be reenforced, and to that place will be attached all the available force of the Black Republicans. Whatever cast the administration will have last by this policy with the radicals, will be made up by a vigorous attempt to collect the revenue, and hold possession of Fort Pickens, is an evidence of this. We refear our readers to the special correspondence of the N Y *Tribune*, from Washington in another column.

☞ The following from the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* we trust, will open the eyes of our citizens to their own interest.

If disinterested men in the North raise their voice thus to warn our people, surely we are blind—hopelessly so, if we reject to be admonished by them.

These men are more safe and secure friends of the South than many, we regret to say, who claim the South as their home. Read the remarks of the *Pennsylvanian* every body. In speaking of the policy of the Republicans to the Border States, it says.

Their demand must not be denied, but evaded and they must be beguiled with vague promises and assured by soft blandishments. The Union party in the Border States has leaders in which it confides. These leaders have long been in a forced retirement. They love office and hate the Democratic party, which has so long overshadowed them. These leaders must be taken in hand, and manipulated by smooth and adroit managers. Their patriotism must be praised, their self-love flattered, their ambition excited, their cupidity inflamed. Through their hands must pass the drowsy narcotic that is to cause sleep, sleep, death. Thus retaining the border States, their clamor for redress will gradually grow feeble every day. What was so dreaded will have been submitted to—the Anti-Slavery administration. The sensitiveness that at first recoiled, will now submit, and the motives that prompted to resistance will have died away in the langor of exhausted vigorous. While Gulliver sleeps he will be bound in a hundred knots.

Such is Seward's policy, more deadly far than that of Chase, for it wins by corruption and debauchery. It blinds and enervates while it subdues. Conquering the South it must also conquer those in the North who upheld the rights of the South.

The other policy, forces the South on its guard, and it springs into defiance. Menaces, it defies, attacks, it resists, and throws overrise fanatics innumerable millions of property, the united and prospering States of America fighting for its Constitutional rights—it may, it may cannot be enjoyed in peace, it will have to be enjoyed by one half of the Northern people to enjoy it. In such a war it must be the time to decide whether we remain an independent government or be the Union, or a respected protected and equal member of the Union.

We say, therefore, that Seward's smooth tactics are the most dangerous and deadly. Against this arch man—this political "Oily Gammon"—we warn the South as sights men at the South who are disposed to trust him. He is like the faded vampire that sucks the hearts blood of its victim while it fans him with its soothing wings. Give us rather the bold bird which, if he tears, yet exposes himself to be torn. Four years of Seward's ascendancy would degrade the whole nation. It would lose all manliness, manness, courage. A reign of violence is preferable to a reign of fraud. Both are bad enough, and fortunately for us, there is no necessity for either. An administration that would make a fair, sufficient and final settlement, and preserve this Union in peace, is what we want. Such an Administration is possible even with Mr. Lincoln, but not with a Cabinet announced either by Seward or Chase. The first wants Abolitionism without war—the last wants war, on our part, we do not want it at all, and more than half the Northern masses agree with us.

☞ The Fayetteville Observer sets its old trade in motion, in relation: Here it is:

"The State Journal makes an amusing classification (watch the *Wilmington Journal* copies,) thus: States Rights 45, Constitutional Submission 22, Submission 52. And eke out its patience of 46 States Rights men (by which it means secessionists,) it claims 2 in Cumberland and Harnett, 1 in Franklin, 2 in Halifax, with other standers upon Delegates in other counties. We have no doubt, besides, that every one of its "conditional Submission" Delegates was elected as a Union Man."

We need only refer to that portion which alludes to Cumberland and Harnett. It is a fact that Hon. J G Shepherd and A S McNeill are, and were *conditional* Secessionists, and the *Observer* knows that it did all in its power, to defeat the nomination of Judge Shepherd. Not only that, but Mr Buthune as we learn from an authentic source, is also a *conditional* Secessionists. All of these gentlemen voted for a Convention,—while the whole *Observer* stock, voted for "No Convention." Do you want the *proof?*

In Town.—We notice Gen. Dockery of Richmond county in town this week, selling his Cotton. We are much highly pleased to see him patronizing our home markets. *South Carolina is quite unhealthy at this season of the year!*

We notice the Hon. W Winslow is in town, just returned from the noisy scenes of Washington.

Read Out!—We learn that the disgraceful act of reading out the gallant Gen. Twiggs, was actually perpetrated upon Southern soil on last Tuesday.—Reader put a pin there. You may have to relate it to your grandchildren in future year, when without doubt, the crimson blood will rush to your cheek at the acknowledgement that it was done in old Fayetteville! It is not of the parties who so duty it was to act thus that we speak—but of North Carolina's honor! Carolina! Carolina!!

North Carolina has covered herself with glory in the result of the recent election. * * * I cannot withhold my congratulations. The battle has been gallantly fought and nobly won."

Thus speaks a man and a patriot! Not one who could tell *his mother that she has disgraced herself.*
Observer.

And thus remarks a Journal which helped to disgrace its mother!

The President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Treasury, all taught school in early life.
Observer.

Mr Lincoln was a Bar-keeper, and taught men how to drink whisky.

☞ "We appeal to our *brethern* of the North"
Cumberland Co Convention.

☞ "We make one more appeal to our *brethern* of the North."
Fayetteville Observer.

☞ "Our *brethern* of the North" reply as follows, at the ballot box on the 12 of March 1861, in a general State Election, with actual and impending dissolution hovering over the Nation:

The New Hampshire State election reveals the fact, "ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE ARE ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE, IN THE TOWNS HEARD FROM, AND 26 DEMOCRATS. THE VOTE ALREADY RECEIVED INDICATES A MAJORITY FOR BERRY OF 3,500 TO 4,000. ROLLINS, REPUBLICAN, FOR CONGRESS, IN THE SECOND DISTRICT, WILL RECEIVE FROM 800 TO 1,000 MAJORITY. ALL THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR CONGESS ARE ELECTED, FOUR OF THE FIVE COUNCILORS, AND EIGHT OR NINE OF THE TWELVE SENATORS.

Reader remember the *Observer* didn't have his specticles on and doesn't see this!

Maine answers very decidedly the appeal of her "brethern."

Bangor, Tuesday, March 12, 1861.

At the municipal election yesterday, Isaiah Stetson, *Republican*, was re-elected Mayor by 780 majority.

New York responds to her brethern as follows:

Syracuse, Tuesday, March 12 1861.

At the charter election held here to-day, the Republicans elected the entire city ticket, and six out of eight Supervisors.

But the best, and the *most expressive* answer which has yet been given by "*the bretheren* of the North" to the "*bretheren* of the South as the voice of Pennsylvania, in electing the notorious Abolitionist and drunken sot, David Wilmot, to the United States Senate, in the place of Gen. Cameron. We trust "the bretheren" South fully comprehend the whole force and effect of this. David Wilmot is the author, practically, of freesoilism.

New York *Tribune* of the 12th, on the surrender of Fort Sumter:

It is not for us to judge of the justification the Government may have for surrendering—or abandoning, for there is no difference in the two acts—a post of much importance, for the circumstances by which they are influenced are not yet fully known to us. But we may, at least express the wish that no determination to take so important and irrevocable a step can come to us through any dusty court-el. War, and the consequences of war, are a possible near future from which few shrink with more instinctive dread than we do; but there are worse sacrifices in the conduct of human affairs than human life. For four months, the Federal Government has succumbed to rebellion because it wanted not material but moral strength. At the cost of reenforcing Sumter so soon great in blood and treasure that its surrender or abandonment may seem advisable, there can, at least, be no immediate haste for such a step, and Mr Lincoln may divide the responsibility with Congress by appealing to them for aid. For the surrender of a post by the new Administration, before it has been a fortnight in power, which the outgoing Administration, with all its imbecility and pusillanimity, persistee in holding, is an act which can not fail to have most important consequences. It is, to begin with, an acknowledgement of the defeat of the Federal Government, and that the doctrine announced in Mr Lincoln's Inaugural is found to be untenable of the very first trial. It is an acknowledgement that the Union is utterly dissolved past all possibility of reconstruction, except by the most abject concessions. It is, moreover a question whether these acknowledgements will not so demoralize the North, and so strengthen the South, that the hideous front of Compromise may be again raised with renewed hopes and renewed strength, and whether the vigor which has hitherto opposed it may not, by this act, have gone out from us forever. As we said before, we can not judge of the wisdom of this or that step, without a better knowledge of all the circumstances than we now possess; but we can not help thinking that if we are to accept the terms of Dismion which the Confederate States offer us, we may begin with some act less humiliating than the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Decidedly mournful is the *Tribune.* We trust he sees it in its proper light.

☞ We call attention to the following article from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and wish our readers to compare its sentiments with those of the Fayetteville *Observer*—: The latter exhibits a fondness for the South like that of the Bare for the Irishman which loved him so much, that every time he hugged him, he brought the blood out? The former evinces a devotedness and self-sacrificing reverence to the Constitution, and the constitutional rights of the South, which is noble, patriotic and sublime for the locality in which it is published. It is published in Pennsylvania, the *Observer* is published in North Carolina!

The very resolution providing that the Federal Government should not have authority to abolish slavery in the States was voted against by sixty four Republicans nearly two-thirds of their whole number. The Corwin amendment, and the pitful declarations passed by the Peace Congress, in defiance of a majority of Republicans, were contemptuously dismissed, while no single assurance which could disarm the party of its aggressive purpose, was allowed to be given.

The two extreme wings of the party, the Northwest German infidel horde, led by Carl Schurz, and the Northeast Puritan phalanx, led by Sumner Garrison, Phillips, aided by Greeley, with his band of free lovers, the woman's rights party and all the other isms which taint the moral atmosphere, crush out the conservatism of the central section.

The President is fully committed to negro equality, and already at the very threshold of power, no man stands prominent in admitted favor, save and except those who have consistently and persistently uttered only the bitterest calumnies against the South and against the Constitution, the men of all others the most radical and offensive to good men of all parties—Chase, Blair, Welles, Sumner, Schurz Burlingame Hickman, et il omne genus.

These men are to be sent abroad as representatives of the nation to misrepresent to slander and defame one half the country and its people—to show them up to the scorn of all nations. Secretary Chase, who was a teacher in Mr. Wri's family, in reply to his son, Dr. Writ, who asked him if the expected the Southern States would return after the threats of his party, replyed—"We do not want them to return—if the slave States remain in the Union they will have to be satisfied with much less than they are now demanding." In reply to whether he expected to subjugate the South he said—Ten millions of people with four millions of slaves in their midst could scarcely resist twenty six millions." "But what is your object?" inquired Dr. Writ; and he answered: "*To treet the slave who is the cause of the war.*"

If Sumner Schurz Burlingame or Hickman be appointed to foreign missions, then all the waters of the Atlantic or the blood of hecatombs could not wash from this Administration the damning spot of Abolition.

The question arises how is peace and Union to be restored and the Constitution to be kept sacred in its integrity? This *cannot* be done by a war on the South to force them to submit to the Chicago platform. A war on the South in any manner cannot accomplish any of these results. What can?

Let the three-fifths of the people opposed to the election of Lincoln show themselves resolute now as then, and joined by the hundreds of thousands whose delusion in joining the ranks of that party has been dispelled, they may, in some proper, combined movement, force the Administration to an honest adherence to the Constitution. *Let them do whatever may be necessary to bring about a re-union of the States.* The evils resulting from any action to accomplish this necessary result will be but as a drop to the ocean compared with an unchecked progress of the Republican programme.

Immediate action should be taken everywhere, so that by simultaneous vigerous action this abomination may be strangled in the many foul swlch freemen will thus draw around this usurping tyranny.

The sufferings of all classes are becoming too general and too severe to be much longer endured.

The Republicans have introduced a revolution which is dissolving the Union. Will they compel a counter revolution to restore the Constitution and the Union?

From the Tennessee Baptist.

HELPERISM!

Have we no cause, no reason, for the act of Secession? Here are the doctrines of the Republican party, as promulgated by the Helper Book and endorsed by sixty-eight Republican members of Congress:

1st—That it is a solemn duty to abolish Slavery in the South, or die in the attempt (See page 27.)

2d—that no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist. (Page 116.)

3—That against slaveholders as a body we (that is, the Republican signers and enforsers) wage an extermination war. (Page 120.)

4th—that the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the time to "strike." (Pages 121, 122.)

5th—That slaveholders must emancipate the negroes or "we will emancipate them for you." (Page 169.)

6th—"That slaveholders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty to abate nuisances. We propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which ☞ strychnine ☜ itself is less a nuisance" (Page 139.)

7th—That slaveholders are more cruel than common murderers. (Page 140.)

8th—That all slaveholders are under the shield of a perpetual licence to murder. (Page 141.)

9th—That, if the negroes had a chance, they would be delighted to cut their masters' throats. (Page 158.)

10th—That "we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." (Page 140.)

11th—That there is scarcely a spark of honor or magnanimity among slaveholders. (Page 153.)

12th—That now is the appropriate time to strike for Freedom in the South. (Page 153.)

And recommend:

13—Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of non-slaveholders whites of the South.

13—Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh.

15—No cooperation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation without them in society.

16—No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guests in slave waiting hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment to slaveholding physicians—no audience to slaveholding parsons.

17—No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.

Seward, the Premier of the Lincoln Cabinet, endorses it.

Auburn, June 28, 1857.

Gentlemen:—I have received from you a copy of your recent publication, entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South," and I have read it with deep attention.

It seems to me a work of great merit, rich, yet accurate, in statistical information, and logical in analysis. I do not doubt that it it will exert a great influence on the public mind in favor of the cause of truth and justice.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
William H. Seward.

Messrs. Burdick Brothers, New York.
Also signed by Simon P. Chase.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Evening News*, gives the following as the policy to be pursued by the Southern Administration:

"Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens will not be attacked, but a close siege will be had. All communication will be cut off; no supplies of any kind allowed to enter; and hence they will either have to capitulate, or an attempt be made by the myrmidons of Lincoln to reinforce them; this will be regarded as an overt act of hostility, and repelled with grape, canister and shell. This masterly policy, which President Davis will adopt, will throw the odium of commencing the war upon the enemy, and give to our cause immense moral strength; it will unite the Confederate States to a man, and certainly induce the border States to rally to our defence, and unite with us in overthrowing the invader. The spark of liberty is rapidly being fanned into a flame of military enthusiasm; the war cry of freedom will soon resound throughout the land, and thousands will flock around the starry standard of the South. Indeed, even in the short time which has elapsed since the Inaugural was delivered, a stern spirit of defiance seems to swell each breast, and an eager desire to grapple with the dastard foe is felt and expressed by many who, but a few days ago, regarded war as one of the gretest calamities which could befall us."

Where Did the Money Come From?—We understand that, within the last few months, there has been a paper established at the capital of North Carolina, advocating "*Stephen A. Douglas* for President in 1864," another of the same kind at the capital of Virginia, another at the capital of Tennessee, and another at the capital of Kentucky. Wonder if these *strange* coincidences have not something to do with the late Republican propositions? Wonder if these concerns have not something to do with the opposition to the movement of the Cotton States? Wonder if there isn't a secret "power behind the throne?" Wonder "where the money comes from?"

Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

On the 4th instant, the Texas convention declared the State to be out of the Union, and Governor Houston issued his proclamation to that effect. Incomplete returns give a majority of twenty-eight thousand in fifty-one thousand five hundred votes. Ordinances were passed authorizing the delegates from Texas to represent the State in the provisional government.

The lower branch of the Missouri Legislature has passed a joint resolution to elect a United State Senator on Wednesday next.

Sewards Aims.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in all probability properly describes Seward's plan of operations, as follows:

Oily Gammon Seward, aware that intimidation will not do, is going to resort to the gentle process of seduction. This has been his plan from the beginning. By the prettiest and most loving behavior towards his Southern subjects, and by the judicious distribution of offices, he will strive to lull his victims to sleep, and vampire-like, will suck their life's blood while he fans them into deeper slumber still.

It is said that Major Ben. McCulloch, a ranger well known in Texas scenes, is preparing for a descent on the northern Provinces of Mexico, with the intention of annexing them to the Lone Star State. This plan has been long a favorite idea with Gov. Houston and kindred spirits.

"A Northern Girl's Tribute" to President Davis.—The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus (Georgia) Sun tells the following in his letter of yesterday 24th:

President Davis received a present to-day of some twenty very beautiful Cockades, from a young lady living in one of the interior towns of New York. They are made very tastefully, and some are ornamented with the Palmetto button, and others with the seal of Alabama on the button. The young lady says she is a descendant of one of the heroes of the battle of Ticonderoga; she congratulates Gen. Davis in very handsome terms on his election as the first President of the Confederate States of America, and in conclusion says: "A Northern girl pays this tribute of her heartfelt admiration of the gallant soldier who led the glorious charge a Buena Vista."

The Black Republican journals of St. Louis style the majority given against calling a State Convention in Tennessee as "our majority."—*Mercury.*

That's right. Sensible fellow—call things by their proper names.—*Ashville News.*

Denounce It.—The entire Southern press, as far as we have seen, denounce Lincoln's Inaugural Address as insulting to South, and declare that the policy it indicates cannot be submitted to by the Southern States.—*Pet. Express.*

Our friend of the Express had not seen the Raleigh *Standard* surely.—*State Journal.*

Small Pox in Gallatin, Tenn.—The Louisville Journal learns by private letter from Gallatin, Tenn. that small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in that place, and that a number of deaths had occurred from that cause. The citizens were deserting the town, and fleeing to the adjoining hills.

A War-whoop from Baltimore.—Hon. Robert M. McLane is reported to have used the following language at the Baltimore Secession meeting on Friday evening last:

"*By* the living God, fellow-countrymen, the Susquehanna must be the boundary.—They had spoken of the Potomac, but the Susquehanna shall run red with blood before it shall be crossed. Shall it be said in Boston, in New York, the broad West, for our children are there, that the Potomac shall be the line? [Cries of No.] I will pledge my life and heart to march with you to the Susquehanna. [cheers.] For what? To prevent a single human being from crossing into Maryland to execute the laws of the United States against a seceding State."

☞ The San Antonio (Texas) Herald speaking of a recent interview with Gen. Twiggs, veteran Commander of the Department of Texas, says that he announced that his military career was closed, and it was his determination to retire to private life making New Orleans his place of residence. It is already known that he announced to the War Department at Washington his determination not to wage war on his countrymen. The information given by the Herald seems to be confirmatory of a dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune which states on the authority of a member of Gen. Twiggs' staff, that he would not enlist in the Army of Georgia or of the Southern Confederacy.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

Montgomery, March 12th 1861.

The permanent constitution has been adopted. The new features are, defining the right of suffrage and the apportionment of representation in Congress the State Legislatures may impeach certain judical federal officers; the slave trade is prohibited, a two-thirds vote is required to make appropriations, except it certain cases; restricting the compensation to Contractors; President and Vice president and Ministers to be elected for six years.—other officers are removible for good causes. Slavery is acknowledged and to be protected by Congress, etc.

THE VOTING YESTERDAY.

In obedience to the request of their fellow citizens Messrs Robert R. Collier and John R. Eckles were at the Courthouse yesterday, and opened a poll at sunrise to receive the votes for and against instruction to our delegate in the State Convention.

The voting commenced early and was continued with but little intermission until sunset. There was considerable activity on both sides, but no undue excitment. Carriages and other vehicles were brought into requisition as usual, and many an invalid, but many more robust and healthy men, rode to the Courthouse and cast his suffrage. At the close of the poll, (sunset) the following result was announced amid much cheering from those who favor instruction:

For Coller's resolutions [instructing,]	523
Bolling's substitute [against instructing,]	472
Majority,	51

The voting will be continued to day and as there is a very large vote in the city yet unrecorded, we may expect a renewal of the activity.

On the 4th of February, at the Convention election the commined Union vote was 1,969, Mr. Branch receiving 730, and Mr. John Lyon 309. Mr. Wallace; who was voted for mildly by those somewhat favoring secession, received 447. There has certainly been a very decided change in public sentiment since the 4th of February, as the vote of yesterday clearly proves.

Petersburg Express.

Later.—The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday says that the second days voting stood: 736 for Secession to 673 against—a clear gain of 309 votes, since the 4th of February. The Express pronounces it an "astonishing revolution."

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.—Information from Harrisburg states that Mr. Ketchum, present Senator from Luzerne county, will probably be chosen to fill Mr. Cameron's vacancy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
MARCH 16th, 1861.

BACON—	10 a 12	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	20 a 30	Cuba,	28 a 29
CANDLES—		New Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	23 a 30	NAILS—	4.50 a 6.00
Sperm,	42 a 45	OILS—	
Tallow,	18 a 20	Sperm	0.00 a 2.00
COFFEE—		Linseed,	0.00 a 1.00
Rio,	15 1-2 a 16 1-2	Tanner's,	70 a 80
Laguira,	17 a 18	POTATOES—	
Java,	00 a 30	Irish,	1.30 a 2.00
COTTON—	11	Sweet,	40 a 50
Yarn,	10 3-4 a 11 1-8	POULTRY—	
Sheeting,	9 1-4 a 10	Chickens,	15 a 25
Osnaburgs,	8 a 8 3-4	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 a 1 50
Burlaps,	09 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—	48 a 50	Buck,	2 12 a 2.25
FISH—		SPIRITS—	
Mackerel per bbl.,	$9.00 a $10	French Brandy,	1.25 a 1.50
Herring,	$4 a $5.00	N. C. Apple,	50 a 50
FLOUR—		Northern,	70 a 90
Family,	7 25 a 7 35	N. C. Whiskey,	55 a 65
Super,	7.00 a 7.10	Northern do.,	35 a 50
Fine,	6 75 a 6.85	SUGAR—	
Cross,	6.00 a 6.00	Loaf,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2
GRAIN—		Crushed,	12½ 13
Corn,	90 a 95	Powdered,	10 a 10 1-2
Wheat,	0.0 a 1.40	New Orleans,	8 1-2 a 9 1-2
Oats,	52 a 65	TALLOW—	10 a 11
Peas,	90 a 95	TURPENTINE—	
Rye,	1.00 a 1.20	Yellow Dip,	1 4
HIDES—		Virgin,	a 1.05
Dry	12 1-2 a 14	Scrape,	.50
Green,	5 a 6	Spirits per gal	30
IRON—		WHITE LEAD—	
Sweden,	6 a 7	Per pound,	9 a 11
American,	5 a 6	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 4½	Eight by ten,	2.00 a 2.20
NAILS—	8 a 8½	Ten by twelve,	2.25 a 2.50
OIL—	11 a 12 1-2	WOOL—	20 a 21

☞ Dressed hogs 19 cattle on foot 0 a 0.

REMARKS.

COTTON—There has been but little arriving this week, our market is firm at quotations, some lots have sold at 1-8 above our highest quotations for Manufacturing here.

FLOUR—The arrivals by Rail Road and wagons have been large and sales have been easily made at quotations.

SPTS TURPT—Has arrived sparingly, note sales of Small lots at 30c.

BACON—Receipts light no change in prices.

GRAINS—Prices un changed.

WILMINGTON MARKET., MARCH 14.

Turpentine—Arrives slowly 60 bbls in moderated demand. Sales yesterday 320 bbls, and this morning 50 do. at $1 80 for yellow dip, $1 for virgin and 95 cents for hard per 280 lbs.

No transaction reported in Spirits Turpentine o Rosin.

Tar.—Further sales yesterday of 70 bbls at $1 50 and 360 do. at $1 55 per bbl. This moring 24 do. sold at $1 50.

Cotton—Is in demand and market almost bare. Sales yesterday of 24 bales at 11¼ cents foor middling.

Corn—A cargo of 1,755 bushels from Pasquotank sold yesterday at 66 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 14 1861.

[*At the close yesterday*]

Cotton firm middling Uplands 11¼ a 11 7-8c.—Flour firm. Wheat and Corn has a downward tendency. Spirits Turpentine steady at 36½c. Rosin $1 23. Rice steady.

Lime!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLACKED in prime order. For sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
March 12—ti

NEW GOODS
EXPECTED.

THE undersigned announce to *THEIR CUSTOMERS, AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS* generally, that their

Spring Goods,

will be in Store about the *FIRST OF APRIL*, *proximo* of which due notice will be given.

Such of their Customers, as are *IN ARREARS*, will please pay off *OLD SCORES*, and buy more goods if needed.

Mh16-1t H & E J LILLY.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Roman Eye Balsam,
FOR INFLAMED EYELIDS,

And for the cure of Scrofulous Humour and soreness surrounding or near the Eye. In all diseases of this character it is almost a certain cure.—The following extract from a letter just refers to one of the many similar cases constantly reported:

Jersey City, Oct. 29th, 1859.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands,

Dear Sirs—I have for a number of years been troubled with sore and inflamed eye-lids, which though they never caused me much pain, were very annoying on other accounts. I have tried a number of medicines at different times without the slightest success. Seeing an advertisement of your Roman Eye Balsam, in spite of my scepticism, I resolved to get some, and at least try it. I am now writing this in the fullest gratitude to inform you (I could almost send you a thousand dollar bill) that a few and only a few, applications have resulted in a complete cure.

Respectfully yours,
L. Zabriskie.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER JAR.—Will be sent free per mail to any part of the United States upon receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, & Co.
Fayetteville, March 15.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Corn afloat and in Store;
North Carolina and Western Smoked Bacon;
Eastern and North River Hay;
Oats, Feed and for Seed;
Pine and Oak shoes, Mackerel and Blue Fish;
" " " " half bbls. " "
Nova Scotia Herring in bbls. and half bbls.;
Mess and Rump Pork;
North Carolina Super and Family Flour;
Planting and Eating Potatoes;
Cow Peas and White Beans;
Sugar, Molasses and Coffee;
Soap, Candles and Starch;
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco;
Gun, Spiff Caps and Nails;
Hoop Iron and Rivets;
Bagging and Rope;
Feed Cutters, &c.
At wholesale rates. Apply to
J T Petteway & Co.
Wilmington, N C—March 9 2mos.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO'S DEPARTMENT.

Fresh Arrival

BUTTER, CHEESE, DRIED BEEF, SOAP, CANDLES, RIO JAVA & LAGUAIRA COFFE. CRUSHED, POWDERED N. O. & COFFE SUGAR——RICE, ALLSPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, MUSTARD, BAKING POWDERS, WOESCESTER SAUCE, TOMATO CATSUP, WRAPPING PAPPER & TWINE, MATCHES OF ALL KINDS.

Bacon

A CHOICE LOT N. C. OLD AND NEW HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS, ALSO WESTERN BACON.

Fish.

SMOKED HERRING IN BOXES, NO. 1 HERRING IN BBLS. & HALF BBLS., MACKEREL, SHAD, COD FISH, MULLETS BLUE FISH & SARDINES.

Agr'l. Implements,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS—DANIEL'S & GALE'S PATENT, ALSO, COMMON DO. PLOWS & PLOW CASTINGS OF ALL SIZES, FAN MILLS, WHEEL BARROWS.

Negro Goods,

WOOL HATS, BLANKETS, KERSEYS, OSNABURGS, BROGANS, SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN & BOYS.

Domestics

COTTON YARNS & SHETINGS.

Saddlery,

HORSE & MULE COLLARS, WAGON BRIDLES, BUGGY & WAGON WHIPS.

Liquors,

WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, GIN, WINES OF ALL KINDS FOREIGN & DOMESTIC. WHISKY & BRANDY—ALWAYS ON HAND—AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Tobacco, snuff & cigars.

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco of all Grades.
A LARGE LOT OF CIGARS OF ALL KINDS:
RAIL ROAD AND EAGLE MILL SNUFF.
200 Bags Alum & Liverpool Salt.

AGENTS

for the sale of Swann's & Marsh's Saves, for Mackerages Buckets, Spring Mattresses, Horse Rubs &c.

ALSO for the sale of L. WOOD'S Turpentine Hackers—of these none are genuine without his stamp of L. WOOD.

Hardware.

Knives, Forks & Pocket knives; Stock and Pad locks, Shears, Scissors, Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, R. R. Picks; H. Collins, S. W. Collins and Mekey & Shaw's Axes; C. S. Hoe's Files, Augers, Hatchets, Carpenters' & Coopers' Adzes: also, a fine lot of garden Tools, Grubbing Hoes, Drawing Knives, &c.

Manila, Lint & Cotton Rope; Plow lines—Well Buckets & Buckets; Hammers—Axe Helves, Adze Helves, Also a large assortment of Brass Bound Valises & Sugar Buckets, Wash Tubs, Shovels & Spades.—

Iron and Nails.

Nails, Swedes, English & American Iron, & Spikes all sizes—Hoop Iron 1 & 1 Inch.

LARGE SECOND

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING LARGE SECOND

STOCK OF GOODS

We have ever offered to our customers, comprising all the articles usually kept by us, all of which we are disposed to offer on accommodating terms to our customers and all wholesale purchasers. Please call and examine our stock. H. & E J LILLY.
Oct. 1 tf

W. S. NORMENT.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
LUMBERTON, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 1, 1860. 1-pw

Adj'nt-Genl's Office,
Raleigh, Feb. 28 '61.

ORDERS No. 11.

To the Commanding OFFICERS of the Regiments composing the 4th Brigade of the North Carolina Militia.

You are commanded to assemble the commissioned officers of your regiments at their usual places of parade, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, to elect a Brigadier-General for the 4th Brigade. The result of the election to be returned to the Adjutant-General's office at Raleigh.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J F HOKE, Adjn't-Gen'l.

4th Br