LATEST NEWS .- We have copied under the usual ral interesting items by this morning's mail. that they are not a little contradictory, eshe telegraphic dispatches of the members of re to draw their own conclusions as to which We merely give them the materials for form-

North Carolina friend, casually in Washington,

WASHINGTON, 26th Feb'y, 1861 AR Sizs: An impression seemed very generally throughout the City yesterday, that the Peace has agreed on a settlement, which will be sa-North and South, to all who desire to save but that it will be opposed by secessionists. secret from both sections. The probability ent has brought the Mark Meddle of the Mr. Horace Greeley—in hot haste to Washing-e is now striving with the abolition element lican party to overturn the almost comple-

e patriots of the country, and effect a thofinal severance of the United States. It is here that Mr. Seward is and has been lastly and zealously for a just settlement of of Greeley & Co. The impression prevails anlignant hostility will not drive him from av will evince a mild and conciliatory spirit. ou will vote down a Convention for the preinless the people desire secession, there will for it to do. I hear of North Carolinians eft the State who have had their blood quickan honest pride at the firm and dignified

Scenes in the Legislature .- Our Senate has forwarded his sketch of proceedings subto the afternoon session of Saturday; but they little interest. The List of Acts passed, which e clsewhere, tells the story.

e speaker called the Senate to order for the last at 15 minutes to 6 o'clock A M. on Monday. A applemental to the act establishing Clay county passed, sent to the Commons, passed there, and Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker and ks were passed, the Speaker made his acknowents, and the Senate adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock.

st or Acts. - We have endeavored, by rewriting, ensing and classifying, to put in a more convenient the long story issued at Raleigh as "Captions of Acts" passed by the late Legislature. They are number, with 56 Resolutions. Very few of them any general importance; but our readers are ento see them all. Some of them may be of more ance than appears, but that will only be known the volume is printed, some three months hence the direct appropriations seem to be \$532,000 viz-000 for arming the State, \$200,000 for Albemarle 1. \$16,000 for other Internal Improvements, and

e bonds of the State are authorized to be loaned, by age, for railroads, to amount of \$2,100,000.

to taxes, we publish in full the act to amend the nue law, It will be seen that the changes are not naterial, except in two particulars. One of these reported to 15 cents on the \$100 value, which, creased valuation of real estate by the late would have produced nearly as much revelacking only \$6000) as the tax of 20 cents on the the necessities of the State required some increas But how did they do that? Did they take the ary steps to authorize an increase of the tax on and produce something approaching to equality They passed by the particular species of

ut the additional tax on land. Instead of 15 cents taxed land 18 cents on the \$100; by which land ave to pay into the State treasury \$32,584 more gate value of land was \$98,075,969, which at 20 ent (see Table in Treasurer's Annual Report to Legislature) the aggregate value is \$127,075,772. but 18 cents will yield \$228,736.

w no one can be so blind a partizan as to pretend s is a just division of the burdens of taxation. had already paid three times as much as slave my, according to value; yet the late Legislature ided heavily to this already large and unjust disrtion. How long will the people submit to such

made is very remarkable. Certain of the banks, in number, chartered a good many years ago, had acted, in their charters, to pay to the State a cerax on every share, viz: 124 cents on shares of \$50, 25 cents on shares of \$100. Subsequently (see thue law of 1856-7,) the State levied a larger tax shares. Some of the banks paid this larger tax er protest, and others refused to pay it. The queswent to the Supreme Court, at December Term - see Attorney General vs. Bank of Charlotte, 4th Es Equity, page 287,)—where the increased tax accordingly ordered the excess to be refunded to banks which had paid it. But in revenge for this ion of constitutional rights, it will be seen that the w passed taxes the dividends made by those eight nine per cent., and the dividends of all the other four per cent. This is a most extraordinary prong. It is doing in an indirect way what the conon forbids to be done directly. It does not, we conflict with any positive provision of the conon, but it certainly violates its spirit, by imposing vier tax on the income of some persons than on the kind of income of other persons.

e too base, for some of the active instruments of onists. Whenever it is deemed desirable by kill off an influential Union man, lying letters unications in infamous papers, and even forare freely resorted to. One of the latest the conspiracy against Mr. Clemens, a Demoember of Congress and also of the Virginia Conwho lately made a powerful anti-secession Congress-(in which, by the way, he said y all other persons in the twelve counties of he and its peculiar defenders at once set to rump up all sorts of charges against him. which went the rounds of the Virginia papers, was, that he had franked his said free negroes in various parts of Virginia. On ast, in the Virginia Convention, he pronounce Es a falsehood of the deepest dye. "He had, copies under his own frank, in pamphlet entlemen whom he knew, and that all others

base and ignoble forgeries.

Mentague rose to say, that in his county such is had been received by free negroes, with the Clemens spon them. He produced two of

emens examined them, and pronounced them

s frank had been used to send the speech to

CONGRESS. -On Saturday nothing of interest in either

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill authorizing in certain contingencies the suspension of the postal service in the seceded States was finally passed, 34 to 12. The objectionable and irritating phrases in the original bill were stricken out, and the bill passed thus:-

An act in relation to the postal service. Be it enacted, &c. That whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the post office revenues collected, or the postal laws maintained, on any post route, by reason of any cause whatsoever, the Postmaster Gener al is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route, or any part the eof, and any post offices report his action to Congress.

Of course it goes back to the House.

The Deficiency Bill was also passed.

On Tuesday, the Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah Teritorial bills were passed. The House amendments to the Postal bill were concurred in, and the bill passed. The Senate's amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill were receded from, and the bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Ta riff bill passed for the second time. All the Senate amendments were concurred in except one imposing du ties upon tea and coffee, which was rejected by a twothirds vote. A conference committee was arranged for On Tuesday, the despatch says Stanton's force bil was virtually defeated by a vete of 100 to 74. The report of the Committee of 33, after several hours of par 's administration, and that the inaugural of liamentary factics, was postponed until Wednesday.

> LINCOLN'S FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON .- We copy all the essential facts and statements in relation to this strange novement, from the vast mass that fills the papers. We expected before this to have had some definite and authorised contradiction of the foul slander, as it doubt less is, that an organized conspiracy, and of eminent Southern men too, had been formed to murder the Presilent elect. We hope soon to see a thorough exposure

> P. S. This morning's mail brings the following, a special Washington dispatch to the Baltimore American. reliable paper, which vouches for its accuracy, on the ssurance of Marshal Kane, of Baltimore:

"The coup d'etat and sudden arrival here of the Presi ent elect was much condemned by his Republican friends, who declared that he should not have run on his first approach to slave territory. This has led to the following authentic statement.
"It appears that a few hundred men, particularly ob

the people and public sentiment of Baltiore, had determined to avail themselves of the opporunity to use Mr. Lincoln, and to accompany him is ocession from the depot to his hotel. "They applied to Marshal Kane for protection by the

dice. He advised against the proceeding, assuring he parties that while Mr. Lincoln, in his passage through Baltimore, would be treated with the respect due to him personally and to his high official position, there was guaranty that the proposed procession would be imilarly respected. He thought, moreover, that the oceeding would be calculated to place the people of Bultimore in a false position, as neither they nor the citizens of Maryland sympathized with Mr. Lincoln's olitical views. He advised, therefore, that the idea of procession should be abandoned, lest it might provoke ome indignity which would involve the character of Baltimore and be very unpleasant to the President elec-"It appears, however, that the parties insisted o heir programme, when Mr. Lincoln was advised of the

acts, and urged to pass immediately through to Wash-

The American says,-"There was no indignity offered to the friends who companied Mrs. Lincoln, but there was an evident tbreak of indignation against the little squad of Bal imore office-seekers who had visited York, and desired give prominence to their claims for official position. the appearance on the platform of the Baltimore Re publican Committee, they were received with ground and hootings. A rush was made at Wm. E. Beale and Francis S Corkran, but they were protected by the po

knocking their hats over their eves "The prevailing feeling excited by Mr. Lincoln's uiet passage through Baltimore was one of relief and gratification, though expressions of disappointed cuiosity were frequently heard.

ce, and neither of them were injured further than

ator from the extreme Western District of North Caroina, must have felt rather sheepish while Mr. Turner did. Thomas had seen it stated that the Peace Confer- from Rowan, decree according to report. In dating it the 22d.) in which he told his constituents that the Peace Conference had adjourned without doing anything, whereas it has not yet adjourned, so far as we have heard. He thought it probable that the "force bill" would pass Congress immediately, and so he printed that it had passed, whereas it is still pending. He printed with his a letter from Senator Clingman, as au-

Poor creature; he evidently did not intend his printed ost-dated Circular to be seen in Raleigh. Doubtless the Western counties are flooded with them, and perhaps some people in those remote regions may put faith in the veracity of a State Senator and a United States Senator, and be "frightened from their propriety" by he glaring untruths of those two dignitaries. It was a

We learn that this same Senator Thomas procured the passage of a Bank charter on the last night of the late session-the "Bank of Western North Carolina"-by stating a palpable falsehood in his place in the Senate, viz: that the charter had been revised and was approved by Mr. Mordecai, President of the Bank of North Carolina. Such an impudent falsehood deserved exposure and we learn it has received it, Mr. Mordecai having lecided to be unconstitutional. The late Legisla- published a Card denying that he had any knowledge whatever of Thomas's bank bill.

Our readers will doubtless be careful how they receive one of Thomas's bank bills should they be issued, as no doubt they will be.

SENSATION STORIES. - Virginia has been prodigiously exercised about asserted reinforcements and other warlike demonstrations at the forts in that State. The matter has been brought before the Convention now in session; when Mr. Barbour, member from Harper's Ferry, stated that the company of soldiers recently sent there were so sent at his request. And Mr. Wickham said, "he knew that the reports concerning reinforcements were untrue; there were fewer U. S. troops in the State than there were on the 6th of November."

Of course Virginia is to be "coerced," but the govrnment takes an odd way of doing it-by withdrawing

A BAD INVESTMENT .- The great silk house of Bowen, Holmes & Co., (formerly Bowen & McNamee,) in New York, has suspended. Liabilities a million and a half. Among their assets they return \$300,000 invested in the "Independent" newspaper, the great organ of the hildren owned half as many slaves as were fanatics, commonly called a religious paper, but with about as much religion as could come from the infernal Of course such a man must be untrue to regions. Bowen & Co. offer to pay a portion of their liabilities with stock in this religious concern.

> STOCKS .- North Carolina bonds in New York 79; Virginia 76; Tennessee 74½; Missouri 664. U.S. 12 per cent. notes 103.

Arkansas Election .- The returns differ essentially as they come from opposite sections of the State. The West and Northwest portions of the State are almost unanimous against secession, whilst the Southern part of the State is equally strong for it.

The latest advices show the Convention has been ordered by a small vote of the people. The Powers to stand by the fixed policy of recogniz-Convention consists of about seventy-five members, of which twenty-eight for immediate and the Government out of which the new one has lar course of business. All parties who had reunconditional secession have been elected, twenty been carved. The recognition of Belgium by ceived them in good faith, and without notice of for the Union without condition, and twenty-seven | the Congress of Vienna in 1831, is the only ex- their abstraction, were bona fide holders, and for the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the Union without condition, and twenty-seven the Congress of the Union the a compromise satisfactory to the Border States.

Billups v. Riddick, from Perquimons, decree reversed and petition dismissed. In Scoff v. Bufkin, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. In Allen v. Murchison, from Harnett, affirming the judgment. In Doe ex dem. McDonald v. Mc- had voted for Compromise by a vote of 132 to 56 Caskill, from Richmond, venire de novo. In McCoy v. Justices of Harnett, from Cumberland, judgment reversed and judgment dismissing the petition. In Attorney General v. Allen, in equity, com Craven, decree for plaintiff. In Whitfield Cates, in equity, from Person, demurrer overruled. In Johnson v. Malcom, in equity, from Cabarrus, plaintiff may have a reference to the thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall Clerk. In Bowen v. Harrell, from Robeson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In D. E. Mendenhall v. J. R. Mendenhall, from Guilford, petition dismissed. In Merritt v. Clay, from Person, affirming the judgment. In Wiseman v. Cornish, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In den ex dem. Welch, from Macon, judgment below reversed and judgment of nonuit. In Chipley v. Albea, from Iredell, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Mackey Neill, from Iredell; affirming the judgment. In doe ev dem Childers v. Bumgarner, from Alexander, affirming the judgment. In Spinkle Jenkins, from Wilkes, directing a venire de novo. In Thompson v. Cox, from Johnston, affirming the order. In Carman v. Page, in equity, from Carteret, dismissing the bill. In Walker v. Gary, n equity from Northampton, decree on exceptions. n Houston v. Houston, in equity, from Union. In Ashe v. DeRosset, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In doe ex

lem. Williams v. Council, from Moore, judgment

eversed and venire de novo.

from Guilford, declaring that there is error. In propositions will be introduced and adopted, then State ex rel. Sander v. McMillan, two cases from sent to the House for ratification before any vote McKay, from Wilson, in equity, demurrer sustained and cause remanded. In Clark v. Law-many concurrent circumstances. rence, in equity, from Pitt, issue ordered. In Moore v. Moore, in equity, from Caldwell, directing Hertford, judgment reversed and venire de novo. the judgment. In Bryan v. Steamer Enterprise, from Washington this morning, viz: That Guthfrom Chatham, judgment reversed and proce-Chatham, judgment reversed and procedendo. In doe ex dem. Foust v. Trice, from Orange, judg-Whitfield, from Person, judgment according to Sci. Fa. In Foard v. A. & W. R. R. R. Co., (two appeals,) judgment reversed and nire de novo. In Wilson v. Tatum, from Watauga, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Lash & Moore v. Arnoid, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. In Buis v. Arnold, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Howell v. Troutman, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Beaty v. Caldwell, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Scales v. Scales, in equity from Rockingham, declaring rights of the parties. In Elliott v. Pool, in equity, from Pasquotank, cause be reheard. In Biddle v. Carraway, in equity, from Lenoir, directing decree for the plaintiff. Chief Justice files a dissenting opinion.

Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v. Brannen, from Guilford, reversing the judgment and directing a procendendo. In Settle v. Hobbs, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In Me-Dowell v. Bowles, affirming the judgment. Commissioners of Concord v. Patterson, affirming the judgment. In Melvin v. Maxwell, in equity, interlocutory order. In Knight v. Knight, in equity, from Edgocombe, residue first liable. In read his Circular in the Senate, as it is said that he bill with costs. In Hall v. Jenkins, in equity, ence would probably adjourn on Wednesday the 20th State v. Norman, from Washington, judgment nst. So be printed a Circular on or before the 21st, reversed and judgment for the State. In Styron v. Bell, from Washington, judgment reversed and enire de novo. In Herring v. Utly, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo In Jackson v. Hannah, from Richmond, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff for full damages. In Ashe v. Streator, from Anson, judgment reversed and procedendo. In Sparrow Maynard, from Craven, affirming the judgment. In Kinsey v. Magistrates of Jones, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In doe ex dem. Borden Bell, affirming the judgment. In State v. Me-Daniel, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Smith v. Smallwood, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. In Patterson v. Murray, from Alamance, judgment reversed. In March v. Griffith, from Davie, judgment reversed and proedendo. In Reeves v. Poindexter, from Surry, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Mason . Sadler, in equity, from Hyde, dismissing the bill. In Taylor v. Bennett, from Granville, judgment are two more on their way as we learn. They of the Superior Court reversed and procedendo to affirm judgment in the County Court.

Rule.—It is ordered that hereafter all references for taking accounts, making enquiries, &c. be to the Clerk of this Court, who shall have pow er to issue commissions and to take the depositions of witnesses, on application of the parties. Their Honors having decided all the causes journed on Saturday .- Raleigh Standard.

The Territorial Question .- * * * But so far as the present Territories are concerned, the matter is settled. Some of it is free and some is slave. The law of nature will regulate it. Soil and climate must decide the question. But we are told we may get other territory, and that we should lose our rights in that. This reminds us of the young girl who was sitting before a blazing fire crying. Being asked what was the matter, she exclaimed hysterically: "I was just thinkin' supposin' I was-to get married-and have a baby -and it was to-crawl into that-fire-and get -burned up-how dreadful-it would-be. Boohoo!"—Raleigh Banner.

Funny.—The best joke of secession, if so serious a matter admits of a jest, (though, for that matter secessionists themselves have perpetrated it,) is that the Mississippi Legislature has authorized the Governor to borrow two millions of dollars! This State has already repudiated an honest debt, and her credit is a by-word. Who will take her bonds? A friend suggests that probably Floyd, Russell & Co., might if an opportunity was afforded. We doubt it. They have no use for worthless bonds. Mississippi might leave her bonds out in the street all night, and if she will place a light near them, so that they can be read we very much doubt whether any of them would be missing in the morning. Repudiates an honest debt, and asks credit for two millions! Don't she wish she could borrow it?-Ral. Banner.

Washington Item .- Dispatches from Europe announce it as the determination of the European | Richard Schell. ing no new Government before its recognition by Journal of Commerce.

Supreme Court .- By Pearson, C. J. In | THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES .- LATEST.

Glorious News! - The Union Saved!! - Despatches were received in this City last night from Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. John A. Gilmer, stating that the House of Representatives -more than two-thirds. Also that the force bill had been defeated by a vote of 100 to 74.

These despatches were directed to Hon. S. H. Rogers, and also to Messrs. Holden and Syme. They may be relied upon.

Raleigh Banner, 27th inst. RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Messrs. Bragg, Winslow, Clingman and Ruffin, members of Congress now in Washington City: "No plan of settlement agreed upon. In our opinion, none satisfactory to the South will be."-Wil. Papers.

Forts Sumter and Pickens .- A despatch was received by President Buchanan on Saturday, announcing the arrival of President Jefferson Davis at Charleston. This considerably startled the President, who immediately started a messenger to ex-President Tyler's rooms to enquire what this movement meant. Mr. Tyler was happily able to assure the President that his mission was one of peace and not of war. That his presence at Charleston was to prevent the possibility of an attack on Fort Sumter-that if the tone of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural was pacific the forts would not be attacked, and if otherwise, the attack would be immediately made. - Balt. American, 26th. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Peace Confer-

ence defeated Franklin's substitute for Guthrie's proposition. The Southern delegates were about to withdraw, when the Republicans assumed a By BATTLE, J. In Ferebee v. Boswood, from more kindly aspect, and assured them if they urrituck, affirming the judgment. In Bond v. would remain a new proposition would be intro-Warren, from Chowan, directing a new trial. In duced to-day, calculated to meet the unqualified Ballard v. Waldo and Mitchell, in equity, from acceptance of the border slaveholding States. Martin, affirming the judgment. In State v. Gray, From these facts it is inferred that Crittenden's Ashe, affirming the judgments In Rountree v. is taken there on the report of the Committee of

RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—The Agent of the Associated Press is perfectly in the dark about the a decree for plaintiff. In Hayes v. Askew, from transactions of the Peace Congress. He says in crowd, and a warm interchange of hand-shaking a telegram to-day that the compromise they have In Lane v. Washington, (two appeals) from agreed upon will emasculate Virginia. But here Wilson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. is what one of her Commissioners said to a promi-In Odom v. Bryan, from Edgecombe, affirming nent member of our Legislature who returned rie's resolutions and others highly satisfactory to dendo. In Scott v. Steamer Enterprise, from the South had been voted on seriatim by the Committee on Federal Relations and adopted; that the whole would be submitted on Tuesday (to-day) ment reversed and vinire de novo. In Gates to the Conference, and but little doubt was entertained that they would be adopted almost unanimously by that body. RICHMOND, Feb. 26.—Lewis McKenzie has

ust received the following response to his enquiry whether the Peace Conference had done anything: "WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- Not yet. They are

till in session, (5½ p. m.) W. W. SEATON. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 27 .- In Convention esterday Mr. Goggin introduced conservative resolutions, and made a speech upon them, taking ground that the only plan to preserve peace was the formation of a Border State Confederacy; said Virginia would be unsafe in the Southern Confederacy, and that the time had passed for conferring with the North. By MANLY, J. In Madden v. Porterfield, from

Prospects of Peace. - We have been favored says the Baltimore American of the 26th) with the following extract of a letter from a distinguished member of the Peace Conference, dated at Washington yesterday morning:

"As a matter of opinion, I can say, peace will be preserved and the Union restored. We have reached the bottom of our troubles, and henceforth our fortunes come the Territorial difficulty, in a mode satisfactory to all the Slave States represented, and we entertain no doubt that we shall overcome all other difficulties and Smith v. Martin, from Wilkes, dismissing the reach a result on all points in controversy to the satisaction of a large majority, and probably close our labors on Tuesday. I cannot be more explicit.
"The new President reached here on Saturday morn-

ng, between lights. This is not very respectful to the yalty of Maryland; but let that pass. His adminisration, it is thought, will be conservative, and not hos-ile to the South. This is doing much to allay excite-Launch of the Floating Battery.—The struc-ture building at Marsh's wharf, by J. Marsh &

Son, was launched this morning at 8 o'clock in presence of a large number of spectators. It decended into its destined element with no accident or mishap whatever, and now only awaits some few additions and the placing of the guns to be in a state of completeness for action. Charleston News, 25th inst.

We learn that another Company of Volunteers. numbering thirty, passed through this place on yesterday evening on their way to Charleston. Others are expected in a day or two. Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 26th.

Two nine-inch Dahlgren Guns passed through this place vesterday for South Carolina. There are to be mounted on the Floating Battery intended to attack Fort Sumter, at least that is the report. - Wilmington Journal, 27th.

Things at Washington .- Our advices from Washington represent the feeling prevailing there as one of increased hopefulness and of almost assured confidence in he early adoption of measures that will satisfy the Border Slave States and open submitted to them at this term, the Court ad- the way for the return to the Union of those that have seceded. The impression that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be conservative and conciliatory is also gaining a firmer belief. The retention Mr. Seward as Secretary of State, notwithstanding the efforts made to displace him, and the now conceded fact that Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will also be of the Cabinet, are the prominent ircumstances upon which the belief is founded. Baltimore American, 26th inst.

Re-seizure of Vessels at Savannah.-Messrs. Funch & Meincke, the agents of the Bremen bark Adjuster, says the Journal of Commerce, received telegram yesterday, announcing the second seizure of that vessel by authority of the Governor of Georgia, in consequence of the refusal of Police Superintendent Kennedy to surrender the arms detained by him in this city. The Adjuster has 900 bales of cotton on board, belonging to a British subject, and the owner left yesterday for Washington to lay the matter before Lord Lyons. The captain of the vessel had entered his protest | 1 30. Southern flour quiet at 5 40 to 5 70. against the seizure.

Decision Against the Government in the case t the Indian Trust Bonds .- In the United States District Court for the Southern district of New York, on Saturday last, Judge Smalley deivered an oral opinion in the case of the United States against Godard Bailey and the Bank of the Republic and others. The Government in this case sought to compel the defendants to deliver such of the stolen bonds as they might have in their possession. The parties who were thus proceeded against were the Bank of the Republic; llark, Dodge & Co.; Thompson Brothers, and

The Judge decided that the bonds in question were negotiable, and were negotiated in the regucould not be called upon to deliver them up except in due course of redemption.-Nat. Int. 26th.

Position of the Border States .- It is important to remark, says the National Intelligencer of the 26th inst. that, while a portion of the politicians in the Border Slaveholding States are urging the people to identify their destiny immediately with that of the Seceding States, the more sagacious citizens of the latter clearly perceive that the welfare and safety of all concerned, to say nothing of their political harmony, will be better consulted by a retention of the former in their present Federal alliance. To this effect the Mobile Ala.) Advertiser, in its number of the 17th instant, remarks as follows:

"An arrangement will be concluded on some terms, and the Border States will remain in the old Union. The result of the recent elections in these States leave no room to doubt this result, and we of the new Confede racy must make up our minds to do without them, at least for the present. Nor do we regard this as a calan ity to be feared or dreaded. We are rather disposed to think that they can be of greater service to us as members of the Union than they could be as members of ou own Confederacy. They will be a moral breakwater against the current of fanaticism and hate setting to wards the South, and by their position in the Federal Government will compel it to hold 'hands off' from the Southern Confederacy. It is preposterous to suppose that any of the Border States will permit a Government of which they form a part to make war upon the South, bound to them by ties of kindred interests, and without war we may hope to lay the foundations of a new Gov ernment so deep and strong that it will have nothing to fear, even though but seven stars may shine on its national banner.'

Mr. Lincoln. - Mr. Lincoln visited the Capitol esterday. A little after three o'clock he enterd the Senate, accompanied by Mr. Seward. Many Senators on both sides of the chamber were introduced to him and shook hands. Mr. Lincoln remained about twenty minutes in the Senate, from which he retired, as he entered, in company with Mr. Seward. They afterwards proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives. Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal of an immediate uprising of the people in the galleries, anxious to judge for themselves of the proportions of the man of whom the country has heard so much of late. A similar stir followed on the floor, and the gathering of members from the Republican side gave further indication that a more than ordinary visiter was on the floor, and soon the President elect was surrounded by a was the result. Mr. Lincoln then passed to the southern side of the Hall, and here, also, he was heartily greeted by members, but not in such numbers as before, some dozen or so of Southern members retaining their seats. Having thus paid his respects to both sides, and received many congratulations in return, the President elect retired, he time occupied by his visit being not more than ten minutes .- Nat. Intelligencer, 26th.

After the Offices .- A letter from a Democratic officer in the U. S. Army at Savannah, Georgia, to a member of Congress, says that lists for volunteers had been open one week, during which time thirty-five men volunteered as privates, and there were two thousand applications for con

An Extravagant French Marchioness .- An extravagant Marchioness was lately assailed by a number of Paris tradesmen for payment of \$60, 000 debts. The husband proved in court that he allowed her \$6,000 a year, and that only five years ago he paid \$120,000 of her debts. The vife replied that she brought him \$1,000,000 dowry. Among the items were sheets at \$500 a pair, and an expenditure of \$400 for pistols, powder, balls and caps. This charge decided the court to nonsuit the creditors.

MARRIED. .

Near Laurinburgh, Richmond County, on the 23d inst., by B. George Esq., Mr. SILAS McDONALD to SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Miss FANNY McDANIEL, all of Richmond Co. N. C. Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail. On the 21st instant, at William Johnson, Esor's, in Bladen county, Mr. WASHINGTON TATOM to Miss SARAH JANE JOHNSON Wilmington Journal please copy

In Robeson County on the morning of the 19th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mr. ARCHIBALD J CURRIE, in the 54th year of his age.

Carolinian please copy.
In Marianna, Florida, on the 8th of Feb'y, WM. B. DUSENBURY, of Lexington, N. C., aged 27 years and

1 month; a gradu			
BACON,		ARKET.—Fe	bruary 28
BEESWAX,			bar 6 a 64
CANDLES, F. F.	. 18 a	Ditto, wide	7 8 7 4
Adamantine	25 a 30	American English LARD, LEAD,	5 k a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4
COFFEE-Rio	15 a 16	LARD.	14 a 1
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	81 a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES-	4
COTTON-		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	10% a 11	N. Orleans	50 a 0
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 9	OIL-Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING-		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT-	
Dundee	17 a 20	SALT— Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN	· —	Alum	50 a 0 0
	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	
		Com. pr. bag	2 00

101 a 115 Buck FEATHERS, 45 a 50 SPIRITS-P. Brandy 1 00 a 1 25 FLOUR-7 25 a 0 00 N. C. Apple Family Super. 6 75 a 0 00 N. C. Whiskey 65 a 0 75 Northern do. 30 a 35 Scratched 6 50 a 0 00 SUGARS-95 a 1 00 Loaf Crushed 1 25 a 0 00 12 a 13 Wheat Coffee 1 25 a 50 a 60 104 a 11 Porto Rico 81 a 91 10 a 00 90 a 1 00 New Orleans FERTILIZERS. TALLOW. Guano, ton, \$65 a \$70 WOOL. Nat. Fertilizer, 32 50 a \$35 TURPENTINE-Do. #100 lbs. 1 62½ a 1 75
HIDES—Dry 10 a 12½
Green 4 a 5
NAILS, 4½ a 5
Spirits 1 40 a
Spirits 27 a 2 50 a 00 27 a 29

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. No change to note in any article since Monday, with We quote sales at 101 to 11 the exception of Cotton. cents for good. Receipts light. Corrected by

WIILMINGTON MARKET .- Feb'y 27, 1861. Turpentine, Yellow 1 80, Virgin 1 44, Hard 90. Spirits 32½ for straight. Rosin, common 80. Tar 1 75. Cotton 11 to 11¼. Flour, super 7 75 to \$8. N. C. Bacon, hog round 12 to 12½, hams 13½ to 14. Timber, 20 or 30 afts on hand, but no buyers.

At New York, Cotton steady at 113 for middling upands. Spirits firm at 36 to 37. Rosin firm at 1 25 t COTTON RECEIPTS. -2,789,093 bales, against 3,426,-

541 last year. Decrease, 637,448 bales

20 BOXES CHEESE,

TUST arrived and for sale by MRS. M. BANKS.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. IS well known for its success in the cure of woman's

diseases and spinal difficulties. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the success ful treatment of other obstinate complaints and the great favor given the Turkish Chemical and other baths, see Circular sent gratis.

Harper's Weekly for March 2d.

Eclectic Magazine for February,

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account, previous to January 1st 1861, are earnestly requested to call and settle; I am in need of M. N. LEARY, Jr. Feb'y 26. 1000-3wpd

NOTICE.

N consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, it is necessary that the business of the Firm of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., should be closed without delay. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. A. Ray, surviving partner, or to W. N. Tillinghast. The Books are at the Feb'v 18.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

N consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, the Stock of MERCHANDISE belonging to W. Tillinghast & Co., must be disposed of. I will offer for sale, at Auction, commencing TUES-DAY, March 12th 1861, a Large collection of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, comprising a greater variety than is usually found in one establishment, amongst which is a Large Assortment of CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. Most of this Stock was purchased last Fall. Terms at sale.

D. A. RAY, Surviving Partner. Feb'y 18.

LOST OR MISLAID.

The Manuscript of the History of Masonry in North Carolina from its earliest settlement to 1840. N leaving Fayetteville, I had designed leaving with Bro. A. M. Campbell the Manuscript History of Masonry in North Carolina, which until a recent period supposed I had done. Bro. Campbell advises me to

The Work possesses to me as well as to the Craft more than its intrinsic value; several years of my leisure time were devoted to it. It was folded in an old newspaper and laid aside to be left with Bro. A. M. C. Any one will be handsomely rewarded on returning it to him, or the Editors of the Observer.

JAMES BANKS, Grand Historian of N. C.

Lake City, Fla., Feb'y 4, 1861. P. S. To the Fraternity.

F the pages are not soon returned, I shall re-commence



UST received and for sale at wholesale and retail. S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

1861. JAS. N. SMITH. DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c. NVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from

Favetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861.

Fresh Garden Seeds, FROM DAVID LANDRETH & SON. GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac fur-ished gratuitously.

JAS. N. SMITH,

nished gratuitously North West Corner Market Square.



WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. S. J. HINSDALE, Ag't.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends A 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 shortes notice, and a perfect fit insured. A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a An those wishing to home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT, please call on No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville. O'N 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.

Southern Piano Manufactory. RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!! THOSE who wish to purchase a good and re' hle

I PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one combine all the late improvements, together with LARG-ER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale-should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assum responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us

RUN NO RISK. A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington: Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.: A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool,

. Pasquotank Co.; and many others. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months. All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,

Piano Manufacturers:

No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore. June 6, 1860.

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still better.

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