# Raleigh Register.

VME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS: -- One Coy one year, Six Copes one year, Ten Copes one year, No paper will be sent unless the money paid in advance, an all papers are discontinare paid, unless the supeription is renewed by

> RALEIGY, N. C. ..... "ORNIG, JAN'Y 5, 186

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ng faver. the cutand the 1 of the commining twentya second choice, of the States above enum federacy formed, th rate confederacies, New England, the C The Central confede nucleus around whi might be re-construc standing that New En mitted to join it. Thi incline the Cotton Stat federacy, and the moubeing ia a Cotton State, being the best customer

latter would also join the We have no idea tha Virgini , Maryland, Tenz. and Mi ouri can be induccumstances, to join the Cot a confederacy as South Ca to have formed. There is n terest between North Caro the Cotton States, and a u would be of short duration.

for breadstuffs and progi

The following extra wa the Standard Office on Wedness has been alive for some 3 sorts of excition will la-

to the Fee outd be an set of war ag government, and be so treated. is the object of the secessionistsfight, and in the excitement declar Carolina to be out of the Union :

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 make

RARRIGH, January The State Journal of to-day, one of the of the disunionists, contains a telegrap patch calculated, and no doubt, intended to the public mind and to precipitate North C into revolution. This dispatch, most pr sent here from the Journal office, Wilming

### IMPORTANT!!

IMMEDIATE RETURN OF LEGIS TORS TO THEIR POSTS

WILMINGTON, Dec. 31-81 P. 2 The following is the substance of a dispu received here this evening: "Cabinet broken in a row; Floyd, Thompson and Thomas hiresigned; the President has gone over to North. Federal troops on their way South. O fort at the mouth of Cape Fear will shortly be o rupied by troops for coercion."

The citizens of North Carolina call upon the Legislature for advice and assistance,

The above produced great excitement in ou ommunity. As soon as we saw it we telegraph ed to a well informed and reliable friend in Washington City, whose reply is as follows: "NO TROOPS ORDERED SOUTH. NO

NEW GROUND FOR EXCITEMENT

Several gentlemen from Wilmington visited Raleigh yesterday, and the report on the street was that they came to obtain the advice of the Governor as to the propriety of at once seizing the United States' fort below Wilmington. The wivice given by the Governor is not known. We call on his organ, the State Journal, to let the people know what that advice was. This fort re-ferred to is the property of the United States.— Any attempt to take it and hold it at this time by citizens of this State, would be treason against he United States.

We again warn the people of this State against the designs of the disunionists. A persistent effort is being made to commit this State, at this South Carolina, and to attach her to the car South Carolina, and thus drag her violently at of the Union. Be on your guard, fellow-cutens, against panies and alarms. These panies d alarms are a part of the system set on foot by disunion leaders to hurry you out of the Union it your will. Your native pride and your care appealed to, not with the view of ong you against impending dangers, but able qualities are sought to be used to inmust result from the immediate rupture which leaders are so anxious to produce. North

t should come, she will be abundantly able to Brave men are not moved by sudden panies and

fly;

Then to

amait

THE A appropria NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. by the Sou The two junior members of our family are \$2,500,000 much indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for two beautiful series of stories called "Little Fran-Horses for ky's Stories, by Mrs. Madeline Leslie," and Ten thousan Robin Nest Stories," by the same authoress. Musicians

Cavalry hor INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR -On Tues- Artillery hor day last, being the first day of the year, Gov. Ellis took the onths of office for a second term .-We undestand the oaths were ad-

Executive com-

per in the State.

THE PRICE OF NEGROES .- The Washington Republican, has the following concerning the depreciation of negro stock, consequent upon the secession troubles:

A "prime boy," worth \$2,000 in flush times was offered thirty days ago in this city at \$1,000, and again Friday last at \$500, without a purchaser. A widow lady in this vicinity, sold last week for \$50, a "boy" about fifty-five years old, for whom she was receiving a hire of eight dollars per month. There are four millions of negro slaves in this country, whose average price, in-cluding all ages and conditions, exceeded \$500 each, prior to recent agitations, and no article of property was paying a higher income than slaves at that valuation. The aggregate exceeded two thousand millions of dollars.

Now, if these figures are correct (and we have no reason to doubt it) is it not as plain as the "nose on a man's face," that this secession movement on the part of South Carolina, and other States, who are at this moment giving her aid and comfort, has already cost the South the nest little sum of one thousand millions of dollars in actual depreciation of one class of property alone? We now call upon some of our own politicans, who are favoring immediate secession, and who may be quicker and better at figures than we are, to work out this sum for their constituents, viz: If a partial disruption of the Union merely, has cost, in fifteen States, a depreciation in one class of property alone, of \$1,000,000,000, then how much will a total disruption of the States cost in every department of trade in every species of property throughout the whole thirty-three States of the Union? And after the aforesaid repre- the tenements. sentatives have succeeded in working out these results in plain figures, "that do not lie," let them add to it the amount it will cost to they begin to find out something about the real value of this Union. And this, too, is under

UTH CAROLINA AND THE MAILS. t will be seen that the Postmaster Genenas stopped the mails for South Carolina. action is perfectly right. South Carodeclares the United States to be a na-" Foreign " to her, and if she is right doing she has no right to expect this eign" nation to supply her with mail ies. This stoppage of mails for the 'n " of South Carolina can, in no sense word, be called " coercion," although -Eaters will so term it.

deulation of all the mischiefs and miseries

-The information upon which we e above remarks was the following hs, taken from the Washington corice of a Northern paper. Since te above, we have made inquiry of aster in this city, and learn from e has received no such orders from ister General as the subjoined ar-

> CES IN SOUTH CAROLINA BE DISCONTINUED. General Holt will issue orders on month, to the postmasters throughing States, to cease all postal interuth Carolina, and not to make up r for the offices within her borders, hat there are no postmasters there f the United States. will be sent to Georgia through S. its transit is interfered with, it

for the two States to settle be-

### WATERMELON.

to Mr. Parker Rand, an old EGISTER, and a firm friend of ge watermelon, sent to us as a pasted on the melon : YEAR'S GIFT.

presented to the Editors of er, January 1st, 1861, by their

torning, the first in all the sunrise, we'll shout with

ew Year to all our friends,

ted, with all its sin and us behold the new ap-

ber, and the year grow

be sesson shall en-

re, amount to over \$5,568 giments, 100,228 4,128 is and

2,130,000 19,230

\$2,657,225 ns, pistols, iential re-

THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN LOUIS-

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express writing from Louisburg, gives the following detailed account of the destructive fire which took place in that town on Friday night, the 28th ul-

fire was discovered about 7 o'clock on the night of the 28th inst., issuing from the drinking saloon of Mr. J. C. Ayeock, fronting the Court-house Square. On the first alarm, our citizens rushed the scene and used every effort, assisted by our country friends and their slaves, who were sent by their owners to aid us, but alas! to no purpose. as the sequel will show.

The fire spread with great rapidity east and west; on the east, burning J. J. Minetree's cariage-house, and a large two-story work-shop, ocupied by Mr. W. H. Ferguson, coach-maker, &c. Yarborough & Barrow's store, opposite, was resnsider cued by great exertions, but it sustained able damage. The flames spread also west from the saloon, destroying B. Noble's store by Joel Thomas, and next to P.J. Brow and Wm. G. Collins', lower story or Dr. Edward Lawrence : from thence no ing T. N. Carlile's, Dr. W. R. King White, and greatly endangering the r Mrs. H. Shaw.

From Collier's corner, the devouring rossed the street, burning to the groun of Ballard & Massenburg; also, N. B and the Temperance Hall, where its d were checked by the almost superhuof those on hand.

In rear of Ballard & Massenburg's w Dent's Hotel; which soon, with all the became a prey to the rushing element-All the property destroyed was near ew, and the stores, which were known to many or your cit izens, were most elegant buildings, and finished

in very costly style. The goods, with some ex-ceptions, were saved, but in a very damaged condition. In consequence of their nearness to the fire, many were burnt atter being removed from Many thefts were committed during the confu-

At 10 o'clock all was still. It would be invidious to make any distinction, where all did their duty, but I hope I may be pardoned for mentionarm and equip the fifteen Southern States, ing the name of one of our townsmen, Mr. O. R. and to support a standing army of at least Smith. Nover did man labor as he did. Many times did he seem enveloped in the lurid flame, 10,000 men in each State: Add to this the and where the danger was most imminent, there cost and expense of a navy and a postal sys- | was Mr. Smith; and to his efforts, assisted by othtem, &c., &c., then, and not until then, will eral houses.

With but two or three exceptions, the merchants are insured, principally in the Geenstboro and Raleigh Mutual Insurance Companies of the the vain supposition that the Union can be State. I understand Mr. W. G. Collins is not inentirely destroyed without the least blood on. Mr. B. Walker is also without insurance, peing shed! But if civil war is brought his policy having expired on the 21st inst. The bout, who is it, we ask, can enter into a other sufferers are insured all or in part. It is

Would that I could now close, but the most at will, inevitably, be entsiled on us a melancholy part of the disaster remains to be told. The death of W. B. Brown, son of P. J. Brown, Esq., under the circumstances, has cast a deep gloom over our whole community. The particulars, as near as I could ascertain them, are as follows: The goods were being removed from Ballard & Massenburg's store into the street near by Upon the pile of goods was thrown a loaded double-barrel gun, upon which, in quick succession, was thrown a lot of goods, which caused an explosion, discharging the load of one barrel (buck shot) into the thigh and groin of young Bown, who was passing at the time. He lived about one hour. The scene can be imagined, but the pen is unable to picture it. He was one of the most promising young men in our midst, honored and beloved by all, and doted upon by his now ucaply bereaved family. May the Almighty console heart-stricken parents.

> MESSES. EDITORS :- Amid the blind phrenzy and spasmodic excitement with which the disunion and higher-law members of the Legislature. with Gov. Ellis at their head, seem to have ben se'zed, it is matter of congratulation to witness the calm dignity of the people, whose devotion to the Union, amid imaginary peril, is unabated .-Secession and disunion they can scarcely contemplate, and if at all, as a remedy for fancied grievances, with horror.

> The people, as yet, have not moved in the matter-bave not acted. Action, thus far, bas been confined to boroughs and one-horse villages, where the effervescing scum, the legitimate result of immature judgment and hasty action, is thrown off as an expression from the people. No, the people as yet have not acted; but when they do, we trust t will be to rebuke those servile imitaters of S. Carolina chivalry, who would humiliate their State by forcing her to follow the fortunes of a State which has always proven a curse to the Union, a State which was the first to nullify a solemn law of Congress-in short, a State which was the first to inaugurate a higher-law doctrine. and one which has persistently continued in an attitude of antagonism to the Union for the

No, gentlemen, North Carolina will never be The following card, with the forced to relinquish her inheritance in the Union at the instance of South Carolina, or any other State. North Carolina will never consent to march under an exclusive flag, nor keep step to any other than the "music of the Union."

All her future movements, as the past, must be in the Union as it is, and under the protection of that same old flag, once known as "the flag of the Union;" under that same old "star-spangled ban-Then we deny the right of Gov. Ellis, or of

ment always repugnant to their political, as well

timent in North Carolina; or, for imaginary or existing evils, impose additional burthens on the erty Bill," and that other States do the same. people by appropriations or otherwise, looking to a dissolution of the Union—a contingency, we MESSAGE OF THE GOVENOR OF PENNcontend, which would never arise, unless precipitated by hasty and imprudent counsels.

ne, companions shout bluster, the fuss and fury of many in and out of statutes of Pennsylvania be purged of all laws the Legislature, as it is well known that the causes which may be rightly charged as violating the which are said to justify the present irrational excitement have existed for some time—during which these self-constituted guardians of the honor of North Carolina saw fit to nurse their wrath.—

time are said to justify the present irrational exprisal act of '76, allowing the slave claimant the these self-constituted guardians of the honor of North Carolina saw fit to nurse their wrath.—

tional law; also, that the master have the right to I-CAROLINA.—The Had they acted otherwise, however, during the retain the services of his slave while sojourning late campaign before the people, we would have or passing through the State. He further recombeen saved from a good deal of useless rhodomon, mends the re-enactment of the Missouri line by tade, and of the disgrace which attaches to an ef. an amendment to the Constitution, the amendfort to force the State, in imitation of South Car. olina, to go off "half-cocked" out of the Union.

### Moore county, December 30, 186

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY PREPARING FOR SERVICE,-The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday contains the following statement:

Company A, of the Philadelphia Light Guard Regiment, Capt. C. L. Mintzer, will meet at the State Arsenal for arill, where books will be opendnesday ed for the enrollment of young men, to fill the Jerald is ranks preparatory to offering service in defence of the country. We learn that applications for membership of other military organizations are unusually numerous.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 .- Senate .- Mr. Powell, rom the Crisis Committee of Thirteen, reported that the committee had directed him to report to the Senate that they had been unable to agree. Mr. Douglas said he desired to address the Senate on Wednesday on the subject.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 9 1860 / 16/1

On motion of Mr. Bigler, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn it adjourned until Wed-The Senate then postponed the consideration of Mr. Crittenden's reolutions until Monday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the places of deposit and sales of the public arms. Laid on the table. The Kansas admission bill was postponed until

Monday next. Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, addressed the Senate. He declared that the crisis now upon the country had not come without warnings, yet the Republicans had scoffed at and neglected them. Now they saw the truth. South Carolina had become a tree and independent State; Mississippi, Florida and Alabama, would resume their independence next week, and Georgia, Louisana. Texas, and Arkansas would soon follow. The question now is whether their independence shall or recognized or civil war begun. South Carolina has only repealed in 1860 what she did in 1788. She had the right to do that, because the comnact which bound her having been broken on one ide was broken on all sides. The present Union had been formed on this principle by nine States seceding from the old Confederacy. He quoted show the truth of this, and sustained the position by well considered arguments. He declared that the States had two classes of remedies, one class against a power usurped in the name of the Constitution, which was Secession, and the other against the abuse of constitutional power, which was Revolution. He denied that secession was a fected in all its functions before the 1st of Febevolutionary right and quoted the McLeod case | ruary.' to show that individuals could not be held responsible when carrying out the orders of their State government. He showed that civil process must ecede military force, and that no civil process is cossible in a secoding State. He argued the subject at length, and after reciting the wrongs endured by the South, declared, "You may bring lesolation upon our homes, but you can never subjugate us; never! never! never!" [Tumult ous applause from the galleries.]

The Chair here ordered the galleries to be cleared, and while the yeas and nays were being taken on the question, the gentlemen's gallery was clear-

Adjourned. House .- Ex-Secretary Floyd sent a communiation to the Speaker explaining the nature and haracter of the cause of his acceptances given to Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Co. He says they are not due and payable till the service performed. Referred to the select committee on he subject.

Thaddeus Stevens offered a resolution of inquiry relation to the public property in Charleston harbor, the garrisons of the forts, &c. The House fused, by a vote of 91 to 62, to suspend ules to allow its reception. Mr. Stanton offered a resolution, which was

adopted, that the Committee on Military Affairs shall report at any suitable time on the recent sales of public arms to States, and upon the Charleston harbor and Arsenal affairs. Mr. Pryor offered a resolution, (which was tabled,) that any attempt to preserve the Union

by force is impracticable and destructive of Repubican liberty. The vote on tabling was 98 ayes to Pending a resolution and a substitute, denying he right of secession, and inquiring if the present laws are sufficient for the protection of the public reperty, and whether the employment of the

the House Adjourned until Wednesday. WASHINGTON, January 2 .- Senate .- Mr. Hun-

ter introduced a bill for ceding to the withdraw- ansas, A. C. Spain. Georgia and Texas are not ing States the forts and arsenals therein situated. Mr. Lane moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, causing a long discussion. It was finally made the order of the day for Sat-

Mr. Crittenden's resolution being up, Mr. Ba-ker, of Oregon, spoke in response to Mr. Benjamin. He quoted many authorities denying that this was a Union, but contending that it was a

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution for the withdrawal of troops from the seceding States. No action was had on it. Adjourned.

House .- Mr. Colburn, of Me., took his seat. Mr. Stratton presented a memorial from citiens of New Jersey, asking an amendment to the Constitution, with a resolution. Referred.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was passed.
The question, whether the Union Crisis Comwrittee would report at an early day, was not answered by any member thereof. Mr. Davis indicated his intention to withdraw

is resolutions offered Monday. Mr. Harman offered a substitute for them, delying the right of secession, and favoring coer-

On this arose a parliamentary war, and a running fire of resolutions was kept up until adjourn-

MESSAGE OF THE GOVENOR OF NEW YORK. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Gov. Morgan, in his message to the Legislature, refers to needed

State reform, and devotes the closing portion of his message to the secession question. He says it is the duty of the National Legislature to act with moderation and conciliation, and the duty of the public press, with that regard for the rights of all sections and in erests which its vast influence demands, to let New York set an example in ner," rendered immortal not only by the undying this respect. Let her oppose no barrier, but let strains of Francis S. Key, but by a thousand other her representatives in Congress give ready supher representatives in Congress give ready support to any just and honorable settlement. Let her stand in an attitude of hostility to no one, but the Legislature, to inaugurate a disunion senti- extend the hand of fellowship to all. Live up to ment for the people or North Carolina-a senti- the strict letter of the Constitution cordially with the other members of the confederacy, in proclaiming and enforcing the determination that Yes, we utterly deny their assumption of the the Constitution shall be honored and the right to inaugurate a higher law or secession sen- Union of the States preserved. He recommends

SYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 2.-Gov. Packer's mes-In conclusion, we deny that the necessities of sage to the legislature takes strong Union ground. the times require, as remedial agents, the brag and He terms secession rebellion. He urges that the bluster, the fuss and fury of many in the brag and mends the re-enactment of the Missouri line by ment to be ratified by the State Conventions, if Congress refuses to let it emanate to the people.— He closes by expressing devotion to Pennsylvania and to the Union, which her citizens will defend through every peril.

Since the Confederation was formed, no Fresidential election has excited so much party feeting as
that the election of Abraham Lincoln, a black genhas the election of Abraham Lincoln, a black gentheman, hither to unknown out of the State in
in which he lived—or at least unknown as a pubin man in Europe."

Issue disastrous to those who attempt the execution of their unholy designs. It is contended that
some limitation of power and duties to regulate
commerce, (perchance other provisions of thesaid
commerce, (perc

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—Strong fortifications are being erected in and around the harbor, to resist any attempt to send reinforcements to Fort Gov. Pickens is daily receiving dispatches from

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.—There is no restriction placed by the authorities on sending telegrams from this city. No attack on Msj. Anderson is meditated.

The authorities are anxiously awaiting the result of the South Carolina mission to Washington. The populace is quiet, without any official re-The Governor, so far, has refused to accept the tender of men from the Southern States.

[THIRD DISPATCH.] CHARLESTON, Jan. 1.—The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dupree, in which

"Oh, God! wilt Thou bring confusion and discomfiture upon our enemies, and wilt Thou strengthen the hearts and nerve the arms of our sons, to meet this great fire in the name of the God The President of the Convention received a

highly important communication, of a secret char-On the table immediately fronting the President is a bust of John C. Calhoun, in pure white marble, and inscribed on a paper near it are the from the debates in the Conventions of 88-89, to words, "Truth, Justice, Fraternity-you have written your names in the Book of Life. Fill up the page with deliberation. The storm is from the North. The day is far spent, and the night is at hand. Our homes and honor. Summon

FOURTH DISPATCH.

the citizens to appear on the parade-ground for inspection. A Southern Confederacy will be per-

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1 .- Commander Pettigrew, at Castle Pinckney, orders that no boat shall be permitted to approach the wharf without permison. If this order is violated, he declares that serious consequences will ensue.

The river front of the city is carefully guarded. Many South Carolinaladies have tendered their services at the forts, and some have prepared bedding for the soldiers. Free postal communication is maintained be

tween the forts and the city. The Vigilant Rifles have gone on a secret service to Morris's Island. The Zouave Cadets and German Rifles proceed ed down the harbor at noon to-day.

The steamships from Fernandina, Fla., have dis continued their trips for the present. Six companies drill in the city this evening. The Palmetto Guard, one hundred strong, have charge of the United States Arsenal, over which

the Palmetto, instead of the National flag floats. Com. Shubriek is in this city, a guest of Col. I W. Hayne. A Montgomery (Ala.) telegram announces the arrival home of J. D. Elmore, the Comn.is from Alabama to this State.

A correspondent writing to the Courier, advises merchants to be careful how they ship merchandise on long voyages, and beware of privateers .-Let them give the preference to British and French Another correspondent suggests cotton breast-

works for Charleston. Several banks of the interior of the State have agreed to take their respective proportions of a \$400,000 State loan.

Collector Colcock gives notice that all vessels from ports outside of South Carolina must enter In the Convention to-day the President announ Army and Navy is necessary for its protection ced the appointment of the following Commissioners to the slaveholding States : Florida, L. W Spratt; Alabama, A. P. Calhoun; Mississippi, M

L. Bonham; Louisiana, John L. Manning; Ark

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Jan. 1 .- The Convention yesterday passed and made public an ordinance defining and punishing treason.

In addition to the already existing State law, leclares levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort shall be punished by death without the benefit of

Another ordinance is passed, assuming all the powers, judicial, &c., which heretofore have been exercised by Congress.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2 .- The Convention re-as sembled this morning, and the President an-nounced that Commissioners to Georgia and Texas had been elected by ballot in secret session The Columbia Artillery, 50 strong, arrived to-day at 1 o'clock, and proceeded down to the harbor. They are ordered to one of the forts. They carry with them a gun from Charleston and 2,000 pounds of powder.

The Convention has adopted as amended the Committee's report for calling a Convention of the Southern States to determine their future political relations. This step, the Committee says by no means arises from presumptuous arrogance, but from the advanced position which circumstances have given South Carolina in the procedure for the great design of maintaining the rights, security and very existence of the slaveholding States of the South. The Constitution of the U. States is suggested by the Committee as a suitable and proper basis on which to found a provisional

First, that said instrument is a work of the very

government, for the following reasons:

first order in strength and accomplishment; that it was most carefully constructed on comprehensive views; and, after careful examination of its details, that experience has proven it to be a good form of government for those sufficiently virtuous, intelligent and patriotic, to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially administered; that the settled opinion of this State never has been adverse to its plan of government for confederated States, on account of anything in its structure, but its dissatisfaction is attributable to the false glosses, dangerous misinterpretation and perversion of sundry of its provisions, even to the extent of so covering up the real purposes of legislation as to protect domestic manufactures in one section at the expense of the other, and to estop the execution of the opinion of the Supreme Court ; that it presents a complete scheme of confederation, capable of being speedily operated.— The people of South Carolina cherished and felt safe under it in their own hands, on the interpretation of the Administration, especially the portions that have been, by permis ion, made apparent for mischief and oppression in the hands of adverse and inimical interests; that a speedy Confederation by the South is desirable in the highest degree, which it is supposed must be temporary, (if accomplished as soon as it should be,) and no better basis than the Constitution of the United States is likely to be suggested or adopted for temporary purposes; that in the opinion of these to whom it is designed to offer, it would be conciliatory, and show that Carolina intended to seek no selfish advantage, nor indulge in the least spirit of dictation; that such a form of Government is more or less known in Europe, and, if adopted, would indicate abroad that the secoding Southern States had the forecast and energy to put in operation forthwith and assume a government and ad-OLD ARE A "BLACK MAN."—The Argus, published in the city of Drogheda, Ireland, tells its ministration competent to produce a prompt or readers that "the election by the Northern States" ganization for internal necessities, and sufficient Some of our military companies are preparing of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, and the companies are preparing of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, and the companies are preparing of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, and the commerce directed hither, and the companies are preparing of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, and the companies are preparing of America of a black man as President, has at protection to foreign commerce directed hither, and the companies are prepared to the commerce directed hither, and the companies are prepared to t themselves for any emergency which may arise in the present troubles. Next Thursday evening Company A, of the Philadelphia Light Guard Regiment, Capt. C. L. Minteer will meet at the long time has been feared, and which threatens to continuous the contemplating an invasion and an experiment. end in the disruption of the American Union.— chance may be contemplating an invasion and an since the Confederation was formed, no Presiden-

to will serve the purpose of a temporary Confederation. If a Constitution be adopted, it may be subject to a specific limitation. In the resolutions offered Christmas relative to

the government officers, &c., of the new republic, the committee to-day reported an amendment, as the Southern States, tendering men to defend S. Provided, That in the said provisional government, the tenures of all offices and appointments arranged under it shall cease and determine in the

two years from July 1st, prox., or when a permanent government shall have been organized That the Commissioners (to the Southern States) be authorized to invite the seceding States to a convention for the purpose of putting in motion a provisional government, and shall urge that said provisonal government be formed previous to March 4th, 1861. After this action, a permanent plan of government shall be adopted, to be referred back to the separate State Conventions for

adoption or rejection. That eight deputies, elected by ballot by this Convention, be authorized to meet deputies from the slaveholding States authorized to carry the

above resolutions into effect. It is recommended that each State be entitled to one vote in said Convention, and the delegation they send shall be equal in number to their Senators and Representatives now in Congress. Several printed reports have been circulated, but none sanctioned before last Monday's secret

The above dispatch was so confused as to be alnost unintelligible, though the "translation" of it probably gives the proper meaning.]

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE. The following telegraphic correspondence speaks ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 26, 1864.

Hon. S. A. Douglas or Hon. J. J. Crittenden: Toombs' dispatch of the 22d unsettled conservatives here. Is there any hope for Southern rights in the Union? We are for the Union of our fathers, if Southern rights can be preserved in it. If not, we are for secession. Can we yet hope the Union will be preserved on this principle? are looked to in this emergency. Give us your views by dispatch, and oblige

Wm. Ezard, Robert W. Sims, James P. Ham bleton, Thomas S. Powell, S. G. Howell, J. A. Hayden, G. W. Adair, R. C. Houlester.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1860. In reply to your inquiry, we have hopes that the rights of the South, and of every State and section, may be protected within the Union .-Don't give up the ship. Don't despair of the Re-

J. J. CRITTENDEN, S. A. DOUGLAS.

SUPREME COURT. Opinions have been delivered by the Court in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Harrington v. The schooner Hugh, from Washington, judgment reversed and the proceedings dissmised. In White v. Cooper, from Tyrrell, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In State v. Peter, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding. In Tabb & Co. v. Williams, in equity, from Bertie, decree

for plaintiffs and cross bill dismissed.

Hertford, affirming the judgment. In Johnson v. Cheson, in Equity, from Washington. In Henry v. Elliot, in Equity, from Bertie, bill dismissed with costs. In High v. Shipman, in Equity from Columbus, bill dismissed with costs, but without prejudice.

By MANLY, J. In Sleight v. Watson, Washington, affirming the judgment. In Bond v. Hall, from Chowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v. Clary, from Montgomery declaring that there is no error in the record and proc edings. In Hocksday v. Parker, from Harnett, affirming the judgment.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY. - By the old law the regular United States Army consisted of about thirteen thousand men. Under a law passed in 1850, authority was granted which, with full regiments, would make a total force of nineteen thou sand. This small force is now scattered over the vast territory of the Union; some in Utah, keeping the Mormons in order; others in Oregon, California and Washington Territory, fighting the Indians; and some in Kansas, looking after Montgomery and his "Jayhawkers." But we hear of very few located at the South, and i would probably be a difficult matter to concentrate a large force in that region, except of volun teers, without some weeks, or perhaps even months'

How IT WAS MANAGED .- We hear that or Christmas day Major Anderson dined formally with the secession authorities-chiefs-in Charles ton, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultri by early moonlight, apparently very much over-come by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort, therefore thought it would be safe for them to relax their rigilance and themselves take a Christmas night rolic, and in the midst of which Anderson and his force spiked Moultrie's guns and landed safey in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of Inderson was but a feint to have the very effect t did have .- Wash. Star.

GEN. WOOL ON THE CRISIS .- Troy, Dec. 31 .-The Troy Daily Times th's afternoon contains two letters from General Wool, taking strong ground in favor of the Union, and in favor of sus taining Anderson in his position at Fort Sumter and earnestly urging that a firm ground be adopted to put down rebellion. He declares that Fort Sumter be surrendered to the secessionists, in twenty days 200,000 men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies.

NATIONAL WORKING MEN'S CON-VENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28 .- A large Convention of mechanics and working men yesterday passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a National Working Men's Convention, and a discountenanc-ing the ultra politicians, both North and South.

## MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th of December, by the Rev. D. A. Milican, Rev. MARK SMITH and Miss SANTHA ANN HASELTINE, daughter of Gavernor Cook, aged 12 years, 6 months and 13 days, all of Chatham County.

ROANOKE FEMALE SEMINARY. THIS INSTITUTION, AT THE RESIDENCE of Dr. J. T. Watson, near Roanoke P. O., Martin Co., N. C., is now established on a permanent basis.— The cext session will begin on the first Monday in February, under the care of Miss Sue Williams, of North Carolina, aided by a suitable assistant, should one be needed. A new and commedious School House

will be provided, and every care taken to render this a good school for girls and small boys. pelling, reading and writing, per session, Higher English Branches,

" 5 days in a week, with washing at home, For further particulars address the proprietor,

B25 REWARD.--RANAWAY FROM
the Subscriber, on the 8th of October hat, negro man Moses. Said negro is about 40 years old, dark but not black, about six feet high, rather slender, with round shoulders, carries himself very erect, is quick spoken and intelligent for one of his race. He lived several years with Col. Wiatt, (now deceased) near Raleigh, and has a wife at Mr. Peter Hinds' in Halifax county. The above reward will be paid any one securing him so that I can regain possession of him.

JOHN B. VARBOROUGH,
dec 8—6w

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year 5th Class.—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History United States, English Grammar, Geography,

Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trig-onometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

Third Year, 3rd Class—Descriptive Geometry.
Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elocutiou.

Fourth Year, 2nd Class—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocution.

Fifth Year, 1st Class—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.

The charges for the academic year are \$815, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and

For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. THW, Sup't. H. M. A WINE HILL CLASSICAL AND MILI-

TARY SCHOOL. Scottland Neck, Halifax County, N. C. MORTON L. VENABLE, JOSEPH VENABLE, A. M. Principale. The next session of this Institution will open on

the 2d Monday in January, 1861. The course of in-

struction will be designed to prepare students for the University or any College, or for the practical duties of life. Special attention will be given to the moral, as well as mental training of those intrusted to the care of the Principals. The Military department will be under the direction of two Officers of experience and ability: TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition in the classical department, English Contingent fee, Board per month, Reports will be sent to Parents and Guardians a

the middle and close of each session. For further particulars apply for circular. Address the Principals
At Scotland Neck P. O., Halifax Co., N. C. LAND FOR SALE. west, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Raleigh, and one mile north of Rand's mill, on the waters of Swift Creek, and in a healthy and intelligent neighborhood. Said tract contains about 640 acres. There is enough land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, for a By BATTLE, J. In Clark v. Latham, from four horse farm, cultivating one half alternately.

There is on the tract a good two story dwelling house, containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well regulated farm, with a well of excellent water in

the yard. The farm is well adapted to the growth of Corn. Cotton, Wheat and Oats. For further particulars address, JOHN MITCHENER.

1861. -- the patronage heretofore shown me, I would assure my friends, that with renewed diligence, I offer them my services for the New Year.

My Agricultural Department will at all times be well supplied with the most approved Implements in use, and orders for any articles not in Store will be attended to forthwith, and sold at Manufacturers' prices, with could added. VERY GREATFUL FOR with freight only added.

I also continue my Agency for the Sale of Turner's Excelsior—admitted to be not only cheaper, but better than No. 1 Peruvian Guano, when used by itself for either Cotton, Wheat, or Corn. Baugh's celebrated Raw Bone Phosphate of Lime. No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Hydraulic Cement, Lime and Plaster. jan 5-tf JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent

OTHER Lot of Old Dominion Smoking "To-bacco," Just received at "Turner's" North Carolina Book Store. Said to be Superior to the former. jan 5 td

DOCTER MART CATAMINES ENIAL

A TEN YEARS TRIAL, WHICH SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE EVERY SUFFERING WOMAN

of the Great Value of the CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR!! AND THAT IT IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IRREGULARITIES.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo or Dizziness, Pains in the Kidneys, Pains in the small of the Back, Pains under the Shoulders, Lowness of Spirits. Languer and Nervoumess Generally

Difficult Menstruction, Suspended Menstruction, Or Cessation of the Menses, And an almost endless variety of other diseases atten-dant on irregularities superinduced by solds, by over exertion, by a weak constitution, severe mental or phyexertion, by a weak constitution, severe mental or physical labor. The simple remedy for all is to get at the primary cause of the disease: remove it, and you assist Nature to regulate. This can be done by the

CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR. Which has never failed to effect a cure when properly used, according to the directions, and a fair trial given

It is prepared from the recipe, and under the per-sonal supervision of a most skilful Physician, who for a number of years confined its use to his private prac-tice. For the few years that it has been before the public it has gained for itself a position that will soon by its rapid increase of popularity, place it at the head of all remedies heretofore offered for Women's diseases. The more especially those above enumerated, which too often end in

CONSUMPTION. For sale by mo t respectable Druggists throughout Price \$1.00 Per Bottle; Large Size

N. B.—When it happens that your Druggist has not the article, the money can be remitted direct to us, and if two or more bottles are ordered at one time, the medicine will be sent free of charge for transporta-Particlar directions as to use, &c., accompany each

Druggists can be supplied direct from our Laborate BARNES & PARK, New York, F. C. WELLS& CO., BARNES & PARK, New York, F. C. WELLES CO., New York, S. B. HANCE, Baltimore, Md., DYOTT'S, Philadelphia, Pa. J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans, La. JOHN B. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, H. H. HAYS, Portland, Me Or to any respectable Wholesale Druggist in New York or Philadelphia. Circulars, with Trade Prices, &c., for the Corrector, and our other medicines, sent free to Wholesale Buyers.

No Medicine placed on commission.