# VOL. LXI

Continued from Fourth Page. ices of profit or trust in the State. Read an eferred to the Committee on Constitutional Re

form. On motion of Mr. Simpson, the Senate M iourned

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10. The House met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tucker.

The Journal of yesterday read and approved. The proceedings of the following public meet. By Mr. Howard, the proceedings of a meeting

held in Davie county.

By Mr. Wright, the proceedings of a Union meeting held in Cumberland county. By Mr. Polk, the proceedings of a Union meet-ing held at White's Store, in Anson county.

MEMORIALS. By Mr. Siler, a memorial for an an

the charter of the town of Franklin.

By Mr. Guthrie, a memorial from Calvin Bish-op, praying the refunding of a tax paid by him. REPORTS.

Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Corpora Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Corpora-tions, reported back a bill to incorporate Kilwin-ney Lodge, A. Y. M., recommending its passage. Mr. Marsh, from the Joint Committee upon the subject of Slaves and Free Negroes, reported back a bill to amend chap. 107, sec. 166, Revised Code, asking to be discharged from its further conside-

ration.

### RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Guthrie, a resolution in favor of Cal-

vin Bishop. By Mr. Hill, a resolution directing the Gover-nor to purchase a State Flag, with the coat of arms of the State thereon, and that the same be placed upon the flagstaff upon the Capital during the sit-

Mr. Hill said that he had offered this resolution without any reference to the existing state of the country. He thought that the State flag was the country. He thought that the State mag was the proper one to have upon the Capitol during the sittings of the Legislature, at all times and under all circumstances. He, therefore, moved the sus-pension of the rules to allow the putting of the

Mr. Merrimon inquired of Mr. Hill to know whether it had been the custom heretofore to place upon the Capitol the National flag or the flag of the State.

Mr. Hill answered by stating that he was una

ble to say. Mr. Ferebee remarked that, with the statement made by the gentleman from Caswell, (Mr. Hill,) and the understanding that the purchase of the State flag had no reference whatever to the exist-ing excitement upon the subject of second , he hoped that there would be no objection to the res-

Mr. Clark said that he would have to oppose the resolution, it mattered not what might be the

### to the people for their ratification or rejection, by the Mr. Meares moved that the committee rise, report

progress and ask leave to sit again to morrow at 11 o'clock. Concurred in. The Speaker resuming the

Mr. Hill reported the progress of the committee of the whole House, &c., The report was concurred in BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFEREED.

By Mr. Williams, of Nash, a bill to allow Wright Lucas, a free negro, to sell himself into slavery. By Mr. Hoke, a bill to incorporate the Salem Camp Ground in Lincoln county. By Mr. Meares, a bill relating to free nogroes prevents their returning to the State after having left it.) By Mr. Dickson, a bill incorporating the patterson Mantacturing company in Caldwell county. By Mr. Blue, a bill to amend an act establishing a fair at LaurelHill, in Richmond county. By Mr. Wright, a bill incorporating the Fayette-

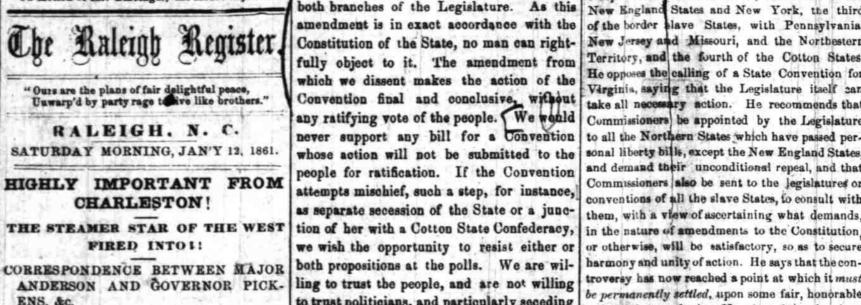
by Mr. Pables, a bill to change the place of meet-ing of the Wardens court of Northampton county; by Mr Small, a bill to amend the charter of the town of

By Mr. Bowman, a bill to prevent the adulteration of Spiriauous and Vincous liquors ; By Mr. Hanes, a bill incorporating Yadkin College in Davidson county; By Mr. Davis of Rutherford, a bill to abolish Jury

trials in the county Courts of Polk county. By Mr. Ward, a bill to amend the Revised Code, relating to sessions of the Legislature; By Mr. Men-denhall, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro cemetery

By Mr. Guthrie, a bill authorizing the North Car-Rail Road company to construct a branch ros to Chapel Hill. Mr. Ewell called up an engrossed bill from the Sen-ate in favor of the sursties of W.W. Ward, late Sheriff

of Martin county, and on his motion the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings, and was ordered to be enrolled. Ou motion of Mr. Barringer, the House adjourned



We learn, from the Charleston Mercury of politicians. We most cordially concur with

ing a detachment of U.S. troops on board,

on attempting to enter the harbor at Charles-

five rounds were fired into her in rapid suc

cession-two of which are believed to have

taken effect. The steamer then rounded to

and steered out towards the bar, and pro-

ceeded a considerable distance beyond, where

she was joined by a propeller of about 350

gether, steering in a northeasterly direction.

from Fort Sumter, dispatched a messenger

with a flag of truce and a note to Governor

Pickens, demanding if this action of the bat-

teries of South Carolina was in conformity

with his orders, at the same time telling him

that if he answered in the affirmative, he

Major A., would not permit any vessel within

action of the batteries.

ministration.

lished in our next.

knows what a day may bring forth.

Major Apdersen, on witnessing this event

tons burthen, and they both steamed off

## RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 16 1861

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Mary- VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE \_\_MESSAGE land, and if she leaves the present Union, it

will be in company with these States that she will go out. It is probable that the States mentioned will all soon be assembled in Convention, and if North Carolina calls a Convention she can consult and co-operate with them, as there will be an interchange of commissioners. A general Convention of the States named would, in all probability, be called, and this body would lay down the

ultimatum to the North by demands for such additional guarantees and security as may be indispensable to a farther connection with the States of that section.

These are our views on this important subect, and we respectfully lay them before our readers

Since the above was written, the Joint Committee on Federal Relations have re-

With one of these amendments we cordially concur, and from another we earnestly disent. The amendment with which we agree requires the Convention to be called by a majority of two-thirds of the members of both branches of the Legislature. As this amendment is in exact accordance with the Constitution of the State, no man can rightfully object to it. The amendment from which we dissent makes the action of the Convention final and conclusive, without any ratifying vote of the people. We would never support any bill for a Convention whose action will not be submitted to the people for ratification. If the Convention attempts mischief, such a step, for instance, as separate secession of the State or a junc-

we wish the opportunity to resist either or to trust politicians, and particularly seceding

OF GOVERNOR LETCHER. The Legislature of Virginia assembled in extra session on Monday last. The Message of Governor Letcher is a long document, making eleven nor Letcher is a ong document, making eleven and a half columns of the *Dispatch*. Governor Letcher recommends a Convention of all the States. He disapproves of the course which South Caroli-na has pursued in not consulting with her sister States of the South, and very properly rebukes the spirit manifested by the Governors of South Carolina and Mississippi in recommending that the Cotton States shall pass laws prohibiting the introduction into those States of slaves from the border States. He regards these recommendation as attempts to coarce Virginia into their line of policy, and says that he will resist coercion from whatever source is may come. He says that for the present condition of affairs the Northern States are chargeable. He quotes the "irrepres-

sible conflict" opinions of Lincoln, and refers to his expression of "disapprobation of that clause of the Constitution which denies to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage," and ported amendments to the original bill .asks if we have not cause for alarm and resentment when a President is elected "boldly avowing such sentiments." He does not believe that a dissolution of the Union would end in the organization of a porthern and a southern Confederacy. but thinks there would be four Confederacies-one composed of the Pacific States, the second of the New England States and New York, the third of the border playe States, with Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Missouri, and the Northestern Territory, and the fourth of the Cotton States. He opposes the calling of a State Convention for Virginia, saying that the Legislature itself can country. take all necessary action. He recommends that Commissioners) be appointed by the Legislature to all the Northern States which have passed per- dissenting voice.

> and demand their unconditional repeal, and that Commissioners also be sent to the legislatures or conventions of all the slave States, to consult with them, with a view of ascertaining what demands, or otherwise, will be eatisfactory, so as to secure harmony and unity of action. He says that the controversy has now reached a point at which it must be permanently settled, upon some fair, honorable and satisfactory basis. No time is to be lost. Instant action is necessary. "What then," says he,

sonal liberty bills, except the New England States,

wisdom in its fabrication, and there is but little eason to doubt that it can be constructed upon

fair and satisfactory terms, and the rights and interests, the institutions and honor of all its members can be satisfactorily secured. We can form such a confederacy as will draw to it the affections and sympathies of its citizens, thereby securing for it a foundation on which it can rest in

afety. Such is my plan for relief from the difficulties the perplexities and the complications which now environ us, and I present it for the consideration of my countrymen. Every consideration of duty to curselves and those who are to succeed us demands that the controversy shall be settled final ly. It can be no longer delayed.

In the Senate 1000 copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed, and in the House 1500. In the Senate, very decided resolutions against the coercion of a seceeding State were offered and ordered to be printed. In the House the following resolutions were adopted -- aves 112: noes 5.

1. Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Union being formed by the assent of the States respectively, and being consistent only with freedom and the republican institutions guaranteed to each. cannot, and ought not, to be maintained by force 2d. That the Government of the Union has no power to declare or make war against any of the tates which have been its constituent members. 3d. That when any one or more of the States have determined, or shall determine, under existing circumstances, to withdraw from the Union, we are unalterably opposed to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the same into re-union or submission, and that we will resist the same by all the means in our power.

The House of Delegates also passed a resolution instructing a select committee promptly to bring in a bill providing for the calling of a Convention of the people to consider the exigencies of the

In the Virginia Senate on Tuesday the above House resolutions were adopted with only one

#### THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON .--On Saturday last, the steamer Star of the West, with 250 United States troops, left New York for Charleston. These troops were sent, according to the Washington Constitution, by Mr. Holt, Acting Secretary of War, without the knowledge or consent of the President. The Constitution severely centures Mr. Holt, and says that if the President would escape the odium that will attach to all who have taken any hand in this faCONGRESSIONAL.

tato Sibrary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Senate-Mr. Clay. of Alabama, appeared and took his seat. The resignation of Senator Hamlin, of Me.,

(now elected Vice President.) to take effect on Monday next, was received and read. The admission of Kansas and the Pacific Rail

road bill were postponed, and Mr. Crittenden's Mr. Crittenden advocated his plan. If Con gress could not settle matters, the people could

give them instructions, and there would he no humiliation in obeying them. It was a question of national existence. Would he Republicans ncounter civil war rather than deviate a hair's sreadth from their particular dogma? He appeal-ed in the most affecting language to both sides. Mr. Toomba, of Ga., responded. He said the Republicans had been sowing dragons, and would raise a crop of armed men. The Union was al-

ready dissolved, for the cause of South Carolina, was the cause of the whole South. The South had appealed to the fraternity and sense of justice of the North in vain, and would submit their cause, if necessary, to the arbitrament of the sword. -He reviewed the demands of the South, and contended they were only for equality in the Union He cited the tacit encouragement by the Republicans of the invasion of the slave States. The only

arbitrament was the sword. The speech repudiatted any idea of compromise on the Northern interpretation of the Constitution. He concluded by an eloquent summary of the points of his speech, and declared if the South was denied her rights

she would invoke the God of battles. The Senate went into Executive session on Mc Intyre's nomination for Collector of the port of Charleston, which was referred as usual.

House, -After unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legslative and Executive bill, which, after amended in some particulars, was passed. Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., made an attempt to

ntroduce, by unanimous consent, the resolutions adopted by the Border States Committee of Conference. The House voted 83 for and 78 against suspending the rule for their introduction. Mr. Adrain asked leave to offer a resolution approving of the "bold and patriotic" act of Anderson in occupying Fort Sumter, and the deter-mination of the President to maintain him in his present position ; also to enforce the laws and pre-

ser ve the Union. The House suspended the rules for its admission, by a vote of 134 to 52, and the resolution was

leans, adjourned until Wedresday.

both Houses of Congress urging them to take some

THE FAST DAY.

We have never known as universal a suspen

ion of business in our city on any day, either

Sunday or week day, as on Friday last. In a

The remarks printed as being made by

NO. 2

Mr. Harris, on the presentation of the proceed ings of the Union meeting held in Forsyth co., in the House of Commons, reported in the proceedings of Monday last, were made by Mr. Hanes, of Davidson. It was an error of our compositor.

Edger Cowan, said to be formerly a Henry Clay Whig, and now a moderate republican, has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvapia, in the place of Bigler.

A VIEGINIAN .- Maj. Anderson, of Fort Sumter notoriety, is not a Kentuckian, but a native of Buckingham county, Va. He married a lady in Georgia, and owns a large landed and slave property there.

### MARRIED,

Near Boon Hill, on the 5th of January, by Wills Holt, Esq., Mr. ALVIED WILKING and Miss SYLVIA PARISH, all of Boon Hill, Johnston county, N. C. Standard please copy.

On the 23rd of December, by Elisas H. Straughan, Esq., Dr. FRANKLIN COOK, and Miss MARTHA HER-DERSON, all of Chatham county.

On the 27th December, by the same, Mr.A. R. Cook and Miss FRANCIS HENDERSON.

DIED:

In this City, on the Sth of January, SALLIE HAT-wood, infant daughter of George Little and Margaret, wood, infant daughter of George Little and Margares, his wife, aged six years and four months. Gone, be-fore one stain of earthliness could dim the celestial beauty of God's handiwork! Our Father hath taken her home, where there is no night, no more death, neither sorrow nor orying, neither shall there be any more pain. "A member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven."

DELMONT SCHOOL .---- GRANVILLE County, N. C., ten miles South of Clarksville, V R. H. GRAVES, W. H. OWEN. The next Session of this School begins 14th of January, 1861. For Particulars apply to

R. H. GRAVES, Brownsville, N. C. dec 12-w6w

### HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Superinten-dent 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.

dopted-ayes 124, nays 56. The House then, in consideration of to-morrow being the anniversary of the battle of New Or-On Wednesday the President sent a message to

prompt and decisive action towards preserving the Unio... He says we are in the midst of a History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography. Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geometry, Trig-onometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Compogreat revolution. He recommends that the line of 36° 30' be extended to the Pacific, and that the matter be referred to the people at the ballot-box Third Year, 3rd Class-Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geome-try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetorie, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif, and Int. Calculus, Natural Bhilesubar Chamistry Rhotoric Loris Mofor adjustment (substantially Mr. Crittenden's plan's of adjustment.) In the Senate Mr. Hunter, of Va, took the floo on the President's Message for Friday, and Mr. Seward for Saturday. Nothing was done in the House of any importance.

motives that prompted the gentleman from Cas-well, (Mr. Hill,) or the understanding we had among ourselves here relative to this resol it would be construed among the people here and abroad, under the circumstances that now sur-round the country, as a move indicating secession and disunion, and, for one, he was unwilling to

create such an impression. Mr. Hill said he thought that the House should ton, was fired into by the battery on Morris's discharge what they conceived to be their duty, Island. The battery first fired a shot across and that we were not responsible for any falsein her bow, as an intimation to her to heave pressions that might be entertained by the public Mr. Cowles demanded the ayes and noes. to. This being disregarded by the steamer,

The vote was then taken, and the House refused to suspend the rule.

When the name of Mr. Mendenhall wascalled he said he should vote against the suspension of the rule because it had been usual heretofore to have the stars and stripes upon the Capitol, and he was unwilling to change that custom at this T E trade

Mr. Merrimon said when his name was called that he should vote to suspend the rule to put this resolution upon its second reading, in order that he might offer an amendment requiring a National flag to be purchased also and placed upon this Capitol, during the sittings of the Legislature, with that of the State.

Mr. Crumpler gave the reasons influencing his vote, but the attention of the reporter was called off at the time, and he did not hear them.

A message was received from the Senate pro-posing to amend one of the joint rules governing he two Houses. Concurred in.

Mr. Fleming called up a resolution introduced by him a few days since, fixing the hours for the meeting and adjournment of the House. He then proposed a resolution proposed by Mr. Davis, of Ratherford, upon the same subject, as a substitute for his own.

The question was taken, and the resolution was range of the guns of Fort Sumter to ente Charleston Harbor.

adopted. Mr. Bridgers requested that some one would move a re-consideration, upon the ground that the Finance Committee would not be able to discharge their duty under the resolution. Mr. Faison moved a re-consideration, which

was carried. After some interchange of views upon the subject, the resolution was finally passed, to take effect from and after Wednesday next .-The resolution fixes the hours of meeting and adjourning as follows : From 10 A. M. until 2, and from 7 P. M. until 10 P. M.

RESOLUTIONS By Mr. Love, of Jackson, a resolution denying the right to coerce a secoding State, pledging the State to resist any attempt to do so. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Fleming gave notice that he should move

to call up the resolution to-morrow. By Mr. Williams, of Nash, a resolution in favor of L. N. B. Battle. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Claims. By Mr. Love, of Jackson, a resolution instructing the committee on Federal Relations to report upon the resolution introduced by him this morn-

upon the resolution introduced by him this morn-ing on to-morrow. Mr. Love spoke at some length, giving his reasons for introducing the resolution. Mr. Clark of Craven, called for the Ayes and Noes. Passed by Ares 65; Noes 44. Mr. Newby sid the voted against the resolution, because the completee on Federal Relations had made Aregort to the Senate upon a resolution of similar import. It was therefore useless. By Mr. Marrison, a resolution requesting the Governor to purchase a State Flag, with the Coat of Arms of the State thereon, and sloo a National Flag, and directing that both shall be placed upon

Fing, and directing that both shall be placed upon the Capitol during the sittings of the House.

Mr. Metrimon moved a suspension of the rule to allow the resolution to be put upon its 2nd reading. The ayes and noes being called, the motion was negatived.

its extension into the John J. Crittenden ! " Clarum et veneramade ( )on him, by (Mr. Person.) gave his un-derstanding of the position assumed by that gen. The mere assembling of a Convention by ho means necessitates disorganizing and destructhe rebellious States, the loss in the end will be The mere assembling of a Convention by ho means necessitates disorganizing and destruc-bile nomen gentibus, et multum nostre quod shown themselves the uncompromising enemies United States, and that th almost incalculable, and fall with a heavy hand ment should be so exercised al # every citizen of the State, from the proderat urbi." FORT CASWELL. The Wilmington Herald, of Wednesday, says, that while the intelligence that the Comment had cont the intelligence for man Fort tieman, in his speech on yesterday, agreeing with Mr. Ferson in the explanation made by him this tive action. Conservative men will be can- proderat urbi. e be exterminated: to the lowest. We hope that no hostile steps will be taken against such States. It will be best to Resolved, That the State of a morning relative to a colloqny between them yes- | didates for the Convention, and we hope, and submit to theadministration of 1. trust to the sober second thought of the people for setting their political leaders right and teaching them the folly and madness of undertaking to lin as President and Vice Preside On motion of Mr. Merrimon, an engrossed bill .rom have reason to believe, that conservative men States, upon the principles referred the Senate, incorporating the Buncombe Riflemon, with a memorial upon the subject, was referred to the right their wrongs by a resort to secession. In going preamble, the meautime let it be the aim of good Americans An electron be will have control of the Convention. We have not the most remote idea that North An election for municipal officer. Government had sent troops to man Fort mittee on corporations. The House went into committee of the whole up-in the convention bill. Mr. Hill in the chair. Mr. Orumpler being entitled to the floor, he ad-drissed the House at length in opposition to a con-t bion at this time. Mr. Grumpler cooliding, Mr. permit the occasion to pass unimproved. Carolina will either "secede," as South Car-olina and some of the Cotton States have done, or that she will join a Cotton State Confederacy. Her interests do not lie with the Cotton States, and in confederacy with them her voice would be lost and her interand true patriots outside of such States-in the and true patriots outside of such States in the North as well as the South to have such a dispo-sition ande of the cause of the quarrel as will re-over Dr. J. T. P. C. Cohoon, present is store the most kind and amicable relations beby 49 votes and particularly between the North and the South. An affray occurred at the polls between - Bultimore Clipper. Folk took the floor; out give way to Mr. Foy to make s personal explanation. 1. Dortch offered an amendment to the bill, giving - Baltimore Clipper. Accounts from Mexico state that Miramon had been completely routed and the city of Mexico ties have been held to bail is the sum of them her voice would be lost and her inter-cets would be disregarded. The interests Smithville have taken possession of Forts discarding all rotten and unsound material, and pression of the opinion of this Legis'score that obvention called by the bill should not in any ation is either branch of the General Assembly, and hat the action of the convention should be submitted of North Carolina are identical with these of Caswell and Johnson. each - Wil. Journal. exhibiting an ordinary share of prodence and had been taken by the Liberals.

edford Brown in his remarks on Thursday, that, on Wednesday morning about this head. daylight, the steamer Star of the West, hav-

AN ABLE SPEECH.

We are not in the habit of flattering mortal man, no matter if we did, a long time ago, pay some delica e compliments to mortal woman. It is, therefore, in no spirit of flattery that we say that Mr. Crumpler, the oung, and as he has proved himself to be, he able and talented Commoner from Ashe, made a speech on Thursday which would have done credit to any man, ei her having, or aspiring to have, a seat on that floor. The subject was the proposed substitute of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations for the Convention bill, (see editorial) and Mr. C.'s speech was addressed to that, the general considerations growing out of it, and in reply to the speech of Mr. Person, the chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, made on Wednesday. Mr. Person is the leader of the dominant party of the House of Commons. How that leadership was acquired-whether by appointment or assumption-we neither know nor care. But this we say, that no matter how he got his position, he, with all his prestige, was made to feel as uncomfortable "as a hen on a hot griddle," by one of the

voungest members of the body while making his maiden speech. The leader, more than To this note, Governor Pickens responded once, interrupted Mr. Crumpler, and each at some length, approving and endorsing the time, much to his cost. This is the first chastisement that the leader has received, To this note Maj. Anderson rejoined that and we hope that it is one of a series in store would forbear action at this time, and refer for him, until he learns, before he sttempts the whole matter to his Government, at the to teach, the doctrine of popular rights .-same time requesting the Governor to afford his messenger, Lieut. Talbot, the necessary Mr. Crumpler's speech will be published. facilities for his journey to Washington.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. This request was complied with by the Gover-Since the day in which Washington renor, and we presume that Lieut. Talbot ha turned his sword to its scabbard, and resignby this time delivered his message to the adthe American forces, there has been no spec-Verily, events are hurrying on ! God alor tacle of moral grandeur greater than that presented in the position of John J. Crit-This correspondence in detail will be pub tenden. Having spent the prime and vigor

of his life and great intellect in his country's service, he now, while his sands of life are THE POLICY OF NORTH CAROLINA. running low in the glass, stands, with up-It is idle to suppose that this State can lifted hands, between the gathering hosts of remain quiescent while her Southern sisters hostile factions, and cries aloud to them to all around are in action. Several of the stay their hands and spare the country the Cotton States have already left the Union, horrors of anarchy and civil war. The and the remaining ones will soon fo"ow .whisperings of despair have not entered his Virginia will soon call a conventic , and proears. When others droop he stands eract. bably by a large majority of her Legislature. Foiled in one plan of peace and conciliation,

many to be done?" And he proceeds to arswer the question thus: First-The northern states must strike from their statute books their personal liberty bills, and fulfill their constitution-

al obligations in regard to fugitive slaves and fugitives from justice. If our slaves escape into nonslaveholding states, they must be delivered up ; if abandoned, depraved and desperately wicked men come into slave states to excite insurrections. or to commit other crimes against our laws, and escape into free states, they must be given up for trial and punishment, when lawfully demanded by the constituted authorities of those states whose aws have been violated.

Second-We must have proper and effective guarantees for the protection of slavery in the disrict of Columbia. We can never consent to the holition of slavery in the district, until Maryland shall emancipate her slaves; and not then, unless it shall be demanded by the citizens of the listrict.

Third-Our equality in the states and territo-ries must be fally recognized, and our rights of person and property adequately protected and se-cured. We must have guarantees that slavery shall not be interdicted in any territory now be onging to, or which may hereafter be acquired by the general government; either by the congress of the United States or a territorial legisla ture ; that we shall be permitted to pass through the free states and territories without molestation ; ard if a slave shall be abducted, that the state in which he or she shall be lost, shall pay the full alue of such slave to the owner.

Fourth-Like guarantees must be given that he transmission of slaves between the slaveholding states, either by land or water, shall not be interfered with.

Fifth-The passage and enforcement of rigid laws for the punishment of such persons in the free states as shallorganize, or aid and abet in organizing, either by the contribution of money, arms, munitions of war, or in any other mode whatsoever, companies of men, with a view to assail the slaveholding states, and to excite slaves

to insurrection. Surth-That the general government shall be deprived of the power of appointing to local offi-ces in the slaveholding states, persons who are hostile to their institutions, or inimical to their rights—the object being to prevent the appoint-ing power from using patronage to sow the seeds of strife and dissension between the slaveholding We hope, and have reason to believe, that and non-slaveholding classes in the southern states

Governor Letcher also recommends the plan which was first recommended in the Register three weeks ago, viz: the lopping off of the New Eng-land States from the Confederacy. The Governor ed his commission as Commander-in-Chief of also adds Western New York, and we accept his amendment. On this subject Gov. Letcher says: I am not without hope that the present difficulties will find a satisfactory solution in the end.-Let the New England states and western New York be sloughed off. In the last war with Great Britain, the New England states entertained the treasonable design of forming an alliance with Canada. Let them now consummate it. At the time the Hartford convention met, the most treasonable body that has ever assembled in our coun-try, it was declared in their report, "Whenever it shall appear that these causes (of our calamities) are radical and permanent, a separation, by equitable arrangement, will be preferable to an alliance by constraint, among nominal friends, but real enemies, inflamed by mutual hatred and jealousy, and inviting, by intestine divisions, contempt and aggression iron abroad. The causes of our caamities "are radical and permanent," and we are indebted to New England for them. They are our "nominal friends but real enemies;" they have

Mr. Pavis of Rutherford, in response to a call tile operations of the general government against and Mexican territory, would have been excluded

tal act, he should dismiss Mr. Holt at once, and order Gen. Scott to attend to his legitimate du-

The Tonnessee Legislature met on the 7th .-The Governor recommends that the calling of a State Convention be referred to the people. He save that a remedy for the present evils consists only in Constitutional amendments. On a refu-

sal of the North to accede to such amendments, Tennessee would maintain her equality and her independence out of the Union. He recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms

Secretary Thompson, of the Interior Depart ment, resigned on Wednesday last, because the President had sent 250 troops to Charleston in the steamer Star of the West.

The State Convention of Florida has promptly assed the Ordinance of Secession by a vote of ives 62, noes 5.

well awaken the attention of those persons in the Returns are daily received at Washington from North who imagine that the South is not in earn-South Carolina postmasters, showing that the buest, and that the present is but a passing storm .-These divises, who speak out thus boldly, and call siness of that department in South Carolina is upon the God of Battles in a stigin that reminds progressing as heretofore. us of what we have read of the old Revolutiona-

Lieut. Chapman and Master Mills, of the U. sloop-of-war Brocklyn, have resigned. The Mississippi State Convention have, with

in the Southern States. When we hear such men great unanimity, instructed a Select Committee as these, exclaiming with one of their number :to bring in an indinance for the secession of the State from the Union.

The city of New Orleans has been carried, in the election for members to the State Convention, by the immediate secessionists.

A detachment of sixty-eight unmounted dragoons have been sent by the President to take charge of the government property at Harper's, Ferry

Gov. Wise is out in a long letter, in which he advises Virginia to resume her powers of State sovereignty, take possession of the forts and arsenals within her limits, but not to declare herself out of the Union ! Then she is to call a Convention, present an ultimatum, and suspend relations with all the States that do not accept it.

Mayor Wood, in his message to the Common Council, advises New York city to secode from the rest of New York State.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

from Columbia, South Carolina, at his home in Washington city, that a sad and sorrowful state of things prevails there. Business and work of all kinds are in a paralyzed condition owing to the excitement existing among the people about the approaching inauguration of what they term hostile Government. The talk of war bas caused everything else to be suspended. He represents the people as excited almost to derangem and relates a case where a fellow mechanic of his noon. has been completely crazed and made an inmate of a lunatic asylum by the warlike demonstrations around him Nearly every mechanic emable ployed on the capital of the State has left, and

hose remaining behind will follow in a few days. Other mechanics employed elsewhere will soon take their departure, and unless times shall soon improve, many of the native mechanics and laboring force of the State will seek employment in

It is well nigh certain that Gov. Ilicks will now This is truly a sorrowful state of things as rehis fruitful mind immediately suggests anoriginated more trouble, caused more strife, and violated call the Legislature of Maryland in extra esented by our intelligent informant. We are created more batred, dissension and division in their sepa the was received from the Senate transother, and it is pressed with all the ardor of utherners in all our feelings and affections, and session, and that a Convention of that State our country, than all the other states combined. people of th of course, warmly sympathize with our brethren They have uniformly opposed the acquisition of territory, and consequently the organization and admission of new states into the Union. If their rights; and, v the Black Rept a fervent patriotism. In other days such apmitting averal engrossed bills which were read, will be called. What, then, ought North of those States where the secession fever is raging. asking the concurrence of the House in their pas-Carolina to do ? Obviously, the Legislature | peals would have been irresistible. But, alas ! But the question is, will they not soon find that they are paying very dearly for their whistle.— This thing of withdrawing from the Union and election, elected Mr. Person rese to a personal explanation, and we have fallen on evil times, and the ear of policy had prevailed, we should have had at this day the original thirteen states and no more. All ought to call a Convention in the mode preand Hamlin to the and defended himself from what he said was a faction and fanaticism is dead to the voice of United States, who setting up an independent government is a very costly operation, and if it be followed by the hosscribed by the Constitution, and we urge our tation of the position assumed by him hose states carved out of the Louisians territory, the United States do y, in an editorial article in the Standard. patriotism. slaves, and that the G. the north-western territory, Spanish territor, friends in that body to unite in the call .--

Fourth Year, 2nd Claus-Dill, and Int. Calcular, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logie, Mo-ral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Elocation. Fifth Year, 1st Claus-Agricultural Chemistry, As-tronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evi-dences of Christianity, Constitution of the United States

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a festure of whole course.

walk from one end of the city to the other, we ACADEMIC YEAK-BARRACKS. did not observe a single store open. A genera The Academic year will commonce on the first odnesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861.) and conting seriousness was visible upon the faces of the whole Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861.) and continger, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in Ro-vember. The Barracks are arranged with special re-ference 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 meas hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and heapital. TERMS. people. The religious exercises in all the Churche were of an un sually solemn character. Most of the sermons delivered were of extraordinary power. We have already given sketches of these sermons, the tone and character of which may

The charges for the scademic year are \$315, for which the scademy provides board, fuel, lights, wash-ing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and

For circulars containing fall information address ry Pulpit, are among the ablest, soundest and most respected of the Southern clergy, and have been hitherto the strongest advocates of the Union COL. C. C. TEW. Sup's H. M. A. dec 5-wif

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ry thundered forth his war cry, "Give me Liber-ty, or give n.e. Death," alluding in a tone that Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Paint-ing, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught. MUSIC SCHOOL. thrilled the nerves of every auditor to that inspiring atterance of a true Virginia patriot and free

man, we may well conclude that the enlightened public sentiment of the South is aroused, and that Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instr tion is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium Unusual attention is devoted to "ocal and Sar the people are determined, in the language of one Music.

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Music. (in

Board, (washing included.)

Remarks.

ed and thoroughly qualified teac Brnerie beir entire time to their respective departments. Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly p hibited—necessary purchases are made by the teach Picayune pediars are not allowed to enter the premis

and no pocket money is required. Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Grany 12 miles from the Baleigh and Gaston Railroad, and connected with Henderson Station by a line of dal

stages. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the an-nual commencement on the last Thursday in May. Students are received for one or more sessions.—

Students are received their favors to Correspondents will direct their favors to MILLS & CO. S 16 OxFORD, N. C. dec 12-1y.

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of the most eloquent of our clergy, "to do or die." Let the North awake to these manifestations be fore it is too late, and restore to the South the identical Government, in spirit and in letter, that is guaranteed to them in the Constitutional com-Tuition pact, or the days of the Union are ended .- Rich ALABAMA CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan 7 .- The State Con-

ention met at noon to-day. nist) was chosen tem Mr. Phillips. (Secession porary chairman and Mr. Harn temporary secretary. All the counties were represented. Wm. M. Brooks was elected permanent Pres-ident by a majority of eight over Jamicon. The

election was very quiet. Mr Fowler (Secessionist) was elected permanent secretary. The Convention then adjourned until the after-

COND DISPATCH.

Ma., Jan. 7.-After considerat consultation, a preamble ad by the secession side form as commanded the invention. They are as

for of union between the ion of the United Severa 'itution has been rthern States in lenying to the constitutional known as a recent ofthese

We learn, by the fresh arrival of a stone cutter

mond Dispatch.

MONT