Che Raleigh Register.

NYME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBY 9, 1861.

The returns received justify the belief that the voters of Virginia have determined, by an immense majority, not to be precipitated, or hurried into secession and revolution, but suitable to be appointed Justices. In doing to exhaust all honorable means to secure so, they especially regard the moral and intheir rights in the Union, before taking the tellectual qualifications, and the wants of final step of leaving it. The position of the portions of the county from which the

Virginia is 'n proud contrast with that of the selection is made. secoding States. She gave away an empire to secure the Union-she was the first State great State, instead of following the examand property. If Virginia shall determine to secode, she will not, like the soi disant "chivalry," ask for a barrier between her and danger, "She will know full well that upon her will be the brunt of the conflict, and that her fair fields will, in the event of a war, be the battle-ground on which conflicting hests will settle the bloody issue. But yet calmly and bravely she will maintain

Three times three cheers for Old Virginia!

THE PEACE CONGRESS. All eyes are now turned with eager gaze on the Peace Congress now in session at Washington. While ardently wishing a propitious result to the patriotic labors of the Peace-makers, we candidly confess to lively fears of a contrary issue. The Black Republicans in Congress have displayed such logged obstinacy, that we cannot feel any - rong hope that the action of the Northern members of the Peace Congress will be more concillatory. If they are not-if Mr. Crittenden's compromise, as amended by Virginia, or something in every way equivalent to it, is not agreed upon, then the remaining slaveholding States will bid adieu, as "fellow-citizens," to the non-slaveholding States. In such a contingency, any talk of coercion will be idle and impotent. (The idea eighteen States coercing fifteen States to join them in a Union upon their own terms, is supremely preposterous. Coercion means war, and war requires money. A war wagad by the eighteen States, would be the most expensive of wars, a war of invasion, and where is the money to be procured ? eredit of the United States would vanish

with the destruction of the Union, and money

could not be raised by eighteen States to

embark in a war of invasion against fifteen

tates. 'As soon as fifteen States confedera-

ted, their government would be recognised

by Foreign Powers, and the products of the

South would secure for it commercial trea-

ties of the most favorable nature. But we do

not believe that all the eighteen non-slave-

holding States would remain in one govern-

ment. California and Oregon would form "a

Republic of the Pacific," and Pennsylvania

would ask admittance into the Southern Con-

tederacy, and as when a member of that Con-

federacy her voice would be controlled by the

slavehelding States, her application for admission would be granted. These speculations are given for what they are worth, and while they contain our candid opinions, we cannot conclude without expressing the ardent wish, however feeble may he the hope, that the labors of the Peace Oppress may enure to the re-construction of the Union.

GREELY SET BACK.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the immaculate Greely was disappointed in his sympathy, and nothing could give me protounder aspirations to envelope his elegant person in a Senatorial robe. He, with Wm. M. Hoping, Sirs, that you may be eminently successful in your advocacy of Union and Whig princiand they were both dropped and the nomination given to Judge Ira Harris, who has been subsequently elected.

The majority for subjecting the action of the Virginia Convention to a ratification by the people will be overwhelming.

THE "CAMDEN JUSTICES."

Session after session there is a fight in the Legislature over the appointment of Justices of the Peace for Camden county. Camden is a Whig county and Currituck a Democratic county. The two counties compose a Senatorial District, and the Democrats carry presented by the Grand Jury of the District the district, and the Senator tries to place as many Democratic Justices on the bench ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE "THE OLD DOMINION" RIGHT SIDE of Camden as he can.

The Justices of the County of Camden, from 1846 to the present time, have, at the December Term, (a majority being present) recommended such persons as were thought

one in six. The present number of Justices is that adopted the Constitution-she is the ten, eight Whigs and two Democrats. The largest slaveholding State, and at the same Court recommends six names at this time, five time among the most exposed to the assaults Whigs and one Democrat. This would give and depredations of the abelitionists, and them (Democrats) one in five, nearly, in the yet, under all these circumstances, and un- aggregate. At the last Court the name of a der ap outside pressure to force her into se- certain person was presented and upanimousression, she prefers to make one more effort ly rejected. He afterwards got up a petito maintain her rights in the Union. That tion from the people to have himself apthe action of Virginia should have a great pointed, went round with a Democratic Jusmoral influence cannot be doubted, and that tice who had the petition, and helped, by this influence will be felt most beneficially, false statements, to induce thirty persons to there can be as little doubt. But, if fanati- sign it. The said Justice was on the bench cism and madness rule the hour, and Vir- when the name of the petitioner was rejected. ginia's rigiteous demands for justice and The petition was not drawn by any one in the constitutional rights are refused, then she county, but by a third rate County Court will leave the Union, and demand, if lawyer in Elizabeth City, and sent to Camneed be, at the point of the bayonet and den by mail for subscribers. It recommends the whole State. Hurrah for Old Virginia! mouth of the cannon, her share of what was five Democrats. Some few Whigs signed it. once the national property. Fire-eaters and They have sent certificates (read before the delegates, although in favor of maintaining the precipitators may sneer at Virginia and taunt House by Mr. Marsh,) stating they signed it her with "submission," but impartial history under false representations, and ask to have will show that she behaved with the prudence, their names withdrawn from the petition. - to this Virginia Convention who will submit to moderation and bravery which became a Several letters, also read by Mr. Marsh, from prominent citizens of the county, certify that ple of those who ingloriously turned their the person whose name was rejected by the backs upon, and ran away from their rights | Court was seen with the individual who carried the petition around and urged the citizens to sign it to have himself appointed a Justice. He resides in the neghborhood where there are now four or five Justices, and no more

The Senator from Currituck and Camden has recommended for Currituck nine Justices, all Democrats. Two years since he recommended twelve l'emocrats, and, it is believher rights, and that, too, without hectoring ed, not a Whig. The Whig strength in that county is over one in three in the gene-

We have made this statement for the purpose of showing that there is a design on the part of a Democratic portion of this Senatorial District to place, for political purposes, on the bench of a strong Whig county an undue number of Democratic magis-

This subject has, in its discussion from time to time in the Legislature, caused the expenditure of many hundred dollars, and those who by their attempted tyranny have contributed to it should be held rigidly reponsible at the tribunal of public opinion. Mr. Ferebee has, time and again, fought the battle for right and justice successfully, and will, we are sure, continue to do so.

NORTH CAROLINA'S AMBASSADORS TO ALABAMA.

Never did a more ridiculous embassy land on a "foreign" shore than was presented in the persons of North Carolina's Envoys Extraordinary to the Congress of Seceders at Montgomery. Their treatment by the Congress was in keeping with the character of the mission. They were admitted to seats in open Convention, but not allowed to six States which have passed ordinances of secession be present at its secret sessions. They seem to be regarded as "sorter so, and sorter not so," in a state of betweenity, a description of political hermaphrodites. This embassy should hereafter be known as the Hermaph-

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD IN

"THE REPUBLIC OF ALABAMA." The following delectable piece of compo sition, with chirography exactly to match, was received with a returned Register at this

To the Editor of the Rolley weekly Regestor Sir what do you think I want with such a paper as that out here any man that Preaches union is look upon as worse than a Tory a Tory of the revolution war was much more excusable than union now I am a rorth Carolinan by birth and Education I am sory that such a Principle is Entained any man of that State if a state has not the Right to secede than no other firns can be de-

From the Republic of als Per Contra .- The mail which brought the above from Alabama, brought the annex-

ed letter from Georgia: STRAM MILL, Decatur Co., Ga.,

January 31, 1861. Mesers, SYME & HALL: Enclosed you will find \$2, for which please send your valuable paper. Though I live in a seceding State, I heartily endorse the sentiments advocated by your excelsorrow than to bear that my native State had become untrue to her constitutional obligations .ples, I subscribe myseif.

Your obedient servant. JAMES S. YEATES. DEATH OF A VENERABLE AND GOOD MAN.

Col. Cadwallader Jones died at his residence, near Hillsboro', on Friday afternoon. His disease, we learn, was pneumonia.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 13 1861

JOHN B. FLOYD.

One of the gratifying results of the late Virginia election is the defeat of the notorious John B. Floyd. Floyd will now have time to prepare his defence against the charges of roguery on which he has been of Columbia.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION -- A GREAT UNION TRIUMPH.

An election took place in Virginia on Monday last, the 4th, inst., for members to the Virginia State Convention. A vote was also taken at the same time as to whether the action of the Convention should be referred to a vote of the people. We are rejoiced to state that the Union candidates have carried the State by an unprecedented majority, and there is also a large majority in favor of submitting the action of the Convention to the ratification or rejection of the people. In the city The Democratic strength in the county is of Richmond Mesers. Marmaduke Johnson and Wm. H. Macfarland, Unionists, and Mr. Geo. W. Randolph, Secessionist, are elected. The whole Union ticket would undoubtedly have triumphed Richmond, but for the unpopularity of Hon. John Miner Botts, one of the Union candidates. Petersburg has elected Thomas Branch, Esq. Unionist. Petersburg gave 739 majority for the Union. Norfolk elects Gen. George Blow, Union, a majority of 484, and Portsmouth gives the nion candidate, J. G. Holiday, Esq., 767 major-Lynchburg gives the Union candidates about 700 majority. The Counties of Pittsylvania, Campbell, Spottsylvania, Roanoke, Henrico, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Sussex, Greenville, Surry, Bedford, Halifax, Culpepper, and, in fact, almost every county heard from have elected Union men. The exceptions are Amherst, Charlotte and Nottoway, where Secessionists have succeeded. From present appearances we think there are scarcely forty Secessionists elected in But it must be borne in mind that these elected

Union, are determined that it shall be the Union formed on the Constitution as made and construed by their tore fathers. There is not a man elected

Washington on Monday last, the fellowing States being represented, viz: North Carolina, Virg.nia, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, and Illinois. The members from Tennessee had not arrived on Tuesday, but were daily expected. Ex-President Tyler, of Virginia, was chosen President. He delivered an eloquent and ouching speech on taking the chair. The sessions of the Congress are held with closed doors, and the members are pledged not to divulge any of its acts: consequently, nothing can be ascertained as to the progress it has made towards an adjustment of our difficulties.

TEXAS GONE OUT .- The Texas State Convenion adopted the Ordinance of Secession on the lst inst. by a vote of 166 to 7. The action of he Convention is to be submitted to a vote of the cople on the 22nd of February, and, if ratified, will go into effect on the 2nd of March.

THE MAIL TO BE STOPPED .- The House of Repesentatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 131 to 26, adopted a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to withhold the mails from the seceded States.

Advices from Vera Cruz state that Secretary l'oucey's orders to the home squadron were received by the commander of the squadron, on the 19th ult., and he immediately proceeded to execute the order sent, which was to send to Florida the steam frigate Powhatan, the Sabine, and the sailing covette St. Louis. On examination, however, it was discovered that all the vessels of the fleet were so short of provisions as to render it unadvisable to send any of the vessels on special service before the stores were replenished, and it was believed that the vessles designated would first proceed to Havana for that purpose. The order from the Navy Department had created the greatest excitement in the squadron, and ome disaffection existed among the officers of the Powhatan, of whom the First and Third Lieutenants, and the Purser, immediately resigned. Their resignations were only conditionally acceped, and they we refused permission to leave the

THE SECEDING STATES .- It is reported that according to the new census, the population of the

the sec yourselver.			
	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
South Carolina.	308,186	497,185	805,37
Mississippi.	407,551	479,607	887,15
Florida,	81,885	63,809	145,69
Alabama,	520,445	435,473	955,91
Georgia,	615,336	467,461	1,082,79
Louisians,	364,245	312,186	666,43
	2,287,647	2;265,721	4,543,36

COUNTING THE PESIDENTIAL VOTE .- The U Senate, on Saturday, passed a joint resolution appointing a committee to count the vote of the Electoral College for President and Vice President of the United States. The House concurred and the committee was appointed as follows: On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Trumbull, Foote and Latham; on the part of the House, Messrs. Washburne, Adrian, Ely, Anderson and Craig.

The Southern Confederacy Convention met at Montgomery Monday. Hon. R. W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, was elected temporary Chairman, and Hon, Howell Cobb subsequently elected permanent President of the body by acclamation

The Louisiana State Convention has an ordinance before it for the establishment of a standing army, and also a proposition to except capital employed in manufacturing purposes from taxa-

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND .- It is understood that the cases against Floyd, Russell, and Bailey, are to be tried as speedily as possible, and accordingly arrangements are being made by the counsel for the delendants to that end. Gov. Floyd lent journal. I am a North Carolinian by birth and has sent word to the District Attorney that he is ready to attend here whenever his presence is required. - Washington Star.

SEPARATE SECESSION.

"Tis Liberty forging its own chain; happi-ess poisoning its own cup; prosperity commi-HILL, or GRONGIA. "For the American Union, separation is sui cide; it is the murder of a great nation, and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder.

How singular the coincidence between the almost prophetic warning of the Georgia Orator. and the enlightened public sentiment in a for-

That alone, it would seem, might be enough to suse our public hotspurs to "hold their horses" while, ere they take the irremediable plunge into the chasm of chance. But our political men at arms are not, I shrewdly suspect, the ones destined to settle this difficulty; to smooth down "this Raven Down of Darkness" (whatever that may mean) until it smile and cause the tides to flow evenly again : but some steady goers from the every day walks of life, whose mighty puissance hath never caused them in antic mood to overleap the lawful boundaries of common sense.

Politicians, who for a long time have been engaged in that game, practicing the various quips and quirks of finesse to gain each his little personal end, or log-rolling here, soft sawdering there and bectoring in souther place, to effect some present party purpose, are apt, like some lawyers, to lose sight of the main ends of and the direct road to justice, and even in advarcing a righteous cause to depend more upon their old tricks of fince to obtain their object, than upon that dow right, open and straightforward course with which man meets man in the honorable business transactions of private life. Mere politicians, then, I think, cannot settle

this matter. They are ever too much alive to the idea of securing advantages, to be able to play successfully the simple, honest, childlike game of "give and take."

There is no mysery about it, no delicate veil of chicane, shadowing now one side of the picture, now another, according as different hands may present it; and their Diplomaticconsequence is lost in their estimation, when they are seen to have done no more than any ther set of plain, honest men could have done.

The question at issue, it really seems to me could (the parties agreeing) be settled by any common court of Equity as readily as by the

A Bond of Agreement, ertitled the Constitution of the United States, is entered into by the People of the States, as represented by their Attorneys, the members elected in Convention, for their mutual benefit, which al' sign and assent to binding themselves and their posterity in purpetuity, each and all being upon a footing of perfect equality, for without that understanding of perfect equality, the agreement never would have of that understanding the integrity of the document depends.

The question is, has that compact been viola-We say it has, and we further affirm that those committing the infraction have legally forfeited their rights under the instrument. claim that we have done no wrong, but on the other hand have suffered grievous wrong, and we now demand a final and thorough settlement of the questions at issue before matters progress any further. Violent aggressions have been made upon our rights and property, and because of the holding of such property, it is being at-tempted to be enforced against us that we have forfeited our rights in the common Territory of the Government. Now, as regards that property, every intelligent man knows the history of its original introduction into this country, and also that it was considered property at the time of the formation of the Government, since it was both at that time, and for long afterwards, a subject of merchandise, and importation for sale. Our aggressors argue that it is the Local law alone that nakes slaves property. If that be the case, in what light, I pray, can it be said that they are viewed by the Constitution, which recognizes cans. their representation, if it be not as property? It certainly is not as citizens. It can only be, then, as a large tax-paying interest, which, unless recognized as a portion of the property and wealth of the communities in which it exists, would go altogether unrepresented. So far as I have been able to discover, the Constitution has nothing whatever to do with property as a relative question, but only pledges to protect all, be its nature what it may, elonging to each and every individual of the Nation. Slavery is a local institution so is the codfish business-both indigenous to their respecive localities. The fisheries are protected, and make a handsome addition to the annual income of the North; yet no one at the South complains of the fishing bounties, because, forsooth, we have no codfish to catch.

Where, then, is the equity of interference on the part of the North with property so absolutely essential to our interests, and which they only surendered the use of when found to be an incumbrance instead of a source of profit? Why not be satisfied with their self-gratulations, and leave

us to bear our burden as we may? Another cry is that the spread of Slavery is in-imical to the prosperity of the white laborer.— Now, I would simply ask the question, Which does, or has interfered most with the prosperity and the profits of white labor, Slavery at the South, or Machinery at the North? Slaves are employed at the South for the advancement of Agricultural wealth, as the New England Cotton spinner employs his Machinery for the advanceent of his Commercial prosperity.

Nothing will spread Manufactures like Ma

hinery; nothing will furnish the necessary supply of the raw material with profit to the Planter ike well directed Slave-labor.

The difference to the poor white man, is, that machinery in the branches where it is employed s perfectly destructive of all the prospects of hand labor in those departments of industry, while the slave is principally engaged in labor, and in a climate perfectly congenial to himself, but deadly in most instances to the white man.

The machine and slave are equally the proerty of their respective owners, each owing its alue to the particular manner in which it is emloyed, and each more or less employed according to the locality.

The great difficulty always has been, that the uestion has never been looked squarely at; but always glancingly, through the spectacles of a pseudo philanthropy; its advocates, instead of sim-ple asserters of right, being rather apologists for

Slaves, then, being recognized as property at the time the constitution was formed, being bought, and sold, and imported for sale as sach; it stands to reason that the people of the slave States never would have entered into any such A recess was taken until 7 o'clock. compacts unless under the full assurance that so important an item of their wealth, was to the full as much entitled to protection in the eye of the National Law, as either Machinery, Coufish, Governor Morgan, of New York, is said to have received a message from Governor Brown, of Georgia, demanding the immediate surrender of the murkets seized on board the steamer Monticulto. He has not replied to the demand.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE ATTACK ON FORT PICKENSCONFIRMED. PENSACOLA, Feb. 2.—A truce has been concluded and the Mississippians will return home on Monday.

The Alabama troops will remain until relieved.

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Tanin Oil, Shoe-pegs, or Yankee Bum, neither of which, I believe, are specially recognized in the Constitution as property. Such being the case when the interest was comparatively a small one, how much more are they bound to insist upon their rights when the staples produced by this property have become articles of such prime necessity not only to the owners, but to the whole civilized, aye, and heathen world.

Any invertorence, then, with our rights in this property, and the use of it, is a palpable violation of the Bond of Union—the Constitution—

The Alabama troops will remain until relieved.

by whoseever does or attempts the injury, and so far from being a cause why we should surrender the Constitution and its rights and privileges, is only the stronger appeal to us to stand by this proud heritage of our fathers, and hold to a strict accountability all who would mutilate its pledges, pervert its meaning or assail the integrity of its provisions.

Only those who are willing to abide by the bond are entitled to the privileges of the bond, and all those States that are willing to live up to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, in a spirit of harmony and brotherly equality, should nail the Old Stars and Stripes, the brave emblem of our sovereignty as a Nation, to their several mast heads, and call upon all the rest, whether Northern Nulliflers or Southern Secessionists, to come into line, or else forfeit every interest of which that flag is the representative. Secession s no remedy for us who have never violated th sent given by those others who are mutually interested in its maintenance. The parties thus agreeing, were not the States, but the people of the States; each individual of whom in ac ding to a secession movement, resigns the proud title to which so many of the down trodden and oppressed of the earth are aspiring, that title which, like the Ægia of Minerva, protects in every clime and on every sea, all who are entitled to bear it-"An Arerican Citizen." The Union is not a Union of States, but of the people of the States, thus forming a people of the Juited States. The people are citizens of the States in so far as State policy is concerned. In a National point of view, they are American citizens, and each and every individual entitled to the same privileges and protection, both of person and roperty, and it was a singularly felicitous stroke of policy thus to resolve things into their original elements, and by making the people in their primary sovereignty parties to the contract, to give each individual a personal interest in its preser-

Let not our people, then, be led away after new things, or rally under new emblems, but rather ching to that flag under whose shadow his every privilige accorded, every interest achieved during

the magnificent march of the Republic. Washington and its archives are under that banner, all the public property has the same emlem for its security, and only in the name of the Government of which that banner is the symbol, can claim be laid to any portion of it. Violence may seize, but no shadow of right sanctifies the action; nor can any claim be laid to peacefulness of intent, when the hands which are extended are bristling with the weapons of war, and with words of forbearance are mingled the deep mouthings of the cannon, followed by the unmistakeable hints of their iron bail. Let those who firm, but calm. Any thing, save honour, may be surrendered to preserve it. Not that pinchbeck thing miscalled honor, which rests upon the "ipse dixit" of this or that batch of self-constituted judges, but that feeling which is based upon a proud consciousness of all its duties performed, and to which self-reproach would carry more of

condemnation than the verdict of the world. -No individual has any claim for privileges, or protection, under the Constitution as a citizen of North Carolina, any more than if he were a citizen of North Wales, only from the fact that been perfected, and upon the intact maintenance her connection with, and forming a portion of the Government of the United States, constitutes him an American citizen. Dissolve that connection, and he is only "Ole Tar Pitch and Turpintine," or "Rip Van Winkle," or whatsoever else the "outside" blackguards may choose to term

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. - Senate .- Mr. Hale ntroduced a resolution inquiring as to the seizure of the Mint, Custom-House, &c., at New Orleans. Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin, after well-timed emarks, withdrew from the Senate; their State

Mr. Clingman sustained the claims of the South to the elements of a powerful nation. He read from English journals to prove her independence would be recognized by England. He denounced coercion. He alluded feelingly to the vacant seats of the Southern members.

Mr. Hale said if war came, the North would have to take care of the traiters in their midst. Mr. Lane inquired who Hale meant?' Mr. Hale replied those alluded to by Mr. Ching-

man as intending to fight against the Republi-Mr. Lane said those men would fight against Republicanism in behalf of the Constitution and State's-Rights and should not be called traiters. The bill organizing Pike's Peak as the Territory

of Colarado, was passed. House.-The House admitted the Commission ers from the Border States to the floor. Mr. McClernand endeavored, but failed, to introduce a resolution of inquiry as to the seizure of

the Mint, &c., at New Orleans. The Deficiency bill was taken up. The \$300,-000 for the Chiriqui grant was rejected, and the \$135,000 for Wendell's printing establishment.

Pending the vote on its passage, the House Ad-Washington, Feb. 2 .- Senate. - A joint resolution was passed for a meeting of the two Houses to count the Presidential ballot.

The usual number of peace memorials was pre-Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate on the President's message. He opposed He indicated the sympathy exhibited vesterday at the withdrawal of the Louisiana Senators. He said it was well gotten up, and well acted. He was exceedingly bitter against the seceding States, South Carolina in particular, and attacked Senator Benjamin's position with great

House. -The certificate of the election of Farnsworth, delegate from the Territory of Colorado, was presented and referred.

Mr. Taylor, of La., presented the ordinance of cession of his State, which was read. In his remarks he intimated that amendments to the Constitution would have the effect of restoring her to the Union, but that the resolutions of the Committee of Thirty-Three would not be accepted as an adjustment. He sustained the seconding States in holding the Federal property therein. He gave warning that any attempt at the coercion of any secoding State would unite all in resis-

Mr. Bouligny, of La., followed. He said would not withdraw, but would remain until called by his constituents. (Applause.)
The Deficiency Bill was taken up. The te's Chiriqui amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Colfax called up his bill to suspend the

postal laws in seceding States. Mr. Branch opposed it. Mr. Sickles advocated it as being better ! move jurisdiction than to coerce.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three Mr: Hughes, of Md, advocated the Critten-den resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment.

AN ARMSTRONG GUN LANDED.—An Armstrong a decree be entered against them. gun of large calibre arrived here to-day from Europe, via Savannah. Its destination is George-town, and it comes to the order of Mr. Weston, a wealthy planter, who resides in that locality. He has also imported one hundred and fifty muskets. has also imported one hundred and fifty muskets,

I will at the feet of the second of an area are

CEDAR FORK UNION CLUB.

A meeting was held by the young men of Cedar Fork for the purpose of ferming a Union Club. The meeting was organized by calling W. J. French to the chair, and appointing C. D. Upchurch Secretary. The Club was styled "The Cedar Fork Young Men's Union Club." The following Officers were elected:

W. J. FRENCH, President. D. C. GUNTER, Vice-Presid't. C. D. UPCHURCH, Secretary. J. C. WITHERSPOON, Ex. Com. W. J. ALSWOOD, Tressurer

Resolved, That we raise a Constitutional Union Flag, and hold a Mass Meeting at Cedar Fork on

Saturday the 16th.

Resolved, That we go to the Mass Meeting a taleigh, on Saturday the 9th. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be tent to the Register, Standard and Banner. W. J. FRENCH, President. C. D. UPCHURCH, Secretary.

CONVENTIONS IN FEBRUARY. During the month of February elections and Conventions will be held in nearly every one of the Southern States. Like South Carolina in the cotton States, Virginia leads off in the border novement. The following is a calender of the movements in the Southern States for the month

Feb. 4. Congress of Cotton States at Montgom-

ery, Ala.
4. Conference proposed by Virginia at Washington.
4. Virginia election for Convention.

· 13. Virginia Convention meets.

18. Arkansas, election for Convention 18. Missouri,

" 25. Tennessee, Convention meets. " 28. North Carolina, election for Conven-

28. Missouri, Convention meets. The Arkansas Convention, (if called by the peo-ole,) will meet March 4th, and the North Corolina Convention on the succeeding Monday, March

No action has yet been taken in the States of Centucky, Maryland and Delaware. In the elections in Tennessee, Arkansas and at the same time designate whether or not it is their will that a Convention shall be holden. If a majority say "aye," the Conventions will assemble at the times appointed.

In Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Conventions will be submitted to the approval or disapproval of the people. The United States revenue cutter Cass has been

AND FOR SALE .-- I WISH TO SELL a privately a Tract of Land lying near Neuse rer, in Wake county, within seven or eight miles of Raleigh, centaining 2_6 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willie Riddick, the widow Rogers and others. There are some 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the balance being cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms and all necessary out houses on the premises. There is also a fine orchard of young apole trees. The tract is well watered, and there is a well in the yard and a spring of as good water as any in the county near the house. Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call

seized by the Alabama authorities.

WILLIE S. CLIFTON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCK-Stephen Hamilton and others, Ex parte. Petition to sell Land. In this case it is referred to the Master to enquire

ascertain and report to the next Court the number and names of the heirs at Law of Jane Lynch, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be heirs of the said Jane Lynch, deceased, late of Rockingham county, State of North Carolina, to appear before me at my office in the town of Wentworth in said county of Rockingham, and State of North Carolina, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then and there to show forth by proof their relationship to the said Jane Lynch. Witness, A. M. Scales, Clerk and Master at office. in Wentworth, this the 30th day of January, 1861. A. M. SCALES, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.--In Equity. Anderson Futrell vs Hiram L. Bowden, and others. Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that ndants, Hiram L. Bowden, and William Gatewood, and wife Martha, are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk and Master advertise for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, commanding the said defendants to be, and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for Nor ton county, at the Court House in the town of Jackson, on the 5th Monday after 4th Monday in March, 1861. Then, and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and a

decree be entered against them. Witness, George B. Barnes, Clerk and Master, in Equity of Northampton county, at office in the town of Jackson, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860, and the 85th year of our Indepen-dence. GEO. B. BARNES, C. M. E.

ATORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY .- Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses. John F. Elliot, Adminstrator with the Will annexed.

of Randolph A. Futrell, deceased, vs Eleanor Hall, John F. Elliott and wife, Mary Jane. Petition to make real Estate Assets.

pearing in this case, to the satisfaction of the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, or that the defendant, Eleanor Hall, is not a resi-It appearing in this case, to the satisfaction of the dent of this State: It is therefore ordered that publieation be made in the Ruleigh Register, a newspaper of the State, published in the City of Raleigh, for four weeks, for the said Eleanor Hall to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held for Northamton county, at the Court House, in the town Jackson, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, or decree final will be entered agains her, and the land condemned to be sold, for the purposes named in said petition.

Witness, Isane Peele, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Jackson, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860. jan 26—w4w ISAAC PEELE, C. C. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY .-- In Equity. Littleberry Futrell vs Hiram L. Bowden and others. Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that to defendants, Hiram L Bowden and William Gatewood and wife Martha, are non residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk and Master advertise for six weeks, in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, commanding the said defendants, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for Northampton county, at the Court House, in the town of Jackson on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1861. Then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and

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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

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Sup't. H. M. A.

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Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premise and no pocket money is required. Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, ? miles from the Raleign and Gaston Railroad, and is onnected with Henderson Station by a line of daily

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SALE OF LAND! NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

—Court of Equity, Fall Torm, A. D. 1869. Turner C. Utley and others, Ex parte, Petition for sale Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, 1860, of

the Court of Equity, for Wake county, in the above case, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, for said county, will proceed to sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the land in the pleadings mentioned, and described, to wit: A tract of land on Braswell's Creek, on both sides of said Creek, adjoining the land of Alvin Cross, Gaston Utley and others, containing 1000 acres, more or less. The said sale will take place on the 8th of March

TERMS OF SALE : -- Seventy-five dol ars of the purchase-money will be required to be paid in Cash, and a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser for payment of the balance of the purchase money by his entering into bend with approved surety for the same.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E. jan 23-6w STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE

County-Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.

Villiam Ward, and others, vs. William Brogden, and wife Frances, Mary Hester, Jefferson Rogers, Wilson Whitehead's children, Elizabeth Wilkin's children, and Issac Whitehead. Petition to sell Land It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendants reside beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, held for th

next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Petition will be taken as confes Witness, Robert G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity, for said County, the first Monday after the

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E. TOTICE .-- AN AFFIDAVIT HAVING been made betere me, as Clerk and Master in Equity, for Wake county, by Honry B. Hayes, Administrator, that he believes that Addison Spikes is beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, and that the ordinary process of Subpem cannot be served on him: Notice is therefore given to the said Addison Spikes, that the said Heary B. Hayes has filed a Bill in Equity, for said county, to Spring Term, 1861, against Addison Spikes, and for another a settlement of the estates of Chas. Finch, Jas. Finch and Penay Spikes, deceased, in which estates, he the said Addison Spikes. s interested as one of the distr buters, and the mid ddison Spikes is requested to come answer, plead, or demur to said Bill, or it will be tak

jan 26-wew CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE November Term, 1860.

Turner . Utley and others, Heirs at Law of Young W. Utley, deceased. Petition for sale of Slaves for Division appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samlers Litley, J. B. Olive and wife Nancy, Caroline Sanders Litley, J. B. Olive and wife Nancy, Caroline Utley, Edwin G. Wood and wife Polly, are non residents: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register for eva weeks for said Hairs at law, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sersions to be held for said county, at the Court Musse, in Raleigh, on the Ned Monday of February unxt, then and there to plead, answer or domur to said Petition or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them, and the prayer of the Petitioners granted.

Witness, Thomas J. Utley, Clerk of said Court at office in Raleigh, the 3d Monday of November, 1860.

jan 12—6w THOMAS J. UTLERY, Clerk.

OXFORD MOTEL OPENED. -- WM. J. Will encleave to please and hopes to be sustained. Jan 23--wiw