The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH. N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1861. THE LET ALONE POLICY THE MOST

*COERCIVE."

If Lincoln follows up towards the seceded States the let alone policy indicated by his evacuation of Fort Sumter, it will be the worst sort of force bill against them. Just let them alone, and leave them to work out the problem of a separate and independent Government, and before Christmas some of them will be glad enough to return to the fold of the Union. Texas and Florida are not able to support themselves, much less contribute anything to the support and strength of the new Confederacy. Mississippi has'nt credit for a shilling in the markets of the world, and the voice of a majority of the voters of Louisiana was not heard when that State secoded. The taxes of the new Confederacy are most burthensome, and the people will ere long take the matter in hand, put down the leaders, and come back

A Southern gentleman, who resides in Augusta

to the Union

months we would probably try at the next general election to get back. The new tariff will open both eyes and pockets; 3 to 4 cents per pound on cheese, 4 to 5 cents on butter, 2 to 2½ cents on sugar, 2½ to 25 cents on tobacco, affect every one and that sensibly. Prices have advanced and are still ascending. Our regular army has 140 nlisted in this city, and as many in Savannah. Nine-tenths of our youth go constantly armed, and the common use of deadly weapons is quite disregarded. No control can be exercised over a lad after he is fourteen or fifteen. He becomes Mr. So-and-So, and acknowledges no master. While our free trade doubles our tariff, our poetal will probably be raised to ten or twenty-five cents, will probably be as much as one mail a week. Of course, therefore, we will like secession the better as we become better acquainted with it."

We have no doubt that we shall find the secessionists very indignant at the evacuation of Fort Sumter. They wished to get up a fight, in order to "drag" the Border States out of the Union. South Carolina will be especially savage at being severely

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS AND THE SPEECH OF HON, GEORGE W. SUMMERS.

We are sorry to see that our old and highly esteemed friend, a heretofore life-long Union man, who has the management of the editorial department of the Petersburg Express, has become a disunionist of the deepest dye. The whole correspondence of the Petersburg Express has now a rank disunion tendency. As one among other proofs of this fact, we point to a letter from its Richmond correspondent which appeared in that paper on the 12th inst., caricaturing a speech commenced by Geo. W. Summers in the Virginia State Convention on the 11th and concluded on the 12th, in defence of the action of the Peace Congress. This speech, as far as it had been delivered, and as far of course as the comments in the correspondence of the Express could apply, is spoken of in the most commendatory terms by the editor of the Richmond Whig in an editorial article in his paper of the 12th inst. George W. Summers is one of the ablest, most eloquent and purest men in that glorious old Commonwealth, Virginia. He is the largest slaveholder west of the Alleghany mountains, and as true to the Constitution of his country and the rights of his section as any man living in it, and much more able to sustain all that is valuable to us than those who make miserable attempts to caricature him and diminish the influence which he ought to have, and which he has and will continue to have with right-thinking men. The time was, and not long ago, when the editorial writer for the Petersburg Express entertained these views of Mr. Summers' character could-to use an Irishism-forget to remem- of the result : ber it. But he is "sick of Unionism," or, in other words, afflicted with a pelitical dyspepsia. We are sorry to see him instrumental in propagating pestilent political doctrines, after having spent so many years of his life in maintaining conservatism and the true principles of Constitutional liberty.

P. S .- Since the above was in type, we have received the Richmond Whig of the 13th inst., which speaks of Mr. Summers'

CONCLUSION OF MR. SUMMERS' SPEECH .- Mr. Summers concluded his great speech, on yesterday, occupying about three hours of the sitting in its delivery. It was, indeed, a masterly and a glorious effort, worthy of the best minds of the best days of the Republic. Oh, that the intellect, the statesmanship, the patriotism and the elo-quence of such a man should not always adorn and bless the councils of the country! After closing his powerful argument, in behalf of the Peace Conference adjustment, he took up the ques-tion of Secession, and for more than an hour, discussed it in reference to its effects on Virginia, especially, and on the whole Union, in a strain of lofty reasoning and impassioned eloquence, which has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. The members and the audience listened in breathless attention throughout, while numbers of brave men and besutiful women wept like children.

It were needless to add that immediate secession received its death-blow, while it was delightful and amusing to behold the terrible elongation of the visages of the leading Precipitators and their deluded followers. We shall publish Mr. Summers' noble and brilliant speech in full, at the earliest possible moment, of which due notice will upon in the Cabinet.

be given; and we express the earnest hope that it will be scattered broadcast over the State, in unnumbered thousands. Let the Conservative members of the Convention and of the Legislature, and all others disposed to aid the cause of truth, justice and patriotism, leave their orders at the Counting Room of the Whig Office, without a moment's delay. We hope that not less than a hundred thousand copies of this great and unanswerable speech will be spread over the Common wealth.

The Richmend Dispatch, a strong seces sion paper, speaks thus of this masterly

Hon. Geo. W. Summers concluded his spec rday on the Peace Conference propositi yesterday on the Peace Conference propositions, which he urged as a basis of adjustment to be which he urged as a basis of adjustment to be submitted by Virginia to the contemplated Conference of Border Slave States. The speech, as might have been expected from the distinguished orator, was marked by high ability, with an occasional burst of eloquence which thrilled his listeners, whatever might have been their difference of opinion upon the points presented.

What now becomes of the caricatures of the correspondent of the Express ?

AN UGLY REVELATION.

We take the following communication from the Ad Valorem Banner of the 14th inst. The editor of the Banner vouches for the respectability and responsibility of its correspondent. We refrain at this time from making any comments upon the subject We shall give the parties implicated a reasonable time to refute, if they can do so, the very grave charges made against them. If at the end of that time they fail to do so, and remain silent under the accusation, we shall take it as acknowledged to be true on their part, and make the proper comments upon such a confession :

MR. EDITOR :- On last Monday two other gentlemen and myself were sitting together in conversation when we were joined by Mr. Frank STROTHER. After the usual salutations one of the gentlemen asked Mr. S. how he came to make such a mistake in printing that oath for Mr. Cantwell. Mr. S. replied that he made no mistake at all, but printed it according to the copy furnished by Mr. C., and that Mr. C. himself read the proof three times.

We were all astonished at this answer, and Mr.

S. was asked how he came to furnish Mr. C. with a certificate stating that the alteration in the oath was a typographical error? He reclied that Mr. Cantwell made the proposition to him that if he (Mr. S.) would take the responsibility upon imself, and give him (Mr. C.) a certificate the effect that the altaration was a typographical error, be (Mr. S.) should have more printing.— Mr. S. gave the certificate, he stated, with the express understanding that it was not to be published, and was to be shown only to the committee appointed to investigate the charge against Mr. C. of having altered the cath. Mr. S. further stated that instead of having been a benefit to him, his giving the certificate had proved an injury.— He also said that his partner, Mr. Marcom, knew nothing of the matter at the time, and had no

hand in giving the certificate.
Such, Mr. Editor, is in brief the substance of Mr. STROTHER'S statement. I think such corrup-tion should be exposed, and for that reason, and that alone, for I have no personal ill-will towards the parties, I desire you to publish this. You are at liberty to give my name, and also the names of the other two gentlemen, to any one desiring them.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.-We mentione me time ago a rumor current on our streets that Attorney General JENKINS had said in a speech at Weldon that Raleigh was an abolition hole and if her citizens were killed he would see to i that nobod should be hung for such killing, We still hear the rumor, and as it has not been con radicted, many are disposed, though reluctantly, o believe it. We cannot credit the statement yet, and we trust the Attorney General will conradict it. We again allude to it from a sense of duty, as well as at the request of gentlemen of our city. Bitter feelings are being engendered in the minds of many here, and we trust Mr. Jenkins will set himself right. We respectfully call upon him to do so, and offer him our columns for that purpose.-Ad Valorem Banner.

We publish the above in order that Mr. Jenkins may have an opportunity to set himself right in the premises. We have not the slightest idea that he ever used the language attributed to him, and we are very sure that it will so turn out.

THE WEATHER.

We presume we are having a touch of the quinox. During Thursday night, a rain that had been falling for some hours turned into snow, which is falling fast while we are writing on Friday morning. The ground being wet, the snow melts as fast as it falls.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON CONVENTION.

The full official vote on the question of Con ention or No Convention has been received at he Office of the Secretary of State, and we acmowledge our indebtedness to the courteous and obliging Private Secretary of the Governor, Graand position. It is not so long ago that we ham Daves, Esq., for the following summing up

> 46,603 No Convention, Convention. 46,409

Majority against Convention, The Sheriff of Davie made no return, and the ote of that County is consequently omitted .-The Governor will issue his proclamation in the State Journal to-day announcing the above result. Davie gave a majority of 471 against Convention: which, added to the above, would make the total majority against Convention 665.

RALEIGH LITERARY SOCIETY .- Weunderstand that a re-organization of the Raleigh Literary Society took place on Saturday night last. D. W. Bain was elected President and Geo. M. Whiting Vice-President. An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at their rooms, over Mr. J. C. Palmer's jewelry store, this, Saturday, evening, when those who may desire to bers will have an opportunity of doing so.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT .- The New Orleans Evening Delts of the 7th contains the following:

Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the Army of Louisiana, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Army of the Confederate States, has been ordered to proceed to Pensacola and take command of all the troops of the Republic there assembled, and onduct the operation against Fort Pickens.

EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.—The order for the evacuation has not yet been issued by the Department at Washington, though there is no doubt of the fact that the step has been agreed of the bill for the repeal of the Personal Liberty upon in the Cabinet.

N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

We have received the Report of the President nd Directors and Superintedent of the Insane Asylum for the years 1859 and 1860. From the Report of the Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, we learn that the number of patients received in the Asy-76-50 males and 26 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 252 .-Of this number 22 recovered their senses during the year, 12 improved, 16 unimproved (all of in the Asylum on the 1st November, 1860, 179 patients; of this number 114 are males and 65 females. The report says;

"Of the admissions during the year, numbering 50 males and 26 females, and making a total of 76, the far greater portion have been, as heretofore, chronic, or cases of long standing. This contribution to those already in the heuse, continues to keep up a large number; and as the constitutional energies of many of them have been materially impaired by complications of physical and mental disease, will of necessity, continue to swell the an-

nual list of mortality in a considerable degree. "The proportion of recoveries during the same time to the number of admissions, has been twenty-eight per cent., while that of recoveries, to the recent cases in the same time, has been seventy-

"In this latter result, is strikingly illustrated

the beneficial effects of subjecting the insane to

Of 298 patients in the Asylum during the two years: 97 were married and 201 unmarried. The ages of these unfortunate persons range from 5 to 70 years-the largest number, 56, aged 60 to 70,

and the next largest, 51, aged 20 to 25 years. The Report states that during the past summer epidemic dysentery prevailed to a distressing extent in the Asylum, from which 12 died. It is stated that while some of the patients were sick with the disease, they became entirely sane and were apparently as sound as ever in mind, but unhappily nearly all who recovered their reason

The causes of insanity are various: Ill health 27, intemperance 13, epilepsy 18, hard study 3, religious excitement 5, domestic troubles 13, disappointment in love 3, masturbation 21, blow on the head 4, loss of property 4, jealousy 4, unrequited love 1, use of tobacco 1, bad temper 1 hereditary 2, ill treatment of husbands 3, spirit-

ualism 1, &c., unknown causes 134. The amount expended for the support of the inmates one year, is \$34,447 89. Of this amount patients have paid \$10,966 85-the balance, \$23,-481 04, was drawn from the State Treasury .-This amount could not be expended in a more charitable cause.

The Institution is well managed by Dr. Fisher he Superintendent. He is admirably qualified to discharge his arduous and responsible duties, and his uniform kindness to the poor unfortunate creatures under his care is spoken of by all.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE POS TAL LAWS.

Several material changes and improvements i the postal service have been authorized by an act of the late Congress, establishing certain routes. The second section of the act empowers the Postmaster-General to procure and furnish letter sheets with postage stamps impressed thereon, combining, in one both a sheet and an envelope. This supplies a desideratum in certain business and legal proceedings where it is important to prove the date of nailing of a letter by the postmark. With the common envelope this is always difficult, and frequently impossible, on account of the letter being separate from the cover on which the postmark is impressed.

To newspaper publishers, and their customers in the interior, the most important section is that which makes it "lawful for persons known as reguar dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regalar subscribers to such publications." This is intended to give the benefit of the reduced quarterly rates to newspaper dealers who, on account of the rregularity in the number of papers and periodicals they, order, find it impossible to pay postage marterly in advance. It is a very liberal provison, both to them and their customers.

Two other sections enlarge the scope of mailsble matter, to be paid for according to the weight of the package, by including maps, engravinger lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper and letter envelopes; all of which are to be rated at one cent an ounce for any place within the United States not over fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce for any distance over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps. The packages must not exceed four pounds. Cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces, are made mailable matter at the same rates, prepared in the same way.

By the fourteenth section of the act to which are referring, we notice that some letters by the overland routes to the Pacific, which have been rated at three cents per half ounce, when the distance was under three thousand miles, are now to be rated ten cents. The law will hereafter be that the ten cent rate of postage is to be prepaid on all letters conveyed in the mail between any points in the United States east of the Rocky dountains, and any State or Territory on the Pa-

A CAPITAL REBUKE .- When Captain Ingraham returned, a few days since, from the comand of the Richmond, steam sloop, in the Medterranean, a certain Senator from Louisiana, hough born and raised in New York city, and a late member of the Naval Committee of the Senate, said to him substantially as follows:

"Sir, why did you not retain your comman and bring your ship into New Orleans, or some other Southern port, when the State seceded?"
To which Capt. Iagraham replied: "Sir, you are mistaken in your man, and in Southern naval officers, if you supposed they, or I, could forget our oaths of office, and become traitors, or be guilty of a contemptible theft!! When South Carlina calls for her sons to leave the General Government and return to the besom of the parent State, she expects them to do so with honor untarnished and reputations without the slightest spot on their escutcheons; thieves and traitors she will never acknowledge.

MICHIGAN PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.-After an animated debate, the Michigan House of Delegates has indefinitely postponed the consideration UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPLIES-SAILING OF THE EMPIRE CITY-NO TROOPS ON BOARD.

The steamship Empire City, Brown, sailed Saturday afternoon from New York, for the purpose of taking one hundred tons of army stores lum during the year ending Nov. 1, 1860, was to Indianola, Texas, for the subsistence of the United States troops who are supposed to have accumulated at that port to the number of over 1,000 men. The original intention was to ship. rations for 600 men for twenty days, but it was whom were discharged,) and 23 died. Leaving subsequently thought best to increase the amount to rations for 2,000 men for the same period-or 1000 tons. An army officer went out in the steamer to superintend affairs, but he was not accompanied by a single soldier. The Empire City carries no arms or ammunition.

It is supposed that she will embark about 600 roops at that port and return them to New York. or possibly at some other point on the homeward route. This load, with that which the Daniel Webster undoubtedly brought away, will dimin-ish the number of United States troops in Texas to about 1,500 men, of which number about 700

constitute a fine regiment of cavalry.

No sooner had the Empire City got clear of the dock than the steamer Star of the West hauled into her place, and as soon as the weather cleared up, gangs of men were at work making prepara-tions to take in coal sufficient to last her about

On Sunday a double gang of men were at work utting in the coals, which were stowed in the dumped into the fore and after hatches, so that every available space below the berth deck will be filled with that article. The engineers department were also on board all day, putting the machinery in order. It is said that she is to be deepatched to the same place as her consort, the Empire City, and that she is to do the same duty. she will be ready for sea on Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.-The Montgomery Advertiser, the official paper of the now Southern Government, an nounces, with much pleasure and satisfaction, that in this way died from the debilitating effects of a large portion of the new loan offered by the Government of the Confederate States will be taken by citizens of New Orleans, at par: 'This confidence of our people," it adds, "in the securities of this Government, contrasts quite favorably with that of the fragmentary parts of the late United States in the leans recently authorized by the Congress at Washington."

CHANGING FRONT AT CHARLESTON. The Coprivate letter written from Charleston, Phursday evening, that four hundred artillerists or more are wanted for the guns on the Islands.

General Beauregard has called for more troops He is changing the position of the largest guns and preparing for protection from sea attacks. He has made a very favorable impression and inspired general confidence.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON .- The Wilmington pr pers have an account of a fire which occurred in that town on the night of the 27th ult., consuming the sash and blind factory of S. P. Ivev. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an

SECESSION IN KENTUCKY .- The Kentucky Secessionists have issued a circular, advising the immediate institution of measures in all the coun ties of the State for the election of delegates to Convention, to be held at Frankfort on the 20th of the present month.

LOTTERY POLICIES IN NEW YORK .- It is stated that the venders of lottery policies in New York draw from the poor of that city over \$200. 000 per annum. Philadelphia, it is thought, spends nearly as much in policy gambling.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS. THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATED STATES-ITS FI-NAL ADOPTION-ITS MAIN FEA-TURES AS DISTINGUISHING IT FROM

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. MONTGOMERY, March 11 .- The permaner Constitution of the "Confederated States" been finally adopted, the restriction of secrecy has been removed, and your correspondent is enbled to give you an outline of its new features a follows :

"No person of foreign birth, not a citizen the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal." "Under the first census, South Carolina is to be entitled to five Representatives in Congress, Georgi ten, Alabama nine, Florida two, Mississippi sever Louisiana six, and Texas six. Each State to b entitled to two Senators." "The State Legislatures may impeach a Judi

cial or Federal officer resident and acting for said State, by a two-third vote."
"Both branches of Congress may grant seats the floor of either House to the principal officers of each Executive Department, with the privilege

of discussing measures pertaining to his depart ment."
- The representation of three-fifths of the slave population is continued, as in the old Constitu-

"Congress is not allowed through the impos tion of duties to foster any branch of industry.'

"Foreign Slave trade is probibited." "Congress is prohibited from making appropriations, unless by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, except such appropriations as shall be asked for by the-head of some Department or by

"No extra compensation shall be allowed an ontractor, efficer or agent, after a contract has been made or service rendered." A)

"Every law, or resolution having the force o aw, passed by Congress, shall relate to but one subject and which shall be expressed by its title."
"The President and Vice President shall be elected for a term of six years."

"The principal officers of the Department and Diplomatic service shall be removable at the pleasure of the President. Other civil officers hall be removable when their services are unnecessary, or for other good causes and reasons Removals must be reported to the Senate, if prac icable. No captious removals to be tolerated "Other States are to be admitted into the Con ederacy by a vote of two-thirds of both House

of Congress."
"The Confederacy may acquire territory, an slavery shall be acknowledged and protected by Congress and by the Territorial Government.

"When five States shall ratify this Constitution, it shall be established for said States. Until ratified, the Provisional Constitution shall be also bore testimony to his standing and worth, continued in force, not extending beyond a year."

There was nothing of interest done in Congress

FROM GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, Ga, March 13.—The reported seizure by Gov. Brown of stock held by Northern citizens in the Georgia Railroad is incorrect. The

SAVANNAH, March 13 .- The State Convention has transferred the forts, arsenals, arms, &c. in Georgia, to the Confederate States.

An ordinance was passed appropriating \$500,000 to the support of the General Government and authorizing the Governor of Georgia to issue bonds to that amount.

President of the road denies its truth.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- Mr. Douglas offered a resolution asking information as to what forts, arsenals, navy-yards and other public property in the limits of the second States, are now in schual ssion of the United States; the number of men of each garrison; whether reinforcements are necessary to retain them; if the Government has the power and means, under existing laws, within the necessary time; whether it is necessary and wise to reinforce them, with the exception

Tortugas and Key West, and to recapture those seized by the seceding States, except with a view to the subjugation and occupation of those States; and if such be the motive for recapture, what force, regular and volunteer, is necessary to reduce them to subjection, and protect the Federal States. The esolution lies over. Mr. Fessenden moved a resolution to strike

from the roll of the Senate the names of Mesers. Benjamin, Brown, Davis, Maltory, Clay and Toombs-lies over. The Senate then went into Executive session

FROM THE SOUTHERN CAPITOL. MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 13-The Congress vill, it is believed, take a recess during this week. Speaker Cobb has sent to the different States of the Confederation, copies of the permanent constitution. The Alabama Convention received it to-day, and will, it is expected, ratify it to-mor-

[SOCOND DISPATCH.] The Tariffact is published. It goes into opers

ion on the 1st of May. Compared with the United States tariff, most of the 30 per cent dutie are reduced to 25 per cent, a greater portion to 24 per cent, and the 19 per cent duties are reduced to 15. There is a large 10 per cent schedule, and a very small free list.

The Alabama Convention ratified the perma ent Constitution by a vote of 87 to 5. Gen. Jamison, a leading co-operationist, took a bold posi-tion in favor of the ratification. Jere Clemens is appointed Major General of the Alabama army.

FROM WASHINGTON." WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The object of Sen-

or Douglas' resolution in the Senate, was to officially disclose the fact that there is no adequate power to retake and hold the forts in the secoded States, and that more would be required, and the attempt therefore must be postponed until the gale of Saturday. The Union men, says the meeting of Congress..

Brigadier General, vice Twiggs.

The order is not-yet issued to evacuate Fort disapproves of secession.

Mr. Bouglas will address the Senate on his res-olution to morrow. He will lay down three pro-positions, comprising only one which will present any complications. The first proposition offers such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee the secoded States their rights and them back; the second, recognizing their inde pendence and forming a commercial treaty with them; the third a war of subjugation to be followed by military occuration. These he considers the three horns of the dilemma. He considers the first the best, and the last the worst.

Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from high sources of the pacific intention of the Administration in reference to the Southern forts that at present they will make no official demand. Pending the movement looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, they will remain quiet.

THE INAUGURAL IN ARKANSAS. FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., March 10 .- On the resecessionists, in consequence of some accessions to their ranks, called a meeting of the citizens of the | 25a7.50. county to-day to instruct the delegates to the convention to cast their votes for secession. The Union

adjourned without taking any action, amid much enthusiasm for the stars and stripes. NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

sentiment, however, prevailed, and the meeting

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.-The annual election for State officers and members of Congress i in progress to-day. The returns do not show a large vote, and the is very little excitement.

As far as heard from, the Republicans maintai about the same majority as last year. In Concord, the vote in four wards at 1 o'clock stood-Republican 631, Opposition 375. About the same as last year.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] CONCORD, March 13.—Berry, Rep., is elected Governor by a majority of 4,000. All the Repub-lican candidates are elected to Congress.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION. Complimentary Resolutions to Mr. Critten den -- More Minority Reports. RICHMOND, March 11 .- The convention this

morning voted by aves 107 to navs 16, the thanks of the State to the Hon. John J. Crittenden for his patriotic efforts to bring about a just and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties. Mr. Summers addressed the convention approving and advocating the propositions of adjust ment adopted by the Peace Conference.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee on federal re lations, presented a minority report, and endorsing the Peace Conference propositions, recommending a Border State Conference, to be held at Frankfort, Ky., opposing coercion, and in He charges the present condition of national affairs to the acts of professional politicians.

Mr. Wickham, from the committee on fede relations, also presented another minority report, opposing coercion, proposing a Border State Convention to be held at Frankfort, and favoring the Peace Conference propositions as a fair and honorable adjustment.

LIBERTY LAW. Bosron, March 11.-The bill to repeal the Personal Liberty act has passed the Senate of Maine by a vote of 17 to 10.

REPEAL OF THE MAINE PERSONAL

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO THE CAB

A Washington correspondent furnishes th following item in reference to the proceedings in the Senate when the nominations by Mr. Lincoln of the members of his Cabinet were sent in to that

body for confirmation:

When Mr. Blair's nomination came un Senator Mason assailed it on the ground that no Southern man should hold office under Mr. Lincoln, with the principles and policy which he had announced. Senators Clingman and Wigfall also coincided in this opinion, and expressed their determination to resist every such appointment. Mr. Breckinridge said that while his State remained in the Union he would not feel himself justified in opposinominations made from the Southern Su no other than political reasons. In this case no which he said could not be question the division, Senators Mason, Bragg, Clingma and Mitchell voted against the nomination. Sen ators Hunter, Wigiall, and some others refuse

MARRIED,

In this City, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Joel W. Tucker, Mr. WALTER S. TUCKER, of Halifax county, Va., to Miss Mary E., daughter of Col. C. W. D. Hutchings. In Ashe county, North Carolina, on the 3rd inst., by Paul Hartsog, Esq., Mr. Isaac Goodman to Miss Saran E. Phillips, youngest daughter of C. R. Phil-

to vote. The same opposition was manifest against Mr. Bates, but without discussion.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq. - Dear Sir :- In the Standard of the 6th inst., you have classed W. P. Williams, Esq., the delegate elected from this county, as a secessionist. I take this occasion to state that you have been imposed upon by some one who has no regard for truth. Mr. Williams is a strong Union man and was elected as such. In this town where everybody is for the Union, except some six or eight fire-enters, he received 202 votes and the secessionist only 20. You may rest assured that Mr. Williams and yourself occupy the same ground. Dr. A. S. Perry who you class as a secessionist, is an uncompromising Union man.

Yours, very respectfully, W. H. PLEASANTS Louisburg, N. C. March 6th, 1861.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TEXAS. A very intelligent gentleman residing in Texas writes to a house in New York as follows:

"I do not see what hope there is for relief in th money market before the next Fall's receipts come in; on the contrary, I do not see how our condi-tion here can help becoming worse and worse

until that time.
There is a wild spirit of legislation here that will lead to improvident expenditure, onerous taxation, stay-laws, prostration of credit, and the mischief generally. You know nothing of the recklessness affoat here in all matters of law and government. Our interests here are at the mercy of a set of men who think they can legislate the State into glory and grandeur by passing stay-laws; and who bid fair to legislate it, post-haste, into debt, bankruptcy, and another repudiation of the scaling sort. Several expeditions are already on foot to be paid for by taxation. Several sessions of Convention and Legislature are on hand, to be spectfully solicit the patronage of all having Job Work paid for by taxation. A new Government is to be organized and got under weigh, with all its costly machinery, to be paid for by taxation.

Every expenditure will be of the most thriftless sort and on a reckles; scale, for we are no econo mists down here. Government has become a mere child's play and law a thing to be made and unmade at pleasure. Of course the remedy may come after a while, with the retribution, when the evils weigh heavily on the people. But, in the meantime, much mischief will have been done,

OMINOUS .- The secession flag reared in Rich mond on Friday afternoon was prostrated by the Dispatch, regard the occurrence as ominous, and look upon it as an indication that Providence

COMMERCIAL.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 9th, 1861. Cotton.—The transactions of the past week have been very light, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. The sales are confined to a few small lots for neighboring factory account. We quote the market nominal at 112 for full middling; fancy grades are held at 12a121 without buyers. European advices Bremen and North Briton are unfavorable. steamer Great Eastern is to sail for this port for a cargo of cotton. The receipts at this port from incease of over 100 per cent over the receipts to same date last year. The decrease in receipts at all the ports as compared with the same period

last year is about 660,000 bales. Stock here abou Flour shows no change, and we quote as before Superfine \$6a6,25; Extra 6.75a7.00; Family \$7.

Dried Fruit .- Very little demand for any kind The only sales we hear of are small parcels of prime apples at 70c. Naval Stores .- All kinds very dull at nomine

MCPHEETERS & GHESELIN, Commission Merchants PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, March 11, 1861. Tobacco.-The market to day was not so active as it was last week, and for some kinds we did not think prices were quite so good. For old there is but little demand, and except for very good Leaf prices rule low. Planters having their Lugs now prized we think had as well send them

Cotton.-The tone of the market, owing the last news, is more favorable, and we quote strickly prime lots at 11½c, though the bulk of

the stock is held at 12c. Wheat.—There is but little doing owing very light receipts. For common and medium grades prices continue low, say \$1 15 to \$1 40. We quote good, to prime Red at \$1 30 to \$1 35. and White at \$1 50 to \$1 55; choice samples of White \$1 58 to \$1 60. Corn .- Market very dull, with no sales as w

are advised. Exchange.-Bank notes 6 per cent.

Guano, &c .- For Peruvian there is but little de mand, and sales are made at \$63@65. The Petersburg Fertilizer is in great demand, and the sales so far have been very heavy and the de-mand still continues. We suppose that so far five times as much of this Fertilizer has been sold as all others combined, and the reports concerning it continue of the most favorable charater. We quote it at \$48, and from actual experiments made

The Petersburg Fertilizer.-The demand this article continues daily to increase, and we note sale this week of about 350 tons or 4,200 bags. As orders are coming in very freely, we would advise planters to forward to their different Commission Merchants their orders as soon as

we have no sort of hesitation in recommending i

We also note a heavy enquiry for the fresh ground Plaster prepared at the miles of this com-pany, put up either in bags or bbls. Reese's Manipulated Gaano.—We quote at \$50; Kettlewell's do., at \$52.

Flour—la firm; City Family 10@104c; Ex-tra Superfine \$84; Superfine \$74; Fine \$64. Coffee.—Laguayra 16@164c; Rio 15@154c.

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HE SUBSCRIBER wishing to move to the South 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 four horse farm, cultivating one half alternal There is on the tract a good two story dwelling containing eight rooms, and a basement, newly fitted up. There are also all the necessary outhouses of a well regulated farm, with a vell of excellent water in the yard. The farm is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats.

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sition.

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Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution.

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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, Wednesday in February, (rec. c., without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special revember. The Barracks are arranged with special revember.

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 mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

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