THE CASE STATED-HEAVY TAXATION IN THE SECEDING STATES—THE ACCUMULATION Chambers' Journal, discussing a recent book of VANTAGE OF REMAINING IN THE missionary travels in Africa, thus alludes to on of the tribes which are found in that terra incog

The following extract from a commun that excellent paper, the Baltimore American, states some facts, which are calculated to open the eyes of the people of the Border States to the dis-

unquestionably the United States would collect their own duties likewise, along their own fron-tiers, the double duties would soon deprive them of this source of revenue. Their railroads and rivers would be depriced of a large amount of in-land trade which they have bitherto enjoyed from North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States, which would pass to Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore and other United States ports.

As a revenue measure they have already laid an export duty of l of a cent per pound on cotton, which they propose to increase to one cent. The of humanity—the ape." one cent a pound, and will yield a revenue of fourteen millions of dollars only. This necessarily comes out of the picket of the consumer or the depredations of the Navajo Indians all along the producer. If it comes out of the producer, then it is a bonus to the planters of North Carolina, and Tennessee and Arkansas (who, being in the United States, will have no export duty,) of one cent per pound on every bale of cotton they can and were entirely destitute of fire arms, was the on the production of cotton all over the world.

In 1860 the supplies of cotton from other sour-A bonus of a cent a pound on this would be nearly four millions of dollars—a very pretty inducement to stimulate the growth of cotton elsewhere, and lead growers to increase their quantity and engage in new enterprises for its production, until gradually the almost monopoly of the market will be lost to the Confederate States. It must be evident to everybody than an export duty on cotton, added to heavy taxation, will drive the producers of cotton in the Confederate States to seek other homes and other congenial soils on which to bestow their labor. Mexico, Nicaragua and Central America, where labor is cheap and soil and climate opulation, will become as a cypher among the protection of the new colonies—the new gardens for cotton—pass into the hands of Great Britain, France and the United States, all then equally interested in raising an independent supply of cot-

A revenue therefore from export of cotton self-destruction; a ten per cent. duty on imports, if confined to those of the Confederate States, of no avail—and nothing remains but direct taxation—and it cannot be but that forty millions of dollars raised from a population of two million souls, or twenty dollars for each man, woman and child, will startle the pockets of the most sanguine.

Fancy Baltimore, with its two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, forced to raise a government tax of five millions of dollars a year. Who would live here? And yet this is what the Confedestch fire. Something of this kind is very much ment tax of five millions of dollars a year. eracy must come to, unless indeed they can seduce needed.
the populous and wealthy Border States into joining them and footing the bills. The cry of the politicisms to the people has been "secode, secode," ty within the limits of their respective States.—
Withhold your cotton from market. Sotton is King, and by the first of April it will be worth seizure of the United States arsenal at Little Rock. twenty-five cents a pound." What has been the Arkansas, and says: "The act will meet, as i effect? King Cotton only rules over his subjects merits, the unqualified condemnation of very effect? King Cotton only rules over his subjects as long as they can use him to a profit, and whereas the very turmoil, confusion and stagnation of Unionist. Contrasting strangely with the feel-business, consequent on secession, has made the ing or the conduct of that lawless band in the profit to be made out of him doubtful for sometime to come, his subjects have ceased to com forward, and on the 24th of February, in Liverpool, middling cotton—instead of bringing twenty-five cents a pound—is refused at thirteen to fifteen, with every appearance of a decreased demand. But it is not only stagnation of manufactures which has caused this extreme depression. There is a

deeper and more lasting cause. About fifteen millions of dollars are laid each month in Liverpool in buying up the stock of cotton as it arrives. But the threats of demolishing the Union, withholding and not growing the cotton, the seizure of Government property, the appropriation of Government funds in the Mint, the expected state of confusion, anarchy and civil war, have seriously affected the minds of foreign manufacturers and cotton brokers, as to the reliance they may place on a supply from America in future. In consequence, they are straining every nerve to ensure future supplies from elsewhere. In doing this they have, in January and February, withdrawn fifteen millions of dollars or thereabouts of the capital usually invested in the stock of cotton, and have remited it to India, in gold, for the purchase of cotton there, whether successfully or not is no longer the question. It has diminished their means for holding stocks of cotton in Great Britain, as is shown by the searcity of purchasers for that which

King Cotton bids fair to follow in the course of his brother King of Naples.

In January the shipping in New Orleans wa
40 per cent. less than in the same month of 1860
It will fall off more and more.

Then how natural it will be that enormous preent taxation, with a prospect of heavier in future and diminished means to meet it, will make the merchant and the planter, the poor man and the rich, look back with regret to the good old times of the glorious Union, for which their fathers fought, bled and died, but for which the sons have

hildren will make them see, that the backneyed cry of Scuthern rights, was only the war-cry of dasappointed politicisms. That, partners in the Union, they should have claimed and insisted on their rights in the Union, and not, like Zeau, have traded away their birth-right for a mess of

Perhaps even now the leaven is working erhaps even now the Union majority of fly undred in Louisiana is awelling into thousand But come it soon or come it late, the reaction mus come, and the six Southern States again live and prosper under the banner of the grand old Union—that child of Liberty, eradied in the arms of patriots, and cherished into vigorous youth at the cost of the blood and lives of the heroes of 1776. Will the children of these fathers cast their herityge mide because not as perfect as they

TERRIBLE TRACEDY .- A most shocking occurence took place at the farm of Mr. John W. Eppes, in the county of Prince George, about three miles distant from Petersburg, on Tuesday night last. Bill, a stave of Mr. E.'s, has been sick for about two weeks past. Tuesday night shout twelve o'clock, to the astonishment of all in the room Bill jumped out of bed, and seizing an are, near at hand, struck Junius, a fellow-servant, on the head with the back of the tool. He then repeated the blow, but with the blade of the axe, sinking it into the unfortunate negro's head clear to the handle. Junius was sitting on a bench saleer, and therefore had no opportunity to avoid asleep, and therefore had no opportunity to avoid the maniac who was attempting his life. Upon receiving the second blow, he cried out "I'm brothers Lathams, who were charged with the dead!" fell over, and did not again move. He killing of Mr. Grist, in Washington, Beaufort, N. was but 19 years old, and has always been held in | C., sometime since, were tried in Greenville, Pitt high esteem by his owner. -Petersbury Express. county, last week, and sequitted.

QUEER PEOPLE.

"But the strangest of all the stories told are of the Dokos, who live among the moist, warm bam-boo woods to the south of Caffa and Susa. Only four feet high, of a dark olive color, savage and advantages of secession, while they cannot fail to convince every impartial reader of the immense advantage to the Border States of remaining in the Union:

From a population of two millions of free inhabitants they have to raise, as a minimum, a revenue of forty millions of dollars, perhaps more. They begin by placing a tariff of ten per cent. on all imports other than provisions. It is obvious that the amount of imports of all kinds cannot exceed the

the amount of imports of all kinds cannot exceed the exports, which for these? States do not exceed 150 and when it can help itself, it wanders away millions, while one half the imports are free goods. Allowing three per cent, for the cost of collection, this tariff will yield a net revenue of a little over five millions of dollars; leaving thirty-five millions to be provided for by direct taxation. It is said that they propose to charge a duty on goods passing these human monkeys live, and the poor Dokos through their territory, by means of their railroads cannot resist the attraction offered by such superior and rivers, to the United States beyond; but as people. They crowd round them, and are taken in thousands.

In slavery they are docile, attached, obedient with few wants and excellent health. They have only one fault-a love of ants, mice and serpents and a habit of speakink to Yer with their heads on the ground, and their heels in the sir. Yer is their idea of a superior power, to whom they talk in this comical nature when they are dispirited or angry, or tired of ants and snakes, and longing for unknown food. The Dokos seem to come nearest of all people yet discovered to that terrible cousing

INDIAN CHASE AFTER A MAIL COACH. The Mesilla Valley Times records numerous depredations of the Navsjo Indians all along the border, among which is the following account of

or send to market. If, on the other only thing that prevented the stage from being hand, it falls on the consumer, then the New out off and the inmates massacred. The Indians England manufacturers using the Tennessee and to the number of seventy, were discovered ap-Arkansas cotton will have a protective duty as a proaching the road from a pass in the mountains, against the English of a cent a pound on the raw with the evident intention of getting ahead of the cotton in the market of the world. It will be stage. The driver crowded the mules to their atsufficient to give New England the control of the most, and succeeded in making such rapid head China market, to which she already sends goods way as to avoid an attack from the whole party in competition with Great Britain to the extent of at once. Not more than twenty Indians succedfifteen millions of dollars. It will act as a bonus ed in reaching the stage at the same time, and for most of the way the attack was kept up by only from nine to twelve. They would come up, three upon each horse, and dismount, leaving the animals hitched to the bushes, to be mounted in turn by others on foot. By these relays they succeed ed in keeping a party of fresh men constantly around the coach

This running fight was kept up for more than nine miles, and the Indians succeeded twice is stopping the stage, and ran it out of the road seversl times. They wounded the side driver in the thigh with an arrow, but not seriously, and also one of the mules in the head. There were five men in the stage-three passengers, the conductor and driver .: All were armed with revolvers, but there was only one gun among the party. They kept up a constant fire while the Indians were in ruitable, would soon be peopled with emigrants from the Confederate States; while they, impoverished and weakened by taxation and the loss of wounding many more.

> Alamo (Texas) Express says : From the complexion of affairs in our State lit tle can be gleaned of a definite character. Bankruptcy and ruin seem to be following swiftly at the beels of the secession movement, and like an evil genius secession stands ready to spread war, famine and pestilence in our midst. But who can fathom the future? Sufficient unto human wisdom are the events of to-day. He who rules the universe alone can dispose of to-morrow.— Things are bad enough now; they may be bet ter; they may be warse; God grant that they may be better. The same paper also says:

Our secession friends are making dull work

Respectable Southern papers condem in no decent man in the State, whether Secess'onis lower part of this State, is the sentiment of our people here in reference to the occupants of the garrison, within five miles of this place. We look upon them as our defenders and friends, and the people of Crawford and Sebastian counties will turn out en masse to resist any attempt on the part of any people to dislodge them from their appropriate quarters, so long as Arkansas remains in the Union."

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian of yesterday says; "We were shown yesterday a very danger-ous counterfeit, in the shape of a \$20 bill on the peoples' Bank of Charleston. The plate is a fac simile of the genuine bill, but rather lighter, giving the bill a grayish appearance. The signa-tures, H. P. Loper, Cashier, and D. L. McKay, President, are badly executed. This bill was let-tered A, No. 928, and dated January 4, 1859.— As this is the first of this denomination on the Bank, our friends should be watchful in receiving any of that denomination.

We further learn that \$10 bills on the Me chanics' Bank of Augusta are in circulation .-

the Bank of Charleston, S. C., which he had just received. The general appearance of the bill is bad, and the vignette condemns it at sight. Be ware of "foreign" money .- Ad Valorem Banner.

FROM TEXAS-GOV. HOUSTON REPUSES TO RECOGNIZE THE STATE CONVENTION, &c .- Gen. Houston has refused to recognize the Texas State Convention. He considers that its functions terminsted in submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He tells the Convention that he and the Legislature, which meets on the 18th inst., will attend to public questions. He favored the helding of a Convention to change the State Constitution, but opposes Texas joining the Southern Confederacy. The Convention, in reply, have passed an Ordinance claiming full sovereign power, promising to consummate, as speedily as pos-sible, the connection of Texas with the Confederate States. The Convention will at once require all officers of the State to take an oath of allegisace to support the new Government and carry

out Convention Ordinances. It is reported that Clark will be put in Gov. Houston's place, if the latter refuses to take the oath. It is also reported that Gov. Houst n is raising troops on his own account. Fifteen hundred Texan troops are at and near Brownsville.

A Duet.—Messrs. Cressy and Harby, young gentlemen who were lately clerks together in one of our largest clothing houses, had a political dispute a few days since, ending in epithets and a fight. Cressy, whose violent epithet provoked the assault by Harby, got the worst of it, and prevented things from getting still worse by proposing

NEWSPAPER MEN .- Some twenty-eight or

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION PRO-POSED -- A PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE THE STATE-THE TAXATION OF SLAVES AND THE BASIS OF REPRE-SENTATION.

In the Virginia State Convention on Saturday Mr. Goggin, of Bedford, offered an ordinance (88 an amendment to the report of the Committee on Federal Relations) proposing to withdraw Virgina from the Union. It commences with a presmble reciting summarily the grievances under which he fancies the State is laboring, which is followed by a series of resolutions, the first of which declares that the State of Virginia " is no longer one of the Union of States known as the United States of America, and that the people of the said State owe no allegiance or duty to any other Government whatever." The second declares that the people of Virginia "do resume all the rights of preperty, or the use thereof, which have been granted by the said State to the Government of the United States," &c. The third reads as fol-"And without determining at this time wheth

et the State of Virginia will unite herself with any other State or association of States in any common Government, this Convention doth respectiully and earnestly request that the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas and Delaware will, as soon as possible, appoint Commissioners to meet Commis ioners to be appointed by this Convention, in the city of Lexington, in the State of Kentucky, on the last Wednesday in May next, to confer toto have no binding suthority till the same shall be adopted and ratified by this Convention. And for the better accomplishment of the objects in-tended, the said Confederate States of America are also respectfully requested to send three Com missioners to the Conference herein proposed who shall be invited, at such time as may be agree able to them, to address the same. That each of the States hereinbefore named shall be entitled to as many votes as it had Representatives and S.nators in the last Congress, in the Conference herein proposed. That the Commissioners to be appointed by this Conventiou shall make report to the Governor of this Common wealth, as speedily as possible, of the result of their deliberationswhereupon he shall make known the same by proclamation. That on the 15th day after the date of such proclamation, (unless the same be unday, then on the next day,) this Convention all re-assemble in the city of Richmond, at such e as the Governor shall designate in said prolamition, and shall then and there consider the of the said Commissioners, and all other which at this time are, or may then be matters proper subjects for deliberation, touching the fu-ture relation of the State of Virginia to any other

rernment of State The lousth clause "recognizes and acknowledges the independence and nationality of the sica;" and promises Confederate States of said States all the aid in the power of Virginia to enable them to maintain their indepen resist coercion on the part of the Federal Go

The fifth declares that the Union and Con amendments to the Constitution emaneting from the non-slaveholding States, proposing suitable and sure guaranties, by acknowledging in express terms the right of property in slaves; by guaran ties in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia, the forts, dock-yards, &c.; so as to protect slaves against excessive taxation : and in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves, the transit of slaves, and the protection of that species of property in the common Territories; and also for the better security of the judiciary, and for protection against unjust taxation in the form of excessive imposts on foreign importations.

The sixth deprecates hostile acts on the part of either the United States or the "Confederate States' Government during the pendency of ne gotiations, &c.

The seventh clause directs the President of th Convention to forward copies of this ordinance to the Governors of each of the States, and to the Presidents of the United States and of the "Confederate States," &c. The eighth suspends the operation of the second

clause of the ordinance, till such time as the Convention may deem proper to enforce the same. Mr. Holliday presented a series of Union resolutions, enveloped in an American flag, and nu-

merously signed by citizens of Norfolk county. Mr. Burley, of Marshall, offered a series of resolutions, declaring that "nullification and secession are both fallacies and heresies, and, in the language of Mr. Madison, both spring from the same poisonous root;" that the forts, arsenals, arms, custom houses, post offices, &c., within the States belong to the United States, and that the people of the States have no right to seize upon them; but that as an attempt to retake such as have been selzed would necessarily produce a collision, the Federal Government is earnestly requested to refrain from any act which would have such a tendency. The last resolution of the series offered by Mr. Burley is very pointed in its reference to the secession proclivities of the Eastern

portion of the State, and we give it entire: Resolved, That the right of revolution, above recognized, can be exercised as well by a portion of the citizens of a State against a State Government, as it can be exercised by the whole people of a State against their Federal Government, and when the powers of a State Government are used for purposes of unjust discrimination against a portion of the citizens, or a particular section of the State, in imposing upon one portion or section an undue proportion of the burdens of the State Government, and in exempting from taxation a peculiar species of property, belonging to a great extent to another portion of the citizens, and located mostly in another section of the State, thus ncreasing taxation upon all other interests, in order to favor a" peculiar interest," the people thus oppressed, after having exhausted all constitutional efforts to obtain redress, would be justified in resisting the collection of all revenue from them ontil the injustice aforesaid was removed. And that any change of the relation Virginia now sus-tains to the Federal Government, against the wishes of even a respectable minority of her peo-ple, would be such an act of injustice, perpetrated upon the rights of that minority, as to justify them in changing their relation to the State Gov-ernment, by separating themselves from that sec-tion of the State that had thus wantonly disregar-ded their interests and defied their will, particularly when the cause assigned for the change of Virginia's relation to the said Federal Govern ment is the alleged insecurity, in the said last-mentioned Government, of the peculiar species of property, thus protected by the organic law of the State from contributing its due share to the sugport of the said State Government, by prohibiting the taxing of a large portion of said property, and limiting the portion subject to taxation to a specific tax far less than that imposed upon every

Mr. Willey, of Monongalia, offered a series of resolutions proposing a change in the State Constitution so as to allow of the taxation of every species of property, slaves included, upon the ad valorem principle, and a change in the basis of representation. Mr. Willey spoke warmly in favor of his resolutions, showing from statistics the immense amount of property in slaves which is

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION-AN DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

About four o'clock Wednesday morning, says the Republican of yesterday, one of the most destructive fires which has ever occurred in this city, broke out in the building used as a bowling alley. and attached to the Malta House. The build ing being of wood, was quickly consumed, and the flames communicated to several other wooden tenements adjoining, which were also burnt to the ground. The large brick building on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, comprising three tenements, and known as the "Exchange," the property of Chas. H. Lynch, Esq., was als destroyed by the devouring element, despite the strenuous exertions of the firemen to save it Altogether, this is one of the largest fires with which we have ever been visited. We subjoin a list of the property burnt, with the amount of loss and insurance as far as we could ascertain : Wooden building owned by Alexander Liggatt Esq., occupied by James B. Smith, as a bowling alley; fully insured in the Lynchburg Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Mr. Smith's loss on stock, &c., is estimated at \$1,200; fully covered

by insurance in the same company.

Wooden building, occupied by Jno. Moore as a bakery, house owned by Alex. Liggatt; insured. Mr. Moore's stock not insured ; loss small. Wooden building owned by Col. Lynch; or cupied by P. McDevitt as a tailor's shop; house Mr. McDevitt loses furniture to the insured. amount of \$200, upon which there was no inst

Wooden building owned by Col. Lynch, and occupied as a bowling alley by John Stewart insured. Mr. Stewart loses his stock. Wooden builing on 9th street, occupied by John M. Price as a tin establishment, and owner by Col. Lynch; insured. Mr. Price's loss small gether, and to propose a plan of constructing a Government to be formed by the said States, Virtue lower portion of which were occupied respec Three brick tenements owned by Col. Lynch ginia inclusive, and the Confederate States of tively by Peters, Williams & Co., as a banking America. Such plan of Government, however, house; Bryan Akers, as an auction house, an house; Bryan Akers, as an auction house, and Mesers. Clark & Holt, as a commission house were fully in insured. All of the gentleme were fortunate enough to save their stock, with the exception of Messrs. Clark & Holt, who sus tained a small loss, which, however, is fully cov ered by insurance. A portion of the upper par of this building was recupied by Mesers. Trible & Gordon and Don P. Halsey, Esq., as law offices whose loss is very small. The fire was evidently the work of an incendi

STUPENDOUS EMBEZZLEMENT IN

FRANCE. London correspondence of the New York Herald. The Failure of M. Mires -- His Liabilities Estimated at \$120,000,000 - The Panic in Paris-A Monetary Panic Predicted.

Loxpon. Feb. 23, 1861. Panic mongers have enough to feed upon now to last a month, let times go never so smooth. The consternation, which is described as tremendous in Paris, has extended to London, and many here are predicting a monetary crisis, if one or two more straws are piled upon the camel's back The fall of poor Mires is a fearful crash. The account of the failure is currently stated at 600, 000,000 francs, or \$120,000,000. The Paris Bank ing Houses Marcuard & Co., and Ernest Andre have suspended, and the Credit Mobilier and Par reier, the great politician and negotiator, are said to be on the brink of insolvency. The entire capital of the Credit Mobilier is said to be swallowed up, and the directors are to be prosecuted. Ru-

mors say three Ministers are compromised most Fleury, too, is among the delinquents. The Princess Demidof-Mathilde, the cousin of the Emperor-is in the vortex, a check of 500,000f having been given to her. Bribes have been settered right and left by the reckless Hebrew banker, in the vain hope of fleating the Turkish loan. Secresy, government pressure, gagging the press and the usual imperial mathinery were all insufficient to open the purse strings of the people who wanted to make invest-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writing on the 18th, says: M. Mires was arrested at nine o'clock last night on various charges. He is in custody at Mezas. It is rumored that several persons of standing are more or less implicated in the affair, and that disclosures as well as seriou consequences to individuals are likely to follow It is the general topic of conversation every-

THE FRIGHTENED SECESSIONISTS.-The Rich mond Whig, in noticing the rensation reports got up by the Secessionists to frighten the people

Seriously, are not these Precipitators, according to their excited and feverish declarations, the very scartest people in this world or any other? They actually fancy all day, and dream all night, that Old Abe, with all the army, is right at their heels. ready to eternally squash and smash them into impalpable atoms! But the people of Virginiathe true and loyal yeomaury of the State—are not at all afraid of Old Abe, and care little or nothing for Old Abe's movements. They are conscious of their power to take care of and defend themselves, under any and all circumstances, and hence they are too self-reliant, too proud, too manly, to go off into hysterics and take to their heels, after the manner of the Precipitation leaders, because of the transfer of a few soldiers from one point to another. Virginia and Virginians are both brave and invincible, and laugh at the ridiculous and miserable and cowardly idea, that they stand in any danger of being subjugated, or can be subjugated by any man or set of men

Away, forever and forever, with the dastardly the humiliating, the degrading thought !

THE MISSING STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN .- The steamer Australasian is now twenty-four days out from Queenstown, and some anxiety is beginning to be felt for her safety. This ship left Liverpool on her appointed day, the 16th of February, and went into Queenstown on the 17th, and sailed the same evening for New York. She had on freight sbout \$55,000 in specie, but we are unable to give even an estimate of the number of persons on her passenger list and consequently a large number of persons in this country—who have friends who intended sailing last month for the United States—are unable to tell in what vessel they embarked, and they are daily growing uneasy in regard to their safety. Many suppose that her machinery epairs, as it is scarcely probable that she would sttempt a western passage at this season of the year, under sail alone, when she would have a fair wind to return with. It is to be hoped that such is the case; but on the other hand, many contend that, should the ship have been crippled ner machinery during the prevalence of a heavy Atlantic gale, whose force would prevent her keeping sail on the vessel, she would fall into the rough of the sea, and almost inevitably swamp

MR. CRITTENDEN'S APPOINTMENT .- The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:" It is said to-day that the appointment of Mr. Crittenden to the Supreme Court will not be sent to the Senate on account of a request from him, his friends having ascertained that between the ultraists of the North and the extremists of the South, it would be defeated. Mr. Crittenden was nominated to the Supreme Court many yearsaince by John Quincy Adams, but the Senate failed to

The precise majority in Tennessee against Convention was 11,975. The vote for delegates to the Convention, the true test of the strength of Union and Disunion, with several counties to hear from, was as follows :

Union. Disunion East Tennessee, 30,903 5,577 Middle Tennesse 36,809 9.828 West Tennessee. 24,091 9,344 Total, 88,803 24,749 Union majority, 64.054

mmense amount of property in slaves which is now allowed to go untaxed.

Pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention adjourned.

The breach between the eastern and western members of the Convention seems to be widening daily, and should a majority of the Convention approach between the eastern and western pass an ordinance of secession we would not be surprised if the western part of the State were to secede from the east.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—1,800 kegs of powder, weighing 55,800 pounds; 120 10—inch shells, 10.—980 pounds; 60 mortiar-shells, 5,340 pounds, and 60 Columbiads, weighing 3,000 pounds, arrived by the Richmond freight yesterday, and were conveyed to the Southern depot. As to what disposition will be made of the missiles is yet to be learned. Fort Sumter has been evacuated, but Fort Pickens "ain't."—Petersburg (Va.,) Intelligencer.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—1,800 kegs of powder, her bridal robe only to find that he had died an hour before.

SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—Mrs. Caroline King, of New York, who had been married two weeks, found a lady's glove in the pocket of her husband, who is an actor, and on Monday took poison, leaving a note on the bed near her body, stating that if he loved any one better than her she did not want to live. She had taken corrosive sublimate.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, March 15.—There is nothing definite known yet as to Sumter further than that Gen. Scott has assured several gentlemen that the fort is to be abandoned.

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS. The secresy of the new Administration would seem to put the telegraphic correspondents of the press at fault. For instance, it is announced that the Southern Commissioners will be re-ceived; next follows a despatch that Mr. Seward declines an interview; and lastly, it is pos-itively asserted that a demand for an interview is made, and time for consideration by the Government is asked. Nevertheless, in spite of the apparent contradiction, all these reports are true. Mr. Seward did intimate not only his willingness, but his anxiety to give an audience to the Commissioners from the "Confederated States." With this intimation, Messrs. Crawford and

Forsyth remained quiet, awaiting for a partial batement of the fearful pressure which is being made upon the Administration for office. They were, then, not a little surprised on Wednesday morning at the reception of a note from Secretary Seward, declining altogether the proposed interview, from "motives of high public consideration." This fact was duly announced exclusion. sively in the columns of the American, and the note forwarded to President Davis. The Commissioners immediately addressed a note to Mr Seward, demanding peremptorily to be heard, and saying a messenger would call the following day (yesterday) for an answer. A messenger did call, but Mr. Seward's response was not ready, as he asked time for the proper consideration of a question of such grave importance. Thus maters stand to-day.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S NOMINATION, ETC. In regard to Mr. Crittenden's nomination the Supreme Bench there has been much anxiety in the public mind. This nomination has been twice positively agreed on in the Cabinet meeting, and twice suspended through the hostility of Secretary Chase, backed up by Horace Gree-ley and other outside radical Republicans. The evacuation of Fort Sumter, as I am reliably inormed, has been settled in Cabinet no less than bree different times and again as often unsettled. Now it has become a case of absolute necessity, and but little credit will be to parties ordering the evacuation.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS. The Cabinet to-day had a protracted session over Mexican affairs, and a special bearer of despatches leaves immediately for Governor Weler. The Administration are determined to check-mate the Confederated States in that quarter. Great uneasiness is manifested in conse

APPOINTMENTS, ETC. The vacancies in the army are being filled rapidly by promotions and appointments from non-commissioned officers and privates. The latter is to render the army satisfied and secure

ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION The Memphis Appeal of the 12th inst., co. tains the following special despatch:

LITTLE ROCK, March 11.-The Convention to-day was principally occupied in discussing a resolution that the State of Arkansas recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The Union men plainly intimated that they would vote down a secession ordinance. It will be the special order to-morrow. The resolution as to the independence of the

Southern Confederacy is still before the Conven-A resolution was offered to resist coercion in any shape, to second the seceded States in hold-

ing the public property in their possession, and to resist any attempt of the Administration to levy men or money in the Southern States. A Union man offered a resolution to call a Convention of all the States to revise the Con-

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S PEACE PROGRAMME. EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S PEACE PROGRAMME. Kin of the said Chas. Roper, dec'd, to appear before

The Lynchburg Virginian thus recites the haphim at the time and place of taking the same, and py effect of Mr. Lincoln's conciliatory policy upon the temper of that community : Our citizens were terribly excited last weel

upon the first announcement of "Old Abe's" inaugural, and believing that the old tellow had thrown down the gauntlet, were for instant seces sion and fight. But, we are happy to say, that the sober second thought has assumed sway, and the development of the peace policy of the Ad-ministration has disarmed our people of much of their resentment. We are not any more Black Republican than formerly, but our old love for the Union has revived, and we are not willing to give it up without further effort to save it. This, we we presume, is but a fair sample of the feeling everywhere, and should convince the Adminis tration of the importance of pursuing a peaceful and conciliatory policy. In no other way can it preserve what remains of the Southern States. much less restore those that are gone. We are assured that some of those persons who signed a petition to our delegates in the Convention, urging them to vote for immediate secession, have since written to them otherwise; whilst many others who have not done so, recant their hasty

We repeat that, notwithstanding the applica tion of whip and spur by the "immediate Seces-sionists," "order reigns in Warsaw."

STRINGENT TIMES IN SOUTH CAROLINA-From the Columbia correspondence of the Savannah Republican we take the following paragraphs: The principal topic of conversation here just now is the stringency of the times, which seemes to have reached its culminating point in the sus-pension of work on the State House. This evil, or some time apprehended, took place yesterday evening, all the remaining hands in the emplo of the State having been discharged. The bonds authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of continuing the construction of this building can-not be sold, and so the work is suspended.

But the State House is not the only interest that has suffered from the times. The founderies, machine shops and printing offices are working a smaller number of hands than usual, and the railroads are cutting down expenses. The Greenville road has reduced the salaries of all its employees, and the Charlotte road has discontinued the night express train, and put its five passengers conductors on reduced pay, running one trip a week each, besides reducing all the salaries, from the President down. I have not yet heard one syllable of complaint from those whose pay has been reduced, all seeming satisfied that it was inevitable. though perhaps, temporary, and being willing to make even greater sacrifices should the State or the Confederacy require it.

DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. We are gratified to learn that Judge Battle has consented to undertake the task of preparing a Digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court from its establishment to the present time. We know of no one so well qualified for this laborious and important work as Judge Battle is, and we feel sure that this announcement of his readiness to perform the service will be received with gratification by the profession and the public generally

A COSTLY ENTERTAINMENT.-The Delevan House at Albany, has presented to the authorities of New York a bill for \$1,120, for entertaining Mr. Lincoln and his suite one day. They only par-took of breakfast and dinner, but among the charges are \$357 for wines and liquors, \$16 for cigars, and \$150 for sundry broken articles.

NEGRO KILLED.—On Tuesday night last, Bill, a slave on the farm of John W. Eppes, of Prince George county, Va., while delirious from fever, leaped from his bed and seizing an axe cleft the skull of Junius, a fellow-slave, who was sitting in the room. The wound was mortal.

LOVE IN DEATH —A few days ago, a young lady in East Boston, Mass., who had consented to the last wishes of her lover, sick with consumption, named William Ricker, to be united to him before he died, arrived at the appointed hour in her bridal robe only to find that he had died an



RIBBONS Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &C, No. 237 AND LOFTS OF 239 BALTIMORE ST, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. TERMS, 6 months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds

SPRING GOODS. PRING GOODS. HAMILTON & GRADAM

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMES. TIC DRY GOODS,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE to their large and desirable stock of FRESH SPRING GOODS!

ow in store and ready for exhibition, consisting the usual variety and embracing the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES of the season, which they are prepared to offer on the most favorable terms to Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee merchants. Owing to the unsettled condition of commercial mat-ters, their sales will be strictly confined to CASH, and prompt six months buyers. To such the greatest inducements will be offered. Orders are respectfully solicited, which shall always

heve their prompt and careful attention.

mar 16—6w HAMILTON & GRAHAM.

BONNETS, FLATS, &C. SPRING, 1861. This day, by Express, a good Assortment of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses Flats. Also, Artificial Flowers and Ruches.

H. L. EVANS. mar 18-tf should treat the symbol strate of

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE ... THE A undersigned having at February term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake county, qualified as Administrator on the estate of the late Edward Graham, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate to come forward and make payment, and to those having claims against said estate, to present them within the time required by law. JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

TOTICE .- HAVING THIS DAY SOLD out my entire stock of Winter and Summer Goods for real estate in the City of Raleigh, I take this method of saying to those indebted to me that it is absolutely necessary they should settle at once, as I desire to purchase an entirely new stock of goods.
Longer indulgence cannot be granted. I shall shortly reopen at the same stand heretefore

cupied by me an entirely new stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH-ING GOODS.

and while I am deeply thankful to those who have heretofore patronized me, I respectfully request a continuance of their patronage.

mar 9—tf HACKNEY POOLE.

CITATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA --S ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.—William W. Rope and others vs. C. L. Glenn, administrator of Charle Roper, deceased—In Equity. In this case it is referred to the Master to state th account of C. L. Gienn, as the Adm'r of Chas. Roper, deceased., and that he advertise for all of the next of

prove their relationship.

In obedience to the forgoing order, notice is hereby given that I have appointed my office in the town of Wentworth. Rockingham county, as the place, and Saturday before the last Monday in March, 1861, when and where I shall proceed to state the account above mentioned, at which time and place all persons claiming to be the next of kin of said Charles Roper are requested to make their appearance and proof to make before me, if proof they can, of their said relationship to the said intestate.

A. M. SCALES, C. M. E. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCK-INGHAM COUNTY.-- In Equity. 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, deceasand 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. Clark and Master at office. Witness, A. M. Scales, Clerk and Master at office in Wentworth, this the 30th day of January, 1861.
feb 6—td A. M. SCALES, C. M. E.

OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK.

DR. T. D. HOGG, President. JOHN G. WILLIAMS, Casher. DIRECTORS. H. S. Smith, John G. William Dr. T. D. Hogg, Q. Burbee, John G. Williams.
This Bank is now receiving deposits, at the Exchange Office of John G. Williams & Co. Discoun day Tuesday,

TIN FOIL & METALLIC CAP MANUFACTORY No. 38, Crosby Street, N. Y. JOHN J. CROOKE & CO., Are manufacturing under their Patent

ROLLED TIN FOIL. PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED,

suitable for wrapping Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese

Spices. &c. Thine Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brillancy and strength to the imported article. METALLIC CAPS, INVALUABLE for sealing BorrLES, containing Wine, or other liquid

MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND BRITANIA METALS.

DRESS-MAKING. RS. W. W. PERKINSON, FASHION-

ABLE Dressmaker, will be pleased to receive from the Ladies of Raleigh a liberal share of patronage. She flatters herself that she is capable of giving the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and she assures the Ladies that her prices shall be as moderate as those of any other Dressmaker.

Residence on Wilmington street, opposite the racant lot of Mrs. Stewart, on Fayetteville street. no 17-3m

the Bbl. At E. A. WHITAKER'S. OLD VIRGINIA!!!

OLD VIRGINIA!!!

500 lbs Sausage from Drowrysville, Va., just reE. A. WHITAKER'S. mar 6-tf

RISH POTATOES!!
By the Bbl. At E.
mar 5—tf At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

ots, Shoes, &c., for sale at unusually low pr LANDECKER & KLINE.

NEW GOODS 1861. SPRING, 1861

Large Lot of Ladies Dress Goods, suitable for the Season, Mozambique, Plain and Striped, Broche and Plain Lavella, Ottoman Poplin, Mohair, Black Silk, Organdy and De Laines. Als , a fine Assortment of Fancy Silk and Black Velvet Trimings, Black Mitts, Kid Gloves, &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves.
mar 6—tf H. L. EVANS.

NORTH CAROLINA GOODS DOCK ISLAND CASSIMERES. l'lach, Golden, Mixed, Dark Mixed, and Cadet, a superior quality,

ALSO, 4-4 Brown Sheeting, 4-4 Brown Jeans, Alamance Plaids and Stripes, Misses and Ladies' Shoes, Help Home Folks.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 100 Cords of Tan Bark, for which the Highest HENRY PETTILL. Address Near the Central Rail Road, Raleigh, N. C.

1961. SPRING 1861. SAM'L STEVENS. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS, EARTERNWARE &c., &c., &

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA. HAVE IN STORE A GOOD STOCK of China, Earthernware, Glass, Fancy Goods, Ac., to which I respectfully solicit the attention of purchasers. The largest part of my Stock is of my own direct importation, and I am enabled to offer goods low to CASH or punctual paying customers. Goods carefully packed for transportation.

mar 16-tf SAM'L STEVENS OLD SACHEM BITTERS

WIGWAM TONIC.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BIT-TERS are recommended by the FIRST PHY. SICIANS OF THE COUNTRY, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are ronounced the BEST TONIC AND STIMU-LANT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUR-LICe and made h at 7

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CON-STIPATION, etc., are unparralleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endors-

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College. Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts, and hundreds of others.

For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Drug gists generally. Principal Depot, 145 Water St., New York dec 1-ly NOVELTY IRON WORKS

RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES PROPRIETORS. CONTINUE TO MANUPACTURE STRAM EN

GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings.

Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.

TERMS: Cash on delivery,

P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 18 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low.

> JOHN W. COSBY. ARCHITEOT. RALEIGH N. C.

DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG. BOOK BINDERS. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS RALEIGH, N. C.

DONNAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA., CONTINUE TO GIVE PARTICULAR O attention to the Sale of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotten, or other country produce, sonsignments of which are respectfully solicited, and faithful attention given.

Being connected with the Firm of Donnan & John

ston, Grocers and Commission Merchants, of Petersbarg, produce will be sold in either market at the option of the owner. Consignments to Donnan & Co., Richmond, will be forwarded through Petersburg, by D. & J., free of any forwarding charge. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNINGS PIGOTT, (Late of North Caralina,) S permanently situated at Washington, D. C., where he will attend to Claims against the Govern-

ment, and especiali to obtaining Patents for Inven-tions. july 25—waswly*. TNARMERS OF JOHNSTON COUNTY .-Just received 120 plows, No's A C, 10X50, burs and points to fit. 1 Dozen heavy Corn Shellers, and for sale cheap, By W. H. AVERA, At Silverdale Variety Store mar 9-4t At Silverdale

NORTH CAROLINA WRAPPING PA-PER. -- AS GENERAL AGENT OF E. B. Sater, proprietor of the Crabtree Paper Mills, I am ready to settle his accounts for Paper, to purchase stock, and to sell Wrapping Paper of all descriptions, on favorable terms. Orders for such paper solicies and executed with promptness and dispatch.

Address, J. J. LITOHFORD, RALBIGH, N.

TUST AS I EXPECTED .-- IN CONSEquence of the great increase in his business, the subscriber has been compelled to procure the services of an assistant, and is pleased to inform the public, that he has associated with him, JNO. Q. BAR-HAM, well known as an efficient business man, having little enough conscience to be a good auctioneer.

Hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm and style of MOORE & BARHAM, at the stand formerly occupied by myself, two doors east of H. Poole's Clothing Store, on Market Square. JOHN O. MOORE.

MOORE & BARHAM, Austion and Commission Merchants, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. They will attend sales in this, and the adjoining counties.— They can offer no better pledge of satisfaction, than a reference to those whom they have served.

WALTON HOUSE. S THE LEASE OF THE PRESENT A Proprietor will terminate on the 26th of May next, the subscribers will rent, for a term of years, this popular Hotel, to a man who can give such references, (none other need apply.) as will satisfy the owners that it will be so kept as not to detract from the reputation which it sustains as a first class Hotel.

The Petronage of the House is large and increasing. The Patronage of the House is large and increasing. From its central position, and established character, it cannot fail of success, if properly conducted. Any further information in detail will be given by addressing.

T. G. & W. M. WALTON.

jan 26—126may Morganton, N. C. N. C. Standard, N. wbern Progress, Wilmington Herald, and Charlotte Whig copy, and forward ac-count to me for payment. T. G. WALTON.

100 Bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR!

Mar 5—tf.

WHITAKER'S.

BOXES CHEESE!

The said Negro is forty six or seven years of age, dark complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, weights about one hundred and sixly or seventy pounds. The said Negro is near-sighted, and very quick spoken. He is a ditcher by trade, and may be passing by the name of John or William Dunson. I will give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of sald Negro or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

A. SORRELL.

Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1860. sept 8-tf.