From the Lynchburg Virginian. THE INAUGURAL: THE PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY: THE DUTY OF VIR-GINIA AND THE BORDER SLAV

Having been absent from our post for a few days past, we have had no opportunity to express our views relative to the insugural of the new President, and kind-ed topics. We are free to say that this important paper-more important, in view of the peculiar and altogether anomalous condition of the country, than any that ever ema-nated from an incoming President,-has incked the perspiculty and candor that were necessary. The President may have felt, perhaps, that as the first representative in power of a party but new-ly organized and of comparatively recout origin, it was incumbent upon him to state and defend, to a certain extent, the principles of his party-Taking this view of the subject, he said as little in that connection as might have been expected; far less than President Polk said in his last annual message, or "stump speech," as it has been called, and not more than was found in the inaugural of the same gentleman, wherein he reiterated, in substance his party dogma, of "54° 40' or fight," which indistreet utterance, from the east front of the copitol, had well night involved us in a for-eign war. We found fault with the Southern President then ; we condemn the Northern Presdent now ; and as the former receded from what had been a party shibboleth, to save his country from being plunged in all the horrors of war; so we may hope that the latter will also repudiate party and party dogmas, to avert from his country the still more dreadful consequences of civil war. Such is our belief. There has been a great varioty of sentiment respecting the address now under consideration. Those with whom "the wish is father to the thought," affect to see in it nothing but war-a determination to force the South to the sell and determination to force the South to the wall and crush out every element of opposition to the Black Republican party. Others again think it breathes a spirit of kindness, and is a peace rather than a war message to the people. Prominent amongst such is Judge Douglas, whom we heard analyze it in the Senate. In the confliet of opinion upon the subject, we will not ob-trude our own views, but accept Mr. Lincoln's interpretation of his inaugural. He says it means peace, and that he will do all in his power to avoid collision. To several Southern members of Congress, who waited on him at his house, on Thursday evening last, to learn his opinions defi-nitely, he said that he did not intend coercion, and that, though the Government was greatly pressed in its finance, he would rather suspend any effort for the present to collect the revenue, than provoke a collision. He cited the gentlemen in pestion to the following paragraph of the inaugural, especially :

"The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exerised according to circumstances actually existing and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the National troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

One, at least, of the gentleman in question, has been somewhat more exacting in his demands than a majority of the Southern Union men in Congress, and he expressed himself quite satisfied with the assurances of the President. We are not authorized to obtrude the names of these gentlemen upon the public, though we would give their names privately, and would endorse them every

Nothing is said in the inaugural about retak-ing the forts, and nobody that we have heard "reign of terror" that is sought to be set up Nothing is said in the inaugural about retak-

are familiar with the political and legislative his tory of the country, that, the second great battle relative to slavery in the territories, originated in the effort made to organize territorial govern-ments for those acquisitions brought us by our ne-guliations after the Mexican war. The Wilmot Provise, being an interdict of slavery, was sought to be applied to all the newly sequired territory; and accordingly, in 1848, the measure originating with a Northern Democrat, enacted by a Democra-tic Congress, and acquiesced in by a Southern Democratic President, known as the Wilmot Proviso, was engrafied upon the bill creating a terri-torial government for Oregon. This was what we understand now to be the Black Republican policy, though we do not pretend to allege that it constituted any part of the principles of the Democratic party; whilst they are certainly re-sponsible, so far as human legislation is concerned, for the status of affairs in Oregon, and for the fact that she came into the Union as a free State. But, in all probability, Oregon would have been State under any circumstances, for nature had settled this question irrespective of any or all human legislation. And so it will be in future and there never was a more barren abstractio about which to destroy a great Government than this question of slavery in the territories.

Our chief purpose, however, in referring to this matter at this time, is to show what was done un-der a Democratic Administration and Congressassuming that that party, as it claims, has always been sound on the slavery question,—in contrast with what was done by a Black Republican Con-gress; that we may illustrate the worth of pro-grammes and platforms. The last Congress, after the shameful defection and flight of the Southern members, leaving the South in a hopeless minori-ty, not only passed by the necessary two thirds vote a constitutional provision declaring that the federal Congress should never interfere with slavery in the States, but it organized three territorial governments, without so much as mentioning the word slavery therein ! Under the Dred Scott decision, therefore, any Southern man can take his slaves into those territories, and there hold them There is no Congressional interdict; so that, in this respect the Black Republican Congress failed to put that "brand of inferiority" upon the South by prohibiting its citizens from going into the new territories, which a Democratic Congress and President did put upon us. We state the fact merely and leave others to attach what impor-

tance they may to platforms. We believe, and decm the opinion well founded, that the disruption of the Black Republican party is imminent; that this is simply a question of time, and that it is destined to a speedy overthrow. All the signs indicate it, and the war now going on in Washington between the respective factions is absolutely terrific. It must go to pieces, but God grant that the country may

stred. Holding the foregoing views, we oppose, as we have ever done, the hasty secession of Virginia : and though the pressure upon us be never so great, we shall endeavor to be true to our own convictions of duty-to our State and country. Though deserted by all, we shall stand up for the Union se it was, and as we hope to see it sgain, when the reign of fanaticism and terror shall have passed away. But, a sa true and loyal son of Virginia, our destiny shall be bound up in hers. Wher-ever she goes we follow. Let her ask a confermes of her sister States of the border, so that all those having a common interest may act together ; and our people will accept their decision whatever it may be. But, we warn them against hasty and passionate action. These are the times for calm counsel, for patient hope, for high cour-

A SPEECH IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLA TURE.

eech. We commend the eloquent remarks to the studions perusal of all the patriots of the land ech of Gen. Riley, in the House of Representa twees of Missouri, February 8, 1861.

After a long and heated discussion on the refer ance of a bill amending the charter of the city of Uarondolet to a standing committee of the House, Mr. Riley obtained the floor and addressed the House :

Mr. Speaker : Everybody is pitching into this matter like toad frogs into a willow swamp, on lovely evening in the balmy month of June when the mellow light of the full moon fills with a deli-cions flood the thin, etherial stmospheric air.--[Applause.] Sir I want to put in a word, or per haps a word and a half. There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say

if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn-cobs and lightning-bugs !- [Applause] In the language of the ancient Roman, "Come one, come all, this rock shall fly.

From its firm base, in a pig's eye?"

Now there has been a great deal of bombast here to-day. I call it bombast from "Alpha to Omega." (I don't understand the meaning of Omega." the words, though.) Sir, the question to refer is a great and magnificent question. It is the all absorbing question—like a sponge, sir—a large unmeasurable sponge, of globe shape, in a small tumbler of water-it sucks up everything. Sir stand here with the weapons I have designated defend the rights of St. Louis county, the rights of any other county-even the county of Cedar itself. [Laughter and applause.] Sir, the debate has assumed a latitudinosity. We have had a little black jack buncombe, a little twobit buncombe, bombast buncombe, bung-hole buncombe, and the devil and his grandmother knows what other kind of buncombe. [Laughter.] Why, sir, just give some of 'em a little Southern soap and a little Northern water, and quicker

than a hound pup can lick a skillet they will make enough buncombe-lather to wash the golden flock that roams abroad the azure meads of heaven .-[Cheers and laughter.] I allude to the starry rmament

The Speaker-The gentleman is out of orde He must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Riley-Just retain your linen if you please I'll stick to the text as close as a pitch plaster t pine plank, or a lean pig to a hot jam rock .-Cries of "go on," "you'll do."].

I want to say to these carboneriferous gentlemen, these igneous individuals, these detonating demonstrators, these pereginous volcanoes, come on with your combustibles! If I don't-well, I'll such the Gulf of Mexico through a goose quill. [Laughter and applause.] Perhaps you think I am diminutive tubers and sparse in the mundane elevation. You may discover, gentlemen, you are laboring under as great a misapprehension as though you had incinerated your inner vestment. In the language of the noble bard,

"I was not born in a thicket

To be scared by a cricket." [Applause.] Sir, we have lost our proper position. Our proper position is to the zenlth and nadirur heads to the one, our heels to the other, at right angle with the borizon, spanded by that zure arc of the lustrous firmament, bright with he corruscations of innumerable constellations, and proud as a speckled stud horse on county courtday. [Cheers.]

"Bat how have the mighty fallen," in the language of the poet Silversmith. We have lost our

certainty. While laboring under these embar be they true or false, his appointment

to a seat in the Cabinet was justly obnoxious, and We call immediate attention to the following we are told, to none more so than to the Deputie from Florida. His probable resignation is moot ed, and certainly such a course, on his part, would tend greatly to allay feeling, and at once place him in a position to vindicate himself---if, indeed he desires vindication-at the same time dispe

ling the mist and gloom of uncertainty and doub which at present envelopes the rectitude of his conduct.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Sr. Louis, March 10 .-.. Yesterday Judge Gamble, chairman of the committee on federal rela tions, presented the report of that committee The report is long and carefully written, and makes a faithful exposition of all the circumstances surrounding the position and affecting the interests of Missouri. It recounts the evils of which the South may rightfully complain, and adraonishes the North that the hostile fanatica feelings towards Southern institutions manifested unsiness. by large numbers of the people of that section are productive only of evil, and express the hope that a better knowledge of the subject will remove their prejudices. The report does not assume threatening attitude towards either section of the

country, but points out the errors of both, and concludes with the following resolutions, which are a reproduction of the main features of the report: "Resolved, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the federal Union, but, on the contrary, she

will labor for such an adjustment of the existing troubles as will secure peace, and the rights and equality of all the States. Besolved, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment the present causes of disagreement may be removed, the Union perpetuated, and peace

and harmony restored between the North and "Resolved, That the people of this State deen the amendment to the constitution of the United

States, proposed by Mr. Crittenden, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to by acquired, a basis of adjustment which will uccessfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

"Resolved, That the people of Missouri believe that the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention, to propose amendments to the constitution of the United States; and this convention urges the Legislture of the State to

take steps for calling such a convention. "Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government coercive of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the second states to assail the government of the United States, will inevitably plunge the country in civil war, and thereby extinguish all hope of an amicable settlement of the issues now pending. We therefore earnestly entreat the federal government, as well as the second States,

to stay the arm of military power, and on no retense whatever to bring upon the nation the

orrors of civil war. "Resolved, That when this convention adjourns t adjourn to meet at Jefferson City, on the third Monday of December. "Resolved, That a committee be elected, the

majority of which shall have the power to convene the Convention at such time and place, prior to the third Monday of December, as the oublic exigency may require."

The report was ordered to be printed. The State Senate passed resolutions yesterday proper position. We have assumed a sloshindicu-lar or a diagnological position. And what is the that our Senators be instructed and our tatives requested to oppose the passage of all acts granting supplies of men and money to coerce the second grant supplies of men and money to coerce the second grant states into submission or subjugation, and that should such acts be passed by Congress, cause? Echo answers "buncombe," sir, "bnncombe." The people have beer, fed on buncombe, while a lot of spavined, ringboned, our Senators be instructed and our Representativ requested to retire from the halls of Cor.gress.

A SAD HISTORY. The Boston Traveller of Thursday, in mentio ing the burial on the previous day of a member of a once well known wholesale druggist firm in North Market street, who died in the 59th year of his age, thus comments upen some sadly suggestive phases of his history :

The deceased was connected with some of the best families in the State, was liberally educated. graduated as a physician from one of the first colleges in the country, and married the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Boston. Naturally of a

free and generous disposition, and fond of good living, he did not accumulate any property, and some eight years since went to California for the purpose of bettering his condition. While he was absent his wife's father died, leaving her a hand some property, the income of which has enabled her to live with ease and elegance in Beacon street, but upon her husband's return from his unsuccessful trip she refused to live with him, expressing no other reason than his misfortunes in

He was subsequently attacked with inflamma tory rheumatism and taken to the hospital, but his case proving incurable, and having no means of support, he was removed to the island as a pau-per. Through the exertions of his mother, how-ever, who is in her eightieth year, he was brought back to the city and taken care of by her, with what assistance the charitably disposed have rendered, until relieved by death. During all this long and painful illness his wife and daughter. although living in affluence and luxury, have never visited him or contributed a shilling to keep him from starving. The last day that he was able to go out was on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this city. With the asistence of two crutches he managed to reach the common, where he saw, for the last time, his wife and daughter-the latter a young lady of twenty-but they did not deign to cast a look of recog-nition upon the cripple and pauper, and who had once borne the endearing title of husband and

father to them.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE HOLY LAND Those of our readers (and they are many) who remember the Rev. Dr. John Leyburn, for many years the favorite pastor of the Tabb street Presbyterian Church, of this city, will be interested to learn that he has recently met with quite a romantic, but exceedingly unpleasant adventure, in the Holy Land. For some months past Dr. Leyburn has been engaged in making a tour of the old world, and arriving at length in Jerusalem, started, on the 26th of December last, upon a visit to the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. He was accompanied on this trip by Mr. C. F. Low, of Minneso is; and they were attended by an experienced dragoman, and, for a guard, a mounted Arab sheik. and another Arab on foot. On the morning of the 27th, when they were riding up the valley from the Dead Sea to the Jordan, they encountered two suspicious looking Arabs, with one of whom the sheik pretended to transact some "love-charming" About an hour and a half passed away, and both

gentlemen had bathed in the Jordan, and were ingering upon its banks, when suddenly the standants jumped to their feet and gave the alarm of the approach of robbers. Not twenty steps off

a row of lances glistened over the tops of the bushes, and, in another instant, a party of savage Bedouins, armed to the teeth, confronted the little party. Aiming their lances point blank, they rushed directly towards them, and it seemed that their doom was sealed, to be massacred on the spot.

The party, however, stood firm, in the very face, as it were, of death, and the robbers perceiving that

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COMPANY is now fully prepared for business, and the attention of the public is carnestly called to the importance of its objects. This Company, under its charter, divides seven eighths of its profits every three years, among the policy holders, thereby giving the assured the advantages of the mutual system, with the pledge of a perpetual Capital St ek of \$100,-000, and the added security that its Stockbolders

have a permanent moneyed interest in conducting its affairs with prudence and economy. The Charter requires one-half of the Capital Stock and Earnings to be invested in Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the a-

The chiefobject of the Company is to aid in retain ing at home the immense amount of money which goes annually from our State for Life Premiums to Northern Companies. That money will be loaned to custo mers for a term of years, at legal interest, and dis

bursed in our midst. Endowments and Annuities granted. Life and term Policies issued at as low rates as other good Companies. Slaves insured for one year, or for a term of years.

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Upon the adje the Board of Directors convened, and elected the wing officers :

President-WM. H. MACFARLAND. Vice-President-SAM'L. J. HARRISON. Physician-Dr. BLAIR BURWELL. Attorney-BOSCOE B. BEATH, Esq. J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Sec'y.

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AND FOR SALE .-- I WISH TO SELL A privately a Tract of Land lying near Neuse Biver, in Wake county, within seven or eight miles of Raleigh, containing 226 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willie Riddlek, the widow Rogadjoining the lands of Willie Riddler, the widow Rog-ers 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 apple 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 and examine the premises. WILLIE S. CLIFTON. feb 9-w3m

CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Halifax county-Court of Equity, Fall Term,

Thomas Johnson vs Laura Smith, et al. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Mathis, and wife Caroline, Allen Powell and wife El.sabeth, Pleasant Crump, and wife Catherine, and Jurune Hall, defendants in the above case, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina ; It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register, commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax Town, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill or judgment pro confesse will be given against

Aver's Sarsaparilla

compound remedy, in which we have labored to pro uce the most effectual alterative that can be made. I s a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, no con bined with other substances of still groater aid tive power as to afford an effective antidote for the eases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believe that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer free Strumous complaints, and that one which will accump lished their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How con. letely this compound will do it has been proven by eriment on many of the worst cases to be found of the ollowing complaints :--

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUS NONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULGERS, PINPLES LOTCHES TUMORS, SALT REEUN, SCALD HEAD TPHILIS ADD SYPHILITIC APPRICTIONS, MERCURIAL ISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOURELL DESILITY, DYSPESIA AND INDERSTION, ERVEIPELAN ROSE ON ST. ANTHOPY'S FIRE, and indeed the who class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF TH BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul he more which fester in the blood at that season of the more which restor in the brood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare to emselves from the so-durance of foul cruptions and accrous sores, through which the system will strive of rid itself of corruption. if not assisted to do through the natural channels the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities burn ing through the skin in pimples eruptions, or sore eleanse it when you find it is obstructed and slugged in the veins ; cleanse it whenever it is foul and yes feelings will tell you when. Even where no parties lar disorder is felt, people whoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pablum of line disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner of later something must go wrong, and the great machine ry of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation f accomplishing these cures. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of its, partly b cause the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claim ed for it, but more because many preparations pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, con ain but little of the virtue of Earsaparilla, or any toin

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract a Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been raudsupon the sick, for they not only contain little. any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties what ever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has for lowed the use of the various extracts of Saraparilla whi lood the market, until the name itself is justly despised food the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the lead of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is in-tended to cure. In order to secure their complete erad cation from the system, the remedy should be judi ciously taken according to directions one the bottle.

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as won for itself such a renown for the cure of ever variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entire ly unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its vir-tues, wherever, it has been employed. As it has been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the peple its quality is kept up to the best it ever has bee and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all : has ever been found to do.

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Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dys-sentery, Poul, Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Pila, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Cas-plaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worn, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purify-ing the Blood.

speak of the subject in Washington, imagines that the Administration contemplate such a course. The only apprehension of a collision so far as we could learn, originated in the idea that the President would attempt to collect the reve-nue in the second distance, which would be resist-lie Combs writes to his son in M d, and a conflict of arms ensue. The assurance given by the President in the conversation cited above, may serve to correct misapprehensions in this regard. But there is an additional reason why we may not apprehend an outbreak from this source, owing to the intrinsic difficulties in the way of collecting revenue in the seceded States; of which the President would have a more perfect comprehension when he should attempt to "enforce the laws." The New York Herald thus strongly puts the case : "Suppose that the ship Alliance arrives at

Charleston from Havre, with a cargo of silks, laces, fancy goads, manufactured articles, etc., in all, say five hundred packages, consigned to fifty or more persons. In entering the harbor the Alliance is overhauled by a skip-of-war, with a collector on board. The master has nothing to show but his manifest, which does not particu-larize the quality of the articles shipped. It is for the consigness to produce their involces or bills of lading, pay the duties and receive the goods.-When the consignees fail to appear, the packages are to busent to the public store, and in case they remain during a stipulated period, they are sold at anction on account of the government. Ac-cording to maritime law, all duties must be col-lected within one maritime league of the port, and bulk cannot be broken until the vessel has sions, and declare that in case the duties are not paid according to the new regulations, cargoes will be forfetted, a fresh obstacle arises. The machinery for the collection of the revenue is not alone executive. The judiciary has something to do with it. The Secretary of the Treasury cannot forfeit a pair of gloves, without legal process to be had before a district judge and jury of citi-zens to be empannelled from the district where the consignees reside. Where would the government find a judge or jury in Charleston, Savan-nah, Mobile or New Orleans?"

It is obvious that under such circumstances, the revenue laws could not be enforced, and that they clung to him "While there was an office to diswould have to be essentially altered and remodeled. This can only be done by Congress, and there is no Congress now, and cannot be until one is elect-ed. Without local officers therefore to act under the laws and to apply them, and with a positive assurance from Mr. Lincoln that "obnoxious strangers shall not be forced upon the people of those States which," he further adds, "would be so irritating as to be hearly impracticable," we wonder that the reason of our people has been so upset, and that they have conjured up visions of war and carnage immediately imperding. What shadows to frighten men from their propriety! Whatever may be the wishes or motives of the ident-and we cannot undertake to define A gentleman of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, a strong secessionist, in February last, being dis-satiafied with the course things were taking in Virginia, went to Mississippi, for the purpose of tuying land and to remove his negroes to that State. He has just returned, and called on the Delegate from his county to say, that though he had thought Virginia was slow, "I hope she will be slower still;" that he saw but few of the subhem, further than he has done in public and in private-we must see that, with inadequate means, and but limited authority-Congress having fail-ed to pass the Force Bill-he would be a madman not to exhaust every possible expedient of a con-ciliatory character, rather than plunge his country into a war, and perhaps subject himself to a like fate with that which has over taken these who have become justly obnoxious to a large number of their countrymen. "Cusar and bis Brutus, and Charles the first his Cromwell," said Patrick Hen-ry, and, even Abraham Lincoln "may profit by their example."

It is not incumbent upon us now, to reiterate that has been often said in these columns, that we cannot sympathize with the objects, the main object especially, usually attributed to the Black Republican party. It is sectional and as such can ever have our support, for we regard all section-l parties as being obnoxious and dangerous to the

Abraham Lincoln, as the head of such an or-Abraham Lincoln, as the head of such an or-ganization, is nothing to us, and can not even claim our respect; but, having, through our dis-sensions attained the Presidency, it becomes us to consider whether it is not better to adhere to the old ship of State, even though for a time she may be improperly manned, than to scuttle and sink her with all her precious stores, in order thus to

ther the Provident nor his Cabinet suit us. American distilled They were not our choice, and there are men in the Executive branch of the government that a proper regard for the feelings of Southern people should have excluded therefrom. They are justly odious. But, this constitutes no good mason why we should immediately, if at all, scoele from the used to be generally known, as is is of special interest to the medical profession. Of these, Dr. Hayes says that the newly distilled spirits of come of the most com-of the medical profession. They are understood to have arisen out that the newly distilled spirits of come of the most com-of the medical profession. They are understood to have arisen out that the newly distilled spirits of the most com-of the medical profession. They are understood to have arisen out of the "reconstruction" views entertained by the enry B.Anthony, R. 1865 Est oysters, fish or crab. SOUTH CAROLINA. — Vacancy (seceded) 1863 — Vacancy (seceded) 1865 KANSAS. no 17-3m At any place, in any crowd, Vacancy There's no escape from Gab. Vacanev A By the Bbl. At E. A. WHITAKER'S. Of words ill-spoken every day LOUISIANA. TENNESSEE. 1865 Andrew Johnson, O. 1863 1867 A. O.P. Nicholson, O. 1865 Vacancy (seceded) Vacancy (seceded) mar 6-tr OLD VIRGINIA III 0 500 lbs Sausage from Drewrysville, Va., just re-E. A. WHITAKER'S. Our ears receive a drab ; of the "reconstruction" views entertained by the And feuds and quarrels have their birth, Nine out of ten, in Gab. Of forts and guns and bloody strife The politicians blab; While inw and order quail beneath Their murderous blows of Gab. Alack! the Nation feels a pinch RISH POTATOES!! By the Bbl. At E. A. WHITAKER'S. mar 5-tf When high Officials grab, But still the Nation suffers most From demagogues and Gab. See how the Union rocks and reels-Who gave the ruthless stab? The pulpit, stamp and rostrum shout, We've sap'd its walls with Gab. 100 Bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR !! Just received At mar 6-tf. WHITAKER'S. 20 BOXES CHEESE!! 20 Boxes Candy. 50 Boxes Candles. two separate powers, with equivocation and un-A. SORRELL. Just received mar.6-tf WHITAKER'S. Fauquier Co., February 16. OLD FOGY. Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1860. sept 8-tf.

amongst us, nor to the unconstitutional aggre sions of our Northern fellow citizens. We trust

> LESLIE COMBS ON THE CRISIS .- General Leslie Combs writes to his son in Missouri:

> to his country, and Senator Slidell as having

pense, a job to be consummated, or a country to be-

"Our opinion is that, sooner or later, the abor-

A gentleman of Pittsylvania county, Virginia,

told him "that if Virginia and the Border States

got such guarantees as would be satisfactory to them, they had no doubt that Mississippi and the

Gulf States would return." He has concluded to

POISON IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS .- In a com-nunication to the Boston Medical and Surgical

remain in Virginia.-Alex. Gazette

traved," with the following prediction :

degraded it."

hamstrung, wind-galled swyn-eyed, split-hoofed, distempered, pollevilled, pot-bellied politicians "Mr. Clay, the 'immortal Harry of the West,' as he was sometimes called, gave me notice of the have had their noses in the public crib until there coming danger more than a quarter of a century ago. South Carolina-the leading tory state in our revolutionary war-was ripe for dissolution in 1832-3, but General Jackson's energy and Mr. [Cheers and laughter.] public pap. They say, "let down your milk Sucky, Sir, these hungry brats keep tugging at the public pap. They say, "let down your milk Sucky, or you'll have a split bag." Do they think they can stuff such buncombe. down our craw? Clay's humane wisdom postponed the storm-now bursting over our heads. So, after the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, sustained by Clay and Webster of the whig party, and Cass No, sir, you might as well try to stuff butter in a wild cat with a hot awl. [Continued laughter.] The thing can't be did.

and Douglas of the democratic party, South Caro-lina tried to fire the 'southern heart,' and, in Mr. The public grindstone is a great institution, sir Yancey's significant language, 'precipitate' the Gulf states into revolution. You will remark -yes, sir, a great institution. One of the greatest perhaps that ever rose, reigned or fell. sir, there is too much private cutlery ground.-The thing won't pay. Occasionally a big axe is brought in to be fixed up, ostensibly for the pur-pose of hewing down the gnarled trunk of error that he does not say hasten, which means to expedite or move them more rapidly into a revolution, for then they might pause and turn back, when reason took the place of passion; but to 'precipitate' them, make them at once leap over and clearing out the brushwood of ignorance and folly that obstruct the public highway of pro-grees. The machine whirls: the axe is applied. the perpendicular cliff of rebellion into the burning gulf of revolution, from which he hoped they could never leap up again to the broad level plain The lookers on are enchanted with the brilliant sparks elicited. The tool is polished ; could never leap up again to the broad level plain of liberty and equality in the Union. With this view, and for this purpose, they are now pressing matters in the South to the shedding of blood, supposing that in this way they can even draw off old Kentucky—the birthplace of soldiers and pa-triots,—from her firm attachment to the Union, which was formed by Washington and his area. keenly edged; and while the public stare in gaping expectancy of seeing the road cleared, the implement is slyly taken off to improve the private acres of some "faithful friend of the people." What is the result? The obstructions remain unmoved. The people curse because which was formed by Washington and his associates, and drag her at the tail of insolent South Carolina. * * May God in his infinite the car lags-or, if it does move, 'tis at the expense of a broken wheel and jaded and sore-backed team. I mercy avert these dire calamities. My son, do your duty, and never disgrace your native State, come when the nasal promontories of these disincome what may. LESLIE COMBS." "Yours, truly,

terested grinders will be put to the stone, instead of their hardware. [Applause.] I am mighty afraid the machine is going to stop. The grease is giving out thundering fast. It is beginning to A VOICE FOR THE UNION IN NEW ORLEANS .creak on its axis. Gentlemen, it is my private The New Orleans True Delta still stands firmly by opinion confidentially expressed, that all the "grit the Union, and daily thunders forth its denunis pretty near worn off." [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me for my latitudinosity and circumlocatoriness. My old ciations of the Secessionists. It concludes an article denouncing Mr. Buchanan as a traitor

Sir, these dandadical, supersquirtical, mahogany-

faced gentry-what do they know about the bless-ings of freedom ? About as much, sir, as a toad-"Our opinion is that, sooner or later, the abor-tions of Washington and Montgomery will be brushed away, and the true Democracy of the nation, enlightened by the past, will resume the administration of their country, purify its frog does of high glory. Do they think they can escape me? I'll follow them through pandemo-nium and high water? [Cheers and laughter.] These are the ones that has got our liberty pole off its perpendicularity. 'Tis they who would rend the stars and stripes—that noble flag, the blood of our revolutionary fathers emblemed in its counsels, do justice to all sections, and with a united front again place this nation in that commanding position before the world from which villainous conspirators for the moment have

boreal pole. But let not Missouri pull the nest feather from his sheltering wing to plume a shaft to pierce his noble breast; or what is the same, make a pen to sign a secession ordinance. [Applause.] Alas, poor bird, if they drive you from the branches

MORE GRUMBLING. The course of affairs at Montgomery continues to displease the correspondent of the Charleston

stood proceedings of the Congress secures in other quarters. In a late letter he comments on the appointment of ex-Senator Mallory as Secretary of the Navy :

MRS. W. W. PERKINSON, FASHION-ABLE Dressmaker, will be pleased to receive from the Ladies of Raleigh a liberal share of patron-age. 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 James Harlan, R. 1867 Edgar Cowan, R. 1867 Hon. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, as Secretary of the The world is ruled by Gab. Hon. S. R. Mallory, of Florida, as Secretary of the Navy, is the chief subject of comment relative to Lazarus W. Powell, 0.1865 James F.Simmons, R. 1863 rid ourselves of an Chioxious commander. fermentation of mixed grains. tation which it sustains as a first class Hotel. Go where you will, in doors or out-Residence on Wilmington street, opposite the

STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCES OF FORT PICKENS.

The importance of the recent move of Lieut. Slemmer in erecting a sand battery to the eastward of Fort Pickens, is thus explained by the Mobile Advertiser of the 6th instant :

The sand battery defends the only land approach to Fort Pickens, which stands on the extreme western point of Santa Rosa Island. The island is some forty miles long, but very narrow, in many places being scarcely more than a third of a mile in width. The battery stands on a narrow But. part of the island, and is an effectual outpost to prevent surprise from a storming force.

If we are to come to blows with Lincolns's Ad minstration we shall want to take Fort Pickens and will try ; and as we have no navy, and our batteries on the main-land can only play at long taw with that powerful island fortress, which can more than hold its own at that game, and destroy any attacking force approaching in boats, the most feasible method of attack is to throw a powerful force on to Santa Rosa Island, several miles to the eastward, crossing them over from the main-land across a sound about a half mile, more or less, wide. Once on the island, their programme would be to rush down on Fort Pickens and take it by overwhelming assault.

We understand that Slemmer has taken every care and precaution in his power to strengthen his defences on the island side of the fort, and now we are advised that he has provided an out-post work of defence; and if it be nothing more than a station for picket guards, it will answer the purpose of effectually preventir g anything like a sur-prise. The Island, however, affords the facility

of making regular siege approaches by an attack-ing force, and yet this force could be excessively annoyed in the day time by the shot and shell of blunderboss scatters amazingly, but if anybody a squadron playing upon them in flank from the gets peppered, it ain't my fault if they are in the Gulf or bay. We hope the worst will not come to the worst, and that we shall get the fort easier than vi et armis; but if we do not, this sand battery of Lieut. Slemmer's is a matter of interest, and will play a part of some importance in an at-tack on the only plan in which we can quickly gain possession of Pickens.

> THE UNITED STATES SENATE. The members of the Senate of the Thirty-seventh Congress are as follows :

R.-Republican. O .- Opposition. Number of Senators, 68 Term Term

Expires. Expires ALABANA. MINNESOTA. Vacancy (seceded) Vacancy (seceded) 1865 Henry M. Rice, 0. 1863

1867 M. S. Wilkinson, R. 1867 ABRANSAS. MISSISSIPPI. Wm. K. Sebastian, O. 1865 Vacancy (secede.) Chas. K. Mitchell, O. 1867 Vacancy (seceded) 186 1865 CONNECTIOUT.

John Dixon, R. 1863 Trusten Polk, LafayetteS.Foster, R. 1867 Vacancy, 0, 1865 NEW HAMPSHIRE. CALIFORNIA. CALIFORNIA. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Milton S. Latham, O. 1863 John P. Hale, R. 1865 Vacancy 1867 Daniel R. Cark, R. 1867 James A Bayard, O. 1863 Preston King, R. 1863 R. 1867 William Saulsbury, O. 1865 Ira Harris, PLORIDA. NEW JERSET. 1863 John R.Thompson, O. 1863 1867 John C.Ten Eyck, R. 1865

Vacancy (seceded) Vacancy (seceded) NORTH CABOLINA. 1865 Thomas Bragg, 0. 1865 1867 Thos.L. Clingman, 0. 1867 GEORGIA Vacancy (seceded) Vacancy (secoded)

INDIANA. Jesse D. Bright, O. 1863 Benjamin F.Wade, R. 1865 Henry S. Lane, R. 1867 Salmon P. Chase, R. 1867

ILLINGIS. Stephen A. Douglas, 0.1865 Edward D. Baker, R. 1865 Lyman Trumbull, R. 1867 Geo. W. Nganith, O. 1867 PENNSYLVANIA. 19WA. R. 1867 Rev. 1868 James W. Grimes, R. 1865 Simon Cameron, R. 1863

would make no attempt to escape, turned asi their lances, and leaping from their horses, rushed upon them, stripping them, without ceremony, but rather with demoniac ferocity, of money and clothing.

Mr. Low attempted to defend himself with a revolver, but it missed fire, and most fortunately, for had it accomplished the purpose of his aim, the blood of the Bedouin would have been avenged with his death. He was stabbed in the cheek in the recontre, and overpowered. His clothing,

in the recontre, and overpowered. His clothing, with the eception of drawers and socks, his mo-ney and gold watch, were taken from him, and the dragoman and Dr. Leyburn were stripped of all but their underclothing. Luckily, Dr. L., by the advice of friends, had left most of his val-uables and money in Jerusalem for safe keeping. The fort grand had taken to his heals the second The foot-guard had taken to his heels the moment the alarm was given. The poor muleteer had scarcely a rag left upon him.

The robbers gave back to the sheik his clothing and trappings, when he put out for Jericho, as he said, to bring soldiers, the robbers having disappeared. The muleteer followed, and says Dr. L., "Mr. Low, the dragoman and myself, with a don-

key, an umbrella and a hat, were all that remained. In that plight, they made their way in the best manner possible down into Jericho. Their joint loss was between six and seven hundred dollars. The intelligence of the robbery spread like wild fire, and the Pasha being put in possession of the

facts, promised a speedy and ncompromising ven-geance. The robbers were nine in number, and the two suspicious Arabs first spoken of were doubtless their spies - Petersburg (Va.) Express.

NEGRO MECHANICS .- An article in a late number of DeBow's Review, from the pen of Judge Hopkin's, of Mobile, directs attention to the injury which the writer thinks is likely to be inflicted on the South by the system of instructing negroes in the mechanic arts, and employing them TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,--- BER-

as mechanics. He says :

"If it be desirable to preserve the patriarchan system of negro slavery now existing at the South, system of negro siavery now existing at the South, as the very best basis of social order and moral and domestic integrity, which none may doubt who has evoked wisdom and virtue in pursuing the question, slaveholders should allay the antag-onism in their midst, by agreeing through legis-lative action, to confine the negro to the soil, thus to alwayte and onen the mechanic tracks to the to elevate and open the mechanic trades to the non-slaveholding people around them. Dignify the trade to the level with the professions, in comthe trade to the level with the professions, in com-mon acceptation, and idling, loafing, lounging. fox-hunting, or in other woods, general dissipa-tion of health, energy and time, among the young men of the South, would almost cease, and in their place be substituted general busy industry. By confining the negro to the soil, the mechanic would be at one mention from the source of the sour

the second Monday of February, A. D., 1861. WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C. mar 6-6w pr. adv. \$5.62%. be at once converted from an open or secret enemy be at once converted from an open or secret enemy of negro slavery, into its firm advocate and sup-porter, because he would then feel himself lifted up in the scale of social respectability, and man-tained in that position by the subordinated negro, confined exclusively to menial service. Before the law and community, all white citizens would stand strictly on a fooing of equality, and be alone distinguished by courtesy and mental su-TERI

periority.

From the Alexandria Gazette. GAB. What ails the Nation, North and South ?

Is it ridden by Queen Mab? No, faith ! 'tis only in a stew From too much senseless Gab. Since ancient Babel's rise and fall-Before and since Ahab. . That which has done the world most harm Is everlasting Gab.

Both Greece and Rome, of olden time, Received their fatal stab, And fell the ruined victims of

Their own incessant Gab. The wise, 'tis said, but little speak,

While fools are wont te blab : And fools have so filled up the world,

JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E. 1860. mar 6-td

Witness, John Anthony, C. M. E. for said county,

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .--Halifax county-Court of Equity, Fall Term

John Read, Guilford V. Hardie, Administrator of Ferebee Batts, vs L. H. B. Whitaker, Administrator

dants in the above named suit, are non-residents of this State; It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax Town, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the petition will be taken

the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1860. JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E. mar 6-6w

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- BER-

O TIE county-Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-

3 7 6

DRESS-MAKING

sions, February Term, 1861. Winnifred Watson, vs Robert C. Watson. Attachment.

mar 6-6w pr adv \$5.62%

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MISSOL

VOOD,

D TIE county-Court of Pleas and Quarter Ses-sions, February Term, 1861. Elizabeth Watson, vs Robert C. Watson. Attachment.

Ordered by the Court, that notice for six weeks be given in the Weekly Raleigh Register, for the defen-dant to appear, and replevy his property and plead, or judgment final will be rendered against him at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Windsor on the second Mondav of May next; Con-ditional judgment having been obtained at this term, for the whole amount of Plaintiff's debt and costa. Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Ber-tie and State of North Carolina, at Office in Windsor, the 2nd Monday of February, A. D., 1861. WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C. mar 6-6w pr adv \$5.62% Ordered by the Court, that notice for six weeks be

all pain and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Relief ane Health to your Infants, We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been any other medi-it failed, is a to effect a cure, used. Never did MIRS. MIRS. MIRS. SOOTHING SYRUP. able to say of cine-never has single instance, when timely we know an inhave never been ,able to say

used. Never did STRUP. we know an in-stance of dissat-isfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted-with its operations, and speak in terms of commenda-tion of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPU-TATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In althost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next; Con-ditional judgment having been obtained at this term for the whole amount of Plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Bertie, and State of North Carolina, at Office in Windsor,

syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic ndovercome /--, convulsions died, end in lieve it the BEST REMEDY IN FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOM IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing com-plaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New

5

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 detrast from the repu-

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can Rhoda Wheeler, William Hunter, Administrator of take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

of Priscilla Read, deceased. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gideon Hamlet, Eveline Hamlet, John Moore and Pelly, his wife, John Read and Martha Read defen-Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certi-fy the unparalleled usefulness of these remediet, but our space bere will not permit the insertion of them: The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAS The Agents below named turnish gratis our AMERICAS ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full de-criptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best

as confessed against them. Witness, John Anthony, C. M. E. for said county, aid there is for them, and they should have it.

by Druggists, and Merchants throughout the State. At wholesale by M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, Va., and Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, Va.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of tee thing, by soft ening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay

All our remedies are for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, RALBIGH, N. C., an

MKS. WINSLOW,

mar 13-1v.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselve

Attachment. Ordered by the Court, that public notice be made in the Weekly Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the defendant to appear and replevy his property, or udgment final will be had against him at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invig-orates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity; and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will al-

nnless the fac-simile of Conversion York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. Price only 25 cents per Bottle. Ab 25-1y.

WALTON HOUSE.

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 farther information in detail will be given by address-ing. T. G. & W. M. WALTON. jan 26-t25may Morganton, N. C. N. C. Standard, Newbern Progress, Wilmington Herald, and Charlotte Whig copy, and forward ac-count to me for payment. T. G. WALTON. RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER to a the 1st of August, my Negro man Jos. Miller. The said Negro is forty six or seven years of age, dark complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, weight about one hundred and sixty 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 Danson. I will give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and de-livery of said Negro or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. A. SORRELL.

of the hemlock of the North, and the palmette of the South, come over to the gum tree of the West, and we will protect your noble birdship, while water grows and grass runs. [Immense applause.] Mr. Speaker, I subside for the present.

Mercury, and he states his disapprobation with a frankness that is in marked contrast with the complaisant praise which the secret and half under-

The confirmation of the appointment of the

blood of our revolutionary fathers emblemed in its red. The purity of the cause for which they died —denoted by the white; the blue—the freedom they attained, like the azure air that wraps their native hills and lingers on their lovely plains. [Cheers.] The high bird of liberty sits perched on the topmost branch, but there is secession salt on his glorious tail. I fear he will no more spread his noble pinions to soar beyond the regions of the