VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION In the Virginia State Convention on Tuesday

Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Federa Mr. Conrad, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a supplemental report as follows:

The Committee on Federal Relations have, according to order, had under consideration sundry resolutions to them referred, and amendments proposed to the Federal Constitution, and beg leave to report the following amendments to be proposed to the Constitution of the United States; to be appended to their former report.

ARTICLE XHII, SECTION I. In all the present territory of the United States, North of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of North latitude, involuntary pervitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the

ishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the servitude, as it now exists, skall remain, and shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of persons held to service or labor from any of the States of this Union to said labor from any of the States of this Union to said Territory; nor to impair the rights arking from said relation; nor shall said rights be in any man-ner affected by any pre-existing law of Mexico; but the same shall be subject to judicisi cogni-zance in the Federal Courts, according to the edies and the practice of the common law. When any Territory North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be Republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as such Constitution of the State may provide. In all territory which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, involuntary servitude is prehibited, except for crime, North of the latitude of 36 deg. and 30 min., but shall not be prohibited 36 deg. and 30 min., but shall not be prohibited by Congress or any Tecritorial Legislature South

SEC. 2. No territory shall be sequired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States herein before mentioned be cast as a part of the SEC. 2. No territory shall be sequired by the ird majority necessary to the ratio

such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to legislate concerning involuntary servitude in any State or Territory wherein the same is acknowledged, or may exist, by the laws thereof; nor to interfere with, or abolish, the same in the District of Columbia without the onsent of Maryland and Virginia, and with consent of Maryland and Virginia, and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent, just compensation; nor the power to interfere with, or prohibit, representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with, or abolish, involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within three States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportathe power to prohibit the removal or transporta-tion, by land or water, of persons held to labor, or involuntary service, in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usege; and the right—during transportation by sea or river—of touching at ports, shores and landings, and landing in case of need, shall exist; but not the right of sojourn or sale in any shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize, is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third parragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution.

shall not be construed to prevent any of the States by appropriate legislation, and through the ac-tion of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labors to the person to whom such service or la-

SEC. 5. The importation of slaves, Coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and the Territories, from places beyond the limits thereof, is hereby forever prohibited.

SEC. 6. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor in all cases where the Marshall, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such jugitive, was prevented from so doing by intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or by violence, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like intimidation, or violence, and the owner thereby deprived of the same.

SEC. 7. The elective franchise and the right to hold office, whether Federal or Territorial, shall not be exercised by persons who are of the African race.

third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall be amended or abeliahed without the consent

of all the States.

Mr. Branch, of Petersburg, presented the recolutions lately adopted in that city, for immediate

Mr. Branch said that he recognized the right of instruction, and bowed to the will of his constituents. His people had changed very suddenly, and might change again so soon as daylight broke upon our hopes, and he would then again be ready to carry out their will. [Laughter.]

BENEFITS OF SECRESION .- The people of the secoded States, under the oppressive Government of the United States, got their letters by mail tor a postage of three cents. The new government imposed upon them charges them exists the Confederacy five cents. All letters going out of the Confederacy, to points within the United States, are thus made to pay sight cents, five to the Confederacy and three to the United States. This is postage reform! Hurrah for secession.

The United States charges so duties on exports, and cotton from the Southern States has always been exported free. Now, the Confederate States have imposed upon it an export duty of one eighth cent per pound. Hurrah for secession!

The cotton planters have heratofore received free of duty from the Northern, Western and Middle States, per annum, millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles, on most or all of which the Southern Confederacy now requires them to pay duties. Hurra-a-afor secession and free trade! Tarified at both sides and taxed in the middle! Washington Star. postage of three cents. The new government

Since the Condensate Name are served by Hendrich B. Wright, as expect they control for eighth cent for the served of the served

THE VICTORY OF MES. GAINES. The annals of litigation furnish no two more ting or peculiar osses than those of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, and of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, both of which have, for many years, occu-pied prominent positions before, not only the le-gal profession, but the eyes of the world.

Daniel Clark was one of the early settlers in the colony of Louisiana. His business tact soon pinced him at the head of its monetary world, while his popular character and agreeable manners afforded him a similar position in the social circle. In 1892 he became acquainted in Philadelphia with a lady of extraordinary personal beauty, named Zulime Carriers. She was born in the old French colony of Biloxi, and her parents were emigrants from Provence. When Clark first met her, she had been living in wedlock with a swindler named Jerome De Grange, who, having damied her with a glittering coronet, married her and then disclosed the attounding facts that he was a confectioner and a bigamist. Zulime appealed for protection to Clark, who being warm-hearted and chivalrous, at once espoused her cause, and after becoming convinced who being warm-hearied and chivalrous, at once of the series of the screw, which, of course, disabled that Da Grange had another wife living, expensed herself. The marriage was kept secret, and in 1806 Myrs, new Mrs Gaines, was born. Being naturally desirous of having her connection with to New Orleans to obtain legal proofs of her first husband's rascality. While she was gone, Clark, who had become an influential politician, became enamored of Miss Caton, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, with whom he contracted an engagement, but when reports were brought to Miss Caton alleging her lover's marriage to Zulime, ahe at once insisted upon a release from the engagement, and she subsequently became the Marchioness of Wellesley.

In the meantime, Zulime had returned to Philadelphia, and sought to obtain proofs of her marriage with Clark, who had, with singular treacherty, destroyed all that he could discover. Find-

ery, destroyed all that he could discover. Find-ing herself helpiese, in a strange country, and with a child dependent upon her, she was whol-ly at a loss what to do, and in her destitution, driven almost to despair, she accepted the hand of Dr. Gardette, who united his fortune with hers. Clark, in the meantime, had become penitent, but on hastening to find his former love, rtained that she was the wife of another .-He took the child Myra, placed her under the care of a friend, and had her most liberally educated. Zulime lived for a long time after that, attained the age of 98 years, and died at New Or-

leans but a few years since.

Clark, whose business talent was proverbial, amassed an immense fortune in Louisians, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, which he becouri, Kentucky and Maryland, which he bequesthed by will, in 1813, to his mother, Mary Clark, naming Beverly Chew and Richard Relf, bankers of New Orleans, as executors. Charges have been preferred against the executors of bad faith and mismanagement, but however that may be, Myra—then Mrs. Whitney—having discovered at maturity that her mother had been the wife of the deceased millionarie, with an impulse of honorable affection for which she cannot be too highly praised, determined to assert her right, as

the legitimate child and consequent heiress to the entire property.

That she met with opposition and with obstacles of all sorts may well be imagined, but she battled for her rights against the most fearful odds. Her husband died, but she remarried, and in so doing enlisted a powerful auxiliary in the person of Gen. Gaines, who believed in her legit-imacy and aided her with all his might. It would be wear isome merely to index the various legal treacheries, experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this work of her lifetime. She sued in numerous courts, and with varied success, until her fortune was gone, her friends convinced of the usele eness of further trial, and all but her comfindomitable spirit fied. She still struggled on, and, as a last resort, brought the case in its amplitude and its labyrinths of legal technicalities to the Supreme Court of the land. There, after a long and patient hearing, she has obtained her victory. The Court has unanimously decided that Myra Clark Gaines is the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and that, as such she is entitled to all the property left by him. Nor are the years and energies of trencheries, experienced by Mrs. Gaines in this ty left by him. Nor are the years and energies of the courageous woman too far spent to prevent her enjoyment of her wast wealth.

TREASURE TROVE-A KNOTTY JU-DICIAL QUESTION-FUN IN THE SU-PREME COURT.

A case which afforded a great deal of fun, and which involved a knotty point of law under its comical exterior, came up yesterday, in the Supreme Court. It seems that away up in Luzerne county lived a man named Elisha Harris. He owned a large farm, and was supposed to have saved considerable money. He was an eccentric and close fisted individual, and he lived entirely and close fisted individual, and he lived entirely secluded and alone. In July, 1858, he died. His administrators could find no property beyond the ordinary house hold furniture, &c. According to custom, they had a vendue—or, as the country people call it—"a vandoo," (which, by the way, is one of the three great sources of excitement and interest in the country—court week and funerals being the other two.) The vendue was well attended, it being inferred that the money which it was supposed that the decessed died possessed of, had been concealed somewhere—and old chests and bureaus probably never before sold so well at at an up country sale. Well, one David M. Huthmacher, an honset Dutchman, went to the sale, and a nondescript article of furniture was struck off to him for lifteen cents. It was a square block of pine wood, about three feet long and ten or twelve inches square, supported by four legs, block of pine wood, about three feet long and ten or twelve inches square, supported by four legs, each about a foot and a half in length. On the top was a horizontal wheel, with an iron spindle attached to it. It was an outlandish affair, and it might, for all we know, have come out of the ark and been applied to antediluvian uses. David paid his fifteen cents, and hauled his purchase home and threw it on the woodpile. In course of time it came to be split open for fire wood, when lo! it was found to contain \$3,754.50 in gold and silver coin and promissory notes. David though silver coin and promissory notes. David, though poor, was honest, and he informed the administrators of his discovery. The result was a suit was entered to determine to whom the treasure should belong. The lower Court decided against Honest David, and he appealed. Such was the case that came up yesterday, and it occasioned

nuch merriment.

before this august tribunal. The Judges will de-nide at their leisure the question involved in the 1820.—Phile, Bulletin.

THE SAFETY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN The stasmer Arabia arrived at New York on Sunday last. The most interesting piece of intelligence by this arrival is the cheering news that the mail steamer Australesian, of the Cumard line, about which serious apprehensions in respect to her safety were entertained for the past week, is asfe. It appears the Australesian left Liverpool on the 16th of February, her regular day of salling, received her mails and proceeded on her way, or ling as Cork harbor. On the 18th she experienced light variable winds, and on the following day there was a strong breeze and a heavy sea. The steamer Arabia arrived at New York or day there was a strong breeze and a heavy sea, rendering it very difficult to manage the ship. The morning of the 20th, however, was still more severe, betokening a violent atorm. Not only had the noble vessel to contend with a succession of

the noble vessel to contend with a succession of terrific squalls and a high sea, but a heavy gale contributed to the impending danger. While vainly attempting to weather the storm she broke two bars of the screw, which, of course, disabled her, and rendered it impossible to proceed on her voyage by a steam propelling power. The accident to the screw is supposed to have happened from striking some piece of a wreck, as several logs were seen floating about at the time.

As soon as the accident was discovered, Captain Hockley immediately housted sail and directed the

on her outward bound voyage, she took the Australisian's passengers on board, and, as has already been remarked, arrived at New York on Sunday. ORTEDE.-This is a new metaltic alloy, exten-Stores have sprung into existence all over the country for the sale of it, and newspapers contain flaming advertisements of a "full set of jewelry for only one dollar, being the stock of a large manufacturer," (or merchant) " who is obliged to dispose of his stock on account of the panic."

It is a French discovery, and is called by the French Gold Oriede. It is manufactured to a large extent in Waterbury, in this State. It bears a very close resemblance to gold in color, density, and fineness of grain; so close that it deceives evand fineness of grain; so close that it deceives every one but practical dealers or experts. Its component parts consist of pure copper, 100 parts; zinc, or (preferably) tin, 17 parts; magnesia, 6 parts; sal ammoniac, 3.6 parts; quicklime, 1.8 parts; tartar of commerce, 9 parts; ore mixed as follows: The copper is first melted, when the magnesia, sal ammoniac, lime, and tartar in powder, are added little by little; the crucible is now briskly stirred for about half an hour, so as to mix oughly; and then the zinc is added in small rains by throwing it on the surface and stirring it till it is entirely fused; the crucible is then cov-ered and the fusion maintained for about 35 minites. The surface is then skimmed and the alloy

ready for casting. The fineness of grain in this alloy gives to those objects of arts composed of it a delicacy and a purity of detail that cannot be obtained from bronze. The alloy is essentially ductile and malleable, and can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, their own limits. In this way we make the instiin any other way the artisan may desire.

The discovery of this new alloy is really won-derful, and its use will have a tendency to place within the reach of all the useful, ornamental, and higher products of art.

An immense number and amount of articles are

manufactured out of this alloy and sold South and West, and none but excellent judges can tell it from gold.—Hartford Times.

How Douglas HELD MR. LINCOLN'S HAT .- A Cincinnati paper gives the following incident of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoin:

"One of the representatives of this State Congress reports an interesting and rather funny incident of the inauguration, which, not having seen in print, we record. On approaching the platform where he was to take his oath and be inducted into the office of Chief Executive, Mr. Lincoln removed his bat and held it in his hand as he took the seat assigned him. The article seemed to be a burden. He changed it awkwardly from one to the other, and finally, despairing of finding for it an easy position, deposited it upon the platform beside, him. Senators and Judges crowded in, and to make room for them he removed

pliment of assigning bim to the command of another regiment—the Mounted Rifles—although a field officer of that regiment was then on duty with it. After the war General Summer was placed in command of the Department of New Mexico, and at the formation of the four new regiments, authorized by Congress in 1855, he was appointed Colonel of the First cavalry, the position which he now holds. Some rivalry arose between this regiment and the Second dragoons, of which General Harney was the Colonel.

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the sund fiver, and in the south has a mild clisite while in the north the climate is severeinto sunner of Territure's is now severe, vicwhile in the caregion, perhaps, Utah, New Mexico, Corado, Nevada, and Daccola. In all potability
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here of them, New Mexico.

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[From the Lynchburg Virginian.] THE SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

mongst the many appliances used to "drag" ow device which is so industriously presented to our people, to the effect that we shall be deprived of a market for our surplus slaves if we do not join the Southern Confederacy. Now, of all the arrant humbugs that have been attempted to be practised upon the credulity of the people, this takes the lead.

It assumes first, that all the slaves purchased from Virginia by our late fellow-citizens in the Gulf States, were purchased out of pure good will owards Virginia, and not for any benefit that the purchasers derived. Poor old Virginia needed soney more than negroes, and, as a matter of simple accommodation to her, the Cotton States nade the exchange. They did not want our negroes, however, but bought them only because we could not get along without their money! What transparent nonsense! Their Constitution, we believe, prohibits the African Slave Trade; and if it did not they would be compelled to regard what is an unmistakable indication of the purpose of the great Powers of Europe, to make this, above every thing else, a condition of their recognition If, therefore, they need more slave labor, they will purchase wherever they can find a surplus;

and, there being no surplus in any of the Cotton States, it follows that they will have to come to the Border States as formerly. This, to our mind perfectly demonstrable and conclusive. Moreover, we do not believe that the people of the Gulf States will, finding that their expedient fails to bring the Border States to them-consent to live inder a ban of the kind. They will consent to o prohibition of the Slave Trade between the States. Commenting upon this subject, the Mont-

ery (Ala.) Post says: "The policy of interdicting the slave trade be-tween the Confederate States and the Border Slave States, is being urged by some as a proper course to be pursued by this Government, in case they do not second from the Union. The reasons seigned for this policy are several in number, be ble. In the first place, the disposition originates from a spirit of retaliation, but whilst we retaliate upon them by refusing them a market for their surplus slaves, we at the same time effect our own nterest, because if it was not as much to our in terest to buy them as to theirs to sell, we wou not be likely to do so, even without restrictions being imposed upon the right to do so. But it is said sgain, that the tendency of the Border States s towards Abolitionism, and that by denying them the privilege of sending their slaves to our markets, we compel them to retain the inst intion. This we regard as a mere imaginary view of the subject, that neither comprehends the facts in the case, or the results to be accomplished. Slaves have not only continued to increase umbers and value in all the Border States during he last ten years, but the institution is secure additional guarantees, which shows both a disposition and a determination to perpetuate it. Bu If we wish to force them to the policy of emanci

tution comparatively unprofitable, and when once it becomes unprofitable, it soon becomes unpopular, and then we may expect to see it eradicated through the channels of emancipation in some direction and by such means as they shall think most advisable.

you endure, I can only characterize as a continued struggle for life. You not only feel the cold, but you actually see it. The hair is hazy with frozen moisture. The sky is like a vault of solid steel, so hard and pale does it appear. And the wind is like a blast out of that fabulous frozen hill

trade, like all other property, subject only to the control and management of buyers and sellers."

control and management of buyers and sellers."

man I met who was travelling against the wind,

the little fights at Shanghai were very amusing. One day, when a great many soldiers were out, I saw more of the combat than was pleasant. Hav-ing got into the line of fire I was forced to take shelter behind a grave, the bullets striking the grave from each side every second. Why they came my way it was difficult to discover, for they ought to have passed on the other side of the creek, about twenty yards distant, to the people they were intended for; but to see the dodging of the soldiers, then of the rebels, each trying to evade the platform beside, him. Senators and Judges crowded in, and to make room for them he removed nearer the front of the stage, carrying his tile with him. Again it was dandled uneasily, and as Senator Baker approached to introduce him to the sudience, he made a motion as if to replace the tile on the stage under the seat, when Douglas, who had been looking on quietly, and apparently with some approhensions of a catastrophe to the hat said, 'Permit me, sir,' and gallantly took the varations article and held it during the entire reading of the Inaugural: Dug mush have reflected pretty seriously during that half hour, that instead of delivering an inaugural address from that portice, he was holding the hat of the man who was doing it."

THE SUCCESSOR OF GENERAL TWIGOS.—The post rendered vacant by the dismissal of brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs. General Sumner has served in the army over forty years, having entered the Second Regiment of infantry in 1819. At the organization of the First regiment of dragoons he was transfered to that regiment. Most of his life has been repent in the saddle, west of the Mississippi river. He participated through and the season of the man who was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Cherubusco Gen. Scott paid him the high compliment of assigning bim to the command of another regiment—the Mounted Rifes—although

sure of his prize, put the muzzle of his matchlock to Redeap's head and fired, and took to his heels as fast as he could go. It is difficult to say who was the most astounded when Mr. Redoap did procisely the same. The bullet that dropped down readily on the powder fell out as easily when the barrel was depressed. The rebel got off with a good singing of his long hair.

There were frequently, however, some very ugly wounds; and where surgery is at such a discount, the poor wounded must suffer most severely. The Chinese rarely if ever amputate. They use strong drawing-plaster to extract the ball. The missionary hospitals at Canton and Shanghai, under the able charge of their indefatigable managers, Drs. Hobson and Lockhart, as also that under the good care of Dr. Parker, late Plenipotentiary for the United States to China, did great good. Indeed, it is impossible to tell what grand results may follow the labors of these gentlemen. The hospitals were often crowded with wounded, soldiers chiefly being benefitted by their skill. There were frequently fights close to Dr. Lockhart's hespital, and men of both parties had been carried thither. Dr. Hobson received upwardsof 1,000 Canton soldiers, and his reputation is far spread. Even the mandarins have deigned to notice his aid. True to their usual policy towards foreigners, they give the barbarian no credit, but his services were so great that they could not be passed over, so they selected a Chinese lad, who was a sort of medical pupil and paid assistant at the hospital, and dubbed him a mandarin of the sixth rank. A grant of land for a hospital would have done much more good.—

Twelve Years in China.

A LITTLE WHILE. little while, and every fear, That o'er the perfect day lings shadows dark and drear,

Shall pass, like mist, away : The secret tear, the anxious sigh, Shall pass into a smile: Time changes to eternity-

We only wait a little while, A little while, and every charm That steels away the heart,

And earthly joys that werm And lure us from our part, Shall sease our heavenly views to dim The world shall not beguile Our ever faithful thoughts from Him,

Who bade us wait a little while. A little while, and all around-The earth, and sea, and sky-The sunny light, and sound Of Nature's minstralsy,

Shall be as they never have been And we, so weak and vile, Be creatures of a brighter scene We only wait a little while.

STRANGER IN TROUBLE .- On Sunday evening here was brought to the Southern Police Station a young man of respectable exterior, who repre-sented himself as a merchant of North Carolina on his way to Indiana He. was so grossly intox-icated as to be unable to walk straight and had to be assisted along. It seems that after drinking freely at one of the hotels, he commenced singing "Away Down Dixie" so boisterously as to disturb the guests, and he was therefore ejected the place. pon entering the station house he resiste officers, supposing they were United States soldiers and were imprisoning him in a guard-house Kind words and kind treatment however prevailed upon him to take a nap and sleep off the effects of his debauch. Upon arising in the morning the officers in charge harded him the sum of \$206 and a magnificent gold watch, which they had taken from him on the previous night. He was greatly pleased, and apologized to the officers, thanking them for their kindness. The watch cost \$400 .- Baltimore American.

GEN. BEN MCCULLOCH EN ROUTE FOI RICHMOND. MOBILE, March 18 .- Col. Ben McCulloch pass ed through Mobile on Saturday, en route to Richmond to purchase arms for Texas. He will stor at Montgomery, with the view of inducing Presi dent Davis to order a regiment of mounted rifle men for the frontiers of Texas.

The Nashville Patriot, in referring to the arrival of Hon. John Bell at his home in that city on the 11th inst., says:

"Mr. Bell did not desire and was not offered seat in President Lincoln's Cabinet. He gave interance to no such sentiments as were recently attributed to him by the telegraph touching the tone and purport of the Inaugural, and of the duty f Tennessee and the Southern Border States in consequence thereot. He does not regard that pa per as indicating a coercive policy towards the second States. He does not advise a preparation for hostile conflict with the Government on the part of the non-seceded States."

THE EFFECT OF EXTREME COLD is thus described by Bayard Taylor: When the thermometer is them.
40 or 50 degrees below zero, the sensation which Witn "If the Border Slave States remain in the Union, our policy is to cultivate towards them the same amicable relations that have hitherto jagged knife. I endured this weather during two existed, and our interest is to leave the inter-slave days of travel in an open sleigh, but very had a face either already frozen or just in the act A Chinese battle is as good as a farce. Some of the little fights at Shanghai were very amusing. One day, when a great many soldiers were out, I saw more of the combat than was pleasant. Having got into the line of fire I was forced to take shelter behind a grave, the bullets striking the grave from each side every second. Why they and his men delirious for some days afterwards. The effect of an extremely low temperature— perhaps the lowest which the human frame is capable of feeling—is a sort of slow, penetrating, deadly chill, rather than an acute and painful sensation. But after the battle is over, on entering a warm room, then a painful sensation commen-

RECLAIMING FALLEN WOMEN.—The movement in London for the reformation of fallien women has been attended with remarkable results. Similar measures have been adopted in other large cities of Great Britain with success. In Glasgow, over two hundred have been received into the Refuge and provided with employment, mainly through the efforts of a single lady, who devoted herself to this work; and many more have applied, but have been rejected, from the want of means for their support. Of 163 who had been received in over a twelvementh, only twenty had relapsed, and nearly all of these had RECLAIMING FALLEN WOMEN.-The movehad been received in over a twelvemonth, only twenty had relapsed, and nearly all of these had returned of their own accord, bitterly repenting their weakness, and desiring further opportunity of reformation. As the most insidious means were adopted to lure them back to vice, the secessions were encouragingly limited. In Dublin, too, a similar movement has been inaugurated, and a very considerable number have embraced the opportunity of abandoning their evil courses.

ABUSES OF THE TELEGRAPH. A bill is now in progress through the Virgin-ia Senate "to prevent abuses of the telegraph."
It makes the sending of a "false statement" a misdemeasor, and therefor inflicts a fine of not misdemeanor, and therefor inflicts a fine of not more than \$500, nor less than \$50, or by imprisonment in the common jall for not more than three months, or less than ten days, or by both, as the Court may direct. It also provides that the telegraph company by whose line such "untrue statement" may be sent shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500; provided that, if the company shall have kept a copy or record of the statement, together with the name of the person transmitting it, or causing it to be transmitted, and shall furnish and disclose the same to the satisfaction of the Court, it shall be lawful for the Court to remit such penalty. The informer is to get the whole fine; and if he

THE VIRGINIA LIVE INSURANCE 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 arery three years, among the policy holders, thereby giving the assured the advantages of the mutual system, with the pledge of a purpetual Capital Stock of \$100,000, and the added security that its Stockholders have a permanent moneyed interest in conducting its affairs with prudence and sconomy.

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 amount.

The chiefobject of the Company is to aid in retaining 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 customers for a term of years, at legal interest, and dis-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

DIRECTORS. John Purcell, Sam'l T. Bayly, Jos. R. Anderso C. G. Barney, Ro. H. Maury, Jas. A. Cowardi Joseph Allen, Roscoe B. Heath, Thos. W. McCance John H. Montage David I. Burr, Benj. H. Nash, P. T. Moore, John H. Claibot Lewis Ginter, John Jones, Jas. L. Apperson, Lewis D. Crensha B. C. Wherry, Wm. H. Christian, Wyndham Roberts John C. Sheffer, Peter C. Warwick, R. O. Haskins, Wm. G. Paine, H. E. C. Baskervill Sam'l J. Harrison Wm. H. Haxall, Robt. T. Brooke, George D. Shell, Edward Norvell,
Wellington Goddin, George J. Sumner,
John Dooley, D. J. Wealdridge,
Upon the adjournment of the meeting of Stockhold,
the Board of Directors convened, and elected th Edward Norvell George J. Sumn D. J. Weeldrid

wing officers:
President-WM. H. MACFARLAND. Vice-President-SAM'L. J. HABRISON. Physician Da. BLAIR BURWELL, Attorney ROSCOE B. HEATH, Esq. J. ADAIR PLEASANTS, Secy. Office corner Main and 11th streets,

AND FOR SALE .-- I WISH TO SELL AND FOR SALE.—I WISH TO SELL privately a Tract of Land lying near Neuse River, in Wake county, within seven or eight miles of Raleigh, Sentaining 226 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willis Riddick, the widow Rogers and others. There are some 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the balance being cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms and all necessary out houses on the premises. There is also a fine ordhard of young appreciate. The tract is well watered, and there is a well in the yard and a spring of as good water as any vell 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 feb 9—w3m WILLIE S. CLIFTON. CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Halifax county-Court of Equity, Fall Term,

Thomas Johnson vs Laura Smith, et el.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Jacob Mathis, and wife Caroline, Allen Powell and
wife El.zabeth, Pleasant Crump, and wife Catherine,
and Jurune Hall, defendants in the abovecase, are nonand 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 them.

JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E. CTATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-

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

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

Ferebee Batta, vs L. H. B. Whitaker, Administrator of Priscilla Read, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gideon Hamlet, Eveline Hamlet, John Moore and Polly, his wife, John Read and Martha Read defendants in the above named sult, 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, he was the state of the county of Halifax, at the Court House, as the 4th Moorey after the 4th Moorey af Halifax Town, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Mon-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 as confessed against them.

Witness, John Anthony, C. M. E. for said county, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866.

JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E.

mar 6-6w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to move to the South-west, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now resides, lying eight miles south of Baleigh, and one mile north of Band's mill, on the waters of Swift

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-- THE A undersigned having at February term, 1881, 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 some 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.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA
SCHOOLINGHAM COUNTY.—William W. Roper and others vs. C. L. Glenn, administrator of Charles Roper, deceased—In Equity.

In this case it is referred to the Master to state the account of C. L. Glenn, as the Adm'r of Chas. Roper, deceased,, and that he advertise for all of the next of kin of the maid Chas. Roper, dec'd, to appear before him at the time and place of taking the same, and prove their relationship.

In obscilience 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.

dec 15—td A. M. SCALES, C. M. E.

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.

Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Thine Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brillancy and strength to the imported article.

METALLIC CAPS, INVALUABLE JARS, &c., stamped with any name or design required

SIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND BRITARIA WETALS.

A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., for sale at unusually low prices.
mar 13—Im LANDECKER & KLINE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The serefulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, fifth and fifthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation," indeed, it it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or scree.—This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has i's origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most ac-tive remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofuls, but also those other affections which arise from it, such res Enuritive and Skin Diseases, St. ANTHONY'S FIRM, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, POSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS, and BOILS, TUNORS, TETTER, and SALT RREUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORN, REBUNATISM, SYPHILITIC MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROP. sy, Dispursia, Debility, and indeed all complaints arising from Impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitu-

AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS. For all the Purposes of a Family Phisic.

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed with pain or physical debility is astonished

to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting."

Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certifinish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Para in and Morbid Inaction of the Boncels, Flatulency, Loss of Applitie, Jaundece, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hourseness, Croup, Bronchitts, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored frem alarming an even desperate distance of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its been restored frem alarming an even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its
superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too
apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues
are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote
to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections
of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our
climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon
the community have failed and been discarded, this
has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on
the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures
too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, RALEROW, and by Druggists and Morchants, throughout the State.

At Wholesale by M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, Va. mar 17-2t.

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- BER-TIE county—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 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 defendant 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 Monday of May next; Conditional 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, the 2nd Monday of February, A. D., 1861.

WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C. mar 6—6w pr adv \$5.62½ mar 6-6w pr adv \$5.62%

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,-BER-O TIE county—Court of Piens and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1861.
Winnifred Watson, vs Robert C. Watson.

Winnifred Watson, vs Robert C. Watson.

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 judgment final will be had against him at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in windsor, on the second Monday of May next; Conditional 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, the second Monday of February, A. D., 1861.

WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C.

Just received 120 plows, No's A C, 10 X50, burs and points to fit. I Dosen heavy Corn Shellers, and for sale cheap,

By W. H. AVERA,

mar 9—4t

At Silverdale Variety Store.

N. C. Standard copy twice.

YUST AS 1 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 atand formerly occupied by myself, two doors east of H. Poole's Clothing Store, on Market Square. JOHN C. MOORE.

MOORE & BARHAM,
Auction 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.
Standard copy.

dec 1—tf

WALTON HOUSE. AS 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 Patronage of the House is large and increasing.

From its central position, and established character, cannot fall of success, if properly conducted. An further information in detail will be given by addressing.

T. G. & W. M. WALTON. jan 26 - 126may 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.

mar 13—1m LANDECKER & KLINE.

20 BOXES CHEESE! 1

20 Boxes Candy.

50 Boxes Candles.

Just received At WHITAKER'S.

mar 5—if

CORN MEAL.—NICE AND WHITE

O and fresh every week. Families regularly supplied.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C. Sanders.

Ranaway FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

The said Negro is forty six or seven years of age, dark complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, weighs 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 Dunsen. I will give the reward of Firty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

Raleigh, N. C. Sanders.

Raleigh, N. C. Sanders.

A. SORRELLI.