

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 3 1861

NO. 13.

VOL. LXI

The Raleigh Register.

PUBLISHED BY SYME & HALL, Editors and Proprietors.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1861.

THE GOLDSBORO RESOLUTIONS.

We publish to-day the resolutions adopted by the Goldsboro Convention, for the purpose of letting our conservative friends see the programme of persistent and unhealthy excitement which has been prepared for the people of this State by certain secession leaders. Excitement is the only element in which these leaders can breathe and live, politically. They dread the calm, sober, and matured judgment of the people as a death-blow to their purposes and aspirations. They complain now that the vote on the 28th ultimo was not the deliberate fiat of the people, but a snap-judgment taken upon them. And this they do, in the face of the notorious fact that the questions of Secession, Federal Relations, and the policy of North Carolina, were discussed elaborately in the Legislature for weeks and weeks, and speeches and editorials and newspaper communications on these subjects were circulated broad east over the State, before the people were called on to say whether they would or would not have a Convention. Indeed, so thoroughly and so long were these subjects under discussion in the Legislature before the bill to take the sense of the people on the question of "Convention or No Convention" was passed, that the precipitators complained loud and loudly of the delay, and actually threatened that the people, if the Legislature did not act more promptly, would rise in their might and call a Convention for themselves. These facts are of too recent occurrence to be either erased or denied. Again, the seceders point to the meagre majority by which the Convention was beaten as a proof that the people have not been heard from truly. And, yet these men know that hundreds and thousands voted for a Convention, and at the same time voted for Union men as delegates. We risk nothing in asserting, that if the people had been called upon to vote on the naked issue of Secession or no Secession, Secession would have been beaten by an overwhelming majority. But suppose the Convention had been carried by the majority by which it was beaten, and the secessionists had elected a majority of the delegates to it, would we have heard anything of the voice of the people not being heard—anything of a snap-judgment from the seceders? Not one word. They would have gone to the Convention, and in forty-eight hours, precipitated the State out of the Union, and pointed to the voice of the people as their authority for so doing. Everybody knows that we assert a fact when we say this. The voice of the people has not been heard, because the voice of the people put a veto upon the designs of those who would have hurled this State into the vortex of disunion, and for no other reason.

But, we ask these seceders, what has occurred since the 28th of February to induce the people, on another trial, to reverse the verdict rendered on that day? Has there been any aggression upon us, any coercion attempted, any the slightest invasion of our rights, or any threat that we shall be constitutionally or arbitrarily interfered with? None whatever. On the contrary, there is a feeling of greater security in the country now than existed when the vote was taken, for at that time there was a fearful looking forward to what Lincoln would say and do when he assumed the reins of power. It is, then, manifest to us that it is the purpose of the seceders to create an unwholesome excitement, an artificial and injurious panic, and under its influence to induce the people to do, what in moments of cool and calm deliberation, they would leave undone. This is the purpose of the seceders, and it must be frustrated. The seceders must be met, not with coarse epithets, which never yet helped any cause, but by calm appeals to the people—appeals setting forth their true interests, and warning them of the designs of those whose principles are inimical to those interests.

Read Secretary Memminger's Commercial Circular. Travelers will have a lively time in journeying thither. The receipt of the mails will depend upon the number of travelers in the trains, as the cars will be at a stand-still until the trucks, &c., of the passengers are examined. Great doings, these.

AN INFLICTION.

We see that ex-Gov. Wise proposes to entertain the Virginia Convention with a speech of five days duration. The Reporters should have their lives insured.

The Secessionists of Wake County were represented in the Goldsboro Convention by J. P. Powell, B. C. Maaly, J. L. Powell, G. H. Faribault, Phil Sasser, R. H. Whitaker, M. V. B. Gilbert.

Gov. Ellis.—We are glad to learn that the report that His Excellency had the consumption and was in a rapid decline is entirely unfounded. Gov. E. has been quite well, but is now, we learn, much improved, and will, we presume, shortly be able to resume his duties in the Executive office.

SMALL POLITICIANS.

We think it quite probable that there may be found, in almost every large community, a jumbo of "small-beer" politicians, who not only speak, but act as though they honestly suppose that the political ends to be attained (if at all laudable), always justify the means and appliances used, no matter how disreputable the means and appliances may be which are thus brought into requisition. They also seem to take it "for granted" that whenever an individual, no matter what may have been his antecedents as a man of honor and fair-dealing, shall see proper to take upon himself the responsibility and dignity of an Editor of a political newspaper, he must, as a matter of course, relinquish all claims upon society as being a gentleman, *par se* for, having taken charge of a political journal, it is expected of him, by this class of politicians, that his "hide editorial" will soon become quite as thick and impenetrable as that of a full-grown Rhinoceros. He is told "that everything is fair in politics," and should be so "impolitic" as to shake his "editorial head" as though he questioned the orthodoxy of this "wise saw," he is laughed at for his simplicity, snubbed for his want of tact, and declared to be, at once, unfit to occupy the exalted (!) position of a political Editor! He must not permit himself to breathe too freely of Heaven's pure ether, no matter what may be the capacity of his "lungs editorial," and at the bidding of his would-be masters, he must learn to modulate his stentorian voice to an inaudible whisper. Hence, to edit a political journal that will give entire satisfaction to all such "comers and goers," one must hold himself in readiness, at all times, at their bidding, to swear "by the beards of all the prophets" that "black is white," or that "white is black," as the case may be; and should anybody have the temerity to question the validity of the premises from which these "logical deductions" are drawn, it is expected, as a matter of course, that the aforesaid Editor, will, "in a twinkling," draw from his inexhaustible treasury of universal knowledge, arguments, both "new and old," of the most convincing character, to fortify and maintain his assumed position.—But should these prove unavailing, or should there be an entire lack of strong defenses, such as many weapons and sound arguments always afford in a just cause, what more is required of this "man of all work"? Why, it is expected that he will, of course, bring out his huge professional mortar, loaded to the muzzle with "bad eggs," broken glass bottles, and other munitions of war of kindred nature, and discharge it at the devoted heads of all those who may dare to interfere with the "Liberty of the Press!"

Now, that this state of things exists to some considerable extent in this portion of our moral and political "vineyard," it is much to be deplored by all right-minded men, but cannot be denied, and if we are not much mistaken it would be no very difficult task to follow this muddy stream to the impure source from which it has sprung. We believe it is generally conceded that the newspaper press of the day is, to a great extent, the "educator," not only of the "political mind," but also of the "public morals," and if this be true, we apprehend that the political press of North Carolina may be very justly held accountable for much that is wrong in the moral tone of that portion of our political element to which we allude. We are, indeed, assured by that Book of Books, that "if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch." We must not be understood, however, as placing the entire press of the State in this distasteful and unenviable category. By no means, for we are pleased to know that there are some honorable exceptions. But this much we will say, (and that, too, at the risk of being well "bespattered" for our pains) that among our numerous "exchanges," which come to us almost from every portion of the Union, we do not find in any papers, published outside of our own State, the coarse language and insulting personalities so freely indulged in by portions of the political press of our own State. Why, it is an actual fact, that with us, an Editor, or any one else, no matter what his position in society may be, should he be only so unfortunate as to pen an article or utter an opinion not exactly suited to the tastes of certain "would-be leaders,"—no matter what may be the age of that gentleman, or his regard for "decency and good order," he is apt to be termed an idiot, or an ass, or a fool, or, perhaps, in language no less respectful, he will be told that he is devoid of "brains," as though the public are expected to be made wiser and better for the information, even if it be true.

Not very long ago, (during the war of certain "roses") we remember having seen, with much humiliation and sorrow, where one Editor threatened, in well rounded periods, to—now, what does the kind reader suppose? Why, actually to "knock the scabs" from the nasal appendage" of another Editor, who was the acknowledged leader of his party at that time! We also have seen the terms "liar," "scoundrel," "puppy," and "you are another," iterated and reiterated, until our heart has grown sick within us, and we confess sometimes to have blushed with very shame, when we have thought of the low estimate that would be placed upon the "good old commonwealth" (on account of the tone of its press) by our respectable neighbors abroad. Now, we do assume, that no individual, who may happen to have the control of a newspaper, has either the moral or political right to thrust upon the public, *notens potens*, his private piques or personal quarrels! Especially not, if the "literature" of the "fish-markets" is to be brought into requisition! We hold that the newspaper press is not, and of right ought not to be, made a sort of "political gymnasium," in which Editors (and others) are to be permitted, at will, to expose to public gaze their "brawny muscles," or to exhibit in any other way, to the eyes of the public, their unsightly proportions.

And we must be permitted to say, further, that in our humble opinion, the good-natured public has been exceedingly tolerant in this respect; more so, perhaps, than is strictly consistent with the rules which generally govern good society everywhere. But, from the numerous complaints we have occasionally heard in various quarters on this subject, we cannot doubt but that a change for the better is even now imperatively demanded. The fact is, no such newspapers are fit to be carried into any decent man's family, to be read by his wife and children. They ought not and will not be patronized by reflecting men, when others of healthier moral tone can be had.

"THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE HANDKERCHIEF."

Othello never made more ado about Desdemona's missing handkerchief, than has been made about a letter written by the Hon. L. O'B. Branch to his friend, A. M. Lewis, Esq. The letter has been asked for, as persistently as the jealous Moor asked for the "handkerchief." At last it has been produced, or rather that portion of it which the writer says is relevant to the charge of disunion sentiments made against him. We have read the letter, or the extract, carefully, and are free to say, that while it will satisfy the Unionists, it will fail to satisfy the Seceders. It leaves the writer in a state of "between-ness," which does not suit the exigency of these times. The dubious character of the letter, or the extract, will not be improved by what we hear of the character of a speech delivered by Mr. Branch, at Smithfield, on Tuesday. The speech, according to what we hear, was not satisfactory to either Union or Secession men. One gentleman informed us that the beginning was Union and the conclusion fire-eating. This won't do, Mr. Branch.

THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Richmond Whig, in the following article, gives the reasons for the defeat of the proposition of the Peace Congress in the Virginia State Convention:

Mr. E. L. Harding is also receiving his Spring stock of ready-made clothing, and invites the attention of the public.

Among our Petersburg advertisers, it will be seen that Messrs. Stevenson, Waddell & Co., Hamilton & Graham, and W. C. James, dry goods houses, and Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., Clothiers, offer to the trade splendid stocks of goods, upon such terms as will make it to the interest of North Carolina merchants to patronize their establishments.

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SPRING GOODS.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that Mr. Alexander Creech has just returned from the North with a supply of dry goods, &c., bought at panic prices, and which he proposes to sell at correspondingly low rates.

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PORT SUMMER.

The Charleston Mercury, noting the arrival of Col. Lamson (Lincoln's agent) there on Monday, says:

The city was all agog yesterday, at the announcement that still another ambassador from Washington had come to town, and was in close communication with the Governor. It appears that this last envoy, Mr. W. H. Mason, of Hillsboro, arrived in the city on Sunday morning, and registered his name upon the books of the Charleston Hotel as from Virginia. He remained quietly at the hotel until yesterday morning, when he sent his card to the Governor, and proceeded to Fort Sumter. The tide being low, the steamer was unable to reach the Port wharf, but was met at a short distance by a boat commanded by an officer, who, we understood, was Lieut. Hall. After presenting a written communication to the Governor, the Major appeared on the boat, accompanied by Col. Duryan, and they were then taken to Fort Sumter, where they remained for about one hour.

On the approach of the steamer to the fort, the steamer was met by a boat, which, we were told, was some half-dozen officers were on the ramparts, using their spy-glasses. After staying in the fort for some time, Mr. Lamson, accompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk round the ramparts of the fort, and returned to the hotel. The Major, who was the visitor, accompanied by Col. Duryan, and they were then taken to Fort Sumter, where they remained for about one hour.

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Hon. John J. Crittenden's reception at Frankfort, Ky., was very enthusiastic. A large crowd assembled at the depot, and the distinguished Senator was escorted to his house amid the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. He was welcomed in a brief speech by Judge Mason Brown. Mr. Crittenden very feelingly responded.

INSANE ASYLUM.

A called meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Insane Asylum on the 22d inst., Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President, and a quorum of the Board being present.

The number of patients in the institution is one hundred and ninety; and in consequence of the increasing number, it has been found necessary to discharge all foreign patients in the male department, to make room for our own unfortunate citizens. The health of the institution has been remarkably good for the last six months. Steps were taken for the erection of a brick wall on the western side of the buildings, as provided for by the acts of Assembly of 1858-'59, '60 and '61.

JAMES C. PATTON ON HAND AGAIN.

We find the following advertisement in the Petersburg Express, and for the sake of an old acquaintance give it a gratuitous insertion in our editorial columns:

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Southern people to the fact that he is the inventor of an improved SHELL which he wishes to introduce, but is prevented by want of the necessary funds. As far back as 1846 he discovered this destructive weapon far surpassing anything of the kind for simplicity, speed and execution, and tendered its use to the Russian Government during the Crimean war, but owing to a misunderstanding with the Russian Minister it was never accepted. He is now solicited that an article of so much value should go unheeded, and he is anxious that the South—the land of his nativity—the home of his fathers—the spot for the honor of which his "severe pulses" should be the possessor of this unmatchable and un-spreadable article of warfare.—If, however, amid the "noise and confusion" now existing in our once beloved country, the South should refuse this offering, he will be constrained to look elsewhere for "aid and comfort." The limits of a newspaper article will not permit him to enter into a description of its powers and efficiency as a death dealing weapon. It will suffice to say that it is adapted to guns of any description of calibre, and he is prepared to prove the assertion to the satisfaction of all skeptics.—His object in publishing this is to obtain some person or persons who feel an interest in the subject, and who would be willing to advance the necessary funds, for which an ample remuneration will be made.

JAMES C. PATTON.

PATTON is a great hand at war implements. Some years ago he invented a flying machine, which could take up huge stones and dump them out on devoted towns and cities, smashing them as flat as so many pan-cakes, and now we find him inventing a machine equally destructive, but designed to operate upwards instead of downwards like the Rock Dropper. We have no doubt that Patton's "Shell" will prove a terrible, bloody, and death-dealing concern, and as such, we commend it to the attention of Adjutant General Hoke.

We hope Patton's Shell will not prove as dangerous to the inventor as did his machine for sealing walls. If we mistake not, in trying that machine, Patton got a very bad tumble.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

W. G. Brownlow, the well known editor of the Knoxville Whig, announces himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the next August election. He runs upon his own hook as a candidate of the Union anti-secession party. Langdon C. Hayes will probably be the candidate of the States rights party.

APPOINTMENT.—

Willie P. Mangum, Jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of this State, has been appointed consul to Ningpo, China—salary \$2,000; and J. T. Edgar, of Tenn., a brother-in-law to Senator Crittenden, of Ky., consul to St. Thomas—salary \$4,000 a year. It is also stated that Mr. Lincoln has appointed Henry Winter Davis, of Md., minister to Russia.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE control of Col. C. C. Tew, formerly Adjutant-General of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. It is designed to afford an education of the same scientific and practical character as that obtained in the State Military Institutions of Virginia and South Carolina.

COURSE OF STUDY.

First Year, 5th Class.—Arithmetic, Algebra, French, History United States, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography.

Second Year, 4th Class.—Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Composition.

Third Year, 3rd Class.—Descriptive Geometry, Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, French, Latin, History of England, Literature, Drawing, Etymology.

Fourth Year, 2nd Class.—Dif. and Int. Calculus, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Latin, Drawing, Etymology.

Fifth Year, 1st Class.—Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Civil Engineering, Field Fortification, Ethics, Political Economy, Evidence of Christianity, Constitution of the United States.

Infantry and Artillery Drill will form a feature of the whole course.

ACADEMIC YEAR.—BARRACKS.

The Academy year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861), and continue, without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in November. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high; another building, 195 feet long, contains the mess hall, kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital.

TERMS.

The charges for the academic year are \$215, for which the academy provides board, fuel, light, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and clothing.

For circulars containing full information address

Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsboro, N. C.

1861. 1861. 1861. SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. N. WALKER & CO., SOUTHERN MANUFACTURERS OF READY MADE CLOTHING. 45 SYCAMORE STREET. HAVE NO IN STORE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, adapted to the want of the Virginia and North Carolina Markets. THEIR STOCK IS PURELY OF SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE. And they guarantee their prices to be as low as similar Goods can be purchased in any of the Northern Markets.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO Cash Trade or to Prompt Six Months Customers.

An examination of their stock is respectfully invited.

N. WALKER & CO., 45 Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va. mar 27-1m

1861. 1861. 1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS. Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c. No. 237 AND 239 BALTIMORE ST. BALTIMORE, MD. Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms, 6 months, 6 per cent. off for cash, per funds. mar 12-1m

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS will meet in the town of Morganton on the first Monday in May, for the examination of applicants for Licenses.

The Act of Assembly incorporating this Board, declares that no person who was not a practitioner of Medicine the 15th of April, 1859, shall be allowed to practice Medicine in this State, unless he shall be licensed by the Board of Examiners. No person shall be entitled to sue for or recover before any Magistrate or Court in this State, any Medical bill, or services rendered, unless he has previously obtained a License from the Board of Medical Examiners.

mar 23-1m SAM'L J. REDDIE, Sec'y.

NEW DRY GOODS. 1861. SPRING, 1861. HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON. BALTIMORE. ARE RECEIVING THEIR SPRING STOCK of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which they offer at low rates, for cash, or to prompt customers. ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. mar 5-2m

AMERICAN