The Raleigh Register.

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, spher, and matured judgment of the people as a deathblow 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 the; 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 long and loudly of the delay, and actually threatened that the people, if the Legislature did not act more premptly, would rise in their might and call a Convention for themselves. These facts are of too recent occurrence to be either evaded or denied .-Again, the seceders point to the meagre jority 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 heardanything of a snap-judgment from the seceders? Not one word. They would have gone to the Convention, and in forty-eight hours, pecipitated the State out of the Union, and pointed to the voice of the people as their authority for so doing. Everybody

and for no other reason. But, we ask these secoders, what has oc curred since the 28th of February to induce the people, on another trial, to reverse the verdiet 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 unconstitutionally 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 panio, 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

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

F Read Secretary Memminger's Commercial Circular. Travelers will have a lively time in journeying thither. The re- the tastes of certain "would be leaders,"-no ceipt of the mails will depend upon the number of travelers in the trains, as the cars will be at a stand-still until the trunks, &c., of the passengers are examined. Great do-

AN INPLICTION.

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. Manly, J. L. Whitaker, M. V. B. Gilbert.

Gov. Ettis.-We are glad to learn that the report that His Excellency had the consumption

SMALL POLITICIANS. We think it quite probable that there may be found, in almost every large community, a junto of " small-beer" politicians, who not placed upon the " good old commonwealth" 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. the public, notens votens, his private piques They also seem to take it "for granted" that whenever an individual, no matter what "literature" of the "fish-markets" is to be may have been his antecedents as a man of brought into requisition! We hold that the honor and fair-dealing, shall see proper to newspaper press is not, and of right ought take upon himself the responsibility and dig- not to be, made a sort " political gymnasinity of an Editor of a political newspaper, um," in which Editors (and others) are to be he must, as a matter of course, relinquish permitted, at will, to expose to public gaze fore, that instead of settling the questions at is all claims upon society as being a gentleman, their "brawny muscles," or to exhibit in per se ! for, having taken charge of a po- any other woy, to "eyes polite," their unlitical journal, it is expected of him, by this sightly proportions. 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 polities;" and should he be so " impolitie" 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 carried into any decent man's family, to be pure ether, no matter what may be the capacity of his "lungs editorial," and at the bidding of his would-be masters, he must earn to modulate his stentorian voice to an naudible 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 quastion 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 defences, such as manly weapons and sound arguments always afford in a just cause, what more is equired 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," 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 matter what may be the age of that gentleman, or his regard for " decency and good order," he is art 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

Not very long ago, (during the war of certain " roses,") we remember having seen, with much hamiliation and sorrow, where one Editor threatened, in well rounded periods, to --- now, what does the kind reader Powell, G. H. Faribault, Phil Sasser, R. H. suppose ! Why, actually to "knock the 'scabe' from the nasal appendage" of another Editor, who was the acknowledged leader of his party at that time! We also Gov. E. has been quite ill, but is now, we learn, much improved, and will, we presume, shortly be able to resume his duties in the Executive office.

| The puppy is a countred of the march number of the number

sick within us, and we confess sometimes to respectable neighbors abroad. Now, we do assume, that no individual, who may happen the moral or political right to thrust upon or personal quarrels! Especially not, if the

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 read by his wife and children. They ought not and will not be patronized by reflecting men, when others of healthier moral tone can

"THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE HAND.

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, The letter has been asked for as persistently as the jealous Moor asked for the "handkerchief." At last it has it which the writer save is relevant to the charge of disunion sentiments made against him. We have read the letter, or the extract, earefully, and are free to say, that while it will dissatisfy the Unionists, it will fail to satisfy the Seceders. It leaves the writer in a state of "betweenity," 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.

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 o 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 pre-vented by want of the necessary funds. As far back as 1846 he discovered this destructive weapon. ar 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 solicitous that an article of so much value should not go unheeded, and he is anxious that the Souththe land of his nativity—the home of his fathers -the spot for the honor of which his "every pulse shoots widely," should be the possessor of this un-match-ed and un-match-able article of warfare. f, however, amid the "noise and con-fuse-ion' South should re-fuse 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 parties who feel an interest in the sub-ject, 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, smash. ing 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 Drop-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

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

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSE.

the Knoxville" Whig," announces himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, at the next August election. He runs upon his own hook as Office. a candidate of the Union anti-secession party. Langdon C. Haynes 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 Ningpco, China-salary \$2,-000; and J. T. Edgar, of Tenn., a brother-in-law to Senator Crittenden, of Ky., consul to St. Thomas

The Richmond Whig, in the followhave blushed with very shame, when we have ing article, gives the reasons for the defeat thought of the low estimate that would be of the proposition of the Peace Congress in the Virginia State Convention:

(on account of the tone of its press) by our VOTE ON MR. CARLILE'S SUBSTITUTE. Lest night at about half-past seven o'clock the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, took a vote on Mr. Carlile's substitute and rejected it by an to have the control of a newspaper, has either almost unanimous voice. We hall this as an aus-

> When the Peace Comm port, and it was laid before the Convention, it was assailed by Mr. Tyler and other gentlemen, on various grounds, most of which referred to the al-leged ambiguity and vagueness of the language in which it was couched. It was charged that it would admit of different constructions, and thereit would leave everything open at sea. In defer-ence to these objections (though it was not ad-mitted that they were in all respects well taken) the Convention, on maken af Mr. Summers himself, referred the report to the committee of Twenty-one, to revise and report on it. The committee accordingly did revise it, and reported it back with a number of amendments, which rendered it clear and unmistakable in its purport, and in some particulars modified and improved it. When this report came in, Mr. Carlile, who thought the Peace Conference plan was from the objections taken to that plan as a substitute for the report of the Committee of Twenty-one, and the minority reports from that Committee, with an ordinance, submitting it to the people to decide at the polls, whether they

> ng proposition with the report of the Committee, and the vote being taken between them, it was ejected with but four or five dissenting votes. The question will next come up between the reports of the minority as competing propositions with the report of the majority. They will probably be voted down, and then the report of the

Committee, with possibly some few amendments, will be adopted. The vote last evening was a test of nothing but of the relative strength of the Peace Conference proposition as it came from Washington, and the measure as amended by the Committee of Twenty-one. On this proposition men of all shade

of opinion voted together in favor of the proposi tion as amended. The true test vote will be taken when the ordi sance of secession recommended by Messrs. Harvie, Montague and Williams is brought up as a competing proposition with the report of the Committee of 21. Then gentlemen will show their hands, and we shall see who are for the mediate secession, and who are for prosecuting in good faith the patriotic effort set on foot by Vir ginia to restore peace and harmony, and re-estab lish the Union, with all its countless blessings, on a sure and stable foundation.

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 conse quence 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.

It is due to the institution to state, that a very erroneous impression prevails in the minds of many respecting the annual charge certain means of its support, an annual appropriation is made by the Legislature of twenty five thousand dellars, but more than twothirds of that sum is paid back into the State treasury by the respective counties which are taxed for the support of their respective indigent insane sent to the Asylum, the earnings to the State from this source for the last year being \$18,800, leaving the sum of State at large.

We have been requested to state, that on account of the crowded condition of the male department, applications for that class of patients must be made to the Superintendent before bringing them to Raleigh.

Our exchanges in the State are requested

A WELL EXECUTED JOB. We have turned off from our Job Office the " Annual Register of the Officers and Cadets of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, and we do not hesitate to say that no Job Office in the United States can execute t neater job than it is. The gallant and worthy Superintendent of the Academy should give the Register Job Office a military salute for the manner in which his work was executed.

From the Job Office of the Register are weekly sent forth two of the best printed journals in the United States-The Church Intelligencer and The Christian Advocate. Of the former, the composition as well as press-work, are done at this office. Of the latter, the press-work only; and we are happy to say that the managers declare that it is vastly better printed than it ever was before. We are not surprised to hear all this, as we have the best Steam Power Press, and the most competent pressman to manage it, in he State. But we are not satisfied vet. Excelsior! is the motto of the Register Job

In this connection, we take pleasure in extending an invitation to any of our citizens, or visitors from the country, either ladies or gentlemen, who may wish to do so, to visit our office and witness the beautiful working of our Steam Hower Press. The press is running every day in the week, except Sunday.

It will be seen from an advertisement in anothr column that Mr. Alexander Creech has just eturned from the North with a supply of dry goods, &c., bought at panic prices, and which he

proposes to sell at correspondingly low rates. Mr. E. L. Harding is also receiving his Spring Stock of ready-made clothing, and invite the atention of the public.

Among our Petersburg advertisers, it will een that Measrs, Stevenson, Weddell & Co., Hamilton & Graham, and W. C. James, dry goods ouses, and Messrs. Noah Walker & Co., Clothers, offer to the trade splendid stocks of goods, North Carolina merchants to patronize their esablishments.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.-Thomas L. Wilson, rmerly a well known citizen of Virginia, died n Harrisburg, Penn., on the 8th of March, in the list year of his age. For a period of ten years, rom 1825 to 1835, he was editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, and in 1836 he was editor of he Democrat, published in Lynchburg at that

TIGHT TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.-The money ressure appears to be pretty tight in the northern counties of Mississippi. The following is from the Aberdeen Conservative:

We attended the Sheriff's sale on Monday last, and were perfectly astonished to see such a sacrifice of property. One gentleman actually pur-chased one hundred and sixty odd acres of land for \$40; another bought a half interest in a brick Mr. Carlile's proposition thus became a competlaw office for \$50; a \$125 buggy was sold for \$30, and other property sold equally low.

NEWS AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

the 10th of April, for poisoning his wife, committed suicide in the jail of Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday night, by cutting his arm above the elbow with the blade of a knife, by which he bled

It is said that in the course of Mr. Holcombe's peech in the Virginia Convention, he was very vere upon Mr. Seward-in reference to that gentleman's opinions concerning the decisions of the Supreme Court. It was a phillipic of classic legance, which created a marked sensatio

Hon. John J. Crittenden's reception at Frankfort, Ky., was very enthusiastic. A large crowd 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.

A certain hotel in New York, states a coten porary, was ornamented last week with a framed the names of the persons, male and female, who during the past two years, had left without pay-ing their bills. One lady is down on the list as having left, owing seventy dollars. A queer suit has been decided in favor of the

wife, and would like to try her first as a servant. He naid \$3 down, and agreed to cash up another \$7, if he married the girl. He soon married, and en refused the \$7 owing; hence the suit. The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern of the 6th nstant says :- "Our neighbors of Mississippi are already experiencing the benefits of secession. At the start off a special tax of only fifty per cent, is levied, but if they as well as the property

an intelligence office, saying that he wanted a

holders of the other Seceded States get through their career without having their taxes increase nore than five hundred per cent. they will come The East Baltimore Conference of the M. to the State of the Asylum. For the more | Church, which sat at Chambersburg, Pa., has declared that the substitution of the new for the old chapter on slavery was an unnecessary and injurious change, and it ought, therefore, to be repealed; that there can be no administration under said new chapter in that conference, and that each

should be left to their own regulations on the sub-It is stated that real estate has depreciated so much in certain portions of New York that a mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at \$45,000, was \$8,200 as that really contributed by the sold, a day or two since, for \$20,000; and one of the magnificent stores recently erected upon Broadway, with the expectation that it would be rented for thirty-five or forty thousand dollars,

of the annual conferences in which slavery exists

will not command \$15,000. EXTRA SESSION U. S. SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- Mr. Breckinridge made a speech in response to Mr. Douglas, denying that there were indications that the Republicans had abandoned their aggressive policy towards the South. He asked the Republicans if they had abandoned any of their principles.

Mr. Collamer said they had not. Mr. Breckinridge urged that unless some e

lenate recommend and advise the removal of the

Federal troops from the limits of the Confede-Mr. Clingman offered a similar resolution, as ding that the President shall abstain from an at-temps to collect revenue in the secoding States.— Both resolutions were laid over.

Washington, March 27.—A message was received from the President declining, for prudential reasons, to transmit to the Senate Maj. Anderson's dispatches to the War Department.

Mr. Breckinridge's resolution advising the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Confederate States, was discussed, but with no result.

After Executive session, adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The Texas Legis lature has passed resolutions approving the Con-vention's act deposing Gov. Houston.

The bill to raise a regiment of Mounted Rifle-men of 1,000 men, for the frontier, has passed.

The Indian depredations are increasing. THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE ALABANY, March 26.—The House of Assembly, to-day, passed to third reading a bill to provide for the submission to the people the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Mason, from Frankin, La., bound to Baltimore, collided at sea with the ship Queen of the West, bound from Liverpool to Mebile. The former was sunk, and with her cargo is a total loss. The mate was drowned, but the captain and crew were saved, and taken into Mobile by the Queen of the West. NEW ORLEANS, March 25,-The schooner Wi

FORT SUMTER. The Charleston Mercury, noting the arriva! of Col. Lamon (Lincoln's agent,) there on Monday,

The city was all agog yesterday, at the announce-ment that still another ambassador from Washing-ton had come to town, and was in close conference tipen the books of the Charleston Hoter as from vir-ginia. He remained quelly at the hotel until yes-terday morning, when he sent his card to the Governor, requesting an interview. The na-ture of his communication has not been made public. About one e'cleck, accompanied by Col. Duryes, Aid to the Governor, Mr. Lamon left the city in the steamer Planter, Capt. Ferguson, and proceeded to Fort Sumter. The tide being low, teamer was unable to reach the Fort wharf, ent 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 Lieutenant, Mr. Lamon was invited into the hoat, accompanied by Col. Duryes, and they were then taken to Fort Sumter, where they remained

about half the garrison had collected on the wharf, and some half dozen officers were on the ramparts, using their spy-glasses. After staying in the fort for sometime, Mr. Lamon, scoompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk around the ramparts of the fortification, the Major apparently explaining to visitor the position of the Fort and it surroundings. While on the steamer, the Envoy from Washington alluded several times to the importance preserving the peace, saying that he expected to eave immediately for Washington City, and hoped o return here in a few days. The last remark would indicate that he bore no order for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color to the opinion held by many, that the question of leav-ing is still in debate between Major Anderson and the Washington authorities, each being anxious to shift the responsibility of leaving off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands is becoming

rather annoying to the public here, and the people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, either peaceably or by the sword. Mr. Lamon left by the night train last night for Washington. The latest and apparently most reliable rumor was that his brief visit related to

ostal affairs, and that his trip to Fort Sumter was nerely incidental, as bearer of dispatches. The Courier has the following significant para-

Many members of the Convention arrived esterday evening, and with them many friends and visitors, who expect to visit Fort Sumter very soon. The Convention has the war-making power of South Carolina, and Fort Sumter must and shall be under the Palmetto flag before any nestions of Federal accession or allia

The Richmond Whig says that the reaction in Virginia in favor of secession, occasioned by the one of the Inaugural, has been followed by another reaction in favor of the Union, since the card, bung up in a conspicuous place, and giving policy of the Administration has been accertained

to be peaceful, and adds:

"In conclusion, let us endeavor to impress upon
the minds of all—Secessionists and Conservatives
—that no ordinance of secession will be passed by the Convention at the present time; and that, if such ordinance were to be passed, it would be votplaintiff at Chicago. A well-to-do man went to an intelligence office, saying that he wanted a overwhelming majority. Why, then, such being the fact, should anybody, who desires the peace and happiness of our citizens, continue to agitate and prate about a secession ordinance? The thing is altogether impossible, ridiculous and unnecessary, and we admonish the honest and tolling masses of the people in Virginia to pay no attention to the senseless clauters of the precipitationists on this subject. The Convention will adopt in substance, the majority report of the Commit-tee on Federal Relations, expressive of the views, wishes and demands of Virginia, and call a Con-ference of the Border Slave States, and then djourn over until next fall or winter. And that s about all it will do for the present, and all that it ought to do, in our humble judgment."

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 27.—Private account from New Mexico represent that the Texas Special Commissioner had met with but little success

in his secession efforts in that Territory.

The prospect of an extra session of Congress is not encouraging. Many of the Republican Senators are opposed to it. The subject has not heriously occupied the attention of the Administra-

The Light-House Bureau has almost entirel led operations, owing to the unvalidity Col. Lamon has returned from his official

eand to Fort Sumter. HON. R. S. DONNELL.-Our beloved fellow-cit zen. Mr. Donnell, was seriously and dangerously ill last week, and anxiety was felt on his account by the entire community. We are happy to be able to announce to his distant friends, who, no doubt, heard of his illness, that he is rapidly recovering, and will soon regain his accustomed health and and will soon regain his acoust strength. His restoration is with us a subject of

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

general rejoicing. No man living has warmed friends or more of them. - Washington Dispatch

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, March 1st, 1861 Mr. Breckinridge urged that unless some energetic and manly effort was made, the Union would be irreparably crushed.

Mr. Douglas responded insisting that the prospects of the South, relative to the Territories, were better than ever.

On motion of Mr. Grienes, the Douglas resolutions were tabled—ayes 23, nays 11.

Mr. Breckinridge offered a resolution that the Senate recommend and advise the removal of the

humbly bows to the will of the Almighty Disposer, and thould not surmar, for he dosth all things well, cannot but pause to shed a tear over the untimely grave of a

seart can derive consolution.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the United to the family of the deceased, and Vicksbur.

aged about 25 years. To her immediate relations,—her husband, brothers, sister and aunt—the death of one so dearly beloved must be a source of sorrow which time alone can south. The deceased, by her gentlemets, amiability and uniform kindness, had also undeated to her a host of friends, who will lament her death with unaffected sorrow. But we mourn not for her as those without hope. The purity of her life, the deep picty of her nature, the uncomplaining mechness with which she here her long and painful ill seed, her implicit faith in the saving grace of her Redeemer, and the peacefulness and gentlemess which characterized her death, give a sure promise of her spirit having winged its flight to a realm of ineffable bliss.

In this City, on the 27th inst, at the residence of her Son, Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, Mrs. Princes Hurchings, aged about 75 years.

Mrs. Hutchings had been a plous and consistent member of the Methodist E. Church for many years, and has gone at last to resp her reward.

HILLSBOROUGH

MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. Tow, formerly Superinten-dent 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

COURSE OF STUDY.

rthography.
Second Year, 4th Class-Algebra, Geo

nometry, French, Latin, Universal History, Co Third Year, 3rd Class—Descriptive Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytic try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution.

England, Literature, Drawing, Elecution.

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

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

ACADEMIC YEAR-BARRACKS. The Academic year will commence on the odnesday in February, (Feb. 6, 1861,) and con-

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