but still another dark sorrow was in store for the poor White Doe. The Blue Swan, my beloved and beautiful fester-sister, was betrothed to a noble young chief, of a neighboring, and powerful tibe. Great Medicine's heart was set on this union, so ennobling to his family, and the arriable Che-pe-we had already given her young heart to the bandsome young Brave.

But, alas! Great Ragle, the princely, the noble Gray Eagle of the soaring Spirit, loved not the centle Che-pe-we.

entle Che-pe we. His heart was set on the hapless White Doe and so he told the Great Medicine.
"The old man's beart bled for the

his sweet Che-pe-we, the Beautiful Blue Swan.

"Gray Eogle was not to be moved, and Che-pewe was broken hearted, as was the sorrowing The Great Medicipe came to seek the White Doe, in her Myrtle Bower on the border of the mur-

"White Doe," said the old man sorrowfully.

"My good father !" responded the White Doe."

"White Doe," repeated the weeping old man, "thou hast slept on this bosom, has fed on these knees, and played round my hearthstone with the chil-dren of my love—even as one of them. Thou hast been ever the gentlest and most loving of my

"My eyes weep for thee, gentle White Dos. But then hast rebbed the old ledge of its Joy its peace, hast stolen the heart of the Chief Gray Eagle, from my poor Che-pe-we; and thou has, too, deserted the young Brave Peak-ne-we who

There the old man paused from strong emotion. "Wall, my father;" said White Doe, "White Deccan die, go to the spirit-land, and join herown, dear departed people, victims of the Indians cruel tomahawks. White Doe waits the will of her "The Great Medicine trembled with grief as he

consist hose noble hunting-grounds, even till their pearls of the waters of Roanoke, thy happy home, and birthplace. "Farewell, White Doe."

"Farewell my beloved father," responded these lips about to be closed in the ellence of more than a hundred years. "I seemed to sleep in the deep, quiet woods, be-neath a tangled vine, on the soft, mossy bank, beside my favorite bower. But, when I woke, the hounds were in full, flerce cry, the horn was echo-

On with a trembling heart I sped. The winds were bearing me onward to safety, despite the efforts of hundsmen or hounds; and thus has it has this spirit trembled and fainted, amid the terrors of the chase. Long has it pined for rescue from this lingering, painful pilgrimage, before its entrance into promised rest.

"Thanks, brave hunters, my noble countrymen. for this deliverance of Virginia Dare from her cruel hving death. The jessamine wreath that twines this brow is withering fast—its fragrance is exhaled on the breath of the dying Virginia, whose span must close with their most fleeting beauty; a step from her punishment to bliss.
"A few, only a few, of those golden petals lift.

prophetic beauty, as she waves her hand and speaks the vision that entrances her gaze:

"Soaring in yonder fleecy cleuds behold a brave young eagle—tull fledged and vigorous, he sapires to meet the glorious sun, pluming his glossy wings, has made him ready for the flight above the birds of the air." Scarce in his clouds wreathed career-

conscious of his progress coarce has he tasted the joy of freedom—of release from parental guidance and control—when, powerful in the vigor of maturity, comes towering in pursuit the proud oid eagle, with open beak intent on clipping the new fledged pixions of the daring adventurer.

He strikes, but falls in his ungenerous mark the eaglet pauses not in his upward aim. Right onward he springs, unscathed, with brave eyes fixed on the sun, beneath whose majesty alone he designs to stay his aspiring wing.

"Another! and still more glorious vision blesses these dying eyes. A form of grandeur and majesty appears, clothed in martial array. Oh! he is leading a mighty host—mighty in truth—mighty in valor—mighty in the strength of unsullied patriotism—though worn and weary from the desperate conflict for freedom and for glory. "A strain of inspirating martial music now reaches my ear, from out that glorious band, as footh their mighty leader comes, and stands forth their mighty leader come, and stands alone, with mild benevolent smile on that recently terrible countenance. For the deadly strife is over, the bloody knife is buried, and the hand of fellowship again is offered to the van-

quished for.

"Encircled by his glorious band of brothers, (brothers in the struggle for right and liberty; brothers in triumph; brothers in the bestowal of peace and prosperity on the noblest country beneath the sun, brothers in birth and country yet sons in valor and wisdom,) stood the vener-ated head, and friend, and counsellor of the land of his love-one in its vast extent-one in aims and

Now all is silence; all eyes are turned up the exalted man-the mighty conqueror. And now, on the stealing zepbyr, comes in dull but troubled sources, a mournful strain; and then the muffled drum. The measured cohe of a conquered horn, comes sad and low, but nearer still; and now appears the dim out-line of yet another mar-

"It comes, and comes; with arms reversed, and heads low—fallen in pride—to stand before that form majestic, the quescher of its boastful glory. "Another stately from the head of the latter "Another stately from, the head of the latter host, steps forth with sed reluctant brow, and stands before his conqueror. And now be tenders to that mighty hand, in token of shandoned strife and yielded might, his glittering sword.

"Ineffable benevolence lights up that countenance of majesty, while the noble heart refuses and yielded to the countenance of majesty, while the noble heart refuses

one touch of triumph to light those glorious eyes.
Only as brothers in arms are clasped those gene-

"In the dim, distant sky, is faded now, the melabeholy host. And now, 'tie done. The world resounds with glorious deeds of valor, achieved by the gentus and wisdom of that wondrous man. All nations bow before that most magnanimous of men, and ages yet to comeshall do him bond —the patriot true and great.

er and glerious prospect is opening to my dying sight. Bright fields of golden grain smile in the boundless distance.

Broad, and grand, innumerable cities rise; comperes, the hand-maid of prosperity knowledge has happiness, is reaching forth her nurturity arms, toward every quarter of the land.

"Navies are crowding the coasts, while banners are streaming to the winds, inscribed with mottes of that country's greatness—one in its wide extent, one in the indissoluble bond of brotherhood and love, one in faith, in hopes, in interests—one may it ever be in power, and love unquenchable.

"The scene is changed again; a dark porten-

The scene is changed again; a dark porten-tous cloud appears in yonder sky. Lightnings begin to flash, and thunders to roll in the distant Behold! two spectral hands, in angry converse

went and love fraternal that woeful day.

"United, no mortal power can crush; divided, beneath the yoke of despotism and galling servitude, bartering their blood-bought glory, and renown, their siness for worse than vanity. Setter had owned the rule of that great

from whence those brothers sprang. One more word, brave countrymen, before we part. A mist is gathering before these eyes, my pulse is failing; this form is anking in the gulf of death.

"Remember the prize once won; the boon you hasten to resign in that conflict of brothers against brothers. And now, farewell."

The jassamine wreath is dead-the last of the lden petals fallen; thus ends the weary pilgrim age of Virginia Dare, the eldest daughter of Anglo-Saxon America, whose birth place was the brave old State—honorable as the eldest of this glorious Union—Carolina.

The white mist gradually thickened again, concealing the form of the dying girl from the riveted gaze of the asionished hunters.

Spall-bound they stood, and watched thes melting cloud, when only the gaping ravine in the midst of a verdant field, re-called the abstracted iders to scenes of earth and dwellers in mor-

Recovering from their awe and wonder, the horsemen advanced slowly, and cautiously, to the brink of the precipice, and looking down, be-held a new made grave; and the aged Indian Great Wolf, seated at its side, bedewing the sods with his tears.

The hunters called, though he answered not but as they gazed, his form was slowly multed in-to air. Again, over wholmed with mysterious dread, the multitude yielded to a simultaneous impulse, struck their spurs into their affrighted steeds, and dashed impetuously away through the tan gled brake, through the forest glades, impatien The bounds sprang torth, the borns were son

ded, and cheering echoes answered from the hills, and along the winding streams. Suddenly, a noble stag was seen; the hounds pursu-ing at their swiftest speed—the horses following in the track. Shout answered shout, horn an wered horn, as the eager packs brought down the

The reign of the White Doe was over, and the exulting, though still wondering hunters, returned to their randezvous to dine on the delicious hannches of the first fat venison taken in the White Doe chase since the memory of the white man.

pronounced my sentence:

"Great Medicine must not see the blood of his gentle White Doe."

"Henceforth, White Doe, shall thou be hunted in the chase, till the time shall come when the pale face shall drive out the red man', and himself imagination of the writer, history in hand.

UNION MEETING IN ORANGE. According to previous notice, a portion of the itizens of Orange met on the 25th instant at the School House at Pleasant Plains. On motion of Mr. Barbee, the meeting was organized by calling R. Cook, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing J. A. Barbee Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, returned his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred, government we must plunge into anarchy and confusion. Governments are not to be torn efforts of huntsmen or hounds; and thus has it down in haste; they are not toys for children to continued till this, my day of deliverance. Long play with; they are not made in a day, and we may do in a day what we shall regret, and our cipating in that institution, but becoming passibly children after us for hundreds of years. If we by your own act more hostile to it than ever dissolve, the future is dark and uncertain. We You abandon all the guarantees which you now know not nor can we know where revolution will have under the Constitution, and all which are end. We have met to express our preference for a candidate to represent us in Congress; let us be careful and see that we select one who can be relied on for prudence and ability.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to druft resolutions expressive of the sense of the

During the absence of the committee, the me in patriotic style, to lay saids all party prejudices, and be known only as Union and disunion, for ginia points to the distant sky. A halo of light this is the real issue. Tremendous interests are encircles her head, her countenance beams with at stake, and in the next session of Congress these national difficulties must be settled, and we ought to have a Representative who is true to the Union. He expressed the opinion that if these matters were left entirely to the people, they would select men who love their country and would settle all

these difficulties.

The committee made the following report: WHEREAS, The present crisis demands the atmost exertions of the friends of the Union of

utmost exertions of the friends of the Union of the States, which has so long dispensed its blessings over our happy land; and whereas, we desire to see these difficulties peaceably settled.

Resolved, That in our humble opinion this is no time to array party feelings, and we regard him who would now raisethe demon of party strife as an enemy to the best interests of his country.

Resolved, That we believe the real issue at this time to be Union or disunion, and we shall act thereon regardless of former party ties.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any convention to nominate a candidate, and suggest to the people that they hold meetings and give utterance. people that they hold meetings and give utterance to their opinions and preferences.

Resolved, That we express our preference for a candidate by ballot, as in the Wake County mass

On motion, they were ananimously adopted The chair then ordered a ballot, which resulted argely in favor of H. W. Miller, of Wake, a few rotes being given for Mr. Branch. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Hillsboro' Recorder and Raleigh Bonner, with the request that the Standard and

Register copy.
On motion, the meeting adjourned.
R. COOK, Pres't.

J. A. BARBER, Ser'y THE TROUBLES OF BORROWERS

The Coefederate States need fifteen millions, and will pay eight per cent for it. South Carolina also needs a little million or so, add offers eight. per cent. Louisians will give the same for a few millions. Florida is in the market to borrow, and

been notified to withdraw the same and to its owners, who, with an ignorant blindness characteristic of the old world people, stupidly prefer the three or fear per cents. of their rotten governments to the eight, ten, twelve or more offered in this region of inexhaustible resources."

This remarkable blunder of European capits
the haste with which Moss This remarkable blunder of European capital-lists accounts for the haste with which Mosra. Yancey & Co. are off to Europe. If they take a a fast steamer they may yet overtake the depart-ing cash, and if they had only an armed steamer, they might even enjoy the greater felicity of tak-ing it back with them, without the usual com-monplace formalities of receipts and promises to pay.—New York Evening Post.

From the Louisville Journal, March 19]

rise, amid the misty sky. Brothers who fought a mind diseased

SECURION PRACTICALLY CONSIDER BORDER STATES.

and conflicting interests, that has been made is contained in the speech of Hon. G. W. Summers, lately delivered in the Virginia Convention. Its length delers us from its publication entire, but we cannot refrain from presenting to our readers some paragraphs in which the effects of secession upon Virginia interests (and to about the same secession, but in other aspects the consequences are degree upon North Carolina interests) are presented to the worthy of consideration. ted with great directness and the most convincing force of arguments and the state of

Mr. President in God's name what are we to gain by changing our position? I am here as one of this family council. I am here to speak my mind as a free man and as a representative of free men ought to speak it, in kindness and brotherly love, and at the same time with boldness and candor. We have been inrought here for communion and onsultation. We are here deliberating upon

the question whether we shall pass an ordinance taking this old Commonwealth out of the Union,

whether we shall make further efforts to resto

What are we to gain by secession, what can we gain by separate action on the part of this Com-monwealth? In regard to any one of the questions embraced in the whole scope of our difficulties, what do we gain by such a step? What do you rain on the territorial question? The entire donment of all connection with and control over them. It is interesting to our people now only as a question of right—more so in that aspect than as a practical question of value; but as a question of right I would settle it fairly, justly

nd forever. On that question are you dete

ed to lose everything? On the question of our absconding slave popul tion, what do you gain? You exchange the constitutional provision, which requires the rendition of fugitives from service, the laws of Congress to enforce it, and the amendment now proposed for the payment in full of unreclaimed and lost slaves you exchange all these provisions and guarantees, securing you in your rights, for the mere chance of treaty stipulations after we shall have divided on the slave line, and after sovereign and independent nations shall have taken the place of confederated States. How are you to treat with them upon that question? Can you treat with England? It was tried in the Webster-Ashbuton treaty. Have you ever been able to open to the English mind the concep-tion of an arrangement for the readition of fugi-tives from Canada? Not at all. And across the Ohio river you would substitute for these confedrated States, not Canada merely, but States one in communion with us thrown off and converted possibly into worse than a hostile Canada. That is what you would gain upon the Fugitive Slave

And what do you gain in any particular as to this institution in which we are so much concerned the institution of slavery, which is and ought to be a great and vital interest in this Common wealth -an institution which, I am prepared to say, is founded not only in social and economical expediency, but is the best of all positions for the African himself -an institution morally, socially and | land in your lap-lying on your lap for protect can be maintained. That when we break up the federacy, made up of slavholding and non-slavehold States, with constitutional and statutory provisions for your safety and security, you exchange that position for a border attitude along the line of States no longer connected with you, not parti-cipating in that institution, but becoming passibly have under the Constitution, and all which are proposed to be added, for the uncertain chances of an arrangement between foreign goverments.

WHERE SLAVERY NEEDS PROTECTION. Mr. President, I remarked awhile ago that was better to protect slavery in Western Virginia than in New Mexico; better to legis'ate for the encouragement of that institution upon your own porders than elsewhere. It you do not afford such protection, what is the condition of Western Virginia in regard to the institution of slavery? Do you not perceive that the institution at once becomes worthless to us? In my region of the State, bordering upon the Ohio river, can you hold slaves at all after separation? I come from a county which, by the census of 1850-the census of 1860 I have not yet seen-contained some 3,000 slaves. I come from a region of country constituting-permit me to say in passing-as lovely a portion of this green earth as perhaps lies within the limits of this Union -I mean the fertile and beautiful valley watered by the Kanawha, abounding in all the material resources of wealth; commerce and power. A country abounding in agricultural, mineral and commercial facilities and material. I come from the region of the great coal fields, the great sait deposits, and the oil wells and mills now furnishing light and lubrication for the whole land. Look at my neighbors of the Upper Kanawha, 80 miles north of me-s valley filled with enterprise, with speculation and hepe of fortune the scenes of Pike's
Peak a few years ago. Look, also, at the Wheeling region—its rich deposits of coal and its extensive manufactories. Look at the region represented in part by my triend from Monongalia, to watered by attreams running to capital and adventure, rivalling in activity of (Mr. Willey), watered by streams running to Pittsburg-the head springs of the Ohio-his Pennsylvania neighbors within twelve miles of his own residence, in the charming village of Morgantown. What, I ask you, is to be the con-dition of this great portion of the State? Start-ling from the mouth of the Sandy river, which divides us from Kentucky, tracing a line by the Onio to the upper end of the Pan Handle, and then passing along the Pennsylvania boundary, you have about four hundred miles of Free State

REF ACT OF SECRESION ON INDUSTRIAL INTERRSTS. Now, sir, as one of the citizens of this community, as a property-holder in Western Virginia, I protest, for myself, and on behalf of my constituents in like condition, against changing its political and governmental relations. Give us peace; give us guaranties such as are now offered and which we can get; invite and encourage us to our coal mines, salt wells and iron furnaces—to will scarce hesitate to promise any required percentage; and Mississippi also requires a loan. With a modest recollection of old debts unpaid, the last-named State proposes ten per cent. and to make the operation perfectly safe and sure, offers as security "the uncompromising integrity of a hivalrous people."

To our coal mines, sait wells and iron furnaces—to the oil mills and oil springs—the work-shops and manufactories—to the cultivation of our fertile fields, and the care of our lowing herds—that is what we desire. Dismember this Republic, and where will you place us? You cut off a large mass of our labor, no longer to be retained among us, and subject every product of our industry, whether of the mine, the forest, the field or the short to the burdens of protective and prohibitory shop, to the burdens of protective and prohibitor tariff in the Union which we shall have left. rll our surplus; they can place no tariff or us un-der the Constitution; but, as a separate Govern-ment, would protect their own industry and their own productions, to the injury and exclusion of ours. At the same time, by the tariff act of the Southern Confederacy, recently passed, all provi-tions for consumption are admitted duty tree and, so far as the Southern market is concerned the cattle, flour, wheat, corn and other provisions supplied by Virginis, would be left to competition with the great producing regions of the Western and the Northwestern States. Are we to be

SECRESION DESTRUCTIVE TO SLAVERY IN THE PRENTICE'S SNAIL SHOT.—We guess the Confederate States had better not impose a duty on Kentucky wheat, corn, rye, barley, and cats. If they do they'll find that it will "go very much against the grain."

The Charleston Mercury calls upon its risends to "keep cool." It had better first call upon them to get coel.

The small-por is raging in Gallatin, Tennessee, of us, but to lose our own. So far from secretion in States and sitting a upon your lap, which will inevitably coerce them into a system which they would not willingly adopt. You are forcing them to change their position of Maryland. Your whole seacoast is all to be opened up, and we are to become, to use a homely phrase, the outside row in the corn field. We are to protect slave property in States south obliged to take the plunge if we do.

What is the difference between moral and physical coercion in the result which is to be brought. The small-pox is raging in Gallatin. Tennessee, while South Carolina is raging in the Southern Confederacy.

We are to protect slave property in States south of us, but to lose our own. So far from secretion rendering the institution of slavery more secure about? What is the difference between moral and physical coercion in the result which is to be brought about? What is the difference between knocking

stretching t man probability, eant, will be placed in non-slaveholding State, rially as not to be reter than a Yunkee appendage. I believe that a sundering and dismembering of the Union is the signal not only of a vast injury to the slave institutions of the country, but possibly of its exsuits should follow. I fear them-I point you to the natural effects of causes. But, Mr. President, not only are our most materi

nterests to be thus affected by this remedy o

Europe is divided into numerous separate nationalities bounding each other. Frowning for-tresses, bastions, embrasures and all the prepara-tions and muniments of war and standing armise, constitute a necessity of the European system.had no occasion for apprehension from internal disasters and outbreaks. Our geographical posi-tion, at the same time, has given safety from in-vasion from aboard. But, sir, when you shall divide this country by the slave line—a line of 2,000 miles between the Slave and the Free States —you at once perceive that you are immediately remitted to the European status. The same causes which bring about standing armies and preparations for defence and war there, will bring them about here. We have every reason to believe that in five years time after a permanent dis memberment of this Union, there will be a stanling army of at least 100,000 men on each side of the line. It will be the only mode of safety for either. It would only be the fear of each other that would keep the peace. It is only that which keeps the peace in Europe now; it would be only that which would keep the peace here. As one section enlarged its army and navy, the other would find it necessary to make a corresponding increase-precisely as you find England and France watching each other, and increasing their

military and naval forces pari passu. I will not go into an examination of the ex penditures necessary to support and maintain the new government, with its army and navy. That these would be vastly augmented none can doubt. The increase of expense would be brought upon our people with diminished means and capacity, on their part to meet and discharge 1t.

I might advert to our constant liability, after separation, to border raids and invasions; the vorst population on either side the line having it in their power to bring the two sections into strife

I regard secession, then, so far from being a remedy for the evils of which we complain, as an aggravation of them all, and as introducing and fastening apon us new mischiefs of the most injurious, if not fatal character.

THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA TOWARD MARYLAND AND OTHER BORDER STATES.

When gentlemen talk of passing an Ordinance of Secession, what do they mean? Have gentle-men adverted to our position and our surround-ings? You ask to take Virginia out of the Union by an ordinance of immediate and separate se ession. I am here, sir, as one of her sons to protest against the course. Where is Virginia, and what are her duties? Gentlemen of the Convention, bear with me for a moment while I refer to this subject. Where are you? Here lies Marypolitically right - what do you gain for that institu- tion. Maryland, within whose limits is situated yet made no move towards a consideration of this question; and yet her fate, instantly and forever. is to be settled by the movements of Virginia.—You cannot make a move in the way of secession in Virginia without precipitating Maryland. I know it; you cannot do it. Maryland, connected to you by every tie that can connect one State with another; by all our common rights and in-terest in the Potomac and Chesapeake—by her magnificent railroad, terminating at two points within your territory-Wheeling and Parkers-burg-traversing the whole extent of your northern and western borders—will you go out by separate State action without consulting Mary-

land, thereby precipitating her into the most painful and difficult position in which a State can be placed, putting her into the hands of the Federal Government with all the power of that Government upon ber. the land of Nathaniel Macon, typical as he was of North Carolina; slow but wise, hard to come up to the mark it may be, but firm and unappeasable when she does come—where is North Carolina? Why, Mr. President, if you pass an ordinance of secession, you cannot get to the Southern Confederacy unless North Carolina goes with you, for she lies between you and Gaorgia There is evidently no disposition on her part to secede. A majority of her votes have been cast against a Convention. She refuses even to call a Convention

to consider the question of secession, retting calm-ly upon her dignity and upon her rights. And then, what do you say of Tennessee—glorious Tennessee, daughter of North Carolina, which borders your territory and receives from you the waters of the Clinch and the Holston? You know the character and sentiments of her people, true, brave and loyal; the bravest of the brave, the truest of the true. She has called no Convention, taken no measure or movement, laying qui

from the Kentucky border country. Indissolubly connected as we are with our Kentucky friends on the other side of the Sandy river, and with Western Virginia, holding the same rights, and the same interests in the Ohio and the Mississippi. Kentucky holds some six hundred miles of Ohie front, with the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois all lying across the stream, in full view of her. Do you mean to precipitate yourselves out of the Union without considering or inquiring what effect that movement is to produce upon Kentecky? Do you contemplate such a step without conferring with your other sisters of the border, who are equally interested with you in the Will you go out without consulting Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky all connected with us, bound up in our fate,

this? Are we to assume before the world, and Dr. R. F. Foster, N. H. Waugh, Hugh L. Burput forth as our justification the idea that Virginin can properly go out of the Union in her present position, without arrangement or consultation

Upon motion the Chairman and Se with her surrounding sisters, upon the theory ence that these other States will be compelled to follow where she leads? This is not an argu-ment upon which Virginia can stand. It is not worthy her ancient fame, or her yet unsulfied justice and magosnimity.

Sir, we are constantly expressing ourselves, and in strong terms, against coercion. We are all against coercion. We are pledging ourselves against the policy of coercion. Yes, sir, and rightly; and yet, in the same breath, shall we ourselves the Federal Government coerce any of the Southern States. You announce yourselves as utterly
determined to resist this policy, and yet you take
a course towards your sister States, that have not
the new Confederacy. Of course this was all
upon products of the United States which the perce? You will not let President Lincoln or

Confederacy.

The city of Philadelphia does not seem to have lost the confidence of the Confederates, for at the commencement of the Jefferson Medical College on Saturday last one hundred and eighty-six students graduated, of whom one hundred and nine were from the slave States. When the portion belonging to the seceding States get home, we trust they will be able to administer "medicine to a mind diseased"

The city of Philadelphia does not seem to have in Virginia, it will be the potent cause of insecurity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave property cannot be retained in that position of affairs; it will diminish instead of incommencement of the Jefferson Medical College rity. Slave states the States I have referred to. Here is Misson, and the position of a

WHAT VIRGINIA SHOULD DO-AN ELOQUENT oppressive benumbing weight upon the hearts of the people of Virginia, your constituents and my constituents, and all the people of this Common-wealth. The great interests of this State are

alized. Capital seeks to hide itself from the passing storm. Labor goes unemployed. Property is depreciated. Everything is at a stand still Why? Because of the uncertainty and dread of what is to come. This state of things ought not to continue. We ought to act, and act promptly, for the removal of the public anxiety. We ought, in the first place, to command peace on all sides. Then let us agree upon such plan of guarantees as will be satisfactory to Virginia. Call this Border Slave State Conference at Frankfort, or elsewhere to deliberate upon it, and ascertain whether it i satisfactory to them, and adjourn over for that consultation. What more can you do? What more ought you to do? I would have you do a little more than that. I would have you to say by your action that all is not lost. I would have you, by your action, remove this fear and trepi-Say to them distinctly that the State is not to be precipitated; that she is doing her duty under the Constitution which our fathers made; that she is in the Union which they constructed, and expects to remain there. I would have this Convention so act as to send the husbandman forth merrily to his fields again, and bid him look forward with hope to a jocund harvest; renew the music of the hammer and the plane in your workshops, and start afresh the merchant and the man of commerce. I would unloose business and en-terprise now locked up; locked up because of some unknewn but anticipated danger. Shall we continue this state of things? No. Mr. President? Remove it. Say to the people in the city and in the country that Virginia knows her duty and will perform it; that she will perform it it her own time and in her own way. She is nelth er to be forced by outside or inside pressure to de wrong: If she is ever to leave this Union, she will leave it with no stain upon her justice, and with no remorse for duty unperformed. But sh will not leave it. Let that announcement go forth, and my word for it, that, like the wand which struck the rock in the wilderness, the waters of joy will gush forth throughout this Com-monwealth. Business will revive; agriculture commerce and manufactures will revive. Make it known that you intend to keep the peace and restore the Union—and that you are taking your own time and your own mode to accomplish it. Do it, Mr. President, and send a thrill of gladness throughout this State and over this broad and to animate every heart. Let it be known that however dark and lowering have been the clouds upon us, that they are breaking away, and that soon the bow of promise and peace will span the whole heavens again.

FOR THE REGISTER

At a meeting of the Union men of Ashe county held at the Court-House, in Jefferson, on Thurs day, the 13th day of March, it being the week of the Superior Court, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by calling Jas. W Hardin, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Paul Hartzog and Capt. David Blevins Secretaries. After the object of the meeting had been explained, on motion, a Committee was appointed tion, I say, by sundering this connection? Instead | the capital of this nation-Maryland has not even | by the Chair consisting of N. H. Waugh, Col. John Hartzog, Captain William Campbell, C. Phillips and Captain Michael Roark to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, R. F. Armfield, Esq., of Yadkin, being present, was called on and entertained the meeting with an eloquent and patriotic speech.

> Mr. Armfield told his audience of a meeting his fellow-citizens of Yadkin had held the week before, in which men of both the old political parties took part and showed the propriety and necessity of all good Union men standing together in the present unhappy condition of the country. At the conclusion of Mr. Armfield's speech he was warmly applauded.

The Committee then returning, reported the following resolutions: Resolved, That we approve of the propositions ubmitted by the Peace Conference lately assemoled at Washington city, and trust that they wil

be adopted by the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are due to the patriotic men of all parties who have zealously and honestly endeavored to settle our na-tional difficulties, and that the demagogues of all sections who have attempted and are attempting to throw obstacles in the way of a peaceful and honorable solution of the questions which disturb the country, deserve the execuations of every lover

of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we are still devotedly attached to the union of these States, and still utterly op posed to secession, and that we are rejoiced at the overwhelming preponderance of Union sentiment in this Congressional district as manifested in the

late election.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition of the citizens of Yadkin county to hold a District Convention at Yadkinville on Saturday, the 27th of April next, to select a candidate for the Union men of this district, to represent us in the next Congress, and that the Chairman of this meeting ap point thirty-five delegates to said Convention. The question being put by the Chair, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. N. Boyden was then called for, and made short but forcible and touching appeal to every one present to stand by the Union, and shun secession as they would the certain destruction of all they held dear.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the Convention at Yadkinville :-

E. C. Bartlett, H. H. Rollins, S. C. Waugh, James Smith, Jr., Jesse Goss, Andrew Hawthern John M. Carson, Melvin Goss, Andrew Dickson. all connected with us, bound up in our fate, affected necessarily by our act of secession? Do you mean to take a jump outside the magic circle which now encloses us, without taking counsel with those whose fate is intimately connected with yours, and whose destiny for good or evil would probably be consummated by your act?

Why, sir, we hear the argument advanced continually, that whatever Virginia does the other States will do. Mr. President, have we come to this?

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It was then moved and carried that the proceed ings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' Patriot, Iredell Express, Salem Press, Ra-

On motion the meeting adjourned. JAS. W. HARDIN, Ch'n. PAUL HARTZOG, | Secretaries.

leigh Register and North Carolina Standard

TARIFF RECEIPTS AT VICKSBURG.-The Vicks-

a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in campher water relieved in a few minutes.—Alta Califor.

WHITAKER'S IS THE PLACE TO BUY.—Goods delivered free of Charge, to any part of the City.

CRISIS! CRISIS!! CRISIS!!! CREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE Ladies! Great Rush to J. M. TOWLES Auction and Commission Store, Raleigh, N. C., to see something New, and worth the attention of everybody, NEARLY \$5,000 WORTH OF FINE JEWELRY, AND STERLING SILVER PLATED WARE, &c. All for one \$1 each, and \$2 each, irrespective of the Value. This is a large, elegant and choice assortment of real fine Jewelry, Manufactured for the best retail trade in the country, and must be sold without regard to cost. YOUR CHOICE FOR \$1 AND \$2 EACH. The following comprises some of the fine goods sold at this establishment: Large size and Splendid full Cameo Setts, retail price \$7 to \$15, for \$1.00. Large size splendid Lava Setts, retail price \$5 to \$12

Large size splendid Carbunele setts, retail price \$10. \$7 to \$15, for Large size splendid Coral and Garnett setts, retail price \$10 to \$20, for \$2,00 argo size splendid Enameled Carbuncle setts, retail price \$10 to \$15, for \$2.00 arge size splendid Enemeled Garnett setts, retail price \$10 to \$18, for \$2.00 arge size Gold Cluster Grape Setting, retail price \$3 to \$12, for \$1.00. Large size Fancy Jett and Goldstone Mosaic setts, re tu-1 price \$7 to \$10, for \$1.00. Large size Menatine and Florentine, (New Style) setts re all price \$7 to \$12, for \$1.00.

Large size splendid Blue and White tail price, \$5 to \$10, for Large size Plain Chaised and Fancy B \$1.00. retail price \$7 to \$18, for Large size splendid New style Fancy Chaised Coral and Enameled States, Warrented 16 Karrat Gold Plated, retail price \$10 to \$20, for \$2.00.

Large size Ladies' and Gentlemen's Guard Chains, retail price \$7 to \$15, for \$2.00. Large size Full setts Geut's Carbuncle Studs and But tons. retail price \$5 to \$10, for \$1.00.

Large size Full setts Fancy Onyx Stude and Buttons, retail price \$5 to \$10, for \$1.00

over 100 other different styles fine Jewelry, Lockets of every size for two and four Pictures, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Pencils in variety, Ladies and Genic' Sleeve Buttons. Gents' Vest Chains, warranted to wear 5 years without changing, will stand the acid, they are usually sold by the Trade as solid Gold, all made in Paris. You can take your choice of any style for \$1 each. Ladles and Children's Neck Chains, beautiful patterns. Armiets, Brilliant Enamelled, and Ruby Settings, for \$1 each. Full Setts, Oline and Thread, Silver plated Teaspeens, for Full Setts, splendid Threaded and Beaded speens, for Full Setts, splendid Tippled and Beaded, Table

Engine Turned, Fancy and Chaised Drinking Goblets, Mugs, Cupa, Pitchers, &c., retail Price from \$8 to \$10—choice, for \$1 00 to \$10—choice, for

Every Lady and Gentleman in Raleigh and the
surrounding country, is respectfully selicited to call
early and see this beautiful, new and choice selection of Fine Goods. Persons have now an opportunity of purchasing for ONE and TWO DOLLARS, as muc as could be had six months age for from \$10 to \$25. Remember we give you choice of any article you may select out of our Large Stock for

Forks, for

ONE AND TWO DOLLARS EACH. for the finest. Every article warranted as repres ed or the money returned within 5 days. Orders from the country promptly attended to be return mail. On receipt of \$1 and 12 cents in Post office stamps, we shall send any article you order Proc. Write name and address fully. No sale to exceed I dozen of any kind of Goods, except at our option. Remember the place,

J. M. TOWLES. Auction and Commission Merchant. Baleigh, N. C. GLORIOUS NEWS!

FORT SUMTER TO BE EVACUATED Reconciliation from the South and Hope from the North, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS just received and now opened and ready for sale at PANIC PRICES at the well known store of

ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH. Bought too many Goods, not Broke bu Frand epportunity to save money-recollect goods s

PANIC PRICES. I deem it unnecessary to say what I have got or what I have not got; but I will say that I have a large and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry LADIES DRESS GOODS-LADIES DRESS

. GOODS. A splendid assortment, embracing the newest and

A large stock of Rich Lace Peints and Mantitlas, Silk Mantillas and Dusters. STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS!! STRAW GOODS!!! lmost every thing that is out in the way of Stra-Good for Ladies, Misses and Children.

CRAPE BONNETS! CRAPE BONNETS! Some very handsome. SILK PARASOLS! SILK PARASOLS! I have got them, and want to sell them SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! SHOES!!! When you want a pair of shoes this is the place to

HOOP SKIRTS: HOOP SKIRTS!! When you want a Hoop Skirt, recollect you will de well to call and look at mine. FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS. Don't buy until you call and see the above goods hey are admitted by all that have looked at then

be the cheapest goods of the kind ever offered in Raleigh.

Don't forget to call at the third door above Smith's corner, where you will always find me ready and willing to give you the worth of your money.

mar 30—6t A. CREECH.

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

RALEIGH, N. C. TTHIS HOUSE HAS BEEN RECENTLY refited and newly furnished in elegant style, and MR. MONTAGUE.

ate of Wilmington, has opened on the second floor, A NEW BILLIARD SALOON. WITH TWO OF Phelan's Patent Combination Cushion Tables.

peen freshly stocked with PURE LIQUORS, WINES, SEGARS, &C. direct from the Custom House, and will be conducted on the Cass Plax, by competent and obliging man-N. B. - Walter H. Taylor's old London Dock Brandy, and Reading Ale always on draught.

**Snacks served at all hours.

A free lunch given daily at 11 o'clock.

mar 27-6t D. G. LOUGEE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE SPRING IMPORTATION, 1861. WILLIAM C. JAMES

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Some time since we published, at the request of a friend, a receipt to cure neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammonia in an ounce of camphor water to be taken a teaspeonful at a dose and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the receipt, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been subjected to acute pairs for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate.

To purchasers as any other house in his line, North or South. Many of his Foreign Goods are of his own direct importation, and his American Goods were obtained early in the season on the most favorable terms, from the various manufactories in this country. In his stock will be found Maryland, Virginia, North or Carolins, South Carolins, and Georgia Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids and Stripes suitable for Southern Planters and family use—together with a great variety of small wases, notions, &c.

Cash and strictly prompt six menths' buyers, will find it greatly to their interest to give him a call before making their purchases.

WM. C. JAMES,

No. 105 Synamore street,

No. 105 Synamore street, Petersburg, Va. WANTED IMMEDIATELY 100
Cords of Tan Bark, for which the Highest
cash price will be paid,
Address HENRY PETTITT,
Near the Central Rail Road. DRY GOODS AT WHOLES ILE SPRING TRADE 1861

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. PETERSBURG, VA., HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS. adapted to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Trade. THE MOST FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO

PARTIES BUYING FOR CASH. OR, THE USUAL CREDIT of Six Months, will be Continued to HE PROMPT AND RESPONSIBLE TRADE ORDERS

SHALL HAVE OUR VERY BEST ATTENTION. STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMES.

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

now in store and ready for exhibition, consisting the usual variety and embracing the NEWEST AN MOST DESIRABLE STYLES of the senson, which they are prepared to offer on the most favorable term. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee merchant Owing to the unsettled condition of commercial matters, their sales will be strictly confined to CASH, and prompt six months buyers. To such the greater orders are respectfully solicited, which shall alway

heve their prompt and careful attention.

mar 16—6w HAMILTON & GRAHAM TARD TIMES! HARD TIMES!! COME again no more. LANDECKER & KLINE have just received a large supply of Fancy and staple Dry Goods for Spring and Summer, of the later Fashions, which were bought at Panic prices, and they will therefore sell them again astonishingly low, to suit present times. Their Stock embraces every thing in their line. Please call and examine for you selves mar 13—1m

SHOES! SHOES!! A LARGE AS. walking Shoes, and Lace and Congress Gaiters, with or without Tips, remarkably low. A new assortment of Needleworks, Hoopakirts, Ladies Hair Nets, &c., &c., LANDECKER & KLINE mar 13-1m

OOK AWAY, LOOK AWAY, LOOK A AWAY, SEE THE FLAG! CHEWING SCHIEDAM BRANDY FRESH AND PRACHES. SALTED SNUFFS. PORTER. BREAD.

CANDIES

FOREIGN

CORDIALS,

SPRING, 1861 JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A
Large Lot of Ladies Dress Goods, suitable for the
Season, Mesambique, Plain and Striped, Broche and Plain Lavella, Ottoman Poplin, Mohair, Black Silk Organdy and De Laines. Als:, a fine Assortment of Fancy Silk and Black Velvet Trimings, Black Mitts, Kid Gloves, &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves.

mar 6-tf NORTH CAROLINA GOODS ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES.
I lack, Golden, Mixed, Dark Mixed, and Cadet, a superior quality,

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

DONNETS, FLATS, &C. **SPRING. 1861** This day, by Express, a good Assortment of Bon. nets, Ladies and Misses Flats. Also, Artificial Plower

NOVELTY IRON WORKS RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES PROPRIETORS,

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN. ing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings.
Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.
TERMS: Cash on delivery,
P. S. We have an experience. P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one is Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low.

jan 12-waswly STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCK-INGHAM COUNTY .-- In Equity. Stephen Hamilton and others, Ex parte.
Petition to sell Land.

In this case it is referred to the Master to enquire ascertain and report to the next Court the number and names of the heirs at Law of Jane Lynch, deceasand names of the heirs at Law of Jane Lynch, deceased; Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be heirs of the said Jane Lynch, deceased, late of Rockingham county, Siste of North Carolina, to appear before me at my office in the town of Wentworth, in said county of Rockingham, and State of North Carolina, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then and there to show forth by Witness, A. M. Scales, Clerk and Master at office, in Wentworth, this the 30th day of January, 1861.

feb 6—td A. M. SCALES, C. M. E.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. TORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF (Late of North Carolina,)

S permanently situated at Washington, D. C.,
where he will attend to Claims against the Government, and especial to obtaining Patents for Invenjuly 25-waswly*

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 sises, superior in brillancy and strength to the imported article.

METALLIC CAPS, INVALUABLE for sealing Borries, containing Wine, or other liquids,

Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND BRITANIA METALS.

may 2-ly.

10 GAR! BRLS. PICKLES IN VINE-10 Keg*, A very nice article. At WHITAKER S.

100 Bbls SUPERFINE FLOUR!