State Library

# The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXI — RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 10 1861 — NO. 14

## The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1861.

### STIRRING TIMES.

Raleigh, usually "as dull as the fat weed which rots on Lethe's wharf," has been for a day or two in a state of almost Parisian excitement.

On Monday there was a secession meeting held at the Court House, and addressed by several persons, the proceedings concluding with the nomination of Mr. L. O'B. Branch for re-election to Congress. We presume that this nomination was conditional upon the contingency of the meeting of any body of men who could, with propriety, be called the Congress of the *United States*.

On Tuesday night there was a meeting of the Union men, which was addressed by the Chairman, B. F. Moore, Esq., and Messrs. Henry W. Miller and Geo. E. Badger. The following resolutions, offered by the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the true interests of our country demand of all its patriotic citizens, in the perilous crisis now impending, to disregard all former party associations and unite wholly and cordially in the means best calculated to preserve the Union and protect their constitutional rights.

*Resolved*, That we will support for Congress any man who may be the choice of the Constitutional Union party of this District, without regard to his former political connections or opinions.

The plain English of the above is, that those who have remained true and faithful to the principles of the old Whig party, must vote for Henry W. Miller, who ingloriously deserted it, not for the purpose, as many did, of preventing Fremont's election, but for the purpose of allying himself with a party bloated with power and spoils, for it was not until after the lapse of more than twelve months after Buchanan's inauguration that Mr. Henry W. Miller gave in his adhesion to that Democracy against which he had been waging war all his life. Let those who choose vote for this man—we will not.—Why, we ask, why should a renegade like Miller be selected from all this District, over the heads of such men as the author of the resolutions above quoted himself, Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, Moses A. Bledsoe, of Wake, Josiah Turner, Jr., and Capt. John Berry, of Orange, L. C. Edwards and Jas. S. Amis, of Granville, and Claude B. Sanders, of Johnston. If *Union* is what these gentleman are after, let them bring out one of the above named gentleman, and we shall have some guarantee of his adhesion to the cause, in the fidelity with which he has adhered to the principles of the party to which he heretofore belonged, and either of these gentlemen can, in our opinion, get a much larger vote in this District than can Mr. Miller.

On Wednesday there were excitements in two different quarters of Raleigh. At the Gas House the balloon man, surrounded by a large crowd, vainly endeavored to fill his balloon with gas sufficient to elevate him and his *compagnon de voyage*, Miss Myner, above this terraqueous orb. The ascension was, therefore, postponed until 12 o'clock Thursday. At which time it did not come off, the gas not being of the right sort to place the balloon and company in the ascending scale. Simultaneously with this ineffectual pumping of gas, a few young men with red cockades on their hats were engaged in raising a secession pole and flag on a vacant lot on Fayetteville street, opposite to Mr. Pomeroy's bookstore. This harmless movement excited the ire of one or two individuals, who threatened to cut down the pole, which was not much larger than a bean pole. This threat, however, fortunately was not executed, although, we learn, that one bellicose individual blazed away at it with a rusty old fire-lock. At night the flag was taken down by those who had raised it. To speak seriously, we do not know by what right any attempt can be made to prevent any man or set of men from raising any flag not offensive to public decency which he or they may choose on private property, we understand that the owner of the vacant lot had given permission to the young men to use it for the purpose of raising their flag. So far from putting down the cause of secession, a serious attempt to destroy the flag raised on Wednesday would have been regarded as a gag upon the expression of an opinion on public affairs, and would have done infinitely more harm than good. We should not follow bad examples. The attempt at the repression of opinion on public affairs in the seceding States by the lynching and maltreatment of all who express opinions favorable to the Union was no where more deprecated and denounced than in this town of Raleigh.

On Wednesday night a secession meeting was held at the Court House, and was addressed by Messrs. Bragg, Clingman and Branch. The speeches of Messrs. Bragg and Branch were calm and decent. The remarks of Mr. Clingman were, in some respects, in wretchedly bad taste. The flippant and almost ribbald manner in which he used the name of the father of his country—a name which never should be mentioned but with reverence—cannot be too severely censured, and we doubt not that nine-tenths of those who heard him were of our opinion.—The speeches of all the gentlemen looked to the secession of North Carolina, so that, hereafter, as far as Mr. Branch is concerned, there need be no more anxiety about "that letter."

### THE MORRILL TARIFF.

We take the following from the Richmond Whig. We believe that the passage of this Morrill Tariff bill will contribute a vast deal to the complication of the difficulties in which this country is now involved. Its effect upon the interests of those States now remaining in the Union, but who are not, like Pennsylvania and the New England States, dependent for their prosperity upon manufactures of iron or cotton, cannot fail to be most disastrous. Under this Tariff law, the Federal Government cannot raise one-half the revenue necessary to support it, and the consequence therefore must be a resort to direct taxation, which will be oppressive upon the border slave States, without any, the slightest, remunerating advantages. All the advantages to be received from this Tariff, if any shall be, will be gained by Pennsylvania and the New England States:

#### SECTIONALISM SELF FOILED.

The anti-slavery schemers are aggravated almost beyond the point of endurance by the reflection that seven States have not only cut loose from further association with them, but that their independent position, and the legislation to which it has given rise, will, in all human probability, tend to the final and utter break-down of Republicanism. The prospective working of the tariff adopted by the Confederate States has not escaped the shrewd observers of the North. They perceive clearly enough that a system of duties upon imports considerably lower than that levied by the United States must, by the inevitable operation of the laws of trade, divert a large proportion of the importing commerce of the country from the North to the South, and consequently concentrate in New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and other cities of the Confederate States, a goodly share of the capital heretofore invested in the North.

In connection with the diminution of foreign importations into the North, will be the loss of an important part of the domestic trade—especially that with the Northwest. It is of course to the interest of that section to avail itself of the cheapest market for the purchase of the necessaries of life, and this will be found in the South, as their tariff will admit foreign merchandise at a very moderate duty into the entire Northwest by the Mississippi river and the railroads. It has been sensibly remarked by the New York *Herald*, that the very articles most necessary to the people of the West are precisely those upon which the new Northern tariff imposes a heavy and almost prohibitory duty, such as manufactures of cotton and wool, and manufactured iron and steel—the former being absolutely essential for clothing, and the latter indispensable to agricultural purposes, building, the opening of saw-mills, and other objects by which the West is erecting itself into a great empire. The Northwest will, therefore, speedily become one of the largest and most profitable customers of the Confederate States.

The worst of all this with our sable Republican friends is, that there is no available remedy—none, at least, which they are likely to adopt. They have deliberately been guilty of the most suicidal folly. They have gone to work in the most dispassionate manner conceivable to cut their own throats. For example, one and all the Black Republicans agree with Lincoln, and recognize neither secession nor revolution. In the eyes of the United States Government the Union is as consolidated and unbroken as it was a year ago. New Orleans and Charleston, and Mobile, and Augusta, and Galveston are all cities of the United States. Although the Federal Government does not receive into its treasury a single dollar of the custom-house duties levied in these sea ports on foreign importations, and therefore practically derives no benefit whatever from the theory of an indissoluble Union, the policy of the Government remains unchanged. New goods brought into the Confederate States from abroad, after paying the rates provided by the tariff, can be taken to any part of the United States without being subjected to further duties. There is, of course, no tariff on merchandise transported or transhipped from one State to another. Hence, by virtue of the Northern notion that there has been no dismemberment of the Union, it is out of the power of the North to lay a tax on foreign articles brought into the United States by way of the South, for the levy of a tax on such articles would involve the recognition of the Confederate States as a foreign power. The Black Republicans ought to have foreseen these difficulties ere they undertook to force the South to extremities.

The North is now clamorous for an extra session of Congress. It is hoped, peradventure, that a reduction of duties may measurably avert the threatened catastrophe. So it might, but at the cost of a bankrupt exchequer. The leading object in the passage of the Morrill tariff was an increase in the revenue, was altogether inadequate to the necessities of the Government.—Even with this tariff, and with a foreign commerce chiefly confined to the North, political economists have calculated that the expenses of the public service would still largely exceed the revenue. If for the purpose of preventing the loss of the foreign importing trade the duties should be cut down, how is the government to be supported, and the public debt paid off.

*Richmond Whig.*

☞ The following letter from Mr. George Peabody is a perfect refutation of the charge that he had written a letter urging the policy of coercion as the only means of preserving American credit abroad:

LONDON, March 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—You call my attention to a letter written from London—extensively published in the large cities, and in the New York Evening Post among other papers, of which my name has been mentioned as the author. It states that should concession be made to the South, and present difficulties be settled by compromise, our national credit abroad would be ruined, &c. The writer is unknown to me. If I had written on the subject, my remarks would have been the reverse of those quoted. The anticipation of a bloody conflict between the North and the South has already destroyed confidence in the United States Government stocks and many of the States securities, and millions have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence. It is only *by* concession on the part of the Northern states, and a compromise which would secure the best feelings of the Border States towards the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad. I pray that the efforts making by the patriotic Crittenden, and the noble stand which old Virginia, Maryland and other sister Border States, are now making for conciliation and the Union, may prove successful; but if, contrary to my hopes and expectations, it should prove otherwise, and those States join the South, *even under amicable arrangements*, the constant fear of war between the two sections would almost entirely destroy the credit of both the Northern and Southern Confederacies in Europe. What is still more important, the *prestige* which has heretofore emblazoned the arms of our Union, will have disappeared, and that pride of country, which has been a source of so much gratification to Americans in foreign society, will attend them no more. Spain, or any second rate power, may insult the stars and stripes (if any are left) with impunity. Napoleon III. may establish despotic governments, and Lord Palmerston Protectorates, or even Monarchies, in Mexico and South America, the "Monroe doctrine" to the contrary notwithstanding.

May Providence protect our country from such calamities and mortification.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE PEABODY.

### MORE TROUBLE WITH THE REMOVALS.

[From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian.]

It is rumored that efforts are being made to remove the postmaster at this place, Mr. W. M. Keblinger, in order to make room for some one who is seeking a crumb from the Black Republican table.

* * * * * * *

If an office holder is unfaithful in his duties or is distasteful to the community, let him be displaced by one who is not liable to these objections. But, when Lincoln undertakes to turn out a faithful and competent officer, and who is entirely acceptable to the people, merely because he spurns submission to his policy, it is an outrage and an insult to the slaveholding community.

There is a marked difference between retaining an appointment derived from a former administration, and begging one at the hands of the Black Republican dynasty at Washington. If one man is removed by the administration solely because he prefers that Virginia should unite with the slave protecting Confederacy of the South, rather than remain in this Northern Union under a Black Republican government, and he is supplanted by another, it must be because there is more sympathy between the administration and the latter. It can only be explained upon the supposition that the political opinions of the appointee are more acceptable to the Republicans. Any one who will seek office at the hands of Lincoln gives *prima facie* evidence of his willingness to support his administration. It will not do to say that Lincoln may properly carry out his preference in appointing a Union man to office, and that the latter may very properly accept it. Lincoln understands Unionism to lead to, if not to mean submission.

We cannot vouch the accuracy of this rumor, but of this we are assured, that the removal of Mr. Keblinger would create a storm of righteous indignation in this community.

Why, what a change is here? But the other day it was proclaimed that no Southern man could hold office under Lincoln without degrading himself, and those who did not know the stuff of which Democracy is made expected that there would be a general throwing up of federal commissions in the South on the fourth of March. We, however, knowing the tenacity with which Democrats cling to the spoils, entertained no such belief. So far from it, we repeatedly expressed a willingness to take a contract to furnish Lincoln all the office-holders that might be needed at a dollar per head, and get them all from the Breckinridge Democracy. The result proves that we were right, for now so far from indignantly vindicating their self-respect, and retiring from office, these Democratic office-holders are indignant at the idea of being turned out. They snap their fingers at Lincoln and tell him, "we didn't get our offices from you, you Old Rail Splitter, and we shall not give them up, and if you turn us out, we will have our successors lynched, just as some people in Petersburg are about to lynch a route agent on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad." What a commentary is all this on the professions of Democracy!

P. S.—Since the above was written we understand that Wesley Jones, Esq., has resigned the office of Marshal of this State, and that Col. George Little has been appointed his successor.

ANOTHER CLUB.—We return our sincere thanks to Mr. Jackson Johnston, of Franklin, Macon County, for a Club of twelve subscribers. Mr. Johnston has proved himself a firm and faithful friend of the *Register*. At one time last year he sent us a club of *forty-five*, all new subscribers except one. We are also under renewed obligations to another warm and undeviating friend of the *Register*, Mr. Thomas Farthing, of Watauga, for obtaining us sundry subscribers at various times.

### RICHMOND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

An election took place in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday for municipal officers, resulting in the re-election of all the old officers, except the high Constable, who declined a re-election. The secession candidate for this office was elected by a majority of 1506 votes. The Union nominee for Mayor was beaten by Joseph Mayo, the old Mayor, by a majority of 1246, while the Union nominee for Commonwealth's Attorney was successful by a majority of 1031. All the Richmond papers concede, however, that the candidates were not supported on party grounds, but on their individual merit, and consequently neither party can claim a triumph.

STATE STOCKS.—Sales in New York on Tuesday last, the 2nd instant, as follows:

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|---|---|---|---|
| North Carolina State 6s. | | | 81 |
| Virginia | " | " | 76¼ |
| Tennessee | " | " | 75¼ |
| Missouri | " | " | 66 |

Florida has just sold half a million of acres of land to some New Orleans speculators at two cents an acre. Considering the millions of dollars she has cost the United States while she was in the Union, ten million mills will not enable her to keep a very large army upon a war footing.

James N. Vaughn, Post Master at Elizabeth City, has resigned, and James M. Pool has been appointed to succeed him.

W. C. Butler has been appointed Collector of Camden District, N. C.

The steamer Quaker City, from Havana on the 25th, has arrived at New York. There was much excitement there on the subject of the annexation of San Domingo to Spain. It seems that a system of Spanish emigration has been going on at that island, the emigrants being instructed, when the proper time arrived, to hoist the Spanish flag and invoke the protection of Spain. This was done on the 16th ultimo, much to the astonishment of the blacks and natives there. When the news of this event reached Havana, the frigate Bianca, fully armed, with a large number of regular troops, was dispatched, sailing thither on the 23d. Two screw frigates also soon followed with five thousand regulars. A large military and naval force of ten thousand men is said to be on the way from Spain to Cuba. It is sated that Hayti will soon share the same fate as San Domingo, with the consent of France.

The London Mercantile Gazette of the the 9th instant, while speaking of the anxiety prevailing in England in reference to the feasibility of receiving supplies of cotton adequate to the demand, notices a heavy falling off in the importations from India, and remarks as follows: "This is an unfortunate movement, because we have every reason to believe that orders have lately been sent to the East for the purchase of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 bales, under the impression, on the part of the operators that cotton would rule very high in price here, owing to the secession movement in the Southern States of America. The large orders sent out, however, will test the power of India to furnish us with the required amount of supply. We believe that the whole quantity here named may be purchased, now that railway communication is rapidly opening up the internal resources of that country."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Murfreesboro, N. C., says, we are shocked by the report of a murder committed near Jackson, N. C. A negro belonging to Col. Faison was engaged in riving out timber, when he was attacked by dogs, belonging to a party in quest of a runaway. He ran to the overseer, who refused his protection, and then he made the attempt to get across the swamp to his young master, but was killed ere he reached him—whether by dogs or by a gun, rumor does not inform us.

The late census returns show that the free population of the Confederate States amounts to 2,656,481 souls, including men, women, and children. It will be perceived, therefore, that in order to raise the proposed loan of $15,000,000 a tax of $5.64 per capita must be levied on each individual.

Recently the arrival of ordinance in Richmond from the Bellona Foundry caused an intense excitement, many citizens being apprehensive that they were to be sent to Fort Monroe, and that this movement was accelerated by the present condition of Southern affairs. The truth is, as ascertained at the Ordinance Bureau, the cannon were contracted for three years ago, and the manufacturer merely desired to deliver them at the place agreed upon, in order to receive his pay.

SLAVE RENDERED UP.—The Plainville (O.) Advertiser reports that a slaveholder from Nashville, Tennessee, who had been stopping in that placed for some time, made known the object of his visit one day last week, by instituting proceedings for the rendition of a negro woman whom he claimed as a fugitive slave. The necessary papers were made out, and the parties left on the cars, without meeting with any resistance or even awadening any display of excitement.

GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—Among those suggested for the next Govenor of Tennessee, are Andrew Ewing, Parson Brownlow, Major Polk, J. Stokes, Ex-Governor Campbell, Mr. Colyar and Gen. Zollicoffer. Parson Brownlow is already in the field as an independent candidate.

On Wednesday, the committee on Federal relations in the Missouri House of Representatives reported the following resolution, which was passed by a vote of 62 against 42:

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a national convention to propose amendments to the Constution, as recommended by the State convention.

Dr. J. F. Hill, a venerable and esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died in that city on the 27th ultimo. He was a member of the State Convention in 1835, and served frequently in the Legislature.

The dwelling of Sheriff Alexander, near Charlotte, N. C., with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 27th inst.

The New York Express complains that such large amounts of specie are received at New York that it is "of no more use than so much iron."—The city has $20,000,000 more than she knows what to do with. Within twenty-four hours lately, in two steamers from Liverpool, $1,650,000 arrived.

The supreme court of Missouri has declared the stay law, which passed the Legislature of the State on the 7th instant, to be unconstitutional, so far as it relates to contracts made previous to its passage.

Benjamin Skinner, an estimable citizen of Perquimons county, was killed the other day, by the falling of a tree upon him.

Barwell Atkinson, a worthy citizen of Anson county, was accidentally killed on Thursday of last, week. His horse ran away with him, and stepping into a deep wash in the road, threw Mr. A. violently forward, crushing his forehead and breaking his neck.

The Directors of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, at a meeting recently held in Raleigh, unanimously expressed their gratification at the prospect of the Coalfields road and recommended to the stockholders of the R. & G. road the propriety of taking stock in it.

The Charleston Mercury rejoices over the wonderful increase in the trade of that city, and says: "The indications are that Charleston is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the confederated States."

FOR THE REGISTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having been solicited by members of various military companies in the 7th Division of the Militia of this State to become a candidate for the office of Major General, I take this means of replying that I do not feel at liberty to decline any responsibility that pertains to the above position. And, should it be the pleasure of the militia officers of this Division to select me for their General, I would take pleasure in using such experience as I have acquired in more thoroughly organizing the militia.

Respectfully yours,
WM. R. COX.

### IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.
### MEXICAN INVASION OF TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

Texas advices state that Col. Ford had been reliably informed from Matamoras, that Gen. Ampudia, with 3,000 Mexicans, was sixty miles off, marching on Brownsville.

Ampudia had dispatched an express to Matamoras, with placards and handbills, declaring that Texas belongs to Mexico, and that, as she has no longer the support of the Federal Government, now is the time to retake her. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly joining him.

Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns and ordinance stores at Brazos to be removed to the scene of anticipated difficulty.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.—ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, April 3.

The steamship America, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th, arrived this morning.

The French Legislature had rejected an amendment to the Emperor's address, providing for withdrawing the French troops from Rome, and had adopted the whole address.

Prince Gortschakoff announces from Warsaw that reforms will shortly be granted. Every Polish town will have elective municipal councils, and the elections will commence immediately.—He warns the peoble of Warsaw against demonstrations.

The Czar's manifesto, proclaiming the emancipation of the Serfs, was published on the 17th ult. The proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same, but are to cede to the peasants for permanent use the dwelling with ground which will be allotted to them anew by law. In consideration of the payment of dues the peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings and the land; the landlords consenting, they then become landed proprietors.—This is to be carried out throughout the Empire within two years, and until then the peasants remain as before.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber unanimously voted for a discussion on the question of urging Napoleon to speedily withdraw the troops from Rome.

Civitella del Tronto capitulated on the terms offered by the Piedmontese Generals.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton Sales for the week of 133,000 bales, including 26,000 to speculators and the same amount to exporters. Market closed firm at ⅛ a ¼ higher than last week.

*Saturday*, 24th.—Estimated sales to day 16,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closed firm, with prices tending upward, under the influence of the Adriatic's news, which arrived out yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Provisions quiet and steady.

The Bank of England has reduced its rates to 7 per cent.

Consols 91⅞@92.⅛

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL March 24.—Stock of cotton in port 895,000—738,000 of which is American. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn steady—holders offer freely. Provisions steady. Rosin dull—3s. 6d. Turpentine 31s. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. American securities unchanged, with small sales.—Rest unimportant.

### FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—I hear, on high authority, that the question of the reinforcement of Fort Sumter is still open. The President and Cabinet have been in frequent anxious deliberation on this question, and opinions have been divided. The reports which have gained credence during the past fortnight, to the effect that the evacuation of the post had been fully determined upon, and that the promulgation of the necessary orders might be expected at any moment, were wholly unfounded. Up to this moment the President has announced no definite decision in the matter, and to-day the prospects of a reinforcement of Major Anderson's command is regarded as by no means an improbable event.

George Little has been appointed United States Marshal for North Carolina. This selection was asked for by the Union men of that state, and the President unhesitatingly granted the request.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Minister Corwin has been tendered the sloop-of-war Cumberland to take him to Mexico. He especially goes to make a treaty, which is a preliminary with the Administration.

Indications are that the diplomatic relations between Peru and the United States will shortly be resumed.

It is ascertained that the French Consuls in the Confederate States have received instructions direct from France, instead of through the Minister here, relative to the facilitation of Southern commerce with that empire.

Although no official notification of the coming of the French and English fleets has been received here, gentlemen in prominent positions are satisfied that their movements are in close connection with the observation of Southern political events.

The continued presence of Major McCullough in Richmond, viewed in conjunction with the call for a Secession Convention there on the 16th, excites much interest in Washington, especially in army circles.

### THE NEW FEDERAL LOAN.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1861.—The Secretary of the Treasury is opening the bids for the eight million loan. The proposals aggregate about twenty-nine millions at 3½ per cent. advance on the last loan awarded by secretary Dix.

The successful bidders range within 93.26 and 94. The Bank of Commerce of New York, will probably get all of its bid,—2,500,000 at 94.

The large combination bids at 91-13 and 91-17 are unsuccessful.

Proposals amounting to $1,100,000 came from Boston, and $26,000,000 from New York.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 2. The republicans have elected their State ticket by an increased majority. They have carried both branches of the Legislature, and carried the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, with the 4th not fully heard from. The republicans elected all four of the congressmen last year.

### CINCINNATI MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Full returns of the city election yesterday show that the Democratic Union ticket has an average majority of 3,800. The Democratic Union men elect twenty-six councilmen and the republicans eight. The total vote was 23,000.

### ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—In the municipal election to-day the anti-republican ticket was elected by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The unconditional Union ticket was only successful in two wards.

### THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Mr. Stuart, of Doddridge, continued the debate on Wednesday morning in favor of an *ad valorem* tax upon the negroes; after which the Convention went into a Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, took the floor, and held it until the recess, in an argument in favor of the Border Conference which, in the event of a failure to receive favorable responses from the Northern States, would, he conceived, bring about a peaceable solution of pending difficulties, and an eventual reconstruction of the Union. In the afternoon Mr. Richardson, of Hanover, made a good argument in favor of immediate secession.—*Richmond Dispatch, 4th.*

The total indebtedness of the United States Government, on the 7th of March last, was $74,985,299, including the various issues of Treasury notes, and the loan negotiated in February. The new loan will increase this amount to eighty-three millions in round numbers. About twenty-seven millions bear five per cent. interest, and mature in 1871 and 1874; the remainder bears six per cent. excepting the last issue of Treasury notes, which was taken at various rates, the highest being twelve per cent. The whole of these, amounting to nearly fifty millions, falls due the present year. When Mr. Chase entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, there was subject to draft, at the various depositories, the sum of $1,861,844, independent of the requisitions previously made and remaining unanswered. A portion of this, however, has been refused at some of the Southern ports.

THE "TIMES" ON SECESSION.—The London Times of the 18th, in remarking upon President Lincoln's Inaugural Message, asks;

Would it not be better to recognize at once the formation of the Southern Confederacy, and to think a little less of constitutional powers and decorums which can end in nothing but civil war, and a little more on negotiation and arrangement, by which alone that civil war can be averted? It would be an intelligible course were the President to say that he is going to negotiate for peace, or that he is going to enforce a return to the Union by arms; but to say that he is going to exercise the powers of the Constitution, ignoring altogether the fact of secession, is to make war certain while cutting off any opportunity for negotiation.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—Mr. Nathaniel Tunstall, of Warren county, shot a negro man belonging to Geo. Reavis, Esq., of Henderson, on last Monday morning. Tunstall was engaged in a game at the Ten-pin Alley at Henderson, when he became provoked with the negro for some cause or other, and taking out a repeater, fired, the ball taking effect in the back. Doctors Cheatham and Debnam were immediately summoned, who pronounced the wound fatal. Tunstall was brought here on Monday evening and lodged in jail. The affair, to say the least, is an unfortunate one.—As it will undergo judicial investigation, we forbear to give further particulars. Tunstall is quite a young man, not more than 22 years of age.

*Leisure Hour.*

Benjamin Ellis, an aged citizen of Wayne county, was thrown from his horse and instantly killed on Thursday.

### MARRIED,

In Smithfield, North Carolina, on the 28th March, by the Rev. J R. Brooks, Mr. M. K. GRANTHAM, to Miss CAROLINE BRIDGERS, all of Smithfield.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF T. M. & A. HOLT was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of March. The business will be conducted in future by T. M. Holt, who is authorised to settle all matters connected with the late firm.
THOMAS M. HOLT,
ALEXANDER HOLT.
ap'l 3—6w Haw River, N. C.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL COMPRISES EIGHT PERMANENTLY organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral Philosophy, until the minds of the Students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and discussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets embrace rare and extensive collections.

FINE-ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting, and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium—Unusual attention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

Expenses.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuition in | Elementary Branches, | $15 |
| " | " College Classes, | 20 |
| " | " Drawing, (materials included,) | 12 |
| " | " Painting in Water Colors, | 15 |
| " | " Oil Painting, (materials included,) | 20 |
| " | " Wax Work, (materials included,) | 10 |
| " | " Embroidery, (materials included,) | 10 |
| " | " Music, (instrument furnished,) | 23 |
| " | " Board, (washing included,) | 50 |

Remarks.

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Students are received for one or more sessions.—Correspondents will direct their favors to
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LAND FOR SALE.—I WISH TO SELL privately a Tract of Land lying near Neuse River, in Wake county, within seven or eight miles of Raleigh, containing 226 acres, more or less, and adjoining the lands of Willie Riddick, the widow Rogers and others. There are some 40 or 50 acres of woodland, the balance being cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good dwelling house with four rooms and all necessary out houses on the premises. There is also a fine orchard of young apple trees. The tract is well watered, and there is a well in the yard and a spring of as good water as any in the county near the house.

Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and examine the premises.
feb 9—w3m WILLIE S. CLIFTON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Halifax county—Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.

Thomas Johnson vs Laura Smith, *et al.*

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

Witness, John Anthony, C. M. E. for said county, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860. JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E.
mar 6—td

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—BERTIE county—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1861.

Winnifred Watson, vs Robert C. Watson.
Attachment.

Ordered by the Court, that public notice be made in the Weekly Raleigh Register for six weeks, for the defendant to appear and replevy his property, or judgment final will be had against him at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next; Conditional judgment having been obtained at this term for the whole amount of Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, William P. Gurley, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Bertie, and State of North Carolina, at Office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D., 1861.
WM. P. GURLEY, C. C. C.
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COL. C. C. TEW,
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Upon the adjournment of the meeting of Stockholders, the Board of Directors convened, and elected the following officers:
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Halifax county—Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gideon Hamlet, Eveline Hamlet, John Moore and Polly, his wife, John Read and Martha Read defendants in the above named suit, are non-residents of this State; It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax Town, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the petition will be taken as confessed against them.

Witness, John Anthony, C M E. for said county, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1860. JOHN ANTHONY, C. M. E.
mar 6—6w

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