

# The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXI

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1861.

NO 49

## The Raleigh Register.

SEMI-WEEKLY (single copy) \$4 00  
WEEKLY " " 2 00  
Payable invariably in advance.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1861.

### THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

This body, composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Messrs. L. W. Humphrey, John Pool, Alfred G. Foster, David S. Reid, N. W. Woodfin, Henry F. Bond, Waldon N. Edwards, W. B. Rodman, Anderson Mitchell, John M. Long, Haywood W. Guion and W. McL. McKay—sembled at 12 o'clock on Wednesday in the Commons Hall, and was organized by the election of the Hon. Waldon N. Edwards as President, and Edmund B. Freeman, Esq., as Secretary. On taking the Oath, Mr. Edwards made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE:—I appreciate most highly your kindness in calling me to the distinguished position of presiding officer of this enlightened and patriotic College, and pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the honor done me.

The spectacle, this day presented throughout the Confederate States, of a great people quietly engaged, amidst the disorders and convulsions of the times, in choosing their two highest officers, to whom it is believed, in a great measure, the destiny of our common country, is a beautiful commentary on the excellence of our free institutions, and a striking and not less cheering proof of the soundness both of the popular heart and the popular mind.

I confess I feel the liveliest emotions of pride in being one of those whom the good people of North Carolina have called to the high duty of casting their votes for the first President and Vice-President of this young and vigorous Republic, and in this being made an early instrument to assist in inaugurating and giving vitality to, a Government in which only can be found, at this time, sure and safe guarantees of popular rights and republican equality. And, gentlemen, in all of us it is a case of much self-gratification that the choice of the distinguished and eminent statesmen, made by the popular vote with a unanimity deserving all commendation, and grateful to the heart of every patriot, commands and receives our entire and hearty approval and support; and may that choice accelerate the establishment of the independence we have declared, upon a foundation, solid, and firm, and enduring; and may all the blessings due to the righteousness of our cause and the high and noble ends to which we aspire, now and evermore await the Government and the whole people of these Confederate States, in my most fervent prayer.

We will, now, gentlemen, proceed to the duty conferred to us, by proclaiming the voice of North Carolina in regard to two distinguished citizens, whose great experience, and eminent statesmanship, and tried official fidelity, and sterling devotedness to our glorious cause, strongly commend them to the favorable consideration of every man, and render them safe and skillful pilots of the vessel of State through the perils of the storms and tempests which beat around us.

The College then proceeded to ballot, and unanimously voted for JEFFERSON DAVIS as President, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS as Vice-President of the Confederate States of America. Daniel Coleman, Esq., of the County of Cabarrus, was appointed Messenger, to carry the vote of the State to the Confederate Government.

In response to a vote of thanks to the President of the College at the close of the proceedings, Mr. Edwards made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN:—I know not how sufficiently to thank you for all the kindness received from you in the progress of our common duties as Electors of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America. I can only say, in all sincerity, that it is infinitely gratifying to my heart, and will ever be cherished with its warmest affections and the most profound gratitude. Allow me to add, without affectation of any kind, that my best wishes are, that the portion of each and all of you, in this life, may ever be health and happiness.

### THE "TEST OATH"—SPEECH OF R. P. DICK, ESQ.

We sincerely hope that the ordinance proposing a test oath to be taken by all the citizens of this State not in actual military service, will meet with a most signal defeat.—Indeed, we cannot see how any one can vote for it. A more mischievous measure we cannot conceive of. The Yankees have been taught to believe that there is a considerable Union sentiment in North Carolina, which is only kept down by terrorism. We know that such is not the fact, and that there is no State more loyal to the Southern Confederacy, and more determined never to reunite with the Yankees, than North Carolina.—Why, then, propose a test oath? Why confirm the Yankees in their impression that a large number of the people of North Carolina can only be kept true to the Confederacy by force—by the machinery of test oaths, &c.? We conceive that the proposition of such an oath to a citizen would be as gross an insult to him, as the proposition of an oath to a woman that she would maintain her chastity would be to her. In plain English, this is the oath: "I swear that I will not be a damnable scoundrel, and traitor to my country."

The folly and mischievous tendency of this oath were most fully exposed by Mr. Dick, in one of the best and most eloquent speeches we have ever listened to, and we verily believe that if the vote had been taken when he closed, the proposed ordinance would not have received a half dozen votes.

### A LA MUNCHHAUSEN.

The Yankees, with all their "outeness," are the most glib creatures on the face of the earth. In what other than a Yankee market would such wares as the following be saleable? The idea of a "Provisional State Government" for North Carolina being formed by a miserable set of amphibious wreckers and fishermen, more than half of whom can neither read nor write, and are profoundly ignorant that they ever lived under any government, State, Federal or Confederate, is one which could find a lodgment in no other than a Yankee skull:

### A POLITICAL FARCE—A FEDERAL PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The New York Herald announces, with great gravity, the "organization of a Provisional Government in North Carolina." We give the Herald's dispatch making the announcement:

HATTERAS INLET, N. C., Nov. 18.—The Provisional State Government for North Carolina, the establishment of which has been contemplated for months, was formally instituted to-day by a convention of delegates and proxies representing forty five counties of the State.

The following ordinances were unanimously adopted:

By the People of the State of North Carolina, as Represented in Convention at Hatteras, Monday Nov. 18, 1861.

Be it ordained by the Convention, and it is hereby ordained and published by the authority of the same:

1. That the Convention, on behalf of the people of North Carolina and acknowledging the Constitution of the United States of America as the supreme law of the land, hereby declares vacant all State offices, the incumbents of which have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their oaths to support the Federal Constitution.

2. That the office of Governor of this Commonwealth having been vacated by the death of John W. Ellis, and by the active treason to the Union of his constitutional successor, acting Governor Clark, Marble Nash Taylor be hereby appointed and declared Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

3. That the Constitution of the State and its amendments, together with the statutes and laws thereof, as contained in the revised code put in operation January 1, 1856, be declared continued in full force; also, such subsequent acts of the General Assembly as were not adopted in contravention of the national constitution or in derogation of its authority.

4. That the ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 20th of May, last, proclaiming the Secession of this Commonwealth from the Federal Union, such Secession being legally impossible, is of no force or effect; and said ordinance, together with all other ordinances and acts of said Convention, or of the General Assembly, made and done in pursuance of the treasonable purposes of the conspirators against the Union, it is hereby declared null and void.

5. That whereas, it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress and maintain her due right in councils of the Union; therefore, the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections, in accordance with chapter 69 of the Revised Code, as soon as practicable and expedient, in any district or districts now unrepresented; and in view of the prevalence of armed rebellion and disorder in many portions of this Commonwealth, the Governor is hereby directed to issue his certificate of election upon presentation of such evidence as shall satisfy him of the fact of an election.

6. That the Governor be authorized and empowered to fill such official vacancies by temporary appointments, and to do such acts as in the exercise of a sound discretion he may deem expedient for the safety and good order of the State. The Convention was adjourned subject to be reassembled upon call of the President. Gov. Taylor has issued his proclamation, ordering an election for the Second Congressional District, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

### MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was begun in this City on Monday evening last. At the election for officers on Tuesday evening, the following were elected:

Grand Master—Dr. Wm. G. Hill, Raleigh.  
Grand Senior Warden—Daniel Coleman, Concord.  
Grand Junior Warden—Dr. R. K. Speed, Pasquotank.  
Grand Treasurer—C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh.  
Grand Secretary—Wm. T. Bain, Raleigh.

### A HANDSOM DONATION.

"Sandy" Stewart, the dry goods millionaire, publishes the following in the New York Journal:

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

To J. M. MORRISON, Esq.—Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to send you a check for \$500, for the "Relief Fund for Loyal Citizens of North Carolina," for which State I have ever had a warm affection, and I cherish the hope that she will be among the first to be restored to that Union of which she was so true a friend, and from which she has been nominally severed, against the real interest and the wishes of her substantial people.

Yours, very truly,  
(Signed,) ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Is such a delusion as is exhibited above to be cherished by a "test oath?"

### PROPOSED RECESS OF THE CONVENTION.

In the Convention on Friday, a resolution was passed that a recess would be taken from Friday, the 13th inst., until Monday, the 20th of January.

### COFFEE.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Kelley & Miller. We have seen their Java Coffee tried by the lovers of genuine Coffee, of whom we are not one, and they pronounce it to be very good indeed.

### COMMISSIONER OF SALT.

On Wednesday, Jonathan Worth, Esq., was elected by the Convention Commissioner of Salt.

Mr. Kerr, of Salisbury, N. C., has been appointed by Judge Saunders, District Solicitor in the place of Mr. Lander, elected to Congress.

### THE PLANTERS CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH.

In pursuance of a request of the President of the "Planters' Convention of the South," Governor Clark has appointed the following delegates at large from this State, to attend the next meeting of that body, to be held in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 16th of this month, and hopes they may find it convenient to attend without further notice:

Richard H. Smith, Thomas Jones, A. J. Walton, Council Wooten, John C. Washington, Owen R. Kenan, Thomas D. Meares, T. C. Worth, Robt. K. Bryan, James A. Lindsay, Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Walter F. Leake, Wm. McL. McKay, John D. Williams, Burgess S. Gaither, Walter P. Caldwell, Dr. L. H. Jones, Dr. Samuel Kerr, Dr. Thos. Warren, Lewis T. Bond, John S. Davy, R. B. Bridgers, H. K. Burgwyn, Paul C. Cameron, C. B. Harrison, J. W. B. Watson, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Dr. T. P. Gorman, John Wimshis, James M. Pollock, Wm. Johnston, Jos. A. Wilson, C. O. Henderson, Dr. C. L. Hunter, N. W. Woodfin, Dr. Jos. McDowell.

### From the Richmond Dispatch.

### A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The letter of our Norfolk correspondent yesterday gave information of the engagement of James River, Monday morning, between the O. S. steamer Patrick Henry and the Federal gunboats; and verbal accounts received since represent it to have been a daring exploit on the part of our war vessel, as well as a successful demonstration. The gun-boats of the enemy have lately been in the habit of coming higher up the river than was altogether agreeable, and the lesson given them by the gunners of the Patrick Henry may teach them that discretion is the better part of valor. It appears that, on seeing her, the gun-boats made all possible haste down the river towards the blockading ships, and as she continued the chase, they ran in under the protection of the frigates Cumberland and Congress, and the guns at Newport News. From the Norfolk Day Book's account of the engagement we copy the following:

The Patrick Henry opened fire upon them, after firing a desirable position, from her aft gun, firing shell; and for as much as half an hour she continued to drop her shell on and around the frigate Congress, many of which, it is believed, burst on her. The report of the explosion was unable to determine, as the Federal keep all such matters so close. The engagement commenced about quarter past six, and lasted about two hours. During the time the gun-boats would frequently sail out from behind the frigates to give the Patrick Henry a shot, and on such occasions she would soon force them back by a well directed shot, several of which, it is believed, struck these gun-boats.

Two of them, (there were four altogether) after receiving a shot from the Patrick Henry, retired to the immediate vicinity of the wharf at Newport News, while the other two kept their position out of harm's way in the rear of the frigates. At one time made an attempt to raise up James River, to flank the Patrick Henry, and when getting well out from under the protection of the frigates' batteries, the Patrick Henry put chase after them, and they ventured back.—After this they became afraid to venture out again, and the Patrick Henry had to then remain saluting with her aft gun, and would not occasionally but up towards the enemy when she would drift out of range of her mark. It is supposed she used her aft gun in order to keep the boat position to prevent being outflanked, and to keep the enemy from having a chance at her broadside.

As we are unable to say what damage was done to either party in this engagement, and so far as the Federal vessels are concerned we shall not be able to ascertain; but our informant tells us it is his opinion that the Patrick Henry is entirely unharmed, notwithstanding she was the single object of attack from four gun-boats, the two frigates, and four guns from the fort at Newport News. After the firing ceased she passed up James river to her position, apparently as fresh as a lark.

### THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The daily increase of the enemy's army at Cairo is exciting considerable uneasiness as to an expected demonstration upon Columbus, and affords some evidence of the enemy's intention of a gradual change of the theater of the war from the Potomac to the West. It is thought not improbable that Hunter's army, some thirty thousand strong, which has been transferred from Springfield to St. Louis, is en route for Cairo.—From the army in Missouri and all the side forces in the State of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio large accessions are expected to be made to the enemy's force at Cairo. A considerable draft for a like purpose seems to have been made upon Western Virginia, whence six regiments were transferred only a few days since. It is supposed that the army at Cairo may be increased to 100,000 men before an advance is made.

Another important feature of the enemy's programme in the West is the rapid accumulation of Federal troops at Louisville and other points in Central Kentucky north of Bowling Green. Sherman's command is receiving daily accessions at the same time that the Federal legions are gathering in force about Columbus. The design of this movement may be to threaten Johnston and Buckner at Bowling Green, to prevent the transfer of their well-appointed army to the assistance of Polk and Pillow in case of emergency. There seems to be a general impression that the enemy's attack will be made by cotemporary movements down the Missouri shore, and on the Kentucky side from Paducah, accompanied by a simultaneous descent of the gunboats.—Richmond Examiner.

### THE OWNERSHIP OF THE TRENT.

The British steamer Trent, on board of which Messrs. Mason and Sillidell were captured, is owned by a joint-stock company, styled the Royal Mail Company, of London. With the single exception of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, they are the largest steamship owners to Great Britain, their operations extending to the coast of South America, Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies.

### DEATH OF R. M. T. HUNTER, JR.—R. M. T. HUNTER, JR., son of Secretary Hunter, died at his father's residence in Essex county, Va., on Thursday last. He had been suffering from ill health for several months. The deceased is said to have been a young man of extraordinary promise.

### LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond Dispatch furnishes us with the following extracts from late Northern papers: THE SEIZURE OF MESSRS. MASON AND SIDDELL—THEIR DEPARTURE TO THE OFFICERS WHO CAPTURED THEM.

The officers of the San Jacinto, who captured Messrs. Mason and Sillidell from the English steamer Trent, were given a dinner by the citizens of Boston. One of the officers of the San Jacinto, Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarded the steamer, (a Virginian by the way,) delivered a speech on the occasion, detailing the particulars of the capture. We make an extract from his speech:

It was by no means an agreeable duty to go on board the Trent, and arrest my old friend, Mr. Mason, whose family is connected with mine, by marriage, though we are not, as some of the papers have said, cousins. I knew pretty well what I had to do, and I knew, soon after I got aboard the vessel, that I should have something more to contend with than the four gentlemen I was to take with me to the San Jacinto. Mrs. Mason and her daughters were there; they were womanly and ladylike; but they were under a great deal of excitement, and you may well imagine that they gave utterance to a good many very pleasant expressions. I extended to them the courtesy, agreeably to the instructions of Captain Wilkes, of a passage in the San Jacinto, which they declined, and they were permitted to go on their way to Europe, and I made as short work of the matter as I could. [Laughter and applause.]

I introduced myself to the captain of the Trent, who received me properly; but when I informed him of my mission, he demurred considerably to my proposition. Seeing Messrs. Mason and Sillidell not far off, I told him it was not necessary to insist upon what I had first demanded—examination of his passenger list—as I had tangible evidence that my friends were on board. I then addressed Messrs. Mason and Sillidell, and told them my mission. They intimated that they would not go unless force were used. I told them I was prepared for that—[cheers]—and in a short time I had sufficient force on board to impress every one on the ship with that fact. Lieutenant Greer, of the San Jacinto, came on board, and took quite as active a part in the transaction as Lieutenant Fairfax did. He was rather apprehensive that the ladies and the mob would overcome me, and presented six very inefficient marines on board, to be made offensive if necessary. [Applause.] That gave rise to the report about a charge of the marines, with fixed bayonets, on the ladies. Messrs. Mason and Sillidell conducted themselves with a good deal of propriety under the circumstances.

Mr. Mason was perfectly courteous throughout. Mr. Sillidell, as we all know, has more crudeness in his disposition, but it must be remembered that he had much more to embarrass him, having his wife and family with him; therefore it was more difficult to impress him with the belief that I intended to carry out the purpose of my visit. He said he would not go unless I employed more force than I seemed willing to show; but by the aid of the officers the gentlemen were removed on board the San Jacinto, where we made them very comfortable.

### THE REAL BLOCKADE—BARRICADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS—SAVANNAH TO BE THE FIRST VICTIM.

The New York Herald, of the 29th ult., has the following in explanation of the designs of the Federal "stone fleet," the sailing of which we have already announced:

Our Government has originated and is now putting into operation a novel mode of preventing all ingress by water to and from blockaded ports, by barricading all the passages to them. If the efficiency or strictness of the blockade established on the Southern Atlantic coast was not sufficient to satisfy the exacting demands of the rebel government, we hope that this new proof of our earnestness in the prosecution of our war will be sufficient to induce them to surrender, and that Mr. Jefferson Davis will no longer have any just cause of complaint on that score.

It is well known that one of the latest, most popular, and not least important movements of the Federal Government towards subduing and punishing the rebels of the South, is the sending against them a fleet of iron-clad vessels, or ironclads, heavily laden with stone, to be sunk across the numerous inlets thereto. We have already published some of the details of this expedition, but as the fleet has by this time reached at least one of the important points to which it was destined, it will not be inappropriate to remind our readers of some of the facts in connection with it.

The steamship Illinois, arrived at this port yesterday, reports the occupation, by detachments of our troops from Port Royal, of Hilton Head and Tybee Islands, which from the outlying sentinels to the harbor of Savannah; and as this occupation is evidently effected with the design of cooperating with the movement in question, there can be no hesitation now in stating that the introductory move in this barricade game is to be, or rather has been, made at Savannah.

The vessels constituting what has been designated the "stone fleet," sailed from New London last week.

Each vessel carried a crew of fourteen men, except the South America, which carried 16. The amount paid by the Government for the vessels was about \$10 per ton, or some \$650,000 for the whole. A small portion of the same will be paid by some enterprising skippers who have gone with the vessels to secure the spars and rigging, which they have purchased.

[Here follows a detailed account of the course to be pursued by the fleet upon its arrival at the port of Savannah, with a map appended of the approaches to that city, together with an elaborate description of the place itself. There is also attached a list of Federal vessels of Port Royal Harbor, numbering in the aggregate 57, all of which we deem it unnecessary to publish.—Eds. Dispatch.]

### CAPTURE OF A SUSPICIOUS PERSON WITH DISPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON TO LORD LYONS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Last evening a rebel flag of truce was brought to by a blank shot from the gunboat General J. E. Wool, and upon boarding her she was found to have on board a few letters from our poor fellows, who are prisoners of war, and one gentleman with a foreign air, a consumptive cough, and a trunk full of generalities.

This gentleman said he had very urgent business in Baltimore, and would like to go up on the Louisiana, but Captain Davis, the Provost Marshal, thought the air of Fortress Monroe might be dangerous to the invalid refugee, and told him he might take rooms at the "Hygeia," and then started for the headquarters of Major-General Wool for instructions. After Captain Davis had explained matters, General Wool determined to detain the man and await orders from Washington.

The refugee entered his name on the register of the hotel as "Brian O'Hara, Puerto Rico, W. I.," upon observing which we thought proper to scrape his acquaintance. Upon doing so he assured us that the government would meet with no success on the Southern coast. The South-

erners had taken their cotton far into the interior "to the seed," and would set fire to it before they would allow it to be captured. He says the new iron British steamer Fingal arrived off Tybee about two weeks since from Southampton via Puerto Cabello, where she had seen the rebel steamer Sumter often.

The Fingal was loaded with arms and munitions of war of the most approved pattern, some of which were used against Fort Pickens. She ran into Beaufort in a storm, and is now at Charleston, about to be fitted for a man-of-war, and will carry a powerful battery of Whitworth rifled cannon.

He says the Southerners have raised a great deal more grain than usual this season, and that they are not suffering for the want of anything but luxuries, which they are willing to forego for the sake of their independence. Upon examining his trunk some valuable papers were found, the contents of which it would not be proper to publish. Some were sealed and stamped by "Robert Bunch, her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, S. C."

These were directed to "His Excellency, Lord Lyons, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington," &c., &c., and were carefully consigned to the care of a special agent, who will take them to Mr. Seward for inspection.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, evidently refers to the dispatches above alluded to, in the following:

The President and Cabinet were startled on Saturday afternoon last by the arrival of a distinguished officer of the United States Army from Fortress Monroe, with papers that had been seized, (where, or by whom, I cannot say). These papers were spread before the President and his ministerial advisers for examination, and to their astonishment, proved to be communications from Confederates in the South, forwarded by the British Consular agents in the principal cities of the South, to Lord Lyons, who, in his official capacity, it appeared, had forwarded the Confederate documents to the British Government. How they fell into the hands of our officers is more than I can tell at present. The President and Cabinet were a good deal excited about the development made by the obtaining of the papers, there is no doubt. It is possible that Lord Lyons will be able to explain the matter satisfactorily to our Government, and thus extricate himself from the suspicion that now rests upon him of collusion with those who are in open rebellion against the Government to which he is accredited.

### THE WESTERN VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 27.—The full organization of the Western Virginia Convention was completed to-day.

The work of forming a State Constitution has been assigned to a committee of nine.

There is no division of sentiment in regard to the formation of a new State.

Business will be dispatched as fast as possible, and application made to Congress early in the session for admission into the Union.

The general outside opinion is that a gradual emancipation clause will be adopted.

### FLAG-OFFICER DUPONT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Flag Officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, November 25, giving the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is now floating over the territory of the State of Georgia, from Tybee Island, which he says is within easy mortar distance of Fort Pulaski, has been taken possession of, and approaches to Savannah are completely cut off. On the island is a strong Martello tower with a battery at its base.

### MIR JAMES FERGUSON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Sir James Ferguson having denied that he was acting as a spy when he visited this country, it is only an act of justice to him to say that he was charged by many persons in the South with letters to be delivered or distributed through the post-offices in the North, and on arriving in Washington and being informed that such a conveyance of correspondence was prohibited by the Government, he at once repaired to the State Department, and surrendered all the letters to the Government.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—According to the present indications, the President's Message will not be sent in advance of its delivery to Congress. The reason for this is probably the fact that it is well as the reports of the Secretary of War and the Navy will be kept open until the latest moment, in order to make such additions and alterations as the constantly occurring events may require.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamship Etna has arrived with Liverpool dates to November 13th. The British vessels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but were detained owing to the stormy weather. French ships will sail immediately.

There was a report that England would invite the U. States to join in the expedition to Mexico. The Spanish journals refer to a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died on the 12th November, of typhoid fever. The Duke of Oporto succeeds to the throne.

The London Times seeks a calm in the general dimmy consequent on the short supply of cotton. It says there is no ground for any national alarm.

An important Cabinet Council was held in Paris on the 12th Nov. The Paris Constitutionnel urges that Great Britain should endeavor to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 11th and 12th of November were 35,000 bales. The market closed buoyant at an advance of 3d. The sales to speculators and exporters were 20,000 bales, causing an upward tendency in prices. The market for Manchester was favorable. The market for cotton goods closed quiet.

Latest from Liverpool via Queenstown, Nov. 14.—The cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Sales for two days 22,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged. Business quiet, but steady. Corn steady. Provisions dull.

London Nov. 14.—By Telegram to Queenstown. Consols closed at 93 1/2 94, for money. American securities quiet.

### FEDERAL INTENTIONS UPON SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following paragraph we extract from the New York Times, of the 29th ultimo:

Adjutant General Thomas has sent instructions to General Sherman, at Port Royal, to seize all the cotton, corn, rice, and crops of various sorts within his reach; to use what is necessary and of value for the subsistence of his troops, and to send the cotton to New York, here to be sold for the benefit of the Government. General Sherman is also directed to take the services of negroes, not only to aid in gathering the crops, but also in making fortifications.

### MORE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES FROM WAKE COUNTY.

We published in our last paper a list of the Wake Eastern Guards, and to-day we publish lists of two more new Companies that have lately been organized in this County—the Auburn Guards, Capt. L. C. Manly, and the Chalybeate Guards, Capt. Betts. This will make some nine or ten companies that have gone into the field from this County:

AUBURN GUARDS.  
L. C. MANLY, Captain.  
H. B. Jordan, 1st Lieutenant.  
R. L. Bryant, 2nd " "  
J. W. Holden, 3rd " "  
B. F. Walton, 1st Sergeant.  
J. D. Turner, 2nd " "  
S. H. Bryant, 3rd " "  
Cornelius Jordan, 4th " "  
Jesse Wheeler, 1st Corporal.  
E. J. Stratvant, 2nd " "  
J. R. Richardson, 3rd " "  
R. N. Lynch, 4th " "  
Jno. S. McCullers, Com'py Commissary.  
Henry Harris, Drummer.  
Sidney Pool.  
James M. Parrish, Fifer.

CHALYBEATE GUARDS.  
A. W. BETTS, Captain.  
Quinten Uley, 1st Lieutenant.  
T. H. Wray, 2nd " "  
A. N. Betts, 3rd " "  
J. F. Catts, 1st Sergeant.  
J. C. Williams, 2nd " "  
J. C. Ballentine, 3d " "  
W. J. Long, 4th " "  
J. D. Ballentine, 5th " "  
J. P. Whitenton, 1st Corporal.  
A. G. Smith, 2d " "  
Samuel Smith, 3d " "  
W. R. Oliver, 4th " "  
T. D. Spence, Drummer.  
David Fuxusy, Fifer.

PRIVATE.  
James Pool  
Hansel Pool,  
Irvin Pool,  
Calvin Pool,  
Langdon Pool,  
Wesley Pool,  
G. E. Turner,  
Stanford Pool,  
William Pool,  
K. Q. Parrish,  
John Pennington,  
David Roberts,  
W. F. Smith,  
Robert Smith,  
Richard Parrcloth,  
J. M. Finch,  
Wm. Green,  
D. B. Hamlet,  
George Hamilton,  
W. L. D. Hill,  
Henry Hobby,  
W. H. Hicks,  
Rufus Honeycutt,  
Richard Johnston,  
Clinton Jones,  
A. J. Jones,  
W. W. Kelley,  
Gaston Lassiter,  
Wright Liles,  
Sam'l Mitchner,  
P. P. Parrish,  
J. P. Parrish,  
J. P. Parrish,  
Wm. H. Penny,  
James Powell,  
Lee Powell,  
J. H. Phillips,

PRIVATE.  
Mason, Manly  
Owens, J. P.  
Powell, A.  
Powell, D. F.  
Powell, W.  
Pate, Ransom  
Prince, Henderson  
Prines, John  
Powell, W. H.  
Rogers, Eli  
Rogers, Alex  
Rogers, Ezekiel  
Reaves, W. A.  
Rambaud, H. T.  
Smith, D. H.  
Smith, D. A.  
Smith, J. J.  
Smith, W. T.  
Sexton, R. R.  
Swinson, Dan'l  
Uley, G. T.  
Uley, A. C.  
Wallace, J. J.  
Womack, W. J.  
Wood, J. W.  
Wood, A. L.  
Waddell, Geo.  
Wood, M. J.  
Jones, J. A.

PRIVATE.  
Baker, J. B.  
Betts, A. B.  
Besley, J. J.  
Black, R. A.  
Champion, Levi  
Campbell, B. C.  
Durham, Littleton  
Dorman, James  
Ewin, William  
Fugus, Wm.  
Gregory, J. A.  
Gregory, J. R.  
Griffin, J. M.  
Griffin, J. H.  
Godwin, F. H.  
Hamilton, A. G.  
Harvell, J. M.  
Jones, Andrew  
Jones, W.  
Johnson, Wm.  
Johnson, J. L.  
Johnson, G. W.  
Johnson, J. H.  
Lee, E. A.  
Mainard, R. P.  
Macke, Jos.  
Mason, R.  
Mathews, Robert  
Mathews, Jca.  
McLean, J. L.

PRIVATE.  
Owens, Manly  
Powell, J. P.  
Powell, D. F.  
Powell, W.  
Pate, Ransom  
Prince, Henderson  
Prines, John  
Powell, W. H.  
Rogers, Eli  
Rogers, Alex  
Rogers, Ezekiel  
Reaves, W. A.  
Rambaud, H. T.  
Smith, D. H.  
Smith, D. A.  
Smith, J. J.  
Smith, W. T.  
Sexton, R. R.  
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Uley, G. T.  
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