## The Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1863.

WAR NEWS.

The most striking war news which we present to-day, is the successful raid made by Gen. Van Dorn on Franklin, Tenn,, and the blowing up by the crew of our lately captured vessel, the Indianola, which fell a victim to a Yankee trick, which we should think ought to have been detected in time to save the boat. It is difficult to realize how a Mississippi Flat Boat could be successfully disguised as a "turreted monster." Fright must have made our men see double.

Fort McAllister is holding out bravely, no damage worth mentioning having been sustained as yet.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The good people of this State, who, by their votes, placed in power the party styling itself 4 Conservative," will naturally be anxious to know how its promises to conserve the public interests, "reform" the administration of affairs, and "retrench" the expenditures of public money, have been redeemed. If these promises have not been redeemed; if, on the contrary, the precise opposite of "retrenchment and reform" has been the order of the day since the accession of the "Conservative" party to power, then that party has simply lied to and cheated the people who reposed confidence in it. Let upon Governor Clarke, by the Raleigh Standard and its subalterns, that he kept in his employment two Aids, who received high salaries for doing nothing-in other words, that they were saddled on the Treasury as pensioners, because they had been "original Secessionists." Now, it will be remembered that during Gov. Clarke's administration, the whole business of having the troops raised by the State mustered into service, armed and equipped, devolved upon the Governor, and it was not reasonable to suppose that he, or any other single individual, could properly and efficiently discharge this duty, and at the same time attend to the other duties connected with the Executive office, and, therefore, Gov. Clarke was allowed two Aids, one with the rank of Colonel, and another with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and who did afford the requisite assistance to the Governor, notwithstanding the Standard's charge that they were filling sinecure offices-getting good pay and doing no work, Towards the close of Gov. Clarke's official term, the troops of this State were turned over to the Confederate Government, and with them was transferred the business (clothing the troops excepted) theretofore discharged by the Governor. Such being the case, was it not naturally to be expected that the office of Aid to the Governor, which was declared to be useless when that functionary had a good deal to do, would be abolished when he had comparatively little to do, or held, as it was in peace times, as a mere honorary appointment? To this question, a plain thinking man-one who wished to save a State already heavily burthened with debt every useless expenditure-would think there could be but one response-"let the office be abolished, or let it be a mere honorary appointment-true 'Conservatism,' genuine 'Retrenchment and Reform' imperatively demand it." But yet, no such thing has been done by the powers that be. Gov. Vance, with not a tythe of the business on his hands that was devolved upon Gov. Clarke, has two Aids, with the rank of Colonels of Cavalry, who each receive the fellowing sums of money from the State Treasury :

Pay per month, \$210.00 Commutation pay per month for five

Ditto for fuel per month,

Total per year, o this amount in money is to be added forage, not commutable,

for three horses a peice, each of which, at the present price of forage, would cost the State at. least \$200 per annum, or

Which, added to the above items, wall make the income of each

\$3,870.00 of these Aids, Col. Little, we learn, draws for everything but forage, but Col. Barnes goes the whole figure, salary, rent of quarters, commutation for fuel, and forage for three horses.

Col. Barnes is a batchelor, and when not practising law, lives at an hotel in Raleigh. folks in North Carolina. What does he want with four rooms and a kitchen and fuel to match ? As to the matter of horses, what need has he for one horse, much less three, in connection with his office of Aid to the Governor ! These Aids are better mounted than the Chief to whose "Staff" they belong, inasmuch as Governor Vance is enemies, and a nail in the coffin of Confederate not mounted at all, and betakes himself to the independence.

public conveyances when he leaves the Seat of Government on official business.

Col. Little draws commutation pay for four rooms, and a kitchen, and yet Col. Little has one of the best and most commodious dwellings in the State, and as for fuel, we have little doubt he hauls it from some piece of wood land belonging to him near Raleigh .-Why, with his well known proclivities for the almighty dollar he does not go in for forage is a question to be settled by "the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and to it we leave it.

We have thus shown the people-the voting people, not the politicians—the working in single particular of the system of "Reform and Retrenchment" so unctuously promised last summer by the party now in power in North Carolina. How do you like it, "Conser vative" voters ! You have received a equivalent for your votes-hav'nt you?

In another issue we may refer to some other particulars in which the "Conservative" sys tem of "Reform and Retrenchment" has been most beautifully illustrated, and in the mean time challenge a denial of the facts we have stated in relation to Colonels Little and Barnes, Aids to his Excellency Governor Vance.

DO NOT PLANT TOBACCO Again we urge the farmers to refrain this season from devoting their lands to the cultivation of Tobacco. If they value the property which they already possess; if they value the liberty for the sake of which they have already suffered so much in blood and treasure, and which they hope to transmit unimpaired to their posterity, they will devote every acre us look into this matter. It was charged of arable land to the production of something eatable by man or beast. Let any reasonable man look around him and observe the Enormous prices which the absolute necessaries of life now command, and ask himself if he will be justified in the eyes of either God or man, in devoting land capable of producing that which will sustain life, to the production of an article not only unnecessary to the support of life, but an article eschewed by the brute race, and chewed or smoked or snuffed alone by the human race, to the great detriment of the human constitution ? If no war was raging that required food to sustain armier, if our country was in the condition that Ireland and Scotland occupied in 1847, the policy of devoting land to the culture of s worse than luxury, when human beings all around us wee suffering from the want of bread to eat, would be unjustifiable. In what language, then, shall we characterize the conduct of men, who, while our soldiers are fighting for the holiest of causes, and who must leave the field and abandon that cause if they are not fed, and while their neighbors at home are threatened with famine, store up corn, already scarce, to feed their negroes, for the purpose of making Tobacco and Cotton (a sufficiency of the latter for all our purposes being already on hand) and thereby make corn and all breadstuffs still scarcer? Is it too much to say that such conduct is a combination of extreme folly and wickedness ? Is it at all exaggerative to denounce such conduct as a wicked and mad speculation upon human life and human liberty? Look at the phase which this war so ruthlessly waged against us has at last assumed. Lincoln has been invested with Dictatorial powers. He has the uncontrolled away of millions of men, and thousands of millions of dollars for nine months to come. He has the power to incarcerate or disarm every man at the North who dares to condemn the war, no matter how atrociously it may be waged. It is the declared purpose of his Lieutenants, speaking by his authority, to subjugate us, or exterminate us by starvation, to this end prohibiting the culture of our land and destroying our implements of husbandry. He is urged on by a fanatical party, fighting for its very existence, to finish the war of cur subjugation before a Congress which can control him shall assembie in the Federal Capitol, next December. These are stubborn facts and there is nothing \$3,270.00 of foreign intervention. What supreme mad- of the Constitution." \$272.50 to modify them but the very faintest of hopes ness and folly then it is for men to talk of making money and amassing property by a policy which must cause the loss of all their money, all their property and all their liberty, when by another course of action, all

may, and will be realized and enjoyed. CONSERVATISM IN KENTUCKY.

The Yankee officer who dispersed the Democratic Convention lately assembled at Frankfort, Kentucky, calls the tories and traitors of that State "Conservatives." This Yankee must have taken his oue from certain

GOOD ADVICE.

Let every man, woman and child, at home says the Mobile Register, with a yard square of ground, scratch i and put it in corn. Every grain carefully entrusted to the fruitful earth, is a mite of contribution to the nation's, liberty -Every acre of cotton planted, is a comfort to our

WAR UPON THE CREDITOF THE CON- | uate. Nothing else of importance is communi-FEDERATE GOVERNMENT BY THE STATE TREASURER OF NORTH

We learn upon indubitable authority that Jonathan Worth, Treasurer of this State, is discrediting in his office Confederate money. He will not give Treasury notes for it unless he gets 74 per cent premium in the exchange, while, at the same time, he is paying out Confederate money at par to State creditors-in other words, is, in conjunction with extortioners and speculators, doing his best to depreciate the credit of the Confederate Government, while he is shaving the preditors of the State. On Wednesday last gentleman presented one or more State Coupons at the Treasury Department, and was offered Confederate money. This he declined to take, on the ground that he was a State creditor, and entitled to State money, as the : Treasurer himself estimated it at 71 per cent better than Confederate money .--Worth would not pay in Treasury notes, and the creditor left the office unpaid. Now, it is perfectly apparent that if the example of Worth is followed by all the Treasurers of the States composing the Confederacy, the credit of the Common Agent of all the States must be utterly destroyed, and our cause ruined. Such a piece of contemptible, picayune financiering or State brokerage (!!) is in keeping with Conservative Worth, to whom it matters not how soon the Confederate Government breaks down.

The article copied from the "Church Intelligencer, and which appeared in our last issue, was published in our absence, for the first time in nearly two years, from our post, and published at the request of the Editor of to our inspection, it would not have appeared in the Register. We make this explanation, because the Register is a secular paper, and whatever may be the opinions of its Editor in matters ecclesiastical, les, as a paper, nothing to do with them.

FLOUR IMPRESSMENT.

Major Tannabill, the Commissary of Post at Petersburg, received on Tuesday last an order to impress half the extra superfine flour in the possession of millers and merchants in that city .-The price specified was \$19.50 per barrel, while the market price was from \$28 to 29. Not long since all the superfine flour in that city was im-

The Government has also impressed all the flour in Richmond in the hands of millers and speculators, allowing \$17.50 for superfine and \$19.50 for extra.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM THE

The following fall and interesting summary of Northern news is from the Examiner, of Tues-

FREDERICKSBURG, March 2, 1863. Your correspondent has seen a copy of the New York Herald of the 27th instant, and sends

the following full summary of its contents. THE CONSCRIPT BILL IN THE NORTH.

There is no information of the manner in which the Northern people have received the passage of the Conscription Bill, excepting a paragraph in the Herald's Albany letter, which states that it has been received by the public with less excitement than was expected, and that the Democrats were delighted that its provisions would throw into the army all the Abolitionists, who had become very domestic, since the war commenced and seemed to have a constitutional antipathy to

LONG LIVE ABRAHAM I!

"PRESIDENT LINCOEN TEMPORARY DICTA-ron"—Under this head the Herald's leading editerial declares that "the measures which have lately passed Congress, and others which will become laws, will practically invest Lincoln with all the powers of a Pictator. The scope of his authority and discretion will, as President of the United States, hardly be less than that of. Louis Napoleon. Our whole political system, of the pence establishment, including the subordination of the Federal Government to the will of the States and the people, (italics are our own,) will be reversed." It continues that, "the most remarkable revolution is within a few days of consummation," and that on the 4th of March, "the day of adjournment of the present Congress, Lincolu will be clothed with dictatorial powers, political, military and financial, over State and citizen, nd by the action of Congress, and under the authority of the Constitution. This organic instrument, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, constitute the supreme law of the land. Nor do we think "that it can be successfully denied or contested, that in straining this warlike authority to the establishment of a temporary dictatorship 'It is possible that with a Napoleon or a Cromwell. clothed with this provisional dictatorship, there

would be an end of our Republican Institutions, and the beginning of an imperial establishment, but there is not the slightest danger of the abuse of powers by President Lincoln for ambitious purposes. Chief of the French Army in Mexico.

Chief of the French Army in Mexico.

M'CLELLAN AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Herald, in an article on McClellan's dispoton to this transformation of our President into a sition, states that McClellan is to the Abolitionists temporary dictator. \* \* We concur in these war measures of Congress, from still anoth er view of the subject. They will admonish the great Powers of Europe that intervention against the Union is not to be thought of. Thus Louis Napoleon may, perhaps, be convinced that the time has arrived when, acting upon Mr. Seward's Congressional peace proposition, he may say to Jeff Davis and his Confederates, "Further resistance sgainst the Federal Government is worse President in 1864 if he desire. it. than useless. Accept the friendly offices of France in behalf of your submission to the Union. But in every view of the case, we are prepared to support President Lincoln even as a temporary dictator. Let us support him, and all that we have lost may be restored. But if we abandon him,

FROM VICKSBURG. A Cairo dispatch, of 26th instant, states that so much suffering is experienced at Vicksburg, in consequence of the blockage of the Mississippi, that it is thought the rebe's will be compelled to evac- as 172, closing in the afternoon at 1724 bid .-

all that we have, may be lost,"

cated respecting the seige of that city.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES. The rebels are actively engaged in making raids across the Rappahannock. A picket guard of Union cavalry were pounced upon, on the Chantilly road, a few miles from Centreville, on Thursday night, and all but one man captured, by a torce of one hundred rebels, after firing two

It is also ascertained that a number of the rebels crossed the river the same night, at Kelly's Ford, a few miles from Rappahannock Station, threatening Stafford Court House—that quite large body coupy Warrentor, and that Stonewal ekson is passing up the Valley towards Stras-ROM PORT ROYAL -THE HUNTER-FOSTER FUED.

By an arrival from Port Royal, further inforon is received respecting the difficulty between Generals Hunter and Foster. General Hunter has peremptorily ordered the staff of General Foster to leave his department and propeed North by the first steamer; and he has also put General Stevenson, of General Ecsters corps, under arrest, at Hilton H ad, for stating in conversation with his brother officers that he objected to the employment of negro troops in the Government service, and that he would sooner be beaten than employ them as soldiers. The Herald adds, that as General Foster has since gone to Washington for instructions and again returned to Port Royal, it is probable that the difficulty as to the command will be settled.

The news from the West is interesting. "From" Kentucky we learn that the rebels are retreating from the State by way of Mount Sterling and Hazle Green, and that Colonel Kunkle, with a orce of 1800 . en, was pursuing. On the other hand, dispatches from Cincinnati tell various stories of the progres of the Kentucky raidone to the effect that General Breckingridge is advancing on Lexington with 20,000 rebels, and that our troops were falling back on that point." The Yankee transport Hettey Gilman, was captured with her forage and provisions, at a point ave miles from Woodbury, on Barron river, and man, was captured with hes cargo of for and provisions fears were entertained that the steamer D. B. Campbell, bound for Bowling Green, had shared The Yankees claim a victory over our forces

now at Mount Sterling, after a sharp engage-The destruction of a Confederate steamer

near Port Hudson, by the Indianola, is re-An attack was made on Wednesday, by a rebel band, on a train of cars filled with people got from Louisville to Nashville, at a place called Woodbury, twelve miles below Bowling Green. The cars were burned, and the locomotive sent ahead, in hope that it would collide with an up-

ward bound passenger train, but the plan failed. THE ALABAMA RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. The schooner Williams Staiars, which arrived at Halifax, yesterday, from Trinidad, reports that on February 10th, in latitude 27, longitude 28, she exchanged signals with the Alabama.

The steamer Ruby, Leopard and Wagner successfully ran the blockade on Thursday night at Charleston, without being fired at, an i the steamer Douglass successfully ran out last . Thursday night, carrying Hon. James B. Clay, as passenger, for Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON-PROCEEDING OF CONGRESS-PEABFUL RAVAGES OF SMALL POX.

In the Senate, Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for a select committee to investiga:e the conduct of Colonel Gilbert, who lately dispersed the Frankfort Convention. Also, a resolution of inquiry into the arbitrary arrest of D. A. Mahoney and others. The latter was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 21 against 19 .-A motion to take up the Bankrupt bill was agreed to. Senate bill for the appointment of additional generals was passed.

The Committee of Conference compromise all differences srespecting the finance bill, excepting that relating to the Bank tax. The Herald says that "the financial measures, as they stand, since the adoption by the House of the report of the Conference Committee, seem to be but little understood .-The general construction is, that Mr. Chase is now authorized to issue, besides the fifty millions of fractional currency, five hundred and fitty millions legal tender currency, all this being in addition to the three hundred millions authorized by the Bank bill."

Senator Wilson has introduced a new negro regiment bill, containing a proviso, that no person of African descent shall be appointed to exercise authority over white officers, soldiers or men in the army or navy service.

Colonel Percy Wyndham has been discharged from arrest, for the purpose of placing him in command of an important projected cavalry ex-Major General McDowell is acquitted of all

charges by the verdict of the recent Court of In-It is stated, upon high authority, that Gene-

ral Scott will publish, in a few days, a letter, explanatory of his letter to Secretary Cameron, and exculpating-General McClellan. The ravages of small pox among the contra-

bands in Washington are depicted as fearful .-The deaths at the principal station being fifteen a day. The Herald says medical attendance for them is impossible to be obtained. The poor creatures who have left comfortable homes to enjoy the boon of freedom, are dying like rotten sheep. They are half fed, destitute of bedding, and almost every necessary of life. In their anxiety to escape the horrors of their situation, they steal away from their quarters and spread the losthsome disease in every direction over the

In an editorial on French mediation, the Herald argues that "France has shown no disposition for friendly interference and not the least sympathy for the stell cause," and states that "it is highly probate was Napoleon will not only \* \* \* accept Seward's proposition, but ask the other supporting it."

The Paris Moniteur contains decrees confirming two nominations to the rank of "Knight in the Legion of Honor," made by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in Mexico.

what the shade of Julius Casar was to Cassius and Brutus, a spirit that will not down at their bidding. It adds that "just as Brutue, in the dead of night, saw Gesar stalk terribly before him, se of night, saw Osesar stalk terribly before Min, se ed his name. Some swore fearfully, and indulg-was Mephistopheles Stevens appalled by the scep-ed in the most filthy abuse of the President and ter of McOlellan during the dehates on the Conscription Bill on Tuesday last, The article concludes that the persecutions of the Aboliti mists have immertalized McClellan, and he may be FROM CALIFORNIA.

The British steamer Robert Lowe sails from San Francisco on Saturday next for Hong Kong, and will take out \$400,000 in gold. United States legal tender notes are selling in

San Francisco at fifty cents on the dollar. There were continued discoveries of valuable mines of gold, silver and copper in the region beyond the Colorado.

PENANCIAL. At the Morning Stock Board gold sold as high Virginia 6's 693; North Carolina 77; Missouri; carry out their infamous designs, would deluge 65½; Tennessee 63: Cotton was commanding 90a91 cents.

MPORTANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On Saturday, Sumner, from the committee to whom were referred the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration, &c , reported the following:

Whereas, it appears that a proposition has been nade by the Emperor of the French and prompty declined by the President; and, whereas, meliation may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and the ugh this misunderstanding they may be led to proceedings tending to em-barrass the friendly relations which now exists beween them and the United States; and, whereas, in order to remove all chance of misunderstandng, and to secure the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign interference which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congr ss should declare its convictions thereon : Therefore.

Re olved, That while the United States have ought and accepted friendly mediation for the djustment of international questions when the United States were one party, and some other sovereign power the other; and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the humane desire to aid in arresting domestic troubles which have afflicted other countries, yet Ocngress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference as unreasonable and inadmissible, and only to be explained by a misunderstanding of the real charac-

Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebelion, which seeks to destroy the Republic and build a new power on the corner stone of slavery that they are now struggling to crush all the purposes of conspirators and repels, and while so engaged, any proposition from a foreign Power, return to their "respective places of abode" and whatever form it may take, to arrest their efforts, is an encouragement to the rebellion, and is calculated to prolong the conflict and postpone peace; and that not doubting that every such proposition is injurious to the national interests, Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act, which it earnestly deprecates, to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion, or to weaken those relations of good will with foreign Powers which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the rebellion has always been encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers; that its chiefs boasted the want of cotton would constrain Europe even to forcible intervention; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every such proposition quickens, and that, without this life. giving support, it must soon yield to the just and paternal authority of the national Government; that the United States regret that foreign Powers have not frankly told the chiefs of the rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, with slavery as its corner stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the Commonwealth of Nations.

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, anxious for peace, which shall restore tranquility, &c., and awaiting, with well assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, \* hereby announce, as their unalterable purpose, that the war shall be vigorously prosecuted, according to the humane principles of Christian States, unti the rebellion shall basuppressed, and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty

God.

Resolved, That the President transmit copies of this declaration and protest to foreign countries. [The above is the substance of the resolutions.]

THE SUPPRESSING OF THE CONVEN TION IN KENTUCKY-FURTHER PAR-

TICULARS OF THE AFFAIR. The Franfort, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives an account of the dispersion of the Convention there, which, it seems, was composed of delegates sent to nominate State officers in favor of peace. He says:

At 11 o'clock John Leathers, of Covington. called the Convention to order by calling ex-Gov. Merriweather to the chair, but, he not being present, Leathers took the chair pro tem, J. P. Harrison acting as Secretary.

At this stage of the proceedings Col. Gilbert. of the 44th Ohio, commander of the 1st brigade army of Central Kentucky, came forward, and in a calm, firm voice, read the following :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, Army of Central Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 18.

General Orders, No. 3 .- Reliable imformation having been received at these headquarters that a number of rebel spies and emissaries are in this city, it is ordered that all persons now here who are not residents, or who are not members of the Kentucky Legislature, or officers of the State Government, shall forthwith report their names to these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government of the United States.

By command of S. A. GILBERT,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.
John G. Tilford, A. A. A. G.

A visible sensation was produced, and several called for another reading of the order. This was done by Lieut. Col. Wilson, of the Forty-fourth Curses, not loud but deep," followed; but there was a manifest disposition to smooth the thing over, and to proceed to business with all the semblance of good faith possible under the cir-Senator Asa P. Grover, who had left his seat

in the Senate to attend the Convention, arose and suggested that in order to facilitate business the call for delegates be made, and as the lists were handed in they could be submitted to Colonel

The Secretary then proceeded to call the counties in their alphabetical order: Jefferson, Camp bell, Henry, Olden, Owen, Scott, Shelby, M s Oldham, and Woodford counties, and the city of Louisville, sending the largest number of dele-

During the call David Merriweather arrived in the hall, and was invited to the chair. He is an Ex Governor of New Mexico, and has been a

his "nigger thieves;" but the majority remained silent, and spent their time in looking at their neighbors, speculating whether they were to be trusted or not.

After the call of the delegates was complete, and the names enrolled, Colonel Gilbert stepped upon the stage and addressed the Convention as

"I hope no one present will create any disturbance, or utter any siditious sentiment, as that will compromise, and possibly may lead to the arwill compromise, and possibly may lead to the arrest of all. No doubt many of you, gentlemen, assembled here without any treasonable design, either present or prospective. All such I invite to quietly depart to their homes. But there are those here whom we know to be rebels of the 1862.

In the 4th monday after the 4th monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parts.

Witness, E. F. Foster, C. and M. of the said court, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parts.

Witness, E. F. Foster, C. and M. of the said court, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the said next, to plead worst kind, the quiet plotters of treason, who, to

the fair fields of Kentucky in the blood of ber citizens, make her rich plantations, beautiful villages, and wealthy cities, as desolate as are the domains of the Southern traiters with whom they are in league. Under the guise of that good old name, Democrat, they bope to perfect their designs; but it will not do. You are repudiated by the conservative Legislature by their refusal to give you the use of their House. The Democratic newspapers, scorn and ex-communicate you .--Democrats in high and low places call your leaders by the one name-traitors. There is no use in your holding conventions in Kentucky, as none but men of undoubted loyalty to the United States Government will, under any circumstances, be allowed to run for any office, or fill it if elected Such meetings as this you shall not hold within the limits of my command; and, to avoid difficulty, you will disperse to your homes, and desist from all such attempts to precipitate civil war ppon your State,"

Finding their treasonable purposes completely foiled by the coolness, tact, and patriotism of Col. Gilbert, the chagrined "butternuts" gave in without a struggle. Senator Bush, however, offered some resolutions, and requested to have them read, but Coi. Gilbert was politely firm, and they were withdrawn, after which the Convention was declared adjourned by the Chairman.

The interfere ce of Col. Gilbert with this, the initiatory step to take the State out of the Union, is not only patriotic but highly justifiable. His conduct was calm and dignified throughout, and it has met with the hearty endorsement of every true loyal member of the Legislature and citizen of Frankfort.

His action was based upon the refusal of the Legislature to let the Capitol be used by the rebels, and upon the common cors nt of the people and loyal press denouncing them as such. The only complaint I heard made by the loyal people, was that Col. Gilbert did not arrest the entire gang of traitors and send them into the rebel lines to "fight for their rights;" for, as it is, they will

The Louisville Journal, of the 19th, has the following account of the affair:

The train left this city for Frankfort at the usual hour yesterday morning, with about 150 delegates, a majority of whom were from the lower border counties Gentlemen with whom we have conversed, who accompanied the delegation to Frankfort and returned with them last evening, inform us that the conversation of these delegates was exceedingly rebellions; that they were as disloyal in their sentiments as if they hed been devoted subjects of the arch-traitor Jeff Davis. . Nor were their expressions of disloyalty made in delicate terms; but they are represented to have been bold, exultant, and deflant. We do not wonder, therefore, that their treasonable purposes became apparent to the civil and military authorities, and that their traitorous designs were thus summarily thwarted by Col. Gilbert.

Gen. Boyle, the commander of the Western District of Kentucky received a dispatch from Gen. Gilmore last evening under whose orders Col. Gilbert acted, informing him that he had dispersed the Convention, with the assurance that it could not reassemble in his district; and General Boyle promptly replied to General Gilmore the Convention should meet nowhere in his dis-

We need hardly add that the course pursued by Col. Gilbert will meet the approval or all loyal

VAN DORN ATTACKS AND WHIPS THE ENEMY-THREE THOUSAND PRISO-

CHATTANOOGA, March 4.-Gon. Van Dorn atacked the enemy at Franklin, 18 miles south of Nashville, on Sunday, with cavalry and light artillery, capturing 3,000 Federals, with arms, stores and equipments. The enemy capturel several foraging wagons belonging to Wheeler's Brigade, near Wartrace, on the 1st inst. The Yankees continue to commit depredations around Murfreesboro'. A citizen of Rutherford was taken out and whipped by order of Federal

SECOND DISPATCHE

CHATTANOOGA, March 4.—Confirmatory .eorts received of Van Dorn's successful raid in Franklin. He is now in possession of that place. Thirty-nine wagons captured with stores. The federal loss one thousand killed and wounded: • our loss heavy. The number of prisoners taken was two thousand aix hundred. ..

ARRIVAL OFF THE BAR.

The British steam sloop-of war Desperate, from Bermuda, touched off the Bar and communicated with Fort Sumter Friday morning. A boat's crew of officers and men came up to the city bringing d spate h s for H. P. W. lker. Esq., Acting British Consul, and the news of the safe arrival of Robert Bunch, Esq., at Bermuda, after a long but pleasant passage.

The officers who came up to the city paid a friendly visit to the gunboat Chicora and dined

We learn from a most reliable source that the officers on board the United States man-of-war New Ironsides, in a conversation with the officers of the Desperate, admitted that three of their vessels were missing since the late at ack of our fronclads, and that one, a large propeller, had certain-ly been sunk. This news accords with our already expressed belief that the first accounts of the fight given by the blockaders were not to be relied upon. It is also somewhat remarkable that although we have news from the North up to the 24th instant, so far no mention has yet been made in Northern journals of the arrival at any port of the steamer Mercedita. The fight took place, it will be remembered, on the 31st of January, nearly a month ago. We remain, therefore, firm in our belief that the first statements of the blockaders, in reference to the result of the attack by the Palmetto State and Chicora, were wilfutly false,

DIED:

and got up for foreign effect .- Courier.

City, Mrs. LUCIE BLOUNT RUNYON, wife of Capt. Recently, in this City, CYRENE MYATT, in the

12th year of her age, youngest daughter of Sewell and Eliza Little. an Ex-Governor of New Mexico, and has been a very active Seessionist from the first.

It soon became known that the place was guarded by Federal soldiers, and several of the more timid began to evince signs of un asiness, and commenced to move toward the door, but no one was allowed to pass out except he had enrolled his name. Some swore fearfully, and include.

TORTH CAROLINA -ASHE COUNTY-

John Duncan,

(vs.

Eliza Duncan,

It appearing that the defendant, Eliza Duncan, is
not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for alx
weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear before the next term of the court of Equity, to be
held for the county of Ashe, as the Courthouse in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in
Angust next, to plead, answer or demurto the said