

By Mr. Winslow, a bill to increase the revenue of the State. Imposes a tax of 25 per cent. on all moneys collected by execution, where specie is demanded.

By Mr. Peckles, a bill to alter the term of office of Sheriff. Extends the term to four years, and disqualifies for re-election until a lapse of eight years from first election.

By Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, a bill to incorporate the Harnett Nest Riflemen. Mr. Greene, of Franklin, moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill to arm and equip the Nest.

SENATE

Mr. Street presented a series of resolutions passed at a public meeting in the county of Craven. Laid on the table. The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the special order was announced, viz: The bill offered by the Committee on Federal Relations to call a Convention of the people of the State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from Henry B. Colton relative to arming the State. He proposed to show how all necessary arms can be manufactured in the State. Referred to committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bateheller, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill to prevent the transfer of any property from the estate of a parent with a substitute for the bill, recommending its passage.

SENATE

Mr. Walker introduced a bill relative to taxing dogs. Read first time, passed and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Hill offered a resolution directing the Governor to purchase a State Flag with the coat of arms of the State thereon, and that the same be placed upon the Capitol upon the Capitol during the sitting of the Legislature.

Mr. Hill said that he offered this resolution without any reference to the existing flag of the country. He thought that the State flag was the proper one to have upon the Capitol during the sitting of the Legislature.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, a resolution denying the right to enter a seceding State, pledging the State to resist any attempt to do so. Laid on the table.

Mr. Clark of Craven, called for the yeas and nays. Passed by yeas 45, nays 44. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the Convention bill.

SENATE

Mr. Peckles, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the Militia of the State, asking that it be printed. So ordered.

people on this important question should be ascertained—wished the Convention if called, to consider our federal relations, and not to meddle with the State Constitution.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Avery, Brin, Brown, Burton, and Sharpe—at the close of which the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

By Mr. Hall, a petition from citizens of parts of the counties of Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, asking for a new county by the name of Bevard. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

By Mr. White, the proceedings of a meeting in Union county, favoring a State Convention, for arming the State, and for secession as the last remedy.

By Mr. Williamson, of a meeting in the county of Columbus, against secession.

By Mr. Person, from the committee on federal relations, the resolution offered by Mr. Love yesterday, against the coercion of a State, recommending the passage of a substitute, declaring that the General Government should not coerce those States that have seceded, nor march any troops through this State to coerce any of those States.

Mr. Merrimon moved to print the resolution and substitute, and that the same be made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock. Agreed to.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hill in the Chair.

Mr. Peckles took the floor and addressed the committee on the subject under consideration. He opposed the South Carolina mode of secession, but if this State should find it impossible to stay in the Union, he should claim her interest in all the public property, and act in no operation with other Southern States.

Mr. Brown also addressed the committee against precipitate secession, and in favor of a resolution of submitting the action of a convention, should one be called, for ratification by the people.

Mr. Harris was in favor of taking a firm stand in defense of our rights; or making an unshakable declaration of our demands, but would exhaust all constitutional efforts before resorting to the remedy of dissolution. He is opposed to a middle conformity.

The question resumed on Mr. Dettch's amendment.

Mr. Merrimon asked for a division of the question.

Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, moved that the committee now rise.

The question was put on Mr. Davis's motion, and it did not prevail.

ter the place of holding the Warrens Court in Northampton county, was read the second and third time and passed.

Mr. Potts moved to take up the bill to incorporate the Chatham Mining Company, and it was read the second and third time and passed.

North Carolina Whig.



CHARLOTTE: Tuesday, January 22 1861.

MR. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Wagon, Blank or other, transcripts, and receipts for the same. Any persons desiring to see him, or to see the Wagon, will receive the Wagon, for two dollars.

Deferred Articles. We publish two or three articles on the outside of this paper, which have heretofore been unobtainably crowded out.

Cannot Discontinue. We beg leave to suggest to any one desiring to discontinue, that we cannot stop any paper until all arrearages are paid. This is the custom of the press throughout the country and we hope no one will think hard of us for adhering to it.

We have received the first number of the Carolina Flag, a very neat and well gotten up paper just started in Concord, by our friend John M. German. We wish the "Flag" abundant success. The people of Concord ought to have a good paper, and German is just the man to give it to them.

The Cost of Dissolution. If those who are so eager for a dissolution of the Union would take the trouble to count the cost, not in dollars and cents, but in blood, it would be a different matter.

Senator Crittenden's Compromise. The resolutions submitted in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden, seem to meet the views of all who are disposed to hold on to the Union as the only safeguard of our liberties.

We know that the plan of compromise submitted by the venerable Senator from Kentucky meets with the unanimous approval of the people of this State. We do not believe there are in Maryland one hundred men who would not cheerfully accept that plan as a fair, equal and conclusive settlement of all the irritating questions that now exist and distract the country.

British and American Postage. At this time, when the public mind is in a high state of excitement, we are prone to overlook matters, which at other seasons, would be of interest and profit.

STARTLING NEWS!—FORT CASWELL, REINFORCED!—The Fayetteville Gazette of Monday evening last, contains the following startling intelligence:

It appears that there was more reason than we had supposed for the alarming telegraphic dispatch from the Hon. W. D. Ash, from Washington, about reinforcements at Fort Caswell. We are credibly informed that there is a U. S. Sergeant resident at that fort, whose garrison was reinforced by his wife giving birth to twins shortly before the without simultaneous made their way. They will be heard of doubtless in the list of prisoners taken.

Joseph Holt, Postmaster General, has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of War.

Blue Light vs. New Light. We clip the following delicious morsel from a Democratic exchange:

"It is stated that Mr. Marey's diary contains a prophetic prediction of Mr. Buchanan's failure to administer the government successfully, from his want of fidelity, directness and courage. Among Mr. Polk's papers there is even a stronger testimony against him, derived from association in the Cabinet. Gen. Jackson's last injunction to Mr. Polk, when starting for Washington, was not to take Mr. Buchanan in his Cabinet."

When the Whig journals charged upon Mr. Buchanan that he was a Blue Light Federalist, and unfit to fill the high and dignified office of Chief Magistrate, our Democratic friends raised their hands in holy horror, and proclaimed him a marvelous proper man; the only man, in fact, that was able to save the country. Recently, however, a change has come over "the spirit of their dreams."

Mr. Marey predicted that he "would fail to administer the government successfully, from his want of fidelity, directness and courage." And Gen. Jackson's "last injunction to Mr. Polk, was not to take Mr. Buchanan in his Cabinet." Verily the old man has fallen upon evil days. There are none so poor as to do him reverence. One of the correspondents of the Richmond Dispatch, in speaking of the weather on Monday, says: "The weather this morning is as capricious and unreliable as Buchanan's conscience."

For the last few weeks there has been a fierce war raging between the two leading Democratic papers of this State, the Raleigh Standard and State Journal. The editors of both papers have recently descended to personalities that are alike discredit to both. Holden, we thought, was old enough to know better. As long as a newspaper controversy can be carried on with a manly courtesy and fairness, we have no objection; indeed, we rather like it. But when the combatants so far forget themselves as to descend to personal abuse, we think, for their own credit, they should drop it. Of all men in the world, editors should be the last to resort to such a mode of warfare. Their papers go into the hands of the youth of our State and are calculated by their tone and expression to exert an influence far beyond that of any other class of publications.

"THE HEATHENS ARE AT YOUR DOORS!" Most of our readers doubtless remember the remark of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, when applied to by a lady for money to buy clothing for her husband. "Madam, the heathens are at your doors!" We were forcibly reminded of this incident by reading the proposition of some member of the Massachusetts Legislature to amend "provisions to the sufferers in the South."

The Haristable (Mass) Patriot says: "Our people are suffering much from their inability to sell fish."

For the Union.—The following extract of a letter from a young girl in New Jersey, to her friend, another Jersey girl, in Charleston, breathes the right spirit. The ladies, as a general thing, are for a union of hearts, but it seems that some of them are equally desirous for a Union of the States:

"I suppose you are deeply interested in the state of public affairs, but hardly more so than we are."

What I hope is that the North will make such concessions that South Carolina may, with perfect honor to herself, remain in the Union—then I will cross so loud that all New Jersey and all New York will hear me!

Destructive Fire in Newbern.—A terrible fire occurred in that place on Tuesday last. The fire originated between Messrs. C. A. Hart, Bro & Co's large Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturing corner of Broad and Middle streets, and the City Restaurant kept by Mr. R. Wilkins. Both these houses, together with the Court House, were consumed. The flames spread to the store and dwelling house of Mr. N. Tisdale, when the progress of the flames were stopped. The property consumed was considerable. The Messrs. Hart & Co's stock alone being estimated at \$15,000. We learn that a considerable portion of the property was insured in offices in this city.

I. O. O. F. At a recent meeting of Mecklenburg Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., the following officers were elected for the current term: S. F. Houston, N. G.; James Craig, V. G.; D. C. Barnhardt, Sec.; John R. Viger, Sec. F.; Alexander Berryhill, R. S.; H. H. Berry, L. S.; G. A. Houston, I. G.; Josiah Trotter, O. G.; J. R. Collier, W.; H. M. Phelps, C.

At a meeting of representatives from the States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held in Washington, one day last week, Mr. Crittenden, in the Chair, the following propositions were adopted as a basis of settlement between the North and the South:

1. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

2. That the fugitive slave law be amended so as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

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3. That the constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the Southern dookyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia with out the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line neither Congress nor any Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall be admitted as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

Courtesies of the Press. For the last few weeks there has been a fierce war raging between the two leading Democratic papers of this State, the Raleigh Standard and State Journal. The editors of both papers have recently descended to personalities that are alike discredit to both. Holden, we thought, was old enough to know better. As long as a newspaper controversy can be carried on with a manly courtesy and fairness, we have no objection; indeed, we rather like it. But when the combatants so far forget themselves as to descend to personal abuse, we think, for their own credit, they should drop it. Of all men in the world, editors should be the last to resort to such a mode of warfare. Their papers go into the hands of the youth of our State and are calculated by their tone and expression to exert an influence far beyond that of any other class of publications.

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The Armament of North Carolina.—The commission for the purchase of arms, appointed by the Legislature, met in Raleigh on the 12th inst. It was composed of Governor Ellis, Col. Tew, of the Hillsboro Military Institute. The arms are said to be of a superior quality.

DEATH OF BISHOP COBB.—The venerable Bishop Cobb, of Alabama, died on the 11th inst, the day before his State seceded. It is said that he expressed a desire not to live to witness that event. Providence in mercy granted his request.

News from Washington. WASHINGTON, January 16.—The President refused to receive Col. Hoyle, Commissioner from South Carolina, except as a citizen of a seceding State.

Hon. I. W. Hayne, had a personal interview with the President last night. Mr. Buchanan listened attentively to his proposition, and required him to put it formally in writing. Mr. Hayne is now preparing it, but is not to hurry to submit it, as he considers delay important.

The Republicans are pressing coercive action in Congress. Hayne is said to demand the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Fort Sumter. I understand that Jefferson Davis has addressed a letter to Governor Pickens, beseeching the restoration of amicable relations with Major Anderson, whom he has long known. He vows for Major Anderson as being as honorable as he is brave, and for his not abusing the confidence reposed in him. He thinks that free access to the market should be allowed, and that kind relations being restored, all would be well.

In the Senate, Crittenden's resolutions were this day amended, and then laid upon the table by the Abolitionists, the Democratic Senators generally keeping aloof. Senator Crittenden was much exasperated at this upshot of his efforts at conciliation.

The Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, is said to be exerting himself, with other members, in devising a plan of compromise with the other border States. It is currently reported this evening, in well informed circles, that the President has expressed a willingness to recognize a de facto government embracing several States. Several Southern Senators called on Col. Hayne to day, and urged a modification of his views and demands, everything being important that will, if possible, preserve peace. I am told by Southern men that it is quite possible that the proposition, as submitted to writing, will differ from those presented verbally on yesterday.

From a special despatch to the Charleston Mercury, we glean the following: WASHINGTON, January 16.—It is understood that Hayne, the South Carolina Commissioner, has, since his arrival, moderated his views. He will remain several days. The opinion is almost unanimous in seceding circles that all compromise should be studiously avoided. Hayne has been daily conversing with the leaders of the secession movement here, who are opposed to precipitating hostilities. It is believed that strong representations have been made within the last few days, urging the authorities of South Carolina to forbid Anderson every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee of the House of Delegates, in Richmond, which is regarded in political circles with much interest. The idea emanated from Hon. R. A. Pryor, of Virginia, and has received the cordial endorsement of Crittenden, Douglas, Breckinridge, W. C. Rives, and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan is:

1st. There must be some definite and conclusive settlement of the slavery question, or separation is inevitable.

2d. Proposing the Crittenden Compromise as amended by Douglas, as the basis of a fair and honorable adjustment.

3d. The appointment of a Commissioner to each State of the Union (repealing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to this measure of conciliation.

4th. A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision pending the mediation of Virginia.

5th. An appeal to the seceding States to preserve the existing status, and to abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A despatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, says there is no doubt that this plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature. Similar movements will be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and arrangements are now being made for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Alabama Senators received a despatch from home to-day, telling them to remain in their seats till further informed, as the delegates from North Alabama refuse to sign the Ordinance of Secession, unless postponed until after the fourth of March.

How can it be prevented?—Among the various diverse and contradictory reasons we occasionally hear presented for a dissolution of the Union, is that the Union in the present limits of slavery, will be circumscribed, by a "cordon of free States" by which the South will be surrounded. In reply to this we ask—as we have on other occasions without an answer—How is that to be remedied out of the Union, when we are an "independent sovereignty"? Without "the North" have as much power to surround us then as now? If so, what shall we gain in this respect? This question usually settles patriotic secessionists, on that subject.—Kenton Advertiser.

WHAT WADE IS GOING TO DO.—A scene occurred in the Senate after the delivery of Wade's speech, which we have not seen reported. After Wade had taken his seat, Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, approached him and congratulated him upon the able and eloquent speech he had just made; but said Benjamin, "you would not coerce Louisiana, would you?" Wade raised his arm and brought it down heavily upon his desk, with the remark, "Yes, by God, I purchased your State a desert, and if you reason, by God, we'll make it a desert again."—Springfield Republican.

Southern Orders for Shoes.—The Lynn (Mass.) Reporter learns that orders for the South continue to be received by the shoe manufacturers of that city. The firm have received two orders of \$10,000 each. One firm have received two orders of \$5,000 each or so from the very best of new customers, and they have just completed another, which is now awaiting transportation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday night a daughter of Mr. Philip A. Carter, residing near Marion, Arkansas, met with a terrible death. She was sitting before a fire reading a newspaper, when a spark from the embers flew into her lap. All unconscious of the fact, she kept on reading until her clothes had ignited almost beyond possibility of being put out, and she was screaming from the room. Her father and her in the hall covered with flames, and being unable to subdue them, seized the child and threw her over the balcony into the mud, where finally her clothing was extinguished, but not until she had inhaled the deadly fumes. She lingered a few hours in terrible agony, when death put an end to her sufferings.—Memphis Appeal.

Robert, when Paul left the room, found him as far as the inside door, which he fell, struck the wall and killed him. He was carried to a temporary couch, but lay motionless nearly three hours, when he also died. He was shot through the left lobe of the brain and in the right side, near the ribs. They both seemed to die inward bleeding. During the summer a younger brother, Barry, shot three balls into Paul, one of which, it is said, hit Barry's forehead.—(Ind.) Journal.

Bloody Tragedy.—Last night, about midnight, a tragedy was enacted in the street that probably was never equalled for its effects, ferocity and unrelenting hate. Five men had long existed between the streets, named John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, members of an old and well known family of this city. Their father, father laid out the town of Evansville. They have made several attempts before on each other's lives.

Robert went to a ball at Meier's last evening, with a lady. One of the hundred people were there. About midnight, Paul came in intoxicated. He was with his brother, and asked him to drink. His brother refused, whereupon Paul drew a knife, seeing which, Robert drew a pistol. Robert returned the fire and both were shot, and then closed and used their knives. They were mortally wounded. Paul died for the front door and went out, while Robert and brought back, and died in ten minutes. He was shot in the upper part of the breast and out several times in the abdomen.

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