[Fev. B. M. Palmer's Sermon-Concluded.] Last of all, in this great struggle, we defend the cause of God and religion. The abolition spirit is un-deniably atheistic. The demon which erected its throne upon the guillotine, in the days of Robespierre and Marat, which abolished the Sabbath and worshipped reason in the person of a harlot, yet survives to work other horrors, of which those of the French revolution are but the type Among a people so generally religious as the American, a disguise must be worn; but it is the same old threadbare disguise of the advocacy of human rights. From a thousand Jacobin clubs here, as in France, the decree has gone forth which strikes at God by striking at all subordination and law. Availing itself of the morbid and misdirected sympathies of men, it has entrapped weak consciences in the meshes of its treachery, and now, at last, has scated its highpriest upon the throne, clad in the black garments of discord and schism, so symbolic of its ends. Under this specious cry of reform, it demands that every evil shall be corrected, or society become a wreck -the sun must be stricken from the heavens if a spot is found upon his disc. The Most High, knowing His own power, which is infinite, and His own wisdom, which is unfathomable, can afford to be patient. But these self-constituted reformers must quicken the activity of Jehovah, or compel his abdication. In their furious haste, they trample upon obligations sacred as any which can bind the conscience. It is time to reproduce the obsolete idea that Providence must govern man, and not that man should control Providence. In the imperfect state of human society, it pleases God to allow evils which check others that are greater. As in the physical world objects are moved forward, not by a single force, but by the composition of forces; so, in His moral administration, there are checks and balances whose intimate relations are comprehended only by himself. But what reck they of this-these fierce realors who undertake to drive the chariot of the sun? Working out the single and false idea which rides them like a nightmare, they dash athwart the spheres, utterly disregarding the delicate mechanism of Providence, which moves on, wheels within wheels, with pivots and balances and springs, which the Great Designer alone can control. The spirit of atheism, which knows no God who tolerates evil, no Bible which senctions law, and no conscience that can be bound by oaths and covenants, has selected us for its victims. and slavery for its issue. Its banner cry rings out already upon the air, "liberty, equality, fraternity," which simply interpreted, mean bondage, confiscation, and massacre. With its tri-color waving in the breeze, it waits to inaugurate its reign of terror. To the South the high position is assigned of defending, before all nations, the cause of all religion and of all truth. In this trust we are resisting the power which wars against constitutions and laws and compacts, against Sabbaths and sanctuaries, against the family, the State, and the church; which blasphemously invades the preregatives of God, and rebukes the Most High for the errors of his administration; which, if it cannot snatch the reins of empire from his grasp, will lay the universe in ruins at his feet. Is it possible that we shall This, argument, then, which sweeps over the entire

circle of our relations, touches the four cardinal points of duty to ourselves, to our slaves, to the world and to Amighly God. It establishes the nature and solemnity of our present trust, to preserve and transmit our existing system of domestic servitude, with the right un- | the founders of the Government.' changed by man, to go and root itself whereever Providence and nature may carry it. This trust we will discharge in the face of the worst possible peril.-Though war be the aggregation of all evils, yet, should the madness of the hour appeal to the arbitration of the sword, we will not shrink even from the baptism of fire. If modern crusaders stand in serried ranks upon some plain of Esdraelon, there shall we be in defence of our trust. Not till the last man has fallen behind the last rampart shall it drop from our hands, and then only in surrender to the God who gave it.

Against this institution a system of aggression has

been purshed through the last thirty years. Initiated by a few fanatics, who were at first despised, it has galthered strength from opposition until it has assumed its present gigantic proportions. No man has thoughtfully watched the progress of this controversy without being convinced that the crisis must at length come .-Some few, perhaps, have hoped against hope, that the gathering imposthume might be dispersed, and the poison be eliminated from the body-politic by healthfel remedies. But the delusion has scarcely been cherished by those who have studied the history of anaticism in its path of blood and fire through the ages of the past. The moment must arrive when the conflict must be joined and victory decide for one or, the other. As it has been a war of legislative tactics, and not of physical force, both parties have been maneuvring for a position; and the embarrassment has been, whilst dodging amidst constitutional forms, to make an issue that should be clear, simple, and tragible. Such an issue is at length presented in the result of the recent presidential election. Be it observed, too, that it is an issue made by the North, per by the South? upon whom, therefore, must rost the entire guilt of the present disturbance? With a choice beless divided the votes of the south, the North, with unexampled unanimity, have cast their ballot for a candidate who is sectional, who represents a party that is sectional, and the ground of that sectionalism prejudice against the established and constitutional rights and immunities and institutions of the South. What does this declare? What caugit declare, but that from henceforth this is to be a Government of section over section-a Government using constitutional forms only to embarrass and divide the section ruled, and as fortresses through whose embrassures the cannon of legislation is to be employed in demolishing the guaranteed institutions of the South? What issue is more direct concrete, intelligible than this? I thank God that, since the conflict must be joined, the responsibility of this issue rests not with us, who have ever acted upon the defensive; and that it is so disembarrassed and simple that the feeblest mind can understand it.

The question with the South to-day is, not what issue she shall make, but how shall she meet that which is prepared for her? Is it possible that we can besitate longer than a moment? In our natural recoil from the perils of the revolution, and with our dlinging fondness for the memories of the past, we may perhaps look around for something to soften the asperity of this issue, for some ground on which we may defer the day of evil, for some hope that the gathering clouds may not burst in fury upon the

It is alleged, for example that the President elect has been chosen by a fair majority under prescribed forms. But need I say to those who have read history that no despotism is more absolute than that of an unprincipled democracy, and no tyranny more galling than that excercised through constitutional question we debate is the perpetuation of that Constitution now converted into an an engine of appression, and the continuance of that union which is henceforth to be our condition of vassalage. I say t with solemnity and pain, this union of our forefathers is already gone. It existed but in mutual donfidence, the bonds of which were ruptured in the late election. Though its form shall be preserved. is is, in fact, destroyed. We may possibly entertain the project of reconstructing it; but it will be another union, resting upon other than past guarantees. In that we say a new covenant we have made the first old, and that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away, " "as a vesture it is folded up. For myself, I say that, under the rule which threatens us, I throw off the voke of this union as readily as did our ancestors the yoke of Ving George III and for causes immeasurably stronger than those pleaded in their celebrated declaration.

It is softly whispered, too, that the successful competitor for the throne protests and avers his purposes to administer the Government in a donservative and national spirit. Allowing him all credit for personal integrity in these protestations, he is, in this matter, nearly as impotent for good as he is competent for evil. He is nothing more than a figure upon the political chess-board-whether pawn or knight or king, will hereafter appear-but still a silent figure upon the checke ed squares, moved by the hands of an unseen player. That player is the party to which he owes his elevation; a party that has signalized its history by the most unblushing perjuries. What faith can be placed in the protessciences are too sublimated to be restrained by the obligations of covenants or by the sanctity of oaths? not surely die.

by these demonstrations of the South, may not cast the black ball which dooms their country to the exe- transmits that curse as an heirloom to posterity. cutioner. It is a forlorn hope. Whether we should counsel such breach of faith in them or take refuge in their treachery-whether such a result would give a President chosen by the people according to the Constitution-are points I will not discuss. But that it would prove a cure for any of our ills, who can believe? It is certain that it would, with some show of justice, exasperate a party sufficiently ferocious; that it would doom us to four years of increasing strife and bitterness; and that the crisis must come at last, under issues possibly not half so clear as the present. Let us not desire to shift the day of trial by miserable subterfuges of this sort. The issue is upon us; let us meet it like men, and end this strife forever.

But some quietist whispers, yet further, this majority is accidental, and has been swelled by accessions of men simply opposed to the existing administration; the party is heterogeneous, and must be shivered into fragments by its own success. I confess, frankly, this suggestion has staggered me more than any other, and I sought to take refuge therein. Why should we not wait and see the effect of success itself upon a party whose elements might devour each other in the very distribution of the spoil? Two considerations have dissipated the fallacy before me. The first is, that, however mixed the party, abolitionism is clearly its informing and actuating soul, and fanaticism is a bloodhound that never bolts its track when it has once lapped blood. The elevation of their candidate is far from being the consummation of their aims, is It only the beginning of that consummation; and, if all history be not a lie, there will be coercion enough till the end of the beginning is reached, and the dreadful banquet of slaughter and ruin shall glut the appetite. The second consideration is a principle which I cannot blink. It is nowhere denied that the first article in the creed of the new dominant party is the restriction of slavery within its present limits. It is distinctly avowed by their organs, and in the name of their elected chieftain, as will appear from an article written to pacify the South and to reassure its fears:

"There can be no doubt whatever in the mind of any man, that Mr. Lincoln regards slavery as a moral, social, and political evil, and that it should, be dealt with as such by the Federal Government, in every instance where it is called upon to deal with it at all. On this point there is no room for question; and there need be no misgivings as to his official action. The whole influence of the Executive Department of the Government, while in his hands, will be thrown against the extension of slavery into the new Territories of the Union, and the reopening of the African slave trade. On these points he will make no compronlise nor yield one hair's breadth to coercion from my quarter or in any shape. He does not accede to the alleged decision of the Supreme Court, that the Constitution places slaves upon the footing of other property, and protects them as such wherever its jurisliction extends, nor will he be, in the least degree, governed or controlled by it in his executive action. will do all in his power, personally and officially, by the direct exercise of the powers of his office, and the indirect influence inseparable from it to arrest the tendency to make slavery national and perpetual, and to place it in precisely the same position which it held in the early days of the Republic, and in the view of placed on the file.

Now, what enigmas may be couched in this last. sentency—the sphinx which uttered them can perhaps resolve; but the sentence in which they occur is as ig as the belly of the Trojan horse which laid the city

of Priam in ruins. These utterances we have heard so long that they all stale upon the ear but never before have they had such significance. Hitherto they have come from Jacobin conventicles and pulpits, from the rostrum, from the hustings, and from the halls of our national Congress; but always as the utterances of irresponsible men or associations of men. But now the voice comes from the throne; already, before clad with the sanctities of office, ere the anointing oil is poured upon the monarch's head, the decree has gone forth that the institution of Southern slavery shall be const: ained withinussigned limits. Though nature and Providence should send forth its branches like the Banyan tree, to take root in congenial soil, here is power superior to both, that says it shall wither and die within its own charmed

What say you to this, to whom this great providenial trust of conserving slavery is assigned? "Shall ie throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?" It is this that makes the crisis. Whether we will or not, this is the historic moment when the fate of this institution hangs susperided in the balance. Decide either way, it is the noment of our destiny; the only thing affected by the decision is the complexion of that destiny. If the South bows before this throne, she accepts the decree of restriction and ultimate extinction, which is made

the condition of her homage. As it appears to me, the course to be pursued in this emergency is that which has already been inaugurated. Let the people in all the Southern States, in solemn council assembled, reclaim the powers they have delegated. Let those conventions be composed of men whose fidelity has been approved, men who bring the wisdom, experience and firmness of age to support and announce principles which have long been matured. Let these conventions decide firmly and solemnly what they will do with this great trust committed to their hands. Let them pledge each other in sacred covenant to uphold and perpetuate what they cannot resign without dishonor and palpable ruin. Let them further take all the necessary steps looking to separate and independent existence, and initiate measures for framing a new and homogeneous confederacy. Thus, prepared for every contingency, let the crisis come. Paredexical as it may seem, if there be any way to save, or rather to reconstruct the union of our forefathers, it

Perhaps, at the last moment, the conservative portions of the North may wake to see the abyss inta which they are about to plunge. Perchance they may arise and crush out forever the abolition bydro

Thus, with restored confidence, we may be rejoined a united and happy people. But, before God, 1 believe that nothing will effect this but the line of policy which the South has been compelled in selfsangume that such an au picious result will be but chiefly, because I do not see how such guaran- she cannot be kicked out of the "glorious! Union." It em with abhorrence as a national blot. They hope, and look, and pray for its extinction within a reasonable time, and cannot be satisfied unless things are seen drawing to that conclusion. We, on the contrary, as its constituted guardian, can demand nothng less than that it should be left open to expansion. subject to no limitations save those imposed by God and nature. I fear the antagonism is too great, and the conscience of both parties too deeply implicated allow such a composition of the strife. Neverheless, since it is within the range of possibility in the Providence of God, I would not shut out the

Should it, fail, what remains but that we say to each ther, calmly and kindly, what Abraham said to Lot: Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen, for we be brethren: Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me-if thou will take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if hou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the ft." Thus, if we cannot save the Union, we may save the inestimable blessings it enshrines; if we cannot preserve the vase, we will preserve the precious

In all this I speak for the North no less than for the South; for upon our united and determined resistance at this moment depends the salvation of the whole country-in saving ourselves we shall save the North from the ruin she is madly drawing down upon her

The position of the South is at this moment subline, If she has grace given her to know her hour she will No, we have seen the trail of the serpent five and save herself, the country, and the world. It will intwenty years in our Eden; twined now in the volve, indeed, temporary prostration and distress; the branches of the forbidden tree, we feel the pangs of dykes of Holland must be cut to save her from the the reason that we are not prepared to go out. If we make position by referring to members on this floor. death already begun, as its hot breath is upon our troops of Philip. But I warn my countrymen the were prepared, he was opposed to following the lead He should not play into that editor's hands by taking cheek, hissing out the original falsehood, "Ye shall historic moment once passed, never returns. If she South Carolina. Let her, said he, have all the glory any further notice of his paper. will arise in her majesty, and speak now as with the of her own action.

Another suggests that even yet the electors, alarmed | voice of one man, she will roll back for all time the curse that is upon her. If she succumbs now, she

We may, for a generation, enjoy comparative ease, gather up our feet in our beds; and die in peace; but our children will go forth beggared from the homes of their fathers. Fishermen will cast their nets where your proud commercial navy now rides at anchor, and dry them upon the shore now covered with your bales of merchandise. Sapped, circumvented, undermined, the institutions of your soil will be overthrown; and within five and twenty years the history of St. Domingo will be the record Louisiana. If dead men's bones can tremble, ours will move under the muttered curses of sons and daughters, denouncing the blindness and love of ease which have left them an inheritance

I have done my duty under as deep a sense of responsibility to God and man as I have ever felt .-Under a full conviction that the salvation of the whole country is depending upon the action of the South, I am impelled to deepen the sentiment of resistance in the Southern mind, and to strengthen the current now flowing towards a union of the South, in defence of her rights. It is a duty which I shall not be recalled | Carolina to "Watch and Wait." to repeat, for such awful junctures do not occur twice

Bright and happy days are yet before us; and before another political earthquake shall shake the continent, I hope to be "where the wicked cease from

troubling and where the weary are at rest." It only remains to say, that whatever be the fortunes of the South, I accept them for my own. Born upon her soil, of a father thus born before me-from an ancestry that yet occupied it while yet it was a part of England's possessions-she is in every sense my mother. I shall die upon her bosom-she shall know no peril but it is my peril-no conflict but it is my conflict-and no abyss of ruin into which I shall not share her fall. May the Lord God cover her head in this her day of battle!

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10. Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Tucker. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Reports of Standing Committees. ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Humphrey, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Statesville, recommending its passage. ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Lane, a resolution in favor of Jasper Pritchard,

recommending its passage. A resolution in favor of J. H. Gooch and Esley Staly, recommening its passage. A Bill in favor of E. D. Hall, late Sheriff of New Hanover, with amendments, recommending its passage.

A resolution in favor of D. C Lilly, recommending A bill for the relief of Davidson College, recom-A bill in favor of Washington Harris, late Sheriff of

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS. Mr. Bledsoe, a lil in favor of J. D. Bostick, late Sheriff of Richmond, recommending its passage.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION. Mr. Walker, a bill to incorporate the State Educational Association, recommending its passage. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Brown, Senate resolution No. 17, on Federal Relations, recommending a substitute. Ordered to

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Ramsay, a series of resolutions on Federalaffairs from Davie.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. Mr. Walker, a bill for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs. Referred to the Committee on Agri-

Mr. Doud, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Carthage. Read and referred. Mr. Whedbee a bill to in orporate the Independent Greys, in the town of Elizabeth city. Read and re-

Mr. Blount, a bill to allow John Conner, a free egro, to become a slave. Referred. Mr. Walkup presented a memorial from the citi-

zens of Union. Referred without reading. Mr. Arendell, a bill to incorporate "Old Topsail Riflemen," in the town of Beaufort. Referred. The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the special order, the bill for calling a

The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the Chair.

Mr. Barringer said when the committee rose yeserday he was endeavoring to show that while the comity of foreign nations protected the rights of foreign citizens sojourning in their domain, States of the North, members of this same Union of which we have heard so much, deny a similar right of protection to the citizens of Southern States. He would, however, desist from further remarks upon that point. He was for arriving at practical results. He had said in all occasions, since he came here, that he would vote for any bill to call a convention; he liked the substitute offered by the Senator from Burke. He was not pleased with two sections of the original bill. He thought no oath should be required, and that the Convention should not be restricted. He was willing to vote for the substitute in all its details, for he was anxious that something should be done. Senators seemed to think that all this noise and darm in the country was but the cracking of a few grains of corn in he fire, but he thought they would soon find out that it was the roaring of a great furnace. He regretted that differences existed in our country. He would to God that all men were of one opinion in this crisis. Call a Convenand east it into a grave from which there shall never | tion-call together your best men-submit to them |

the affairs of our country and they will do right. Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, said he rose to explain why he intended to vote for the Convention bill, after having all his life opposed Conventions. When he used to approve Conventions, North Carolina stood in preservation to adopt. I confess, frankly, I am not a different position from that she now occupies. She was then a member of a Constitutional and peaceful reached. Partly, because I do not see how new | union; now she is the border State of a fragment of guarantees are to be grafted upon the Constitution, | that Union, all the Southern States having gone out, nor how, if grafted, they can be more binding than and others going out. But we are told North Carolina those which have already been trampled under foot; | will not go out; that she will submit to Lincoln; that tees can be elicited from the people at the North. It is time for us to say that we will not submit (at all cannot be disguised that almost to a non they are | bazards,) to the reign of Lincoln upon the principles of anti-slavery where they are not abolition. A whole | the Black Republican party; he should say, the Black generation has been educated to look upon the sys- Republican disunion party, that party that has split the Churches and denounced and spit upon the bible because it does not condemn slavery. The same fanatical spirit which has severed churches and persecuted christians, is still persecuting the South. And yet men stand here and proclaim glorious Union? He was no secessionist, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he was no submissionist. The cause of the South is just, and thrice armed is he whose cause is just. The Senator from Caswell and the Standard had time and again proclaimed that he was a secessionist. It was untrue; he was no secessionist but he did maintain the rights of the South as guaranteed by our forefathers. Mr. Thomas continued at considerable State action, and deprecating the policy of those who

still counseled us to "Watch and Wait" Mr. Ramsay obtained the floor, and spoke against a Convention. He was not astonished at results, for he knew long ago that the course of the Democratic party would lead to this very crisis. The Democratic party is the secession party of North Carolina, and they are responsible for this crisis. Senators talked about "disunion" for the purpose of getting their rights .-Disunion was not the remedy. He asked if we could not now get our slaves who fled into Northern States, how it would be possible to have justice done us when those Northern States become a foreign power. We could not now secure our property when it fled to Canada, because we had made no treaty with it; and could make no treaty with Canada for the reason that

the whole civilized world was opposed to slavery.

We have heard a great deal said about the Black Republican party, in denunciation, but he was willing "to give the devil his due." He did not think it so bad as it had been represented; and he read from the Black Republican platform to prove what he said; and to show that its principles were not offensive to the South. He likewise read an extract from the speech of the Hon. W. H. Seward, to show that the Black Republican party did not intend to use force for the purpose of abolishing slavery in the South; and as an argument, that there was no necessity for the use of force by Southern men in defence of their rights. The article quoted from Mr. Seward proposed that the abolition of slavery should be effected by moral suasion and peaceful means. He asked Senators if they were opposed to moral sussion ? He was not.

He defended the Black Republican party from the charge that they sympathised with the John Brown raid. He did not believe it, and he was willing to 'give the devil his due." In conclusion, he claimed that property and slaves should be protected in the Territories by the general Government, and that fugitive slaves should be returned to their owners. He still insisted, however, that it was the policy of North

Mr. Erwin arose to make a personal explanation.-He stated that the Standard of to-day contained an article which was calculated to do him great injustice. He said that the personal and political relations which existed between himself and the editor of the Standard for the last ten years, have been of the most friendly character, and he would not believe that the editor of

that paper was disposed to do him such injustice. He read from the Standard the article complained of, and said that it placed him in direct conflict with Mr. Avery and Judge Person in regard to the reasons given yesterday in favor of the substitute for the bill reported by the Joint Committee on Federal Relations. He distinctly stated his reasons vesterday. why he preferred the substitute, but he did not say, as the Standard intimated, that he wished an unrestricted Convention, for the purpose of adopting an ad valorem system of taxation upon negro property. He did say that while in session the Convention might settle all these matters, but they were merely incidentals. He wished it to be distinctly understood that his object for supporting a Convention was, that it might decide whether North-Carolina would longer remain in the Union. He did not wish to, nor would he be understood, as favoring a Convention for any other purpose. He hoped he was

now rightly understood. He would now make a few remarks in reply to the Senator from Rowan, That Senator had made one of the most remarkable speeches it had ever tallen to his lot to listen to. He had, in the first place, paid a high encomium to his own sagacity and foresight, by saying that he knew that the present crisis was coming upon the country, and he had, in consequence, adapted the "wait and watch" policy, inaugurated by the editor of the Standard. He says now that he wishes to prepare for the worst before dissolving the Union, and, strange to tell, that Senator has voted against every proposition that has been before the Senate having for its object such a preparation-or in favor of arming the State. The position of the Senator was very similar to that of the tories of the Revolution, and if in a struggle between the Franklin, recommending its passage, all of which were South and the North that Senator continued to occupy that doubtful position, he should accord to him very bad judgment, though perfect sincerity. He had a right to his opinions.

The Senator from Rowan has read to us from Mr. Seward to quiet our fears and apprehensions of the aggressions of Black Republicanism. He told us, also, that we had no treaty with Canada by which we could claim fugitive slaves. If the Senator will pardon me I will state for his benefit that Canada has no power to enter into treaties. The Senator seems to be well posted up with regard to what Mr. Seward says, but seems to forget that Canada is a British Province, with no power to make treaties, upon the subject of the rendition of fugitives. He would inform the Senato, however, that even Cana da had recently returned a slave to the State of Missouri, while the State of Ohio had refused to do so. When the Governor of that State was applied to for a fugitive from justice he set himself back upon that portion of the Black Republican platformwhich the Senator from Rowan failed to read, just now, while quoting from it-which declares that slaves are not property. Why did not the Senator read that clause of the platform while he was read ing? Why did he skip? I tell him him he is giving aid and comfort to the enemy by such a course of argument. But, he says, give the devil his due. If that gentleman in black does get his due, I am afraid the Senator will not be so well satisfied with

Senators had said much against a revival of the slave trade, and had called it a system of piracy.-While he was opposed to the African Slave trade, he did not like to hear it called piracy, for it was morally no worse to buy slaves on the coast of Africa than it was to buy or sell in Richmond.

The Senator from Rowan also tells us that he favors the amendments proposed by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. I ask the Senator if, after having been submitted to the people they are rejected, what will he do? Will he still say, watch and wait?

Mr. Ramsay said he would answer when the time comes. (Laughter.)

Mr Erwin—I did not understand the Senator. Mr. Ramsay—1 will let you know when the time

Mr. Erwin said the Senator from Rowan has told us that he endorses the ultimatum of Mr. Crittenden and yet he is not able to tell us what he will do if the people should fail to adopt that ultimatum. He has not yet made up his mind whether he will submit to Lincoln and Black Republican wrongs or espouse the cause of the South.

Mr. Ramsay said he was for submitting to Lincoln so long as he administered the government upon the Constitution; when he failed to do that, he would be for meeting him at the bar of the Senate and hanging him as high as Haman. He said, furthermore, that he did vote against money for arming the State, because he was not willing to trust the Governor with so large an amount of money. He did not believe the money was appropriated for the purpose of arming the State, but, for the purpose of sending forces to South-Carolina and garrisoning the forts and arsenals of

Mr. Barringer—Does the Senator mean to say that Senators voted for that bill with the purpose of sending armed men to South-Carolina and not to arm the

Mr. Ramsay-That is my opinion. Mr. Barringer-It is untrue.

Mr. Avery said if the imputation was general, apply-

should resent it. Mr. Ramsay disclaimed any intention of casting such imputation upon Senators, but intimated that the Governor had these objects in view when recommending, in his message, an appropriation.

Mr. Erwin repelled the insinuation. Mr. Ramsay thought, whether the Governor or Senators had the idea of aiding South-Carolina in view in making that appropriation, it was unwise, because the volunteer companies which it is intended to arm will become troublesome to the State by seizing arsenals and forts.

Mr. Avery arose to make a personal explanation relative to a newspaper article which he had seen in one of the morning papers. He alluded to the Standard newspaper. It was the first time that he length, ably setting forth the doctrine of the rights of had had occasion to allude to any paper, and he did not do so now from any apprehension that he would not be able to survive the assault, but, because that article had placed him, whether designedly or not he could not tell, in opposition to his friend Judge Person. He did not regard the assault of the Standard nor any other paper, for he had met such assaults before and had survived them. He had no doubt but what he should be able to survive all that might come from that

quarter. Mr. Avery here read the article referred to, from th Standard, which placed him in an attitude directly opposed to the one he really occupied, with regard to the reasons he assigned on yesterday, for offering a substitute to the bill reported by the Committee.

He could not see what purpose the editor of the Standard had in view in thus misrepresenting him .-The Standard had said that all those who entertained He thought that personal liberty bills were wrong the opinions of a certain policy were doomed men, but and should be repealed, but he was not willing to go it does not tell us to what kind of damnation they are out of the Union if they were not repealed. He was doomed. He should allude to that paper no more, for opposed to going out of the Union at this time, for it was apparent that the editor was endeavoring to

Mr. Turner gave notice that he should introduce a

resolution on to-morrow, condemning the course of those who had taken possession of fort Caswell. The Committee then arose to meet again to-morrow,

at 11 o'clock. Mr. Hall introduced a bill to amend the Constitution so as to remove restrictions from citizens of the Jewish faith.

Ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861. Sundry memorials and proceedings of public meetings were presented.

Several unimportant bills, &c., were reported on. Mr. Fleming's resolution, providing for the meeting of the House at 10 o'clock, A. M., take a recess till 7, and adjourn at 10 P. M., was adopted; to take effect on Wednesday, (to-day.)

Mr. Hill offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase a State flag, North-Carolina coatof-arms, to be hoisted on the capitol. A motion to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its second and third reading failed to secure a two-thirds vote. A similar motion, by Mr. Merrimon, to purchase a national and a State flag for the capitol, also failed.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, offered the following: Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That the Union being formed by the assent of the States, respectively, and being consistent only with freedom and the republican institutions guaranteed to each, cannot and ought not to be maintained by force: that the Government of the Union has no power to declare and make war against any of the States which have been its constituent members; that when any one or more of the States has determined, or shall determine under existing circumstances, to withdraw from the Union, we are unalrerably opposed to any attempt, on the part of the Federal Government, to coerce the same into reunion or submission, and that we will resist the same by all the means in our power.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Mr. Williams, of Nash, a resolution in favor of . N. B. Battle, Administrator of Win. L. Battle.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, offered the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a resolution denying the right of the Federal Government to coerce a seceding State or States, be requested to report the same back to morrow, in order that this General Assembly may take a definite action thereon.

Mr. Love spoke in favor of the resolution, and thought that North-Carolina should speak out on this question. Virginia had done so and other

States, and it was time that we had spoken, The resolution was adopted—aves 65, noes 44. MR. PERSON AND THE STANDARD.

Mr. Person rose to a personal explanation and said n substance: A friend has just placed in my hands the Standard of to-day, and called my attention to an editorial article which does me great injustice by misrepresention of the positions assumed by me in the speech which I delivered on yesterday. Whether it proceeded from a misunderstanding of what I said, or from a worse motive, it is nevertheless grossly unjust, and I appeal to the members of this House to sustain me in this declaration. Mr. P. then read the article, and proceeded: He says that I "took ground for secession" and distinctly declared that in my opinion the Convention, if called, should at once adopt measures for withdrawing North Carolina from the Union, "This, be it remembered comes from the chairman of the committee, and from one who recommends and urges that the action of the Convention shall be final." Now it will be remembered by those who heard me, that I stated distinctly that in my judgment the Convention ought to submit its action to the people for ratification unless the emergency should be so great as to forbid it, -unless the question of time became material, and that I was willing the Legislature should express that opinion, but that I was opposed to inserting a clause in the bill making it imperative upon the Convention to do so or because I did not believe that we had the power to restrict the Convention either as to the subjects upon which it should act, or as to the mode of that action; And that I thought a Convention would be likely to be composed of as wise and prudent men as the present Legislature, who would use every precaution in their action respecting matters of such grave importance—and yet the Editor of the Standard says "this" comes from one who recommends and urges that the the action of the Convention shall be final. If that Editor understood my remarks then he is guilty of a wilful perversion of the

He further states " we understood Mr. Person said he omission in the first bill of the two thirds provision for calling a Convention was unintentional; but Mr. Avery distinctly admitted in the Senate that the idea f calling a Convention by a bare majority had been abandoned, and therefore the two thirds provision had peen inserted in the substitute,"—an invidious attempt raise an issue of veracity between Mr. Avery and nyself. What I did say was this: That the original oill was in the hands of the Committee, before I ever heard the question started about a majority having the ight to call a Convention to consider our Federal Relations: that no motion had been made by any member of the Committee to insert two-thirds until after the report had been agreed upon and drawn up, and that it was then said that it was not material to put it in the bill, as the question whether it had passed by the requisite majority did not depend upon any declaration in the bill itself, but upon the decision of the Speaker when a vote was taken. And I stated further that the omission was not intended to indicate that a majority of the Committee thought a majority could call it; that I myself had never thought so, and I believed that a majority of the Committee were of the same opinion. And that I had inserted it in the substitute which I offered in order to satisfy gentlemen who might think it was necessary to be

The Editor further declares that, "the secession leaders have been compelled by public opinion to come to our position that a bare majority of the Legislature

cannot call a Convention "-modest to say the least of it. The Editor also says, "in the course of the debate, the same gentlemen in reply to a question propounded by Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, justified the taking of the forts in this State by force, in the event of any attempt being made to occupy them with United States troops. This is nothing more nor less than treason, and was so characterized by Mr. Davis." Here again I am grossly misrepresentated, and I appeal to the gentleman from Rutherford to sustain me in the assertion. This is what occurred: Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, asked me whether a portion of the people of the State had. the right to take possession of forts belonging to the him as advocating a Convention for the purpose of General Government before the State had seceded? | settling the question of ad valorem. He did not want I enquired, do you mean the constitutional right? | a Convention for that purpose, and he so stated at the Mr. Davis said ves. I then answered no. Mr. then proceeded to state that it was rumored a portion of my constituents had taken possession of a fort I interrupted him and said I know nothing of the facts, but if the gentleman wishes to know what my private action would be, if my constituents have so acted and desire my assistance, I tell the gentleman they can have it and my life too, if need be, and I hope the gentleman would act likewise. Mr. Davis then asked if it was not treason. I replied I do not wish to be catechised in this way. I will answer the gentleman when he gets through. After Mr. Davis concluded, I said I would answer the gentleman's question. In my opinion, the General Government has no right to coerce a State; and if my constituents have good ground to believe that the Government is about to garrison the fort, either for the purpose of coercing North-Carolina, or any other State from that point, that its occupation by them under these circumstances, would not be treason, but an act of self-defense against a tyrannous usurpation of power by the Federal authority. But the Editor of the Standard mistates the occurrence, and whether from mistake or political feeling or passion, I cannot say. I have no objection to having what I do say and my positions correctly stated; but when they are falsely perverted as they have been in this instance, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to claim the privilege, as I have done on this occasion of making the necessary corrections.

Mr. Davis, at the conclusion of Mr. P.'s remarks, said he felt bound in justice to all parties, as he had been appealed to to make a statement, and that what Mr. P. had said was in substance, according to his recollection, what occurred between them.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. The hour having arrived (12 o'clock,) the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and to consider the propriety of calling a Convention of the State, Mr. Hill in the chair,

The chair announced that the gentleman from Ashe (Mr. Crumpler) was entitled to the floor. Mr. Crumpler spoke in reply to Mr. Person's speech | chamber.

of yesterday, reviewing the history of the crisis, and charged that it was the result of a plot of the politicians of the cotton States. He spoke in favor of a central republic, against a Convention of the people, and in favor of a Convention of all the States. His speech occupied about one hour and a half in its delivery.

Mr. Foy rose to a personal explanation. He said the gentleman from Ashe had attributed language used by him; as referring to South Carolina, which was used in speaking of his constituents and of North-Carolina. Mr. Dortch introduced an amendment to the substi-

Mr. Meares moved that the committee rise and report, and assemble again in Committee of the Whole to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The motion was adopted, and Mr. Hill reported.

and the Speaker resumed the chair. Mr. wright moved that House Resolutions 73 be made the special order for Saturday 111 o'clock. Adopt-

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Williams, of Nash, in favor of Wright Locust, asking to be allowed to sell himself into sla-

By Mr. Hoke, to incorporate the Salem Camp Ground.

By Mr. Meares, concerning Free negroes. By Mr. Dickson, to charter Patterson Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Blue, to amend the charter of the Laurel By Mr. Wright, to charter Cross Creek Company, By Mr. Wright, to charter Fayetteville Gas Light

By Mr. Peebles, concerning court of Wardens in Northampton county.

By Mr. Small, to amend charter of Edenton. By Mr. Bowman, to prevent the adulteration of

By Mr. Hanes, to charter Yadkin College, Davidson By Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, to abolish Jury trials

in Polk county. By Mr. Ward, to amend Revised Code chapter 52. By Mr. Mendenhall, to charter the Greensbor

By Mr. Guthrie, to amend the charter of the North-Carolina Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. Barringer, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

Numerous memorials presented and a number of bills, &c., reported on, as follows:

To charter the bank of Thomasville favorably. To incorporate the Independent Greys, asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

To charter the Town of Newbern, recommending its Messrs. Humphrey and Lane were appointed the Senate branch of the Joint Committee on printing the report of the Commissioners on the Atlantic and

Mr. Eure introduced a bill to incorporate the Albemarle Guards, Edenton. Referred. Mr. Erwin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill to revise the military laws of the State. Ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING. To prevent the felling of timber in certain streams n Hertford. Ordered to be engrossed. To prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will.-Passed over informally.

Also the bill concerning the courts of Cherokee and Robeson county. FEDERAL AFFAIRS. The hour for the special order having arrived, the

Senate went into Committee of the whole on Federal Affairs, Mr Speight in the chair. Mr. Brown arose to read a clause from the Convention act of 1835, to prove a position that he assumed

a day of two since in regard to submitting the action of a Convention to the people Mr. Bledsoe said the people wanted a Convention and he was willing to give them a Convention, but he was opposed to the substitute offered a day or two since by the Senator from Burke. He was opposed to calling a Convention without submitting its action to the people, and unless the Convention act stated the

object for which the Convention was to be called .-With these restrictions he would vote for it. Mr. Avery offered an amendment to meet the objections of the Senator from Wake. He was for the original bill, but he was willing to surrender his preference for the sake of harmony and unanimity of action on the part of this body. He was not here to dictate to this body, nor to offer a captious resistance to propositions which other Senators might propose for the purpose of effecting unanimity of action. He offered this amendment in a spirit of conciliation, and he would like to know whether or not the Senator

from Wake would vote for it. Mr. Bledsoe said he would vote for a bill that states the object for calling a Convention, and declared that its action should be submitted to the people for ratifi-

Mr. Avery said he had yielded much for the sake of compromise, and if Senators who had expressed a willinguess to respond to the will of the people, would meet him in the same spirit of conciliation and compromise, he had no doubt but what a bill might be passed. The people demand a Convention, and if we would quiet public excitement and put a stop to revolution, the Legislature of North Carolina must at once pass an act calling a Convention. For his part, he was willing to do almost anything to secure concert of

He said the Senate would bear witness that he had said nothing about touching a single clause of the State Constitution. The Senator from Wake had made an illustration which he thought did injustice to his side of the house, insinuating that those who favored secession would use other questions to secure their election to the Convention; as for instance, the white basis .-The people of the west did not want the white basis. They wanted a Convention to deliberate upon national affais; to decide whether or not they will remain in the Union, and submit to the Black Republican rule of Abraham Lincoln, or cast their vote with those Southern States which sedede and form a South-

ern Confederacy. Mr. Erwin did not understand the Senator from Wake to be at all personal in his remarks, but, that Senator had certainly misunderstood the whole scope of his remarks; on a former occasion, if he understood time. If the Senator still persisted in such a line argument, after all the assurances to the contrary, which had been given from his side of the Senate, he could not promise that any compromise would be effected. From present indications, he did not believe that this Legislature would call a Convention. Vitginia would call one, but he did not believe that this Legislature would follow her example. If the Legislature fails to do it, he thought the people in their sovereign capacity would call a Convention. If they do not, the people of the mountains will secede from the State and go where the people will not submit to

Abe Lincoln. He thought the members of this Legislature if they did not pass a Convention bill, ought to resign and go home. They have done nothing up to this time, notwithstanding the repeated calls for action which had been made upon them by the people in their sovereign capacity, towards settling the difficulties upon the

The Senator from Wake seems to base his whole argument upon what he imagines would be a great and stupendous fraud which the politicians of the State would practice in the election of delegates. Mr. Bledsoe. The Senator from Buncombe grossly

misrepresents me. Mr. Erwin said, according to his idea of parlimentary courtesy, there was a vast difference between a man's saying that he was grossly misrepresented and that he was misunderstood. He wished to know whether the Senator from Wake intended to say that

he had misrepresented him. Mr. Bledsoe said he only intended to say that the Senator misunderstood him. If he used the term 'misrepresent," he did not intend to make the impression that the Senator had wilfully misrepresented him; he only intended to say that the Senator from Buncomb misunderstood him. But he would not re-

Mr. Erwin said he accepted the explanation of the Senator from Wake. He did not call upon him to retract, when he did that, it would be outside of this