# LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

#### SENATE. MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Senate met at 101 o'clock. Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill for ascertaining the will of the people upon the subject of calling a Con-vention and for other purposes. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Turner introduced a resolution condemnatory of the seizure of Fort Caswell by citizens of North-Carolina.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole upon federal relations, the question being an amendment to a substitute offered by Mr. Avery to the bill reported by the Committee on Federal affairs, for the call of a Convention:

Mr. Outlaw called for the reading of the substitute. Mr. Morehead suggested an amendment to the amendment, which provides that all the acts of the Convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the people

Mr. Avery said it was contemplated that the Convention should act upon no other matters than our Federal Relations, and that was the reason the bill did not provide for submitting other acts. The amendment, suggested by the Senator from Guilford, would imply that other matters should be acted upon, when it was only contemplated to take action upon our Federal Relations.

Mr. Turner said he supposed, then, that the Convention was to be a limited one.

Mr. very said he had repeatedly stated that, in his opinion, this Legislature could not cal a limited Convention, to restrict the action of said Convention but this amendment was simply intended to indi-, cate for what purpose the Convention was called.

Mr, Barringer arose to submit a few remarks, in reply to some remarks made by the Senator from Iredell, and regretted that anything like personalities had ere of into these debates. He had not indulged in harsh terms, and would not. Senators differed, but they differed honestly. We are all brave, and will stand side by side in the hour of peril. He thought a submission to Lincoln's inauguration, by the South, would consummate a disruption of the Government: others thought differently, and he supposed all were equally honest and patriotic.

Mr. B. said his friend from Iredell had made a most singular speech, and he did not understand him upon many points, he brought in so many, unless it were the motive of that Senator to revive the issues of all the old parties. He told is that his people were for changing the basis for the distribution of the school fund. So far as his knowledge extended, he did not believe it, and he lived in an adjoining county to Iredell, nor did he believe that any of his constituents wanted the White Basis. Such argument as this is the sheerest "raw-head and bloody bones" he ever heard. Why will Senators bring in such issues, if it be not for the purpose of driving Senators from a firm conviction of duty on Federal affairs? He alluded to the fact that a meeting of the whole Congressional district in which he lived had declared that they did not want a change of the basis.

The Senator from Iredell had alluded to the Whiskey surrection in Pennsylvania and from his remarks.

hem. They would have a perfect right to purchase where they could get slaves on the best terms. North-Carolina will then be a foreign nation with no more claims upon South-Carolina than Africa. Our interest is to go with her and have a voice in the construction of a Southern Republic,

We cannot afford to join a Confederacy of the Middle States, for if it be considered necessary to get rid of New England, and he believed all were for that, what shall be done with New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, either of which is just as thoroughly abolitionized as Massachusetts or Vermont? If we ally ourselves to these States, our children will not have succeeded us in the management of affairs before another revolution will come upon the country, and the wrongs of these States will have to be redressed.

The Senator from Iredell said that a portion of the non-slaveholders of that county would not take up arms in defence of the South if coercion were attempted .--He did not believe it. He could not believe it. He could not believe that a constituency that lived so near his could differ so widely from those he represented .--He did not see in what light the Senator from Iredell regarded the position he had assigned his constituents upon this floor, but he thought it an unenviable one, and one which the people of Iredell would not submit to. He regarded any such imputation a slander upon

the people of Iredell. Mr. B. said he would fight when North-Carolina demanded his services, not for the Union as it exists, but for North Carolina, a government older than this Union; he would fight for the principles upon which the Revolution was fought. He would stand by the South to the last : stand whire the patrio's of the Revolution stood, when defending themselves against the aggressions of British tyranny. These were his views, and, acknowledging his inferiority to the Senator from Iredell, he would challenge him to meet him upon these questions in his (Sharpe's) own county.

Mr. Brown arose to reply, but presuming that he would make the same old speech to which the Senate has listened for the fortieth time, the reporter took no notes, except that he said, it came with an ill grace from Mr. Barringer, who had always been federalist, to be lecturing him (the Hon. Bedford Brown) on States Rights, having held that doctrine a'l his life.

Mr. Barringer said he had not been lecturing Senators. He endeavored to make a speech, which he had a right to do. He hoped no other Senator understood him as lecturing.

Mr. Sharp arose to reply to Mr. Barringer, and spoke at considerable length, finally moving that re Comm ttee adjourn uutil 11 o'clock to-morrow. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, a mes-

sage was received from the House, transmitting a resolution passed by that body, calling upon the President of the United States and the Governors of seceding States to suspend hostile operations for a season, until a last effort was made to save the Union.

Mr. Eure moved that the resolutions offered by Mr. Bledsoe on Saturday last be offered as a substitute

Mr. Turner opposed the resolutions with great zeal, saying that they were an insult to the President. He proposed that instead of sending a mested personal liberty bills, by which our property could be taken from us in total vloiation of the Constitution and the rights of the South. They holdly proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict," and in jus tification of their treason claimed shelter under a law higher than the Constitution.

They denied the Southern people equal participation in the common territories, which had been acquired by the common blood and treasure of the South as well as the North. They have converted the pulpit, which should ever have been kept sacred and pure, into an arena for political harangues against slavery. Their whole political existence was based upon hostility to us, and their President elect could not mingle as freely and safely with the people of fifteon States of this Union as the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of France, with their repective subjects. Lincoln, he said, would not dare place his foot upon Southern soil, and give utterance to his treasonable and abolition sentiments. Any man in the ordinary walks of life, who dared. in a Southern community, express the sentiments he entertained, would be apt to receive the indignity of having his head shaved, his face blacked, and himself dispatched without ceremony.

Mr. Bullock continued. He said this Union was fast crumbling to ruin on account of the election of Lincoln, and the fear the South entertained of the faithful carrying out of his policy. Yet, while this was going on, he sat by perfectly indifferent to the storm that was raging throughout the country and its consequences. They told as that Mr. Seward had scoken, and that he had made a conciliatory speech. He denied it ; but if it were so, what would it amount to ?-coming from such a man, who stood perjured before his country, and advocating a higher law doctrine. If his oath would not bind him to support the Constitution, how could we expect anything from his mere speech, extorted from him under the most threatening circumstances. For that and other reasons the people of the South looked with deep distrust upon any thing emanating from the Black Republican party at the present time. Four States of this Confederacy had already gone out. Four more would in a few days be added to the list. Others would follow. Mr. Bullock asked if any gentleman, in view of these facts, could doubt the propriety of calling a Convention of the State in such an emergency? We, of the South, could hardly gain anything like justice in the Union, as it stood, with fifteen States to stand by us; then, what hopes could gentlemen entertain for North-Carolina, tacked on to a Northern Abolition Confederacy, when the other Southern States have seceded? We should then have a Convention. The people whom he had the honor in part to represent on this floor, of all parties, as he had before said, were for a Convention, and he believed it was the general desire of the people of the whole State. He said he had been -urprised to hear gentlemen, in the course of their remarks on this question, indulge in denunciation of South Carolina and other Southern States. He could not join those gentlemen in that abuse-his sympathies were with South Carolina.

Their interest was our interest, and their destiny would be our destiny. On this great question, which rose above all party considerations, all party prejudice should be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism,

so far as the subject of slavery was concerned, might learn a lesson from a similar policy of Great Britain, towards her West Indias and British Guianas, and the consequences of that emancipation. That this, in connection with the French emancipation by the Provisional Government in 1847, made us a first class power, and we would be fools if we did not guard and keept it. That these things were so, and furnished only stranger easons to the North to respect our rights, and to the South to defend them. That however we deplored this crisis, it should not pass without a settlement now and forever of this question. That our ancestors "sowed wheat, but behold, tares had sprung up also;" that for the good of the one we had foreborne to trouble the other. Mr. W. said he could not tell, but possibly in the good providence of God, the harvest had come, and now was the time to gather the wheat into our garners and burn the tares with fire unquenchable .---That it might be "'The eagle stirring up her nest' that her young and tender brood might trust to their wings,-he could not say-he left time to determi Z it, and the people to declare their wishesh in Convention; that North-Carolina with the South and such of her conservative sisters of the North as would join in

work, might this go forth to meet the demands of civilization and a glorious destity. The reporter has not attempted to give the speech of Mr. Wright in full, as the space allowed will not per-

mit, but he has given in substance a few of the heads touched on by Mr. W. Mr. STANFORD advocated a call for a Convention, and was not to be driven from its support by fear of ad valorem or the white basis. He knew many of the western people and believed them to be a gallant magnanimous people and was not afraid to trust them. He preferred the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Hanover, but if he could not get that he would take such a one as he could get. A

great deal had been said relative to the present distracted condition of the country and he was not desirous of delaying the Committee with a lengthy discussion upon that at this time, but as some gentlemen had demanded that members should show their hand upon this question he was perfectly willing to comply with the demand. As he understood it, the Union was formed for the mutual benefit and protection of all its members, and so long as it fulfilled its mission it was entitled to their love and support, but when it became destructive of those ends it ceased to have any charms upon him or his people. Our people are ardently attached to the Union, and, therefore, he saw no practicable good to result from the union speeches and resolutions which are daily brought forward in this House The only effect they could have would be to convince the Abolitionists that they were right in their opinion, that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. He believed that if civil war ensues the responsibility will rest upon those who have advocated the watch wait and do-nothing policy.

Mr. FAISON said he had been selected by his people to represent them in the Legislature, in part, and he should feel that he had not discharged his duty to them or to himself, if he let the opportunity then presented him pass, without saying something in regard to his position. He said that the bill before the House was not such a Convention bill as he would prefer, but if it was the best he could get he would feel it his duty to support it. The crisis demanded that something must be done. The people of his county as well as the entire State demanded action at the hands of the Legislature-they wanted a Convention. He felt sure that if any man in his county had announced in favor of a Convention in the late campaign he would not have occupied a seat in the Legislature from his county, but a crisis had suddenly sprung upon us calculated to produce a change in the minds of the people, and they now desired a Convention to consider our relations with the Federal Government Mr. Russ spoke in favor of the Union, and at length on the position of parties in the late campaign. Mr. WATERS spoke in reply to the position and language of Mr. Russ. He said he had determined not to take any part in the discussion of the bill, and would not have changed his purpose had gentlemen not seen fit in their remarks to charge it as the policy of the West to change the present basis of repesertation. He said if was not his province to acquit any county of the charge but the one he had the honor in part to represent, and he felt authorized to pledge his constituency against any desire to disturb the present basis of representation so long as ustice was done them by the East; that in the canvass for a seat on this floor he pledged himself to oppose a Convention for the purpose of changing the Constitution of the State, but in this crisis his constituents demanded it and he regarded it as no breach of faith in the present disturbed condition of the country to vote for a Convention and give the people an opportunity to exercise their sovereignty. He did not believe the Legislature had the right to limit the action of a Convention. The Legislature may incorporate such a clause in a bill calling a Convention, yet when the Convention assembled it could regard it or disregard it as they choose ; but while he entertained this view of the subject, if it would stisfy his eastern provisions . He said that gentlemen had sought for argument in the late presidential canvass and the action of South-Carolina. He could see no purpose to be subserved in the former except to excite party feelings-if that was not the object he must be permitted to say that he could see no other. He depricated any attempt to agitate party feuds in the passage of this bill. He said he had supported Breckinridge for rights in it : the friends of Mr. Bell had done the same. was their duty to bury all party differences so far as surest policy of securing our rights and preserving our honor whether in the Union or out of it. Mr. W. vindicated South-Carolina as a magnanimous and chivalrous State, could not see why gentlemen should be disposed to deprecate any connection with her. So far as he was concerned if left to choose sachusetts he would not hesitate for a moment where purity of her motives nor of her patriotism. On motion the committee arose to sit to-morrow at

'a consultation of all the Southern States, opposing co- | the people, because he cannot get his peculiar views, ercion but denying the right of a State to secede .--Read and transmitted to the House. Mr. Dobson a memorial from the citizens of Alle-

ghany concerning the location of the county site thereof. Referred.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Avery from the Judiciary Committee engrossed bill to refund moneys improperly paid out by the banks of North-Carolina, recommending its passage. Mr. Turner moved that the special order of the day be deferred until 12 o'clock. Not adopted.

### INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Turner a resolution proposing to appoint the Hons. Thos. Ruffin and Wm. A. Graham Commissioners to confer with the President of the United and seceding States upon the present exciting affairs of the country. Read.

Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment declaring, thatcoercion on the part of the Federal Government would destroy all hopes of peace, and calling upon the President to withdraw his troops and cease all efforts at collecting revenue in seceding States.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the special order of the day was postponed until the morning business had been finished

Mr. Hall gave notice that on to-morrow, he should move an amendment to the rules, requiring that no Senator should speak more than ten minutes on the bill for calling a Convention, or any amendment to said bill

Mr. Avery desired to know if the amendment offered by Mr. Bletlsoe was the question before the Senate ; if so, he would offer an amendment Mr. Outlaw moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Tur-

ner with the amendment of Mr. Bledsoe on the table. Mr. Bledsoe demanded the aves and navs.

Mr. Morehead thought the resolution offered by Mr. Turner was for the appropriation of money, and, therefore required three readings.

The Chair said if the Senator from Bertie would withdraw his motion, he would rule that Mr. Bledsoe's amendment was out of order. Mr. Outlaw withdrew his motion and the Chair

ruled amendments out of order. Mr. Bledsoe then offered his amendment as original

esolutions. Read and placed on the file. Mr. Street, a series of resolutions on federal relations,

calling for a suspension of all federal laws in the seceding States, which conflict the State laws thereof. Mr. Street gave notice that when the resolutions

from the House came up he should move his as a substitute.

Mr. Morehead, a series of resolutions declaring that North-Carolina is devotedly attached to the Federal Union only upon the recognition of equality of rights-that as North-Carolina accords to all other States their rights she will maintain hers at all hazards-denouncing the irrepressible conflict, and suggesting such amendments as he thought would prove satisfactory to all portions of the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Waugh, a resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on certain articles of merchandize. Referred.

The universal voice of the people is, for a Convention, and, yet, no resolutions had advised us what kind of a Convention to call. The Senator from Caswell may by his vote, defeat a bill for calling a Convention, and by that vote bring about revolution in North-Carolina He would ask that Senator if his feelings / would not be most terrible, if by his vote, he should inaugurate a revolution in North-Carolina? This Legislature has already been denounced because of its delay in taking some action upon the exciting issues of our country He had heard conservative men declare that, unless the Legislature called a Convention of the people to decide upon their Federal affairs, there would be a spontaneous outburst of popular revolution. If we are to have revolution, said Mr. Avery, let it be an organized revolution according to the laws of our State. We cannot prevent a storm, but we may throw ourselves invit and direct it. If the Senator from Caswell finds that he cannot control the storm which is gathering in our State, it is his duty to oppose it no longer, but to go forward and give it direction Mr. Brown said he was not for dictating to th

Senate, nor had he said he would vote against all other propositions than the one he preferred. Mr Avery said that if he had understood the proposition of the Senator from Caswell as he now states it he would not have made the speech he had just made He was glad to hear from the Senator that he would vote for the amendments, if he could not get his own preference.

Mr. Avery declared again that he wanted a Convention for no other purpose than to act upon on federal relations.

Mr. Brown asked if Virginia had not called a Canvention to consult upon federal affairs alone?

Mr. Avery said it was possible she had, and that was just what he desired this Legislature should have done ; but he was willing to yield his opinion in order conciliate, and therefore he had offered this amend. ment.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, had made up his mind to vote for a Convention bill of any kind, but he did not want a Convention to get the White Basis or ad valorem. The West would insist upon no change in the Constitution. The East has the Senate-the West the House. We are satisfied with that, one was a check upon the other and ought not to be changed. He had fought the White Basis question and he had been endorsed.

Mr. Dockery obtaining the floor, called for the reading of the proceedings of three several meetings in Richmond and Robeson, making some remarks in relation thereto, in which he declared that he did not feel himself bound to obey the instructions which those meetings had imposed in calling upon him to vote for a Convention. He opposed a Convention to decide upon federal relations at this time, he would vote for a Convention to meet some time next summer, though he was opposed to a Convention for that purpose, for the reason that the Convention would be certain to vote the State out of the Union. He would vote for no. Convention that did not submit its action to the people -not if every man in his county instructed him to de

Mr. Walkup moved that the Committee rise, Not idopted.

it is to be inferred that he intended to make it analogous to the present position of South-Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. If the Senator does think there is the least analogy, he must be as blind as the balls of a marble statue. He could not see the analogy, unless he means to say that the arm of thefederal Government should be used to subjugate the South. The Whiskey insurrection was purely a lawless insurrection, to put down which the State of Peinsylvania called upon the Federal Government for troop.

But what is the spectacle to-day ? South-Carolina Alabama, Mississippi and Florida have gone out of the Union; not as lawless mobs, but as sovereign Statesas independent States, but, according to the Senator's argument, every citizen of those States should be hung as traitors. South-Carolina is a government de facto, and he would like to know if the Senator from Iredell would be for hanging her citizens, if in the fortunes of war they should become prisoners of war to the federal government. He would not, He would submit to no coercion, tending towards the subjugation of the South, or the subjugation of any single State. Any attempt to coerce a seceding State would open a breach as wide as the gulf that is said to separate heaven from hell. Every effort to avoid the shedding of blood ought to be made. If he believed the course of South-Carolina and the South were wrong, which he did not, he would deal gently with her. He should then be opposed to coercion. They that take the sword shall perish by the sword.

As it regarded the forts of North-Cavolina, he was decidedly of the opinion that they should be held by North-Carolina troops, as a peace measure. The Federal Government had gone over to the dectrines of coercion; Gen. Scott, he learned, had advised coercion; the whole North was settling down in the idea of coercion, and, as for Lincoln, his policy was well understood by all, counting, as he does, upon divisions and feuds in the border States. The whole North is for coercion, and he was for resisting that coercion though it were but a sand bank on the eastern shores invaded by the Federal troops. He was not prepared to believe that the people of North-Carolina would submit to coercion. He believed it to be the duty of the Governor of North-Carolina to take possession of all the forts upon our coasts, and he was prepared to vote for sustaining the Governor in such a course. Senators have alluded to the condition of Mexico to frighten Southern men from their duty in this crisis. Mr. B. said such attempts to draw the minds of patriots from their duties were unworthy of the times and of the crisis. Such arguments could not influence him. He was constantly receiving letters from his constituents-from the oldest men in his county-from life long whigsand they breathed a spirit of resistance to the inauguration of Lincoln. They write to me, said he, that they are for unqualified disunion. If we had called for a Convention at first the case might have been different, but the people of Cabarrus will not submit to coercion now. Are we to be eternally offering compromises to the North? So belp him God he would offer no more. He would choose war and leave the consequences to the God of battles. There were no hopes for this Union. She will float as a mighty wreck upon the waters for a while The idea of Empire may gather up the fragments, but coercion never. We would not have a restoration of this Union until there had been a thorough correction of Northern sentiment upon the question cf slavery.

He had been told this morning that in a late speech, Mr. Seward proposed terms of conciliation. He warned Senators not to be deceived by such terms people did not demand it. His people (and he asof conciliation; lest they be betrayed with a kiss. +- sumed to speak the sentiments of the Democracy of Mr. Seward has long desired to hold a position at the extreme West) were willing to stand by the comthe head of this government, and it is believed at promises of the Constitution as settled by the Conven-Mr. Lincoln has made him Secretary of State. not astonishing, therefore, he is willing to concil ate, for he sees the fruit turning to ashes at his Wech, and he would fain betray the South with a kis. But he had not forgotten a speech delivered by Mr. Seward even since the election of Lincoln, in which that gen-tleman said, "it must not be forgotten, nor can it be denied, that the principles of freedom have triumphed, &c." He had not invoten, neither that this same Mr. Seward had said that slavery must be abolished by peaceable means-by establishing a freesoil sentiment in the border Stales. These freesoil seeds have already been sown, and from the germs already taking root, influences ur going out. Let Mr. Sewarderadicate these, and ve could put some confidence in his new movement-enot before Mr: Barringer allu led to the idea of a confederacy of the middle States, and showed satisfactorily that no such confederacy could or would be formed .-Notwithstanding the States were known as the New England, Middle, Border and Southern States, these were only geographical names and should not be recognised. The Union will admit of but two divisions and these divisions are based upon the labor of those etions, free and slave. Slave labor produces cotton, and cotton is king, whose throne is slavery. Northarolina is a Cotton State. Her interest is identical with the other cotton States, and of course, in the formation of a new Confederacy it will be an easy natter for her to decide with what portion of the T'nion she will become attached. She will gravitate touth.

sage to the President, we send Cuief Justice Ruffin and Hon, W. A. Graham.

Mr. Sharp concurred in the sentiment of the resolutions, and would vote for them, notwith-tanding he condemned the course of South-Carolina. Mr. Worth could not vote for them. It looked too much like making a treaty between this Legisla-

ure and the President. Mr. Erwin said he was going to do wrong, as he was about to follow the lead of his friend from Orange, but he could not vote for the resolutions. To vote for them would be impliedly approving many acts of the Federal Government, which he could not approve. What will this Legislature gain by it? If the President promises not to move his troops he would not take his word, as he has already forfeited his word before the whole country. But it is not likely he would divulge anything new. He thought the resolutions simply ridiculous.

Mr. Avery said he should vote against the resolutions, because Mr. Buchanan had already told the country that he could do nothing more, and turned the whole matter over to Congress. If we send him a dispatch, he will probably send us a copy of his message, and that will be the list of it.

Mr. Humphrey moved to lay the resolutions on the table, pending which motion, On motion of Mr. Outlaw the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Jan. 14. 1861. Mr. Clarke, of Craven, introduced a substitute bill for the alling of a Couvention. The bill provides that the question Convention or no Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

The proceedings of public meetings in the counties of Richmond, Yadkin, Surry and Beaufort were presented by their respective members.

The standing committees made sundry reports on il's referred.

The hour having arrived, the special order for toav, the resolution against the coercion of a seceding State, reported by the Committee oh Federal Relations, was taken up.

Mr. Marsh introduced a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon, the special order was nostponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Convention bill, Mr Hill in the chair, Mr. Bridgers being entitled to the floor, made a peech of some length in which he took strong Southern ground. He advocated the call of a convention, and said he had hoped that the difficulties between the sections would be amicably adjusted, but that all hope had fled, and he now favored the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Union. Mr Bridger's speech will appear in our columns hereafter

Mr. Love of Haywood next addressed the house -He said it was not his purpose to inflict a lengthy speech upon the House. Those who had preceded him had, he conceived covered all the ground necessary to be taken, in favor of a Convention and had argued the question with an ability he did not aspire th. It was due to himself and the noble constituency he had the honor to represent on this floor to define his position on the question now before the Committee. In the canvass for a seat in this House, he had taken bold and decided ground against a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, not because he was afraid to trust the people, but because the

the right.

for the honor of our State and common country. In the late canvass on State issues he had opposed a Convention, but events of such a startling nature and momentous importance had since arisen in our country, that he thought now that the honor and safety of North-Carolina demanded that a Convention should be called as soon as possible. If we failed to act in this emergency. North Carolina would be disgraced in the estimation of her sister States, and this Legislature would be responsible for the stain which would rest upon her escutcheon. He referred to the promptness displayed by Virginia. In two days after the assembling of her Legislature we see her coming forward with commendable patriotism, and passing by an overwhelming majority a resolution against coercion, and immediately appointing a committee to draft a Convention bill, and he had just heard with pleasure that the bill had already passed the House of Delegates by an almost unanimous vote. He hoped the Legislature of North-Carolina would act with more promptness, and that harmony would prevail, at least on this great and important subject. We all had a common interest, and should act together in this crisis. He would rejoice to see the difficulties which surround us honorably adjusted. But if the Union sould be preserved, with the rights and honor of all sections respected, these who have been in the babit of singing hozannahs to " this glorious Union " will deserve no credit for the great achievement, but rather will the honor belong to those who demanded their rights and equality in the Union or independence out of it. Mr. WRIGHT followed Mr. Bullock. He said, after a tribute to the memory of Dobbin, Strange, Henry and Toomer, he was opposed to the substitute of Mr. Person for several reasons, but chiefly because it did not submit the action of the Convention to the people. It had been amended in the Senate and friends he would vote for a bill containing restrictive ought to be amended here. That he came here with the feelings of a Union Democrat; that he had hoped long before this, a returning sesne of justice on the part of the North, would have yielded to the reasonable demands and just rights of the South in the Union. But the failure of the Crittenden Resolutions (which he favored and was williag to accept as a basis of settlement,) connected with the empty chairs of 16 Senators and more than 50 Representa- President in order to save the Union and secure his tives before the 4th of March next, forbid him to hope for a preservation of the Union, as it is, and the and all having failed in an honest effort to save the work was emphatically one of reconstruction. That Union by promoting a good man to the presidency, it we would, however, against our wishes, be in a hopeless minority, and powerless for good or ill-that we | this question is concerned, and unite in the best and could not shut our eyes to the facts, that soon eight stars would quench their fires in our political heavens to light up a galaxy of their own-that whoever turned to that banner which had so long waved in triumph over them, in that field of blue, would behold them no longer in their beauty, but in their place the stripes which our Northern brethren regard as fit | between a connection with South-Carolina or Mastokens of our ignominy and punishment, and from which they learned only a lesson of coercion. That to cast his lot. That noble State under a sense of this reconstruction would be upon the Crittenden or wrongs inflicted upon her, may have acted with some other satisfactory basis. Those States willing to accord | degree of haste but he entertained no doubt of the to us our Constitutional rights, would join us, and upon the ruins of this old, we would rear another temple, and he hoped "the glory of the latter House would exceed 12 o'clock. that of the former." That if that could not be done. he was for the South, the whole South, and God defend

Mr. Wright said the revolution was a peculiar one; that the "Watch and Wait policy" was a commendable one, under most circumstances ; but nearly all the Southern States were moving-even Maryland. Our scruples were saved, if we had any, and he was for sovereign will-nothing more, nothing less. That response hereto, to the General Assembly of North- that would be a sufficient guarantee to the people.he had always loved the stars and stripes; had Carolina now in session, that the status quo of all regarded the Union of these States as natural as that of husband and wife-that it was nothing but fanatiism which could divorce and sever the ties of sympathy and Union. Mr. W. regretted this state of things, but went on to show though the Union had benefitted both sections in the diversion of labor-the South growing the staple, the North manufacturing it-yet the South though the richer, was made the poorer section. That this had been the result of unequal legislation and disbursement of the public revenue-the South contributing two-thirds of the exports, and from the proceeds of her slave labor, forty nillions, and getting back twenty millions-the North twenty millions and getting back forty millions. That the Navigation Laws, excluding foreign bottoms, had thrown upon us the burden of an exhausting coastwise trade, owned at the North and redounding to their chief advantage. That 400 ships were employed in the transportation of Cotton alone, and \$12,000,000 were paid by the growers yearly for transportation .---That a narrow belt of country scarcely more than two degrees broad, was the only reliable spot on earth where cotton could be grown. That it required alternations of sanshine and shower, a sparse population and involuntary servitude for successful cultivation; that in no other country did these combinations exist. That the East India Company had spent \$4,000,000 in the experiment, and 4,000,000 of British subjects depended chiefly on us for that staple. That we were in the condition, to the North, that O'Connell deplored in the British administration of Irish affairs, when year after year, unhappy Ireland, from her fertile soil, was compelled to raise fresh levies, to go into an English Exchequer, and but sparingly come out again for her advantage. That thus made the unwilling instrument of her own destruction. she was left to eke out a miserable existence in a Union, which he implored them to repeal. That the North in her attempted usurpation and unfriendly legislation,

Mr. Folk offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North-Carolina. That in view of the imminent danger of civil war, this Assembly in behalf of the State of North-Carolina, asks respectfully on the one hand, of the President of the United States, and on the other, of the authorities of each of the Southern States, to the end that, if possible, peace may yet be preserved, that INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Walker, a bill to incorporate the Sharon Rifle Company in the county of Mecklenburg. Read and referred.

Mr. Burton, a bill to permit the removal of friends when buried in the land of another. Read and Referred

Mr. Taylor, of Granville, a bill to increase the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. Read and referred.

Message from the Honse announcing the Honse branch of committee on enrolled bills for the present week

Mr. Shaw, bill to incorporate Fayetteville Savings Bank. Referred.

Mr. Turner, a bill concerning banks. Referred. The Senate then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on Federal Affirs, the question being the amendment offered by Mr. Avery.

Mr. Sharpe concluded his speech of yesterday. Mr. Barringer arose to make some explanations. The question recurring upon the amendmend, Mr. Turner thought the amendment would be a violation of the Constitution, and argued that the Legislature had no power of restricting a Convention

Mr. Turner then went into a discussion of the proposition to tax negroes upon the ad valorem principle, and said, while he thought it should be adopted, that it would necessarily lead to a change of the basis of representation. An ad valorem system of taxation would destroy the equality of the west in the Senate. The west, he said, would not have two Senators west of Alamance, and he argued that the white basis would be adopted.

Mr. Avery asked the Senator from Orange if he would vote for a Convention bill ? Mr. Turner said he would.

Mr. Avery-Will the Senator vote for an open and unrestricted Convention?

Mr. Turner said he had never seen the day that he would not until now; he was not willing to vote for one now, because he thought it the object of the disunionists in this Legislature to vote North-Carolina out of the Union.

Mr. T. said he had been amused at the action of the Committee on federal affairs. Their report decided that a majority of the Legislature might call a Convention, but afterwards two members of that Committee had introduced substitutes, declaring that two- tional right to c erce a seceding State. He declared thirds were required.

Mr. Avery said he would correct the Senator just here. The Committee that reported the bill for calling a Convention, did not decide the matter at all, and the substitute offered by himself and Judge Person, was their own act and not recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Turner continued his remarks to some extent. favoring a proposition to submit to the people whether or not they would have a Convention.

Mr. Humphrey gave notice that if the amendment was voted down he should offer another.

Mr. Eure said he hoped that some medium ground would be taken that would unite the Senate. He thought the suggestion of the Senator from Buncombe. that a proposition be submitted to the people at the same time they vote for members of a Convention, to vote "Convention" or "no Convention," might answer.

Mr. Morehead said he had kept his seat for nearly two weeks, listening to the debates without seeing any prospect of action on the part of the Senate. Al seemed disposed to obey the demands of the people and he could not see why there should be any difference .-North-Carolina lifting up her voice and speaking her they will reciprocally communicate assurances in He thought there was a provision in the bill proposed The only thing to which he objected was a single clause. He asked the Senator from Burke a simple amendment, and he would vote for the substitute. Mr. Avery withdrew his amendment and added the following words: "any ordinance of said Convention," shall be submitted to the people for ratification. Mr. Eure made some remarks in reply to the Senator from Guilford.

Mr. Humphrey renewed the motion. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr. Merrimon presented proce dings of a meeting in Buncombe county.

Mr. Love, of Haywood, similar proceedings from Haywood county. Mr. Williams, of Cumborland, similar proceedings

from Harnett county. Mr. Folk, similar proceedings from Watauga

county.

Mr. Waugh, from Committee on Corporations, reported on sundry bills.

Mr. Siler, a resolution in favor of Clark Byrd. BILLS.

Mr. Hall, a bill to lay off and establish the county of Brevard.

Mr. Mendenhall, bill to incorporate the Melville Hill Milling Company,

Mr. Merrimon, bill to amend the charter of th town of Ashville.

Mr. Harris, bill concerning a causeway in the county of Cabarrus.

The special order for 11 o'clock to-day, the committee report on the subject of coercion, was taken up.

Mr. Slade introduced a substitute to the committee report, and stated that his object in introducing it was to do away with some objections urged to the committee report.

Mr. Marsh moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Love, of Jacks n, called for the aves and noes.

Mr. Marsh withdrew his motion. Mr. Rogers moved a slight amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Slade.

Mr. Rogers spoke, taking grounds against the Constitutional right of a State to secede.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, took gr und for secession, and differed with the po-ition taken by Mr. Rogers. Mr. Person, as chairman of the Committee on Fed-

eral Relations, defined the meaning of the resolutious reported on the subject of coercion, and objected to the resolution of Mr. Slade Lecause it did not declare that the General Government has no Constituthe right of a sovereign State to secede; and denied the right of the Government to coerce.

A colloquy took place between Mr Rogers and Mr Person, and the flor r was occupied some time by them in the discussion of the constitutionality and right of secession. Mr. Rogers taking ground against and Mr. Person for.

The hour having arrived for the sitting of the committee of the whole, on the Convention question, on motion of Mr. Yeates, the order was suspended in order to give time for the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Hoke submitted some remarks on the resolutions before the House, and was followed by Mr. Yeates, Mr. Person and Mr. Green, of Franklin, when the hour having again arrived for the sitting of the committee.

Mr. Bullock moved that the special order be suspended for one hour, in order, to come to a vote on the resolutions before the House.

A lengthy discussion took place, participated in by Messrs. Bridgers, Marsh. Batchelor, Yeates, Newby, Ferebee, and others, consuming the hour set apart for the further consideration of the resolutions.

· Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to postpone the special order for half an hour,

Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, moved an adjournment Not agreed to.

They tell us that the cotton States intend to revive the African slave trade. He did not believe it. The cotton States have opposed it for many years. But, appose the border States refuse to go out with the cotton States, then they may find it to their interest to excite the apprehensions of the Southern people. get their slaves from Africa. He would not blame He and the party to which he was attached advoca-

tion of 1835, as long as the East manifested a disposition to do justice to the West by carrying out those compromises herself in good faith-especially on the bject of Internal Improvements. The East need not distrust the West on the question of a change of the sis or any other question affecting their interests. With regard to the Union, he would say he yielded no man on this floor in devotion to a Constitutional mion and would go as far as the farthest in using erv peaceable and honorable means to prevent it. but he must confess he had but a feeble hope of an adjustment honorable to ourselves. He feared the Rubicon had been crossed and that the Ides of March would number the days of the Republic. He would vote for any sort of a Convention, restricted or not. that the people might take this matter into their own hands. The present condition of our national affairs demanded it. A due regard for the Constitutional rights of the South demand it.

Mr. BULLOCK said, it was always with reluctance that he rose to intrude himself upon the House ; but the great and momentous questions involved in the discussion of the question before the House induced bim to make a few remarks upon the present ritical condition of the country. Representing here, as he did, the largest slave olding county in the State, he felt it due to his constituency to state, that they were unanimously and patriotically for the call of a Convention and the arming of the State, and with them he fully concurred; for in the present state of affairs, no man could refer to past events without being fully satisfied that the election of Abraham Lincoln, a purely sectional candidate, and whose platform was decided and uncompromising in its hostility to the South and Southern institutions, was dangerous in its character, and should justly

movements tendering to collision, and concerning the forts and arsenals of the nation, shall on either hand be strictly maintained for the present, except to repel any actual aggressive attempts.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, he requested to communicate these resolutions by telegraph, immediately to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the Southern States.

Mr Folk spoke eloquently in support of the resolutions : and they were read the second and third time. and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Henry, a resolution on the subject of coercion. Mr. Hoke, a resolution providing for the appointment of an additional commissioner to assist the appropriation bill, whose duty it should be to test the arms; and moved that the resolution be read the second and third time. Passed and was sent to the Senate.

On motion the House adjourned

# SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15. The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr. Turner a memorial for the relief of John and

Thomas P. Devereaux. Referred. The Speaker announced the following named Senators as Committee on Eurolled bills for the present

week : Messrs. Outlaw, Pitchford and Ramsay, Mr. Outlaw was excused from serving and Mr. Rogers appointed in his place.

Mr. Bledsoe a memorial from the State Agricultural Society, praying that Prof. Emmons may be retained as Geologist

Mr. Avery a memorial from the Union men o Burke county, favoring the call of a Convention and

Mr. Brown regretted that amendments had been offered. He believed they would weaken the bill .--He hoped they would be voted down.

Mr. Avery said these amendments were offered for the purpose of conciliating the Senator from Caswell and others. He did not stand here to dictate any particular course of policy for the action of this Senate. He was anxious to conciliate and hence he offered Governor in the purchase of arms, as provided in the | these amendments. He had repeatedly stated that he favored the original bill ; he did so now, but for the sake of conciliation he had offered these amendments to meet the views of the Senator from Caswell and others.

> Virginia has passed a Convention bill, by almost a unanimous vote. No gentleman stood out there as the Senator from Caswell had done here, for his own peculiar views, but all were willing to yield for the sake of conciliation.

> Tennessee has passed a bill for calling a Convention through one branch of her Legislature, and yet, Senators stand out here opposing all conciliation and proposing none, while they can point us to no hope of saving the Union. Mr. Buchanan has declared that he has dispaired of doing anything to save the Union : he has given up the whole matter to Congress, and the Senator from Caswell has told us that there is no hope from that quarter. I appeal to that Senator to meet me on the same terms I propose these amendments. I have yielded my preference; let him do the same thing, and let us obey the voice of the people. He was sorry to hear the Senator from Caswell say, that he would stand out here against the demands of

The Houce went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the chair, and on motion of Mr. Davis, of Rutherford, rose to sit to-morrow at 12 o'clock, The discussion on the resolutions continued. Several attempts were made to adjourn without effect, and points of order were raised, which consumed about two hours in their discussion, when, on motion of Mr. Meares, at half past 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until half after 7 o'cloch, P. M.

## EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 71 o'clock P. M. The question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Ferebee.

Mr. Merrimon called for a division of the question. and the amendment was negatived.

The question then recurred on the motion of- Mr. Slade, to strike out the original resolution reported by the Committee and insert the one introduced by him ; and the vote being taken, the House failed to strik out, aves 47 noes 51

Mr. Marsh spoke at some length, remonstrating against the course of the House in refusing to strike

Mr. Slade spoke in explanation of the action taken by him in the introduction of his resolution, and avowed himself a secessionist, and second to none in his devotion to the South

Mr. Meares next spoke. He deprecated the opposition that had been manifested on his side of the House to a resolution to which he could see nothing objectionable. He had hoped that they would all march up and present in the vote of the House a unanimous voice and let it go forth to the country and have not only the moral effect which it was calculated to produce, but give to the world the position of North-Carolina. He had fought in the ranks of the whig party for the last twenty-five y ears; and no one had sacrificed more than himself in his opposition