

SENATOR BRAGG ON THE CRISIS.

Senator Bragg, having been called to Raleigh on account of the serious illness of a member of his family, was invited by many members of the Legislature to address them on Friday evening 29th.

He complied with their request and spoke to a large assembly in the Hall of the House of Commons, composed chiefly of members of both branches of the General Assembly.

He then adverted to what he had not time to furnish, as he was about to return to Washington. We are enabled, however, to present to our readers an abstract of what he said upon some of the more important topics discussed.

After alluding to the present condition of the country and our existing troubles, he stated that he should say nothing of the causes which had produced them—that they were well known and familiar to those whom he was addressing.

He stated, further, that Congress having failed to do anything, by reason of the refusal of members of the so-called Republican party to make any reasonable concessions to the South, it seemed clear to his mind that no hope could be reasonably entertained of any adjustment, unless from the action of the several States.

He then went on to say that he found connected with this proposition in the Legislature one also to send commissioners to Montgomery, to meet the delegates from the seceding States, who would assemble there on the same day, for the purpose of organizing a provisional government for such States.

He next adverted to what in all probability would be the course of the incoming administration, as to existing troubles, so far as he could form an opinion of the same from indications in Washington.

Such measures, in his opinion, would surely and inevitably result in a bloody civil war between the North and the South, the end of which, after torrents of bloodshed and millions of treasure expended, would be a total and final separation.

To prevent such a state of things, which all would deplore, what could North-Carolina do—what ought she now to do? He had no hesitation in saying that prompt, decided and united action by the Legislature, now in session, was the best peace measure that could be adopted.

Let North-Carolina, then, call her Convention without further delay. Let her declare her opposition to civil war, although made under pretence of enforcing the laws—and with a united front on the part of the South, he could not believe that the threats of coercion would be carried out.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The following Message from President Buchanan was sent into Congress on Monday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia on the 19th inst., having in view a peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten this Union.

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to unite with each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past history of this renowned Commonwealth, we have the fullest assurance that what she has undertaken she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, enlightened, and persevering efforts.

The Federal Assembly of Virginia has also resolved, "That Ex-President Tyler is hereby appointed, by the concurrent vote of each branch of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to the President of the United States, and Judge John Robinson is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissioner to the State of South Carolina and all other seceding States that have seceded, or shall secede, with instructions to respectfully request the President of the United States and the authorities of such States to agree to abstain, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of this General Assembly, from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between the States and the Government of the United States."

However strong may be my desire to enter into such an agreement, I am convinced that I do not possess the power. Congress, and Congress alone, under the war-making power, can exercise the discretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between this and any other Government.

Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is my duty at all times to defend and protect the Federal property within the seceding States, so far as this may be practicable, and especially to employ the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, and preserve the public peace of this seat of the Federal Government.

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the best means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit. Glorious as are the memories of her past history, such an achievement, both in relation to her own fame and the welfare of the whole country, would surpass them all.

The Legislature of South Carolina passed the following resolutions on Monday, rejecting the mediation of Virginia, and pronouncing dissolution final: Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly of South Carolina tenders to the Legislature of Virginia their acknowledgments of the friendly motives which inspired the mission entrusted to the Hon. Judge Robertson, her commissioner.

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N. C. LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Jan. 26th, a message was received from the House transmitting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country, upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor, and safety, the Hon. Thos. Ruffin of Alamance, D. M. Barringer, D. S. Reid, Jno. M. Morehead, and George Davis, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to represent North Carolina in the proposed consultation to be held at Washington city, on the 4th of February, 1861.

Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety, the Hon. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to visit Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose above indicated.

Resolved, further, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested immediately to inform the Commissioners of their appointment, and upon the refusal of any one of them to serve, report the same immediately to the General Assembly.

Messrs. Brown, Avery and Thomas expressed their entire approbation of the resolutions. Mr. Turner thought that members of the Legislature should not be appointed Commissioners. Mr. Dobson said their services could be dispensed with here. Mr. Turner opposed the sending of a Commissioner to Alabama as she had left the Union.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of State has declined to admit that the secession authorities in possession of a commercial port have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties.

The President denied to Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in the most positive terms, the statement that reinforcements had been ordered to Fort Sumter. He also assured Senator Bigler that no reinforcements will ever be ordered to Fort Sumter under his administration.

Application was made to Congress, to-day, by the masters and crews of (Northern) fishing vessels now off the coast of Florida, for protection against the interference of the authorities of that State. They allege that they have been insulted, and demand immediate protection.

Mr. Cochran, of New York, in the House, reported a bill from the select committee of five, doubling the penalties of the Act of 1799, on any master of a vessel clearing from any port in the United States, under any other clearance or manifest than that of the United States. This bill, should it pass, will make the penalty a fine of \$1,000, besides rendering the ship and cargo liable to confiscation.

This law is not to be enforced until the President proclaims the fact and names the ports where the United States revenue laws are enforced with. The report accompanying the bill opposes a blockade of the ports where this difficulty occurs, and favors this plan as a remedy or retaliation.

The demand of Col. Hayne for the surrender of Fort Sumter has created much feeling. Col. Hayne had an interview with the President to-day. I understand that Buchanan will refuse his demand and refer him to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has declined the Secretaryship of the Interior. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, has received a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which he favors a compromise.

Senator Douglas' new amendments to the Fugitive Slave Law provides for trial by jury in the State from which the slave escapes. It further provides that the same shall be paid out of the Federal Treasury in the event of failure to secure the value of the fugitive to the owner, and the Attorney-General shall recover the amount from the county or State where he is lost.

Lincoln has written private letters here, urging conciliation and compromise. He vindicates the border State resolutions as a reasonable basis of adjustment. Immediately after the electoral vote is counted by Congress, he will announce his views on the crisis.

Secretary Dix has instructed the commanders of revenue cutters that if attacked they must make the best possible defence. If overpowered, he advises them to run their vessels ashore and blow them up.

FROM TEXAS.

The Legislature of Texas met at Austin on the 22d January. Gov. Houston's message was received. He favors calling a State Convention.

Both Houses have repealed the Kansas resolutions, passed by the Legislature in 1858. The House took up and passed the Senate's bill, directing the Comptroller of the State to proceed to Washington and collect all monies due the State of Texas.

The Legislature passed a resolution repudiating the idea of using force as a means to coerce any seceding State, and declaring that any such attempt will be resisted by Texas to the last extremity. Only one-fifth of the members of the House are opposed to immediate secession. It is expected that the question of secession will be referred to the people.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Abolition meeting held here last night was broken up, and the hall taken possession of by a large body of men.

READING, Pa., Jan. 28.—One hundred guns were fired here on Saturday, for Rhode Island's repeal of her Personal Liberty Bill. The citizens are very jubilant. The repeal by Rhode Island is the first tender of the olive branch of conciliation to the South, and is hailed as a harbinger of peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Constitution newspaper, of this city, will suspend to-morrow. The editor announces that he will shortly resume its publication in the Southern Confederacy—probably in Montgomery, Ala.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

On Wednesday of last week, the property belonging to the estate of Thos. McLure, jr., dec'd, was sold by J. J. McLure, ex'r, at public auction. Property of all kinds, we learn, sold remarkably well, and the negroes, it was thought, brought high prices.

The McKenna Sale.—An esteemed friend who was in Lancaster during the sale of the McKenna estate, has furnished us with a catalogue of the negroes and the prices at which they ranged; showing that the "peculiar institution" sold remarkably well. One hundred and eighty—a good proportion of them old or infirm, or infants—sold for upwards of \$135,000, or at an average of \$750 each. The other property, we understand, did not sell quite so well. The whole estate, however, brought the sum of \$220,000.—Yorkville Eng.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

B. R. SMITH & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. F. BOONE.)

HAVE JUST OPENED AT BOONE'S OLD STAND,

a large Select Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest PRICES FOR CASH.

10 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER sold for before in this market.

Having bought our Stock on good terms, we CAN and WILL sell to our customers low down for CASH!

B. R. SMITH & CO. CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

50 DOLLARS REWARD!

LOOK OUT FOR THE RASCAL! The subscriber will pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to him, or for the confinement in the Raleigh jail, of a negro boy named HENRY BAILEY. Said boy was once free, but was sold for jail fees, in January, 1860, having been convicted for house-breaking, and was bought by the undersigned. He runs away in May last, and is supposed to be lurking about Charlotte, N. C., where his mother and sisters reside. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is spare built, of light complexion and has a mark in the face. He has free papers, is a great liar, and is no doubt trying to pass for a free negro. M. C. T. LEE, Conwayboro', S. C., Jan. 29, 1861.

Notice.

I would respectfully inform my friends that the date of my Books will be closed, and Goods sold only for CASH during the present excitement. F. SCARR, Jan 8, 1861

Music Lessons.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and patrons as well as the public generally that he is prepared to give

Private Lessons on the Piano,

either at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to orders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest notice and on very moderate terms. SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured at store prices. Having been engaged in the Piano business for more than ten years, I offer my assistance most particularly to all those who may desire to purchase Pianos or to exchange old Pianos for new ones. Best references given. Orders left at the post office or at Messrs. Davidson's Furniture Hall will receive prompt attention. CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music, Jan 8, 1861

Dissolution.

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers. The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it. All persons indebted to the old firm of Fullings, Springs & Co., must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient. Jan 15, 1861.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the present General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter to authorize the formation of a Shoe Manufacturing Company, to be called the North Carolina Shoe Manufacturing Co. January 15th.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

VERGINIA TESTIMONY. Certificates from Mr. Norborne Norton, of the Examiner Office, Richmond: RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 23, 1860. Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston.—Gentlemen—I with pleasure testify to the great merit of your invaluable medicine, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which is likewise highly valued by many of our esteemed citizens, who have tested its virtues by trial. I first made use of this Balsam some three years since for a violent and distressing cough, which baffled the skill of physicians, and to my joy, experienced such gratifying relief as to induce me to preserve it in its use. I always keep it by me, and ever find it to be unfailing in its effects. No medicine that I have ever used has given such speedy relief. Yours truly, NORBORNE NORTON.

It is a remarkable and never-failing remedy for consumption symptoms when taken in season—Flag of Our Union. Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE FEMALE CONSTITUTION

and the various ailments to which she is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these should be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Huester's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, induces fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the countenance which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The Proprietary feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system. Sold by E. Nye Hutchison, & Co., and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse, and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.