From the Raleigh Journal.

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 25th 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. We regret that we are not able to present the entire speech, prepared by

the speaker. This 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. That five States had already withdrawn from the Union, and that in all probability they would be speedily followed by two others. He then adverted to the state of things in Washington, and explained why it was that he had no hope whatever that any thing would be done by Congress tending to any amicable or satisfactory arrangement. That, in his opinion, the Crittenden propositions, to which a portion of the South had looked with hope, could not pass Congress in the shape of proposed amendments to the Constitution, or even with a view to -obtain upon them a direct vote of the people in the several States, as provided in the bill introduced for that purpose by Senator Bigler. That a few weeks since there was imminent danger of an immediate collision and civil war; but that danger had been fortunately averted for the present. Of course, he said, no formal arrangement had been entered into to that effect, but that a truce, at all events, seemed to exist, and he had reason to believe would be observed, upon the basis that neither the Government of the United States nor the

seceding States would seek, for the present, to

change the existing status as to the forts held by

either-the President, in the mean time, having

turned the whole matter over to Congress.

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 ac tion of the several States. That Virginia had made a proposition to the several States to send commissioners to Washington on the 4th of Feb'y, and had selected some of her most eminent citizens to represent her; and that upon visiting the Capitol to-day, he had found the Virginia proposition a subject of discussion in both branches of the Legislature. While candor compelled him to say he entertained no strong or decided hope that such a body as the one proposed would be able to devise a plan by which our existing troubles could be settled, yet he thought and urged that all parties in the Legislature should unite and promptly accept of such a proposition coming as it did from a State identified in interest with North Carolina; and whether it succeeded or failed, it would at all events tend to a union of our people, now somewhat divided, and lead to some practical result-either to some satisfactory adjustment or to making it plain that no such adjustment could be obtained. That if any reasonable plan of adjustment could be agreed upon, and which would be satisfactory to the States of the South now in the Union, he should prefer it to going immediately out of the Union and seeking a reconstruction afterwards; and that he believed that, in such event, most if not all our sister States which had withdrawn would be induced to return.

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 saw no objection to that, but doubted whether any practical result would follow, so far as the action of commissioners from this State was concerned. From information obtained in Washington he was confident that a provisional government would be promptly formed by the seceding States, upon the basis of our existing Constitution, Interior. and that steps would also be taken to provide for the common defence, and also to initiate and secure from Mr Lincoln, in which he favors a comprofriendly relations with foreign governments; and that | mise. as our commissioners would not be allowed seats in the formation of any government. He hoped, however, that both propositions would be acted upon promptly, and that there would be no opposition to their adoption.

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. Would they resort to coercive measures against the seceding States? He could only say they threatened to do so, and such seemed to be their present determination. That bills were being matured and soon would be reported to Congress for that purpose. That one of these bills. as he was reliably informed, provided for the raising of a large volunteer force; another would abolish all ports of entry in the secoding States, and provided for the seizure of all vessels undertaking to enter such ports without first paying duties at some other port, and the forfeiture of such vessels and their cargoes. Such a law he considered a clear violation of the Constitution, and he explained wherein. Northern men also declared that all forts and arsenals now in possession of any State would be forcibly re-taken if not given up by such

Such measures, in his opinion, would surely and inevitably result in a bloody civil war between said that the Union was one depending upon good | privilege, entertaining that opinion. States by another portion, if possible, which he in his communication, that if Georgia was allowed did not believe, would be destructive of the gov. to leave the Union in peace she would make an ernment as now constituted, and that in its stead we should have a central military despotism.

To prevent such a state of things, which all would deplore, what could North-Carolina dowhat 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. So long as we were divided, our divisions had a tendency to bring upon us, if they did not invite. that course of action on the part of the North which will surely result in civil strife. Other States had acted with more promptness than North-Carolina. Most of the Southern States remaining in the Union had already taken steps for the call of Conventions-nearly all had also declared their abhorrence of the coercive measures which have been threatened, and their determination to make common cause with the South, should any attempt be made to carry such measures into executionamong them was Kentucky, one of the States most devoted to the Union.

Let North-Carolina, then, call her Convention ferred to the people.

without further delay. Let her declare her opposition to civil war, although made under pretence of enforceing 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.

Pailing to obtain such guarantees for our peace and safety as we ought to require and as ought to be granted to us, he said, what then? He thought North-Carolina ought to go with her Southern sisters, and no longer remain in a Government which would have little interest in common with her, and he feared, as little disposition to respect her rights on Thursday, the 24th inst., by Ex-president Tyler,

gress a foretaste of what we may expect, in the his country in this its hour of need. probable passage of a highly protective tariff bill, laid aside in the Senate after its passage through the House of Representatives, until the withdraw- ing or non-slaveholding, are as willing to unite al of Southern Senators rendered it passible through that body. So in the great scheme of public plunder, now before the same body, the feated in a full Senate, but are likely now to pass. city of Washington, similar Commissioners ap-

He begged, in conclusion, to say to the memventured to advise, he hoped that he should be dence of the country. his object had been to produce harmony if possible sioner to the State of South Carolina and all other and to secure united action.

having spoken more than an hour.

. 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. In a letter to Lord Lyons, he defined the position of the Government, and declares that the United States laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Pennsylvania, in the most positive terms, the calculated to produce a collision of arms between statement that reinforcements had been ordered to this and any other Government. It would Fort Sumter. He also assured Senator Bigler that | therefore be a usurpation for the Executive to atno reinforcements will ever be ordered to Fort tempt to restrain their hands for an agreement in Sumter under his Administration.

Application was made to Congress, to-day, by tional control. the masters and crews of (Northern) fishing vesagainst the interference of the authorities of that fliet with his agreement. State. They allege that they have been insulted, and demand immediate protection.

ported a bill from the select communitiee of five, | Federal property within the seceding States, so far doubling the penalties of the Act of 1799, on as this may be practicable, and especially to employ any master of a vessel clearing from any port in the constitutional means to protect the property of the United States, under any other clearance or the United States, and preserve the public peace manifest than that of the United States. This of this the seat of the Federal Government. If bill, should it pass, will make the penalty a fine of the seceding States abstain from any and all acts \$1,000, besides rendering the ship and cargo liable | calculated to produce a collision of arms, then the

This law is not to be enforced until the President proclaims the fact and names the ports where the United States revenue laws are intefered 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 understand that Buchanan will refuse his de mand and refer him to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Judge Greenwood, of Arkansas, has declined the Secretaryship of the

Mr Colfax, of Indiana, has received a letter

Senator Douglas' new amendments to the Fugiin the Convention, they could have no direct voice | tive 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

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

The Post Office department has replied to Mr Ashmore, of South Carolina, answering his inquiry whether he could use the franking privilege allow ed Congressmen for mailing public documents which he has now ready. The matter was laid before the Cabinet, and the Administration says it does not recognize South Carolina as out of the Union, consequently Mr Ashmore, as a member of Congress, is entitled to the benefit of the franking privilege until the first Monday of December next. But if Mr Ashmore himself believes that South the North and the South, the end of which, after Carolina is out of the Union, the Postmaster-Gentorrents of bloodshed and millions of treasure ex- eral says it is for Mr Ashmore then to determine pended, would be a total and final separation. He whether he can conscientiously use the franking

preserve it-that subjection of one portion of the withdrawal of Mr Iverson of Georgia, who stated equitable division of the Federal assets, but if war ensued it would abolish both public and private debts; if peaceable separation is allowed there might he a reconstruction, but if war ensued all hopes of future Union were at an end.

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 at-

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 who has left his dignified and honored retirement Already, he continued, we are having in Con- in the hope that he may render some service to

These resolutions, it will be perceived, extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholdwith each other in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy difficulties in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed, consistent-Pacific Railroad bill-appropriating nearly one ly with its principles, so as to afford the people of hundred millions of dollars and untold acres of the the slaveholding States adequate guarantees for public lands. The homestead bili will soon fol- the security of their rights, to appoint Commissionow. All these measures would have been de- ers to meet on the 4th day of February, in the Such, said he, is a sample of the prospect before pointed by Virginia to consider, and if practicable. agree upon some sort of adjustment.

I confess I hail this movement on the part of bers of the Assembly, that he had addressed them in Virginia with great satisfaction. From the past no partizan spirit. He regretted that an impres- history of this renowned Commonwealth, we have sion had gone out that this meeting was to be a the fullest assurance that what she has underfaken democratic one, and that some were perhaps ab- she will accomplish, if it can be done by able, ensent because of this impression. Upon the great lightened, and persevering efforts. It is highly issue before the country they and all others had a gratifying to know that other patriotic States have right to know his opinions, and that his purpose appointed Commissioners to meet those of Virginia had been to give them freely, but at the same time in council When assembled, they will constitute respectfully; and though he had in some things a body entitled, in an eminent degree, to the confi-

pardoned for so doing, considering the extraordina- The Federal Assembly of Virginia have also rery circumstances by which we were surrounded, solved, "That Ex-President Tyler is hereby appoinand that he could not well avoid it in giving his ted, by the concurrent vote of each branch of the own opinions. He was aware of the differences of General Assembly, a Commissioner to the Presiopinion among them, and did not expect in what | dent of the United States, and Judge John Robinhe had said to secure the approval of all; but that son is hereby appointed, by a like vote, a Commissecceding States that have seceded, or shall se-Thanking the audience for the patient and polite | cede, with instructions to respectfully request the attention which they had given him, he retired, 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

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 dis-The President denied to Senator Bigler, of cretion of agreeing to abstain from any and all acts regard to matters over which he has no constitu-

If he were thus to act they might pass laws sels now off the coast of Florida, for protection which he would be forced to obey, though in con-

Under existing circumstances, my present actual power is confined within narrow limits. It is Mr Cochran, of New York, in the House, re- my duty at all times to defend and protect the danger so much to be deprecated will no longer ex-

ist. Defence and not aggression has been the policy of the Administration from the beginning. But whilst I can enter into no engagement such as that proposed, with much confidence that it will meet their approbation, to abstain from passing any law calculated to produce a collision of arms, pending the proceedings contemplated by the action of the General Assembly of Virginia, yet cherish the belief that the American people will perpetuate the union of the States on some terms just and honorable for all sections of the

I trust that the mediation of Virginia may be the destined means, under Providence, of accomplishing this inestimable benefit.

Florious 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.

JAMES BUCHANAN. Washington City, Jan. 28, 1861.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina passed the following resoulutions on Monday, rejecting the mediation of Virginia, and pronouncing dissolution

Resolved unanimously, That the General Assembly f 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. Resolved unanimously, That candor, which is due to

the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina, induces the Assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view-that object which is declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature to be the procurement of amendments or new guaranties to the constitution of the United States.

Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has them passed. no further interest in the constitution of the United States, and that the only appropriate negotiations, between her and the federal government are as to their

Resolved unanimously, That this Assembly further wes it to her friendly relations with the State of Virginia to declare that they have no confidence in the somewhat a lengthy discussion as to what disposifederal government of the United States; that the most tion should be made of them Messrs. Bridgers, solemn pledges of that government have been disregard- Hoke, and others insisting on their being imed; that under pretence of preserving property, hostile troops have been attempted to be introduced into one | mediately sent back to the Governor with a reof the fortresses of this State, concealed in the hold of quest that he forward them back to those States; feeling and mutual interest—that force could not The President of the Senate announced the a vessel of commerce, with a view to subjugate the peo- while Messrs. Rogers, Ferebee, and others ties at Washington have been informed of the present mediation of Virginia, a vessel of war has been sent to the South with troops and munitions of war concen-

trated on the soil of Virginia. pect and esteem for the people of Virginia, and high consideration for her commissioner, decline entering into negotiations proposed by both branches of her

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 30 .- The Abolition meeting held here last night was broken up, and the hall taken possession of by a large body of

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.

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 Critanden resolutions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor, and threaten this Union. They were delivered to me 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 ity, on the 4th of February, 1861.

And Whereas, The State of North Carolina has been invited by the State of Alabama to meet at the city of Montgomery on the 4th February, 1861, for the purpose of forming a provisional, as well as permanent government; and whereas, North Caroina as a part of the Federal Union, has no right to send delegates for such a purpose. Therefore,

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 consultng for our common peace, honor and safety, the Hon. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, are appointed Commissioners to visit Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose above in-

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 commission to Alabama as she had left the Union.

Mr Ramsay moved a division of the question. The Speaker decided that the question could not be divided. Mr Ramsay appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Senate sustaited the Chair. The question recurring on the proposition of the House, the vote resulted-yeas 33, nays 1. The resolutions then passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled.

In the House a bill to amend the Revised Code, chap. 34, sections 16 and 17, concerning the circulation of seditious books, papers, &c., and a bill concerning the reading of the daily records of courts were passed the third time.

Mr Waters presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Rutherford and Cleveland, asking a change in the line between the two counties.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE-Mr Thomas, from the committee on internal improvements, reported the following bills, recommending their passage: a bill in regard to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company; a bill to extend the Western Railroad to ome point on the N. C. Railroad; a bill to contruct a branch from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to Fayetteville; a bill to incorporate the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company, recommending that it do not pass

Mr Turner offered a resolution, proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator on Thursday next at 12 o'clock, which was adopted-yeas 22, nays 20. Mr Watson, a bill to establish a new

county to be called Dobbin. Mr Burton offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of adjourning the Legislature to Wilmington, or some other suitable place. Mr Outlaw offered an amendment to appoint a committee to inquire whether there be danger of the spread of the small pox in the city of Raleigh. Mr Bledsoe informed the Senate that the one case of small pox would be removed from the citythat the Commissioners of the city had taken steps to that end. Mr Burton's resolution as modified,

A message was received from the House, trans- peal of the Fugitive Slave law. nitting a bill for calling a Convention of the people of the State, asking the concurrence of the number of amendments proposed; one providing Senate in its passage Mr Thomas, of Jackson, moved to lay on the table for the present. Mr he did. Messrs Bledsoe and Brown urged immedotting of an i or the crossing of a t. Mr Turner tion was lost. renewed the motion to lay on the table, which was sented the Senate bill as an amendment to the one Mr Harris, of Md., denied the constitutionality pared to give and did not pass Mr Avery moved to reconsider. favored disunion. Faults had been committed on Mr Ramsay moved to lay that motion on the table both sides, but Southern politicians fostered disfailed to pass its first reading, Mr Avery called the resolutions. yeas and nays-yeas 27, nays 11. On motion of Mr Winslow, of N. C., defended Southern Mr Avery, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Hillsboro Academy with arms, passed its several readings. A bill to refund to the Banks of the Resolved unanimously, That the separation of South State certain moneys improperly collected from

> House .- A message was received from the Governor with resolutions passed by the Legislatures of New York and Ohio, tendering men and means to the General Government to assist in maintaining the Union. These resoultions created thought they should be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print. Bridgers' motion to send them Northward prevailed.

A bill to prevent free negroes from carrying fire Resolved unanimously, That in these circumstances arms, a bill to prevent damage by camp fires, a bill this Assembly, with renewed assurances of cordial res- to allow Sheriffs and ex-sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes, and a bill to establish a new county called Transylvania, passed their final readings.

> TUESDAY, Jan. 29th. Senate - The bill to prohibit the emancipation

of slaves by Will was passed the third time, year 32, nays 10. Mr Morehead opposed the bill and Messrs Avery and Turner favored it The House bill for calling a Convention was taken up and the Senate bill substituted in its

place. The bill as amended passed its first reading. The bill was then read the second time. Mr Faison moved to amend the bill by substituting the 28th of February for the 21st, as the day for holding the election for delegates. Mr Slaughter

was then lost-yeas 14, nays 29. The suggestion week, the property belonging to the estate of Thos. of the Senator from Hyde being the 14th of March, it was lost—yeas 15, nays 29. Mr Walkup sug- ex'r, at public auction Property of all kinds, we The question recurring on the motion of Mr Fai-son to substitute the 28th of February for the 21st, it was adopted—yeas 38, nays 2. Mr Worth's to \$1200 per head, and others in proportion. proposition to substitute the 18th of March was Considering the times and scarcity of money, we lost-yeas 12, nays 30. Mr Slaughter addressed the Senate at length opposing the call of a Con- prices for hands, and these sales give evidence that vention. The bill passed its second readingyeas 34, nays 9. Mr Humphrey moved to suspend the rules and put the bill on its third and last reading. Carried. The bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. Mr Avery moved to reconsider the motion and lay

House.-Mr Wilkerson introduced a bill providing for hiring out free negroes for debt.

Mr Logan presented the petition of the sureties of the late sheriff of Cleaveland to refund certain monies paid as forfeits.

that motion on the table. Carried.

The bill to incorporate the Greensboro and Danville Railroad Company was taken up. The passage of the bill was defended by Messrs. Slade and Galloway, and opposed by Messrs. Kallum, Green of Franklin, Bullock and Person. The question was then put, "shall this bill pass its second reading?" and it did not pass-yeas 41, nays 46. Mr Yeates moved to reconsider the last vote, by which the bill was rejected. Mr Clark of Craven, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Mr Gorrell demanded the year and nays-resulted yeas 38, nays 41. The question was then on the motion to reconsider, and it was adopted-yeas 42, nays 32. Mr Slade then moved the bill be laid upon the table, and the motion

The special order, being the Senate bill to call a

Convention, was then considered, the question being on the passage of the bill on its second reading. The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote resulted yeas 70, nays 27; so the bill not having the votes of two-thirds of all the members of the House, did not pass. Mr Bachelor moved to reconsider the last vote. Mr Ferebee raised a point of order-that a vote on the bill upon the second reading had already been reconsidered once, and that it could not be again reconsidered on the same reading. The Chair decided that the vote may be again reconsidered, if the House so decide. Mr Ferebee appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the Chair was sustained-yeas 73, nays 13. The question was then on the motion to reconsider, and it prevailed-yeas 70, pays 25. Mr Hill moved to postpone further consideration until to-morrow 12 o'clock, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE .- Mr Stowe introduced a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Copper and Gold Mining Company. Mr Harris of Chatham, a bill to aid the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. House.-The Chair announced the reception of

dispatch from the authorities of Charlotte inviting the Legislature to adjourn to that place; which, on motion of Mr Potts, was sent to the Senate. Mr Person announced an invitation from Wilmington, to remove to that place. [There was no disposition to adjourn anywhere.]

The committee on slaves and free negroes, reported unfavorably on a bill for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes. Mr Logan offered a resolution to refund certain

forfeit to the sureties of the sheriff of Cleaveland. Mr Peebles introduced a bill to pay to Evans Ferguson and Ben Smith, free persons of color, of Northampton county, \$400, the reward by the CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19, 1860. Governor for the apprehension of Ephraim, a slave, for killing his master, Mr Woodruff. Passed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

JANUARY 29.—Senate—Mr King introduced a resolution authorizing the President to accept volunteers for the protection of the public property. Mr Wilson introduced a bill for the re-organization of the militia of the District of Columbia.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and a

for the northern route was adopted. Mr Mason moved to strike out of the bill all Bledsoe asked the gentleman to withdraw it, which portions which appropriated money, with a view of showing that Virginia dissented from making a diate action on it. Mr Thomas, of Jackson, was large debt, when probably all the public debts willing to go into its immediate consideration. would shortly be apportioned among the States, Messrs. Lane, Avery and Hall were willing to vote and that Virginia should not be held chargeable for the bill as received from the House without the with any of the sum now appropriated. The mo-

House.—The House resumed the consideration negatived by nays 28, yeas 7. Mr Stubbs pre- of the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. received from the House, which was lost-year of the right of secession. He expressed the be-13, pays 27. The bill was put on its first reading, lief that not a corporal's guard in Maryland -yeas 11, nays 26. The question recurring on union, as affording a new sphere for their defeated notice and on very moderate terms. the re-consideration of the vote by which the bill ambition in the Union. He favored Crittenden's

rights, and reviewed the proceedings of the committee. He said the North ultimately designed The bill to incorporate the town of Lincolnton, the total abrogation of slavery, and without quarpassed its several readings. A bill to furnish the ter, and it could not be expected the South would

JAN. 30 .- The Senate passed the Pacific Railroad bill by a vote of 37 to 14.

In the House, Mr Cobb, of Alabama, presented officially the Ordinance of Secession, and with many regrets withdrew from the House. The select committee of five reported in favor of authorizing the President to call out the military in certain cases. Two minority reports against coercion were also presented from the same com-

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three

Jan. 31 -In the Senate, to-day, Mr Seward resented a petition, with 38,000 signers, praying for a compromise, and stated that he had been requested to advocate it. A debate between Messrs. | cient.' Mason, Seward, Cameron, Douglas and Hale occupied the session.

THE PECULIARITIES of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harroless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the dizestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The Proprietors 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 ment, and

positively injurious to the system.

Ch d by E. Nye Hutchison, & Co., and by all druggists.

arlotte, N. C. January 1861.

tempt 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 Constitution newspaper, of this city, will suspend to-morrow. The editor announces that he will shortly resume its publication in the Southern Confederacy—ferred to the people.

Holding the election for delegates. Mr Slaughter moved to amend the amendment by substituting summed the amendment by substituting the 21st of March. Mr Turner spoke at length, supporting the amendments. Several other dates were suggested by Senators. Mr Sharp suggestion will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your ferred to the people.

-yeas 7, nays 36. Mr Slaughter's suggestion | EXTENSIVE SALE .- On Wednesday of last gested the 7th of March. Lost-yeas 16, nays 27. learn, sold remarkably well, and the negroes, it think the above figures may be considered as fair a good negro will always bring a good price. Chester Standard.

THE McKenna Sale .- An esteemed friend who was in Lancaster during the sale of the Me. Kenna 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 or upwards of \$135,000, or at an average of \$765 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 MPORIUM

(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

FOR CASH.

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.

50 DOLLARS REWARD! LOOK OUT FOR THE RASCAL!

The subscriber will pay the above reward for the apehension and delivery to him, or for the confinement the Raleigh jail, of a negro boy named HENRY BAI-LEY. Said boy was once free, but was sold for jail fees. in January, 1860, having been convicted for housebreaking, and was bought by the undersigned. He run Mr Bingham presented a memorial for the re- 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 uilt, of light complexion and pox marked in the face. He has free papers, is a great liar, and is no doubt trying to pass for a free negro.

Notice.

Conwayboro', S. C., Jan. 29, 1861.

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

Music Lessons. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and atrons as well as the public generally that he is pre-Private Lessons on the Piano,

ither at his residence or at the residence of pupils. Particular and prompt attention will be paid to rders for tuning and repairing instruments, at shortest SHEET MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS will be procured

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.

Having been engaged in the Piano business for more

Dissolution.

CHAS. O. PAPE, Prof. of Music.

Charlotte .N C

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was disolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861. The business will be continued under the name and yle of FULLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by ntegrity 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

usiness, for the future compel as 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, prings & 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 suffi-

NOTICE. Application will be made to the present General As-

embly of North Carolina for a charter to authorize the formation of a Shoe Manufacturing Company, to be called the North Carclina Shoe Manufacturing Co. January 15th.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. VIRGINIA TESTIMONY. Ceraficates from Mr Norborne Norton, of the Examinet

Office, Rickmond: RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 23, 1860. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston,-Gentlemen :with pleasure testify to the great merit of your invaluable lung 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 persevere 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,

It is a remarkable and never failing remedy for consumptive symptoms when taken in season—Flag of Our Union.

Sold by E Nye Hutchison & Co,, and by all druggists. Charlotte, N. C. January 1861.