

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday, the Force Bill was called up.

Mr Howard, Mich., resumed his remarks in favor of it, arguing that it merely gave a construction to the laws already in existence. It was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the President the means for the performance of his duty, and point out the mode in which he should do it.

Mr Pryor said it was the purpose of the dominant party, plainly manifested and openly avowed, to drive through the bill by the pressure of irresistible force.

In the event of the South declining to capitulate, coercion by arms is their purpose and policy. Who so bold as to deny this assertion? He desired to proclaim to the country the policy of the dominant party and incoming administration to carry slaughter and sword into the bosom of the people of the South, rather than tolerate the existence of a Southern Confederacy.

Mr Curtis, of Iowa, addressed the House in favor of the bill. It was but a use of force which were already armed and equipped, instead of drafting new companies of militia.

Mr Simms, of Ky., said the bill was one of murder, for while the laws of our country gave to a criminal or rebel the right of a trial by jury, this bill gives authority to the President to order his myriads to shoot down whoever he may consider a rebel, wherever he may find him, and without judge or jury.

Mr Curtis denied the assertion. He denied that this bill was one of coercion. Mr Burnett asked whether the purpose of the republicans under this bill was to reinforce the forts in the seceding States, now held by the federal government, and to recapture the forts already taken, unless they shall be surrendered?

Mr Curtis replied that his purpose was to support the Constitution as it is, until some power was vested in him to do otherwise. Mr Burnett desired to know if it was the purpose of the party to reinforce the forts and recapture the property taken by seceding States?

Mr Curtis was not going to give his opinion in open session what should be spoken of only in secret session, if it was for hostile purposes. Mr Simms in his seat—"Murder."

Mr Curtis replied that "murder" came from the other side of the House. The acts of assassins were not from Republicans. The murderous axe against the government was wielded by persons skulking in executive chambers, and in the Senate of the United States—striking at their own mother, their mother country. He denied that the States were out of the Union—they were still children of the same common country.

Mr Burnett was compelled to agree with the gentleman from Virginia in regarding the passage of this bill as a foregone conclusion; and he had no doubt that it was the purpose of the dominant party on the floor of the House to pass this bill, a law of such moment to the country, under the call of the previous question, and even before it had been printed. He now declared the bill to be a declaration of war against the seceding States.

The President unlimited power to call out three million of men, and muster them into the service of the United States. Congress would shortly adjourn, and if the President saw fit to abuse his power, there was no power to prevent him or to restrain him.

After the close of the remarks of Mr Burnett Mr Corwin moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Thursday next, at one o'clock. This was agreed to—yeas 100, nays 74.

Mr Grown asked that the remainder of this day be given to territorial business, and asked that the special order, which now took precedence, viz: the report of the committee of thirty-three, be postponed till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr Bingham moved to postpone till Saturday next. Mr Hickman moved to postpone till Monday next at 11 o'clock. Mr Sicks called Mr Hickman to order.

Mr Hickman would not be called to order by words, from such a mouth. [Great confusion prevailed, and cries of "order" from all parts of the House.] Mr Cochrane moved the galleries be cleared, not that they were behaving badly, but he was ashamed that they should be witness to such proceedings.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM ITALY.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer. FLORENCE, (ITALY), Jan'y 12, 1861.

The Carnival commences here to-morrow, when every species of gaiety, frolic and foolery is displayed. Parties, social and private, and public balls, occupy every evening, not omitting Sunday; we have invitations as far ahead as the 31st. The Italians are a peaceful, love-of-pleasure people, and the lower and middle classes uniformly civil and obliging. You may walk the streets at any hour of the night unharmed. I realized the civility of the peasantry, several times while in my summer rambles I lost my way in the mountains; and it was really pleasant to have their willing guidance to put me right. I have never seen a drunken man on a street fight, or heard of a coffee house riot but once since I have been here, and that was between two Americans. The people are so infatuated with carnival festivals, that some of them pawn their jewels, their wardrobe, and even their bedding, to equip themselves in costume for a masquerade ball.

These balls are in some large Theatre, where the scenery and all the movable is put aside, and a dancing floor is constructed over the pit to a level with the stage. It is beautifully and tastefully arranged, with refreshment rooms, and every variety of temptations, except strong drinks. Excessive drinking at such a place is unknown. It is open to all classes, at a small fee for admission. Policemen armed, and in neat but conspicuous uniform, are distributed in every part of the house. And though from 3 to 5000 persons are assembled, and though from the nature of the case many are present in costume who could not gain entrance if undisguised, yet never a word is heard, or an act performed, which would offend the most delicate or sensitive of either sex.

Loud or angry discussions are prohibited, and indecent or unbecoming behaviour from either sex would find a policeman on hand, and be escorted to the street door. It is optional to go in costume, but those who appear in citizens' dress are liable to all sorts of fun and tricks by the maskers who recognize them. I went alone one evening in my usual dress, and was standing with an opera glass surveying the house when I was suddenly put on a march of double quick time by two females who each took an arm and crowded me onward, talking first in Italian and then in French, and pushing me up to a flower table, helped themselves to a bouquet, then gracefully kissing their hands to me ran off and left me to pay for the flowers. Not long after, they spied me again, and then said in plain English, we will tell your wife of your gallantry. But I never discovered them to this day.

Of course they were American girls who knew me. Those who do not care to mingle with the throng engage a box, and remain in it, where they can overlook the maskers, and then have a table set out with refreshments. They have also street maskers by day light, singing and dancing, and arrayed in the most fanciful and fantastical costumes. But their greatest display is the Corso. Certain streets are designated by the police, through which the carriages pass. They must all go on one side of these streets, and return on the opposite side. Hence in the course of the drive you are continually meeting your friends face to face, and at each meeting, sugar plums and bouquets are thrown from carriage to carriage by mutual friends. Every description of vehicle is in requisition, from a cart with a single donkey to the most splendid coaches and liveried servants. It is a beautiful exhibition, and the streets through which the procession passes have the doors and windows decorated with flags and banners, and ornamented with beautiful women.

Persuasion nor money can induce these people to work on gala day. Come what will, they close their shops on a Festa, and dance and frolic alone in the face of want. They shoot pleasure as it flies, and leave to-morrow to take care of itself. Some of their social and sanctuary regulations would be good models for America. For example, as a preventive to pauperism, a settlement is required before marriage. In the Army this is rigidly enforced. A Captain cannot marry until \$3000 by him, and a like sum by the bride, are contributed. This sum is invested by Government, the interest paid to the parents during life, and the principal distributed to the children. A larger or smaller settlement, according to grade. Then they have a Government Pawn Bank, where everything is conducted with fairness, and at the lowest rate of interest—indeed, at a charge only sufficient to cover the expenses of the institution. It was established several centuries ago, by a wealthy and pious monk, to protect the people from the extortion of the Jews.

They deem all fevers to be infectious, and when death occurs from fever, it is required that the room shall be fumigated and repainted, and all the furniture to be re-upholstered, and the bed and bedding to be burnt. No funeral is allowed during the day, except it be some Grandee, with musical banners, for a payment. No burial is permitted, even the coffin to be closed, until 48 hours after death; and no burial within the city walls. Those who are unable to incur the cost of burial, are provided for at public expense. After remaining the time required by law, they are carried to the church of their parish, and remain until about 9 P. M., and then all who die on that day are assembled at the dead house, and at 12 at night they are all taken to Potter's field, about a mile from the city. Here they are entirely robed, and all put in one pit, and covered with quick lime, and in one year remains of them. So there are 865 pits stopped in fine cement, and one of these pits is opened every day. The same is done in Paris, only without lime, and opened every 7 years and whatever bones are found are deposited in the catacombs.

I will now describe another building. It is the Foundling Hospital. It has the appearance of a one story building, but is really two stories. This building would seem to form a part of the cluster of buildings on the famous square of the "Annunziata," for the cloister opposite, and in fact the front of the Church itself, is of like architecture. At one end of the long corridor, a small semicircular box or case is seen to project, and beside it is a bell pull. Here the foundling is placed, the bell sounded, and in a moment the box revolves, and the lost child finds a home, while the mother, lost to herself, her child and the world, perceives speedily finds her home in one of the 365 pauper pits. These children are well cared for, and at 12 years of age are distributed among those who wish for them, as farmers or mechanics, or such like. This distribution is at stated periods; and it is curious to see the women from the country and the workshops, assembled at the gate for admission, on the appointed day. Each child is named and numbered, and its district and location carefully recorded. Superintendents for these districts are appointed by the Governors of the Institution, who visit the children once a month, and remove them for want of proper care, inflicting a fine on the offender. It almost seems to be promoting the cause of licentiousness when so much care is exerted for its effect. But, as the giver and receiver of the child are unknown to and unseen by each other, the little revolving box opens and closes as well for the good as for the evil. There are married women whose indigent

circumstances inflict misery on their child if retained at home. Hence, many an honest woman avails herself of this asylum for the well-being of her child. For whether the child be of honest parentage or otherwise, it can be reclaimed at any future time; and those who have such an ultimate interest leave with the child a paper, giving it a name and some jewel or lasting token, by which its future identity may be realized. A careful record is preserved, on which reliance is implicit. If the child is ever reclaimed it is restored, with a moderate charge for its care and expense of food and raiment. So, if fortune changes favorably, the honest mother has her child restored. Thus some good results from this apparent evil institution.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN. Advice from Japan to the last of December report serious troubles between the natives and foreign residents. A letter in the N. Y. Herald, dated Yokahama, December 29, says: Matters here are in a very bad state, I can assure you—a war or a fight being certain between the English, French, and in fact all the European residents on the one side, and the Japanese on the other. The cutting down of the French Consul-General's butler by the Japanese, in the manner they did, has excited the most deadly hatred—they are sworn to have revenge. The French Consul has removed from Jeddo down to Kanawaga, being afraid to reside there any longer. Every one here carries his sword and revolver whenever he goes out after dark. There is no doubt the French and English are going to compel Japan to give Prussia a treaty, which certainly would not be granted without compulsion. But what is still worse, is the quarrel going on between the English residents and Mr Alcock, the British Minister, and Capt. Yuse, the Consul. Neither of these gentlemen dare go into the street alone after dark, although they both carry pistols. They appear to be universally disliked, although both are of high standing at home.

At Kanawaga an Englishman, named Moss, was arrested for mortally wounding a Japanese police officer. The act is believed to have been done accidentally, and not by Moss. Upon hearing of his arrest, the British Minister and Consul expressed great indignation, and demanded his immediate surrender, coupled with a threat to blow up the Governor's Palace in the event of non-compliance. There being at the time no English vessel of war in port, the Minister enlisted the aid of the Prussian commodore, who placed men, howitzers and boats at his disposal; but these were fortunately not called into requisition. After twenty-four hours imprisonment, Moss was delivered up, and subsequently tried before the Consul Court, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and suffer a deportation from Japan. The affair created much ill-feeling between the foreign residents and natives.

The Prince of Bungo, third ambassador to the United States, or, as he was generally called, "Censor or adviser," has been recently appointed one of the Governors for Foreign Affairs. All three of the ambassadors are now in the office of the Minister of State at Jeddo. The next point of interest in the news is the proposed embassy to England next summer. The Japanese have applied to Mr Townsend Harris to know if American officers could be procured to navigate a steamer there and back.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Messrs J. C. Thomas and Thomas Hall, of Isle of Wight co., Va., reached here yesterday afternoon, by the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, having in their possession a suspicious character, who is supposed to have committed a foul murder in the county of Guilford, N. C. Gov. Ellis has recently issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of James R. S. Chipman, who is charged with the murder of Martha Penix, of Guilford. Chipman is described as being 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is sparely built, and has black hair and eyes. The party under arrest answers to the foregoing description, is entirely without baggage, and gives a most confused and unsatisfactory account both of his home and the place of his destination. He has been footing it along the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad for several days past, and confesses to having recently left North Carolina, but says he is from a county adjoining Guilford.—Petersburg Express 27th.

[The man was carried to Greensboro, and found not to be Chipman.] A PROSPECTIVE STAMPEDE.—The Richmond Enquirer has private advices from different parts of the State, which inform it that a large number of the largest slaveholders in Virginia are already making preparations for an exodus. We have ourselves reliable information to the same effect. When this prospective stampede shall once become present and actual, none can predict the extent to which it will be carried. Some opine that some of our largest and most flourishing agricultural districts will be left as desolate as the wilderness of Jamaica. Even if it shall fall far short of this, it will still involve incalculable damage to all our interests. These large slaveholders comprehend a large quota of the very flower of our population—representing much of the wealth, talent, virtue and commanding influence of the State. They will carry away from us, what is far more valuable to the State than property, thousands and tens of thousands of busy hands, which now constitute the productive labor of the State.—Richmond Dis.

ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO RAILROAD.—The entire line of this road, between Statesville and Charlotte, including the bridge at Third Creek, has been let to contract, and the work will be pushed with energy to completion. The acting President, Wm. Johnston, Esq., is a Napoleon in railroad matters, and will put forth all his energies to complete this enterprise in the shortest time possible.—Statesville Express.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr Robert Gardner, residing four or five miles above this place, was on Wednesday evening last week, accidentally killed by the fall of a tree. A son of Mr Gardner and a negro boy were felling the tree, and just as it was about to fall the young man said to his father to "look out;" unfortunately Mr G. ran the wrong direction, the trunk of the tree caught him, crushing his brain, and he died instantly.—Yorkville Enquirer.

BAD SIGNS.—A man who is always ready to speak of the faults of others, affords a sign that he is destitute of human sympathy; a man who speaks insinuatingly against others, affords a sign of meanness; and a man who suspects others of mean acts and retails his suspicions, affords a sign that he himself is a rascal. From such characters good Lord deliver us.

PLANT CORN!—"This," says the Sandersville Georgian, "is the cry throughout the South." That paper repeats it, as calculating a sensible policy for many years, the chief one being the liability of the Southern ports to a blockade by the United States Government, in the event of war, in which case cotton would be of little practical value to the planter.

Captions of Laws

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, Session 1860-61.

An Act for the relief of the banks and the people. [The Act authorized the suspension of specie payment by republishing the penalty.] An Act to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company. An Act for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Flour, Provisions and Storage, in the town of Wilmington.

An Act to repeal an act passed at the session of 1858-9, entitled "An Act granting to the Superior Court of Burke county original and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal causes and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary." An Act to provide for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. [Appropriating \$300,000.] An Act incorporating Courts of Oyer and Terminer. [Gives the Courts of Oyer and Terminer a grand jury.] An Act to alter the time of opening the polls in elections at the precincts of Salisbury, Wilmington, Asheville and Lexington.

An Act to consolidate the various acts heretofore passed to incorporate the town of Statesville, in the county of Iredell. An Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of 1858-9, concerning Cherokee and Robeson counties. An Act providing for heating and lighting the Capitol. [Authorizes an appropriation of \$2,500 for putting in gas pipes and grates.] An Act to repay the Banks moneys improperly collected from the State.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Dougherty. An Act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company, in the county of Guilford. An Act to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will. An Act concerning the call of a Convention of the people of the State to consider our Federal affairs. An Act for the protection of the Haywood Male and Female Academies.

An Act to prohibit the felling of timber in certain streams in Iredell county. An Act to incorporate Judson Female College, in the town of Henderson. An Act to appoint tax collectors for the counties of Wayne, Haywood, Burke, Pasquotank, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davidson, Anson, Union and other counties. An Act to incorporate the Baltimore and North Carolina Copper and Gold Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Silver Valley Mining Company, in the county of Davidson.

An Act to incorporate the Davidson Copper Mining Company. An Act to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing, the arm of the North prong of Belows Creek, in Forsyth county. An Act to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company. An Act to lay off and establish the county of Transylvania from portions of Buncombe and Jackson counties.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Bank of Commerce." [The Act provides for the removal of certain restrictions under which the bank has heretofore labored.] An Act to secure the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and to amend the charter thereof. [Authorizes an exchange of State bonds to incorporate the same for one million of dollars, and the State takes a mortgage upon the road.] An Act to enable the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company to extend their road from the Coal Fields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, near Lexington. [The Act authorizes an exchange of bonds with the State to the amount of \$500,000, and that not a dollar of said appropriation should be paid by the State until the iron for said road had first been manufactured in this State, and the road was graded.]

An Act to establish a county by the name of Mitchell from portions of Johnston, Wayne, Burke and Watauga counties. An Act to continue the improvement and provide for the equipment of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and the waters connected therewith. [An appropriation of \$200,000 was made, and the work pledged for its payment.] An Act to incorporate the Green Swamp Company. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg."

An Act to incorporate the Greensboro Gas Light Company. An Act to incorporate Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Swannanoa Lodge, No. 59, Asheville, in the county of Buncombe. An Act to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company of Cherokee. An Act for the completion of the buildings of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and for other purposes. [The Act appropriates the sum of two thousand dollars.] An Act to amend the charter of the town of Newbern.

An Act to amend the charter of the town of Morganton. An Act concerning the daily reading of records of courts. An Act to amend an act to create a Sinking Fund. An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Fence. An Act to improve the road from John Allen's to the town of Blue Ridge, at Fisher's Gap, in the county of Surry.

An Act to repeal section 11, chapter 169, of the laws of North Carolina, passed at the session of 1858-59. An Act to allow less than a majority of the magistrates of Iredell and Chatham counties to transact county business. An Act to amend an act incorporating the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. An Act to amend the charter of the town of Newbern and amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Company." An Act to construct a Railroad from Dallas, North Carolina, to the South Carolina line. An Act to amend the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina. An Act to incorporate the Richlands Institute in the county of Haywood.

An Act to release and remit any penalties or forfeitures incurred by the Lagrange Mining and Manufacturing Company. An Act to authorize the construction of a Turnpike road from Mitchell's High Peak, on Black Mountain, to intersect one or more points in Buncombe county. An Act to authorize the sale of the old jail in the town of Wilkesboro. An Act to authorize the County Trustees of Iredell county to sell lots in the town of Statesville.

An Act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company. [This bill provides for a loan of \$200,000 on the part of the State.] An Act to incorporate the Caswell Railroad Company. [Allows the North Carolina Railroad to subscribe \$50,000 for the construction of a Railroad from the Company Shops to the town of Milton.] An Act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

An Act concerning a public road from Taylorsville to Boon in Watauga county. An Act for the relief of the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road Company. A bill to create the Artillery Corps of North Carolina. An Act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina. An Act to incorporate the Black Mountain Turnpike Company. An Act to amend the Revised Code concerning tax for Common Schools as it relates to the counties of Ashe and Alleghany.

An Act to amend an act passed at the Session of 1860-61, amendatory of an act to incorporate the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike, passed at the Session of 1858-59. [The Act makes an appropriation of \$3,000, in an act to construct a branch from the Fayetteville to the county of Buncombe "Green Hill Cemetery," in the county of Buncombe.] An Act to incorporate the Asheville Water Company, in the county of Buncombe. An Act to authorize the sheriffs of George W. Glass late Sheriff of McDowell county, to collect arrearages of taxes.

An Act to incorporate the Chatham Mining Company. An Act for the relief of Evans Ferguson and Ben Smith, free persons of color, permitting them to choose their masters and become slaves. An Act to amend the Revised Code from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to, or near the town of Fayetteville. [This Act authorizes an exchange of bonds to the amount of \$200,000.] An Act to incorporate the Carrollton Copper Mining Company, of Baltimore.

An act concerning the town of Wilmington, authorizing and empowering the authorities to lay a tax upon new subjects. An act to incorporate the City of Morehead. An act to incorporate Adams Hill Mining Company. An act to extend the time for registering grants, deaths and other conveyances. An act to re-enact and amend the act of 1854-55 entitled "an act to extend the limits of the town of Asheville," and repeal all former acts of incorporation. An act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Clay. An act to incorporate the "Valley River Mining Company."

An act to incorporate the "Greensboro & Leaksville Railroad Company." [Grants a charter simply.] An act to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company. [No appropriation.] An act supplemental to an act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, entitled "an act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Mitchell." An act to re-survey and establish the county line between the counties of Surry and Wilkes. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of Balls Creek Camp Ground in Catawba county. An act to incorporate the Hillsboro Military Academy. An act to charter the Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike Company. An act to incorporate Reddicks Creek Mining Company. An act concerning the management of the poor in the county of Forsythe. An act concerning the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

An act to amend an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly entitled an act to appoint a Tax collector for Wayne and other counties. An act to authorize Dan'l P. Johnson and Ambrose Luiz to establish a Toll bridge on the Catawba River. An act to incorporate the Concord Copper Mining Company. An act to incorporate the Tokay Wine Company of Fayetteville.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Roxboro. [Authorizes a Capital Stock of two hundred thousand dollars to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.] An act to lay off and locate a road from the town of Statesville to the town of Wilkesboro. An act supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, laying off and establishing the county of Transylvania. An act to incorporate Greensboro Cemetery Company.

An act to incorporate the Salem Camp Ground in Lincoln county. An act to incorporate Yadkin College in the county of Davidson. An act to amend the 70th chapter of the Revised Code—Militia. An act to incorporate the Lincoln Copper and Gold Mining Company. An act to incorporate the Carolina copper and gold mining company.

An act to allow the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company to increase its capital stock. An act to incorporate the Buncombe powder manufacturing company, located in the county of Buncombe. An act to incorporate the Catawba mining company. An act for the relief of Davidson College. An act to declare what shall be sufficient to constitute the crimes of Rape, carnally knowing and abusing a female child under the age of ten years, and Burglary.

An act to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville turnpike company. An act to incorporate the various military companies in the State. An act to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury and to establish the corporate limits of said town. An act for the protection of the N. C. Cherokee Indians. [Prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors among them.] An act to amend the Revised Code concerning widows.

An act concerning the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company. An act to charter the Charlotte and St. Catharine's railroad company. An act to change the rules of evidence in indictments for trading with the enemy. An act to amend the Revised Code concerning free negroes. An act to amend the charter of the town of Lincolnton.

An act giving two additional terms of superior courts to Cleveland. An act to extend the limits of the town of Lexington. An act requiring the registration of Coroners' bonds. An act to amend the Revised Code, chapter 34 of the Revised Code. An act to allow the sale of certain property in the town of Statesville. An act to incorporate the North Carolina fibre company.

An act to prevent free negroes hiring or having control of slaves. An act to incorporate the Cherokee mining company. An act to incorporate the town of Rockingham. An act to protect the agricultural fair grounds at Newbern. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Monroe.

An act to incorporate the Sharon Riflemen. An act to incorporate the citizens' gas light company in Newbern. An act to provide for limited partnerships. An act to amend the charter of Jonathan's creek and Tennessee mountain turnpike company. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Thomasville. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company. An act to incorporate the University railroad company.

An act to provide for a continuance of the improvements of Cape Fear and Deep river slack water navigation. An act to incorporate the Sulphur Springs camp ground in the county of Cleveland. An act to incorporate the N. C. shoe manufacturing company. An act to amend the charter of the town of Franklin, in Macon county. An act to diminish the costs in equity sales for partition.

An act to abolish jury trials in the county courts of the county of Polk. An act to restore jury trials in the county of Cherokee. An act to amend the 11th section, 52d chapter Revised Code. An act to amend the 9th section, 93d chapter, Revised Code. An act to amend the Revised Code, chapter 2, entitled agriculture and geology. An act to incorporate the State educational association.

An act to amend the Revised Code concerning idiots and lunatics. An act to amend the charter of the La Grange mining company. An act concerning the common schools. An act to abolish jury trials in Watauga county. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution in favor of the sureties of George W. Glass. Resolution in favor of Col. Edward Yarborough. Resolution concerning Arms. Resolution concerning the distribution of geological reports. Resolution in favor of Thomas Diggs, of Anson county. Resolution to amend a resolution in favor of certain entries of Cherokee lands, passed at the last general assembly. Resolution in favor of D C Lilly. Resolution in favor of Leah Coleman. Resolution in favor of Cooper Prince and John H Harwood. Resolution in favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis.

Resolution concerning the records in the State library—providing for their better protection. Resolution in favor of the sureties of S M Bay, late sheriff of Yancey. Resolution in favor of the sureties of G H Holland, late sheriff of Haywood county. Resolution in favor of John Tate. Resolution to authorize the Governor to offer \$1,000 reward for an escaped convict. Resolution in favor of Jonas Jenkins, late sheriff of Jackson county.

Resolution in favor of William Peace. [Authorizing the appropriation of \$1,500 to him for money expended in the erection of a house on Burke square in Raleigh.] Resolution in favor of J L Ward, of Polk. Resolution in favor of N C Norman, in Yadkin county. Resolution in favor of Joseph Pritchett. Resolution in favor of Gray Bryan. Resolution in favor of D W Courts, Public Treasurer. Resolution in favor of P A Smith, attorney for the estate of M M Plunkett, deceased. Resolution to defray the expenses of the Commissioners from Georgia. Resolution in favor of Clark Bird. Resolution in favor of J C Luter of Orange county. Resolution in favor of W. Watson. Resolution in favor of Jesse McGee, of Haywood county. Resolution in favor of Q Busbee and others. Resolution in favor of the principal and assistant clerks of the Senate and house of commons. Resolution in favor of E P Stillwell, of Jackson county. Resolution in favor of Daniel Tucker. Resolution in favor of John L Cantwell. Resolution providing for the publication of certain State records. Resolution concerning the distribution of the Revised Code. Resolution in favor of Henry Bagley. Resolution in favor of James C Luter. Resolution in favor of the estate of George Crafton. Resolution in favor of Wm Thompson.

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 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.

G. R. HARDING, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Lincolnton, N. C., Begs leave to inform the citizens of Lincoln and surrounding counties, that he has permanently located in the town of Lincolnton, where he will carry on the Watch and Jewelry Business. In all its various branches. Strict attention will be paid to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made.

List of prices for Work. Mainspring and cleaning watch, \$2.50; jewels, cap and foot, each, 75c; cap foot-hold jewel, each, \$1.50; hair-springs, \$1.25; chains, \$1.50; mending chains, 50c; tooth and wheel 50c; pivots, \$1; cylinders, \$4; Staves, \$2.75; virgins, \$2.50; screws, 25c; case springs 75c; clicks and ratchets, 75c; glasses, 50c. All other work will average the same prices. Persons leaving work can know the prices before it is done. Persons in the country having clocks or other work for Repair, will address me by letter if they cannot come themselves. I will attend to work promptly. All fine Watches warranted to give satisfaction, if well used, or no charges made. Give me a call, and I will guarantee satisfaction. G. R. HARDING. Lincolnton, Feb. 26, 1861

State of North Carolina, Catawba Co. A. F. Brevard and others vs. M. J. Shelton. Attachments. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in these cases has absconded or so removed that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Charlotte Democrat for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be opened and held for the county of Catawba, at the Court House in Newton, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to answer the above attachments, or they will be set for hearing and judgment granted as prayed for. Witness, Geo. Setzer, Clerk of said Court, at his office in Newton, the 3rd Monday in January, A. D. 1861. 52-Ct. pr adv \$5. GEO. SETZER, C. C. C.

TO MERCHANTS. Brades' Co. strong Crown and Brades' Patent HOBS—a large quantity for sale to the trade. DAVID FAUST & CO., Successors to Faust, Wincham & Co., No. 49 North 3d St., Feb. 19th. 31 PHILADELPHIA

\$50 REWARD. RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, living near White Plains, Chesterfield District, S. C., about 10th of August last my negro fellow, Ben. He is 24 years of age, of a yellow complexion, almost black, has no beard, weighs about 160 pounds, about 6 feet 1 inch high. He walks with a firm step and carries himself erect. It is likely that Ben will endeavor to make his way to a free State. Any person who will arrest this negro and lodge him in any safe jail on that I can get him or deliver him to me at my residence near the above named place, I will also give \$50 reward for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring the said boy or trying to effect his escape. W. M. BLAKENEY. February 19, 1861.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. 1200 ENGLISH HOES, just received and for sale by Feb'y 19, 1861 COCHRANE & SAMPLE. Notice. The Notes and Accounts due E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO., after the 1st day of February next, may be found in the hands of H. HUTCHISON & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, for collection. E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO. January 15, 1861.