

send a message to the Senate proposing that both branches of the Legislature unite in submitting to the Supreme Court, now in session, the question as to the constitutionality of the Legislature in calling a convention for next purpose, by less than a two-thirds vote of both houses.

A lengthy debate ensued on this resolution, after which Mr. Donnell moved to a second by adding a request to the Attorney General to give the Legislature his opinion on the matter.

The question was then taken. There was a tie, and the Speaker voted against the motion. The amendment was ruled out of order.

The question then returned upon the proposition of the resolution, and it was adopted. Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, presented a statement from the Bank of Charlotte.

The following bills were then introduced, read by title and referred to appropriate committees:

By Mr. Ransom, a bill allowing the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. Ransom, a bill from the committee on Banks and Banking, reported back a bill from the State for the relief of the Banks and the People, recommending its passage.

House bill to amend the charter of the Clerks and Deputies of the Railroad passed its second reading. The amendments recommended by the committee to whom it was referred were agreed to.

A discussion arose between Messrs. Pearson, Fleming, Meares, Yates and others, when, on motion of Mr. Latham, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Cowles called for the yeas and nays. On motion of Mr. Stude, the House adjourned.

### SENATE

WEDNESDAY, Dec 12, 1860.

The Senate was called to order by the Speaker at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walhall.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday, which was approved.

Mr. Snow, a series of resolutions from a portion of the citizens of Catawba county in public meeting, read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Humphrey, from the Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

A bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will, recommending its passage.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported to the Senate a bill requiring the Governor to call a Convention of the people.

The bill provides for the election of one hundred and twenty delegates in the same manner as members of the House of Commons are elected. The 15th of February next is the time recommended for the assembling of the Convention, and the election of delegates to be held on the 5th of January.

The Committee also reported in favor of an amendment and through re-organization of the militia of the State.

On motion of Mr. Brown, a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to print the report of the Committee together with the minority report, which would be presented in the House of Commons to-day.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz: Mr. Brown's resolutions.

Mr. Avery offered the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Brown: "Resolved, That in the judgment of the General Assembly, the Federal Government has no right to exercise a controlling power, or to interfere with any State, or to send troops or troops of war in time of peace, under any agreement or compact with other States, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will admit of delay; and that it is the duty of the General Government to collect, peacefully if it can, forcibly if it must, the duties due at each and every established port in these United States."

Mr. Erwin moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moorehead, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Snow, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, Dec 12, 1860.

The Speaker called the House to order at 10 1/2 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walhall.

Mr. Fleming, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, with a substitute, as an amendment, and recommended its passage.

### SENATE

THURSDAY, Dec. 13th, 1860.

The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stradley.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The Committee on Federal Relations discharged from the consideration of the subjects submitted to them.

Mr. Erwin introduced a resolution empowering the Military Committee to summon a gentleman, possessing military skill and knowledge, to attend and advise them in their deliberations, and allowing him mileage and per diem for and during his attendance on the Committee. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill relative to trading with slaves. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barringer, a bill to incorporate the town of Davidson, in the county of Mecklenburg. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Erwin, a bill to establish a new county by the name of Transylvania, out of portions of Henderson and Jackson counties. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

### HOUSE

THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1860.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner.

Journal read and approved.

The following bill were introduced, passed their first reading, and appropriately referred.

By Mr. Marsh, a bill to provide for limited Corporations.

By Mr. Cowles, a bill to allow the Banks of this State to issue bills of any sum not less than \$1.

By Mr. Davis of Mecklenburg, a bill to Charter the industrial Savings Bank of Charlotte.

By Mr. Wright, a bill to incorporate the Lafayette Light Infantry Company of Fayetteville.

By Mr. Barringer, a bill for the relief of the several Sheriffs of North Carolina. Afterwards on Mr. Barringer's motion, this bill was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Small, a bill to prevent Slaves and free Negroes from being present at political meetings.

By Mr. Waugh, a bill to require the registration of free negroes.

By Mr. Guthrie, a bill to abolish the free school qualification of Jurors.

House bill for the relief of the people was taken up. The bill extends the time for stays on executions.

Mr. Crumpler proposed two amendments which were adopted, and he defended the bill in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Pegg moved to lay the bill on the table.

His motion prevailed—yeas and nays being carried by Mr. Crumpler—34 to 49.

A message was received from the Senate concerning the proposition to print the message from the Governor, and the accompanying documents from Literary Board. Also, a message transmitting the report of the Commissioners of the sinking Fund, with propositions to print. Concurred in.

After one or two ineffectual attempts to adjourn.

The House did finally adjourn on Mr. Gerretts motion.

### SENATE

FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 11 o'clock and 20 minutes, a. m.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Silver Valley Company in the county of Davidson. Read and referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to repeal an act passed at the Legislature of 1858-59, granting 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. Read its first and second readings.

A message from the House transmitted a communication from Gov. Ellis in connection with a communication from Gov. Sam Houston, of Texas, accompanying resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, proposing to call a convention of the Southern States, with a proposition to print the same. Concurred in.

A bill to amend 15th section of 31st Chapter of the Revised Code, was read the 2nd time.

Mr. Moorehead advocated the passage of the bill in a few remarks.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the bill on the table for the present.

After considerable debate, Mr. Bondine moved to lay it on the table at the suggestion of Mr. Brown.

On motion of Mr. Simonton, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE

FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860.

House met at 10 o'clock.

Journal of yesterday read and amended.

Mr. Donnell presented a series of resolutions, adopted by a meeting held in Long Acre District in Beaufort county, against precipitating the State into secession.

The following reports were made from Standing Committees:

By Mr. Baxter, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Mitchell, recommending its passage.

A bill to establish a new county by the name of Transylvania, recommending its passage.

The following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Simonton, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Statesville in Iredell county.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Savings Bank.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from Gov. Houston, of Texas, with a joint resolution, passed by the Legislature of Texas, advising a convention of all the Southern States, to consider the difficulties that now surround them.

After being read, on motion of Mr. Hayes, it was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

After the discussion and transaction of some other unimportant business, on motion of Mr. Clark, the House adjourned.

### HOUSE

SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1860.

The House met at the hour adjourned to. Journal read and approved.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported back the following bills, recommending their passage.

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Statesville.

A bill for the protection of the county of Guilford, with a proviso.

A bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Company.

A bill to amend the charter of Thomasville in Davidson county.

Mr. Bridgers, a bill, (and with it a memorial from B. F. Moore, Esq., Hon. Thos. Ruffin and Gov. Manly,) to amend and incorporate the North Carolina Agricultural Society. Referred to committee on Agriculture.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wooten until the first of January.

Mr. Yates gave notice that he should call up his resolution relative to sending a message to the South Carolina Convention on Monday next.

On Mr. Lites' motion, the House adjourned.

### Are there no Remedies for our Sectional Troubles?

At the present time, and under such and similar circumstances, this question is a difficult one to the mind of the thoughtful citizen of the people of these United States. Please allow a few words, *Union being, though an humble member of this glorious Republic, to suggest a few thoughts at this time of great peril.*

I. Let the present Legislature of the old North State, and the Legislatures of the different Southern States, impose such heavy taxes upon all articles which are usually brought South from the Northern States, as will amount to an entire prohibition.

II. Let the Cotton Planters resolve, that for two years they will cultivate in cotton only about one half the land usually cultivated—the other half to be planted in grains of various sorts, so that by the favor of Providence the means of living may be abundant. Let every bale of cotton be sent to the European markets. It may be objected that they are Abolitionists. Very true. But the broad Atlantic is between us and them, and they do not steal our slaves.

III. Let Miss Fiers McPhee, and her numerous sisters and cousins, be content to wear the many dresses which they have already obtained from those who have proved themselves to be their bitter enemies, and send them to their coasts, where they will find many and many a poor man and his wife and daughters in Robeson county, by manufacturing an abundant supply of coarse and cotton thread, and dyeing the various colors of the rainbow, they can prepare dresses which would be no disgrace to Queen Victoria herself.

IV. Let all the fast young American discontinue their visits to the great shops, and gambling tables, and betake themselves to some honorable and useful occupation—such as setting type, turning the printing press, pushing the carpenter's plane, stinging the sledge hammer, handling the greasing box, the plow, the weeding hoe, &c., &c., &c.

V. Let all the States which are as yet true and loyal to our glorious Constitution, such as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and others, set themselves as an unshaken rock against the disorganizers, both North and South. Some argue that the Abolitionists have violated the requirements of the national Constitution, and consequently the constitution is no longer binding. We admit the premises, but utterly deny the conclusion. According to the Divine Law and the laws of the State, it is no longer binding. We are not the promulgators, but utterly deny the conclusion. According to the Divine Law and the laws of the State, it is no longer binding.

VI. And last, but not least, let all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity and truth in the East and West, in the South and North, go to the house of prayer and danger in the Throne of David's Grace, and earnestly beseech The Most High, that He would raise in the hearts of our rulers and all other leaders, and the Everlasting Word of our beloved country.

P. K. Since the above was written, a number of solemn appeals have appeared in the different papers, and amongst them one written by the excellent Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Richmond, Va. We are very anxious to see it, and to read it in the Republic. We are at that point which affords us a view of the calamity now impending. We are not alarmed, but we cannot close our eyes to the gloomy prospects rising before the people of this land.

The imagination is filled with horror, the heart of every patriot must be affected at the very thought of the destruction of this glorious Government, of the shattering of our national ties, and the dismemberment of such a Union, into State or Confederate States, having such aims, and arrayed in its terrible warfare. Yet this deplorable catastrophe now threatens us.

In view of the clouds now lowering in the sky, of the gloom hanging over us, and the storm which seems to be fast approaching, we beseech you, brethren, North, South, East, West, that our hearts, our prayers, our aims, our efforts may be combined, so that, if it be possible, this map of national grief and bitterness may pass away, and this great people through the mercy of God, may be saved from the untold miseries into which, from the summit of unexampled prosperity, they seem about to be plunging.

PHYSICAL MEETING IN NEW YORK.—On Monday, Dec. 15—A meeting of the prominent merchants and politicians of the city and State was held here to-day. Chas. O'Connor presided. Speeches were made by Hon. John A. Dix and Mr. McKim.

The latter expressed the opinion that the Union was already dissolved, and that there would be civil war after the fourth of March. Speeches were also made on a motion to send commissioners to South Carolina to labor to temperate secession and delay.

When Mr. McKim concluded, Mr. Dickerson expressed his deep regret and disapproval. He attributed the result to the political policy of bad politicians, and a situated policy. Mr. Ketchum was more hopeful. He believed that public sentiment could be reached and corrected. Letters were read from a large number of distinguished men, including Messrs. Fillmore and Bronson and Rev. Dr. Hawk, and others. Messrs. Fillmore, Bronson and Richard Lathrop were appointed a committee to visit the South.

The people should closely watch the members of the Legislature in their existing times. It seems a State Convention is to be called, and Congress is expected to the State. The people of West in North Carolina see no cause for a Convention, neither do they wish Congress elected to the Senate—*Salem Press.*

## North Carolina Edwig.



### CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday, December 25, 1860.

THE R. W. Wakefield, Esq. of Lenoir, has consented to act as our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the *Whig*, blanks or advertisements, and remit for the same. Any person subscribing who pays in full within three months will receive the *Whig* for two dollars.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at this office, one or two journeyman printers, of sober and industrious habits, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

To our Readers.

The friends and patrons of the *Whig* will, we have no doubt, regret to learn that the condition of the Editor of this journal, in point of health, has not improved materially since his misfortune occurred. He is still lying upon his back in a totally helpless state. They will therefore be kind enough to make all reasonable allowances for whatever deficiency may appear in the management of the paper; especially as the condition requires the constant, close and unremitting attention of a portion of its office-holders and household.

Christmas.

Again has this annual holiday arrived, and again do we see smiling faces and happy forms assembled together to enjoy the return of this anniversary of general festivity.

We rejoice to make our very best bow to all our friends and patrons, and to express the hope that they may enjoy this festive occasion to its fullest extent; and that the New Year may be a happy and prosperous one to all the world—and the rest of mankind. The past year has been fraught with dissensions, strife and party wrangling. The future looks dark and threatening; but let us hope that a kind Providence will overcome past difficulties for future and permanent good.

This name awakens in the mind of the historical Christian a cluster of associations, more comprehensive in their relations, more sacred and consoling in their character and more blessed in their results, than all other words of all the languages ever formed by the human mind. But aside from the wonders of its past history, and apart from the gloomy surroundings of its present advent into this country, it is a season of the year in which of reflection and sober contemplation. Nature herself is dressed in the simple habiliments of mourning, and drops in sorrow for the memory of her departed children. Spring, dressed in her robes of vernal beauty; Summer, sparkling in the bloom of royal magnificence; and Autumn, arrayed in the glory of material excellence—these seasons teach us that there will be a resurrection of the dead, and at the same time bid the youth to drink the inspirations of hope, the middle-aged to gather wisdom, and old age to prepare for death.

The name of the day, too, which forms the subject of this volume, impresses the mind with a holy awe, and a solemn awe. It is the day which is surrounded with following scenes suffering in want, in misery, in destitution, and in utter starvation. If he has ever experienced the trials of poverty, and desires to realize the difference between his condition and that of the suffering poor, let him put both his neck and both his boots on one leg, and travel on foot through the snow just for one day without food and without a penny in his pocket. This will teach him what it is to do with his redundant wealth when he returns from his day's journey. If it does not, then he is not a white man but a hypocrite.

According to our position, and as we are with a short respite from the bills and cares of every day life, we will issue no paper next week. After that time we will endeavor to appear regularly at the proper time, and do our best to give general satisfaction.

BOOKS AND NUMBER.—It may be doubted if the country will for many years feel the last of the evils resulting from the attack of Brooks upon Sumner in the Senate chamber. One of those efforts of a notable character, is stated in a late Boston *Tribune*, viz: that a bill to repeal the Massachusetts "personal liberty bill," was before the Legislature of that State and had passed one branch by a majority of 15 votes, when the news of Brooks' assault arrived and produced such indignation that the bill to repeal was rejected. But for that attack, Massachusetts could have repealed the offensive and unconstitutional law, (as she ought to have done in spite of it,) and probably the other States would have followed her example, and the country might never have arrived at that deplorable state of animosity that now exists. We have no doubt, also, that Lincoln's election is directly traceable to that assault, for it alone made half a million of Republicans—*a friend at the North assured us last Summer.*

REMOVAL OF A GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—COLUMBIA, Dec. 15.—Hon. F. W. Pickens, late United States Minister to Russia, has just been elected Governor by a vote of 82 to 68 for Mr. Johnson. The amount of confidence in him and expressed in the ability and will of the Governor to direct the affairs of the State in the trying crisis which is now at hand. Immediate session is certain. Every one is for it.

### FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CONCORD, CABARRUS COUNTY.

CONCORD, Dec. 17, 1860.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus, held at the Court House in Concord, on the 16th inst., without respect of party, on motion of Col. J. M. Long, Dr. E. R. Gibson was appointed President, and Wm. Johnston and Joseph O. Pharr were appointed Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, the President made some appropriate remarks explanatory of the object of the meeting. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted by the Chair to prepare Resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: Col. J. M. Long, R. Barringer, Esq., High S. Pharr, Thomas White, R. W. Allison, Joseph Misenheimer, James Williford, W. G. Waddington, Col. Wm. A. Weddington, John Fisher and Solomon Fisher.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was very appropriately addressed by Dr. C. A. Alexander and Col. D. Coleman.

The committee reported the following Resolutions, which after some eloquent and patriotic remarks by R. Barringer, Esq., and Col. Long were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the people of Cabarrus ever cherished a strong attachment for our Federal Constitution and National Union as the main pillar of our extraordinary prosperity and happiness as a nation, and if the Government can be sustained in the spirit in which it was formed, we would still cling to it as the best security of our peace at home and safety abroad.

2. Resolved, further, That it is now painfully manifest that a long series of angry political strife between extreme sections of the Union, and a number of unauthorized aggressions and unconstitutional acts on the part of the North towards the South, have utterly alienated the two people from each other, and rendered a dissolution of the Union almost inevitable.

3. Resolved, Resolved, That while we trust in the Providence of God, that his hand may stay the progress of events and save the Government, we nevertheless regard it as our highest duty for our own defence and protection to our people and our wives to meet the dangers that now threaten us, at every sacrifice of blood and treasure.

4. Resolved, That to this end the Legislature now in session, and the people generally, by voluntary action, should proceed at once to put the State in a position of defence as regards its military, financial and commercial arrangements, and that the Legislature should call a Convention of the people in order that North Carolina may lift her warlike voice to the North, and at the same time arrest the precipitate action of the South.

Resolved, finally, That if the States of the North do not speedily manifest a sense of returning justice to those of the South, and all the untold evils of disunion must come, on them be the responsibility. We of the South must stand justified before the world and at the bar of God, for fighting in defence of our rights. A common interest, a generous sympathy, the honor of our name, strong attachments to the land of our birth, and the homes of our choice, all fix our destiny; and as one man the South must and will unite to resist aggression to maintain her independence and to prevent the horrors of civil war, by threat and compulsion, attempted invasion, or other lawless interference with our domestic institutions.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of the foregoing proceedings be sent to each of our members in the Legislature, and also to the papers in Charlotte and Salisbury for publication.

E. R. GIBSON, President.  
JOSEPH O. PHARR, Secretary.  
WM. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

### FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

MEETING AT MORROW'S TURN-OUT.

A meeting of the citizens of Morrow Turn-out, and the surrounding country, was held in the Assembly at that place on Saturday, the 16th instant, for the purpose of considering the present crisis in our national affairs.

The meeting was organized by calling John Hart, Esq., to the Chair, William Rice, Esq., as Vice President, and the appointment of J. T. Downe and F. Lee Krwin as Secretaries.

On motion of U. S. Wallace, a Committee of seven was appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, consisting of J. N. Alexander, Wm. Rice, S. P. Smith, J. N. Ross, M. N. Hart, W. S. Prather and Dr. E. R. Williamson.

During the absence of the Committee, Dr. R. Lee, Esq., was called on, and made an interesting and patriotic speech, followed by Jas. Arvey, who requested the many *Rev. Ladies* that had graced the meeting with their presence, that they should not be forgetful of their country, they exercise for the good of that country, and appealing to the wife of Mecklenburg to know if they had degenerated since the days of '76.

The Committee on Resolutions then came in and reported through W. S. Prather the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and the one should of right be refused when the other is withdrawn.

Resolved, That the General Government has failed to enforce a strict provision of the Federal Constitution for the reclamation of fugitive slaves—that it has failed in many respects to promote the welfare of the Southern States, and that the result of the recent Federal elections leaves them without any reasonable hope for the future maintenance of their Constitutional rights.

Resolved, That being thus unprotected and defenceless in the Union, it is the right and duty of the Southern States, as it is their highest interest, to take their destinies under their own control, and prepare without delay to organize for themselves a separate and independent Confederacy.

Resolved, That in furtherance of this end, it is the duty of the Legislature of this State at an early day to authorize the call of a Convention, and that our Representatives in the General Assembly be instructed to present the proceedings of this meeting before their respective bodies.

After the reading of the Resolutions, and before being put, J. M. Hutchinson, Esq., at the request of the Committee, addressed the principles contained in the Resolutions, talking strong ground for a Southern Confederacy. They were then carried without a dissenting voice.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. T. Downe, JOHN HART, Chm.  
F. L. Krwin, Secretary.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We direct special attention to the annexed from the *Goldboro' (N. C.) Whig* dated the 17th instant.—*Daily Bulletin.*

A CONTEMPLATED INSURRECTION DISCOVERED.—No prudent man feels a desire to produce alarm in the public mind; but no friend of man ought to be willing to withhold facts whereon may hang the tranquility and the very life of innocent people.

We have come to the knowledge of what may almost be denominated a fact, that is indeed startling. It has assumed the form of a reality so far as to justify a high State functionary to quit his home, and the scene of his official duties, in order to investigate it. It is nothing less than an insurrection, in which 100 negroes and some 20 white men are said to be concerned. That plot is laid in New Hanover county, and that the 22d inst.—next Saturday—the day fixed for the commencement of their bloody work. Whatever may be the result, we have the very best authority for assuring our readers of the reality of its existence. It has been providentially discovered in time to avert the contemplated outrage; and men, high in authority, are already on the track of the conspirators. God grant that all concerned in this, and all such heinous plots, may be detected and brought to that summary and exemplary death which justice has decreed against them.

Our people do not realize the extent of the conspiracies against their lives and property which traitors are plotting, and hence they do not exercise the proper degree of vigilance. Our country friends cannot realize the depth of the hatred and the darkness of the plot which are maturing their destruction. In every corner of our land some prowling cowardly traitor may be found, ready to enter into the plots and share the plunder of the Abolitionists.

These must be watched. Invidious language must be stopped, and he who utters it must be hung to the nearest tree. Suspected persons of every rank, character and condition, must be expelled from among us. The poor slaves must be protected against those who would divide them to destruction; and a most rigid system of police, in town and country, must be established and enforced. Extreme measures of vigilance will obviate the necessity of extreme measures of punishment.

We regret that prudence forbids us to be more explicit on this startling subject at present, but if permitted to disclose the whole matter before going to press, we will do so.

### HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

We publish below a highly important recommendation from the President of the United States. If ever there was a time in the history of this Republic for humiliation, fasting and prayer, that time is now. The recommendation of the President, if carried out as it should be, will solemnize the minds of the people of the whole country, and may be eminently useful, under Providence, in representing the fanaticism of the North and in arresting the undue excitement which prevails in the South.

[From the Washington Constitution.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

Friday, the 4th day of