PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, 1860.

The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, and was opened by prayer from the Rev. J. S. Walthall, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of Wednesday was read and approved—the reading being omitted on yesterday, there not being a quorum.

Mr. Street introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of consolidating the offices of Clerk and Master in Equity and Clerk of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. Adopted.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to increase the salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and for other purposes. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Turner, a bill to incorporate the Hillsboro Military Academy. Passed its first reading and, on motion of Mr. Eure, referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend 191st chapter of the Revised Code. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Walkup, a bill to revise and amend the militia system of the State. Passed its first reading and referred to the Joint Committee on Military Affairs.

Pending the reading of this bill, a message was received from the House of Commons.

C. H. K. Taylor, Senator elect from the County of Granville, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, leave of absence was granted for a few days to Mr. Rogers, Senator from Northampton.

The message from the House of Commons (the supra) announced the passage in that body, with certain amendments, of Mr. Morehead's bill "to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company."

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Senate concurred in the proposed amendments.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Speaker was granted leave of absence for to-morrow, and Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg was appointed Speaker pro-tem.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30, 1860.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walthall.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker presented a communication from the principal Clerk of this House, relative to a resolution introduced by Mr. Forebee, and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the legality of the organization of the House of Commons.

The Clerk proceeded to read the paper, and continued for some moments, when

Mr. Mendenhall rose to a point of order. He said that he had at first mistaken the communication for the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter, or he should have raised the point of order sooner, upon the ground that the Clerk was not arraigned before the House—that they were not at this time considering the subject of the Clerk's action in this matter—that it had been referred to a special committee, and it would be time enough to hear this communication read when their report was brought before the House. It might be that the investigation would satisfy the House that there was nothing wrong in the organization; if so, there was no necessity for detaining the House with the reading of this paper. He, therefore, moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Mebane suggested an amendment referring it to the committee appointed to consider the subject.

Mr. Mendenhall accepted the amendment.

The question was then put, and the motion was concurred in.

Mr. Baxter, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back to the House the following resolutions and recommended their passage:

A resolution in favor of the sureties of Will. Pollock, late Sheriff of Jones county.

A resolution relative to the passage of Fish up Salmon Creek, in Bertie county.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

By Mr. Merrimon, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of establishing another Judicial District; and, also, into the expediency of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Davis, of Bladen, a resolution in favor of the estate of Geo. Crafton. Referred to the committee on Claims.

By Mr. Hayes, resolutions in favor of Cooper Frazier, John H. Harwood and Leah Coleman.—Referred to the committee on Cherokee Lands, &c.

By Mr. Waugh, a resolution raising a special committee of five on Corporations. Adopted.

By Mr. Wright, a resolution in favor of sureties of J. S. Willis, late Sheriff of Bladen county.

Bills introduced and read the 1st time:

By Mr. Davis, of Mecklenburg, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Charlotte. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

By Mr. Gaither, a bill to allow less than a majority of magistrates to transact the business of Iredell county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Hayes, a bill to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Newby, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Perquimans Male and Female Academy. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

By Mr. Marsh, a bill to amend 107 ch. 66 sec. of the Revised Code, relative to free negroes carrying fire-arms.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to amend 16 sec. 31 ch. of the Revised Code, entitled courts, County and Superior. The bill alters the time of holding courts in several of the Western counties. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Burgin, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company in Buncombe county. [Requires the State to take $2000 in stock, with the privilege of purchasing the whole whenever the State may desire to do so, at par value.]

By Mr. Woodard, a bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. [Fixes the salaries at $2000 each.] Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Gas Light Company. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

By Mr. Siler, a bill to incorporate the Cheatoogo Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company in Macon county. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Love, of Haywood, a bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

By Mr. Williams, of Cumberland, a bill to prevent damages by camp fires. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Fagg, a bill to incorporate the Asheville Water Company. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

By Mr. Love, of Jackson, a bill to regulate Criminal Prosecutions in the County and Superior Courts. Put on the calendar and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Jenkins, a bill to amend certain portions of the Revised Code. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Logan, a bill to provide for the election of School Committees. Referred to the committee on Education.

By Mr. Folk, a bill to abolish Jury trials in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Watauga county. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

By Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal ch. 40 Revised Code, so far as it affects Chatham county. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Merrimon, a bill to charter the Black Mountain Turnpike Road. [The road to commence at Mitchell's Peak and run to some one of the public roads in the county of Buncombe.]—Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Logan's resolution fixing the hours for meeting and adjournment of the House came up as regular order.

Mr. Yeates moved it be laid on the table.

Mr. Waters called for the yeas and nays. The motion was carried by 58 for, to 32 against.

During the sitting a message was received from the Senate concurring in the amendments of the House to the bill incorporating the Garden Valley Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. Folk, the House adjourned to 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock by Mr. Walker, Speaker pro-tem.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Bledsoe introduced a bill to amend section first of chapter 28, of the Revised Code. Passed its first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Outlaw, referred to Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson, a bill to authorize E. D. Hampton, late Sheriff of Davidson county, to collect arrears of taxes. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dowd, a resolution to appoint a select committee of one from each judicial circuit, to enquire into the expediency of establishing an additional circuit.

Mr. Barringer opposed the appointment of a select committee, and moved a reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. Burton, a bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits. Passed its first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Arendell, a bill to incorporate the town of Morehead. Passed its first reading and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Turner introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish the Senate with all reports and letters of correspondence in the Executive Office which relate to the management of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; and also a copy of the contract under which the work is now progressing, and that he inform the Senate if the property of said Company is under mortgage, to whom, for what amount and upon what terms.—Adopted.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a bill to amend the charter of Hanging Dog Turnpike Company in the County of Cherokee.

Mr. Bledsoe moved that the bill be printed for the information of the Senate.

Mr. Thomas deemed this unnecessary, and opposed the motion, unless the Senator wished to aid the newly elected Public Printer. He would shortly introduce a bill which he would desire to have printed, and then he would favor the motion to print.

Mr. Bledsoe said he would withdraw his motion to please the Senator; but must also vindicate himself from any disposition to make work for the Public Printer.

The Governor's Message had been sent to the printer eight days ago, but had not yet appeared; and that the same was true relative to the resolutions introduced by himself concerning Federal Relations.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a resolution to amend the act of 1848, in reference to the Western Turnpike; instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to report a bill providing for such amendments as they may deem necessary.

On motion of Mr. Walkup, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

Journal of yesterday was read.

The Committee on Corporations was announced as follows: Messrs. Waugh, Batchelor, Folk, Winslow and Allred.

Mr. Love of Jackson presented a memorial from S. W. Hill and J. N. Whitner, Esqs., relative to altering the boundary line between the counties of Macon and Jackson.

Mr. Love of Jackson, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpike, reported back resolution to amend a resolution of the last General Assembly relative to entries of certain Cherokee lands, with a recommendation that it pass.

The following bills were introduced, read first time and referred to appropriate Committees:

By Mr. Jordan, a bill to create a new county by the name of Transylvania out of parts of Jackson and Henderson counties.

By Mr. Foust, a bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina.

By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to incorporate the Carrollton Copper Mining Company of Baltimore.

Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to lay off the State into 8 Judicial Circuits. This bill was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Mendenhall, a bill to amend Revised Code relative to corporations.

By Mr. Gorrell, a bill requiring coroners' bonds to be registered.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Hon. R. M. Saunders and other Judges of the Superior Courts, suggesting the division of the State into two Judicial Districts, with four circuits each—which, on motion of Mr. Hill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Private Bills, reported back to the House bill No. 69, to amend an act incorporating the town of Charlotte, with a recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. Person moved that the bill introduced by Mr. Jenkins, extending the jurisdiction of magistrates, be printed. Carried.

The following bills, upon the Calendar, were taken up, read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed; the rules having been suspended for that purpose in each case on motion.

House bill No. 10, concerning the election of Constables of Cherokee county.

Bill No. 12, empowering the Chairman of County Courts to call magistrates together to transact county business in Chatham county.

Bill No. 29, authorizing the sureties of William Pollock to collect arrears of taxes in Jones county.

Bill No. 16, in favor of Thomas Diggs. Bill No. 53, to incorporate Swannanoa Lodge No. 56, I. O. O. F.

Bill No. 55, to provide for taking list of taxables in Oregon District, Beaufort county.

Bill No. 57, to incorporate Edinboro Male and Female Academy in Montgomery county.

Bill No. 61, to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen.

Bill No. 69, to amend an act incorporating the town of Charlotte.

Bill No. 51, to incorporate Judson Female College in the town of Hendersonville.

Mr. Batchelor called attention to the fact that there was a provision by law for incorporating institutions of this kind by letters patent, and imposes a tax of $25 if otherwise obtained. He thought it possible that gentlemen may have overlooked this provision, and had called attention to the matter with the view of saving time, if such was the case.

Mr. Jordan said he was aware of the provision alluded to by the gentleman from Warren, and the imposition of the tax. It was attended with considerable inconvenience for parties living in his part of the State to avail themselves of the act, and they preferred to pay the tax and procure the charter through the Legislature. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

Bill No. 34, to prevent the obstructions to passage of fish up Salmon Creek in Bertie county.

This bill was read the second time; and, on motion of Mr. Henry, was made the special order for Saturday next.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a resolution calling upon the Governor for information relative to public arms belonging to the State, and as to what disposition had been made of the arms received from the General Government.

Mr. Hayes moved that the resolution introduced by him, and upon which a report had been made, relative to certain entries of Cherokee lands, be taken up and considered. Carried.

The resolution was then read the second time.

Mr. Hoke desired some information relative to the grievance the resolution proposed to remove.

Mr. Hayes explained at some length, during which several members made enquiries, which Mr. Hayes answered to their satisfaction.

Mr. Mendenhall read the act of last session, stating the objectionable features which was proposed to be repealed by the resolution of the gentleman from Cherokee.

The resolution was then put upon its second and third readings and passed.

Mr. Hill moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Hayes had just passed, to allow of an amendment. Concurred in, and Mr. Love of Jackson offered an amendment, extending the operation to all counties similarly situated; which was adopted. The resolution then passed its third reading as amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Williams of Nash introduced a resolution fixing time for meeting of the House at half past ten o'clock in the morning of each day. Laid over under the rule.

M. Williams of Nash moved to take up the resolution introduced by Mr. Logan, fixing upon certain hours for meeting and adjournment—which motion was negatived almost unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Nash, leave of absence was granted until Wednesday next to Mr. Woodard.

Mr. Martin, a resolution granting the use of the Commons Hall this evening to the friends of the Union for the purpose of holding a public Union meeting. Concurred in.

On Mr. Folk's motion the House adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

From the Raleigh Standard.

DISUNION FOR EXISTING CAUSES.

A Confederacy of Union composed of the fifteen slaveholding States would, after a while, encounter some of the same difficulties which now beset the existing Union. The States south of us would produce and export cotton, while the middle or bread-stuff States would become deeply interested in manufactures. Foreigners from Europe and the North would pour into the latter, and push the slave population farther south. Manufacturers would demand and obtain protection, and free labor would contend with and root out slave labor in the middle States, until at length the latter would commence to agitate against the cotton States as the North is now agitating against us. As new regions towards the tropics should be acquired by the Southern Confederacy, and as the demand for cotton increased, the policy of re-opening the African slave trade would gain ground, and ultimately that trade would be established, and would be carried on openly under the Southern flag. This would be a death-blow to slavery in the middle States. It would at once reduce the price of our best slaves from twelve hundred to four hundred dollars, for the Southern planter would much prefer a barbarian at two hundred dollars to a civilized negro at five hundred. In addition to this, such a policy would expose the Southern Confederacy to the hazards of war with the Northern Confederacy and with European powers.

The two Confederacies, the Northern and the Southern, would meet as rivals at foreign courts and in foreign markets. Their ministers and merchants would partake of the spirit of the people at home, and they would cripple each other and involve themselves in endless and most injurious complications in their intercourse with foreign powers. These foreign powers, stimulated by the hope of gain, and disliking us for our popular forms of government, would insinuate themselves into the very heart of our system—would foment jealousies between the two Confederacies, and lay one or the other under obligations to them for aid or mediation in the midst of strifes and wars; and the end would be *foreign influence* in all our councils, foreign manners in all our social walks, and *foreign gold* in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues as the price of some portion of their country's liberties.

In case of separation party spirit, the excesses of which are now so obvious and injurious, would rage with tenfold heat. There would be parties in each Confederacy against each; there would be parties opposed to and in favor of foreign influence; there would be parties advocating dictatorial powers in the central governments and parties advocating the largest liberty or least restraint; there would be parties advocating and parties opposing the acquisition of more territory; there would be parties siding with the great body of the people, and parties endeavoring to grasp exclusive privileges for a few at the expense of the many. In the midst of all this war would most probably be waged along the lines of the two Confederacies—war interrupted only by hollow truces, or by compromises made but never intend to be observed, or by mediations at the hands of foreign powers. Of course as the result of all this industry would languish, trade would be obstructed, education would be neglected, internal improvements of all kinds would be arrested, and the morals of society would be injured. War would raise up standing armies, which would obstruct civil rule and eat out the substance of the people. This would be the case especially in the Southern States, where large armies would be necessary not only for defensive operations against the foreign Northern States, but to keep the slave population in subjection. The result would be *military despotism*. The Legislatures of the Southern States would have to sit perpetually or clothe their Governors with large discretionary powers, martial law, military rule, oppressive taxation, perpetual contentions, and civil and servile war.

Such are some of the evils which would most probably result from disunion for existing causes. Disunion at this time will certainly occasion war. If a peaceful separation in the last resort could be effected, the two Confederacies, or any number of Confederacies might tread their respective paths without engaging in moral conflict. They might at length re-unite in a new union on foundations more lasting than the present; but if any one State shall secede, with the expectation of drawing other States after her, and if blood shall be shed, the beginning, the middle, and the end will be civil war. The States thus forced out, though they will sympathize with the State which committed them to disunion against their will, and though they may stand by her and defend her in her extremity, yet they will dislike her and watch her as an evil star in the new constellation. A violent separation would, therefore, sow the seeds of discord in the new Confederacy. It would commence its career with growing antagonisms in its members. It would be a forced union which time would dissolve or passion fret to pieces.

There is only one evil greater than disunion, and that is loss of honor and constitutional right. *That evil the people of the South will never submit to.* Sooner than submit to it they would put their shoulders to the pillars, as Samson did, and tear down the temple, though they themselves should perish in the ruins. But our honor as a people is still untarnished—our constitutional rights, so far as the federal government is concerned, are still untouched. If the federal government should *attempt* even to tarnish the one or to deprive us of the other, we for one would be ready to resist, and ready to dissolve the Union without regard to consequences. *But not now!*—the non-slaveholder says *not now!*—the slaveholder, whose property civil war would involve in imminent peril, says *not now!*—millions of our friends in the free States say *not now!* If we *must* dissolve the Union, let us do it as one people, and not by a bare majority. Let us wait until the people of the State are more united on the subject than they are now. Depend upon it our people are not submissionists. If their rights should be assailed they will defend them. But if they should not be assailed, and if we *can* preserve the government with safety and honor to ourselves, in the name of all that is sacred let us do so.

The Charleston Courier coolly regrets that "incidental evils should fall upon the people," such as bank suspensions, disturbance of trade, fall in prices, and curtailment of business, on account of the determination of South Carolina to secede—but announces "inevitable separation." No matter what injury it may inflict upon others—no matter though it may produce incalculable mischief in Virginia and the Border States, no matter how hostile to our rights and interests their course may be, the South Carolina disunionists *will* break up the government! The arrogance of the South Carolina coterie is rapidly exciting *indignation* against them in Virginia.—*Alex. Va. Gazette.*

METHODISTS TURNING TO EPISCOPALIONISM.—On the 29th ultimo the Independent Methodist Society of Sehon Chapel, in Louisville, Kentucky, came in a body into the Episcopal Church, transferring to that church all the property previously held by the congregation. That property consists of a very handsome church building, capable of holding four or five hundred persons, with school-rooms, situated in the heart of the city, and worth not less than $24,000. The members associated themselves as a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the name of Calvary Church. To enable the new parish to start free of embarrassment, the Episcopalians of Louisville stepped forward, and in two days raised $8,500, the balance of debt remaining. So says the New York Churchman.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The question is constantly asked, what will North Carolina do in this dark and gloomy hour, amid the dangers, on the one hand, to her cherished institution of slavery, and the imminent dangers of a dissolution of the Union on the other? What will the Legislature do in regard to Federal Relations, is asked by almost every intelligent person of his equally intelligent acquaintance. The answer is: they have done nothing so far; while their action reminds us of boys darting straws to see which way the wind blows. But that something must be done, and done quickly, is apparent to every thoughtful mind. That whatever is done, should be done for the honor and interest of North Carolina, and for preserving, harmonizing and perpetuating the Union of the States, few are fool-hardy enough *just now* to deny. If there be any such, they have so little knowledge of the true interests and dignity of the State, and so poor an appreciation of the almost incalculable benefits and glory of the United States, as to be willing to see North Carolina tacked on to South Carolina like the tail to a kite, in the vain belief that it will steady her when she shoots down the wind. That the course recommended by the Governor is calculated to induce *his party* to imitate *these wise ones*, cannot be denied. The appointment by this Legislature of Democratic Commissioners—they certainly will appoint none others—to meet and confer with Commissioners from South Carolina, who are to report *their joint determinations* to a Convention of the people of this State, a majority of whom may, of course, be Democrats, amounts to just about the same thing that South Carolina has already done by her Legislature, namely, determine to dissolve the Union; make it a foregone conclusion, and then leave it to a Convention to ratify their action and frame an ordinance of separation. Such is the inevitable tendency of the Governor's advice; and who cannot predict the eventual results of such an Assembly? "I go with my party," said an eminent politician in reply to a question of great surprise at his conduct. "But not if the matter be wicked and unconstitutional!" rejoined the other. "Certainly not, if it be wicked and unconstitutional; but I go with my party, for there must be a tribunal of the last resort, and I find it there." Such is the miserable logic, and worse morals, of very many partisans. There is but little reliance to be placed on the leaders. The only solid basis of liberty is the virtue and intelligence of the people. This is true in every conceivable form of government, and especially is it so with us, where the people are the constitutional fountain of all power, in fact as well as theory. Whatever is done by the Legislature, then, should be without respect to parties, and without Commissioners of Conference. Let such a course be adopted as will cause the voice of the people to be heard, speaking forth the words of truth and soberness. This must be done by primary elections of delegates to a Convention under a call by the Legislature. The members of such a body would be fresh from the people, after conversing with them fully and face to face upon all the momentous questions that agitate the public mind, and would be as free from party tricks and trammel as possible.

Their deliberations would be characterized by forethought, and they would counsel wisely.—Should the other Southern States adopt a similar course, the probable, nay, almost certain, consequences would be a convention of delegates from all the Southern States, unless South Carolina refuses. This would be followed by a Convention of all the States, in which a united South would unfold and expose, in a friendly, but firm and decided manner, her grievances, and demand of the North an honorable and just settlement, with assurances and guarantees for the future. Under such conditions, it is confidently believed that the South would obtain all she will and ought to demand of the North. Let us examine the foundation for our belief, and see if it is well grounded. The Convention of all the States would be composed of delegates chosen from the several Congressional districts in each State. A majority of them would represent anti-Republican sentiments and electors. Thus, the South would present an unbroken front of pro-slavery men; the North would be divided. Here is the proof. The vote for Lincoln at the North was 1,758,702; the vote against him was 1,490,739. This makes his majority at the North, over those opposed to the entire anti-slavery programme, only 268,463. Now, does any one believe 1,490,739 freemen would not have a voice in that Convention? Certainly they would; and a potential one, too. Their representation, added to the whole Southern delegation, would constitute the Convention anti-republican at once—just as the House of Representatives at this time is anti-republican, notwithstanding the Republicans have been able to elect their candidate for the Presidency. The popular majority against Lincoln is 957,965—showing that he has been elected by a minority vote. This has so happened from the manner of choosing electors for President being different from that of choosing representatives to Congress or delegates to a Convention. Another fact, presented by these figures, is both interesting and encouraging. The anti-Republican vote of the North, as stated above, was 1,490,739; the entire vote of the South was 1,276,620; showing that the South has 211,843 more friends at the North than she has voters of her own. Under such circumstances, can there be any doubt of her success in a National Convention? Should she fail, on account of the Northern anti-slavery sentiment overruling every other consideration, then the Union will be sacrificed; for the South, having presented the sublime spectacle of exhausting every honorable means of settlement, will unitedly, boldly and defiantly withdraw from a Union that is not worth preserving. This will be revolution; but it will be, from the nature of things, a bloodless revolution. Fifteen united Southern States, with millions of enlightened, industrious and brave men, seeking their common interest, rights and honor by withdrawing from a federative union with seventeen other and Northern States, on account of the palpably unconstitutional and violently aggressive policy of the latter, and because they have been unable to obtain Constitutional guarantees for their rights and honor in the Union, would command the confidence and respect of the whole civilized world. They would elicit, too, the sympathies and good offices of a million and a half of freemen in the cities and towns and villages and homes of the Northern States. This sectional majority, therefore, would be wholly disarmed and powerless to do mischief. It could not collect imposts and duties, maintain post routes, or construct military roads in the South. Nor would it make the disheartening attempt; while the calm that followed the separation would furnish the opportunity of apportioning to each section its proper share of the public debt and public property, and, ere long, of establishing between them treaties of commerce and alliance.—But all this would be revolution, and attended with the evils necessarily incident to disorganization. It will be laying the axe at the root of the tree, which, for nearly three quarters of a century, has been spreading its branches far and wide, giving shelter to us and numerous friends of liberty from every nation of Christendom, and bearing fruits in greater abundance than the most fa- vent hopes of our forefathers could have anticipated.—How often have patriot hearts exclaimed with Cato—

"The laws, the rights,
The generous plan of power delivered down,
From age to age, by our renowned forefathers,
So dearly bought, the price of so much blood,
Oh! let it never perish in our hands."

And yet, to patriot hearts, there is a lower depth than the dissolution of that Union, which confessedly has been the admiration of the virtuous and the great of all nations, and has been the source of our best and firmest hopes for the perpetuity of our institutions. It is the loss of freedom; and to guard against that, the South will and ought to take refuge in disunion.

CIVIS.

Mr. McGowan, a member of the Houses of Representatives of South Carolina, and a recognized leader in the State, said in the course of a debate in the House on the 9th instant. We have long been satisfied as to the causes of dissolution: "We avail ourselves of the election of Lincoln, but it is not with us the only cause of complaint. We have remained in the Union for the purpose of obtaining the co-operation of our Southern sisters—to arrange the time when and the manner how, and for nothing else."

FOR THE REGISTER.

AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Of all the provisions of the Federal constitution, that in respect of the election of President and Vice President, has very justly given least general satisfaction. The facility with which a man having little more than one fourth of the popular vote, can be elevated to the chief magistracy, is the great imperfection of our system, and gives rise to all our present troubles.

The general principal which lies at the bottom of our system, is that not only do our federal laws, but the officers to execute them, owe their existence equally to the vote of the States as a whole, and to the people as a whole. In a word, to what was termed by Mr. Calhoun the *concurring majorities* of States and people.

The first provision for election of President and Vice President was so defective, that it utterly failed within twelve years to answer its purpose. The substitute provided in 1803, is yet in force.—After the minority election of John Quincy Adams in 1824, Mr. Benton proposed to Congress an amendment which was much considered and supported by many of the ablest members.* Its object was to prevent, 1st, the election going to the House of Representatives, and 2nd, to provide against the election of President by a minority of the people. After much debate it was dropt, but its provisions were defective in this, that they did not fully secure the expression of the popular voice.

Now, it is obvious, that with an amendment which shall secure the election by a popular vote, we shall be seldom, perhaps never again, troubled with a sectional President—certainly, I think, not on the question of Slavery.

Lincoln is short of a majority by nearly a million of votes, and if the popular vote were counted at the South by raising it to the standard of federal population, he would be in a minority by more than a million. I beg leave, therefore, most earnestly, to invite the attention of the public to the following amendment. I am sure it is practicable, and every one will perceive its efficiency, its justice and its true democracy. *Let the people vote directly throughout each State for the electors as they do for Governor.* Ascertain the number to which the popular vote ought to be increased by reason of the slave population, and let that be divided *pro rate* between the several sets of electors according to their respective strength. Then let the majority of each set of electors cast the popular vote for President and Vice President of their choice.

By way of illustration, suppose in the late election, the electors for Breckinridge had obtained 60,000 and those for Bell had got 50,000 votes, and that there are 600,000 of whites and 300,000 of slave population in the State, it is quite easy to get the precise federal strength, (which does not appear by the popular vote in this State, though it would appear in the free States,) and apportion it between the two sets of electors. Thus the proposition would be stated. *If 600,000 whites furnish 110,000 votes, how many votes will three fifths of the slave population (that is three fifths of 300,000,—180,000) furnish.* The result would be 33,000 votes. These would be divisible between the electors of Breckinridge and Bell, respectively, in the proportion of 60 to the former, and 50 to the latter. Then let each set of electors throughout the Union cast the popular vote for the person of its choice respectively. And if no one obtained a majority, let there be a new election from the two highest.

The *seeming* complication of this mode of election lies in nothing but the ascertainment of the vote according to federal population. This can be done just as easily as to apportion the federal strength of a Southern State in the House of Representatives.

Now let, me entreat that this amendment be duly considered, because if adopted it will unite the conservative element North and South against the anti-slavery sentiment, and furnish the great desideratum—a popular check of unquestioned strength and efficacy against the progress of that sentiment.

I beseech that this Legislature will not suppose its consideration as too late. Let them remember that Roman legions had been routed in pitched battle, and Coriolanus was at the gates of Rome, burning to pour his vengeance on the doomed city, when it was saved by the wisdom and discretion of a woman. Let them remember that passion is not courage, haste is not wisdom, and that the folly of wild excitement often ventures "where angels fear to tread."

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*See Abridgement of the Debates in Congress for 1826 by Benton.

THE TRUTH EVEN FROM A LIAR, AND A COWARD.

We received yesterday, a pamphlet, post-marked "Charleston," and directed "To the "Submission" Editor of the Wilmington, N. C., Herald." We opened it, and found a disunion document, on the back of which was pasted one of our articles on Secession, which had been copied by the *Journal of Commerce*, accompanied by the following flattering note:

"From a South Carolinian,

To the Lincoln-submission Editor of the Herald:

South Carolina despises you, *and your cowardly countrymen*, and hopes one of these days to have all politroons like you in a chain gang, to cultivate *our* rice and cotton.

(*not* from the 1860 association.)

An Enemy to a coward."

We would have treated the communication with the silent contempt it deserves, as coming from a blackguard who did not have the courage to sign his name to it, and who had committed a fraud on the Post Office, by sending written matter under cover of a circular, if we did not think it due to the people of this State, to let them know the estimation in which they are held by those who are about to drag them into a civil war. This man has told the truth in regard to the sentiment of the people of South Carolina towards the people of this State.

They *do* despise us, and hold us in the most sovereign contempt; and in that, the masses but follow, as usual, the lead of their rulers. It is, to be sure, generally a source of amusement to us, to watch the peacock-strut of these harmless comedians, but matters have become too serious, now, to indulge in the accustomed laugh. We are now on the eve of a bloody revolution. South Carolina, quite as regardless of the rights and interests of her sister States as Massachusetts is, has undertaken to precipitate this revolution upon the country, proclaiming to the border States, while so doing, that, although she knows *they* must sustain all the loss and suffering, she yet does not *desire* to form any alliance with them for mutual protection and benefit, but wishes to keep them as a *barrier* between herself and danger. This is the language, these are the very words, contained in the pamphlet above alluded to, and which is daily circulated by the thousand among the people of these same border States.

People of North Carolina, shall this programme be carried out? Will you suffer yourselves to be spit upon in this way? Are you *submissionists* to the dictation of South Carolina? Are your propositions, and those of the other border States, for mediation, and *co-operation* when necessary, to be met as the Charleston *Mercury has met them in advance*, with contempt and defiance? Are you to be called *cowards* because you do not follow the crazy lead of that crazy State? Where is the spirit of your ancestors, so commonly invoked now a days? Will it be displayed by exhibiting in your conduct, not only a tame submission to the behests of South Carolina, but also a shameless abandonment of your rights and duty?—Will you lick the hand that smites you? Do so if you will, but may God save the State from the infamy.

The course of South Carolina having rendered a "United South," in the constitutional defence and vindication of Southern Rights, impossible, (as far as the action of that State is concerned,) says the Alexandria Gazette, the leaders there will have the *ineffable satisfaction* of knowing, that whatever mischiefs may arise, from the want of that United South, and from the spasmodic action of two or three ultra States, are attributable entirely to them.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—Governor Letcher, of Virginia, has issued his proclamation dividing the vote of Virginia between the Bell and Everett and Breckinridge Electors, giving nine to Bell and six to Breckinridge. Such a thing never occurred before in any State in the Union.

STATEMENT OF THE MINERS AND PLANTERS BANK ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Notes discounted,	102,829 21	Capital Stock paid,	62,400 00
Bills of Exchange,	4,667 12	Deposits,	11,426 29
State Bonds,	6,000 00	Circulation,	100,330 00
Expenses,	2,813 26	Profit and Loss,	3,237 23
Notes of other N. C. Banks,	3,772 00		
Notes of S. C., Tenn. and Ga. Banks,	3,335 00		
Specie,	47,386 74		
Merchants Exchange Bank, N. Y.,	2,827 56		
Peters, Campbell & Co., N. Y.,	4,775 00		
	177,600 53		177,400 52
Due from Directors,	4,381 74		
Stockholders not Directors,	3,450 00		

dec 5—1t

A. T. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

SALE OF LAND.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1860.
Jno. A. Williams, Mary E. Collins and others, ex parte.
Petition for Sale of Land.

Pursuant to an order made at the last Fall Term of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said Court, will proceed to sell at public auction, on the 10th day of January next, 1861, at the CourtHouse door in the City of Raleigh, the land in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled cause, to wit: A tract of land within 3 miles of the City of Raleigh, containing about 188 acres, more or less, adjoining Mrs. Speight's Mill tract on Walnut Creek, Sylvester Smith's land and others; said land has good houses on the premises, is well timbered with long leaf pine, has a mine of black lead on it, and is in a healthy section of country.

TERMS OF SALE: Fifty dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash, and a credit of NINE months will be given to the purchaser for the payment of the balance of the purchase money by his entering into bond with approved surety for the land.

dec 1—t4s R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

INSANE ASYLUM.—APPLICATIONS for the admission of Male Patients into the Asylum should be made to the undersigned, before their removal from home, in consequence of the crowded condition of that department of the Institution.

ED. C. FISHER,
dec 1—8t Phys'n'l Sup't.

WHO WANTS A BARGAIN?—AT 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, December 8th, I will sell, to the highest bidder, on the premises, my real estate, situated in the Western Ward of the City of Raleigh, near Burrs' Foundry and convenient to the Depot of the N. C. Railroad.

The lot contains about two acres, and it will be divided into four or five parcels. I will also sell the large shop, on the premises, 120 by 34 feet, with the understanding that it is to be moved off during the ensuing Spring.

Also, at the same time, 2 or 3 No. 1 Milch Cows, and other property.

Any or all of the above may be bought at private sale before the day of auction.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

dec 1—2t FRANK I. WILSON.

JUST AS I EXPECTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the great increase in his business, the subscriber has been compelled to procure the services of an assistant, and is pleased to inform the public, that he has associated with him, JNO. Q. BARHAM, well known as an efficient business man, having little enough conscience to be a good auctioneer.

Hereafter the business will be conducted under the firm and style of MOORE & BARHAM, at the stand formerly occupied by myself, two doors east of H. Poole's Clothing Store, on Market Square.

JOHN C. MOORE.

MOORE & BARHAM,
Auction and Commission Merchants, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them. They will attend sales in this, and the adjoining counties.—They can offer no better pledge of satisfaction, than a reference to those whom they have served.

Standard copy. dec 1—tf

NOTICE.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I am no longer agent for any person, and, in the future, I shall conduct business on my own account. In winding up the Agency that has existed for the past three years, it is necessary that all persons owing bills on the old score should settle up without delay, and for that purpose I have made them out to date, without respect to persons or property. Hoping that none of the above delinquents will give me unnecessary trouble, I beg leave to subscribe myself

Your Humble Servant,
J. B. FRANKLIN.

P. S. In retiring from the above Agency which I have conducted with a great deal of success for the past three years, I would return my warmest thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me, and I promise for the future to so deal and conduct my business that I shall at least enlist your warmest good wishes, and to a very great extent your future patronage, for I shall be better able and more willing to keep on hand the largest stock of every article in the Confectionary and Fancy Goods line that has ever been kept in Raleigh.

COME ONE! COME ALL!! TO
no 28—tf FRANKLIN'S.
Standard copy.

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. W. W. PERKINSON, FASHIONABLE Dressmaker, will be pleased to receive from the Ladies of Raleigh a liberal share of patronage. She flatters herself that she is capable of giving the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and she assures the Ladies that her prices shall be as moderate as those of any other Dressmaker.

Residence on Wilmington street, opposite the vacant lot of Mrs. Stewart, on Fayetteville street.

no 17—3m

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNINGS PIGOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
(*Late of North Carolina.*)

IS permanently situated at Washington, D. C., where he will attend to Claims against the Government, and especial to obtaining Patents for