

RALEIGH, N. C.

REGISTER FOR THE SESSION.

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HIGH TIMES IN RALEIGH LAST WEEK--TWO GLORIOUS UNION MEETINGS IN QUICK SUCCESSION!

On Friday last this city had the honor and glory of receiving into her peaceful bosom two free-acting members of Congress from the great nation of "Carolina."

These two gentlemen, Messrs. Boyce and Ashmore, were here on route for Washington, and doubtless laid over here a day for the philanthropic purpose of infusing the right doctrine into us North Carolina sinners!

This was great kindness on the part of those gentlemen, and it is a great pity that it met with so poor a return, for they not only did not make one convert, but with their speeches and blue coats, stirred up, in quick succession, two tremendous and intensely enthusiastic Union meetings.

Messrs. Boyce and Ashmore took nothing by their bill in Raleigh, but when they reached on Saturday morning, did so with a particularly large sea in their ears.

On Friday night these free-actors addressed a mixed company of men and boys in the office of the Yarrowburgh House. Not arriving at the commencement of the proceedings, we were not enabled to effect an entrance into the room.

When we arrived Mr. Boyce had just finished his speech, which, we learn, was mild and in as good taste as a free-acting speech could be.

Mr. Ashmore was next called upon. Although we could see him through the window, we could only catch now and then a sentence, and if all the rest of his remarks were like those we did manage to hear, his speech was replete with tinsel, highfalutin attempts at oratory, and numerous assaults upon the English language.

If South Carolina will destroy the Union, we trust that she will do so grammatically. The memory of Lindley Murray, to say nothing of the resolutions of '98 and '99, at least requires that at her hands. Just as Mr. Ashmore was about to conclude, the Court House, which is immediately opposite the Yarrowburgh House, was brilliantly lighted up, and at the foot of the steps, a tar-barrel set on fire, which shed a brilliant light for some distance up and down the street, causing more than one person to believe that the town was on fire.

The bell was then rung, and proclamation made that there would be a Union meeting held immediately. In one minute after this the Court House was packed as closely as herrings in a barrel, with highly excited Union men.

The meeting was organized by electing Everard Hall, Esq., President, and Messrs. G. W. Haywood, Silas Burns and Frank I. Wilson, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Wm. H. Finch, Secretary. It being known that the Hon. Z. B. Vance was present, loud calls were made upon him for a speech.

In compliance, Mr. Vance came forward, and for two hours held the audience enthralled by a speech which abounded in strong Union doctrine and outbursts of sparkling wit and keen satire. He held up the free-actors, across the street, in precisely the proper manner, and in particular scored Mr. Boyce for his gross inconsistency.

At the conclusion of Mr. V.'s remarks, a motion was made and carried, that a committee of seven be appointed to draw up resolutions for the action of a Union meeting to be held on the ensuing evening in the Commons Hall. The President asked time until Saturday morning to select the committee.

On Saturday night, according to adjournment, the Commons Hall, at 7 o'clock, was thronged from gallery to floor, the former being occupied in large numbers by the fair daughters of North Carolina, who, while they would buckle on the spurs of knightly fighting in a just and holy cause, would as angels of peace interpose to prevent the wanton and unnecessary shedding of human blood in a war between those who are and ought to remain brethren.

The proceedings, as reported by the Secretaries, will show how the meeting was organized. Mr. Halden, who reported the resolutions, accompanied his report with admirable remarks, showing that his heart is fully in the work of preserving the Union until some cause more cogent than any now existing for its destruction shall arise.

When Mr. Holden had concluded, loud calls were made for Mr. Henry W. Miller, who, in response, made a speech which is universally conceded to have been the best of his life. It was rapturously applauded throughout, and the applause lasted for some time after he had taken his seat.

The President of the meeting then arose and read a note from the ladies in the gallery attached to a magnificent bouquet which they desired should be presented to Hon. Z. B. Vance. Whereupon vociferous cries for "Vance," "Vance," arose in volume almost sufficient to shake the dome of the Capitol itself. In reply Mr. Vance made one of his own peculiarly happy speeches, and we need say no more to give our readers an idea of what sort of a speech it was. The meeting then adjourned.

The Union fire is brightly burning in the Old North State. She was the first to sound the key note of liberty on the North American continent--she was the last to go into the confederacy of thirteen States, now swelled in number to thirty-three, because

she was determined sedulously to guard her rights--she will be among the last to leave it for "light and transient causes," and among the first to abandon it for good and sufficient reasons, which God grant she may never have.

RETURNING REASON. We have daily evidence that a much more conservative spirit than has heretofore existed at the North, is fast springing up in that quarter, and we have strong hopes that ere long it will become the controlling element.

It is true that Garrison, Wilson, & Co. will continue to blast forth the vilest sort of mingled blasphemy and treason, but the more rational Republicans will out-vote them.

These men have commenced to learn that war on slavery will not make the pot boil, and furnish raiment, shelter and fuel. They have commenced to learn, and are learning fast, that war on the South and her institutions, is war, *ipso facto*, and forever ruinous on themselves, and all they hold dear. We have, heretofore, alluded to the altered tone of the New York Times, one of the ablest of the Black Republican papers. We find the following in the last number of that journal:

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES--SUGGESTIONS OF NEW COMPROMISES. AUGUST, Friday, Nov. 23.

A resolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the rendition of fugitive slaves, and an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

Here is something tangible. It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated. South Carolina goes ahead without "rhyme or reason." There, it is not disunion for cause, but disunion *per se*.

Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove satisfactory. It is the right of going into the Territories with laws, not an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

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THANKSGIVING SERMONS. We were glad to see that here, and generally through the country, the sermons delivered on Thanksgiving Day dwelt mainly on the distracted and melancholy condition of the country, and counselled moderation, prudence and forbearance.

Generally speaking, we have no fancy for political sermons, but at a crisis like the present, when civil and fratricidal war threatens to deluge the country with blood, it is very meet and right, says the bounden duty of God's ministers of peace to come forward with words of wisdom, warning and charity.

GREAT UNION MEETING! The friends of the Union met in the Court House at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Friday night.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Everard Hall, Esq., was appointed President.

On motion, Messrs. G. W. Haywood, Frank I. Wilson and Silas Burns were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion of Mr. Stymie, Mr. W. H. Finch was appointed Secretary.

After the organization of the meeting, loud calls were made for the Hon. Z. B. Vance, who mounted the stand and delivered a most conclusive, patriotic and eloquent argument and appeal for the Union, which was received with bursts of enthusiastic applause by the very large audience.

On motion, Messrs. Stymie, a committee of seven was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to be reported at a meeting to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. At Mr. Stymie's request he was not appointed on the committee. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee, viz: W. W. Holden, D. G. Fowle, Dr. O. E. Johnson, Hon. S. H. Rogers, Dr. T. D. Hogg, Maj. G. H. Wilder, and G. W. Norwood.

Three times three cheers were then given for the Union, and the meeting then adjourned to Saturday night.

E. HALL, President.

W. H. FINCH, Secretary.

ANOTHER GREAT UNION MEETING! On Saturday evening, the 1st instant, a large number of the friends of a Constitutional Union, irrespective of party, convened in the Commons Hall of the Capitol at Raleigh.

The floor and the lobby were densely packed with "brave men," while "fair women," like the arc of a magnificent wreath, semi-circled the gallery.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President--Quantin Busbee.

Vice Presidents--Henry J. Brown, George T. Cooke, J. J. Ferrell and Jeff. Fisher.

Secretaries--Frank I. Wilson and Wm. H. Finch.

On taking the chair, Mr. Busbee made a few appropriate remarks, returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stating the object of the meeting to be to hear from the report of the committee of seven, appointed at an improvised meeting on the previous evening.

Whereupon, W. W. Holden, Esq., as chairman of said committee, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the work of pure patriots and sagacious statesmen; that it is by far the best model of civil government which human wisdom and virtue have ever devised; that it has rendered our country prosperous and powerful; that it has maintained and preserved, in a manner salutary and conservative, provisions, eminently calculated to guard against the encroachments of power, to prevent oppression, and to shield the rights of the minority; and that in any crisis which may arise, all constitutional remedies ought to be fairly tried and exhausted, before a resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and to convert our flourishing and happy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

2. Resolved, That we do not regard the mere election of a sectional candidate to the Presidency, selected as it has been over disputed conservative parties, as sufficient cause in itself for a disunion; and that in any crisis which may arise, all constitutional remedies ought to be fairly tried and exhausted, before a resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and to convert our flourishing and happy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

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4. Resolved, That the legislation of those States which have in effect nullified the Fugitive Slave Law is inimical to our Constitutional rights, and in opposition to that spirit of fraternal friendship which should characterize the action of one towards another of members of a common Union.

5. Resolved, That the citizens of North Carolina, we insist upon a repeal of all such obnoxious statutes; and that we consider it the duty of the General Assembly, now in session, to enact such laws, if in their power, as will lead to a repeal of these statutes.

6. Resolved, That our militia system should be carefully revised, and our militia thoroughly organized, and that measures should be adopted to equip and arm with the best weapons all the volunteer companies now in existence in the State, or that may hereafter be formed.

7. Resolved, That the members of the Legislature from the county of Wake, in their respective bodies, be requested to present these resolutions to the consideration of the General Assembly.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by frequent applause. Mr. Holden briefly addressed the meeting amid great cheering.

Loud calls were made for Henry W. Miller, Esq., who responded in an eloquent and thrilling speech of more than an hour's length. Though he spoke without preparation, his effort was worthy of the man and the occasion. It was replete with sound reasoning, convincing argument, and incontrovertible facts, spiced with irony, sarcasm, wit, humor and ridicule. Those who heard his speech will long remember it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's speech, the resolutions were put and unanimously adopted.

Such an "aye" was sent forth in approval of them that it might well excite the wonder and unbridgeable chasm of the South.

The Chairman here announced that he had received a communication, with a request that he would read it to the meeting. He held in his hand a large and handsomely arranged bouquet, decorated with a ribbon, to which the following note was attached:

"From the Young Ladies of Raleigh, N. C."

"To the Hon. Z. B. VANCE, the gallant defender of the SOUTHERN HONOR, as well as ALL the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS of our fathers, our mothers, our brothers, and our lovers."

At this point, the Secretaries beg to be excused from attempting to particularize. Each must imagine the scene for himself or herself. Cries rattled and banged; the tapers by which both here and held were severely tested; strong lungs were exerted to the full extent of their powers; hats were swung high in air; while handkerchiefs were waved, and the gallery battery sent forth a

full volley of bright eyes. The Honorable gentleman gave his higher compliment than that to say he was equal to the occasion.

After graciously acknowledging the honor conferred upon him by the young ladies, he proceeded to address the meeting for more than an hour in a masterly manner, his voice being often drowned by the deafening applause of the audience. All felt

"Our country! 'tis a glorious land! With broad streams stretched from shore to shore, The proud Pacific chases his mad waves, She hears the dark Atlantic roar; And nurtured to a ample breast, How many a goodly prospect lies In Nature's wildest grandeur dress, Embraced with the lowliest dews."

At the conclusion of Mr. Vance's address the meeting adjourned.

Q. BUSBEE, Chairman.

FRANK I. WILSON, W. H. FINCH, Secretaries.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

THURSDAY WAS PRETTY GENERALLY observed by the citizens of this place (and, we presume, throughout the entire State) as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer.

Both branches of our State Legislature met and very properly adjourned without transacting any business. Our stores were all closed and all the churches were opened for services suited to the occasion.

Feeling an inclination to spend the day in a becoming manner, we (the Junior) upon the polite invitation of a friend, attended the Baptist Church of this city, not doubting in the least but we should hear of "something greatly to our advantage," no matter what church we happened to go to.

We went, however, sat, listened, and retired to our home, we trust, a more thankful, if not a wiser and better man. And we do sincerely hope we shall not offend the most delicate sense of propriety if we add that the Reverend gentleman who regularly officiates in that pulpit spoke on that occasion as though his mind was deeply impressed with the fact, that, as a community, as a State, and as a Nation, we have very much to "thank God" for. And, in this view of the subject, we, as an humble individual, fully and heartily concur, though we are sorry to know that there are those who widely differ with us as to the "orthodoxy" of our opinion.

We listened that day to a discourse well calculated, we think, to warm the hearts of Patriots as well as Christians, causing their bosoms to swell with deep emotions towards "the Maker and Giver of all our good gifts." But, said the earnest speaker, "with all these rich blessings which kind Heaven has lavished upon us as a nation, from our infancy up to the present time, are there no more such blessings in store for us? Living under the best form of Government ever constructed by man--guaranteeing to us and our posterity all the blessings of civil and religious liberty--possessing, as we certainly do, all the elements to become the most powerful people on earth--is there, he asked, no future? no glorious, happy future, for us as a nation?" Nor were we left in doubt as to the only means which the speaker thought could be successfully employed to secure us peace, prosperity and happiness as a nation. He thought, as we do, that the people, who are the sovereigns, should rise up at once in all their majesty and power and rebuke those who are now seeking to destroy us. By way of illustrating more fully his views on this subject, he cited from the sacred volume before him, an incident which we thought very much to the point, viz: King Saul, on a memorable occasion, just before going into battle with the Philistines, was tyrant enough to issue a decree which he bound himself in a solemn oath to carry out, "saying cursed be he that eateth food until evening--that I may be fully avenged on mine enemies." Now, Jonathan, the King's son, by his valiant deeds and amiable qualities, had endeared himself to the people. He was in the thick of the fight that day, and distinguished himself in battle. It appears that while in pursuit of the retreating enemy, he chanced to pass through a wood where honey abounded. Feeling weary and faint, and not being aware of the oath the King had taken, he dipped the end of his rod into a honey comb and put it to his mouth. When the King was informed that some one had violated his command, he was very angry, and without stopping to enquire who it was who had dared to disobey him, he took another oath, saying, "As the Lord liveth which saveth Israel, though it be my son Jonathan who has done this thing, he shall surely die." The people who had been called together, heard this oath, but there was not a man in all Israel that answered a word. Lots were cast to find out the delinquent, and the lot fell upon Jonathan, and the King said to Jonathan, tell me what thou hast done. And Jonathan answered and said, I did but taste a little honey with the end of the rod that was in my hand; and lo! I must die. And Saul answered, "God do so, and more; for thou shalt surely die, Jonathan!" But, did the people sit still when they saw this despotic sentence pronounced upon Jonathan? No! they rose up in their majesty and confronted the despotic ruler, saying, with one voice, "As the Lord liveth, there shall not one hair of Jonathan's head fall to the ground." And the people rescued Jonathan from the fury of an enraged tyrant. Now, we are decidedly of the opinion, that if the down-trodden people of a King have the power and courage to rescue and protect a fellow being from unjust and barbarous sentence of death, then the people of these States should arise at once in all the majesty of indignant might, rebuke the full spirit of despotism, and swear with one voice, "as the Lord liveth," to rescue the Constitution and the Union of the States from the ruthless hands of the spoiler!

CONFERENCE AT SALISBURY.--The Secretary of the North Carolina Conference requests us to state that he is authorized to announce that all visitors to the ensuing Conference, to be held in Salisbury on the 5th of December next, will be passed for one fare to and from the Atlantic and Weldon, the North Carolina, the Raleigh & Gaston and the Western Extension Railroad, and that they will be furnished with tickets for the depot, where they start, on the four first named Roads. Inquiries by way of the Western Extension Railroad are not furnished with return tickets the Secretary of the Conference will supply them with certificates.--Progress.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.--Members of Congress are coming in, but the town is not so full as usual. Great uneasiness and anxiety are everywhere manifested. Property here is down to no price at all.